24

559

FOREST AND STREAM.

A Weekly Journal of the Rod and Gun.

ANGLING, SHOOTING, THE KENNEL, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISHCULTURE, PROTECTION OF GAME,

AND THE

INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUTDOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

SMITHSONIAN LIBRARY

VOLUME XXXII.

FEBRUARY, 1889—JULY, 1889.

PUBLISH

FOREST AND STREA

FOREST AND STREAM.

INDEX---VOLUME XXXII.

EDITORIAL.

Page.

Adirondack Petition....169
Adirondack Preserves....209
Advance in Protection....41, 61
Arbor Day....273, 313
Army Rifle Practice....1
Baggage Car Extortion....333
Bill Sykes and the Rest of Us....417
Bits of Talk....169, 525
Black Bass....417
Bollman, Charles Harvey....525
Buffalo, Domesticated....313
By the Stream....353
California Progressive....273
Campers, to Plunder....505
Camping and Campers....353
Circulation of FOREST AND STREAM....61
Conemaugh Flood....393, 505
Crow, Contradictory....465
Conserva....189
Cooke City, An Outlet for....273
Custodian Squatters....1
Dams and Fishways....441
Dog Clubs....106
Dogs in War....293
Florida Reform....189
Forests of the Nation....21
Forest Restoration....106, 149, 169, 189
Fur Fisheries of the Northwest Seas....442, 466, 486
Game Importations....41
Game Legislation, Phases of....465
He Has Game Galore....485
Huckleberry Run....486
Indians in Yellowstone Park....209, 233, 253
Jekyl Island Pheasants....129, 169
Kidder, Dr. J. H....233
Kunhardt, C. P....209
Lake George Island Camps....485
Liming Song Birds....333
Maine Deer Doggers....441
Maine Deer Law....81
Maine Non-Export Law....129
Menhaden Seining Law....61
National Park Superintendency....313, 373
New York Dog Tax Bill....353
Oklahoma Bill....41
Penobscot Salmon Fishermen....485
Protection, Advance in....41, 61
Recollections of an Angler....373
Seal Fisheries....393
Seal Protection....21
Secretary Noble and the Indians....373
Siberian Anglers....441
Sociedad de Caza de la Habana....293
Summer Camp for Boys....333, 393
Tarpon Fishing on the Awixa....333
Woodcock, Ways of the....525
Yellowstone Park, Indians in....209, 233, 253
Zoölogical Garden, Proposed....1, 129, 209

THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.

Adirondack Trail....526
Allaguash Lake and Beyond....466, 487
Away from the Throng....106
Berkshire Brook....394
[illegible] Grass Land....419, 442
[illegible] Compassion....314
[illegible] Sussex....42
[illegible] and Brule....254, 274
[illegible]....354
[illegible]....507
[illegible]190
Wolves and Other Things....294
Yellowstone Park....171

NATURAL HISTORY.

Animals, Odd Habits of....315
Bats....3
Beaver Farm....151
Beavers' Habits....23, 295
Biological Society....63, 107, 190
Birds and Mammals, New....490
Birds and Weather....23
Birds Introduced into United States....190
Bird Migration on the Plains....295
Bird-Nesting Boys....316
Bird Notes from Maryland....212
Bird Notes....107, 131, 171, 212, 275, 316, 335, 355, 420, 421
Blackbird and House Snake....190
Brant in Michigan....316
British Columbia Notes....355
Buffalo Cattle....255
Buffalo Transportation....22
California Ornithological Club....107
Canaries, Raising....467
Caribou, Notes on....83, 295
Carnivora....335, 375
Cawanas....107
Central Park Menagerie....275
Check List of A. O. U....191
Chimney Swifts....295, 420
Copperhead's Warning....84
Crawfish....489
Crocodiles in Florida....84
Crow, Albino....151
Crows and Poison Ivy....151
Ducks, Domesticated Wild....334
Earthworms and Rain....275
Florida Birds of Plume....316, 555, 509
Florida Crocodiles....509
Ferret, Black-footed....335
Five Days a Savage....171, 190, 211, 294, 314
Frogs' Food....316, 335, 420, 490, 509
Frogs' Hibernation....190
Game in the City....468
Golden-Winged Woodpecker in Massachusetts 43
63, 107
Great Horned Owl's Nest....315
Grizzly, FOREST AND STREAM'S....23
Grouse, Sooty....83
Grouse Trajectory....212
Hawks, Nesting Habits of....420
Hoop Snake....490
Horns, Locked....295
Horn-Snake....528
Humming Bird on Ground....131
Insectivora....236, 274
Joint-Snake....528
Kent Scientific Institute....43
Life in Sea Sands....490
Loons, Facts About....509
Long Island Birds....238, 444
Lost River Snake....444
Massachusetts Bird Notes....355
Mountain Sheep, Tame....395, 490
Natural History Camp....335
Narwhal's Tusks....445
North American Birds....489
Opossums on Long Island....212
Ornithology, Economic....489
Otter Habits....63, 107, 150, 295, 528
Pennsylvania Birds....23
Pennsylvania Ornithology....445
Philosophical Society....3
Pied Heron....528
Robin, Albino....212
Robin, Black....63
Captive....316
[illegible]'s Eggs....420, 528
[illegible]al New York....22
[illegible]....151, 171
[illegible]....42, 489, 528
[illegible]....445, 468
[illegible]....508
[illegible]....256
[illegible]....528
107, 316, 355
[illegible]....315
[illegible]..445, 490
[illegible]....275
[illegible]....528
[illegible]..316
275
[illegible]5

GAME BAG AND GUN.

Page.

Adirondack Deer....47, 64, 132, 510
Adirondack Forest Protection....172
Alberta....400
Amasa and the Fisher....109
A Master of the Art....85
Ammunition, Factory....47
Arkansas Deer Law....445, 491
Arkansas Hunt....316
Bear, Shooting in the Head....297, 337
Bear Story, A New....171
Brant at Cape Cod....377
British Columbia Deer Hunt....377
British Columbia Hunt....336
Bullets, Hollow....377, 530
Bullets, Keene....36
Bullets, Tube....510
Bunk in a Blind....86
Bursting of a Rifle Barrel....109
California Preserves....191, 296
Camping on the Mississippi....85
Camp, Ten Days in....317
Camps on the Little South....446
Chicago and the West....132, 213, 238, 276, 295, 317, 379, 421, 491

CHICAGO SHOOTING CLUBS:

Black Hawk Club....193
Cumberland Club....108
Delphi Club....192
Diana Club....193
English Lake Club....87
Fox Lake Club....6
Gaylord Club....193
Grand Calumet Heights....172
Hennepin Club....152
Kankakee Land and Cattle Co....193
Lake George Club....192
Mak-saw-ba Club....64
Nee-pe-nauk Club....193
Odd Corners about Fox Lake....24
Renssalaer Club....192
Swan Lake Club....192
Tolleston Club....43
Water Valley Club....192

Chicago, Old Times About....87
Chimneys, Smoky....355
Clubs and Game Destruction....277
Clumbers for Quail Shooting....213
Connecticut Association, The....8
Cross Island....337
Cross Shooting....213, 397, 509
Cumberland Club Medal....355
Dakota Cyclones....27
Deer in North Carolina....27
Deer Driving in Virginia....337
Deer Shooting Incident....337
Deer's Vitality....27
Dominion Gun Alliance....8
Ducking from a Catamaran....445
Ducks, Good Day with....379
Duck Migration in the West....256
Duck Shooting, Comfort in....85
Ducks, Some Accounted for....153
Duck Supply....295
Elk, A Brace of....6
Express Bullets....107

FOREST AND STREAM GUN TEST:

Remington....378
Parker....398
Comments on the Tests....491, 509

Game, Destruction of....26
Game in Town....48, 84
Goose Rain in Texas....297
Grouse Shooters and Snarers....45, 64, 91, 153, 174, 239
Grouse Snares and Dogs....107
Guatemala....257
Hunting Life Incidents....47, 379, 397
Hunt, Was it Fruitless?....468
India, A Hunt in....133
Indiana Game Wardens....191
James River Tales....336, 490
Java, A Hunt in....63
Keene Bullet....27
Kentucky Season....316
Lyman's Wind Gauge Sight....8
Luckless Expedition....468
Man and Other Animals....47
Maine Game....191, 529
Maine Game Exportation....46
Maine Game Laws....23, 109, 153
Maryland, Quail in....90
Massachusetts Association....26, 174
Massachusetts Game Interests....6
Michigan Butchery....256
Megantic Club Dinner....25
Michigan Game and Fish Wardens....46
Michigan's Northern Peninsula....84
Missouri Game Wardens....133
Missouri Quail....84
Mountain Sheep, Marketing....47
Muzzleloader, A....528
Newfoundland, Caribou Slaughter in....8
Newfoundland Deer Law....447
Newfoundland Game License....257
Newfoundland Game Seasons....6
New Hampshire Deer Season....8
New Jersey Game Law....214
New York Legislature....8, 48, 90, 133
North Carolina Bear and Deer....509
North Carolina Game Laws....109
North Carolina Waters....87
Ohio Notes....379
Ozark Mountains....490
Pattern and Penetration Tests, see FOREST AND STREAM Tests.
Pennsylvania Game Extermination....317
Pennsylvania Quail....174
Platte, Honkings from the....212
Pot-Hunter, Notes of a....45
Preserves....191, 296
Puget Sound Game....63
Quail, Crested....316
Quail in Kentucky....48
Quail, Putting Out....48
Rail Shooting....336
Rifles for Small Game....45, 171
Rifles, Calibers for Hunting....256, 297, 317, 397, 422, 447, 469, 491, 530
Roughing It....336
Sault Ste. Marie....446
Sebokegnet....337
Shooting for Fun and Profit....153
Shot Sizes....397
Skunk's Odor, To Destroy....47
Snipe Notes....239
Spring Duck Shooting....151
St. Louis Spring Shooting....238, 275, 317
Summer Ducks....490
Three Days After the Last One....89
Twin Lakes Ducks....193
Uncle Tim's Bear Story....110
Washington, Butchery in....107
West Virginia, Black Bear in....90
Whitney Safety Hammerless....133
Wildfowl Notes....174
Wild Turkey, Hunting the....172
Winchester, Self-Repeating....27
Wisconsin Game Law....379
Woodcock, Study of....529
Woodcock's Whistle....510
Yellowstone Park Game in Montana....48
Yellowstone Park Notes....275

ANGLING AND FISHCULTURE.

Alaska Fish and Fishing....27, 48
Allaguash Lake and Beyond....466, 487
Alligator Gars and Black Bass....533
Amphion Fishing Club....471
Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, 339, 357
Anglers' Club of Elmira, N. Y....471
Anglesea, Brief Notes from....402
Angling Tournament....338, 380
Arkansas Fish Law....491
Bait, Keeping Live....471
Bartlett's in the Adirondacks....177
Bass Casting, Chicago Style....532
Bass, Large, Caught Through the Ice....91
Battle Lake, In Praise of....531
Bay of Quinte....511
Berkshire Brook....394
Billingsgate Market....10
Black Bass, Great Catch of....321
Black Bass Caught Through the Ice....259
Black Bass in Blanche Lake....494
Black Bass in Canada....155
Black Bass in Georgia Refuse the Fly....424
Black Bass in Lake Champlain....424
Black Bass in Lake Erie....340
Black Bass in Missouri....177
Black Bass in Ponds....9
Black Bass in the Susquehanna....511
Black Bass in Vermont....381
Black Bass, Large, in Florida....383
Black Bass, More About the....10
Black Bass of the Delaware River....472
Black Bass, Protest Against....417
Black Bass Seasons....28
Black Bass, Success with....358
Black Mosquito Netting....402
Bluefishing at Fire Island....494
Bluefish in Great South Bay....449
Bluefish on the Jersey Coast....358
Boyhood Reminiscence, A....67
Brook Trout at Cape Cod....239
Brook Trout at Ipswich, Mass....383
Brook Trout at Sea....222
Brook Trout, A Twelve Pounder....222
Brook Trout in Nebraska....156
Brook Trout Streams....357
Bullfrogs as Bird Eaters....335

Page.

Bullfrogs as Fish Eaters. 490
Bullfrog, Food of the....340
Burbot in Illinois 194
By the Stream 353
Caledonia Hatchery, The....494
Calico Bass in France....177
California's Fished-out Streams....299
California, Fish Laws of....320
Canandaigua Lake, Fish in. 534
Carp and Suckers, Food of. 111
Carp and Trout in Massachusetts....28
Carp as Food....49, 91, 155
Carp as Spawn Eaters 511
Carp Fishing....277
Carp for Mexico....67
Carp in Open Waters....402
Carp in the Passaic....340
Chaleur Bay, Products of....195
Channel Cat, An Obstructionist....388
Chautauqua Lake, State Hatchery on....195, 218
Chicago and the West..299, 388, 402, 423, 471, 494, 533
Chicago and the West, Fishing Clubs of....277
Chicago Fishing Waters....510
Cod Hatching in Norway 28
Cod Hatching, Results of....402
Cod, Late Spawning School of....300
Cod, Scarcity of....111
Colorado, Government Fish Hatchery in....240
Conemaugh Flood, The....505
Connecticut, New Fish Laws for....491
Connecticut, Posted Brooks in....340, 402
Cowpastnre River, The....472
Crawfish and Snakes....489
Curreut River Club....299
Dams....441
Drum Fishing at Anglesea....194
Drum Fishing at Beaufort....154
Drum Fishing on the Virginia Coast....382
Eutopia and Trout Lake Fish and Game Association, The....472
Ferrnles, Flexible 10
Fish and Fishing in Alaska....27, 48
Fish and Fishing in Indiana....194
Fish and Game Association of Massachusetts..174
Fish and Game Association of Newport 90
Fish and Game League of Southern Massachusetts....493
Fish and Game Protective Association of Massachusetts....257
Fish Bureau, Boston....68

Fish Commissions:

Colorado 67
Connecticut 472
Georgia....278
Kansas....156
Michigan....135, 195
Minnesota 112
Nevada....136
New Hampshire....68
Ohio....156
Oregon 177
Pennsylvania....68
Virginia....300
Wisconsin. 92
Notes on. 383

Fish Creek Valley....400
Fishculture in Newfoundland....156
Fisculture in Ohio....321
Fisculture in Wyomiug....50
Fishculture in Wyoming....332
Fishculture, Results of....240
Fisheries Society, American....278, 340, 358
Fisheries, Canadian....321
Fisheries Statistics, English and Welsh....27
Fishermen as Truth Tellers....402
Fishes, Mortality Among....492
Fishes, Notes on....110
Fishes of Chesapeake Bay....155
Fishes of Nova Scotia....155
Fish Fungus, Notes on..10
Fish Hatching at Duluth 156
Fishing at Blooming Grove Park....449
Fishing at Tarpon Springs, Florida....449
Fishing, Effects of Open Winter on in Massachusetts....50
Fishing Gut, Probable Advance in....357
Fishing in Florida....67, 135, 194
Fishing in Madison County, N. Y....449
Fishing in New York....253
Fishing in Ohio....218
Fishing near Chicago....320
Fishing near New York...257, 277, 298, 318, 340, 382, 401, 422, 447, 469
Fishing near St. Louis....320
Fishing on the West Coast....300
Fishing Rights in Private Waters....155, 194
Fishing Through the Ice, Lake Erie. 177
Fish in New York, Legislation Proposed for....259
Fish in Oyster Shells....177
Fish in Washington Markets....50

Fish Laws:

Arkansas....491
Connecticnt....491
Maine....239
Michigan....49, 530
New Jersey....214
New York....510
Pennsylvania....491

Fish Legislation at Albany 278
Fish, Loss of from the U. S. Carp Ponds....424
Fish Markets of Kansas City..511
Fish Markets of San Francisco....511
Fish Mortality in South Carolina....524
Fish Notes from Savannah....155
Fish Protection by Anglers....155
Fish Protection in California....300
Connecticut....423
Minnesota....259, 340
New York....48
Fish, Safety-pin Stringer for....300
Fish Stringer, A....154
Fishway for the Chittenango....403
Florida and Cuba Fishermen....67
Florida, Explorations in....91

Page.

Fly-Casters of Indianapolis....423
Fly-Casting Tournaments....176, 357
Fly-Casting Tournament in Indiana....278
Fly-Fisher's Club, The....134
Fly-Fishing for Trout....356
Fly-Fishing for Whitefish....259
Food Carp, The....449
Frogs and Their Prey....420
Frog Chowder....177
Frog Culture....383
Frogs' Food....509
Frogs, Hibernation of....190
Frogs in January....50
Frog Pond, A Successful. 68
Fur Fisheries of the Northwest Seas..418, 442, 466, 486
German Carp, Uses of the....357
Goose Fish....91
Grandacoy or Tarpum....195
Grand Isle Seiners, The....494
Great Lakes, Fish Wealth in....357
Greenwood Lake, N. J., Improvement of Fish in....50
Grouper Banks, A Day at the....298
Gulf of Mexico, Explorations in....195
Hagfish, The....66
Halibut, The Fishery for....112
Harvest Fish, The....494
Heathen, Worse than the....471
Hell Gate Camp....494
Henshall, Dr. J. A....29
Heresy, A Little Rank....218
Heretic, The, Explains....383
Herring, Studying Migrations of....195
Huckleberry Run....486
Hybrid, Saibling and Brown Trout....401
Illegal Fishing in Pennsylvania....321
Illegal Nets, Destruction of, in the St. Lawrence....134
Indiana Association, A New. 383
Inglewood Club Dinner, The....258
Inter-State Fishery Bill....50
Kentucky Waters....381
Kingfish and Tarpon, Florida....111
Kingfishers, Camps of the....530
Kingfishers, The....358
"La Carpe"....340
Lake Conemaugh....393
Lake Ellerslie Fishing Club....470
Lake Lamoka. 339
Lake Trout for Lake George....50
Lake Trout, The....9
Let Him Learn to Read....403
"Lines Cast in Pleasant Places"....340
Loch Leven Trout for Pennsylvania....51
Lost River Sucker, The....441
Lumpfish, The....339
Mackerel at Provincetown....321
Mackerel, Buckeye....10
Maine, Angling Prospects of....300
Maine, Boston Anglers Back From....493
Maine, Early Fishing in....319
Maine Fish and Game 443
Maine Fishing at Middle Dam....424
Maine, New Seining Law of 218
Maine Trout....511
Maine Waters, The....356
Massachusetts, Berkshire County, Posted Brooks in....340, 358
Mastigouche Fishing Club....239
Menhaden Barons, The....111
Menhaden Industry 240, 300
Menhaden Men, The....135
Menhaden Question, The....10, 259
Menhaden, Salt, in Washington....10
Michigan Game and Fish Wardens....46, 379
Michigan Trouting....402
Minnesota Fish and Game Wardens....379
Mud, the Virtues of, in Fishing 90
Mullet, Migration of....177
Muscalonge, A Tussle With a....534
Muskoka Trout....239
My Hunting Life—Reeling in a Trout....493
Narwhal, Female with Tusks....445
Nearby Fishing....448
Net Fishing in Massachusetts....112
Nets, Seized in Ohio....50
New Brunswick, Fishing Prospects in....321
New England Streams....424
New England Trout....297
Newfoundland Fishing Seasons....9
New Jersey Fish and Game Protection....277
New Jersey Waters, Fish for....383
New South Wales, Carp Sucker Introduced into....10
Nielsen, Mr. Adolph....29
North Carolina Sports 258
North Sea Trawl Fishing....259
Notes from a Railway Train....511
Nova Scotia, Additions to the Fish Fauna of..91
Nova Scotia Reminiscence, A 314
Open Fish Seasons....278
Oyster Culture in Florida....383
Oysters in Alaska....259
Oysters Killed by Starfish 29
Ozark Mountain Trout 424
Ozarks, The Beautiful....375
Paradise Club 449
Paradise Fin and Feather Club, The. 67
Passaic River, Bass and Carp in....10
Pennsylvania Anglers. Address to....259
Pennsylvania, A Party for 258
Pennsylvania Streams and Floods....494
Pickerel and Trout, More and Less 111
Pickerel Fishing Near Natick, Mass..135
Pickerel in Maine 134
Pickerel in Meacham Lake....449
Pickerel in the Upper Unadilla 253
Pickerel Shooting in Connecticut....212
Pike-Perch, The....470
Point Barrow, Winter Fishing at....320
Potomac, Falls of the....383
Potomac Items 357
Potomac, Lower, Fishes of the....383

Page.

Prize Yarn, The....511
Protectors and Pirates....175
Quarter with a Hole in It, A 423
Rainbow Trout in France....218
Rainbow Trout in Pennsylvania 358
Rainy Day Convenience, A 402
Rangeley Lakes....319, 339
Rangeley Trout Supply, The 382
Raquette, Reminiscences of the....354
"Recollections of An Angler" 373
Red Snapper Fishing 134
Red Snappers, Great Catch of....239
Rhode Island Fish Commission 259
Richardson Lake, Steamboats on....111
Rockling, Four-bearded 339
Routt, Gov., Pickerel Caught by 10
Rutland Fish and Game Club, Banquet of. ...469
Sagadahoc Fish and Game Association....135
Saibling in Sterling Lake....10, 50
St. Louis Waters....339
St. Regis District, The....508
Salmon and Trout, Crossing of....321
Salmon and Trout in Ecuador....68
Salmon and Trout of North America....219
Salmon at Saybrook, Conn....383
Salmon, Atlantic 219
Blueback....219
Dog....219
Humpback....219
Quinnat....219
Silver....219
Salmon Club, The Natashguan....135
Salmon Eggs, Preparing of for Shipment....28
Salmon Family in the Far North....222
Salmon Fishermen of the Penobscot....485
Salmon Fishing in Puget Sound....195
Salmon in Norwegian Seas....299
Salmon in Penobscot....195
Salmon in the Delaware....424
Salmon in the Hudson....278, 299, 402
Salmon Nets in Canada....383
Salmon, Pacific, in Pennsylvania....493
Salmon, Penobscot....402, 493
Salmon, Satiety Caused by....195
Salmon, Trout and Eels, Notes on....9
Sault Ste. Marie, On the....446
Sawdust....402
Sawdust, Effect of on Trout....28
Sawdust in Streams....92, 176, 239, 278, 333
Sawdust in Tront Streams....494
Sea Fishing in England....27
Seal Fisheries, The....393
Sea Lions Interfering with Fishing....273
Seals, Decrease of....195
Sea Sands, Life in....490
Sea Trout Fishing in Canada....235
Sebago Lake Salmon Fishing....258
Shad, Abundance of....357
Shad, Enormous Yield of....340
Shad in Colorado River....240
Shad, Increase of....67
Shad, Introduced in Georgia....340
Shad, Price of....321
Shad and Sturgeon in Alaska....68
Shad or Whitefish....112
Sheepshead, Hatching Eggs of....218, 259
Smelt, Landlocked....259
Spanish Mackerel....511
Spriugfield Club, A. in Cauada....153
Stamford Rod and Gun Club, The....447
Steel Rod Experience....28
Steel Rod, The....67, 90
Straits of Georgia, The....506
Striped Bass in California....340, 403, 511
Striped Bass, The First....321
Sucker at Either End, A....422
Sunfish, A Big....340
Sunset Club, The, ...175, 338, 400
Take What You Can....340
Tarpon Fishing....67
Tarpum (?) in Boston Market....511
Tarpon, My First....28
Tarpon Score, A....424
Tarpon Up a Tree....112
Tarpum, Small Catch of....357
Tasmanian Salmon and Trout....218
Tautog, Large....449
Tautog Record....493
Tautog, Record of Large....511
Transgressors, The Hard Way of....340
Trout and Big Game in Colorado....507
Trout and Leeches....531
Trout and Pickerel, Large, from Maine....299
Trout and Salmon in Maine....278
Trout and Winninish in Canada....339
Trout at Northampton, Mass....340
Trout, Blueback....221
Brook....221, 222
Brown....220
Dolly Varden....220
Dublin Pond....221
Floeberg....221
Gairdner's....220
Lake....220
Lake Tahoe....220
Loch Leven....220
Nare's....221
Rainbow....220
Red-throated....220
Rio Grande....220
Ross's....221
Saibling....221
Sea....221
Sunapee....221
Trout Casts....449
Trout Colors in the Alleghanies....259
Trout Culture, A Lesson in....472
Trout Culture in Scotland....177
Trout Distributed in Pennsylvania....322
Trout Fishing at Kingston, N. B....424
Trout, Fishing for....381
Trout Fishing in Colorado....511
Trout Fishing in Sullivan Co., Pa....494
Tront Fishing in Utah 222

Page.

Trout Fishing Note....299
Trout Fishing, Reminiscences of....338
Trout Fishing Through the Ice....176
Trouting on the South Boardman....488, 506, 532
Trout Fly, Stung by....319
Trout for Wyoming Streams....239
Trout from Moose Pond....472
Trout from the Nepigon....50
Trout Hatching in Colorado....322
Trout, How to Catch Them....320
Trout in Catskill Creek....494
Tront in Delaware Co., New York....357
Trout in Guatemala....259
Trout in January, New Hampshire....91
"Trout" in Lower California....424
Trout in Maryland....175
Tront in Nova Scotia....155
Trout in Vermont....533
Trout, Jerked....90
Trout, Lake and Brook Hybrid....321
Trout, Late Spawning of....424, 472
Trout, Loch Leven and Brown....258
Trout near Noank, Conn....259
Trout Netters in New Brunswick....533
Trout, New England....339
Trout Notes from Maine....9
Trout of Mingan River....222
Trout of Sterling Lake....66
Trout of the Mountain Stream....217
Trout of the Northwest 222
Trout Opening, Blackford's....195
Trout Opening in Pennsylvania....278
Trout, Ozark Mountain....320
Trout Portraits....340
Trout, Preparing Ponds for....68
Trout Season at Bethel, Conn....259
Trout Season of New Jersey, Close of. 533
Trout Seasons....194
Trout, Seldom come by....222
Trout, Show Window....218
Trout, Slaughter of in Maine 259
Tront Spawning in Massachusetts....340
Trout Streams of Connecticut....492
Trout Streams of Penusylvania....469
Trout Streams of Silver Bow....492
Trout Streams of Springfield, Mass....217, 218
Trout, Snnapee Lake....321
Trout Supplement....219-222
Trout Supplement, Our....209
Trout, The Color of....533
Tuckerton Bay, N. J....110
Tuckerton Waters....134, 154
U. S. Fish Commission Schooner Grampus. ..279
U. S. Fish Commission Schooner Grampus at Key West....29
U. S. Fish Commission Schooner Grampus, Work of....322

U. S. Fish Commission Stations, New:

Craig's Brook, Maine....218
McCloud River, Cal....218
Neosho, Missouri....218
Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie....218

United States, Fishery Industries of. 340
Van Buren, Martin, as an Angler....10
Vermont Stream, Stocking....495
Vermont, Trout Streams Restocked....259
Wall-eyed Pike Hatching....112
Wall-eyed Pike in the Susquehanna....135
Waltonian Club of Elgin, Ill....383
Warm Weather, The....340
Weakfish, The First....340
Whale, Sowerby's, Notice of....275
What a Good Time Jim had. 49
What's in a Name?....10
"Where the Trout Hide"....340
"Where the Trout Hide," Notice of....111
Whitefish for England....10
Whitefish, Planting of....279
Whitefish, Results of Hatching the....50
Whitefish Station on Lake Erie....239
White Mountain Trout....218
White Mountain Trout Streams....358
Winninish, Speaker Boyd's....533
Wire Leaders....155, 195
Wyoming Fish Hatchery....472
Zoological Stations....195

KENNEL.

A. K. C....117, 384
A. K. C. Meeting....117, 384
A. K. R. Numbers....70, 138
Albany Dog Show....51, 70, 96, 139, 156
Albany Dog Show Report....156
American Coursing Club....92
American Field Trials Club, Anthony's Charges....403
American Gordon Setter Standard....31
Anti-Dog Cranks....92
A Sensible View....302
Bay City Dog Show....95
Beagle Awards at Philadelphia....324
Beagle Club....71
Beagle, Intelligence of....92
Beagles at Pittsburgh....70
Beauchamp....139
Black and Tan Terriers at New York..139, 198, 282
Black and Tan Terrier Special at Philadelphia..324
Blemton Gingersnap....179
Blemton Verity....323, 242
Boston Dog Show....93, 119, 224, 240
Bradford Prefix....119
Breaking a Beagle....475
Buffalo Dog Show Medals 96
Canadian Kennel Club....71, 138
Canadian K. C. Rules....138
Canine Targeteer....535
Central Field Trial Club...198, 225, 244, 264, 302, 404
Central F. T. C. Derby Entries....404
Chicago Dog Show....93, 139, 160, 179, 224, 243, 261, 282, 302
Chicago Dog Show Report....261, 282
Chorea....52

Page.

Collie Club....70, 118, 244, 282, 360
Collies at Pittsburgh....69, 93
Columbus Dog Show....69, 93
Count Howard (illustration)....95
Coursing....12, 31, 92, 158, 178, 323, 383
Dalton Dog Show....12
Dayton Kennel Club....32
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs....534
Distemper....341
Dog Artists....68
Dog Law, New York....301, 496
Dog License Laws....424, 449, 495
Dogs Lost....32, 245
Dog Sense....12, 52, 179
Dog Show Management....301
Dog Talk...12, 32, 52, 70, 95, 119, 139, 160, 179, 199, 225, 244, 264, 282, 301, 323, 242, 360, 384, 404, 425, 450, 474, 496, 512, 534
Duquesne Kennel Club....302
Du Vernat's Lion....179
Eastern Coursing Club....119, 159
Eastern Field Trials Club. 139, 324, 342, 343, 360, 403
Eastern Field Trials Club Derby Entries...342, 360 403
Elmira Poultry and Pet Stock Association....160
English Field Trials....341, 360
Ethan Allin, Death of....534
Field Trial Dates....282
Fox Hunting....31, 52, 70
Fox Hunting, American....302, 342, 360
Fox Hunting Club....324
Fox-terriers at New York....160
Frank Francis....360
Glencairn (illustration)....451
Goodman Cooked....12
Gordon Setter Club....71
Gordon Setters....198
Greyhounds, Noted....341, 378
Greyhounds, Running Weight of....264, 282, 323
Grit....301, 384
Illinois Fox Drive....30
Importing Dogs....512
Inbreeding....360
Indiana Kennel Club Derby Entries....451
Indiana Field Trials....259
Irish and Gordon Setters and Field Trials....160
Jack Rabbits....302
Keeping Up with the Procession....179
Lancashire Witch....302, 324
Large Litter....360
Leo II....160, 198
London, Ont., Dog Show....158
Lord Neversettle....225, 360
Los Angeles Dog Show Report....512
Lynn Dog Show....119, 139, 223, 425
Lynn Dog Show, 1890....425
Maney Trefoil (illustration)....426
Maryland Kennel Club....179
Massachusetts Kennel Club....69, 404
Mastiff Club....113, 158
Mastiff Pedigrees in A.K.C. S. B....495
Mastiff Puppy Weights and Measurements. 32, 179
Measurements, St. Bernard....302
Meersbrook Maiden....282, 511
Mentality in Dogs....93
Metchley Surprise—Jakyr Dean....244
Modern Training....426
National Dog Club....11, 118
New Bedford Dog Show....12
Newburg Dog Show....69
New England vs. Southern Fox Hunting....360
New York Dog Show....13, 30, 94
New York Dog Show Awards....94
New York Dog Show Report....113
Oakhurst Kennel....96, 225
Old English Mastiffs....426
Old World Kennel Topics....11
Ottawa Dog Show....282
Our Every Day Friends....322
Pacific Coast Field Trials....29
Patsey....245, 472, 474
Patsey (illustration)....475
Pet Dog Club....496
Pete the Dog....512
Perverted Taste....359
Philadelphia Dog Show....177, 179, 199, 224, 243, 264, 279, 324, 384
Philadelphia Dog Show Report....279
Philadelphia Kennel Club....32
Pittsburgh Dog Show....51, 69, 70
Pointer Club....113, 139, 198, 224, 474, 511
Pointer Importation....243
Pontiac and Brake....323
Prince Charlie....496
Providence Dog Show....52
Pug Judging, Dr. Cryer on....282
Puppy Measurements....11
Rabbit Baiting....11, 52, 68, 139
Rational Breeding....450
Reducing Surplus Dog Supply....359
Rochester Dog Show....13, 39, 96, 179, 196, 198
Rockingham—Donna Whelps....12
Russian Wolfhounds....323, 341
Salisbury's Pedigree....11, 51, 198
San Francis Dog Show Report....403
Seitner Letter....138, 244, 264
Smut (illustration)....359
Southern Field Trials Club....225, 342, 496
Southern F. T. C. Derby Entries....496
Spaniel Club....138
Spaniel Field Trials....32
Stamping out Rabies....534
St. Bernard Club....11, 113, 139, 179, 244, 264, 425
Texas Field Trials....451
The Spotting System....341
Toledo Dog Show....301, 343
Toronto Dog Show....335
Troy Dog Show....30, 71, 136
Troy Dog Show Report....136
Utica Dog Show....96, 160, 178
Utica Dog Show Report....178
Why Dogs Turn Around....259, 360
With Hounds on Brulin's Trail....93
Worcester Dog Show....113, 177, 243, 260
Worcester Dog Show Report....280

RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.

Page.

Albany Tournament....266
American Shooting Association. 54, 72, 366, 452, 476
American Military Team, The....140
Army Rifle Practice....13
Boston Tournament....515
Brewer on British Shooters....432
Buffalo Tournament, The....96
Bullard Rifle Match....303
Canadian Wimbledon Team....452
Canadian Trap Notes....33, 121, 216, 266
Chicago....140, 325, 514
Classification....201, 456
Colt Gun Club Tournament....408
Compton Hill....405
Cooper-Cashmere Rifle, The....96
Creedmoor Programme, The....411
Crown Point Tournament....284
Dominion Day Shoots....515
Dominion Tournament....385
Essex Gun Club....476
Flights from all Angles....141
Forester Gun Club Tournament....97
Keystone Rules....215
Keystone Tournament....536
Illinois State Shoot....428
Iowa State Shoot....362
Lowell Rod and Gun Club....476
Loyd System, More About the....304
McClure Class Shoot....344
Mak-saw-ba Medal Meet....72
Massachusetts Association....455
Massachusetts State Shoot....410, 433
Michigan State Shoots....515
Middlesex Gun Club....120
Middlesex Tournament....324
Milwaukee Shoot, The....497
Minneapolis Gun Club....344
Minneapolis Tournament....201, 386
Miss-and-out Complication....140
Missouri State Tournament....405
New Jersey State Tournament....497
New York State Tournament....215, 407, 430
New York Suburban....97, 120, 200, 216, 265, 285, 365
North End vs. Baltimore....498
Northwest, Tournament of the....498
Norwich Tournament....283, 408
Ohio Trap Shooters League....364
Omaha Tournament....304
Organ-Kleinman....73
Partello's Advice to Shooters....361
Pennsylvania Matches....406
Pine Brook....33
Pistol Shooting....161
Pittsburgh Tournament....344
Rifle Championship Challenge....140
Rifle Team in England....452, 497, 513, 535
St. Paul Gun Club....325, 344
Self-Loading Small Arms....200
Sigler against Lever....141
Southern Illinois....432
Suburban System....203
Trajectory Curves....72
Traps, Arrangement of....181
Trenton Shoot, The....365
"Tribune" Match of 1889....71
Union Gun Club....344

YACHTING.

Page.

Alarm....185
Alice....227
America's Cup....143, 228, 247, 248, 249, 267, 268, 309, 326, 346, 347, 367, 368, 369, 435, 470, 499, 520
Australia....101, 289
Blizzard....75
Building to Length....57
Cavalier....348
Chispa....90
Classification by Corrected Length....76, 101, 184, 249, 309
Collingworth Fishing Boats....15
Constellation....99, 431
Coronet....309
CRUISES:
Leona....15, 185
Monaitipee....164
Orinda....184, 205, 226, 248, 267, 308
Singlehander on Lower Bay....163
Velma....36
Yacht and Canoe....57
Cutters on the Lakes....15
Cythera....16, 143
Dauntless....521
Drafting, Hints....205
Dunraven....228, 248, 249, 267, 289, 288, 309, 326, 346, 347, 367, 368, 369, 389, 435, 499, 520
Elf....436, 500
Forty-Footers....307
Fredonia....206, 289, 369, 413
Gitana....347, 501
Gorilla....165, 347, 389
Gracie....289, 347
Helen....289, 369
Hindsight vs. Foresight....479
Hypatia....206
Hurricanes....75
Ice Yachting....38, 101, 125, 165
International Conference....369
Iroquois....101
Kathleen....99, 289, 368
Lady Evelyn....165, 327, 436
Lights, Buoys, etc....144
Little Fellows....460
Liris....99, 413, 540
Livingston, C....327
Lotowana....481
Luffing, Right of....309
Malvena....309
Maraquita....99, 289
Marine Conference....369
Mayflower....228, 289, 347
Measurer....185
Measurement....37, 76, 101, 123, 125, 184, 249, 309
Merlin....288
Minerva....289
Minx....309
Montecito....413
Mumm's Yard....547
Music of the Waters....108
My Last Sail....57
Nanon....307
Nepenthe....307
New Yachts....17, 38, 57, 77, 99, 125, 144, 185, 205, 307, 327, 347
Nokomis....123
Oil on Waves....436
OBITUARY:
J. E. Smith....185
C. P. Kunhardt....209, 249
Ocean Currents....369
Orinda....16
Paine Cup....269, 288
Pappoose....500
Paradox....436, 500
Podgers....288
Pook, S. H....307
Prince Karl....309
Prospectus....56
Quickstep....413
Rule o' Thumb....479
Sails....227
Saracen....413, 500
Shona....500
Skylight....413
Spar Makers' Trust....460
Spring Fashions....388
Tomahawk....368
Thelga....16
Tower's, Capt., 40-footer....307
Valkyrie....16, 57, 228, 309, 326, 346, 347, 367, 389, 412, 413, 435, 499, 501, 520
Velma....36
Verena....99, 288
Volunteer....38, 307, 309, 460
West India Hurricanes....75
Windlasses....369
Wintringham, H. C....347
Yampa....327
CLUBS AND RACES.
American....481
American (Steam)....519
Arab....481
Atlantic....101, 269, 289, 412, 436, 483, 500
Bayswater....521
Beverly....368, 390, 481, 502, 520, 540
Biscayne Bay....124, 165, 206
Boston City....540
Brooklyn....77, 460
Buffalo....541
Buzzard's Bay....541
Cape Ann....480
Cape Cod....481
Cedar Point....426, 499
Chesapeake Bay....145, 521
Cleveland....249
Columbia....327, 480
Corinthian, Chicago....101
Corinthian, Cooper's Point....369
Corinthian, Marblehead....15, 481, 502, 539
Corinthian, Mosquito Fleet....16, 368, 461, 521
Corinthian, New York....165, 369, 413, 436, 479
Corinthian, Yonkers....37, 165, 390
Dauntless....15, 540
Delaware River....144
Detroit....206, 480, 500
Dorchester....436, 480
Duxbury....541
East River....481
Eastern....101, 413, 502, 539
Elizabeth....413
Essex....165
Great Head....413, 481, 519
Guide....481
Hamilton....249, 413
Hovey Cup....539
Hudson River....436
Hull....481, 521
Jersey City....165, 541
Katrina....459, 479
Kingston....348
Knickerbocker....57, 412
Lake Champlain....436
Lake Erie....101, 124, 126
Lake Y. R. A....76, 327, 347
Larchmont....100, 348, 369, 434, 518
Long Island Race....38
Lynn....479
Martha's Vineyard Cups....541
Michigan....289
Minnetonka....436
Miramichi....289
Monatiquot....185, 436, 480
Montgomery S. C....288, 347, 413, 480
Mosquito Fleet, Boston....165, 250, 480, 481, 521
Nanita....38
Newark Bay....480
New England Y. R. A....309
New Haven....480
New Jersey....228, 249, 412, 436
New Rochelle....143
New York....77, 123, 327, 459, 500, 520
New York Y. R. A....57, 101, 165, 184, 327, 369
Oyster Bay....413, 501, 518, 519
Patterson, R. S....309, 348, 541
Pavonia....480
Pleon....35, 309, 502
Portland....165
Quaker....77, 348, 412, 481, 541
Quincy City....57, 413, 481
Rhode Island....101, 144, 360, 413
Royal Canadian....57, 436, 501, 540
Savin Hill....250, 436, 481
Seawanhaka....38, 75, 101, 124, 144, 165, 250, 388, 457, 480 501, 521
Shackamaxon....185
Shamrock....412
Sippican....521, 540
Southern....479
South Boston....412
Southwark....206, 481
Sing Sing....165, 436, 520
Staten Island Athletic....501
St. Lawrence....308, 341
Taxing Yachts....541
Titania....412, 459, 479
Toronto....57, 369
West Lynn....481
White Wings....101, 124
Yorkville....412
Williamsburgh....185
STEAM YACHTING.
America Regatta....519
Augusta....413, 512
Collisions....101, 205
Cruising in Small Launches....38, 77, 124, 144, 185
Daisy....541
Electra....143
Elfrida....288
Evolution....348
Indienne....124
Jet Propulsion....348
Meteor....101, 205
Myra....413
Naphtha Launches....228, 348
Nautilus....15
New Yachts....17, 249, 307
Now Then....521
Nyanza....123
Pacific....38
Puzzle....541
Rules of the Road....521
Sultana....249
Telegram....521
Ward Boiler....145
"W. B."....434
Yacht Engines and Boilers....101

CANOEING.

Page.

A. C. A.:
Meet....99, 306
Regatta Committee....55, 99, 122, 142, 183, 204, 288, 306, 346
Central Division....387
Northern Division....183
Eastern Division....433, 482, 502
Atlantic Division....35, 99, 481
Book....99, 482
Atlantis....225, 328
B. C. A....204
Barney, Geo. M....502
Canoe and Boat Building....55
Changes in A. C. A. Rules..122, 142, 183, 204, 247, 288
Cruising Appliances....56
Cruising Experiences....35, 74
CRUISES:
Atlantis....225, 328
Cruise in a Dory....98, 123, 142
Merrimac Circuit....74
Mona....98, 123, 142
Singlehander....164, 183
Useful....164, 183
Kits....56, 162
Lowering Rigs....14, 122, 346
Martin's Board....346
McKendrick's Letters....34, 142
Necken....56
Oarsmen and Canoeists....247
Paddling Races....388
Prospectus....55
Quinsigamond....227
Rogers, H. S....539
Royal C. C. Rules....15, 183
St. Lawrence River Skiff....287
Sleeping Bag....162
Sliding Deck Seat....15
Sliding Seat for Paddling....142
Standing Rigs....14, 122, 346
Steering Board....346
Tanning Sails....247
Tents and Outfits....162
W. C. A....14, 55, 99
Winter Canoeing....55
CLUBS AND RACES.
Brooklyn....482
Corinthian Mosquito Fleet....122, 411, 461, 482, 521
Delaware Meet....346, 433
Harrisburg....14, 183
Hartford....306
Humber Yawl Club....346
Ianthe....461, 539
Irrawaddi....411
Lake Hopatcong....538
Mobican....35, 287
Montreal....306, 411, 538
Newburgh....183, 482
New Jersey Athletic....539
New York....142, 204, 482
Oakland....183
Ottawa....286
Owanux....367
Passaic River....183, 367, 411
Pequot....15, 99, 411, 482, 521
Philadelphia....227, 387
Prehistoric Canoes....387
Puritan....35, 163, 306
Qu'Apelle....183
Quaker City....122
Red Dragon....306, 346, 502
Royal....35, 521, 538
Sagamore....434, 502
South Boston....388, 434, 502
St. Lawrence Skiff Club....538
Tippy....183
Toronto....386, 411, 460
W. C. A. Meet....55
Yonkers....411

FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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

NEW YORK, JANUARY 24, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 1. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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May begin at any time. Subscription price, $4 per year; $2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for $10; five copies for $16. Remit by express money-order, registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. For sale by Davies & Co., No. 1 Finch Lane, Cornhill, London. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Davies & Co., and Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, Eng. Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France, sole Paris agent for sales and subscriptions. Foreign subscription price, $5 per year; $2.50 for six months.

Address all communications

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Army Rifle Practice.
A Proposed Zoölogical Garden
Custodian Squatters.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Early Morning in the Woods.
A Breath from the Maine Woods.
NATURAL HISTORY.
A National Zoölogical Park.
Philosophical Society Meeting
The Bats.—II.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Newfoundland Game Seasons.
A Brace of Elk.
Massachusetts Game Interests
The Connecticut Association.
Shooting Clubs of Chicago.
Dominion Gun Alliance.
Lyman's Wind-Gauge Sight.
New York Legislature.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Newfoundland Fishing Seasons.
Maine Trout Notes.
Notes on Salmon, Trout and Eels.
Saibling in Sterling Lake.
Black Bass in Ponds.
Lake Trout.
What's in a Name?
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
"More About the Black Bass."
Menhaden Question Again.
FISHCULTURE.
Notes on Fish Fungus.
Whitefish for England.
THE KENNEL.
Old World Kennel Topics.
Salisbury's Pedigree.
Long Island Rabbit Baiting.
The National Dog Club.
Coursing.
Dalton Dog Show.
New Bedford Dog Show.
Dog Sense.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Army Rifle Practice.
The Trap.
YACHTING.
Cutters on the Lakes.
Orinda.
New Yachts of the Year.
Cruise of the Leona.
Cythera.
CANOEING.
The New Royal C. C. Rules.
The Sliding Deck Seat.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

BILLS have been introduced in the New York State Senate and Assembly, providing for the appropriation of $300,000 for the establishment of a zoölogical garden in the Central Park in New York city. The fact that New York has no garden of this kind has long been felt to be a shame to this city. But, while we ought to have such a garden, it may be questioned whether it is wise to attempt to establish one in the way provided by these bills.

Although Central Park is at present much nearer to the thickly settled portion of the city than any other park which would be available for the purposes of a zoölogical garden, there is in the public mind a well settled feeling that no part of that pleasure ground should be given up to this purpose. The project has been started again and again, but has always been met with the objection that there is in Central Park no tract of land which can be used as a zoölogical garden without seriously injuring the park as a whole. We do not believe that this objection can be overcome, for it is well founded. The proper place for such a garden is in one of the smaller, newer parks, which, though further up town, will eventually be in the central part of the city. In more than one of these parks there is abundant room for such a garden, with land sufficiently varied in character to give to many animals surroundings which approach in some degree those amid which they dwell in nature.

Nearly ten years ago the Universal Conservatory and Zoölogical Garden Company was formed for the purpose of starting here in New York a "zoo" on the plan of that of London or of the Paris Jardin des Plantes. Connected with this company was some one who clearly knew one of the chief requirements of such a garden, and the ground selected by the company is probably the best adapted plot of land on New York Island for such a purpose. This is near Ninth avenue on the north side of 155th street, and as it has recently been included in the new High Bridge Park, it would be available for any project of this kind which should be controlled by the city.

The Universal Company, after having selected its site as above stated, and promised to break ground in the spring of 1881, disappeared from public view, and so far as we know has not since been heard of. It is earnestly to be hoped that the present attempt to establish a satisfactory permanent zoölogical garden in this city will prove something more than a mere flash in the pan. Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco have collections of living animals which do them credit. New York, with its wealth and intelligence, should no longer be left behind by its younger sisters.

ARMY RIFLE PRACTICE.

GEN. SCHOFIELD has signalized his coming into command of the U. S. Army by a revision of the regulations for rifle practice. His changes seem to be well advised, for it is not to be gainsaid that the rifle practice of the regulars was getting into a perfunctory stage, where the filing of reports with figures was of more importance in the minds of many officers than the creation of self-confident individual marksmen from the boys in blue.

The aim has been to make the course of practice such that the soldier should know as much as possible of the science of rifle shooting and pretty much all of the art connected with accurate hitting. Then turned loose on his own resources, with an enemy in front and an unknown distance to fire over, he would first of all know his arm and in the next place would know how to use it.

Instead of an annual round of practice, the new system gives something akin to a three years' course in marksmanship, so that a man makes a gradual increase in result through greater exertion and exercise of skill until he has become as proficient as any reasonable system could demand. Another point in the new rules is that each arm of the service will use its service arm, and cavalry men will shoot with carbines, as they would be required to do in actual warfare, and not with the rifle as now, for the mere purpose, seemingly, of giving them some practice of some sort and keeping up the department or division totals.

Revolver shooting, too, will come in for a share of consideration which has hitherto been denied the side arm. It will be interesting to find out just what can be done in a practical way with these hard-hitting service weapons, if for no other purpose than comparison with the excellent records made on the civilian ranges.

In all the new firing regulations the General commanding and the Secretary of War have been careful not to cut off the spur of competition. Rivalry will go on as before for places on the several teams, and even more so, for now there will be carbine as well as rifle teams. A liberal supply of ammunition is to be given out to the various posts, and no doubt if it be found that the burning of more powder will result in better showing and better marksmen, then the powder and bullets will be forthcoming. It is poor economy to save a few pounds of powder and leave the Army short of the highest-hitting proficiency.

CUSTODIAN SQUATTERS.

IN their preliminary report, just sent to the Legislature by the New York Forest Commission, the problem of what to do with the custodians of State lands again comes up. In their manner of treating the question we see indications that the Commissioners are less anxious for the interests of the State, into whose service they have entered, with so much show of public spirit, than to make friends of the mammon of unrightcousness. In the matter referred to they may be animated by pure philanthrophy, but the aim and tendency of their recommendations is to benefit individuals at the expense of the public, by legalizing the most impudent attempts to grab public domain; and the public will hardly give them credit for disinterested motives. If their office is without emoluments, they are certainly not likely to win much honor by praying the Legislature to introduce such legislation as shall empower the Forest Commission to grant relief to those custodians whose unscrupulousness is only equalled by their impudence.

The history of these custodians is simply stated. Between the years 1875 and 1885 certain persons set envious eyes upon the islands in the Lake St. George and choice tracts of State land in the Adirondacks, and there being no provision of law to enable them to acquire the tracts by purchase, they moved the State Board of Land Commissioners to appoint them "custodians" of the chosen tracts. This meant that the individuals so appointed were given leave to occupy the islands and choice tracts of Adirondack lands, and they set to and erected "camps" or cottages, and settled down to enjoy their possession of public property. As the Commissioners put it:

> Some of these so-called custodians having accepted the appointment on behalf of the State Board of Land Commissioners in good faith, and supposing (in the absence of any legislative or judicial definition of the duties and rights of "custodians") that it gave them practically a lease of the premises named in the resolution making their appointments, went on to expend considerable sums of money in the erection of summer houses and in beautifying and adorning their grounds.

This is evidently an attempt to darken counsel by specious pleading. The plea that "because the rights of the custodians were not legally or judically defined, they supposed that their appointment practically gave them a lease of the premises named in the resolution appointing them," has a strong flavor of Celtic originality about it. One might as well argue that the present warden and his forest guards have, by their appointment, practically acquired a lease of the whole State domain; but conceding even that they were right in their supposition, their appointments have since been revoked, and the leases naturally terminate with them.

Attorney General O'Brien having been consulted by the Forest Commissioners, replied simply that the Board of Land Commissioners had no power to make appointments, and that the custodians gained no rights through their appointments. Nevertheless, in spite of so decisive a legal opinion in favor of the public, the Commission which professes to guard the public interests, does not scruple to petition the Legislature for power to grant the custodians relief from the unfortunate dilemma in which they have placed themselves—in other words to legalize their attempted appropriation of some of the most beautiful spots in the Wilderness.

Some of these custodians, probably all of them, are very estimable gentlemen; we are quite ready to believe that they are, and, doubtless, endowed with a high appreciation of the beauties of nature; but they knew that their appointment was a job, they were assigned no duties, given no pay; they knew that the Land Commissioners had no power to confer any legal rights in respect to the land; nevertheless they entered on possession, and assumed and asserted all the rights of ownership, and built and improved, and spent money, confident that cheek backed with dollars would be mighty and prevail.

To oust these squatters would as a matter of course entail some hardships upon them; but it is the duty of the Legislature to consider first the public interest; and the public interest most certainly does not sanction the proposition to perpetuate the privileges of the squatters on State lands. Keep the people's possessions for the people. There are square miles of property which may be bought and paid for by individuals in search of delectable summer homes. Available land is not yet so scarce that it is necessary to give over the State lands to private control, more particularly when that control has been acquired by jobbery.

SNAP SHOTS.

MASSACHUSETTS is considering a bill which provides that all damages to persons or property caused by dogs shall be paid by the treasurer of the town or city in which such damage is done, the act not to affect the double damage done to persons; and that all female dogs shall be prohibited from running at large in places of more than 5,000 people. As the taxes are high in Massachusetts, dogs $2 and bitches $5, it would be no more than right that damages should be paid out of the great revenue thus received. The clause to restrict running at large, if it be correctly reported, is a senseless piece of crankiness which will never get beyond the committee room.

The acquisition of hunting and fishing territory goes on apace. The latest enterprise is that of certain New York parties, headed by Mr. Austin Corbin, who are negotiating for an 8,000 acre tract on Corydon Mountain, New Hampshire. The purpose is to stock the reserve with moose, deer and other game.

The Sportsman Tourist.

EARLY MORNING IN THE WOODS.

ABOVE the eastern mountain tops,
A narrow line of gray
Proclaims the vanishing of night,
And coming of the day.

Upon the lake the first pale rays
Caress the watery plain,
While in the forest's lonely aisles
Dark shadows still remain.

The morning mist like drapery
Hangs over reach and bay;
And through it, faint and fainter still,
The shore lines fade away.

The water with the vapor blends;
The lake appears to be
As limitless as the ocean,
An endless, unknown sea.

But up the bay, the golden shafts
Have pierced the misty rim,
And in the distance, far and vague,
I see the islands swim.

Vast, dim and shadowy beyond,
The ghosts of mountains stand;
Mysterious and stern as fate
They guard the silent land.

The ripples lap along the beach
In changing crystal lines;
On every leaf of birch and brake
A dewdrop spangle shines.

From stately pine and silver birch
Sweet notes melodious ring,
As feathered songsters of the wood
Their matin carols sing.

And thus the glad day cometh on
Across the mountain walls,
And down their ancient, rugged slopes
A slanting splendor falls.

Down through the whispering treetops
The yellow sunbeams pour,
And carpet with a cloth of gold
The mossy forest floor.

* * * * *

A silver light to the westward,
To eastward, light of gold,
And the spirit of the morning
To me a tale has told.

W. A. B.

A BREATH FROM THE MAINE WOODS.

[*Concluded from page 514.*]

ONE evening we were awakened by something gnawing at the door, and on looking out there was seen a large black porcupine, or "quill pig," as Bill called him, tryiug industriously to get in, probably tempted by our provisions. A shout caused him to scamper away and seek shelter in the top branches of an ash tree close by.

The day opened foggy and the Governor Coburn, which was crossing the lake to the outlet, had the appearance of a vessel standing out toward the open sea, the fog so blended with the water on the horizon line.

Bill gave us this morning an exhibition of one of his accomplishments in the culinary art, frying flapjacks. When the fritter was ready to turn he would take the spider, and, with a dexterous turn of his wrist and a jerk, toss the delectable bit of dough into the air, and then catch it the other side up as it came down. I never knew him miss catching it just as he wanted it, and he would never spill a drop of fat. After breakfast we crossed the narrows and fished off a point, where a few days before a Boston merchant had taken sixty-five trout with the fly, but on this morning there were no fish there. We had, however, fair success, keeping on the move, and landing a fish now and then. Some of them were of good size, and we caught both square-tails and togue till we had quite a mess. Harry wanted one of the larger ones cooked for dinner, and we returned to camp, where I left him and the guide.

I took the boat and rowed up the bay for a mile or more, and then, seeing an opening in the forest where the water appeared to set back among the trees, I pulled through and found myself in a large lagoon of much greater area than appeared from the lake. A row of trees and bushes separated it from the lake, except at the narrow passage through which I entered, and as I penetrated further, other trees came between me and the opening.

The lagoon was a good-sized pond, and the water being so high there were no shores, the trees which surrounded it standing in the water; so that I was literally afloat in the forest. The silence was that of death. Not a breath of wind; not a ripple on the dead water; not the rustle of a leaf. There was no flight of birds; no movement of animal life; no leaping fish; no hum of insects.

The forest was damp and dark, and here and there against the sombre background gleamed the white bleached trunk of a dead pine, stretching out its sharp, broken branches. Long festoons of gray moss hanging from the trees added to the funereal aspect of the place. Altogether it was the most lonesome, desolate place I ever saw, and to add to its forbidding aspect, black clouds were obscuring the sky. I wondered if such a scene might not have been upon the earth in the old geologic ages, and if some hideous antediluvian monster had reared its head from the black water it would not have seemed incongruous. Only one thing there was to remind me of the world outside—a water-logged barrel which had floated against some bushes and lodged there.

I thought of Adirondack Murray's weird tale of the lonely lake and the story which the keg told him; but as this barrel did not have the appearance of having hidden a miser's hoarded gold, I did not seek to investigate its past history, but turned the boat and pulled back to the opening through the trees and into the broad bay again, and I was glad to leave the lagoon behind me. Before I got back to camp the rain was falling, and I arrived just in time to escape a severe thunder shower, which spoiled the fishing for the balance of the day. A shower is not unpleasant, though, if one has good shelter over his head, and we sat around the fire and listened to the drops pattering on the roof and watched them through the open door dripping off the leaves and spattering on the ground.

Late in the afternoon a heavy wind came up, and before bedtime there was a surf of which the ocean need not have been ashamed. That night as we sat around our fire Bill told us of his three-months' hunting trip for fur during the winter, with Cy for a partner.

Like all men whose lives were spent in woods, Bill was inclined to taciturnity, but by questioning could be drawn out, and would relate an interesting narrative. Life in the forest, surrounded by the eternal silence of the wilderness, unbroken except by the sounds with which nature seeks expression, tends to make men reserved, and this reserve, and the silent caution necessary to the successful pursuit of the wild animals, becomes a second nature. "Bill," said I, "How would you like to live in the city?" "The city," repeated he, with a disdainful inflection of his voice, "I have brothers in the city who want me to come, but all my life has been spent in the woods, and you might as well try to cage a wild man as to inclose me in brick walls."

In the morning it was still rough, but another hard shower beat down the waves, and after the rain we went out. We had fished for some time and taken several good fish, when a steamer from Kineo came through the narrows and dropped her anchor. Three canoes were dropped over the side, and in a few minutes as many rods were whipping the water. The new comers were a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, his brother, and the gentleman who had taken the sixty-five trout the week before: but ou this day their success was no better than ours, and most of the fish taken were caught by the guides with bait.

There did not seem to be many trout, or if there were they were not very hungry, but after a while Bill said, "I guess we'll get some fish now; there comes the Coburn with her raft." It is a well-known fact that the trout follow the timber rafts as they are towed across the lake, and the unwieldy masses of logs move so slowly that a canoe can be fastened to them, while the occupants angle for the trout which are sure to be underneath. The wind, which had been so capricious all the morning, was freshening up again, and there was every appearance of a heavy blow, so when the Coburn got to the narrows she tied her raft to a large tree, by means of a stout cable, and leaving it in the bay went across the lake alone.

A choppy sea was now tossing us about, and it was no use to cast a fly, so we tied up to the lee of the raft, and resorted to bait. We removed the flies from the ends of our leaders, substituted hooks, and then fished under the edge of the raft. Harry soon caught a handsome speckled trout, which weighed just 2½lbs., and before he had it off the hook I had one which fell short only a quarter of a pound.

We kept Bill busy with the landing net, and did not notice the weather, except that there seemed to be more wind, till he suddenly exclaimed, "If we want to get back to camp before that squall strikes us, we shall have to hustle pretty lively." And no wonder, for on looking toward the north, we saw that the horizon was entirely obscured, and hidden by a dense wall of clouds, as black as midnight, and others were rolling in, and adding their bulk to the inky mass, which was increasing rapidly in height and breadth. The wind came in fitful gusts, and a few large drops of rain began to strike the water. The sky had become almost wholly overcast, and was nearly as dark as night, and we expected every moment that the black squall would break. The trees had already begun to sway. Bill sprang to untie the painter, and as he did so I dropped my line over, and immediately I felt the most vicious tug a trout had ever given to a hook of mine. I struck and had him fast, and by the way my line went out, I knew I had a good one. Bill had been so busy that he did not notice that I had a fish, and said as he drew the painter in, "We've got to make her hum or else get drenched," and then as he took the oars and looked up he exclaimed "What have you got on that line?" "I don't know," I answered, "but it's pulling like a steam engine, and I wish you would get the boat away from the raft, so as not to foul the line."

"We haven't much time to fool away," said Bill.

"I know it, but we must have this fish," and as my captive had slacked up I began to reel him in.

The boat was now tossing and slapping against the waves, and as I was standing up to manipulate the trout, I had about all I could attend to to retain my balance, and keep one eye on the squall, and the other on the fish, as it were.

I worked him up nearly to the boat, and Harry had the net all ready, when he began to fight again, and I had to let him go. This time he leaped into the air, in his endeavors to shake himself clear of the hook, and we saw that he was a large square-tail trout.

"Four pounds," observed Bill laconically, "He's a good one, but get him in here as quick as you can."

But the fish had some objections to make, and again after getting him nearly in, I was obliged to give him more line, but he was getting tired, and the next time, Harry had the net under him and lifted him in.

The moment Bill saw that he was in the net, his oars went into the water, and we were making for camp at a pace which made the boat fairly fly. The muscles on the guide's brawny arms stood out like cords, and he pulled as I never saw a man pull a boat before, but before we could make the shore, the squall broke. We were nearly in, however, and just waiting to fasten the boat, we made a break for the camp, and reached it without getting very wet. Five minutes more would have given us a drenching. Our friends from Kineo also came to the camp, and we all dined together.

The fire soon dried our clothing, and while the guides were preparing dinner, we spent a pleasant half hour chatting and watching the storm, which was severe while it lasted, but the waves were again beaten down by the rain, and before our meal was over the sun was struggling through the clouds. The steamer had anchored in the bay, just off the camp, and as the force of the squall came in that direction, and the great raft was to windward of her, one of the guides remarked, "The cap'n better get out of that, or the raft will shove him up on shore, high and dry, and smash his boat to kindling wood."

It did not seem possible that the wind would move the great mass of timber lying so low in the water, but when we went out after dinner, the raft was up against the shore, and the steamer was in the lee of the point across the narrows.

Our *carte du jour* that day at our *Hotel des Forêts* was as follows:

POISSON.
Trutte. Togue.
ENTRÉES.
Porc salé frit. Pommes de terre.
DESSERT.
Flapjacks à la mélasse. Pain et beurre.
VINS.
Eau de Moosehead.
Café.

If I could always sit down to dinner and have it relish as that one did I should never complain, but, alas! no city *chef* can give us that *sauce piquante*, which is concocted of wild woodsy odors, pure air, aroma of balsam, and evergreen and other ingredients, which are only to be procured "under the greenwood tree."

Dinner disposed of, we went out and cut large sheets of birch bark to wrap our fish in, and then our friends bade us "good-by," and went aboard the steamer. As it had ceased raining, we decided to try our luck again, and went up the bay. The raft was lying against the shore, and we had to go out around it. We fished with small success, the storm of the forenoon seeming to have driven the fish away, but we caught two, which weighed nearly three pounds apiece.

We spent most of the afternoon till it was time to return to camp, and then fouud that we had some hard work before us, for the wind had veered around till it blew directly through the narrows, and was kicking up a nasty sea.

I never saw a lake where a wind will spring up and a sea begin to run as quickly as they will on Moosehead, and on this trip we had a constant succession of calm and wind, sunshine and rain. If we could have kept along by the shore we should have had no trouble, but the raft prevented that, and we were obliged to go out around it, with wind and sea dead against us.

Bill took the bow oars, and I the others, and we started. For a while it seemed that pull as we would we made no headway, and it was about all we could do to hold our own.

We had to watch every wave and hold her with all our strength as we went over, and then get in a few strokes when we could; but the boat was staunch and strong, and we kept her from taking any water aboard, except in the form of spray.

So we fought our way back for a mile, but finally reached camp without accident, and we were all glad when we were beneath its friendly shelter.

My knee was blistered where I had braced it against the side of the boat, and my arms were stiff from the strain they had been subjected to.

Soon after supper my companions went up the ladder and disappeared through the trap door, which gave access to our sleeping apartments; but I did not feel sleepy and remained below alone.

Outside everything was in total darkness; the wind did not abate, and I sat there musing and listening to the water, and to the mournful swaying and rustling of the trees and the soughing of the wind through their branches.

The fire had burned low, but still diffused a faint glow, and the flickering light of a candle, stuck in a bottle in lieu of a candlestick, cast weird shadows on the walls and in the corners. As I sat there alone in the dim light, the sight of the rods, nets and creels, and other accessories of outdoor life with which the walls were decorated, started me into a train of thought which carried me back to other days and other scenes, and in my reverie I lived over again the happy old time of boyhood and student days. There was nothing to disturb my retrospection, and out of the blackness of the night came visions so vivid that they seemed reality, and not the "unsubstantial fabric of a dream." Instead of being in this lonely camp in the Maine woods, I was transported by the swift flight of memory to an old brick farmhouse on a Vermont hillside, from which I could look away over a great stretch of hilly, rolling landscape, and down through the peaceful valley of a pleasant river.

Down there in the green meadow still flowed the brook where I was wont to fish, where as a little lad I first began to feel the witchery of nature's charms. There by the bend was the big black rock, under which was a pool, where the fish loved to lie, and where I would peer over and watch them gliding about in the shadow.

Over there beyond the road still runs the old Virginia rail fence, with the row of elms and maples, where we hunted gray squirrels and where I first learned to use a gun.

The fence ran back up into the woods and divided a pasture from a cornfield; and when the corn was ripe the squirrels used it as a highway and came down after the sweet corn.

The row of trees gave them shelter when alarmed, and we would stand, one in the pasture and one in the field, and as they dodged around a tree to escape one, the other would be pretty sure to get a shot.

How it all came back—all the little details. The bushes and piles of stones in the angles of the old fence, the woodcock burrows and the chipmunks and crows, the hollow butternut tree, which had been struck by lightning, and the gnarled old apple trees in the pasture. I thought of these same scenes as I had looked on them when snow lay deep on the ground, and I heard again the rustle of the dead oak leaves which clung to the trees long after the other leaves had fluttered to the earth. I saw again the tracks in the clean snow of the little dwellers of the woods—the rabbits and coons and foxes. Even little incidents like the finding of a phebe bird's nest, saddled on to the top of the stovepipe in the little red schoolhouse, and a bluebird's nest in a hollow fence post came to mind as if they were but of yesterday.

Back up on the hill, behind the house, I saw in fancy the great white quartz rock, where my brother caught a big hawk in a trap. The rock is just outside the edge of the woods, and not far away is where he shot four coons out of one tree. The skin of the largest coon now serves as a mat on the library floor and the hawk is perched on top of the cabinet of birds' eggs in the hall at home; not quite so fierce now as when he fought with wings and beak in his endeavors to escape from the steel trap which gripped his ankle. From the hill I took one of these unaccountable strides, which one's memory makes sometimes, to another brook, leaping noisily down a rocky channel at the bottom of a steep-sided narrow ravine,

where the trees and underbrush are so dense that passage through is difficult.

It was further up this stream, up near the cave in the ledge, that I shot a mink one day, and at the entrance to the ravine we saw five minks come through the arch where the brook runs under the road.

One after another different incidents, some of them almost forgotten, came to mind. Faces of old friends came back again, looking as they used to look. Even the sounds I used to love to listen to I seemed to hear again, and I thought, "Can it be true that I hear again the music of that brook of my boyhood, and the gurgling and splashing of its waters?"

But no. It was the restless element of Moosehead Lake, beating on the adjacent shores, and I awoke from my reverie to see my candle sputtering in its socket. It flickered a moment and went out. The fire was out, too, and I climbed the ladder and was lulled to sleep, not by the rustle of Vermont maples, but by the wind which sang in gentle cadence through the pines of Maine.

"Manly men need the wilderness and the mountains." So wrote Theodore Winthrop, and recalling the words, I echo and approve the sentiment, for I know that in the wilderness and among the mountains is that which is worth seeking and worth finding.

At last the morning came for our departure. We were up early, and Bill served us our breakfast in his best style. We loaded our dunnage into the boat and set out for Kineo, after taking a last look at the pleasant camp, which we abandoned reluctantly, with many happy recollections of the days we had spent there. We had time enough, so that we did not need hurry, and we caught a few trout on the way up.

The morning was still gray when we started, but the sun was soon gilding the landscape, and the rays falling full on Kineo burnished the flinty surface of the cliff till it shone like gold. The water was smooth, and the mountains vague and misty, till the sun dispelled the vapor.

We landed at Dry Point and rested, and then resumed our journey, but a breeze had sprung up, which would prevent us from reaching Kineo in season to get the boat to Greenville, so we pulled across to Moody's Island and lay in the lee for the steamer. The island is small, and is composed of great granite boulders, and is covered with weather-beaten pines and underbrush. While we were waiting I clambered over it, and Bill put his dunnage ashore, so as to lighten the boat, for to board the steamer we had to go out into the open lake. From my position, on top of a big boulder, I saw her coming, and we pulled out to meet her. We waved our hats, and she whistled to show that our signal was seen, and changed her course to pick us up. We were soon aboard of her, and Bill handed up our traps, and after extending him a farewell hand, we watched his little craft as it danced over the waves back to the island.

So ended our holiday, and as I write I look back on it with pleasure, and know that the mountains and the wilderness did me good. As Winthrop said, I needed them, and I shall need them again next year; and next year, God willing, I shall look on them again.

W. A. B.

Natural History.

A NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

THE need for a National Zoölogical Park at Washington is a pressing one. Whether Congress shall see fit to authorize the purchase of the land required for this park or shall neglect to do so, the day is surely coming when such a park will be established. The National Museum now has a number of rare and interesting living animals on exhibition, but these specimens cannot be seen to advantage under present circumstances, and what is more important, are so cramped and confined that the percentage of loss by death is far greater than it ought to be. The best of care will not keep animals alive if they are wholly deprived of exercise, and exercise these animals cannot get if they are cooped up in little cages or narrow pens. Besides this, the miserable sum now available for the care and feeding of this living collection is already being exceeded, and the authorities are forced to refuse the donations offered them by the public. They are hard put to it to feed the animals they now have on hand, and have been obliged to recently decline a number of valuable specimens, among which were a camel, an aoudad, a lioness, an ibex, an ostrich, a black leopard, eighteen buffalo, two manatees, three moose, a caribou and three prong-horned antelope.

The list of living mammals which the National Museum has on hand at present is quite long, and taken in connection with the important contributions declined, shows what a National Zoölogical Park might become if Congress would provide funds for its maintenance. The list includes among others:

Two American bison (*Bison americanus*), from Nebraska.

Three elk (*Cervus canadensis*), from Wyoming Territory.

Two Virginia deer (*Cariacus virginianus*), from Florida and Alabama.

One Columbian black-tailed deer (*Cariacus columbianus*), from Washington Territory.

One Rocky Mountain sheep (*Ovis montana*), from Montana.

Four Angora goats (*Capra hircus angoriensis*), parents imported from Angora, Turkey.

One jaguar (*Felis onca*), from Texas.

One panther (*Felis concolor*), from Montana.

Five black bears (*Ursus americanus*), from South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia.

One cinnamon bear (*Ursus americanus*), from Montana.

One grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*), from Montana.

Besides these there are wolves, foxes, various *Mustelidæ* and many other mammals, besides birds and reptiles in considerable numbers. The collections attract great attention in Washington, and there is no doubt of their importance from an educational standpoint.

No one seems to have anything to say against the project, but like so many other worthy matters before Congress, it is neglected because there is neither money nor politics in it.

More and more interest in this matter is felt as time goes on, and a few days ago the New York *Tribune* had the following editorial:

It would be an excellent thing if the two Houses of Congress could pass, even at this short session when general legislation has so little chance, the bill introduced by Mr. Breckinridge, establishing a National Zoological Garden in Washington. If the bill does not pass now, there must be at least a year's delay and probably more in getting the project under way; and every delay is a serious loss. With every year the rate of extinction of our wild animals which this garden is expected to preserve, becomes more rapid, and it is also to be considered that delay means the loss of both instruction and pleasure to a great number of visitors to the capital.

There can be no doubt that if Congress should once authorize this institution it would grow with surprising rapidity. Large numbers of offers have been received from various parts of the world, from consuls and others, of animals to be placed in the garden, but these cannot be accepted until Congress makes some provision for them. The nucleus of such a collection already exists under the charge of the officers of the Smithsonian Institution. There is no politics in this scheme. It originates with scientific men who see that unless some steps are taken to preserve classes of animals that are fast disappearing before the advance of civilization, there will soon be a most lamentable, not to say discreditable, gap in the history of the animal life of this continent. There is no job in it. The appropriation asked is too small to give enough margin for anything of that sort. All that is required is $200,000, of which not more than seven-tenths probably would be needed for the purchase of the most beautiful site, so it is said, for such a garden to be found in any capital of the world. The expenses of maintenance need not be great, especially as, judging from the experience of other collections, it is believed that gifts would represent 25 per cent. of the acquisitions. Every consul in a tropical country would take a patriotic interest in securing specimens for such a collection at the National capital, and the same rule would doubtless hold good regarding native specimens.

Every civilized government regards the establishment and support of such collections as part of its legitimate work, and the United States should not be left behind. It is the poorer people who are chiefly benefited by the information and the amusement thus to be obtained, and it is in their interest that Congress should pass the bill. The project was approved by a large majority of the Senate at the last session in an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, but failed in the closing hours through opposition in the House when that body was far from full. It ought to be possible now to secure favorable action in that body.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

AT the 329th meeting of the Philosophical Society of Washington, Jan. 19, Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, compared American and European food consumption from physiological and economic standpoints.

Prof. Atwater showed graphically, by means of diagrams, the relative values of American and European dietaries, demonstrating the fact that the American obtains nearly twice the amount of protein, or muscle-forming compounds, and fat-producing materials as compared with the European. This result is brought about largely by our enormous use of fat meat. As a consequence it has been observed that the American workingman will do about twice as much work in a given time as the European. The excessive conversion of proteine into fat by changing the rich grasses and grains of the western plains into fat cattle and hogs is unnecessary for Americans, who need the unchanged cereals and protein and water of comparatively lean meat; but the exclusion of American meats, and particularly the fat pork, from Germany, deprives the Germans of an element of strength which they greatly need, and unnecessarily limits a profitable industry of the West. This highly instructive and able address met with a cordial reception, and was freely discussed.

Prof. Atwater is spending the winter in Washington, to aid in the organization of the work of the agricultural experiment stations.

THE BATS.—II.

BY R. W. SHUFELDT, M.D., C.M.Z.S.

FORMERLY, and from the time of Linnæus down, systematic zoölogists classified the bats with the Primates, or with men and the apes, but they are now generally regarded as greatly modified Insectivora. This latter view has been arrived at by our more thorough knowledge of their anatomy as an entirety, while previously their Primate affinities were jumped at simply because upon a more superficial examination it was found that bats generally possessed four upper incisor teeth, and that the mammæ, two in number, were situate on the chest, as in the female of the human kind. These characters were also supported by some other structures which also seemed to point to a primate affinity, but, as I say, recent researches have fully shown that the nearest existing kin of the Chiroptera are the Insectivora. The position of the mammæ in the female is imperative, as bats nurse their young during flight, which they could not do were the teats located lower down on the body.

As we know, bats are all mammals, possessed of volant powers by reason of their specially modified forelimbs and other parts of their organization, which enter into the problem of true flight. In the forearm but one long bone is fully developed, a curved radius, while the ulna is invariably rudimentary. A small thumb is present, with four greatly elongated fingers (see Fig. 18), which latter support the tegumentary membrane composing the wing. An auxiliary flight-membrane also usually exists between the hinder pair of limbs, and this may include in its folds the tail. Supporting the posterior regions of this latter expansion, on either side, we find in the vast majority of species a cartilaginous process known as the *calcar*, which springs from the inner side of the ankle-joint, and passes in the direction of the tail (Fig. 18, *cm*). The hemispheres of the brain are non-convoluted, and do not project backward over the cerebellum. According to Dobson, "the dental series consists of four kinds of teeth, incisors, canines, premolars and molars; and the dental formula never exceeds, $i\ \frac{2}{3}$, $c\ \frac{1}{1}$, $pm\ \frac{3}{3}$, $m\ \frac{3}{3}$; total 38 teeth."

On referring to my drawing, in Fig. 18, it will at once be observed how greatly the skeleton of the forelimb preponderates in size over that of the hinder extremity, while the most superficial dissection of any bat is sufficient to impress upon us the subservience of the thorax and its contents to meet the requirements of an animal given to aerial locomotion and a life on the wing; the heart and lungs are found to be, comparatively speaking, of great size, while the broad and flat ribs are well adapted for the attachment of the highly developed muscles of flight. A marked rotation outward is always to be noted in the case of the posterior limb, on either side, owing to the action of the wing-membrane, and this forces the knee to a backward position, compelling it to assume relations more nearly like those enjoyed by the elbow of the arm with respect to surrounding structures. Bats when resting usually catch on to something by means of the claws of their feet, and thus hang head downward; sometimes, however, in hollow trees or other places, I have found many species rest on their nether parts, with their wings drawn up on either side of them. Few species accomplish anything that might be compared with walking, most of them scrambling round in clumsy and shuffling way when placed upon the ground. A species of *Nyctinomus*, however, of which I give a description in the Standard Natural History, and of which I collected quite a number in New Orleans several years ago, seemed to be more particularly favored in this respect, for I found it could scramble round on my study table with an agility almost equal to some mice, which its long tail, unsheathed in any interfemoral membrane, caused it not a little to resemble in general appearance.

To those interested in osteology, the skeletal structures of the Chiroptera offer a great deal that is of extreme interest, for all the way from such a skeleton as is possessed by one of the great fruit bats of the East Indies down to some such form as our own little hoary bat, this first part of their anatomy is more than notable for the departures it makes from anything we might choose as being typical in the way of a Chiropterine skeleton. It will be observed that in my figures illustrating this article I have been careful to present some of the more interesting bones of a bat's osseous framework; and I find among others in my collection a very good set of skeletons, represented by an adult female and her two young of *Atalapha noveboracensis*, which I prepared about five years ago when collecting in Louisiana. From these we will be able to briefly point out some of the most salient features of the skeleton. In the skull we are to note the broad and peculiar median notch in the premaxillary region; the large parietals; the comparatively capacious cranial cavity or brain-box; the slender zygomatic arches; the very large foramen magnum; the easily detachable tympanics; the minute and splint-like malar bones, one beneath either zygoma; and the well-developed mandible or lower jaw. In the *Phyllostomidæ* the zygomatic arches are absent, while it is alone in *Pterotus leucoptera* that a process on either side from this arch meets the postorbital, and thus completes the osseous periphery of the orbit. Other species possess marked variations of interest in their skulls, too numerous to mention in the present connection.

The long bones of the limbs are conspicuous for their curvatures, their slenderness, and the large size of their interior or medullary canals. The neck vertebræ are very large, while these bones gradually diminish in size until we arrive at the tip of the tail. As a rule, they are notorious for their lack of prominent processes, and for the great caliber of the neural tube for the spinal marrow in the region of the neck. Bats as they approach maturity possess marked rigidity of their backbone, while at no time are these joints distinguished by any great amount of mobility of one upon another. Of the ribs I have already spoken, and the sternum or breast-bone is peculiar in being keeled, in order to afford greater surface for the attachment of the powerful pectoral muscles, so important in the matter of flight. Dobson tells us that he has dissected species where the contiguous margins of the ribs are actually anchylosed together, and this fact must give still greater rigidity to the thoracic walls. Collar-bones are always present, and the shoulder-blades conspicuous for their long, curved coranoid processes, and I have intentionally taken the pains to present figures of these parts, in order that such important points may not by chance be overlooked. Figure 18 will give a very fair idea of the skeleton of the hand of a bat, and a fairly good notion of the lower extremity, which its size makes perhaps less clear in the illustration. Marked weakness characterizes the bones composing the pelvic girdle or pelvis, and chief among its interesting features is the fact that in male bats of most species the pubic elements do not fairly meet in front, while in females they are widely separated. The eminent authority last quoted, tells us that "in the family *Rhinolophidæ* alone do these bones form a symphysis." The foot of the bat, as in all its kin, is an interesting little structure, with its distinctly curved and sharp little claws; its laterally compressed toes, and its unique tarsus and other parts. Bats are distinguished from all other representatives of their class, in presenting striking differences in form between the two sets of their teeth, *i. e.*, the permanent and milk dentition. This feature is well seen in the specimens before me; but the study of these parts in the Chiroptera is indeed a long, long subject when thoroughly entered into.

In throwing out, as I have, these few hints upon the skeleton, representing as they do mere dottings here and there over this part of the structure of a bat, I have had the hope only in my mind of inciting some of the younger anatomists to carefully prepare such specimens, and to make careful comparisons in the osteology of the Chiroptera, and note how the skeleton in the more typical mammalia may become profoundly modified to meet certain ends.

My figures go to show the marvelous development that takes place in the ears of certain species of bats, and still further, other forms are characterized by peculiar, flexible, tegumentary, leaf-like foliations that ornament the parts surrounding the nose and muzzle and chin. Now, without entering upon a detailed account of the anatomy and physiology of these strange-appearing structures, I will briefly state that in the case of the so-called "leaf-nosed bats" these parts fulfill a very definite purpose, being in reality powerful auxilaries to the sense of touch, enabling their possessors in their rapid, graceful and varied aerial evolutions to detect with marked precision the presence of objects of any kind in their immediate vicinity. This faculty is further enhanced by the highly sensitive vibrissæ, or whiskers in other species (Fig. 4), so that it is said that even the slightest vibrations of bodies may with ease be detected by bats when in rapid motion. Spallanzani found that when he robbed bats of their senses of sight, smell and hearing they would avoid, during flight, with great precision and nicety, festoons of thread which he hung across his room in many directions where these animals so dealt with were forced to fly about. No less keenly sensitive is the sense of hearing in all Chiroptera, and their widely dilated ear-conches catch the very breaths of nature as they are wafted by them, while, as Dobson has demonstrated, all bats possess the power of moving the external ears independently of each other. In summing up his researches upon these "leaf-nosed bats," and the function of the organs in question, the same authority states that "The nasal appendages of Chiroptera, then, may be regarded as performing the

office of an organ of a very exalted sense of touch, standing the same relation to the nasal branches of the sensory divisions of the fifth nerve, as the aural apparatus to the auditory nerve: for, as the latter organ collects and transmits the waves of sounds, so the former receives impressions arising from vibrations communicated to the air by approaching objects." Certain specialized glands in these leaf-like appendages, analogous to the ear glands, maintain the exquisite sensitiveness of these organs, so that their functions are in continuous and acute operation, and bats possessing them are ever conscious of the most breath-like movement of objects which take place anywhere in their immediate neighborhood. Marvelous, indeed, are some of the secrets of nature as they come to be revealed to us!

Other structures in bats also present us with their peculiarities; in the two main sub-divisions of the order, we find two corresponding types in the form of the stomach; the liver also possesses interesting features for the anatomist, while in such a species as *Epomophorus fronqueti* of the African continent south of the Sahara Desert, we find an extraordinary modification in connection with the air passages, consisting of a large pair of air sacs which communicate with the pharynx. Well-known variations, often very great ones, also occur in the volar membranes: and some species are distinguished by remarkable secondary sexual characters, as the odoriferous glands and pouches, which are most frequently found in the males, though the females may also possess them. Doctor Dobson, in describing these in *Cheiromeles torquatus*, a large and peculiar bat of the Indo-Malayan subregion, says that this "species is nearly naked, a collar only of thinly spread hairs half surrounding the neck, and is further remarkable for its enormous throat sac and curious nursing pouches. The former consists of a great semi-circular fold of skin forming a deep pouch round the neck beneath, concealing the orifices of large subcutaneous pectoral glands, which discharge an oily fluid of insufferably offensive smell. The nursing pouch is formed on each side by an extension of a fold of skin from the side of the body to the inferior of the humerus and femur. In the anterior part of this pouch the mamma is placed." Some species possess suctorial disks at their ankles and wrists, to assist their owners in maintaining a hold when climbing up vertical and smooth surfaces (see Figs. 14, 15 and 16). Indeed there seems to be no end to the novelties in structure among this more than highly interesting group of mammals.

About 450 species of bats are known to science, inhabiting nearly all quarters of the globe, even extending their range northward as high as latitude 60°, while some of the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans can boast of these animals alone as representing their indigenous species. No doubt they have thus been enabled to become so widely dispersed, even to islands, by virtue of their highly developed powers of flight. As a rule the large and formidable species are found only in the tropical and subtropical regions. In cold countries the Chiroptera always resort to hibernation during the winter months, usually collecting together in vast hordes for the purpose. It is a notorious fact that among many species the sexes when they thus congregate, keep apart, though it is not uncommon to find a few males mixed up with the host of females thus herded together.

While collecting about Fort Wingate, New Mexico, I captured several species of our smaller varieties of bats, and also had the opportunity of examining specimens of the peculiar "pale bat" (*A. pallides*), sent me from Arizona. One of the specimens I collected at Fort Wingate is shown in Fig. 13 of the present article, and this was kindly determined for me by Dr. Dobson, to whom I sent specimens to England. In writing me about it he says: "It is a variety of *Vespertilis evotis* Allen, one-tenth larger in all dimensions, and with the last caudal vertebra alone free, otherwise it agrees with the specimen from which I took my description in my catalogue of the Chiroptera. This species has not hitherto been found east of the Rocky Mountains, but New Mexico, according to the maps, is on the Rocky Mountains, so this does not count for much. Before recognizing your specimen as even a variety it will be necessary to obtain many more examples. The type of *V. evotis* may be an example of a not full grown specimen or of a small form of the species." (Under date of Dec. 5, 1886.) Such words as these, and coming from such high authority ought to be sufficient in themselves to impel collectors to take as many of our more uncommon species of bats as possible, with the view of more accurately determining their precise geographical ranges and their affinities. No doubt we have still many new species of these little animals to be added to our fauna; and I dare say many of the Mexican forms cross our border, as yet unknown to us and so have no place on our List.

For the most part our United States bats belong to the insectivorous branch of the family, and as I say are all small representatives of the group. The largest bats in the world are fruit eaters (see Fig. 6). In the African *Epomophorus*, alluded to above, I mean the species wherein the males have the large distensible air-sacs in the neck, this species I say lives principally upon figs, while *Pteropus*, of which genus there are over forty species, lives largely upon a variety of fruits, and it is said, will even sometimes prey upon small quadrupeds and birds. These huge *Pteropodidæ* often in some species attain the size of a small dog, and are spoken of by Europeans in India as the "flying foxes;" they are usually tailless, and possess pointed muzzles like a raccoon. *P. edulis* is hunted in Java, and is eaten by the natives with great relish, it having a rabbit-like flavor to its flesh. The East Indian group of islands, Australia, Madagascar, Ceylon, southern Japan and Burmah, dot out the extreme ranges of this genus; while none are said to occur in Africa. Mr. Macgillivray says of *Pteropus conspicillatus* that "on the wooded slope of a hill on Fitzroy Island I one day fell in with this bat in prodigious numbers, looking while flying in the bright sunlight (so unusual for a nocturnal animal) like a large flock of rooks. On close approach a strong musky odor became apparent, and a loud incessant chattering was heard. Many of the branches were bending under their load of bats, some in a state of inactivity, suspended by their hind claws, others scrambling among the boughs and taking to wing when disturbed." So destructive to fruit and vegetables is *Pteropus* in some parts of Java that the natives are obliged to protect their trees and gardens by cages, which they construct of split-bamboo; while during the day these plunderers hang by their claws, head downward, in prodigious groups in the trees in the most shady parts of the dense forest—a sight once seen never to be forgotton—looking like great-winged, black fox squirrels.

Another species (*Cynonyctius ægyptica*), allied to *Pteropus*, is found in the deserted buildings of Egypt, and even intrudes itself upon the sanctity of the royal chambers in the Great Pyramid, where it flits about in the dimly-lighted rooms of that gloomy structure.

Of another related, and almost strictly, Oriental form of the Pteropodidine bats, *Cynopterus marginatus*, Dobson says "is very common in India, and extremely destructive to ripe fruit of every description. To a specimen of this bat obtained by the writer at Calcutta uninjured was given a ripe banana, which, with the skin removed, weighed exactly 2oz. The animal immediately, as if famished with hunger, fell upon the fruit, seizing it between the thumbs and the index fingers, and took large mouthfuls out of it, opening the mouth to the fullest extent with extreme voracity. In the space of three hours the whole fruit was consumed. Next morning the bat was killed, and found to weigh 1oz., half the weight of the food eaten in three hours. Indeed the animal when eating seemed to be a kind of living mill, the food passing from it almost as fast as devoured, and apparently unaltered, eating being, as it were, performed only for the pleasure of eating."

Harpyia is still another extraordinary type of the fruit-eating bats, and I give herewith a figure of its curious face, showing the projecting nostrils. (Fig. 2.)

Our United States bats, as we are aware, are almost entirely of the insectivorous varieties, and by habit either nocturnal or crepuscular. Sometimes they spend the day up among the thicker branches of trees, or in caves, or very frequently in the most inaccessible recesses of unused buildings. Several times, however, while collecting a number of years ago in northern Alabama, I shot specimens of our *Vespertilio subulatus*, the little brown bat, while it was actively engaged in hunting insects at midday. And I have often seen them issue forth just prior to a heavy thunderstorm, and when the sky was dark and lowering. Formerly our early settlers spoke of the bats as the "flitter mice," bringing the word with them across the water, and when we come to dip down into the earliest days of natural science, we find Pliny classifies them with the birds, although he well knew they suckled their young; and surely when Virgil comes to describe his horrid harpies, the "*diræ obscenæque volucres*," he must have had the bats in his mind. During all ages, either in rhyme or prose, where a touch of the weird or uncanny was demanded, the effect was generally enhanced by throwing a bat in, nor are our recent writers altogether oblivious to such subterfuges. Prosperine, the Empress of Hell, claimed as her own the bat as her sacred creature, and Homer of olden time did not hesitate to skillfully introduce them into his vivid word-pictures of the regions below, with their howling and semi-accursed inhabitants. A writer before me has it when he says that "even to this day, painters must borrow the wings of bats for their devils, in the same way that they borrow the wings of doves for their angels; and one has only to throw a deep Rembrandt shade over a piece of canvas, and show a bat's wing partly displayed from a cave, in order to give an infernal air to it, and make it, with very little painting, a good pictorial representation of the gates of hell. It is easy to see how a race which is linked with such associations should have but a scanty measure meted out to it by the half-superstitious naturalists of the Middle Ages; and a remnant of the same superstition is, no doubt, the cause of much of the horror which is still connected with some of the larger species of warm countries.

How rapidly, though, is science dissolving such crude notions of animal forms, to say nothing of the change in the spirit of our dreams in reference to a hell, which also seems to be vanishing before the penetrating rays of the same agency. Why, we may even live to see the time, when in a cultured circle of people—an evening party say—in one of our own civilized cities, when a bat flits in through the open window, the ladies will not all scream out in affright, cover their heads with their outer dresses, and with horror exclaim: "There's a bat; and if it gets into our hair it will have to be cut off, for it can never be taken out again!" and then rush from the room.

Passing now to the consideration of some of the forms which represent the Vespertilionine Alliance, to some of which we have already alluded in foregoing paragraphs, we find them in this country in the well-known genera of *Vesperugo*, *Atalapha*, *Vespertilio* and *Nycticejus*. I have found several species of *Atalapha* breeding about New Orleans during the very hottest part of the year; yes, in the month of July, and upon capturing a mother with her one or two tender little young clinging to the hair over and about her mammæ they seemed to me to be actually suffering from the heated air, and panted and perspired when held in the hand in a most distressing manner. Only one bat has been thus far recorded as inhabiting both hemispheres, and this is the little Serotine bat (*V. serotina*).

In coloration, bats of this group, or of any group in fact, may be almost entirely black, others may be of all shades of brown, tan and ochre, while the Indian species *Kerivoula picta*, has a brilliantly colored orange fur, with orange and black wings, a most gaudy little fellow to behold. Again their fur may be wooly as about the neck in certain forms of *Pteropus*, or soft and smooth almost as in the moles, or their bodies may be nearly naked.

In the family *Nycteridæ* we have but two genera, *Megaderma* (see Fig. 10) and *Nycteris*. The Megaderms have been known to eat smaller species of bats which they capture, and are in part no doubt carnivorous in their habits.

Another foreign group is seen in the family *Rhinolophidæ* containing a number of species wherein the "nose-leaves" have arrived at the very acme of development, and indeed they appear to be the most highly organized, in all respects, of the insectivorous bats. Much of their structure and many of their forms are full of interest. The bat (*Triænops persicus*) is notorious for the extraordinary leaf-like integumentary foliations that project from above its muzzle.

We next pass to the Emballonurine Alliance, the last group which we have, and it contains some still more wonderful types of these strange forms. I have already alluded to some of the species of the first family we meet with in this group (*Emballonuridæ*), as *Rhinopoma* and others, while some of the *Molossinæ* are found in our own fauna.

Some of these latter are among the most graceful and expert of all the Chiropterine flyers, capturing their insect prey upon the wing in a manner interesting to behold. Their organization is specially modified in several particulars to meet such an end.

To this subfamily *Molossinæ*, too, belongs the curious species *Mystacina tuberculata*, the sole representative of the genus. It is characterized by having its tail perforating its interfemoral membrane; the central portion of its wing-membranes markedly attenuated, while the borders are thick, so that when folded the parts are neatly tucked out of the way, and it then becomes, as Dobson remarks, the most quadrupedal of bats. It is restricted in its habitat to New Zealand, and presents us with a number of other peculiar structures in its physical economy.

Last of all we have the family *Phyllostomidæ*, which group contains the famous vampires or blood-suckers. *Mormops blainvillii* (see "List") comes in here, a most peculiar appearing bat, with a fringe of leaf-like appendages ornamenting its chin. It belongs to the subfamily *Lobostominæ*, and the subfamily following it, or the *Phyllostominæ*, contains the celebrated "Javelin bats" (see Fig. 1), species which subsist upon a mixed diet of insects and fruit, and the spectre bat, long supposed to be a "blood-sucker," but now known to be wholly frugivorous. (See Fig. 3.) Not so, however, with *Macrotus waterhouseii*, found in California, Mexico and the West Indies, for this species varies its diet by preying upon other and smaller species of bats, as does the Megaderm of the Old World.

The peculiarly-shaped tongue in such a form as *Chæronycteris mexicana* (see Fig. 4), is not intended to suck the blood of its victims, as was almost universally believed heretofore, owing to the vivid descriptions of Spix, but as has been shown by Osborn, Dobson and others, this tongue is simply used to lick out the pulpy parts of certain fruits having dense rinds to them: these bats being fruit-eating species. The last-named writer also states that they use it to extract insects from the corollæ of certain tubular flowers, much, as I imagine, hummingbirds do. Here, too, we have the *Centurio senex*, of which it is said that "this most remarkable form stands alone among the species of the Chiroptera, and, indeed, in its peculiar and grotesque physiognomy is unrivaled among known mammals."

Finally we have the *Desmodontes*, the last group of the family *Phyllostomidæ* which we have been considering. The *Desmodontes* contains the well-marked genera, the *Diphylla* and *Desmodus*, both sanguivorous bats, and restricted in their habitat to Central and South America. Dobson says of *D. rufus*, the commoner species, that it "is a little larger than the noctule bat of Europe, and abundant in certain parts of South America, where it is very troublesome, owing to its attacks upon domestic animals, sucking their blood and often leaving them much weakened from repeated bleedings."

It is said, however, that hoofed animals rarely die from the effects of the vampire's bite, but that fowls do. It makes its attacks in the night time, and an old current notion still exists that it fans its victim to sleep with its wings. Men are no exception to the vampire's propensities, and if any parts of the body are left exposed, in the forests inhabited by these animals, it is more than likely that one will fasten upon the inviting site. Most of the accounts, however, that have come to us about these creatures are much exaggerated, and people who have sustained bites from *Desmodus* say that the effects soon pass off, the spot being only a little sore for a few days. It is all nonsense about their finding one of the larger arteries from which to draw the blood, and the puncture made with their teeth is by no means deep, and may occur at any part of the body. In Paraguay, says Azara, the inhabitants have no especial dread of this bat, and they frequent the houses, and people are often bitten by them. A big mammalian mosquito, that's all—and, I do

THE FIGURES.

Fig. 1. Face of the Javelin Bat (*Phyllostoma hastatum*), a Microchiropterine species of South America. Drawn life-size by the author from a figure in Goodrich's Natural History.

Fig. 2. Head of *Harpyia major*, a Megachiropterine species of the Austro-Malayan subregion; life-size. By the author after Dobson.

Fig. 3. Life-size head of the Spectre Bat (*Vampyrus spectrum*); the largest bat in the New World; an Emballonurine species of South America; wholly frugivorous. Drawn by the author from a cut in Goodrich's Natural History.

Fig. 4. Head of *Chæronycteris mexicana*, showing fibrillated tongue, and the peculiar extensibility of this organ in this South American species. (For related species see "List.") By the author after Dobson.

Fig. 5. Head of *Molossus glaucinus* (see "List"), a South American Emballonurine Bat, which has its ear-conch peculiarly divided by a prominent keel. Life-size by the author after Dobson.

Fig. 6. Life-size head of the Kalong (*Pteropus javanicus*), a large fruit-eating Bat of Java, the wings of which measure 5ft. from tip to tip. Drawn by the author from Goodrich.

Fig. 7. Life-size head of the Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*) of Europe. Drawn by the author after a figure in Goodrich.

Fig. 8. Superior aspect of the right clavicle or collar-bone of a female specimen of the Red Bat (*A. noveboracensis*), ×3. From nature by the author.

Fig. 9. Left lateral aspect of the skull of the curious tailed *Rhinopoma microphyllum*, an Egyptian Bat, which walks when on the ground; the only species of the kind; ×2. By the author after Dobson.

Fig. 10. Face of *Megaderma gigas*, life-size; a Bat of Central Queensland, and the largest representative of the suborder Microchiroptera. By the author after a cut in Goodrich.

Fig. 11. Dorsal aspect of the left scapula or shoulder-blade of a female specimen of *Atalapha noveboracensis*, the Red Bat, viewed somewhat obliquely, and nearly three times the size of life. By the author from the specimen. The curious processes over the glenoid cavity are to be noted.

Fig. 12. Left anterior oblique view of the pelvis of a female specimen of the Red Bat (*A. noveboracensis*), nearly ×3; showing the normally parted symphysis between the pubic bones. Part of the vertebral column and tail left *in situ*. By the author from the specimen.

Fig. 13. Anterior view of a life-size male specimen of *Vespertilio evotis*. (See "List.") Drawn by the author from a specimen taken by him in New Mexico.

Figs. 14-16. Suctorial Disks in *Thyroptera tricolor* (a Brazilian Bat belonging to the *Vespertilionidæ*); fig. 14 side and 15 concave surface of thumb disk; fig. 16 foot with disk, and calcar with projections (all much enlarged, and drawn by the author after Dobson). These disks enable bats of this species to maintain their hold when they climb up vertical surfaces, acting at such times as suckers.

Fig. 17. Superior view of the skull of a nurseling specimen of the Red Bat (*A. noveboracensis*), ×3; *s.o.*, supraoccipital; *p*, parietal; *z*, zygoma; *f*, frontal; *n*, nasal; *pmx*, premaxillary; *mx*, maxillary; *j*, jugal or malar. By the author from the specimen.

Fig. 18. Skeleton and Volar Membranes of the Noctule Bat (*Vesperugo noctula*) ×½; *c*, clavicle; *h*, humerus; *r*, radius; *u*, ulna (rudimentary); d^1, first digit or pollex; d^2, d^3, d^4, d^5, other digits of the manus supporting *um*, the wing-membrane; *m*, *m*, metacarpal bones; p^1, first phalanx; p^2, second phalanx; p^3, third phalanx; *am*, antibrachial membrane; *f*, femur; *t*, tibia; *fb*, fibula (rudimentary); *cm*, calcaneum or calcar supporting *im*, the interfemoral membrane; *pc.l.* post-calcaneal lobe. Drawn by the author after Dobson and somewhat altered.

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1888.

THE BATS.

not believe, half to be as much dreaded as the swarms of the genuine article that I have seen down on the Mosquito coast in Old Mexico, or in Hayti, or Jamaica, or Cuba, and similar places where it has been my fortune to face them.

Studies of fossil Chiroptera go to prove that the order is of a very remote origin, and specimens of fossils from the Pliocene bone caves show little or no change in their osteology as compared with existing forms of bats. Remains have also been secured from the upper Eocene of both this continent and Europe.

In closing I would beg those who have the opportunity anywhere west of the Mississippi, more especially in lower California, Arizona and the Northwest, to capture and preserve in alcohol all the specimens of Chiroptera they can secure. A large, entomological net is a capital thing to take them with, and warm evenings in June and July excellent times for collecting. I have often succeeded by placing my lamp in an open window just before a storm, and the bats will fly into the room, where they may be taken with the net after the window is closed. Remember to split up the abdomen before consigning the specimen to alcohol, and label fully, giving complete data. In my next contribution I trust to give a short account of the Order Insectivora, and continue the publication of the List.

In studying the Chiroptera the following will be found to be some very useful works to consult, viz.: "Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the Collection of the British Museum," 1878, by Geo. E. Dobson, F.R.S., a work which gives full descriptions and a good deal of the anatomy of all the bats then known; also many excellent papers since by the same author in P.Z.S. in Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Science, and "*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*" and elsewhere. Also the classic work and papers on the "North American Chiroptera," by Dr. Harrison Allen, of Philadelphia. The accounts in the *Monatsb. Akad. Wissensch.*, Berlin, by Prof. Peters. The excellent revision of the order Chiroptera under article "Mammalia" in the ninth edition of the Encyclo. Brit. The "Bats," in the Standard Natural History. Accounts in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, by Mr. Oldfield Thomas, F.Z.S., and Mr. J. Scully, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Surgeon-Major H. M.'s Bengal army. "Osteology of the Mammalia," by Prof. W. H. Flower, F.R.S., etc.; also "Comp. Anat. and Phys. of Verts.", by Sir Richard Owen, F.R.S., etc., 3vols. Chapters in several of the standard works by Prof. Huxley. "*Recherches Anatomiques sur les Mammifères de l'Ordre des Chiroptères,*" Paris, 1881, by Prof. H. A. Robin, and many other sources too numerous to enumerate in the present connection.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND GAME SEASONS.

42d Victoria, Cap. 12.

VI.—No person shall hunt, take, kill, wound or destroy any deer within this Colony or its Dependencies, by slips, pitfalls, traps, or otherwise than by shooting, nor between the first day of March until the fifteenth day of July in any year.

VIII.—No person shall hunt, take, kill, wound, sell, barter, receive, purchase or give away, any wild rabbit or hare within this Colony and its Dependencies, from the first day of March until the first day of September in any year.

IX.—No person shall take, kill, wound or destroy any otters or beavers within this Colony between the first day of April and the first day of October in any year.

49th Victoria, Cap. 9 (May 19, 1886).

I.—No person shall hunt, kill, wound, take, sell, purchase or give away, or have in his possession, any willow grouse, commonly called partridge, or any other kind of grouse, or any other wild or migratory bird (excepting wild geese), or the eggs of any such birds within this Colony, from the passing of this Act until the fifteenth day of September in this present year, or between the twelfth day of January and the fifteenth day of September in each succeeding year.

II.—No person shall hunt, kill, wound or take any deer within the Peninsula of Avalon, from the passing of this Act until the fifteenth day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord 1888.

IV.—No person shall hunt, take, kill, wound or destroy any black game, capercailzie, or other game birds now or hereafter to be imported into this Colony, nor have in his possession, take, or destroy the eggs or progeny of such birds for the period of five years from the first day of January, 1886.

VII.—No person shall hunt, kill, wound, or destroy any moose or elk, now or hereafter to be imported into this Colony, or their progeny, for a period of ten years from the first day of January, 1886.

X.—Nothing contained in Sections One and Two of this Act shall extend to any poor settler, who shall kill the game mentioned in the said sections for his immediate consumption or that of his family.

[*See angling columns for fishing seasons.*]

A BRACE OF ELK.

TO the FOREST AND STREAM and its many readers and writers I offer my best wishes. The camp-fire is still burning brightly in memory. Business, work, care and trouble are laid aside sometimes, and in fancy we go back, it may be years, to some incident of our past lives. Then is it any wonder that the lover of the wild, free woods turns often and hunts again the old hunts in fancy's realm? Is it any wonder that in his day dreams he will visit his old camp-fire far away in some rocky glen? It is so with me to-night. I am going on a hunt up among the wilds of northwestern Wyoming.

There were three of us. We had more time than money, and we knew if we staid long in the wild little city of Milestown or Fort Keogh we would have still less of the last named needful; so we concluded to go and have a hunt and let our horses get fat. We chose the country east of the upper Tongue River as the one most likely to give us plenty of sport and good grass; so getting our grub stake we started up the country, and after five days of travel came to a range of pine-clad hills which we thought would suit. It was two o'clock in the afternoon when we made camp, the tent was set up, a lunch eaten, and we were ready to go and look up some fresh meat. Each went as fancy led. I took my way toward a high ridge, it might have been a mile away. Gaining the top I sat down to take in the view of the country around, and what a country. I was on one of the highest ridges between Tongue and Powder rivers. To the east the country broke away in pine-clad hills; then beyond I could see the prairie rolling away toward the Black Hills like a great yellow ocean; to the west I could look down into the valley of the Tongue; then on the other side I could plainly see the white-capped peaks of the Big Horns. I had been sitting for a half hour or more, when I saw an animal come out of a thicket about a half-mile below me. I made it out to be an elk, and alone as I thought. Slipping back over the ridges I made a circle until I got the wind right, then started toward my game. Cover was good, and I was not long in getting in the vicinity of the gulch where I saw the elk. Going to the top of a little rise I cautiously raised my head, and to my surprise found myself within twenty yards of a magnificant buffalo bull. He was about a five-year-old; his long, sharp, black horns were a perfect pair; and what a head, black and majestic, while his bright eyes blazed upon me half in defiance, half in terror. He was lying down, but made no effort to move. Was this my elk? I thought. I did not think so. I was not after buffalo, so I crept into a little gulch out of his sight, and kept on toward the main draw. No sooner was I out of his sight than he was up and away, running swiftly and silently up the gulch and soon disappeared among the pines.

I crept onward, and once more raised my head cautiously above a little ridge. A thicket of plum and wild cherry brush was growing along the bottom of the main gulch. Here I was sure I had seen an elk. While I was looking the brush parted, some hundred yards from me, and there stepped out into the open the very prince of mountain game—a full grown bull elk, sleek, fat and round. How grand he looked as he stood there, his head thrown back. His horns, which were in the velvet, made me think of a dead juniper. How daintily he sniffed the air. My moment had come. I brought my Sharps to my shoulder, and as I glanced through the sights I knew the game was mine. Crack! An instant, and I heard the dull thud of the heavy ball strike his body. A convulsive spring and he disappeared in the thicket. Crash, crash, and out he came on the other side of the gulch. Again I brought my rifle up and fired, again I heard the lead strike. There was no frantic leap this time. He took a couple of steps forward, dropped his head, then went down upon his knees, rolled over on his side and lay still. I went down to where I had seen him cross the gulch, and what was my astonishment to find a full-grown elk lying dead in the little draw, and not ten steps away his exact counterpart lying also dead. There had been two, and I had killed them under the impression there was but one. I was sorry for this double streak of luck, for I had no use for so much meat; but this question will always remain unanswered: if I had seen the two elk, would I have had mercy and spared one? Does any one know of a hunter who has fairly got within range of two such grand game animals, and after shooting one quietly taken his rifle from his shoulder and allowed the other to walk off?

To finish my story, I dressed my beef, and left it spread out to cool. It was too late to return for it that night, so I had to take the chances of bears and other carnivorous animals. Early the next morning we took our pack animals and went for our meat. Finding it as I had left it, we concluded to make some dry beef, and a nicer lot of dry beef I have never seen than we made from my brace of elk.

J. J. FULTON.

MASSACHUSETTS GAME INTERESTS.

IN their annual report the Commissioners on Inland Fisheries and Game say:

"The change of the law, whereby the close season for ruffed grouse begins Dec. 1, is believed by many to be a mistake.

"Legislation concerning the protection of game has been capricious and largely unwise. It is the result of pressure from different sections of the State, each having in a degree differing conditions affecting the game birds, and in some measure of mistaken although honest zeal from the friends of the game.

"It is probably impossible to frame a law applying to the whole Commonwealth, that would satisfy entirely people desiring the efficient protection of game; but, in the light of our past experience, of present observation and careful consideration, we recommend a law which shall give a uniform open season of the months of October, November and December, for woodcock, quail and partridge. This will best secure the protection desired, and give ample time and the best time for the pursuit of these birds.

"Complaint is made from the Cape that the protected deer are killed illegally. We have no doubt that this is true. Because of lack of definite and sufficient evidence, no prosecutions have been instituted. To protect a close district like the Cape requires more instrumentalities than we have at hand without the earnest coöperation of the residents.

"A few successful prosecutions for violation of the game law in a neighborhood always results in practical protection for the game in that region thereafter. Prosecutions are instituted whenever the evidence can be had.

"The public sentiment in favor of the protection of our song and insectivorous birds is growing, and the moral sentiment of the State is tending strongly in favor of the law for their protection. The diffusion of intelligence concerning all our birds, and concerning the purposes of legislation for close seasons and for protection, is the strongest factor in aid of our efforts. As the people learn the facts, they help us."

NATIONAL PARK GAME.—Gardiner, Park County, Montana, Dec. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This town is within a few feet of the Yellowstone National Park boundary line; most of the buildings face the Park. From the front doorways game can often be seen on Mt. Evarts and the flat east of Gardiner River. Last night a large bull elk came off Mt. Evarts, crossed Gardiner River near its mouth, where the town stock is watered, came up the trail and remained about the east end of town until morning, spending most of the time about McCartney's barn. He was in the edge of town by sunrise. Early risers saw him feeding around just in front of the barn and along the fence inside the Park. He was in sight for a long time. This is not the first one that has been in the edge of town. Antelope come down on the flat within a few hundred yards; elk, sheep and deer are very common and tame; parties passing often speak of seeing the mountain sheep by the road side.—H.

PHILADELPHIA SPORTSMEN are talking of revising the game laws of that State.

THE SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

III.—THE FOX LAKE SHOOTING AND FISHING CLUB.

NEARLY eighty feet above the level of the inland sea which breaks in miniature waves upon its boat house stairs is situated the comfortable and commodious house of the Fox Lake Shooting and Fishing Club, one of the best known, if not the very best known, sporting organizations about the lakes, and one which certainly brings together a grand lot of thorough goers.

This club, which is popularly known as the "Fox Lake Club," has several acres of more or less steep wood and open, and a good reach of well pebbled shore line. The grounds are well fenced, well shaded, well tufted, and in every way sightly. Some of the big oaks and elms are beautiful old trees. The view from the piazzas is a grand one, and admits miles of gentle lake and rural scenery to the vision. A more suitable and altogether commendable site for a club house does not exist about the lakes than this, well toward the top of the big bluff which adds more than anything else to the picturesque quality of the lake landscape. Of a good summer day one can catch here the best of the air as he swings in his hammock, or plays at tennis when the fish won't bite; and here, too, the stern duck hunter, quite above tennis and hammock swinging, may in his season sweep the lake with his glass in the early morning, and mark out the banks of redheads and canvasbacks, or note the mallard flight over Grass Lake and the channels.

The club property, including the house, has necessitated an outlay of $14,500. The main building is of wood, two stories high, and provided with two glorious balconies or galleries, which are nothing short of a joy forever. These balconies run around three sides of the house, and have lately been extended across to the "cottage," which is now practically merged into the main building. It stands upon the right of the main house, looking from the lake, and not upon the left, as the artist has it. I should think the total frontage of the buildings upon the lake side was considerably over 120ft. The balconies and parts of the house are overgrown with woodbine. It is not, strictly speaking, a reproach for a friend to say of a Fox Lake Club man that he has "gone where the woodbine twineth," inasmuch as it twineth in other places besides up the spout in this pleasant and old-fashioned abode of comfort.

On the lower floor of the club house is the dining room, which seats fifty persons comfortably. Near this is the gentlemen's room, nicely fitted up with lockers for the individual members' guns, tackle and general outfit. The ladies' parlor, also upon this floor, is a handsomely furnished room, with rugs, big chairs, piano, etc. It has also evidences of luxury and good taste in the paintings, etchings and engravings, in the books and flowers that adorn it. Upon the first floor, naturally, are also the kitchen, store rooms, pantries and wine closets, and it need not be said that each is well provided.

Upon the second story, lengthwise of the entire house, in much the same plan as in the Mineola club house, there runs a wide hall, which at its extremities opens upon the big gallery. The sleeping apartments flank this big hall, and they are provided with wide transoms which open upon it; wide doors also open out to the balcony, and furnish a perfect circulation of air in the warmest of weather. The sleeping rooms are nicely and uniformly furnished with rugs, good beds, fine matresses, fine linen, good blankets, mirrors and wash stands, and one fortunate to rest himself in one of them need not compare his apartment to a bunk in a logging camp, by any means.

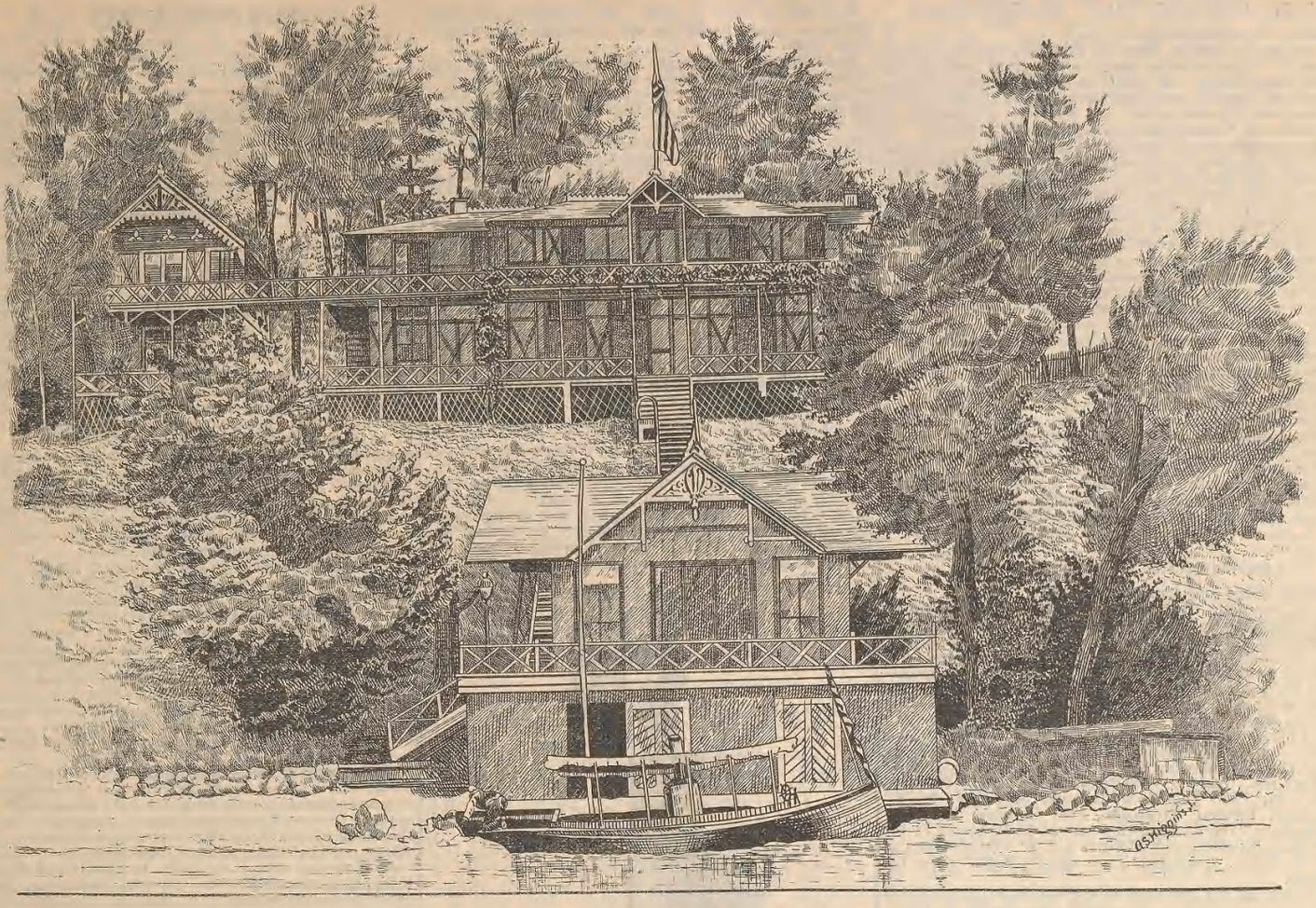
Creature comforts of a perishable nature are well cared for by the product of a big ice house, which holds seventy-five tons; and they do say some of this ice, mingled with some of the water from the big well that goes down ninety feet to the bottom of the hill, makes a cooling and refreshing drink on a warm summer day.

At the foot of the big bluff, under a spreading chestnut tree, which would grace the forge of any village blacksmith in verse or sober fact, stands the club boat house, a neat and tasty two-story edifice, as the engraving ought to show. In the lower story are kept the boats of the club, and also those which are the private property of individual members. Here also are lockers for decoys, seat cushions, minnow pails and other loose gear, and this is in general the room for the sporting appliances of the club. Upstairs, in this very remarkable and commendable little boat house, there is an elegant billiard table and all its paraphernalia; also six beds, which fold back into the wall, and which can be used if rare occasions should so demand. The upper story of the boat house has a pleasant little verandah on three sides, and the big overhanging Swiss roof make this a pleasant corner of the world if the day is warm.

In boats this club is certainly well provided. It owns as an organization a number of small hunting boats, also six rowboats, two small sailboats, and a rattling yacht, the Frolic, which was built in 1884, which flies 200yds. of canvas, and is pronounced by yachting men to be built on most effective lines. A skipper, Mr. Alberg, is regularly employed to sail this tidy craft, and no charge is made to members who wish to take a trip around the lakes. There is also a good steam launch. In the fleet of private boats, fifteen or twenty in number, each man has followed his own idea as to his own boat, and the results are somewhat different, although there is a general closeness to the model before mentioned as found well fit for these waters, the short double-end clinker, decked and combed.

The Fox Lake members are all general sportsmen, and you can't get one to say that he likes shooting more than he does fishing, or *vice versa*. More than this, the club contains some of that most ardent and most genial of all discovered species of the genus crank, the canoe crank. Prominent among these delightful water dippers are Dr. Fuller, Messrs. Geo. E. Cole, W. D. Porter and Geo. M. Millard, who all have elegant little craft. Dr. Fuller's canoe was made by Douglass, of Waukegan, who has, by the way, built several of the other boats. Mr. Porter's cockleshell is also an ornament to the profession. These are all paddling canoes, and I believe never use a sail.

Pushers for shooting or oarsmen for fishing are always obtainable at Fox Lake, and this work is really the main source of revenue among some of the lake dwellers. Among these men are some of the best pushers and hunters I ever saw, and it is really to their skill and experience that the shooter must look in securing a bag in these much-hunted regions. The regular pusher's rate



CLUB HOUSE OF THE FOX LAKE SHOOTING AND FISHING CLUB, FOX LAKE, ILL.

at Fox Lake is $3 a day; for this the pusher will be at your service from any hour in the morning until after dark at night; he will, if desired, furnish his own boat, decoys and blind, will do all the work if you are that sort of a man, will clean your gun at night, and give you what ducks he kills, which will be a good many more than you will kill yourself. George Beckwith and Chet. Howard are the two best pushers on the lake. They are at the disposal of members of the Fox Lake Club, or of any other gentlemen who may first bespeak their services, though they don't like to go out with a tenderfoot.

Enough has been said to show that the Fox Lake is a body thoroughly conversant with the methods of having a large-sized and wide-reaching good time. They go out for fun, and they get it every time. The wives and families of the members come in for all of their share of the good times, it being no part of the club policy to bar out the ladies, but rather to make a pleasant home for them. Some families spend five or six weeks or even two months in the club house during the heated season, the heads of the families escaping from business as they may, perhaps two or three times a week. At such times tennis parties, dances, fishing, boating, sailing, concerts and games of all sorts come in for their share in this go-as-you-please summer resort. Meals are ready at any time of the day, the lake and all outdoors lie ready at hand, and one's own sweet will is the only arbiter of his conduct.

Besides being mighty men among the ducks, snipe and rail, each in their season, some of the members of the Fox Lake Club are noted anglers. Mr. Chas. F. Hills is held to be the champion bait caster of Fox Lake, and with his 80yds. jeweled Milan reel can lay out 150ft. of G silk pretty nearly every time. Mr. Chas. E. Hyde, the president of the club, is another angler whose head is circled with a bright wreath of froggy fame, and many others might be named if it did not seem more fit to wait till spring before going into the fishing business very extensively. Mr. Hyde has a record of a 6¼lbs. large-mouth bass in 1886, and last year Mr. Hills killed one of 5¼lbs. All the club fishing, or most of it, is done with the short casting rod, fine line and single hook and the bait of the live frog. Bait-casting is coming rapidly into favor here, and sometime there will be plenty to say about that.

A regular steward and full hotel force are employed by the club during the entire season, and at the disposal of these the best of the market is always placed. To go toward the expense of this *menage*, each member pays at the rate of $8 per week during his sojourn at the club house. As these contributions do not always cover the actual expense of this rather liberal plan of living, any deficit is made up by the members at the regular business meetings. A guest may be invited by any member of the club, subject to conditions named in the by-laws.

The membership of the club is limited to forty, and at present is constituted as follows: Chas. E. Hyde, President; Geo. E. Cole, Vice-President; Dr. Chas. G. Fuller, Secretary; Wm. D. Cooper, Treasurer; Victor D. Gowan, Manager; Egerton Adams, W. L. Brown, A. P. Callahan, Geo. T. Cook, W. J. Collins, Fred W. Croft, Dr. S. C. DeVeny, David B. Dewey, Dr. Walter C. Dyer, Lawrence C. Earle, Marcus A. Farwell, C. H. Foster, F. A. Hardy, A. V. Hartwell, Philip Henne, Dr. F. Henrotin, Chas. F. Hills, John J. Knickerbocker, C. J. Mauran, Horatio N. May, Geo. M. Millard, R. B. Miller, Jas. A. Miller, Chas. Morris, J. W. Nye, W. D. Porter, Geo. C. Prussing, Fred A. Ray, Leo Schmidt, W. R. Selleck, Frank W. Stanley, Harold Smith, Henry L. Turner, J. H. VanVlissingen, John B. Wright.

This is a list of names very well known in Chicago business circles, as well as in the sporting fraternity, and as to business employments are truly many men of many minds. Mr. Hyde runs a big tailoring establishment; Mr. Cole is a heavy stationer; Messrs. Cooper, Turner and Van Vlissingen are real estate men; Messrs. Adams and Brown are interested in iron, and Mr. Cook in lumber; Mr. Farrell is president of Oakwood Cemetery, and Mr. Foster secretary of the Alton Railroad; Mr. Hills is secretary of the Wright & Lawther Oil Co., and Mr. Selleck is manager of the McCormick Co.; Mr. May is a wholesale grocer, and Mr. Morris has an acre or two of buildings where he makes fireworks. But, whatever be the diversity of business interests of the members, they meet on a common plane when it comes to a long shot or a big fish story, and in their outdoor home dwell in harmony together.

The Fox Lake Fishing and Shooting Club is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, and the purpose clause in its charter states its object is "recreation and improvement of its members in the use of firearms and fishing tackle." This is certainly refreshing, and a vast contrast to the reading of most corporation charters. The charter members of the club, which was organized in 1879, were Chas. A. Alexander, John Addison, James W. Nye, Albert Willey and M. N. Bassett. The duties of the president, secretary and treasurer are the ones usual in an association of this size. The manager has custody of the property of the club. The board of directors have general management of the affairs. The three first-named officers constitute the auditing board.

It would be interesting, more especially for the sake of clubs purposing to organize, to quote the by-laws of this association in full, but they must be abridged, as follows:

The membership is limited to forty. To become a regular member of the club a lady or gentleman must be duly proposed by two members in good standing, be elected by the Board of Directors, and pay initiation fee to the treasurer. If the payment is not made within thirty days after notice of election shall have been sent, said election may be declared void by the Board of Directors.

Any member whose conduct shall be hostile to the objects or injurious to the character of this club, or who shall willfully violate its by-laws or established rules, may be suspended or expelled from the club by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting, provided that charges in writing signed by three members have been preferred, a copy of which shall have been served upon him, and he shall have had an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

The resignation of a member indebted to the club shall not be accepted.

Membership in this club shall be transferable upon the approval of the Board of Directors, and subject to the restrictions governing the admission of new members.

All interest in the property of the club, of members resigning or otherwise ceasing to be members, shall be vested in the club.

The initiation fee shall be one hundred dollars until the membership shall have reached forty, after which it shall be one hundred and fifty dollars.

The annual dues of members shall be fixed and assessed by the club at the annual meeting, in an amount not to exceed fifty dollars per annum, and shall be payable within thirty days after notice thereof has been sent.

When the dues, or other indebtedness, of any member shall remain unpaid for the period of thirty days after proper notice has been given, his membership may be declared forfeited by vote of the Board of Directors, and he shall thereupon cease to be a member of the club. A member thus forfeiting his membership may be re-instated within three months of such forfeiture by the unanimous consent of the Board of Directors, upon payment of all arrears.

No one who has forfeited his membership in the club shall ever be admitted to any of its privileges unless he is re-instated or re-elected.

This club has purchased and maintains its club houses, boats and divers and sundry appurtenances thereunto belonging, at Fox Lake, Ill., for the use and enjoyment of its members. Visitors, except they be members of the family of a member of this club, shall not be admitted more than once in each club season to the use of its privileges without the unanimous consent of the Board of Directors.

HOUSE RULES.

Members will please register immediately upon arrival. Rooms will be assigned by the housekeeper, who is strictly prohibited from reserving rooms in advance for any one. The housekeeper is instructed to make such changes in rooms already occupied, as may be necessary for the better accommodation of all. Members intending leaving on the morning boat, should settle their bill on previous evening. Shooting from any part of the club premises is forbidden; also the carrying of loaded firearms. No card playing for money in the club house. Promptness to meals is especially requested. Only luncheon served after regular meal hours. Those wishing club boats for hunting or fishing should apply to man in charge of boat house, who will make all necessary arrangements It is not expected that the pleasure boats will be used for such purposes. Any one taking club boat from landing is expected to return the same, failing in which, he will be held responsible for any damage to the boat or cost incurred in securing its return. No one allowed to use any private boat without written order from owner to the housekeeper. Guests may be introduced as provided by the by-laws, and are entitled to same privileges, and subject to same restrictions as members. Courtesy to those who wish to sleep will suggest the propriety of refraining from all noise in the club house after 11 P. M. Members bringing families or a number of guests, will insure better accommodations by advising the housekeeper in advance. Any incivility on part of employes should be reported at once to the manager, or in his absence to the housekeeper. Housekeeper will see that these rules are strictly enforced.

This is the way one big club does it. Next week it is intended to give shorter notice to several clubs of less generous proportions, and to say a word or so about some of the old landmarks and houses where the disengaged public are wont to congregate.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—Members of the Mak-saw-ba Club who attended a recent trap shoot at the grounds on the Kankakee, state that numbers of mallards were seen. A flock of twenty mallards is at English Lake, and, in fact, there are numbers of birds on the Kankakee. Two shooters leave to-morrow for a try at them. This is phenomenal news for this date in Illinois. The extremely mild weather is the cause of it. It is a trifle colder to-day, but still bright and pleasant. It has been raining for the last few days. The Kankakee River is all open, and there is water all over the marsh.

In the issue of Jan. 10 I made a little mention of the fact that Mr. John Gillespie and Mr. John B. Ostell were no longer with Spaldings, and hoped they would both be soon employed. The note served a very good purpose. Mr. Gillespie is now with the Jenney & Graham Gun Co., and Mr. Ostell will doubtless soon be under an engagement. A Syracuse, N. Y., firm, who never had met either, wrote both the above gentlemen and offered them employment. Thus fare all lovers of the FOREST AND STREAM. If anybody else is out of work, we can get 'em a job.

E. HOUGH.

ONTARIO MOOSE.—Mattawa, Ont., Jan. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* There is work up here for the game wardens, for the beautiful weather, with just snow enough for tracking, has sent scores of parties into the woods, and many a moose is being laid low. Moose meat is a common article of diet in some places in this vicinity, though in most cases when a moose is killed the skin is taken and the carcass left for the bobcats and foxes. The present law is a dead letter; and there is work for the Alliance to enforce this law.—STANSTEAD.

THE CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

On Jan. 9 Caterer Besse, of this city, served twenty-four partridges (ruffed grouse) at a banquet of the Veteran City Guard Corps. In behalf of the Connecticut Association of Farmers and Sportsmen for the Protection of Game and Fish the writer had Mr. Besse arrested for a violation of Connecticut's game law, which reads:

SECTION 2,530. Every person who shall buy, sell, expose for sale, or have in his possession for any purpose, or who shall hunt, pursue, kill, destroy, or attempt to kill any woodcock, quail, ruffed grouse, called partridge, or gray squirrel between the first day of January and the first day of October, the killing or having in possession of each bird or squirrel to be deemed a separate offense, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars, provided that no person shall be imprisoned more than thirty days for failure to pay any fine under the provisions of this section.

Mr. Besse claimed that he bought the ruffed grouse in New York city, and produced a bill from a New York dealer in game dated Jan 7. Mr. Besse testified that in his opinion "the ruffed grouse had been killed some six weeks, for their backs and legs were decayed." This was rather rough on the Veteran City Guard Corps, being fed on "decayed" game. We also listened to some expert testimony from a wholesale dealer in game and poultry. Among other gems of his I will quote one: "A partridge would hang in this [court] room for two weeks before it would show the least sign of decay." As the temperature was about 80° you will see the above statement will not but speak for itself. The drift of this line of argument was evidently to show that the grouse in question were killed in December. Judge Henney took the correct interpretation of the law and fined Mr. Besse, and a bluff was made to appeal to the Superior Court.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16. A. C. COLLINS, Pres.

DOMINION GUN ALLIANCE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

An energetic effort has recently been made here in the Canadas to band the different gun clubs together and form a Dominion Gun Club Alliance for the purpose of encouraging legitimate sports with the rod and gun, frame new laws and to enforce the present law protecting our game and fish during the close season. To facilitate matters in organizing the Alliance, representatives were called for from a few of the leading clubs (one club in a place) and a meeting was held Dec. 21 in the Toronto Gun Club rooms, Toronto, where the Alliance was organized and the following officers elected: President, Judge Chadwick, Guelph; Vice-Presidents, George Pearsall, Toronto; Phil. Thompson, Ottawa; Secretary, E. W. Landys, Toronto; Treasurer, Alex Ramsay, Montreal; Executive Committee, called scouts, N. P. Leach, C. H. Wallace, Lewis Trotter, Montreal; A. W. Throop, Ottawa; W. B. Wells, Chatham; Fred Martin, F. G. Verity, Toronto.

Nearly all the gun clubs in the Dominion are ready as soon as requested by the secretary to elect their representatives and join the Alliance, then the present scheme —I inclose you a copy—will be amended so as to form a suitable code of by-laws.

As each Province makes its own game laws, the gun clubs in the Province of Quebec and in Ottawa city will quite likely form into an eastern branch of the Alliance, so as to be able to look more closely after the game interests in their own Province.

The intelligent portion of our citizens are convinced that unless more stringent measures are taken at once to protect and propagate our game it will become, like the buffalo, a thing of the past.

Gentlemen, no more apathy in this matter; throw aside all envy and jealousy so as to work together harmoniously; convert or turn out, if any, pot-hunters in your clubs; be alive to help on this movement, unless you are prepared to put aside your gun and give up the sport that we love so dearly. STANSTEAD.

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 13.

THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

For some time past there has been considerable discussion going on among sportsmen about the working of the Dominion Gun Alliance. To-day our readers are presented with the scheme which the Alliance proposes. Copies will be sent to each gun club for their consideration, when the matter will be digested and the delegates from the different organizations instructed accordingly, so that when the general meeting is held everything will assume a definite shape. The objects of this Alliance are for the purpose of enforcing the Dominion and provincial laws protecting our game and fish and also for the purpose of promoting and encouraging legitimate sport with the rod and gun. All gun clubs joining the Alliance shall be entitled to one representative for every ten active members in good standing on the club's books. The representatives may elect the officers of the Alliance by proxy. The representatives shall also assist in carrying out the general purposes of the Alliance. The officers of the Alliance shall consist of one president, two vice-presidents, one secretary, one treasurer, who shall perform the usual duties belonging to their offices. There shall also be an active or working committee of five elected, called "Scouts," whose duties shall be to attend to the interests of the Alliance and to see that proper laws are made for the best propagation and protection of our game and fish. They shall also work up as far as possible a general public interest in fish and game protection, etc., etc.

All amendments to our present laws shall first be passed by the "Scouts," then sent to the representatives, and if adopted by the majority sent to the president, and if approved by him, with his signature attached, the scouts shall use their best endeavors to have them become law.

All actions for prosecuting violators of the fish and game laws shall be entered by one or more representatives in the name of one of the scouts, or the president. All fines so collected shall be sent to the treasurer of the Alliance.

Each club may be assessed by the scouts, with the president's approval, for the sum of $10, to be used for business purposes of the Alliance, and to defray costs of prosecuting violators of the game and fish laws.

Each club shall be known by its number, which is given it when it joins the Alliance. The charter clubs draw lots to determine their numbers.

The president shall appoint two scrutineers to act with the secretary in counting votes sent in by proxy.

Newly-elected officers take their offices one month after the election takes place—the last week in December.

Resignations must be sent to the president, who may appoint a person to fill the office during the remainder of the term.

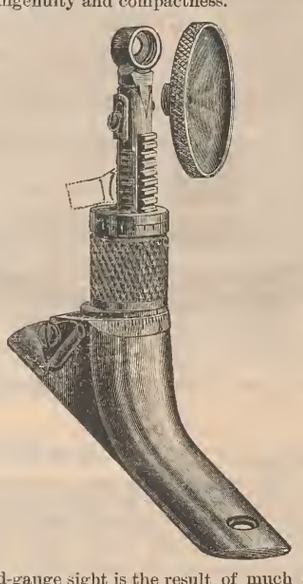
Tournaments held under the management of the Alliance may be governed by the local laws of the club where they are held, provided that at least three traps are used and set to throw the targets at least 45yds. from the trap, and only the center trap set to throw straight away. To raise funds for the Alliance it would be advisable for the president to appoint a day for a grand tournament, to be held on the different club grounds, and a sum equal to one-half the entrance fees to be divided into ten prizes. Class shooting at thirty artificial targets such as are in general use, by the club; ties to be shot off within one week, or as the president may direct. Results to be wired to the president and secretary. Entrance $1.

The president to appoint, at the scouts' suggestion, the umpires and scorers, who must be disinterested persons. All entries must be sent to the treasurer, at least five days before the tournament.

Appeals from the umpire's decision may be made to the president, whose decision shall be final. The cash given for prizes to be one-half the entrance money, the balance to be paid into the treasury for the benefit of the Alliance.

LYMAN'S WIND-GAUGE SIGHT.

THE rifle sights invented by Mr. William Lyman have done more than any other adjunct to the rifle to facilitate good shooting. They have been of the greatest possible aid in shooting, and, as the correspondence in these columns frequently shows, they are in high favor among sportsmen. To his other sights Mr. Lyman has now added a new device, a wind-gauge sight, which is a marvel of ingenuity and compactness.



The wind-gauge sight is the result of much study and has many original features. The principle of sighting is the same as that of the combination sight. A detachable cup, however, is substituted for the small aperture which is in the combination sight. The elevation of this sight is rapid and positive, being obtained by turning a knurled sleeve which has a triple thread. At every ¼ revolution of the sleeve a spring snaps into a small notch, which enables the shooter to quickly adjust the sight without looking at it, as is sometimes necessary in hunting. In very accurate adjustment, as in target shooting, a micrometer scale is used, which is at the top of the knurled sleeve.

The wind-gauge operates from the left hand side of the sight, and is the most simple, compact and durable device ever employed for the purpose. The lower graduated marks show the windage.

The upper part of the sight folds down forward when not in use, as is shown by the dotted lines in cut. Although the sight folds forward it is not easy to knock it out of position when shooting, for unless it is pressed forward more than 90 degrees, it will spring back to its place.

The form of the base of this sight is such that it fits the shape of the hand, and is quite as much of an improvement as the pistol grip for grasping the rifle easily and holding it steadily. The symmetry of this sight adds much to the good appearance of a rifle.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEER SEASON.—Charlestown, N. H., Jan. 21.—In the letter you publish headed "Protection in Central New York," I find the following most remarkable statement, or misstatement, made by Mr. S. K. Fuller, viz.: that "no other State (with the exception of New Hampshire) or Territory in our latitude allows the killing of deer in August, or prohibits it in the month of November." Now, New Hampshire does neither of these things. I aided in the revision of her statutes in 1878, and they have been published in FOREST AND STREAM annually since. The open season for deer begins Sept. 1 and lasts until Jan. 1, and since the revision of the statutes one or two amendments have been made by which practically all of our shooting (except ducks and plover) begins the 1st of September. I cannot imagine how Mr. Fuller blundered on to such an idea.—VON W.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 14.—The officers of the United Hunting, Fishing and Camping Clubs of western Pennsylvania for 1889, are: Pres., F. K. Gearing; Vice-Pres., Wm. Scandrett; Sec., J. W. Hague; Treas., M. F. Cassiday; Directors, Geo. Weaver, W. G. Schirmer, L. G. Schattenbrand, J. C. Wiegel, Hon. B. C. Christy, Hon. M. B. Lemon, Ed Melich, Dom Maguire and Jacob Moschell. This association has done good work in the past year and has better indications for the future. The annual report will be published in April.—J. W. HAGUE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—The weather in this locality has been more like spring than winter. The past week has been a most remarkable one, and all settlers say they have not seen so open a winter for years in these parts. Sportsmen were predicting that ducks would undoubtedly begin to come up from their southern quarters, and they have certainly predicted most truthfully, for several fair bags have been made in the vicinity by gunners from this city.

Several days ago a gentleman from this city bagged a few snipe over on Wet Prairie, Ill. He says he saw a good many, but they were wild and very hard to approach.

Superintendent Damsel, of the Adams Express Co., did something last Wednesday that will make him very popular with sportsmen throughout this broad land. The company's agents along the line of the Frisco Railway were ignorant regarding the closing of the open season on deer on the 15th of the present month, and received venison for transportation to commission houses in this city, when it was too late to deliver it before the season closed. Tuesday evening's trains brought in quite a lot of venison, which could not be delivered until the next day, the 16th, which would have been a violation of the law. Superintendent Damsel when he heard of the matter gave orders to have it all returned to the country merchants who shipped it. The shippers will no doubt be considerably surprised when it is returned to them, and some perhaps will feel very indignant toward the express company for the action taken by its superintendent. If all the express companies were to follow the example of the Adams country shippers would be more careful, and would post themselves on the game laws of this State.

Some unknown party in the vicinity of Eureka, about twenty-five miles west of here, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, who is opposed to hunters invading his domain, has distributed poison throughout the surrounding country, which is playing havoc with field dogs owned by sportsmen of Eureka, and about ten days ago three of them died from the effects of the poison, and now comes word that two more have turned up their toes to the daisies. The Eureka sportsmen are making an effort to learn, if they can, who this party is, and should they succeed in finding out, will make it warm for him.

UNSER FRITZ.

HALIFAX SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.—New Glasgow, N. S., Jan. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A terrible story of game slaughter comes to us from Newfoundland. It appears that an Englishman named Musgrave went to the island in July, returning in September; during that period he killed eighty caribou, brought them, or at least the antlers and some of the hides, to Halifax and shipped them there to Great Britain. I am informed by a reliable party who saw Musgrave in Halifax, who showed him the antlers and hides. Perhaps your Little Bay correspondent can give us some light on the subject. If it is a fact that the above number of caribou were killed by one party, it is high time that some of the St. John sportsmen took the matter up with the government of Newfoundland to prevent such wholesale slaughter of game. Mr. Musgrave is now encamped at Mooselands, near Tangeir; he is waiting for snow in order to make a raid on several moose yards he has discovered. He can rest assured that should he attempt any such a repetition of his Newfoundland experience among the moose and caribou of this Province he may find it expensive sport. Let the Halifax sportsmen keep a sharp lookout for him and we will do the same here. True sportsmen are welcome at all times; but game butchers we can do without. —GLOBE SIGHT.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

[*Special Correspondence of Forest and Stream.*]

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The only bill introduced in the Legislature of interest in the game line was one by Assemblymen Cronin making it unlawful to catch menhaden, or other fish, by any means except with hook and line, in the waters of Jamaica Bay. Any offender against this act shall be liable to a fine of $100 or thirty days' imprisonment, or both. It is complained that those who take menhaden by nets for their oil, take a great many game fish of all kinds which they do not hesitate to use in the process. There are also complaints that the deep nets drag the oyster beds and do much harm. A similar bill to this has been here before.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. This book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

255.

ON a calm still day in October, I was in a boat waiting for the evening flight of ducks. I had not had a shot for an hour, and as I lay in my boat I fell into a doze. The whir of wings roused me, and looking cautiously through my blind, I saw very near a big mallard drake, standing on a muskrat house. My gun was lying on the seat, with its muzzle the other way. I slid very slowly and quietly, feet foremost until I reached it, and turned it in the right direction. I then tried to rise to my feet but a heavy weight oppressed me, something was holding me with superior force; I turned my head and found that I had slid under the seat of the boat. Before I could crawl out Mr. Quack had left. F. McC.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

KIMBALL'S SMOKING TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES are justly the most famous and highly prized made in this country to-day. Their preëminence was attained years ago, and it is maintained in all respects. The Vanity Fair trade mark is known universally as a stamp of excellence; it stands for the highest perfection in delicate and dainty smoking products.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 21, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Dear Sir—I am pleased to be able to give you a most satisfactory account of the paper shells you sent me. I have used Schultze powder altogether for the last seven years, with Eley's shells, and yours are the first perfect substitute I have found, and I shall take care to recommend their use. (Signed) W. GRAHAM, Champion Shot of England.—*Adv.*

Sea and River Fishing.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING SEASONS.

Cap. 103.—Consolidated Statutes.

SEC. 1.—No person shall at any time catch, kill or take any kind of trout or other non-migratory fresh-water fish in any inland lake, river or stream within this Colony, by the use of any net, baltow, weir, fishing otter, lime, or other deleterious compound.

2.—No person shall catch, kill or take any kind of trout, char, whitefish, landlocked salmon, or any fresh-water or migratory fish in any lake, river or stream of this Colony between the 15th day of September and the 1st day of December in any year.

Cap. 102.—Consolidated Statutes.

5.—No person shall by spearing, or sweeping with nets or seines, take, or attempt to take, any salmon, grilse, par or trout in any bay, river, stream, cove or water course, above where the tide usually rises and falls, or in any pond or lake.

6.—No stake, seine, weir or other contrivance for taking salmon shall be set, except nets placed so as not to extend more than one-third across such river, stream or water course.

7.—No person shall construct any mill dam, weir, rack, frame, train gate or other erection or barrier in or across any river, stream, etc., so as to obstruct the free passage of salmon, grilse, par, trout or other fish resorting thereto, for the purpose of spawning.

No person shall permit any sawdust or mill rubbish to be cast into any such river, stream, cove, lake or water course.

MAINE TROUT NOTES.

I CANNOT learn that a heavy run of blueback trout was observed this fall in the Mill Brook and other brooks running into Richardson Lake, Maine. It will be remembered that a great run of these fish was observed in the fall of 1887, especially in Mill Brook, by guides and others, and soon afterward mentioned in the FOREST AND STREAM. The bed of the stream was literally covered with these fish, and hosts of them could be taken out of the water with almost any sort of a net. It was also curious to note that they were working up the same stream over the bed of which hundreds of brook trout had gone only a few days before, and evidently for the same purpose, that of spawning. So far as the man who saw the bluebacks observed, there were at that time no brook trout in sight, and it was also a matter of some comment as to where the brook trout had gone in so short a time. It is, however, highly probable that the same run of trout took place this fall, though it failed of being observed for the good reason that careful observers were not there at the time. Indeed, a run of these peculiar fish has for several years been observed at the Upper Dam, where the trout come up from the same lake as in the case of the Mill Brook run. Neither have I any doubt but what a run might also be observed as well in Beaver Brook, and in fact in any of the brooks which run into Richardson Lake, were careful observers on the grounds at the time.

Blueback trout are to be found in Richardson Lake as well as Mooselucmaguntic. Some authors rely greatly upon color and teeth at the root of the tongue as a matter of distinction of species; but they admit that specimens of the brook trout are occasionally found with these teeth at the root of the tongue. Well, if they had fished the streams and ponds of Maine a little more thoroughly than they evidently have done, and fished with an eye to the peculiarities of the trout they were taking, they would have observed that teeth at the root of the tongue are really very common in this species of trout. Any one who will take the trouble may become convinced that coloring in the brook trout, or shades of coloring, beyond the red spots, are very uncertain. There is a pond in Somerset county, Maine, where the trout are so black as to often be mistaken for chub or some other fish, till close examination shows that they are really trout. At the same time one of the inlets of this pond has a clear stony bottom, and a trout taken from this brook is noted for the lightness of its coloring. Again, this inlet to the pond happens to run out of another and a smaller pond. The upper pond has remarkably clear water with a stony bottom. In this pond the trout are remarkably light colored, and yet, in the spawning season, the larger trout of the lower pond, which, by the way, has a very black and muddy bottom, run up the inlet to spawn, and often into the upper pond, across it and up its inlets, there to spawn. At least the very black trout of the lower pond have been found in the inlets of the upper pond. Now, what conclusion do we come to from these facts? Simply that these trout are one and the same species, regardless of the pond in which they are found, and that the bottom of the home of the trout has very much to do with its coloring.

My wife has for a long time been interested in trout painting, and the peculiar colorings of individuals of the brook trout have been a special study with her. I have been aware from my boyhood that in a particular stream in Oxford county, in Maine, the trout are particularly beautiful as to coloring. Not only are they mottled in a very distinct and beautiful manner, but they are also painted with waves of color along their sides to an extent greater than any other trout I have ever seen. In the summer of 1888 I determined to procure one of these trout for my wife to paint, and if possible to get the peculiar coloring for which they are noted. We went to our friends, within some twenty miles of the stream in question, and with a team my brother and I started the next day for the mountain stream. We had procured a tin pail with a cover, and we were determined to bring home specimens of those beautifully-marked trout to be copied in painting. We procured several. By carefully changing the water every few miles, from wells and streams, we got two of them over the drive of twenty miles alive. We put them into a well that night in an improvised car for the inspection of my wife the next day. In the morning one of them was dead. The other was lively enough, but alas for his beautiful coloring of the day before! It was all gone. It was about as pale and colorless a specimen of a trout as I ever saw.

There is a lady living a few miles from Rumford Point, Maine, who has a tame trout. That is, she has a trout that the family has kept for several years in an aqueduct tank in the house. The water runs from a mountain spring into the tank at all times. The trout has become very tame. It readily comes up to the top of the water at call; suffers its back to be rubbed, in fact seems to like this sort of treatment. It takes food from the hand readily; often jumping out of water for earthworms or grasshopper, of which it is especially fond. But as to coloring, what has this trout? Simply nothing, except almost an entire absence of the wavy brightness that characterizes the trout from the same brook from which this specimen came a few years ago.

Many brook trout of 10 and 10¼lbs. have been recorded by careful and truthful anglers. One of 11½lbs. was taken in Mooselucmaguntic Lake a year ago last June. In the fall of 1880, Sept. 29, a brook trout was taken at the Upper Dam which weighed 11¼lbs. This trout was at once forwarded to Prof. Baird, who had the skin mounted, and it is, or should be, in the Smithsonian Institution to-day. If that specimen has been destroyed, another specimen can probably be obtained next season, that will weigh 10lbs. at least. Indeed, if the Government will furnish the jar and the alcohol, and have it at the Upper Dam next summer, there is no doubt that one or two specimens of these great trout would be contributed to the Smithsonian by sportsmen who happen to be so fortunate as to take them.

Even the lovers of the rod and reel are sometimes the recipients of Christmas remembrances. In one case Mr. Geo. B. Appleton, for several years a fellow salesman with the lamented and much beloved Prouty, was made happy on that happiest day of all the year. He received, much to his surprise, the very gold watch that Prouty used to carry. Mrs. Prouty accompanied the gift with an explanation, stating that she had for some time contemplated the gift, well knowing that it would be the wish of her husband, could he speak from the land where gifts are not needed. Inside the watch is inscribed, "My companion, and my own familiar friend."

Even "Special" himself was not forgotten on that day, and a gold trout now ornaments his watch chain, a gift from Geo. T. Freeman, the Court street jeweler. It is all the more a welcome trout from the fact that George and "Special" have camped together and fished together many a time, taking trout other than golden, but bright and shining all the same. SPECIAL.

NOTES ON SALMON, TROUT AND EELS.

THE following notes from the returns of 1887 of the Board of Conservators of the Dart Fishery District, England, are of interest to us because we have the fishes mentioned, and know very little of their habits and movements:

Young of salmon twelve months old are termed spawn; they go to sea at this age at various periods from March to June; they vary in length from 6 to 8in.; maximum weight, 2oz. On their first return from the sea in July and August of the same year they are termed peel [The Inspector thinks the observer has confused migratory trout (*Salmo trutta*) with salmon, yet he has known a grilse of 1lb. weight, and Yarrell records one of 15oz.], and weigh from ¼lb to 1¼lbs. The following summer they come up the river again, about July and August, weighing from 4 to 6lbs., and are then termed harvest fish, being about two and a half years old. The following summer, about three and a half years old, they run about 8 to 12lbs. each. Besides these there is a small fish throughout the year in the fresh water termed a hepper. I consider this is the young of peel [*Salmo trutta*]. I have seen these latter spawning under ½lb. in weight.

I notice that whenever there is a good freshet in the river, salmon will ascend to the fresh water, and they quickly drop back again to the tidal water. They certainly do not come up then for spawning, and, I believe, only for a change, a taste of fresh water.

Sea lice are the only parasites I have seen on salmon, and I have not seen these above Totnes Weir (the highest point the tide flows), about twelve miles from the sea. Possibly they may at times carry them to the fresh water, but it is generally believed they die and drop off within twenty-four hours of the time the fish enters the river.

Formerly, while the fish were obstructed at Totnes Weir, very few salmon were seen in the river before May. For some years they were netted early in September and put over the weir. These fish spawned in October, returned early to sea and came back in March as fresh run fish, and always the largest caught during the season, 15 to 20lbs. each. This continues, though the fish-pass at Totnes Weir renders netting now unnecessary.

Since salmon have been able to get over Totnes Weir they get to the highest water on Dartmoor, and spawn about the middle of October; this has continued for many years, but this last season was an exception; the dry weather continued late and very few salmon got up the river till the end of October. There is an old saying among the fishermen on Dartmoor that very few salmon are ever seen there after Christmas, and that unless fish can spawn there early they are afraid of being left by failing waters. This theory is fully confirmed this last season; very large numbers of fish have spawned in November in the lower parts of the river; they could then have got to the moor, but not one was seen in the East Dart and very few in the West Dart above the junction at Dartmeet.

Most of the salmon spawn from the middle of October to middle of December, and a few down as late as April. Brown trout spawn early in October and November.

The Dart is a very swift flowing river, and most kinds of crustacea get washed away. The trout in winter are short of food, dependent a great deal on worms, not a fattening diet, but they get rapidly into condition when the natural flies appear. The better the food the earlier the fish spawn. A remarkable instance of this occurs in this district. A small brook empties into the Slafton Lea, a sheet of fresh water close to the sea coast between Dartmouth and the Start Point. The trout in this brook are in first-rate condition as early as January; the owner will not allow any fishing after June 30, and the fish spawn in July. I consider this is caused by abundance of food in the winter at the spot where it enters the Lea, where thousands of young perch and roach abound.

The trout in the fresh water of the Dart are all white flesh except when they drop down to the tidal water below Totnes Weir, and all of them get pink flesh from the difference in food—shrimps, etc.

Salmon run mostly on spring tides and freshets, and with a northwest wind blowing off-shore, causing smooth water at the rocky entrance of the river at Dartmouth.

Eels are very abundant both in the fresh and tidal portion of the river. They are taken occasionally by "clotting" (a bunch of worms strung on worsted, which they hold fast on), as many as 30 to 40 dozen at a time.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—The Fish and Game Protective Association members propose to put out some quail in this vicinity.—X.

BLACK BASS IN PONDS.

TAUTON, Mass.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have near here a large pond that has been stocked with small-mouth black bass for seventeen years, and yet it is the exception and not the rule to catch one out. When one is caught it is always a large one. I have fished it for ten years and never saw a small one. The pond has an outlet into the river by way of numerous mill dams, etc. What is the reason they are so scarce? Can it be they have run the dams to the river? Perhaps the pond is not well adapted to them. There is another pond near by of spring water but small outlet, some sand, a good deal of mud, and some small boulders for bottom. Is there anywhere I can get bass fry or spawn to stock this pond? Would not the large-mouth be more likely to succeed than his brother the small-mouth? There is very good feed in it for bass, as it is alive with shiners and small perch, etc. I would willingly go to a little expense and trouble to see this pond stocked. I think that it would make good sport without going too far for it. I have tried the other pond with all the lures that I know, including the fly, which is the most successful, but I have very indifferent success. In the Fall River ponds the bass are very plentiful and I have good success. They have not been stocked any longer than our ponds here. I would be more than pleased to hear of anything that would catch them. G. E. W.

[It is difficult to tell why small bass are not caught in the Taunton pond. Perhaps they may be present, but remain in seclusion and refuse to bite. If they have access to the river they will go into it, and the dams, unless provided with fishways, will prevent their return to the pond. Possibly there is not enough food for the bass and the big ones have eaten the small ones. If there is an abundance of minnows there should be plenty of bass. The other pond described should certainly grow good bass of both kinds. The two species thrive equally well in Massachusetts. Waban pond, at Wellesley, Mass., has the same peculiarity with regard to its bass. It has been stocked twenty years. There are plenty of large small-mouthed bass, but it is a rare thing to catch a small one. A resident of Wellesley, who has fished in this pond both before and after it was stocked, informs us that he has seen as many as a hundred large bass at a time on the bottom, but they would not bite. In his long experience of nearly a quarter of a century he has caught only one half-pound bass on a hook, but he has captured many large fish. The fry are common in shoal water near the shore. Shiners are very abundant. He has caught minnows on one side of his boat and used them in a little deeper water on the other side to catch bass. This pond empties by a brook into Charles River. Bass of all sizes are found in the river. The biting of the bass in Waban pond is extremely capricious and disappointing. Our informant has been most successful trolling with a frog, having his line sunk a little below the surface. Farm pond, in Sherborn, has plenty of bass of both kinds, and a good catch can be made almost any day. A permit is necessary for non-residents. This pond has no shiners in it; there is no inlet and only a small outlet. Barker's pond, Wellesley, Mass., is artificial, and has neither inlet nor outlet. It contains no minnows, but has plenty of small bullheads or catfish. This pond has many small bass, but no large ones apparently. In the spring one can take all the small bass of ¼ to ½lb. he wants with worms. In these ponds bass take the hook best where there are no minnows. Besides frogs we know that small catfish are very tempting to bass. In the Susquehanna River they are used sometimes in preference to all other baits. Small bass can be had from Mr. R. Winsford Denton, Wellesley, Mass., at a reasonable price in the spring.]

LAKE TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have always been mixed up in the matter of lake trout, and since reading Mr. Cheney's letter I am more so. "Forester" records three distinct lake trouts—the lake trout (*Salmo confinis*); the siskawitz or northern lake trout (*Salmo siskawitz*), and the greatest lake trout (*namaycush*). Mr. Cheney tells us a great deal about his lake trout being known by so many different names in different places; but he fails to make the most important matter clear by not dwelling upon the three kinds of lake trout. "Forester's" "lake trout," "greatest lake trout" and "siskawitz" are all different. Are there three lake trouts? Does "Forester" enumerate them correctly? You will see by the outlines I send you that his lake trout and greatest lake trout, according to his drawings, are as different as any two fishes that swim. I am not the only one who is puzzled in this direction, and I think a short but clear item from you on the subject would prove an appropriate, interesting and instructive feature. Which of these three fishes is commonly called "Mackinaw trout," "Mackinaw salmon," "lunge," "longe," "togue," "forked-tailed trout," "tuladi," "red trout," "gray trout," "lake salmon," "salmon trout," if these are vulgar names? KAHKAHLIN.

[Only one lake trout is recognized at present by students of the salmon family—the *namaycush* of Walbaum. The siscowet or siskawitz is regarded simply as a local race of the *namaycush* differing only in being shorter and fatter. "Forester" took his ichthyology principally from De Kay and some of his figures of lake trout are poor copies of illustrations in "The Natural History of New York." This was considered an excellent work several decades ago and is now one of the classics, but it is not accepted as a guide to the present state of knowledge concerning fishes. The names given in the closing paragraph, with the exception of red trout, refer to the common form of the lake trout with its color variations. Tuladi is the New Brunswick name; togue is heard in Maine, and some togue are nearly black; longe is attributed to Vermont; namaycush is the Indian name in the far North; trout is the appellation in Winnipiseogee; Mackinaw trout appears on lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior; lake salmon, lake trout, and salmon trout are names used in northern New York; peet is the most curious name of all and its locality for the moment is forgotten.

If we were to describe the variations of color and form observed in the lake trout through its wonderfully wide range from both sides of Arctic America southward to Idaho, the Great Lakes, and New York, we might be charged with romancing, but in this case "truth is stranger than fiction."]

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

EVERYTHING. "Sardines in olive oil" sell readily as disguised Eastport herring in cottonseed oil. "Ocean trout" and "Alaska mackerel" are considered far superior to the common menhaden from which they spring. "Pickled whitefish" are much more satisfactory to the imagination than the weakfish which represent them in the market. "Cod steaks" sound promising even when cut from the savage wolffish. "Kennebec salmon" are always in demand whether from Maine or in the guise of redfish and steelhead from Oregon. It is, therefore, with little surprise that we hear just at this time of the wonderful dinners provided by a celebrated restaurateur in Washington with "young halibut" from Norfolk as the chief attraction transformed and idealized from the homely and humble winter flatfish, which has approached our shores, not to thrill epicures, but to deposit its eggs peacefully.

We are reminded of a circumstance in a noted coffee house in Melbourne a few years ago which created a great deal of excitement. The proprietor introduced a fish of surpassing sweetness and delicacy of flavor, under the name of "Sweet William." His patrons eagerly devoured "Sweet William" and the fish had a tremendous run. It was tender, juicy, and entirely free from bones. All went swimmingly for a time. Inquiries failed to reveal the name of the new favorite until one luckless day somebody saw a barrelful of young sharks go into the establishment, to be translated into "Sweet William." Then the volume of business suddenly shrunk and the air was black with threats of suits for damages by enraged customers. And so—what's in a name?

THE MENHADEN QUESTION AGAIN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It was a surprise to me to see one or two well known anglers upholding the policy of the "menhaden pirates," as we call them down East. I am satisfied that they had not investigated the question fully or their opinions would have been changed. A few years ago the menhaden men skinned our noble river, and fishing it to the bottom with their purse seines, destroyed all food fishes that came into them. They did the same again this year, on our coast, within a hundred yards of the shore, in open defiance of the law, but we are going for them and they'll probably pay the penalty. The great Mr. Maddox, I learn, is going to have the law repealed so that the pirates can gobble up all the fish in our rivers, as well as on the coast, and grind them into porgie chum. But, I rather guess not. G. E. N.

BATH, Maine.

Editor Forest and Stream:

At a meeting of the Menhaden Association last week it protested against the closing of Raritan Bay to their nets as a discrimination in favor of sportsmen. To again open the bay to menhaden fishers would be a discrimination in favor of the oil men. Do these men want the earth with a shawl strap around it? Is there to be no bit of water closed to their devastating work, where the fishes can find a place to breed and rest from the pursuing steamers? It is evident that the menhaden men will be satisfied with nothing but the right to pursue their prey in every nook and corner where they may go. They are bold and aggressive, and it is time that they should learn that the people have some rights in the matter of food fishes, and that the manufacture of an oil which the world can get along very well without, in order to enrich a few who have money invested in the business, is not the first thing to be considered in legislating for our fisheries. The closing of Raritan Bay to menhaden fishermen is one of the best pieces of fishery legislation we have had. Let us guard against any movement to change this law. RARITAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

SAIBLING IN STERLING LAKE.

ON Dec. 28, 1888, Mr. E. G. Blackford, with that penetration for which he is famous, discovered in a "mackerel trout" given him by Mr. A. S. Hewitt, Jr., a species unlike the natives of his acquaintance, but as he supposed, similar to a trout which we had together examined in the National Museum. This specimen, therefore, was sent to Washington, and it proved to be the first return of the imported saibling, as far as we know. It was caught with a worm by Mr. Hewitt in Sterling Lake, Orange county, New York. Mr. Blackford, quoting from Mr. Hewitt, says: "They come up only about spawning time in November. The biggest run was about the 15th. The water in the lake is from 500 to 700ft. deep. The bottom is mostly rocky. Mr. Barlow owns part of the lake and set a net to catch some of these fish, but was not successful. Mr. Seth Green tried to catch some of them with bait, but was unsuccessful and caught only two trout." Mr. Blackford says that the workmen who were repairing the dams when the water had been drained rather low claim to have seen these saibling all the way up to 30lbs. each, but Mr. Hewitt discredits this. The trout struck at a spoon, but Mr. H. could not hook them.

The length of the specimen is nearly 9½in. It is a male with the spermaries moderately well devcloped. In its stomach, besides traces of the bait, were remains apparently of some kind of shellfish, and there were two trout eggs of a pale amber color, the largest one about ⅛in. in diameter. The oil globule of the eggs had broken into about ten or more secondary spheres. The appendages at the pyloric end of the stomach are very short and thick and thirty-six in number.

There are teeth on the root of the tongue, and five pairs on the free portion. The teeth of the lower jaw and the front part of the upper jaw are somewhat enlarged. The lower jaw projects very slightly, and has an incipient knob which can be received into a faint emargination of the snout. The breast fin is long, and the belly fin when laid back reaches within about ⅛in. of the vent. The tail is deeply forked.

There are eleven parr marks on the sides, with six or seven intermediate dark bands on the back extending only slightly below the top of the parr marks. The belly and sides up to the middle line, and back almost to the tail fin, are rosy. The sides have numerous small vermilion spots, showing very faintly. The large back fin and the tail fin are dusky without mottling; the latter has a broad pink tinge on its lower lobe and around its hind margin. The fins of the breast, belly and behind the vent are vermilion, the two latter with milky white margins in front. The eye is silvery with brassy reflections. The scales are very small, in about 200 rows from the head to the tail fin.

It is somewhat significant that this saibling is similar to the Sunapee trout in its habits, making its appearance in November only about spawning time. We shall await with much interest further information about the history of this really beautiful trout. Before leaving it, however, we may state that it looks very different from Sunapee trout of nearly equal size, and does not closely resemble the blueback.

"MORE ABOUT THE BLACK BASS."

IN this supplementary book* Dr. Henshall has added much new material, and many new facts, to his original work, which he has thought best to let stand as it is, and, instead of a new edition with additional matter, has given us the volume now under consideration. It is a valuable addition, containing as many chapters as the first book, and covering all that is to-day known of this fish, and of the methods of angling for it.

Many writers have tried their hands at defining the qualities that entitle a fish to rank as game. Dr. Henshall gives his ideas on this elastic subject as follows: "But what are the qualities of a game fish? As I understand it, they are: its aptitude to rise to the artificial fly, its readiness to take a natural bait, and its exhibition of strength and cunning, persistence and activity, in its efforts to break away after being hooked." In going over the disputed merits of the two species, in the matter of gameness, the author takes the position which we have long held, that the big-mouth is underrated as to its game qualities mainly because of traditional prejudice handed down from some of the early writers, and cites several well-known angling authorities in support of this position. The Doctor valiantly defends the black bass, and he properly includes both species in this name, against the charge of being unduly destructive to other fishes, but does not approve of placing them in waters where trout live.

Under the heading of "Material for Rods," after giving all the proper proportions of calibre and length for bait, trolling, and fly-rods, when made of different woods, we again agree with him that "ash and lancewood, greenheart, bethabara, and some other woods, when carefully selected, make excellent rods, but the best are inferior to a good split-bamboo rod. On the other hand, a first-class bethabara, or ash and lancewood fly rod is better than many split-bamboo rods as now made." In the matter of doweled ferrules Dr. Henshall still retains his dislike of them, and here we find ourselves again in line with him; in fact, we are so all through the book, unless in some small matters, such as his broad statement that all predaceous fishes feed almost entirely at night.

There is a marked absence of nonsense about the coloration of leaders, and a plain way of stating what the author believes to be facts, that make the book not only of value to the young angler, but to the veteran also, whether he agrees with the writer on all points, as he is sure not to do, or holds different opinions. It is only within the past dozen years that the black basses have been prominently brought before our anglers as wonderfully game fish, and to no one are we more indebted for bringing their claims to be ranked next to the salmon and trout, in the list of our angling game, than to the learned and genial writer, whose portrait the publishers have placed in the front of this interesting little book.

* "More About the Black Bass," being a supplement to the "Book of the Black Bass," by James A. Henshall, M. D.; fully illustrated: Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1889.

MARTIN VAN BUREN AS AN ANGLER.—Marietta, Ga.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In an article, apparently editorial, in FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 10, it is suggested that Martin Van Buren could not have been an angler. It so happens that I can furnish evidence to the contrary. About 1845 I fished at Ottawa, Ill., in the Fox River, for black bass and pike, in company with the champion angler of that time, named Delano, hotel keeper and sportsman. We had fine sport in the stream, bringing home 400 black bass in three days, 300 of which were taken by Delano. He was an earnest Democrat, and was fond of telling that he never was outfished by any man except Martin Van Buren, who did it on that river, as I understood him to say. I never was an admirer of Mr. Van Buren, either as politician or President, and I voted for Harrison in 1840, but I am willing to give the former the credit of being a member of the brotherhood of anglers.—S. C. C.

BILLINGSGATE MARKET.—From the second annual report of the Inspector of Sea Fisheries (England and Wales) for 1887, we learn that the weight of fish delivered at Billingsgate Market, London, during the year was 308,182,000lbs., of which 1,810,000lbs. were seized and condemned. This amount includes shellfish. Nearly two-thirds of the total was carried by land: 8,000lbs. of American lobsters, sent in boracic acid as an experiment, were bad on arrival; 24,000lbs. of skates, sent in July from West of England, were out of season and could not be sold. Herrings and whitings, however, outnumbered all the other species in the percentage of condemned products.

BUCK-EYE MACKEREL AND SALT MENHADEN IN WASHINGTON.—We are informed that "thimble-eye" or "chub" mackerel (*Scomber colias*) are common as a salt fish in the markets and stores of Washington, D. C. By some of the dealers they are called "buck-eye" mackerel. The demand for these fish is constant and the quality usually very good. Salt menhaden, which were packed extensively last summer and imposed upon the uninitiated and unsuspecting under various names, such as "Alaska mackerel" and "chub mackerel," found little favor with Washington merchants, and still less with consumers.

FLEXIBLE FERRULES.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice the claim, in your paper, by Mr. Kirker, of the invention of the flexible metal ferrule for rods. I have no doubt that it was new to him, but I invented and made such a ferrule three years ago, but never patented it.—W. HOLBERTON.

PASSAIC RIVER.—Commenting on Mr. Geo. Shephard Page's report in our last issue of stocking the Passaic River, N. J., with bass and carp the Newark *Call* says: "Since Mr. Page put the thirty-five bass in the river it has been replenished every year by hundreds of thousands of fish from Greenwood Lake, Hopatcong and all the chain of ponds on the Rockaway. Whippany and Pompton rivers. And large accessions of carp have recently been added by the breaking away of several carp ponds in Morris county. The trout he put in have probably been relished by the bass."

THOS. H. CHUBB sends us his catalogue of angling goods, rods, reels, hooks, flies, and all the rest of the paraphernalia which make up the necessities and the luxuries of the modern fisherman. There are subjects in these pages for many hours of cogitation and study, and if one cares to go into the rod making business for himself Mr. Chubb will supply all the component parts of a rod. Mr. Chubb claims the title of "The Fishing Rod Manufacturer," and his address is Post Mills, Vt.

Fishculture.

NOTES ON FISH FUNGUS.

WE learn from a note on the cause of death of fishes in the National Park Dam, New South Wales, by J. D. Ogilby, that specimens of black bream, a fish resembling our scup, were picked up dead or dying above the weir in the National Park, at Sydney, from the attacks of a species of *Saprolegnia*, the well-known salmon fungus, whose ravages in the fresh waters of the British Isles and the United States are only too familiar to fishculturists. While examining into the cause of the mortality a large eel was found trying to climb up the face of a sloping rock, evidently with the purpose of ridding itself of the fungus by exposing it to the air, in which it cannot long survive. The head, and especially the soft parts about the eyes and lips, was covered in many places to the depth of an eighth of an inch with the fungus. The gills were nearly destroyed, and the remnants were thickly covered with a fungoid growth. White patches showed here and there on the body and tail, and the breast fins had in a great part disappeared.

The prevalence of this disease is ascribed to a drought of several months, during which the water was almost stagnant. The remedy advised was to let the water escape, and as far as possible dry up the bed of the river and run off the spores of the fungi, while at the same time the surviving fish would escape to the saline estuary, in which the *Saprolegnia* would quickly die.

In the report of the Inspectors of Fisheries (England and Wales) for 1888, it is stated that "The disease caused by fungus still prevails, but with less severity, in most rivers of Great Britain in the months between autumn and spring. It is not due to pollutions or overstocking, for it occurs in pure waters and where fish are scarce. Low water is not the cause, since it is often most destructive in a wet season. Sea water appears to kill the fungus, and yet diseased fish have been occasionally taken in brackish water, and even in tideways. Sometimes, but not always, a small freshet in May is followed by the temporary disappearance of the fungus from fresh waters. The disease prevails also in European Russia and in Asiatic and American rivers which flow into the Pacific."

WHITEFISH FOR ENGLAND.

THE Midland Counties Fishculture Establishment, at Malvern Wells, has gone actively into the work of hatching out eggs free of charge for public bodies. Perch, tench, carp and roach have been artificially reared, and so successfully that Mr. Burgess, the proprietor, will enlarge his establishment to increase its efficiency. Last season's work resulted in the distribution of large quantities of fish into various lakes and other waters in England

The acclimatization of the American whitefish will be attempted with the co-operation of the U. S. Fish Commission. Special reservoirs of great size and depth will be provided for the experiment. Judging from the success with whitefish in ponds in Michigan, there should be no great difficulty in rearing them in England, provided the eggs are not injured in transportation.

INTRODUCTION OF A SUPPOSED CARP SUCKER INTO NEW SOUTH WALES.—At the meeting of the Linnean Society of New Sonth Wales at Sydney, Oct. 31, 1888, Mr. Macleay exhibited four specimens of a species of carp sucker, which had been taken from a nearly dry waterhole close to the Wingecaribee River at Elvo, Burradoo, a few days before. Several hundred of these fishes were removed from the holes and placed in the river in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Macleay finds the sucker to belong to the genus *Carpiodes*, which includes several species, all of them presumably limited to fresh waters of the United States, and concludes by saying that "it would be interesting to know how and when the fish was introduced into this country, where its acclimatization, as far as Wingecaribee is concerned, seems to have been so perfectly successful." If the carp sucker has gone to New South Wales from the United States, it may have been carried unintentionally along with carp or bass, associated species in some Eastern waters of our country. We hope, however, that this inferior fish, which has nothing to recommend it but its pleasing form and colors, may not eventually be charged against us. We have failed to find any record of a shipment of carp from the U. S. Government ponds to Australia.

On a recent trip Gov. Routt gave me permission to tell a fish story, which, he says, Gen. Grant enjoyed exceedingly. In the early days of Leadville's boom a group of miners and good fellows were gathered around the tavern stove spinning yarns. One had caught a 10-pound trout, another had harpooned a whale in the Arctic seas, and so on, when up spoke the little Governor: "Well, boys, all that's nothing to my luck; I once caught a pickerel that weighed 180 pounds." "Oh, Governor! a pickerel weighing 180 pounds!" resounded from all sides. No one would believe the tale, but Routt persisted, and, after vainly trying to shake their incredulity, explained: "Pickrell is my wife's name." He says he never spent a cent for cigars or other luxuries during the rest of his visit. One of the hearers gave him a share in the mine that started him on the high road to great wealth.—*Chicago America.*

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 15, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Gentlemen—The two hundred Climax shells sent me have been tried with Schultze and Black powder. I am very much pleased with same. Could not get good results with Schultze in any other shell. Will use no other shell so long as you keep this at its present standard. You are at liberty to use this or any other recommendation I can give you. Most respectfully, (Signed) W. C. CROSS.—*Adv.*

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

January, last week.—Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Fourteenth Annual Show, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. B. Elben, Sec'y.

Feb. 5 to 8, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Columbus Fanciers' Club at Columbus O. Thos. R. Sparrow, Secretary.

Feb. 7 to 12.—First Annual Show of the Fulton River Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, at Newburgh, N.Y. J. H. Drevenstedt, Secretary, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Feb. 19 to 22, 1889.—Thirteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

Feb. 26 to March 1, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Rensselaer Kennel Club, Troy, N. Y. Alba M. Ide, Secretary.

March 5 to 8, 1889.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Albany Kennel Club, at Albany, N. Y. Geo. B. Gallup, Secretary.

March 12 to 15, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club Utica, N. Y. James W. Dunlop, President.

March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, at Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. John L. Lincoln, Jr., Secretary.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Wm. C. Child, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

OLD WORLD KENNEL TOPICS.

[*By our Special Correspondent.*]

LONDON, Jan. 5.—This being the first week of the year, we are apt to look back on the sports and pastimes of the old year now passed into history. On the whole, that term has been a good one, and some of the richest stakes ever offered have been competed for by the best of horses, and so far as regards the kennel world things look better than ever they have, if we take high prices as a criterion. I think that such will be generally accepted as a guiding star and a finger post to the advancement made in the year that has just drawn to—here in London—a foggy, sloppy close.

The year commenced well with the sale of the rough collie Caractacus, which will be remembered as the excitement of the Liverpool show. Then some others made good prices, as did several in the fox-terrier line. But all these great figures were eclipsed with the sale of the St. Bernard champion Plinlimmon at $5,000. Every one was sorry over that magnificent dog leaving the country, and as much regretted when they learned that he was not to be exhibited again or the public given the service of him. That such a splendid example of his breed should be allowed to exist in a country where the art of breeding high class stock is making such vast strides, without being getatable to those with means, is regretable, and must be keenly felt by yourselves. Greyhounds have also fetched great prices, in fact, more than ever before.

The shooting season has been an open one, but at first opened badly, because of the backwardness of the harvest. The very wet summer which we had gone through half drowned the partridges, and many nests were deserted or the eggs addled or washed away by the continual down pour. Again, the advance made in farming implements is making sad havoc among game which build their nests upon the ground, or shelter their young in the standing hay or corn. The modern mowing machine and reaper account for myriads of birds annually, and it must be recorded that partridges are becoming in numbers here smaller and lamentably less.

Really the only open places now where the rattle of the mower is not to be heard in June and July is the wilds of Scotland, Wales and Ireland. These moors are extensively patronized, and the shooting in many cases realizes more money than if the land were under grass or cereals. Fabulous prices are given for these moors, and on some of them the game is so scarce that the lessee has to purchase game even to make presents to his friends, to prevent them thinking him mean. Still they have their short holiday, and it wears off a lot of the cobwebs that gather around a man's system whose time is taken up in a busy city or parliamentary life.

Many people here make a handsome income out of teams of setters which they let out to persons taking the moors. Every one more or less benefits by this system, for a sportsman would be greatly out of pocket in keeping a large team of dogs over the year simply for a week or two's shooting. To qualify this I must state that a brace of setters or pointers are generally knocked up in an hour or less over the moors, for they are so rough, and very often a team of ten or twelve brace have to be used in one day.

The Christmas holidays having been on, kennel affairs have been quiet here, and only a few small shows have taken place since Birmingham, where public judging took place for the first time since the National show was started. Some now prefer the private adjudications, but I think the majority are in favor of the new course taken by the executive. Unfortunately the space is so limited at Birmingham that the rings are necessarily exceedingly small, and the consequence was that very many mistakes were made, and many of the awards were severely criticised by those calculated to know, viz., the representatives of the different journals.

What is known as "type" in animals is fast becoming universally known here, and it is astonishing how the average Britisher can at once tell a good horse or a dog from a bad one. One hears lads nowadays talk about the points of this or that animal with the eloquence or rather the confidence of an octogenarian, so numerous are the exhibitions which tend to improve the different breeds of animals and birds. All this is a good sign of the times, for so long as there are all these young folks springing up in the way they should go, so long will prices remain high, and breeders of really good stock be in pocket.

Fox hunting here so far this season has been successful, and there have been very many good runs, the season being an open one. Day after day we have had more or less "a southerly wind and a cloudy sky," which all know "proclaims it a hunting morn." Foxes are fairly plentiful, but the fields are hardly so large as they were some years ago, when Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough and other hunting centers actually reeked in the fashion and wealth of the country. Such is not the case now; the depression among agriculturists has told its tale, for many of our greatest and hardest riders draw their incomes from the sons of the soil, and when the sinews of war become slack the same is bound to be felt, and by no one greater than our large landed proprietors, nearly all of whom worship the glorious institution of the chase.

Collies still retain their high standard of excellence, and vie with St. Bernards in popularity. A dog that has been steadily coming forward to the front rank is Maney Trefoil, a son of The Squire and Scotch Pearl. This dog is not far from being the best collie in England, and is an exceedingly handsome dark sable with a huge white frill and other markings. He is undoubtedly a wonderful dog, and without being disrespectful—in fact, I mean to be complimentary—to his owner, Mr. H. C. White, he is a most perfect "flat-catcher." His way, manners and exceeding good looks make him now at shows what poor old Charlemagne used to be, and all the caresses of the crowd fall on the grandson of the illustrious old champion. Maney Trefoil, therefore, may some day upset previous decisions.

John B. Evans, whose name appears in our obituary notices this week, was a man to whom I must pay a passing tribute as a sound judge of an animal, and a sensible critic of a dog. His end was painfully sudden, for a fortnight or so ago we were having a long chat on live stock in general. He was thoroughly practical and had had great experience as an ostrich farmer in South Africa. Not long ago—a few weeks—he wrote over his initials a most amusing article on the absurd notions of the London populace on the qualification of our show bloodhounds to track criminals in this great metropolis. He po-pooched the idea, and gave experiences of his own hounds, which he kept to frighten the Kaffirs away from his kraals. He said that the bloodhound as he now is was a complete failure even on Kaffirs, naturally stronger in scent than the usual run of mankind. Some gentlemen interested in the bloodhound boom then sought out the deceased and a trial was arranged by Mr. W. K. Taunton and a prominent breeder of goats, Mr. Holmes Pegler, and the laughable way that Mr. Evans related the farce that followed was humorous in the extreme, and hardly demonstrated that his opinion had been altered.

A prominent member of our kennel circle is seriously ill, and but faint hopes are entertained for his recovery. The Earl of Warwick, a somewhat peculiar nobleman in his way, has of late years been breeding black field spaniels extensively. He also exhibits at many of the leading shows, and has got on fairly well, though not by any means to the top of the tree. He is a great patron of the popular Warwick show, when a large proportion of the persons visiting that exhibition make it a point of going over one of the finest old castles in the country. Considerable anxiety is felt for this nobleman, whose retiring manner has almost amounted to foolishness.

I have seen it reported that short backs in field spaniels were discarded at the late Birmingham show. This is incorrect; but such was really the case in cocker spaniels, which the true admirer of the cocker must be glad to see. This long-backed cocker spaniel business had unfortunately been too long a foolish and insensible fashion; indeed for the matter of that the long-backed field spaniel is an anomaly, for as he is at present built, as a working dog he is next to useless. Those who breed the long and low field spaniel know fully well how difficult it is to get them to the useless fashion. It is much easier to breed them higher on the leg and shorter in the body, but "Fancy" says otherwise. I wonder what we should think of breeders of hackney cobs if they showed us animals that required six legs instead of four. The move, therefore, in Birmingham was a common sense one and in the right direction, and what is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander, and if, as it is acknowledged, that cocker or working spaniels should be short in back, then why should the field spaniel not follow suit? Are our sportsmen deteriorating in walking and staying powers that we have to breed slow dogs for them to keep up with?

I am afraid that we are going to have the whole of the well-worn Laverack setter question over again. We often hear that this, that and the other dog is denounced as not a Laverack by Mr. Robinson, who says he acts in accordance with an expressed wish of the late Mr. Laverack. Among other dogs that have been "snubbed" by Mr. Robinson is the Monk of Furness, without a doubt the best-looking setter in the world to-day, and probably one that could swamp anything of Mr. Laverack's production. At last breeders of setters have had their ire aroused at Mr. Robinson's strictures on their dogs as "cross-breds," and have plainly thrown down the gauntlet to the champion of the so-called Lavernacks.

Public coursing is, I think, on the increase here in the same ratio that the old private meetings are deteriorating. The public coursing is all a gambling game with very little sport in it. Of course I must except that excellent meeting at Altcar, where the great stakes, the Waterloo cup, are run for. The hares there on the low-lying land are stout and robust, while the big jumps that they give the greyhounds over the dykes try the dogs' loins and stamina. But a lot of these now fashionable inclosed meetings are utterly devoid of the healthy, original sport of coursing, where a man stretched his limbs and opened his lungs walking up the swift, free puss. Through these inclosed meetings in the neighborhood of large towns many have taken up with the pastime who are as ignorant of the real sport as it is possible to imagine.

You will at New York show see some very good black and tan terriers, which have been just shipped to Dr. Foote, of New York city. These are some of the very best strain in England, and consist of Meersbrook Maiden, Meersbrook Girl and Meersbrook Billy. The first-named bitch is a very good one, a light-weight of most excellent quality, in fact she has beaten everything of note in the country. The others are also sterling ones, and should make their way. Messrs. Hill and Ashton, from whom the trio were purchased, own a well-known winning kennel at Sheffield. They are, however, giving up and selling out, to effect a dissolution of partnership, and therefore Mr. Foote's purchase happened just at the right moment.

Mr. David Baillie of Meadowthorpe Kennels, Lexington, Kentucky, has also been over buying some fresh stock. A couple of St. Bernard bitches are among the lot now on their way. Lily is an eleven and a half months puppy by St. Gothard—Saffron, and Lady Abbotts, a granddaughter of old champion Monk, should do some good. In four weeks from now she is due to whelp to a very nice young dog, Glencairn, the winner at Hamburg, the Peoples Palace, (London) and Woodstock. This bitch came from Mr. Cunningham of Kensington, an enthusiast in St. Bernards, but not a regular exhibitor. He prefers to study his dogs in his own kennel rather than send them to shows where he is unable to attend personally. His kennel is a good one, and his only drawback has been a singular misfortune with kennelmen; more or less not up to the work, and thereby he has had very many severe losses with valuable litters.

Two collie bitches from Mr. Robert Chapman's Glenborg kennel will join Mr. Terry's Hempstead kennel team. These bitches are good strong ones with plenty of substance, and thought to be suitable for Bendigo crossing. Both are in whelp to Napoleon and Young Squire, respectively. Napoleon has won several prizes here, and Young Squire, as his name denotes, is a son of The Squire, and therefore a grandson to that beautiful collie, champion Charlemagne. There is a chance of getting some good stock out of these bitches before they are bred to Bendigo. Another dog, a Skye terrier, will join the Meadowthorpe lot. He is a good young dark blue dog, by Dunbar, and Baillie thinks him up to form. I have not seen him, hence cannot pass an opinion. The Meadowthorpe manager was also in search of a basset hound and a wire-hair fox-terrier, but whether he was suited or not I am unable to inform readers in this issue.

WAYFARE.

THE ST. BERNARD CLUB.—The annual meeting of this club will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 19, 1889, at 6 P. M., at the Westminster Kennel Club show, Madison Square Garden, New York city. The election of officers for the ensuing year and other important business will come before the meeting. A full attendance is desired. A special meeting of the Board of Governors of the St. Bernard Club is called for 10 A. M., Feb. 19, to pass on the large number of applications for membership now coming in.—LORENZO DANIELS, Cor. Sec.

SALISBURY'S PEDIGREE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The *Stock-Keeper* of Dec. 28, 1888, gives this further evidence to convince the rascals who concocted and circulated the report that Carr sold Salisbury to me without a pedigree and always said the dog had no pedigree:

"Last week we commented upon the reckless charge that has been launched against Mr. C. H. Mason, who is accused of having concocted a pedigree for the mastiff Salisbury, after purchasing that dog from a man named Carr, who is reported to have said that it had no pedigree. We exposed the hollowness of the charge by showing that Carr himself entered the dog for the Birmingham show with the very pedigree Mr. Mason is said to have invented. Thanks to a correspondent, who is anxious to see right done in this matter, we can add to our proof of Mr. Mason's innocence.

"It appears that Salisbury, at the time called Leo, was exhibited at the Darlington show, held in Woodside Park on July 24 and 25, 1879, nearly five months before the Birmingham exhibition. These are the particulars of the entry:

Class 70. Mastiffs—Dogs or bitches.—Champion class.—Best, £3. No. 576. Carr, Thomas. Leo, fawn, 20 months. By Monarch—Duchess. 150gs.

"Mr. Mark Beaufoy's Nero (6,373) competed in the same class and won the prize. The judge was Mr. Edward Nichols, who probably remembers the occasion."

Editor Forest and Stream:

Mr. Huscroft, the Chicago paper's agent and "Special Commissioner," at 19 Fleet street, London, England, prints the following lukewarm apology for having stated as a fact that "Mr." Carr refused to give a pedigree with Salisbury when he sold the dog to me:

"I find that I was in error in stating recently, with reference to the mastiff Salisbury, that when the breeder sold the dog he declined to supply a pedigree. The Birmingham catalogue of 1879, which records the sale, actually gives a pedigree containing some of the names mentioned in my note, as being the basis of the more extended pedigree given in the Stud Book. I much regret this inaccuracy in my note."

The trap that Mr. Huscroft has been caught in ought to be a means of teaching him that one cannot always do with impunity the dirty work of an unprincipled employer, and that it is dangerous and unwise for a comparative novice in dog matters to write of things which were not in his day.

CHAS. H. MASON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

THE LONG ISLAND RABBIT BAITING.

THE following note has been sent to us by Mr. August Belmont, Jr.:

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have followed your various comments upon the Hempstead Coursing Club's sport. I recognize your indisputable right to your opinions, but I cannot refrain from protesting against your description of what you call the Hempstead mode of rabbit killing in your last issue. You evidently have been misinformed, and are unwittingly neither fair nor just.

In the first place you leave it to be inferred that the rabbit has a start of but 25 to 30yds., whereas he usually has from 40 to 75yds., as circumstances permit. You say the purpose is to determine the relative speed of the terriers, measured by the time it takes to catch the rabbit, the first dog to reach the rabbit wins. You cannot, as a sporting journal, be ignorant of the English National rules of coursing, and as the Hempstead Coursing Club's meetings are governed in every particular by these rules, the above is an erroneous presentation of the intent of the course. The contest is between the terriers and measured by their dexterity in chasing, turning, and only perhaps killing the rabbit. It may and does happen that the terrier killing does not always win the course, and a course, according to the rules, may be and is sometimes decided where no kill takes place at all, the rabbit either escaping through superiority of speed or by the terriers being unsighted. I quote the H. C. C. rule respecting the kill:

(c.) *The Kill.*—Two points, or in a descending scale, in proportion to the degree of merit displayed in the kill, which may be of no value.

(c.) *The Merits of a Kill* must be estimated according to whether a fox-terrier by his own superior dash and skill bears the rabbit, whether he picks her up through any little accidental circumstances favoring him, or whether she is turned into his mouth, as it were, by the other fox-terrier.

As a terrier may during the course score more than two points over his adversary, it follows that if the adversary kills, as may and is often the case, by having the rabbit turned into him, he cannot win even though he obtain the full score of two points for the kill.

In other words, you describe the sport as a simple race between two terriers after a fleeing rabbit, the one running the fastest and killing being the winner, and that no rabbits ever escape. The kill is really only an incident and not an indispensable feature. I have seen quite a number escape, and the chances of escape will be greatly increased next season by various improvements in the conduct of the sport, which I understand the club is contemplating. I have seen all the H. C. C.'s meetings and think the sport very interesting and capable of creditable development. It should be given the same chance and fair play which other kindred sports receive by permitting it to be judged on its merits, and I know the FOREST AND STREAM will always be the first to do this.

C. G. J. FINN, M. D.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 15.

THE NATIONAL DOG CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Will you kindly note the following: At the executive committee meeting of the National Dog Club, held Oct. 15, 1888, it was voted: "That hereafter at all bench shows there shall be appointees of the executive committee of the National Dog Club to take charge of the dogs of those of the club's members who are unable to attend; to see that such dogs are properly benched, fed, watered, groomed, brought before the judges, etc., and at the end of the show to superintend their reshipment. The expense of such service to be borne by the National Dog Club."

Members of the N. D. C. desirous of having their dogs attended to as above noted will kindly advise me, so that an ample provision may be made for their requirements.

H. W. HUNTINGTON, Sec.

148 SOUTH EIGHTH Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. BERNARD PUPPY MEASUREMENTS.—Glens Falls, N. Y., Jan. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Jan. 3, a subscriber desires the measurements of our St. Bernard puppy Princelimmon. While we consider that the measurements of a puppy are very hard to ascertain at all accurately, yet will give them as nearly as possible, taken the 19th, when the puppy was four months old: Height at shoulder, 22½in. Nose to stop, 4in. Stop to occiput, 5in. Occiput to set on of tail, 31in. Length of tail, 20in. Chest, 31in. Loin, 27in. Arm, 9½in. Muzzle, 14in. Skull, 18in. Weight, 70lbs. This puppy is in good growing condition and takes a great amount of exercise every day. Taking his gain of 20lbs. during last month as a fair estimate for this month, he would weigh 90lbs. at five months old, beating the weight of the Mt. Sion III. puppy by 6lbs. at same age. —HALFWAY BROOK KENNELS.

COURSING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Having been a constant and careful reader of FOREST AND STREAM for many years, I have never seen any article which pleased me more than the one under the above heading by Mr. H. W. Huntington, in the issue of Jan. 17. Such reading will no doubt help many a novice in selecting a good young greyhound, or show him how to properly mate his dog or bitch to produce a world beater and come to Great Bend, Kansas, in the near future and capture a good stake.

The American Coursing Club is now one of the great successes in the American sporting world. A few of us had a hard struggle to place it on a good foundation. At the last meet we had seven of the very best bred dogs from England, and visitors from nearly every State in the Union, which goes to show that the sport is attracting the attention of sportsmen throughout the entire land. I wish here to make a prediction and wish coursers to remember the prediction, that inside of ten years many of our larger cities east and west will have coursing parks similar to Haydock, Plumpton, etc., in England. San Francisco has had an inclosed park for years and they find no trouble in breeding the jack rabbits in a breeding park. These jacks can be obtained in any number throughout the West. In many parts of Colorado and California they are killed by the thousand to keep them from eating too much of the pastures. They are remarkably thrifty, living even on the dry sandy desert in Utah, hundreds of miles away from water, and where there is nothing for them to eat but here and there a blade of bunch grass. So sparse is this grass that no other animal can live on the desert, still you can often see out of the car windows of passing trains jack rabbits too numerous to count. They live entirely on the wild grass of the West. It is a notorious fact among Western coursers that all jacks found near fields of tame grasses such as clover, alfalfa or millet, are too fat to give a brace of fast greyhounds a good pipe opener.

I must take issue with Mr. Huntington on the question of high priced dogs from England. He says that $300 will not buy a really good dog in England. I know it will not buy a dog that has won or has a good chance of winning the great Waterloo Cup, but I do know it will buy untried dogs of breeding as good as any Waterloo winner that ever lived. In his account of a recent importation which cost but $360, I think, unless very much mistaken, he has reference to myself as describing to him the very excellent bitch belonging to my friend H. C. Lowe, and known as Whitelips. Now this bitch was secured by Mr. Lowe's brother, who is also a noted dog man in England and editor of the English *Kennel Gazette*. She is by Hotspur out of Kiss, by Misterton, who won the Waterloo cup in 1879. She has certainly some of the rarest blood in all England coursing through her veins. Now, I have been a courser for twenty years, and this is the fastest and best working greyhound I have ever seen. We had at the Great Bend meet a young bitch, by Jester out of Lady Glendyne. Jester is the best stud dog in all England to-day, and Lady Glendyne is the dam of Miss Glendyne, winner of the Waterloo cup. The latter is by Paris, and Paris is full brother to Jester; so this young bitch is of exactly the same blood as Miss Glendyne. She was obtained direct from Mr. Dent, who owns all of her relatives, so there is no question about her identity. She was a sapling, and did not cost near $300.

Only last week there arrived in this country Lord Neversettle, by Jester out of Squirrel, one of the very best dogs in all England. I say one of the best, because during the past season he was Mr. Dent's trial dog, and this takes a dog not only very fast, but one who is exceedingly clever at all his work, so that the courser can judge of the speed and working qualities of the young things he tries with him. By this your readers will see that our Western coursers are getting the very best blood in all England to mix with our own native stock, and it will be but a few years when you will hear of some American-bred dog going to England and winning some of their big stakes there, the same as our horses have done.

Now, while I am importing some of England's dogs for my own kennel, I have yet to see the imported dog that can hold his own in a hard found contest of say three strong jack rabbits on our Western plains. The reason of this is that the English hare is not so fast as our jack rabbit, and the dogs make short races of them. I have seen very many imported dogs that were very fast to the hare, but if they missed picking him up they soon became exhausted and fell behind a much slower dog, who would either get to the hare and work and drive the hare to death or loose him in a long covert. In other words, all the imported dogs, and I have seen many, did not have the staying qualities. This great bitch Whitelips only lost the cup this year because she could not stay up for a third course during the same day. While she can play with Bessie Lee, the winner, for two courses, Bessie can beat her any day the three best out of five courses, all to be run on the same day. I am breeding for that grand combination of not only a fast but a dead game dog. I now have the dead game, but I must say my dogs are not quite as fast as I would like. I say this notwithstanding that my dogs won first, second, third and fourth prizes in the Great Bend Derby last October, considering the breeder who knows the faults of his own dogs and tries to breed them out as on the right road.

If the Eastern greyhound men think the Western dogs are not high bred nor fast, let them send to England, if their own dogs don't suit them, and get dogs and then come to our coursing meets and try conclusions with us. I will admit that many of our best coursing dogs have not extended pedigrees, not because they are not pure bred greyhounds, but because dogs were brought from England to the New West and the pedigrees not kept or any attention paid to them whatever. But the notion that our dogs are not pure is fallacious because they all came from England originally.

As to bench show qualities, we have many that could win on the bench, but out West, as in England, it is seldom a courser cares to exhibit his dogs because during the time that shows are held is the time that coursing goes on, and a dog to be fit for coursing can't be kept on the bench for a week at a time. It is only when a dog gets to running cunning in England that he passes from the courser's hands to those of the exhibitor. That bench show form is necessary in the greyhound for a successful courser I deny. They, like the race horse, win in all forms and shapes. Of course all coursers prefer to rear a good looking puppy, but they are never cast aside until tried in the field.

On a recent visit to New York I was closely questioned by many dog men about the question of cruelty entering into coursing. I hold that no death of any animal, domestic or wild, is so sudden as that of the rabbit in the mouth of a pair of dogs. I have hunted all kinds of wild animals with gun and dogs, and I say that a pair of good deerhounds can kill a deer much quicker than a bullet can, even when it strikes the heart. I have seen a buck run 150yds. with a bullet through his heart, and on approach get up and go 20yds. further and fall dead. I have never seen a deer struggle over thirty seconds when a pair of dogs had it by the throat, and never have I seen one get away maimed or crippled for life, as they often do from a gun. A jack rabbit's life is very frail, and they are killed almost instantly by one bite of a dog. I have never been guilty of shooting at one with a shotgun, but have frequently seen them run off with one leg broken by a shot striking. That I call cruelty to animals. I have seen them kill cattle at the large slaughtering houses, where it is done in the most humane manner possible, still that is not nearly so sudden as in coursing the rabbit. One of these inquirers had four horses in his barn with all their tails docked. Now you can't find a man in the West cruel enough to do such a thing as that. I was very much astonished to see that nearly all the driving horses in New York have had to submit to this barbarous piece of inhumanity, and right under the very eyes of that great and good old man, whom I knew and assisted twenty years ago in much of his work—the late Henry Bergh.

Q. VAN HUMMELL, M.D.

OMAHA, Neb.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Santa Clara Coursing Club, of Santa Clara county, California, will hold a meet on Jan. 20. It is a limited meet, and open only to nominations in the one county. There are some good dogs in that county, it is said. I regret to see that the meet will be held upon a Sunday. There surely should be time enough during the week for another day. This meet will come off at Newark, Cal. On Feb. 3 a meet open for all comers will be held at the same place, under the management of Messrs. Shay and Wren. E. H.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.

DALTON DOG SHOW.

DALTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Western Massachusetts Poultry, Pet Stock and Kennel Association held their annual exhibition this week on the 15th, 16th and 17th, at Dalton, and it was voted a success, unanimously, the town hall being filled to its capacity with exhibits. The management was good, and the exhibitors seemed well pleased with the attention shown them, and expressed a desire to come again when they gave their next show. The judging of the dogs was by E. K. Sperry, of New Haven, Conn., who as before gave excellent satisfaction. Below is the list of

AWARDS.

ST. BERNARDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. K. Chaffee's Larry; 2d, T. A. Brown's Leo. *Bitches:* 1st, F. K. Chaffee's Sallie; 2d, A. Nardael's Mag.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. T. Gage's Don; 2d, S. H. Emory's Pomp. *Bitches:* 1st, N. F. Buell's Jep; 2d, B. C. Wells's Bess.

IRISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Henry Jacobs's Doc; 2d, C. H. French's Sport. *Bitches:* 1st, Henry Jacobs's Floss; 2d, B. A. Todd's Jennie.

GREAT DANES.—1st, Adolph Naeher's Maggie.

BULLDOGS.—*Dogs:* 1st, W. C. Brague's Lion; 2d, H. J. Rodman's Tige. *Bitches:* 1st, F. K. Chaffee's Rose.

BULL-TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Frank Wesson's Philadelphia Prince; 2d, R. J. Hamilton's Ben. *Bitches:* 1st, James Jandro's Fannie; 2d, F. K. Chaffee's Tatters.

COLLIES.—*Dogs:* 1st, Geo. Pike's Leon; 2d, Geo. Daley's Shep. *Bitches:* 1st, A. K. Cleveland's Princess; 2d, Thos. Gorman's Topsey.

COCKER SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* Ernest Slater's Pet; 2d, Thomas Dailey's Shorty. *Bitches:* 1st, H. J. Dalley's Bess.

WATER SPANIELS.—1st, D. O'Laughlin's Sport.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, B. F. Newell's Dandy. *Bitches:* B. F. Newell's Sandy.

FOX-TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. K. Chaffee's Dick; 2d, C. H. Allen's Spot. *Bitches:* 1st, F. K. Chaffee's Flirt.

PUGS.—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, R. J. Hamilton's Toodle and unnamed. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, R. J. Hamilton's Rosa and Skip.

BEAGLES.—1st and 2d, R. J. Hamilton's Alto and Bass.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st, R. J. Hamilton's Cute. B. F.

NEW BEDFORD DOG SHOW.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The twelfth annual exhibition of the Southern Massachusetts Poultry Association, held here this week, was fully equal in point of merit to any of its predecessors. The dog department was much the best, so far as quality goes, that we have yet had. There were 114 entries, and I am confident that this number would have been at least doubled had the show been for two or three days only, but, unfortunately, the poultry portion of the management, in spite of the protest of the dog men, ruled that what was sauce for the gander was sauce for the dog, and decided that in regard to time all should fare alike, and consequently many dog owners that would have entered their dogs for a three day show would not consent to keep them on the benches for five. The show, nevertheless, was the best that we have yet had, and many of the best dogs in the country were present. Mr. C. T. Brownell, the superintendent, took good care of the dogs, and the judging was ably and acceptably done by Mr. Chas. H. Mason. Following is a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—*Dogs:* 1st, E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch. *Bitches:* 1st, E. B. Sears's Countess of Dinsmore; 2d and very high com., S. W. Crook's Beatrice and Empress. *Puppies:* Absent.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—*Dogs:* 1st, E. B. Sears's Plinlimmon, Jr.—SMOOTH-COATED—*Dogs:* 1st, Elmwood Kennels' Beauchamp.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, F. B. Nesbitt's Blucher.

DEERHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* J. E. Thayer's Bran. *Bitch:* J. E. Thayer's Wanda.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Robber Chieftain and Duncan. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Pride of the Heather and Theodora.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* H. W. Huntington's Balkis. *Bitch:* H. W. Huntington's Cassandra.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, H. W. Huntington's Highland Chief.

POINTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Fleet View Pointer Kennels' Spot Dash; 2d and high com., G. W. Lovell's Beaufort II. and Mikado. High com., Mrs. Geo. A. Kirby's Dan. Com., Dr. E. J. Weeks's Punch. *Bitches:* 1st, Fleet View Pointer Kennels' Belle Randolph; 2d and very high com., G. W. Lovell's Portland Lilly and Belle of Maine. —PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, G. W. Lovell's Brake C.; 2d, Fleet View Pointer Kennels' Fleet View Randolph. *Bitches:* 1st, G.W. Lovell's May B.; 2d, W. T. Alty's Maud. High com., H. L. Rice's Belle of Naso.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. S. Kelley's Gyp; 2d, withheld. High com., G. W. Parker's Don. *Bitches:* 1st, G. W. Lovell's Snowflake. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, F. S. Kelley's Gyp, Jr., and Fred S.

IRISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, St. Cloud Kennels' St. Cloud; 2d, Dr. B. C. Howland's Dandy. Very high com., J. T. A. Bolton's Rex. *Bitches:* 1st, St. Cloud Kennels' Bessie Glencho; 2d, R. N. Allen's Nell.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, St. Cloud Kennels' Young Elcho.

GORDON SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. B. Queen's Cyrus; 2d, E. H. Eldridge's Duke. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and high com., C. T. Brownell's Beulah, Norah and Judy II. High com., St. Cloud Kennels' Joan. —PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, C. T. Brownell's Murkland. *Bitches:* 1st, C. T. Brownell's Gordon Chloe.

FIELD SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Bowers's Gip; 2d, W. H. Mosely's Jerry. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Bowers's Flirt.

COCKER SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, O. B. Gilman's Sancho. *Bitches:* 1st, W. H. Mosely's Riette.

BEAGLES.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, B. F. Dexter's Bugler. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d and very high com., B. F. Dexter's Fannie and Cute.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, B. F. Dexter's Bumble.

FOXHOUNDS —*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, J. G. Whalon's Jack. —PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, J. G. Whalon's Hunter.

COLLIES.—Withheld.

BULLDOGS.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* J. E. Thayer's Robinson Crusoe. *Bitch:* J. E. Thayer's Britomartis.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. S. Porter's Lion. *Bitches:* 1st, E. S. Porter's Thespian.

BULL-TERRIERS.—OVER 25LBS.—*Dogs:* 1st, H. F. Church's Royal Tyrant. *Bitches:* Withheld.—UNDER 25LBS.—*Dogs:* 1st, H. G. Vinal's Banjo; 2d, E. R. Lewis's Whiskers. *Bitches:* 1st, F. F. Dole's Nell Bright; 2d, H. G. Vinal's Nanno. High com., C. Green's Nellie.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, F. G. Tripp's Brian. *Bitches:* 1st, H. S. Vinal's Maud; 2d, Rockdale Kennels' Rockdale Belle.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* J. E. Thayer's Belgrave Primrose. *Bitches:* J. E. Thayer's Richmond Olive. OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Reckoner and Luke. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Richmond Dazzle and Princess. PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Dandy. *Bitches:* 1st, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Jaunty.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—*Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, E. Ennis's Tillie.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry; 2d, C. N. Symonds's Tom's Royal.

PUGS.—*Dogs:* 1st, C. F. Mackenzie's Cully. *Bitches:* 1st, G. L. Brownell's Blossom; 2d, P. Boswell's Pinkie. Very high com., J. H. Bannister's Dot.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* W. Phillips's Roscius.—OPEN—*Bitches:* 1st, W. Phillips's Norma.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, W. Phillips's King Pippin. *Bitches:* 1st, W. Phillips's Grand Duchess.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, W. Routley's White Prince; 2d, Dr. J. H. Sweet's Dandy. *Bitches:* 1st, F. F. Tripp's Minnie.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best mastiff, open class, Sears' Monarch; bitch, Countess of Dinsmore; St. Bernard, Plinlimmon, Jr.; Newfoundland, Blucher; kennel deerhounds, J. E. Thayer; dog in open class, Robber Chieftain; bitch, Pride of the Heather; greyhound dog, Balkis; bitch, Cassandra; kennel pointers, G. W. Lovell; dog, Spot Dash; bitch, May B.; puppy, the same; English setter dog, Gyp; in New Bedford, the same; bitch, Snowflake; kennel Irish setters, St. Cloud Kennels; dog, St. Cloud; bitch, Bessie Glencho; kennel of Gordon setters, C. T. Brownell; dog, Cyrus; bitch (2), Beulah; field spaniel dog, Gip; bitch, Flirt; cocker spaniel dog, Sancho; bitch, Riette; foxhound (2), Hunter; bulldog, Robinson Crusoe; bitch, Britomartis; kennel of bull-terriers, H. G. Vinal; dog, Banjo; bitch, Nell Bright; puppy, Brian; kennel of fox-terriers, J. E. Thayer; dog in open class, Reckoner; bitch, Richmond Dazzle; rough-coated terrier, Bradford Harry; smooth-coated, Minnie; pug dog, Cully; bitch, Blosson; King Charles spaniel dog, Roscius; bitch (2), Norma; Blenheim spaniel dog, King Pippin; bitch, Grand Duchess; white English terrier, Minnie; largest number of entries, St. Cloud Kennel; kennel setters, same owner; litter puppies, same owner; largest number of prizes won by New Bedford exhibitor, C. T. Brownell; setter owned in New Bedford, the same; setter puppy, Gyp.

PHILLIP.

DOG SENSE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I notice in recent numbers of FOREST AND STREAM several communications, giving remarkable instances of dogs tracking their masters. They remind me of an incident which occurred last summer. Mr. Henry Drittler, of Hancock, is the possessor of a little black and tan terrier, Wallie, which is much attached to its master. One day last August Mr. Drittler attended a picnic at Marquette, distant some ninety-five miles from Hancock, leaving by a special excursion train in the morning. Wallie was locked in the house, but on being released some time after the departure of the train, he went direct to the railroad depot and boarded the regular passenger train, getting off at Marquette, where he soon found his master. Although the dog had accompanied Mr. D. as far as L'Anse, some twenty-five miles, on former occasions, he had never been taken further, and how he knew where his master had gone, or what impelled him to pass all intervening stations and choose Marquette, is more than I can comprehend. LAUBE.

DOG TALK.

AT a recent meeting of the Black and Tan Terrier Club of England, the rule of the club prohibiting dogs that have been cropped from competing for a club prize, was strongly approved and the hope was expressed that the committee of the Kennel Club will shortly see their way to issue their edict against the practice of cropping. The American Kennel Club should at once take this matter in hand. We can assure them of the hearty support of the public in any action they may take to suppress the barbarous practice.

The Canadian Government has recently instructed its custom officers that dogs imported into the Dominion are subject to tax according to their value. Heretofore they have been exempt when imported for breeding purposes.

Mr. H. L. Goodman, who judged mastiffs at Pittsburgh in 1887 and gave The Lady Clare an he. card in a poor class, has been trying to teach the well-knowu authority in England, Mr. Richard Cook, something about the breed.

The managers of the Columbus dog show are receiving a large number of valuable special prizes for the different breeds. Entries close Jan. 25. The address of the secretary is T. R. Sparrow, Box 833, Columbus, O.

Mr. A. C. Wilmerding has added a team of Clumbers to his kennel of spaniels and intends to capture all the prizes in classes for this breed at the coming shows.

It is reported that Mr. F. B. Fay, of Boston, will dispose of his King Charles spaniels and take up one of the short-haired breeds.

The well-known English judge, Mr. Fred Gresham, has accepted the invitation of the New England Kennel Club to judge at their coming show.

Mr. J. Campbell, of Montreal, Canada, has sent an order to England for a number of Yorkshire terriers.

Can any of our readers send us the pedigree of the Irish setters Glendale and Springman's Purdy?

Mr. Jean Grosvenor, of Boston, is going in for a team of fox-terriers.

MR. GOODMAN "COOKED."—Hulton, Pa., Jan. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Richard Cook, Esq., honorable secretary of the English Mastiff Club, lately exposed some preposterous criticisms of mastiffs that Mr. Goodman enlightened the pages of a Western paper with. Mr. Goodman has made a reply to this, and a more presumptuous piece of business I never saw. Mr. Cook stands at the top of English mastiff men, has bred and owned very many of the best that England ever saw, has judged them and reversed the decisions of such eminent authorities as Dr. Turner and Mr. Allen, and his decisions aroused no protesting. Mr. Goodman has conclusively shown, beyond a shadow of doubt, that he is the most utterly incompetent judge of mastiffs that ever stepped into an American judging ring, incapable of comprehending one single primary principle as to mastiffs. He actually argued with me that Waconta Nap, 30½ inches high, a bright, almost silver fawn, was Corsair, about 27 inches high, and red fawn! In additiou to extreme presumptuousness in disputing Mr. Cook, apparently even in veracity, he commits the inexcusable impertinence of offering a wager on the matter. As it is certain that Mr. Cook himself will be stopped from reply by this offer, I feel that somebody should point out the character of the article, and as nobody else is likely to do it, I venture into the breach.—W. WADE.

ROCKINGHAM—DONNA WHELPS.—New York, Jan. 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On March 5 last the Rosecroft Kennels' bitch Donna (Yale Belton—Forest Dora) was bred to champion Rockingham. On the 7th she was served again by him and then returned to our kennels. On the 8th by a blunder on the part of an attendant, our Prince Foreman (champion Foreman—Jolly Nell) was turned into the yard in which she was exercising, and before the mistake

was discovered, served her. On May 3, fifty-nine days after the first service, Donna whelped eleven puppies, of which one was dead, one died at whelping and one we destroyed, leaving eight, five dogs and three bitches, all of which Donna raised. Of these we have kept for breeding purposes the dog Don Quixote, blue belton, and the bitch Donna Juanita, black, white and tan. Don Carlos, black, white and tan, was sold to Mr. Edwin Parker, of Philadelphia; Donna Dolores, blue belton, was sold to Mr. G. E. Whipple, of Westfield, Mass.; Donna Inez, black and white, to Mr. J. H. Wilson, of East Bridgeport, Conn.; Don Antonio, black and white, to Mr. A. A. Bogen, of New Ulm, Minn., who changed his name to Rockingdale; Don Phillip, black and white, to Mr. John Pederson, of Des Moines, Ia., in whose possession he died Dec. 12 from pneumonia, and Mr. Pederson has replaced him by buying the last of the litter, Don Alfonso, black and white, shipped to him the 4th inst. We think this litter a remarkably good one, and should be glad to claim it for our own dog; but it is my conviction that they were sired by Rockingham beyond a reasonable doubt, from the circumstances attending the services, the fact that they were whelped fifty-nine days after the first service, and that they strongly favor Rockingham in appearance. I am confirmed herein by Mr. Osborn and by every one else familiar with the litter and the circumstances. Of course we have registered them as by Rockingham or Prince Foreman, according to rule. The litter was whelped and raised on my place, and I give these facts as their breeder to avoid any possible confusion hereafter.—WILSON FISKE.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.—New York, Jan. 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Miss A. H. Whitney has kindly consented to judge Great Danes and Mr. Geo. C. Clark will judge Chesapeake Bay dogs at our coming show. In judging the former breed the standard recently adopted by the breeders and exhibitors of Germany will be adhered to. Entries are already more numerous than at corresponding dates in former years, and in order to provide for the large number of pet dogs the management have secured the large and well ventilated room over the Madison avenue entrance, which will be used if found necessary. I would respectfully draw the attention of intending exhibitors to the fact that from the number of applications received for entry forms we confidently expect that all former records in point of numbers will be surpassed, and therefore urge the expediency of forwarding their entries as early as possible, and also remind them that our entries close on Feb. 4.—JAMES MORTIMER, Supt.

ROCHESTER DOG SHOW.—Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Owing to withdrawal of Baltimore, change dates claimed by the Rochester Kennel Club for first annual bench show from April 2 to 5, to March 19 to 22, 1889, and oblige HARRY YATES, Sec'y Rochester Kennel Club.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Irene. By D. Macpherson, Duluth, Minn., for light fawn mastiff bitch, whelped November, 1885, by Mars (A.K.R. 4372) out of Chispa (A.K.R. 4361).

Bang Bang Bang and Bang Bang, Jr. By F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., for lemon and white pointer dogs, whelped Aug. 10, 1888, by champion Bang Bang (Price's champion Bang—Princess Kate) out of Telie Doe (champion Fritz—Virginia).

Gath Star. By F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., for black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Nov. 20, 1888, by Gath's Joy (Gath—Gem) out of Star (Prince Bergunthal—Flora M.).

Bob Ross. By W. H. Wild, Jersey City, N. J., for black and white English setter dog, whelped June 11, 1888, by Gun (A.K.R. 1530) out of Victoria Laverack (A.K.R. 4677).

Mount Sion's Othello. By Mrs. J. M. Nicholson, Albany, N. Y., for orange brindle and white rough St. Bernard dog, whelped July 20, 1888, by Mount Sion III. (A.K.R. 6060) out of Lorna (Jumbo I.—Stella).

Jim Dandy, Can and Shane na Lawn. By Boyd P. Rothrock, Williamsport, Pa., for red Irish setters, two dogs and one bitch, whelped July 22, 1888, by Mark (Rose—Queen) out of Nellie Grouse (A.K.R. 4804).

Mount Sion Kennels. By Mrs. J. M. Nicholson, Albany, N. Y., for her kennels of St. Bernards.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Nellie McGregor—Clipper. E. C. Parnell's (Ghent, N. Y.) collie bitch Nellie McGregor (champion Rex, A.K.R. 149—Juno) to Oak Shade Kennels' Clipper (A.K.R. 2529), Jan. 15.

Dido II.—Tantallon. Mrs. J. M. Nicholson's (Albany, N. Y.) rough St. Bernard bitch Dido II. (A.K.R. 3011) to John Marshall's Tantallon (Merchant Prince—Chloris). Dec. 17.

Lorna—Mount Sion III. Mrs. J. M. Nicholsou's (Albany, N. Y.) rough St. Bernard bitch Lorna (Jumbo I.—Stella) to her Mount Sion III. (A.K.R. 6060), Dec. 6.

Lakma—Ben Lomond. F. Kimball's (Worcester, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Lakma (Merchant Prince—Bernie V.) to E. H. Moore's Ben Lomond (champion Barry—Thetis), Jan. 6.

Recluse II.—Ben Lomond. S. C. Heald's (Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Recluse II. (Rip Van Winkle—Recluse) to E. H. Moore's Ben Lomond (champion Barry—Thetis), Dec. 31.

Nerina—Ben Lomond. E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Nerina (Nero III.—Idalia) to his Ben Lomond (champion Barry—Thetis), Dec. 29.

Rosa—Gath's Joy. W. C. Kennerly's (White Post, Va.) English setter bitch Rosa (Dashing Monarch—Leila) to F. G. Taylor's Gatb's Joy (Gath—Gem), Jan. 18.

Rodreka—Gath's Joy. F. G. Taylor's (Philadelphia, Pa.) English setter bitch Rodreka (Roderigo—Gem) to his Gath's Joy (Gath—Gem), Nov. 15.

Star—Gath's Joy. W. R. Furness's (Wallingford, Pa.) English setter bitch Star (Prince Bergunthal—Flora M.) to F. G. Taylor's Gath's Joy (champion Gath—Gem), Sept. 20.

Kate IX.—Patsy. E. O. Damon's (Northampton, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Kate IX. (Dick III.—Jane) to his Patsy (Frisco—Nellie IX.), Jan. 13.

Bronze—Patsy. E. O. Damon's (Nortbampton, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Bronze (Sir Roger—Quail) to his Patsy (Frisco—Nellie IX.), Jan. 11.

Fly—Suil-a-Mor. A. O. Zendam's (Manchester, N. H.) Irish setter bitch Fly to J. Hayes's Suil-a-Mor (Claremont—Dido).

Flossie—Kiddlewink. D. B. Smith's (Cortland, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Flossie (Oberon, A.K.R. 3315—Mignon, A.K.R. 1002) to Mignon Kennels' Kiddlewink, A.K.R. 997), Jan. 18.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Conette. E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Conette (champion Save—champion Queen Jura), Dec. 29, nine (four dogs), by his Ben Lomond (champion Barry—Thetis).

Recluse. E. H. Moore's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Recluse (Hector—Cloister), Dec. 30, eight (three dogs), by his Ben Lomond (champion Barry—Thetis).

Star. W. R. Furness's (Wallingford, Pa.) English setter bitch Star (Prince Bergunthal—Flora M.), Nov. 20, six (four dogs), by F. G. Taylor's Gath's Joy (Gath—Gem).

Rodreka. F. G. Taylor's (Philadelphia, Pa.) English setter bitch Rodreka (Roderigo—Gem), Jan. 17, eight (five dogs), by his Gath's Joy (Gath—Gem).

Dora Gladstone. Chas. York's (Bangor, Me.) English setter bitch Dora Gladstone (Boss Gladstone—Vell), Jan. 7, three (one dog), by his Gun (champion Gladstone—May B.).

Nino. F. H. Perry's (Des Moines, Ia.) Irish setter bitch Nino (A. K.R. 5286), Dec. 24, eight (five dogs), by W. W. Sweeney's Sarsfield (Garryowen—Currer Bell II.).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Chispa. Light fawn mastiff bitch, whelped Aug. 12, 1882 (A.K.R. 4361), by P. Leclair, Superior, Wis., to D. Macpherson, Duluth, Minn.

Irene. Light fawn mastiff bitch, whelped November, 1885, by Mars (A.K.R. 4372) out of Chispa (A.K.R. 4361), by Leclair, Superior, Wis., to D. Macpherson, Duluth, Minn.

Minting Minor. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped Sept. 19, 1888, by Minting out of Minna, by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., to W. S. Jackson, Toronto, Can.

Ilford Caution—Princess whelp. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped Aug. 27, 1888, by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., to Geo. M. Diven, 2d, Elmira, N. Y.

Rustic King. Fawn pug dog, whelped Sept. 26, 1887, by Rustic out of What's That, by G. Bell, Toronto, Can., to G. W. Fisher, Catawissa, Pa.

San Bernardine. Orange and white St. Bernard dog, whelped Oct. 26, 1888, by Hector out of Bella, by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., to Bancroft C. Davis, Boston, Mass.

Hera. Orange and white St. Bernard bitch, whelped Dec. 7, 1888, by Ben Lomond out of Bernie V., by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., to Bancroft C. Davis, Boston, Mass.

Frankie. Orange and white St. Bernard bitch, whelped May 25, 1888, by Merchant Prince out of Bernie V., by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., to Halfway Brook Kennels, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Madge. Orange and white St. Bernard bitch, whelped May 25, 1888, by Merchant Prince out of Bernie V., by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., to Halfway Brook Kennels, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Hector—Lakma whelp. Orange and white St. Bernard dog, whelped Sept. 19, 1888, by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., to J. H. Perry, Southport, Conn.

Young Gath—Jolly Flirt whelps. Black, white and tan English setter dogs, whelped July 4, 1888, by Chas. York, Bangor, Me., to Elmer A. Hight, Lynn, Mass.

Gath Star. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Nov. 20, 1888, by Gath's Joy out of Star, by W. R. Furness, Wallingford, Pa., to F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Foote's Yum. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 13, 1886 (A. K.R. 6492), by E. O. Damon, Northamptou, Mass., to Boyd P. Rothrock, Williamsport, Pa.

Elcho, Jr.—Sally whelps. Two red Irish setter dogs, whelped Oct. 14, 1888, by Geo. Langran, Yonkers, N. Y., to J. H. Feiden, same place.

Zeno. Black, white star, cocker spaniel dog, whelped May 24, 1888, by Oberon (A.K.R. 3315) out of Mignon (A.K.R. 1002), by Mignon Kennels, Cortland, N. Y., to C. Kinney, same place.

Jockey. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped May 24, 1888, by Oberon (A.K.R. 3315) out of Mignon (A.K.R. 1002), by Mignon Kennels, Cortland, N. Y., to Frank Daus, Ithaca, N. Y.

Oberon (A.K.R. 3315)—Mignon (A.K.R. 1002) whelps. Cocker spaniels, whelped May 24, 1888, by Mignon Kennels, Cortland, N. Y., a black, white frill, dog to H. L. Strobridge, Trumansburg, N. Y., and a black dog each to C. E. Helm, Groton, N. Y., and L. Hazen, Newark, N. J.

Sandycroft Vesta. Wheaten Irish terrier bitch, whelped Aug. 23, 1888, by Dennis out of Sandycroft Vim, by Y. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., to J. J. Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sandycroft Vestal. Wheaten Irish terrior bitch, whelped Aug. 23, 1888, by Dennis out of Sandycroft Vim, by Y. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., to J. W. Pistor, Binghamton, N. Y.

Bluebell. Blue Skye terrier bitch, whelped May 28, 1888, by Donald out of Romach, by J. Timpson, Maizeland, Red Hook, N. Y., to Mrs. Ensworth, Meridian Hill, Washington, D. C.

DEATHS.

Oberon. Black field spaniel dog, whelped Sept. 8, 1885 (A.K.R. 3215), owned by Eugene Powers, Cortland, N. Y., Jan. 19, from accidental poisoniug.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

J. B. H., Pittsfield, Mass.—My dogs are troubled with some kind of lice or ticks which are about the size of a pinhead when full grown, and they bed their head right in the skin at the roots of the hair and stay there. What can I put on to kill them and also kill the nits or eggs, something to get right down into the skin so as to get to their head? Ans. Wash carefully with carbolic soap and warm water, using a stroug, stiff brush afterward, perhaps a currycomb. After dry use Persian insect powder, combing this in also. If this is not effective communicate with us again.

F. C. W., Brunswick, Me.—I have a mastiff dog thirteen months old. A few days ago one of his ears was covered with littic bnnches, which he scratched a great doal and made sore. It seems to pain him somewhat, and he shakes his head, and there is a dark colored stuff that gathers in his ears, and it smells very bad. What shall I do for it? Ans. Use an ointment made of oue drachm of balsam of Peru to the ounce of vaseline. Apply this morning and evening after washing and drying the part. Also use the following:

℞ Boromo-chloral.... .... ʒ ii
Tr. opii..... .... ʒ ii
Aq..... .... ʒ i
Mix. Sig. Drop a little in the ear night and morning.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

ARMY RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE first general orders, issued by Gen. Schofield at the opening of this year, has reference to the new scheme of rifle practice, which he will, on the suggestion of Col. Blunt, iutroduce for use in the regular army. The first order reads:

1. The third edition of the work on rifle and carbine firing, prepared by Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Departmeut, inspector of small-arms practice at the headquarters of the army, having been approved by the Secretary of War for the use of the army and the militia of the different States, under the title of "Firing Regulations for Small Arms," it will be distributed to the army, and the methods therein prescribed will hereafter be the authorized guide in all matters pertaining to the subject which it covers.

11. For the target year of 1889 the officers and enlisted men (except those "present not firing"), who in the past year were classified below the grade of marksmen, or in that class with a total of less than 340 for those firing with the rifle, or less than 310 for those firing with the carbine, will follow the course prescribed for the second season's practice; those classified as marksmen with these totals, or as sharpshooters, will follow the course prescribed for subsequent seasons; other enlisted men will follow the recruit course, and other officers the second season's course.

111. The officers at the headquarters of the army, the divisions, and departments charged with the supervision, under their commanding generals, of the course of instruction in rifle, carbine and revolver firing, will be known hereafter as inspectors of small-arms practice.

Order No. 2 amends certain sections of the regulations which will now read:

481. The Army will be annually allowed for the instruction of the soldier in target practice, small arm ammnnition as follows:

a. For each officer or enlisted man firing with the rifle, to the value of $4.

b. For each officer or enlisted man firing with the carbine, to the value of $3.50.

c. For each enlisted man of the cavalry arm and for each officer and sergeant of any arm, for revolver practice, to the value of $1.

d. For the furtber instruction of the soldier (more especially the recruit) and for firing at drills, funerals, etc., such an amount of rifle and carbine blank cartridges as the company commander deems requisite, not exceeding 2,000 rounds for each company of infantry or battery of artillery and 4,000 rounds for each troop of cavalry will also be allowed.

e. In addition each troop of cavalry will be allowed 5,000 rounds of blank revolver ammunition.

f. In addition to the above allowances each regimental staff and band, each battery of artillery and company of infantry will be allowed for gallery practice 6,000 round balls, 15,000 cartridge primers, 15lbs. powder, 15lbs. lubricant, and each troop of cavalry 8,000 round balls and 20,000 cartridge primers, 20lbs. powder and 20lbs. lubricant. But when the rifle or carbine bullets fired in range practice can be recovered (they will be recast for gallery practice and the round balls will not be supplied.

482. The values of small-arm ammunition and of the component parts thereof are determined by the Chief of Ordnance and will be published from time to time in general orders for the government of the Army.

485. In selecting competitors for the authorized annual rifle or carbine contests, no additional ammunition will be allowed. After the compctitors (officers and men) are assembled at the place of competition the firing will be limited to that prescribed by paragraph 884 of the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms," and the expenditures of ammunition as there directed, will be governed accordingly.

487. Practice will be conducted in accordance with the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms." The period selected for practice on the range will be annually announced by department commanders; they will also publish from time to time the results of the firing and the names of the qualified sharpshooters, but for the sake of uniformity all orders containing instructions to govern either the preliminary methods or practice with the rifle, carbine or revolver, will be issued only from the Headquarters of the Army.

488. Reports as to the amount of instruction imparted and degree of proficiency attained will be rendered only as required by the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms," or by such further orders as may be issued from the Headquarters of the Army. The neccssary books and blanks for this purpose will be supplied by the Ordnance Department.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14.—There was a fair attendance at Healdmoor Rifle Range this afternoon, and as the weather was favorable the shooting was generally good. The revolver shooting especially was unusually good, and promises to develop some surprising amateur marksmanship. Harry Darlington started a 100-shot revolver record, with the intention of beating his brother's record of Christmas Day, and not only succeeded in doing so by a good lead of 20 points, but also beat his brother's highest single score record of 80 points by running up a fine score of 82. This is considered the more remarkable, as he has had no revolver practice for four years, and even then in a very irregular way. Geo. Doyle, late sergeant of Compauy A, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army, who has located at Wilmington permanently, was at the range and participated in the rifle matches, using a sporting rifle.

100 Shot Revolver Record Match, at 50yds., S. A. Target.

H Darlington	7	9	9	5	9	7	7	10	7	5—75
	8	6	9	9	10	5	8	7	8	3—79
	6	7	8	9	7	6	10	6	10	6—75
	9	6	8	9	7	9	8	8	7	6—76
	5	7	5	7	7	6	10	10	5	10—69
	7	7	8	9	9	6	9	10	7	3—75
	9	7	4	10	10	7	10	6	9	10—82
	7	2	6	9	7	10	6	5	9	6—67
	6	6	9	9	8	10	6	8	7	9—78
	9	7	10	7	7	6	7	7	9	8—77—753

Revolver Record Practice, 50yds., S. A. Target.

E J Darlington	8	9	5	7	6	8	10	6	8	8—75
H Simpson	10	7	5	10	3	8	8	5	8	5—69
G W Darlington	9	9	9	4	5	9	9	4	6	3—67
H Davenport	7	3	5	4	9	6	4	4	9	5—56

Record Practice, 200yds., S. A. Target.

H Simpson	10	7	6	4	8	8	7	9	7	5—82
G Doyle	9	6	8	8	6	7	8	7	5	7—71
F Smith	6	8	6	6	9	5	8	5	7	5—68
H Johnson	5	7	5	4	7	6	5	7	7	5—56
G Dowlin	5	6	6	7	4	10	8	6	3	5—60
C Fehronbach	7	8	4	6	5	4	5	9	3	5—56
W Floyd (mil)	4	6	4	5	9	5	2	8	3	9—55
W F Seeds	6	6	6	4	4	7	2	5	6	8—54
S Philips	3	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	7	8—53
C Fuehler	3	1	6	3	2	9	6	3	3	10—46

Military Match, 200yds., Creedmoor Target.

Lieut Floyd	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	3	5—41
Corp Casey	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4—36
Pvt Wood	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	4	3	5—35

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—All the regular matches were open to-day at the range, but owing to the high wind from 11 o'clock only a few entries were made, and most of the shooting was done in the practice matches. Mr. Wilder won the gold medal in the 20-shot match, and C. W. Hinman the medal in the champion match. Following are the scores as finished:

Twenty-shot Rest Match.

S Wilder	11	11	7	11	9	9	8	10	9	9	
	10	8	9	8	9	11	11	10	11	12	—193
L R Avay	6	8	8	7	10	10	5	7	7	9	
	7	8	6	10	8	9	9	9	8	8	—160

Champion Medal Match.

W Charles	9	9	8	9	7	7	7	7	9	4	—76
A Loring	7	3	7	7	10	7	7	5	9	8	—70
C C Clarke	5	10	5	8	5	5	5	7	9	8	—67
W Gardner	10	4	4	7	6	2	8	9	10	6	—66

All Comers' Match.

W Charles	8	8	8	10	8	8	9	9	8	5	—81
A Loring	5	10	7	8	6	6	10	8	7	9	—76
C Conners	7	6	7	10	7	7	10	6	7	8	—75
G B Warren	7	7	6	9	10	4	8	5	9	7	—73
B G Barker	4	8	9	8	7	9	7	4	8	6	—70
W C Comey	7	6	3	7	7	7	9	8	7	9	—70
O T Moore	6	7	6	9	7	8	8	2	5	10	—68
F Martin	10	8	5	3	5	6	6	6	10	7	—66

Rest Match.

S Wilder	11	8	9	10	10	10	10	9	12	8	—97
A Ballard	12	9	8	8	9	11	11	8	8	10	—94
C Towne	9	8	9	8	7	11	8	12	10	8	—90
A McCarthy	12	8	9	9	8	6	7	9	7	7	—83
O T Moore	5	11	6	7	8	7	6	12	9	10	—81
F Martin	8	4	10	5	11	12	6	7	5	10	—73

Military Match.

A Loring	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—41

50-Yard Pistol Match.

W Charles	7	10	9	9	7	10	9	10	10	10	—91
T Mason	10	6	8	9	9	7	10	7	9	9	—84
A Steveus	9	6	5	8	6	9	10	6	10	9	—78
O T Moore	9	7	8	6	8	6	10	5	10	8	—77

TOPEKA RIFLE CLUB.—Topeka, Kas., Jan. 10.—Four members faced a strong and disagreeable wind for 2½ miles to have the pleasure of firing a few scores over their 200yds. range. The boys are in good spirits over the fact that they will soon be riding to the range on the rapid transit line, which will be completed by the first of February. It will take them within a quarter mile of the shooting house. This will no doubt increase the number of shooters each week, for in the past it has been very unpleasant on a great many occasions in getting to and from the range.

G E Morrison	7	7	10	8	9	5	10	9	9	9—83
	8	10	6	9	10	10	8	7	8	9—85—16
J L Paine	9	7	7	7	10	5	10	7	5	8—75
	10	10	6	10	10	10	10	10	6	8—90—165
C R Paine	7	10	10	10	6	8	5	10	6	7—79
	10	7	7	5	6	10	9	5	10	8—75—154
I R McCarter	6	7	5	5	10	7	5	10	10	8—73
	10	7	5	10	6	7	5	10	6	9—75—148

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—The St. Louis Pistol Club was favored with a good attendance at its last shoot, and the scores were also much of au improvement over those made at the previous week's shoot; 88, made by Mr. Perrett, proved the high score for the night, and the medal will be found in his keeping for the coming week. Some little changing took place as at the previous week, some of those who were up last week this week are down, and some of the low ones quite close to the top. The club uses a .22-caliber gallery pistol for all shooting, and a standard American target. The scores are as follows:

L V D Perret	7	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	6—88
O Neubaus	8	7	10	8	10	8	10	7	10	8—86
F A Fodde	8	10	8	9	6	8	7	10	8	9—83
W Bauer	8	10	8	8	8	9	6	10	6	9—82
L II Race	7	6	9	7	10	8	9	6	8	10—80
E Mobrstadt	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	7	9—79
W J Lord	8	6	6	8	9	10	7	7	7	10—78
M Billmeyer	8	6	9	9	5	9	8	8	6	8—76
W H Hettel	7	7	8	7	7	4	8	9	8	6—71
A E Bergel	7	6	6	6	9	7	9	8	8	5—71
W C Mackwitz	8	8	9	7	5	10	9	5	7	6—71
M Sammerfield	7	8	9	6	7	8	5	9	5	6—70
L Dennlug	7	0	7	6	10	9	5	10	6	8—68
O Wallace	8	4	7	6	7	5	6	6	7	6—62

UNSER FRITZ.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan 13.—The following are the scores of the Rifle Club, at their regular practice shoot to-day. A brisk wind lowered their average somewhat. 200yds. off-hand:

Dr. Dinsmore	8	7	6	5	6	10	7	10	7	10—76
J E Eberly	8	6	8	10	7	7	8	10	10	5—80
J W Batcheller	4	9	5	6	10	6	4	4	8	10—68
G Arnbold	10	7	3	6	3	3	8	8	4	5—58
W P Blackwell	4	6	5	4	6	5	9	4	6	5—54
F Arnhold	0	6	6	4	7	7	5	4	3	10—52

GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 17.—At the last regular meet of members of the Gardner Rifle Club at Hackmatack range, the standard target was used, the shooting was off-hand, distance 200yds. The results follow:

G F Ellsworth	7	8	9	9	10	9	8	9	9	10—88
A Mathews	5	8	7	8	9	9	10	9	9	10—84
C N Edgell	6	8	9	8	9	10	7	9	8	10—84
G C Goodale	6	8	6	9	7	8	9	10	7	9—80
Frank Edgell	6	7	6	8	10	10	7	10	6	7—77
C J Crabtree	8	7	6	8	9	7	8	7	6	7—71

TOPEKA RIFLE CLUB.—Topeka, Kas., Jan. 16.—The following scores were made Jan. 16 and 17. Conditions, 200yds. off-hand:

G E Morrison	9	6	10	8	7	10	7	8	10	7—82
	7	6	9	9	9	7	8	8	7	10—80
	9	9	0	7	8	8	10	10	9	9—86—248
J L Paine	7	10	7	10	7	4	8	9	10	8—80
	10	7	8	10	7	6	8	10	10	8—84
	10	9	7	9	7	9	10	8	8	6—83—247
C R Paine	6	6	9	9	7	10	6	10	7	10—80
	8	5	9	8	7	10	8	5	10	10—80
	10	8	7	9	6	9	9	9	6	9—82—242
Jan. 17.										
J L Paine	7	10	10	8	10	6	7	8	8	5—79
	10	6	9	9	8	5	10	10	9	9—85—164
J R McCarter	9	7	10	8	10	7	6	8	9	9—83
	10	7	4	9	7	10	8	7	9	7—78—161
C R Paine	9	3	10	9	10	7	8	10	8	4—78
	10	7	8	7	7	7	5	9	7	9—76—154

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—There was a large attendance at the shooting matches at Shell Mound Park to-day. The matches were unusually interesting, some of the scores made being excellent. The weather was all that could be desired. Among the other events of the day was the quarterly shooting of the Independent Rifles. The score made by the marksmen was as follows:

Lieut F Staude	4454344444—40	P Eckhoff	4344443353—37
Henry Staude	3344434444—37	T C Harman	2034443433—30
H Goetzan	2534444444—38	J Schlichtman	3204434444—31
H Moening	2340434443—31		

The scores made by the Nationals were, 10 shots per man, Creedmoor target, 200yds., military rifle: Champion class—Capt. J. E. Klein 46, T. C. Carson 41, C. L. Lods 43, C. Meyer 43, A. Johnson 42, E. E. Fennel 21, F. P. Prouter 40, A. H. Brod 40. First class—O. F. Peterson 43, O. Volte 43, H. Koch 39, G. Hult 41, A. J. J. Ruddick 37. Second class—C. Klein 37, J. A. Dodd 29. Third class—S. Alexander 37, T. E. Bullevans 35, P. E. Vanner 35, T. S. Gundley 29, G. Cunningham 26, H. Harper 23. Fourth class—C. Warner 30, S. Winkle 28, E. S. Mesten 24. The same company at 500yds., championship class—Capt. Klein 49, T. E. Carson 44, G. Fennel 39. First class—G. Hult 41, O. Nolte 40, O. F. Peterson 37.

The pool shoot between Capt. R. J. Loughrey and Corporal H. L. Pendleton, of Co. F, 1st Regiment, was the most interesting match of the day, owing to the rivalry existing between the men. The scores were:

H L Pendleton	5444545335—42	R J Loughrey	4435444544—41
	4554445443—42		5353345454—41
	5355445558—44		4354445545—42
	5554443554—44		4444444444—40
	4444544444—41		3435544445—41
	213		205

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The Hartranft Rifle Club was perforating the targets to-day at their range at Frankford, in spite of the rainy day "Old Prob" favored the shooters with. Taking the state of the weather into consideration, the scores were extremely gratifying to the members present. Official scores, 10 shots, 200yds., American staudard target, off-hand:

Emil Kolb, Jr	7	4	6	6	9	10	10	7	8	6— 76
E Travis	6	7	10	5	8	9	7	9	10	5— 76
L E Toboldt (mil)	6	7	7	6	9	7	5	8	8	4+4—71
E Stees, Jr	8	5	7	8	5	7	8	9	3	10— 70
J M Buehler	10	7	6	7	0	8	5	5	8	8— 64
William Wurfflein	7	8	5	6	2	4	5	8	8	9— 61

E. A. PERRY, the author of the "Green Book," so well known to riflemen as an admirably arranged score register, died at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 20th inst. He was for many years employed in the Custom-house in this city. He lost one arm in the Union service at the Wilderness, and suffered severely from heart failure at times up to the day of his death from the effects of his wound. Mr. Perry, who in the war was sergeant-major of the Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, was an old member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of the charter members of Rankin Post No. 10, of which he was a past commander. He went to Los Angeles about a month ago for the benefit of his health. At Creedmoor his noisy, cheery presence was enjoyed at all the long-range shoots, and the fact of his having but one arm did not prevent him being an enthusiastic rifleman and a good shot.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—The following are the scores of the Chicago Rifle and Revolver Club, made at their range Friday evening. Conditions, open sights, off-hand at Massachusetts target, range 50ft., possible 72, count shots: C. Kroell. 62, 59; F. Parker, 61, 58; C. Sherman, 53, 59; T. Wingate, 62, 56; C. Magehan, 60, 47; W. C. Siller, 57, 42; M. Bolan, 63, 63; A. Sorensen, 65, 61; H. Kramp, 54, 47; C. McConnell, 57, 46. Mr. M. Bolan's score of 69 on count shots is a remarkably good one, as only three seconds are allowed in which to raise the rifle from below the hip and fire.—E. H.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

MAK-SAW-BA CLUB.—Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14.—Following are the scores of a trap shoot held by the Mak-saw-bas at their club grounds at Davis, Ind., Jan. 12, which was a very pleasant affair all around. Mr. J. Benton Leiter carried off the honors of the scores. Mr. Leiter was shooting a little 6¾lbs. 12-gauge, of Edinburgh make, a beautiful gun, lately purchased from an Australian stockman by Mr. Organ, and sold by him to its present owner.

Organ diamond medal shoot, at 20 blackbirds:

Leiter, 15yds	11111111111111101111—19
Haskell, 18yds	11011011001101011010—12
Organ, 20yds	11111110011111011—17
Watson, 18yds	11101101110111011110—15
Randall, 17yds	11100101
Sharp, 15yds	11010000101101111001—10
Dix, 17yds	11111101110110101110—15
Mussy, 18yds	10011100010110010011—10
Smith, 13yds	10000001001001001001— 9
Waldron, 14yds	10011110000010011101—10

Leiter won the medal.

Wilcox diamond medal shoot, at 15 live pigeons:

Leiter, 27yds	11101111011111—13	B Dix (28)	11000111110110— 9
Haskell (30)	11110111101111—13	Waldron (28)	11110111101100—11
Organ (30)	11111111101111—14	Taylor (30)	111010
Watson (30)	11110101011111—12	Sloan (30)	11111101011001—11
Randall (30)	11111111110001—12	Smith (25)	1001110001
Sharp (28)	10110111111111—13	Mussy (30)	11101111111110—13
Kinney (25)	11110101111101—12		

Organ won the medal.—E. HOUGH.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The St. Hubert's Gun Club this afternoon shot the third competition for the Thompson cup. A change was made in the conditions and the Ligowskys were dispensed with, Peorias being used instead. Great things are expected from the change, but the results did not justify the expectations, as the shooting was poor, and several of the good shots failed to come off. J. Deslauriers shot the best, but Dalton fell off badly. Thompson cup, at 20 birds each, 18yds rise:

J Deslauriers	11111111111001111011—17
Dr A Martin	11111111001111011101—16
W J Johnstone	11110101111011111011—15
B Trudeau	10100011111101110111—14
H Throop	11110100110111101011—14
E King (4 start)	00000110011100011001—13
C J Tache (4 start)	10100100000011111001—13
G W White	11010000111010111111—13
A Lett (3 start)	10001100011101110000—12
W Lett (4 start)	00110001101011100100—12
S White (3 start)	11011100110010101003—11

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 17.—Appended is the score of the shoot of the members of the Mt. Vernon Gun Club, of Camden, N. J., at clay-pigeons, to-day:

Pearson	0101101101101100000—10	Duett	0000000000000000000— 0
Cowan	1000110000011011111—11	Stone	1111000100111100110—12
Howell	0110000000101001000— 6	Rich'dson	0000000000100000000— 1

PATERSON, N. J.—The Paterson City Rod and Gun Club was re-organized last week, and the first annual shoot will be held on Washington's birthday.

TORONTO.—There will be two grand sweepstakes on Stark's grounds Saturday, Feb. 2, commencing at 11 o'clock, with Stark's matchless blackbirds. One hundred dollars is guaranteed for first. The sweepstakes will be divided into six prizes as follows: 1st, $25; 2d, $15; 3d, $10; 4th, $25; 5th, $15; 6th, $10; ties to divide; entrance fee, $10. Fifty dollars will be guaranteed for the second sweepstake, to be divided into six prizes as follows: 1st, $12.50; 2d, $7.50; 3d, $5; 4th, $12.50; 5th, $7.50; 6th, $5; ties to divide; entrance fee, $2. Entries may be made at Charles Stark's, 52 Church street, on or before Jan. 30.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 16.—The Norwich Shooting Club had an impromptu shoot Jan. 15 for four silver prizes—nut bowl, pickle dish, spoon holder, silver cup; for members only. Another of those beautiful April days—such as we have had quite a number of this winter—graced the occasion, and we had a large number of spectators and several out-of-town visitors to witness the shooting, which was spirited and resulted in good scores being made.

Match at 10 Ligowskys, 5 traps, 18yds. rise, National rules:

Stoddard	1110111110—8	Yerrington	1111111011—9
Harney	1011111111—9	Barnes	0100001100—4
Palmer	0000110100—3	Osgood	1100011001—5
Bidwell	0001010011—4	Page	1100100030—3
Olcott	1010000100—3	Ties div.	

Match at 9 Keystones, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, National rules:

Palmer	001001111—5	Harvey	111101111—8
Yerrington	111111111—9	Stodard	000101101—4
Osgood	111000011—5	Mitchell	111111111—9
Bidwell	111000100—6	Sargent	111111111—9
Page	011111101—7	Robbins	100001110—4
Barnes	11101101—7	Ties div.	

For the four silver prizes, 5 traps, 18yds. rise, National rules:

Ligowsky Clay-Pigeons.

Yerrington	1101111111111101111110—22
Palmer	1001010000001011110011111—13
Osgood	0011110011010110101111111—16
Barnes	0100110111011110311111111—18
Robbins	0110010000100111101110111—14
Bidwell	1111000000011110011110111—15
Harvey	1011101110011110101110011—17
Olcott	1110111000011011100101111—16
Mitchell	1110010011100111030000100—12
Page	1110101001100100010010010—10
Sargent	0111110111010110001111010—16
Johnson	0010000011100000001 1010— 8

Match at 18 Keystones, from 3 traps, and 7 Ligowsky straightaway.

Yerrington	111111111111111—18	1111111—7—25		
Palmer	011001101001110000— 8	1011110—5—13		
Osgood	111011110110111110—14	0111110—5—19		
Barnes	011110000011111010—10	1111011—6—16		
Robbins	100110111110010001—11	0110111—5—16		
Bidwell	111101110110111011—14	0110010—3—17		
Harvey	111111111111111110—17	1111111—7—24		
Olcott	110100111110111110—12	1011011—5—17		
Mitchell	010001111111111111—14	1111111—7—21		
Page	011111011000111010—11	1111111—7—18		
Sargent	111011101011111001—13	0111111—6—19		
Johnson	110010111101110011—12	0111001—4—16		
Winners.			Total.	
Yerrington, first	22	18	7	47
Harvey, second	17	17	7	41
Osgood } third	16	14	5	35
Sargent }	16	13	6	35
Barnes, fourth	18	10	6	34

BROOKLYN, Jan. 15.—Monthly shoot of the Acme Gun Club for club badge, 20 bluerock pigeons, 2 traps, 18yds. rise. Members present nine out of eleven, which is very good for the start. The shooting was poor, as the men were out of practice, not having shot since September:

T Short	11011111101101011—15	H Munkel	11110000111000110111—12
C Wissel	11000011101110000111—11	Wunder	00100010111010101111—11
C Munk	10111100001001001011—10	CSbuetzle	00001111010111011111—13
J Link	11011010111111100111—15	C Dethloff	10111101010000011011—12
G Kollmar	11010100011001011011—11		

Ties shot off at 5 birds:

Short	01111—4	Link	11001—3

SNAP SHOT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Magistrate John W. Schall, at Norristown, to-day considered the charge of cruelty to animals, growing out of the pigeon-shooting match at the Belmont Driving Park on Jan. 1, which terminated suddenly in something of a riot. The defendants were Frank Jackson and John McNabb. The officers present from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were James McDonald, John T. Fox and Philip A. Voorhees. The society was represented by District Attorney I. P. Wanger, and H. B. Dickinson, Esq., appeared for the defendants. Officer McDonald made an affidavit charging McNabb with setting up and abetting a lottery, in form of a pigeon-shooting match, for the distribution of prizes, consisting of a horse and wagon, with cruelty to animals. The information against Frank Jackson was sworn to by Officer Fox, who charged him with cruelty to animals. The lottery scheme was not proved, and it was denied that there had been cruelty, inasmuch as was claimed the pigeons shot at were killed instantly. The hearing was attended with no little levity and cross-firing by the opposing sides, and resulted in the imposition of a fine of $20 against McNabb and $10 against Jackson, which sums both paid promptly.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 18.—The winter series of prize shoots under the auspices of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club was continued this week. In the classification score each man shot four strings with a possible 24 birds; in the prize score each man had a possible 10 birds. In Class A, Smith and Bowdish div. the first prize: Rugg, Dean and Holden the second; for the third Bowers and Webber after beating Sampson div. In Class B, Gilmon was first; Crompton second, while Knowles and Russell div. third. The work of each man in detail follows:

Class A.	Classif'n.	Prize.		Classif'n.	Prize.
E T Smith	4566—21	9	Dr Bowers	4445—17	7
A R Bowdish	5654—20	9	Geo Sampson	4556—20	7
W R Dean	5665—22	8	W L Davis	5565—22	6
C B Holden	5665—22	8	A G Larkin	4556—20	6
G J Rugg	5535—18	8	M A Linfield	5454—18	6
H W Webber	4445—17	7	E F Swan	3654—18	5
Class B.	Classif'n.	Prize.		Classif'n.	Prize.
M D Gilman	6345—16	9	E S Knowles	3335—14	7
C Crompton	3453—15	8	Dr Frank	2635—16	5
G W Russell	3652—16	7	F Stone	2413—10	2

WELLINGTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—A bracing wind blew across the traps to-day, materially assisting the clay-pigeons and the bluerocks in their flight from the traps, and making it quite difficult to record good scores. In the merchandise match, at 9 bluerocks and 3 pairs clay-pigeons, the following scores were made; Perry 12, Mclcher 6, Shumway 8, Baxter 11, Allerton 11, Sanborn 10, Stanton 12, Chase 7, Choate 11, Swift 8, Bowker 7, Schaefer 11, Grimes 10, Stone 6, Wcst 11, Conant 5, Bond 7, Field 9, Savage 8, Snow 7, Webster 8, Short 4, Bradstreet 9. In the match for the silver pitcher, Stanton, Baxter and Perry tied with 13 birds each out of 15, and in the shoot-off Perry won by breaking 12 straight. Following are the winners in the sweepstake matches: six bluerocks, Perry; six clay-pigeons, Shumway; six bluerocks, Swift; six macombers, Choate, Perry and Stanton; six bluerocks, Schaefer, Perry and Melcher; six macombers, Perry; three pairs clay-pigeons, West; six bluerocks, Swift and Sanborn; six macombers, Choate, Perry and Conant; nine bluerocks, Perry, Baxter and Stanton; six keystones, Choate, Swift and Stanton; six bluerocks, West and Swift; six keystones, Choate, Swift and Stanton; eight clay-pigeons, Snow and Bowker; seven bluerocks, Perry, Stanton, Schaefer and Swift. A team from the Jamaica Plain Club has challenged the Wellington team to a contest for the team badge of the Massachusetts State Shooting Association, and C. B. Sanborn has challenged R. F. Schaefer for the amateur individual badge. Both contests will take place at the Wellington grounds, Thursday, Jan. 31, shooting to begin at 10 A. M. A new and agreeable feature will soon be introduced at the club house, which will be continued while the cold weather lasts. Those attending the shoots are to be furnished hot coffee and sandwiches, and the novelty of the thing is the "drop a nickel in the slot," and you get checks for a lunch. Mr. Grimes, one of the members, has invented a machine, which, when you drop a nickel in it, will present you with a check for a cup of coffee or a sandwich. The mechanism is so finely arranged that it won't pay the gunners to try to fool it by dropping in a gun wad or even a stuffed nickel.

KANSAS CITY.—It is said that a movement has been started out in Kansas City to arrange a championship shoot on a large scale. It is expected that the meeting will eclipse anything of the kind in years, and will establish in a great measure the championship honors of American trap shooting. The proposition is to make an open sweepstakes, $100 entrance, at 100 birds, Hurlingham rules, to which anybody in the United States, professional or amateur, will be eligible. It is proposed to have this shoot take place about the 10th of February.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—The fifth open competition for the Greener gun, under the auspices of the Montreal Gun Club, was held to-day at Cote St. Antoine, and this time M. Henrichon, of the Cote St. Paul Gun Club, got a lien on the handsome weapon with the good score of 18. The strings were:

W Ferguson	16	R Thompson	11
W Lumsden	17	J Paton	11
C Aubin	15	M Henrichon	18
E A Cowley	15	A Alexander	8

The conditions were 20 Peoria blackbirds, 18yds rise. There was a sweep at 5 birds afterward, and after four ties Cowley and Lumsden were left in with 4 each, which was finally won by the latter, making 5 straight, while Cowley missed two.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS, New York, Jan. 21.—The New York Suburban Shooting Grounds Association will give a tournament at their grounds, Claremont, Jersey City, on Feb. 22 and 23, when they will offer a very attractive programme for shooters, and much that will amuse and entertain any one who admires exhibitions of skill. We have grand stand accommodation for 500 people. Will send you names of committees shortly with other information.—N. Y. SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS ASSOCIATION, Chas. Richards, President.

On Jan. 19 quite a number of shooters attended, notwithstanding the blustery day, which affected the flight of both keystones and bluerocks. Practice and sweeps were both going at same time. All ties divided.

Sweep No. 1, 10 singles, 2 moneys:

Miller	1111111110—9	Mort	0111100010—5
Lindsley	1111101111—9	Smith	0111010000—4
Apgar	1111100111—8		

Sweep No. 2, same conditions:

Miller	1111111111—10	Smith	1110111001— 7
Lindsley	0111111111— 9	Apgar	1111100100— 6

Sweep No. 3, same conditions:

Miller	1111111011— 9	Smith	1110110111— 8
Lindsley	1111011111— 9	Apgar	1010001011— 5

Sweep No. 4, entry 50 cents, 4 moneys:

Lindsley	1110111111—9	Mort	0101110011—6
Smith	1111111011—9	Apgar	0101111001—6
Miller	1101111110—8	Chaffee	1100110100—5
Hathaway	1101011111—8	Blauvelt	1100010010—4

Sweep No. 5, same conditions:

Miller	1111111111—10	Hathaway	0110101110—6
Lindsley	1111011111— 9	Mort	0011001110—5
Apgar	0111011001— 6	Smith	1101000110—5

Sweep No. 6, same conditions:

Miller	1111111111—10	Hathaway	0101110111—7
Apgar	1111111111—10	Mort	1000111111—7
Smith	0111111101— 8	Lindsley	1110100001—5

Sweep No. 7, three moneys:

Miller	1111111101—9	Hathaway	1100111101—7
Apgar	1111011111—9	Smith	1101001011—6
Mort	0111111110—8	Lindsley	1001111010—6

Sweep No. 8, two moneys:

Apgar	1111111111—10	Smith	1110111010—7
Lindsley	1011111011— 8	Mort	1110100000—4
Miller	1111011001— 8		

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—The big 50-bird sweepstake that was to have been shot at McDowall & Co.'s grounds to-day did not come off, but several very interesting matches took its place. The first two were at 25 blackbirds each, with eight and ten entries respectively, W. Paul winning the first with 20 and W. McDowall the second with 22. Several smaller matches were shot, and although the weather was cold a good day's sport was enjoyed.

At 25 Blackbirds, 4 prizes.

W Paul	1111011111010111011011111—20
Ross	1110111001011111110110111—19
Heatherington	0110011111011100110000—15
W McDowall	0101111001110110101000110—15
Morley, G	1006110010111010010011710 1—14
Winchell	0111001000110110111010—13
Bennett	0111001010000100100101111—12
Mitchell	0011101000000011100110010—11

At 25 Blackbirds, 3 prizes.

W McDowall	1110111111111111011101—22
Felstead	1101101111001111111010—19
Morley	1001011111101111111110011—19
Winchell	0111111010101011111011—19
Charles	0011110111011100101111001—16
Rice	1101000110111110110100011—16
Mitchell	1110110111010111101001—16
Bennett	1011000001010111100011—13
Heatherington	0101010011000011000110101—11
Simpson	0100000101001000110111—11

At 10 Blackbirds, 3 prizes.

W Paul	1111011101—8	Morley	0010111110—6
W McDowall	1011101010—6	Heatherington	1001000000—2
Mitchell	1101011100—6		

Paul first, McDowall second, Mitchell and Morley divided third.

EATON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Although the thermometer registered nearly zero, six of our club to-day faced the trap and tried titles for the club badge. Morse, the invincible, carried it off with a low score, despite the practice of Dr. and Esq. the week before, at which time the Esq. made his 10 straight. Following is the score:

Morse	1101111001001101101—12	Bell	0010110111010111000—10
Hamlin	0100100000011111010 1— 8	Short	1010000000000010111— 6
Briggs	1001100000110101100— 9	Curtis	0101001001010100010— 6

Match at 4: Briggs 1, Short 2, Curtis 4, Bell 4. Miss and out: Curtis 2, Bell 3.

CHICAGO, Jan 12.—The annual meeting of the Audubon Club was held at Charles Kern's on Jan. 8. The report of the treasurer showed a very satisfactory balance for the club, and its affairs were reported in a flourishing condition. Two new members were admitted, and the secretary's report showed the loss of two members, one by death and one by expulsion. A set of resolutions on the death of the late Harry F. Orvis were read by the secretary and ordered spread upon the minutes of the club. The next shoot of the club for its supremacy medal was called for Thursday, Jan. 17, and the board was instructed to call shoots frequently during the ensuing year. The officers were unanimously elected as follows: President, Charles Morris; Second Vice-President, J. J. Kleinman; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Foss; Manager of the kennel department, C. S. Wilcox; Board of Directors, N. Rowe, W. L. Shepard, C. E. Felton, F. A. Howe, and C. S. Wilcox. The office of kennel manager is no longer an arduous one, and Mr. Wilcox, who had been elected to the office, was only making a solemn joke when he said he deemed himself incapable of filling the duties, and threatened to resign from the club if compelled to serve. Messrs. W. L. Shepard and W. P. Mussey were then placed in nomination, and Mr. Mussey elected in Mr. Wilcox's place. Mr. Mussey is known by pretty nearly all the shooters of Chicago as the original good-natured man, and took his election as he does everything else.—E. H.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 17.—The regular monthly shoot of the Coney Island Rod and Gun Club took place at Woodlawn, L. I., to-day. F. Quimby, who won first prize and the Blattmacher medal, leads in the great contest for the ultimate possession of this fine and beautiful marksman's badge. He killed 7 birds straight at 30yds., and defeated P. Ward, 25yds., and A. G. Nason, 25yds., on the shoot off, with a score of 3 out of 4. A. Schwartz, 29yds., won second prize in the shoot off from five competitors, all six having killed 6 out of 7 birds. Four members divided third prize on 5 birds. Referee, H. Goodwin. Scorer, Post Van Pelt.

PINE BROOK, N. J., Jan. 17.—While a pigeon match was progressing at Frank Class's Hotel to-day, Calvin Smith, a blacksmith, was crossing the Passaic River Bridge. A low-flying pigeon passed in his direction, and in spite of his shouts of warning, two young men, named Van Ness and Van Duyne, shot at the bird at the same instant. Smith fell with the small shot from both guns in his abdomen. He was carried into the hotel apparently dead. A doctor living at Singac was sent for, and under his care Smith recovered slightly, but it is thought he will die.

Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

15. Brooklyn Annual.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.

JULY.

—. W. C. A. Meet, Ballast Island.
—. Atlantic Division Meet.

AUGUST.

16-30. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

HARRISBURG C. C.—The Harrisburg C. C. men are still canoeing on the Susquehanna, the latest cruise being made on Nov. 24, from the headwaters of the Clark's Ferry dam to Harrisburg, 26 miles, against cold head winds. Com. Snyder, in his sailing canoe Voe (Rushton model) sailed five miles and return over the swollen and choppy waters as late as Jan. 10.—TRU-DE.

LOWERING RIGS IN THE W. C. A.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It may interest the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM to learn that the question of "standing rigs," referred to in McKeudrick's communication of Jan. 10, was definitely settled at the meeting of the executive and regatta committees of the Western Canoe Association, held at Cleveland, Jan. 5. It was unanimously resolved that the "sails of canoes of all classes competing in the races of the W. C. A., shall be capable of being effectively hoisted, lowered and reefed by the crew when afloat."—KELPIE.

THE SLIDING DECK SEAT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been much interested in the discussion now going on in your paper in regard to standing rigs and sliding deck seats and it seems proper that Lowell should have something to say in regard to the same. I fail to see why such exception should be taken to the sliding deck seat as it certainly is a great help in carrying sail. It seems to me that the comparison of the old skimming dishes of a few years ago with their bags of sand is rather far-fetched, for the limit of the seat has now been reached in the length of a man's legs, and certainly if a man has been blessed with longer extremities than his fellows he ought at least to have the benefit of the same. You might just as well take exception to one man being heavier than another and compel each skipper to weight himself like a jockey, for certainly the heavy man on the side of his canoe will hold up more sail than can a man of lighter build. Another thing, how much better a canoe looks sailing upright on its bottom than on its side, as one of the crack Canadian canoe sailers invariably sailed his craft, and also how much more can be learned of the proper lines of a craft by having her sail on those lines. The sliding seat enables a canoe modeled as a cruiser to shove pretty well to the front in the races, and in the last noteworthy incident in the Barney Cup race to win the prize and thus be the means of tickling the pride of this "City of Spindles."

The deck seat enables the canoeist to discard all forms of ballast, and thus makes less weight to carry, and hence not only less strain on the canoe, but as in some canoes where the ballast is most fast, more buoyancy in case of capsize. To hear the criticisms against the poor seat one would suppose that there were no advantages, but I assure you that did a man have four arms he would find use for them at the critical period of tacking or rounding a buoy. The writer well remembers getting his feet wet on account of the seat sticking when trying to beat around the lower buoy in the trophy race, and the wind blowing one of those all-around-the-compass sort of puffs, and then having to sail to shore with everything afloat and both peaks lowered. All this cultivates agility, an indispensable virtue in a canoeist. If those who condemn the outrigging deck seat would only try them, then they could talk a little more intelligently upon the subject.

There were a number of capsizes at the meet that would have been avoided by the use of a seat. The writer carried sail in a bad squall when some of the so-called cruisers were compelled to lower and put for shore.

In regard to the rig of sails, as you say there is much to be learned. Without claiming to be an artist on sails, I can safely recommend the Butler rig as used by Mr. Paul Butler at the meet at Lake George. It is not perfect, but it has all the elements of perfection. I use the name to designate the style of rig. If some one will invent a method for a hoist or rather improve on the way of raising the pole so that the friction will be reduced to a small quantity, then the rig will be almost perfect. Cords will swell when wet and so run stiffly. The Lowells will use their heads this summer and will come to the meet with something of an improvement in the way of hoisting and lowering sails, but I trust the fraternity will pardon me if I still think that the rig of the Lowells stands to-day at the head in the matter of hoisting or lowering.

Egotism must again assert that the model of the Fly is a cruiser *par excellence*, and a man can rig her inside as he chooses, but the hull is roomy, staunch and handsome. We have a little verse:

Oh, where was Barney and Brokaw,
And where the great Jabberwock's fame,
When Butler went out with a Fly on his boat,
And got there just the same.

Let canoeists try the sliding deck seat, and if it must go, let it go because more defects have been found that at present are known.

LOWELL.

[The sliding deck seat may properly be compared to the old hikers, in which the crew hung outside the gunwale, each man fast to a rope that is spliced to an eyebolt in the keel, as is still the practice on the Delaware. Mr. Vaux, Mr. Brokaw, and many other good sailors habitually sail their canoes on an even keel, or, at least, as nearly so as can be done with a deck seat. It is only a matter of adapting the dimensions and model of the canoe to suit the weight of her crew, and then canvassing her properly. The Canadian canoe mentioned was a large boat, capable of carrying over 1001bs. of ballast, but of very light build, and sailed with no ballast. The consequence was that she laid on top of the water, and had no fulcrum for the weight of her crew to act on. The great point is to make the canoe fit the man; if this is done the light weight should be able to sail his class A canoe as nearly upright as the heavy man a class B craft; but too often we see a man of 130lbs. weight trying to carry 150ft. of sail on a Vesper model, with no ballast. Our correspondent cannot mean to claim that the deck seat enables a cruiser to go faster in proportion than a racer; it is only when the former has the seat and the latter has not the difference is noticeable; and this state of affairs would soon be ended by the racer shipping a sliding seat also. It has been fully proved that canoes can be sailed without either ballast or deck seat, as Vesper, Notus, Eclipse, Pecowsic, Lacowsic and many older boats; while a canoeist is apt in any case to have all the chance he wants for cultivating his agility. Our objection to the deck seat is based on the fact that it induces the canoeist to carry an unsafe and excessive amount of sail, and to try to drive his boat through a big sailplan, rather than through virtue of a good model. If persevered in it must result in the production of a special type of racing canoe, designed to carry enormous sails, held up by the crew perched outside on a plank. We have always understood that the main object of racing was to improve the general purpose canoe, at the same time furnishing a healthy and exciting sport; but no such end can result from a fleet of outrigged hikers with men perched outside of them.]

THE NEW ROYAL C. C. RULES.

THE letter from Mr. W. Baden-Powell, which we published last week, is worthy of serious study in view of its direct bearing on the questions which are now vexing American canoeists. There is probably no canoeist on either side of the water to-day who is better qualified to speak at one and the same time for both racing and cruising than Mr. Powell, as he has been foremost in both branches of the sport from their birth. From the time when his first little Rob Roy was launched, twenty years ago, down to the present season, he has probably built more canoes than any other canoeist. Many of these have been designed solely for racing under the old R. C. C. rules, but there is not one of the lot that has not been noted for the possession of cruising and seagoing qualities above everything else. Whatever their shortcomings may have been, each has been roomy, stiff and able; powerful boats for their length and beam. Though less speedy than the American craft, the canoe brought out here in 1886 was a fine specimen of the open water cruiser type, a better boat than most American canoes of the same type. Though going at times to an extreme in order to obtain speed under the old rules, as in the deep Nautilus of 1879, his voice and pen have always been ready in the defense of the cruising canoe from the encroachments of racing. His present letter, in favor of racing, but with some strict limitations, is a direct answer to the point raised lately by "Reitlar" in the FOREST AND STREAM. What Mr. Powell says in regard to racing appliances concerns American canoeists as directly as it does the Royal C. C.

The new rules themselves are in the same spirit as the proposed changes in the rules of the A. C. A., covering about the same points. The division of classes is not of interest here, as that question is pretty well settled, but it is an improvement on the old division of the R. C. C. The new classes are practically Class B decked, and Class A decked and open. From the standpoint of a canoe builder we have never been able to see the reason for the retention of a class distinction based on the mode of building, which has been a part of the R. C. C. rules for years and is still retained. It had its origin long ago in boat racing, where there was a vast difference between the lapstreak barge or gig and the smooth-built shell; and at one time the same distinction prevailed to a certain extent between paddling racers. For a long time, however, it has disappeared, and in the present condition of canoe building there is no reason for a distinction between smooth and lapstreak canoes. While there is a wide difference between the latest racing smooth-skins and the efforts of the amateur builder or the cheap professional in the way of lapstreak work, at the same time the best specimens of the latter really merge into the smooth-skin so closely that it is impossible to draw any such clear line as should separate two classes. The Pecowsic is actually a lapstreak boat, though no one would say so from a close inspection, while there are other methods of construction in which the laps practically disappear. A classification based on dimensions only would be more in accordance with modern conditions.

We fear that the expectation that the three classes can race together on anything like equal terms will not be realized. In paddling the 26in. boat can be so nearly a smooth skin that the 28in. boat will be hopelessly handicapped, while again the open canoe can be such a shell that even with a single blade she will outstrip the average decked canoe of the corresponding class, to say nothing of the class above. The limit of sail has often been proposed here, but the leading canoeists are opposed to it, and while there may be two sides to the question, as long as the crew is obliged to confine his gymnastics to the legitimate hull of the boat, and to forego special feats on extension ladders and parallel bars, and as long as all such excrescences as boards twice as broad as the canoe's depth are prohibited, there seems to be little danger that a man will be able to carry to advantage a dangerous amount of sail. As regards the standing rig, while it is not directly prohibited the regatta committee is empowered at will to require that any or all sails shall be kept on deck for a certain time prior to the start, which would effectually dispose of such rigs as those of Ifand Ramona.

The depth limits have been made more stringent, a minimum limit of 12in. being added to the old maximum limit of 16in. under deck at fore end of well. A new limit of not less than 12in. from top of center of deck to lower edge of garboard, except for 2ft. at each end, has been added, a limit that is little likely to be approached in sailing practice though it may serve to keep out some paddling machines that would enter in the races, to the detriment of the sailing and paddling craft. The other new limit, of 12in. depth from deck to garboard at a distance of 12in. out from centerline of canoe at fore end of well, is by no means definite, nor essential to the cruising qualities of a canoe. It might or might not shut out such a canoe as Dimple, but it would bar such an able cruising craft as Notus. The intention evidently is to establish a limit of depth somewhere near the bilge, to bar out the machines of marked V section, but if such is the case it has entirely failed. In the first place such a measurement should be taken nearly at the mid length, but in many canoes the well is only about 5ft. from the stem, instead of 8ft., the midlength. A 30in. canoe may have sufficient crown to her deck to come within the limit of 12in., and yet at the same time she may have literally no bilge at all. The limitations as to the placing of the board, the distance between bulkheads, the dimensions of the well and the deckseat are directly in line with those we suggested a year ago in the FOREST AND STREAM. The size of well opening allowed is small from a cruising standpoint. Provision is made for bilge boards, which promise to be seen in both American and English canoes this season and may become a permanent institution.

One very important feature of the new rules is the provision that they shall not be altered for at least three years, thus securing the rights of owners who shall build under them. Not only is such a provision a matter of justice to the racing men who put time and money into their boats, but it makes any sudden and ill-considered changes on the part of any particular set of officers impossible, and will tend to greater stability in the rules and to a very thorough consideration of all proposed changes. We have been rather severely criticised of late because, after pointing out the many bad features of the present A. C. A. rules and the necessity for some change, we have deprecated any hasty action before it is settled beyond doubt just what changes are possible and what are expedient. It is now technically within the power of the new regatta committee to recommend certain changes, and it might be possible to secure sufficient votes of the Executive Committee to pass them; but such a course would be without precedent, and could hardly fail to do harm, however beneficial to canoeing at large the changes might be. That changes are needed is generally recognized, but there is a great diversity of opinion as to just what these changes should be. We doubt very much whether it would be possible now to secure the adoption of rules which would make the canoe what the founders of the American Canoe Association inteuded it to be—a strong, staunch and seaworthy model, with the best qualities of a lifeboat, and fitted for cruising and living on board. So long as canoe racing tends to encourage the use and improvement of this class of boat by the great majority of canoeists, a moderate departure from the letter and spirit of the rules on the part of the racing craft may perhaps be tolerated; but when the whole influence of canoe racing tends to build up a special class of machines that are utterly useless for cruising themselves, and in addition serve to discourage the use and improvement of cruising canoes, it is time that active measures of some kind for the encouragement of legitimate canoes be taken by the Association.

PEQUOT C. A.—New Haven, Jan. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The first camp-fire of the association for this winter was held at Bridgeport, on Jan. 16. The attendance was very good, and much business disposed of during the evening. Music was provided by the club quartette, and at 9:30 the supper was served. The 1889 meet will probably be in the latter part of July, at some point near Thimble Islands, fifteen miles east of New Haven.—F. P. LEWIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

A. C. A.—EASTERN DIVISION REGATTA COMMITTEE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The members of the regatta committee of the Eastern Division for 1889 will be Mr. Charles P. Nichols, Vesper C. C., Lowell, Mass.; Mr. R. Elmor Townsend, Harvard C. C., Cambridge, Mass.; and Mr. John F. Sevin, Jr., Norwich C. C., Norwich, Conn.—H. E. RICE, M. D., Vice-Com., Eastern Division.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

1. Larchmont, Spring.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
18-20-22. Kaurina-Titania, N. Y.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open

JULY.

4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beacb, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.

AUGUST.

3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24 Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
31. Beverly, Marbleb'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead.
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup.
7. Larchmont, Fall Annual.
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Corinthian, Marblehead.
21. Beverly, Marbleh'd, Sail Off.

CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

COLLINGWOOD FISHING BOATS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The recent article in your paper entitled "The Collingwood Fishing Boat," was read with interest, as I saw one of this type from Georgian Bay, at the Mackinac regatta last summer. As I placed the first cutter on Lake Michigan—the Iolanthe, now of Toledo, I take much interest in the matter of types best fitted for lake use. The Collingwood boat does not differ very much from the Mackiuac boat, except in size, being built larger. The Mackinacs are very stiff, but will capsize like any boat without depth. This reminds me of an iucident which happened in August, 1885. I was crossing Lake Michigan from Sturgeon Bay, Wis., to Frankfort, Mich., in my 28ft. cutter Iolanthe; when about half way over we were struck with a violent S.E. squall, which lasted for two hours. Everything was shut up, mainsail with three reefs, foresail single reef, small jib set and topmast housed. We went along finely with lee rail awash, and reached port safely. Next day, as we made Charlevoix Harbor, distant 65 miles, we saw a Mackinac fish boat which had been capsized the day before in the same squall, about 40 miles north from where we were. The occupants, two old fishermen, were tied to the seats, both dead. They had evidently taken in sail, but were capsized purely from the force of the gale on the spars and hull. This boat was about 25ft. over all, 24ft. l.w.l., 8ft. beam and 12in. draft, and carried about 1,000lbs. of stone ballast.

I have had considerable experience on the lakes, mostly on Michigan, and unhesitatingly say the cutter of about 6ft. draft is the only boat adapted for use where perfect safety is desired. My reason is that the ordinary amateur yachtsman does not care to be so constantly on the watch when his lee rail is awash, as is necessary with a yacht not inherently uncapsizable; and furthermore, a fellow can turn in on a midnight run and leave an amateur at the stick with much better assurance of coming out all right, if he is in a cutter, relieved from anxiety of a capsize. Last summer the Margaret made her first appearance on Lake Michigan, built by Canpbell Bros., of Charlevoix, for Geo. Stockbridge, of Kalamazoo, Mich. She is a decided success in every way, very fast and commodious and a credit to her builders. She is almost a counterpart of the Surf, illustrated in "Small Yachts," by C. P. Kunhardt, from whose lines she was built, though larger, being 47ft. over all, 9ft. 3in. beam, 36ft. waterline, 7ft. draft, 5 tons iron on keel, balance inside. She would be improved by the additiou of all her ballast outside, but is stiff as a church now. She has the distinction of being the first yawl rig on Lake Michigan; the rig is very handy and adapted to the lake. Below she has 6ft. 2in. under deck beams, after cabin, main cabin, w.c. and wash room. Large clothes lockers, very roomy forecastle, and that great and successful invention, a swing table, from which we ate hot soup in half a gale.

I am contenting myself with a 30ft. keel sloop, 6.6 beam, 3ft. draft, iron keel; which has shown herself in every port in northern Lake Michigan the past season. She is a veritable singlehander and a good little ship, obedient to my wishes, and we think a good deal of each other; though I do sometimes long for head room in the cabin, and I shall have it soon. The Lulu, my little ship, made a fine run to Mackinac last summer in a gale, or rather to the Straits, from Charlevoix, as we did not get there the first day. It may interest some lake yachtsmen to know of a fine lee on Lake Michigan which can be made when bound for the Straits and when inside of Waugashance Light. It lies six miles north of Cross Village, and can be made by any draft by keeping about two miles off shore and holding your course north until the line of small islands, extending from the mainland to Waugashanee Light, are about half a mile distant, then stand directly in for shore and you will find yourself behind a long reef of rocks, which completely breaks the sea from southwest or west; the island protecting you from northwest. You can also pass inside the Waugashance Island to the straits with 8ft. draft, but the wind must be very light to make it advisable. Small yacht sailing, in my opinion the acme of yachting, does not seem to flourish on the lakes. The Mackinac Interlake regatta of last summer had no small yachts, and my little ship was the only one in the group of big schooners and sloops, and the brass guns and uniforms made me feel awfully small, but I am sure my yachting gave me just as much pleasure if I was my own cook and bottlewasher.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 14. G. H. WINANS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the last number of the FOREST AND STREAM I notice an interesting account of the Collingwood fishing boat, and being anxious to ascertain the best kind of fastening to use in building such a boat, intended for use in salt water, I write to you for advice.

I had supposed copper to be decidedly the best, but the Collingwood builders assure me that, while copper might be used to advantage for her planking, galvanized iron would make a stronger and, of course, a cheaper fastening for the timbers and heavier work, and would withstand the action of the salt water equally as well as copper. Others again say that the galvanized iron made on this side of the Atlantic is very uneven and sometimes worthless, and that it would be safer to fasten with ordinary iron, even for salt water.

I take it that in clinker-built boats, such as these, this is a matter of some importance, and would therefore be obliged if you would kindly inform me as to what is generally used for small craft of this description in New York and Boston, and what you would recommend under the circumstances. HUME BLAKE.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 15.

[For long bolts of an inch diameter or over, in large vessels, iron is better than copper in that it can be driven more easily and solidly, but for small craft, especially the one in question, copper bolts can be driven properly and will outlast iron. At the same time galvanized iron bolts, rivets or boat nails will last a very long time, probably as long as the ordinary life of such a boat, and are cheaper than copper. Large forgings or castings and the smallest sizes of cut nails are sometimes injured by over-heating in galvanizing, but wrought bolts and nails are, or should be, of a good quality of iron, and are not affected by galvanizing to any extent. Our correspondent had best use copper nails for laps, timbers and all places where the ends can be riveted; brass screws for other parts about the inside and upper works, and if not too costly, for ends of planking, and for keel and deadwoods ordinary galvanized bolt iron, ¼, 5/16 or ⅜in. Galvanized iron screws are cheaper than brass, but the slots in the head are often imperfect, making it difficult to withdraw the screw.]

THE CRUISE OF THE LEONA.

WE are now in the Albemarle Sound. Left Norfolk Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.; ran up the Elizabeth River about three miles. The mate can tell where a bar is without sounding; he found one on this occasion, putting the ship hard on. Our friend Work found the same one last fall. Made sail next morning at 9 o'clock for the notorious Dismal Swamp canal; went on shore to ascertain if possible what the charges would be to get through. Found the canal was 27 miles long with 5 locks, and the fee for all this was one dollar. It is a go-as-you-please canal; the company have no mules, which being the case we concluded to take the towpath ourselves, which we did when the wind was not favorable. Spent the first night at a farmhouse. Reached Sonth Mills, at the end of the canal, at 3 P. M. next day. Did not lock out until next morning, as we preferred stopping in the canal to down in the swamp, which we have to pass through for 22 miles to reach Elizabeth City. There is no tide, and you have to get through the best way you can. The wind was favorable, but the creek is very crooked, as is also the Pasquotank River, which it empties into; it is very narrow, but deep. Anchored below the lower ferry; there are three of these ferries on the river, and all are run by a man and a flatboat, with a line across the river. Sunday afternoon ran down to Elizabeth City, where we stopped over Christmas. The weather is very fine; we are in our shirt sleeves all the time, and take the shady side of the streets. The people are not very active; their only ambition is to get a mule and cart. They come to town with 50 cents' worth of sinucks and spend 75 cents for rum before they get home; it costs $1.10 a gallon. Fell in with Capt. Simmons, and a fine old gentleman he is. He runs a yacht and carries supplies to the life-saving stations along the coast. He gave us all the requisite instruction how to navigate the sounds. Our friend, Charles L. Work, says in his trip of last winter that there is nothing of much importance down here. The trouble with him is, his yacht sails too fast, and he didn't have time to see the country. But we are taking it all in as we go. We found the people very hospitable in Elizabeth City and made many friends there; promised to stop there a few days on our way home. Left there Dec. 27, wind very light from S. W., and ran to Powell's Point, 30 miles distant, where we arrived at 4:30 P. M. Met with friends there also. Our P. O. address will be Manteo, Roanoke Island, N. C., where we will have all our mail sent us after this. I don't suppose we will go further than Newbern, as the mate has not heard from his friends in Jacksonville since we left Annapolis, and then they were sick with yellow fever, and are probably dead. We may put in the next two months in Pamlico Sound and then return home. The little ship is all right and the crew well. Captain Lutes has had many good offers for the Leona, but he prefers to come home in her. She has now been thoroughly tested and proven a very excellent little seaboat as well as speedy.

R. G. W.

CORINTHIAN Y. C.—The new rule adopted at the annual meeting is a modification of the length and sail area rule devised last year by Mr. Burgess for the Beverly Y. C., and adopted by it and the Dorchester Y. C. It reads:

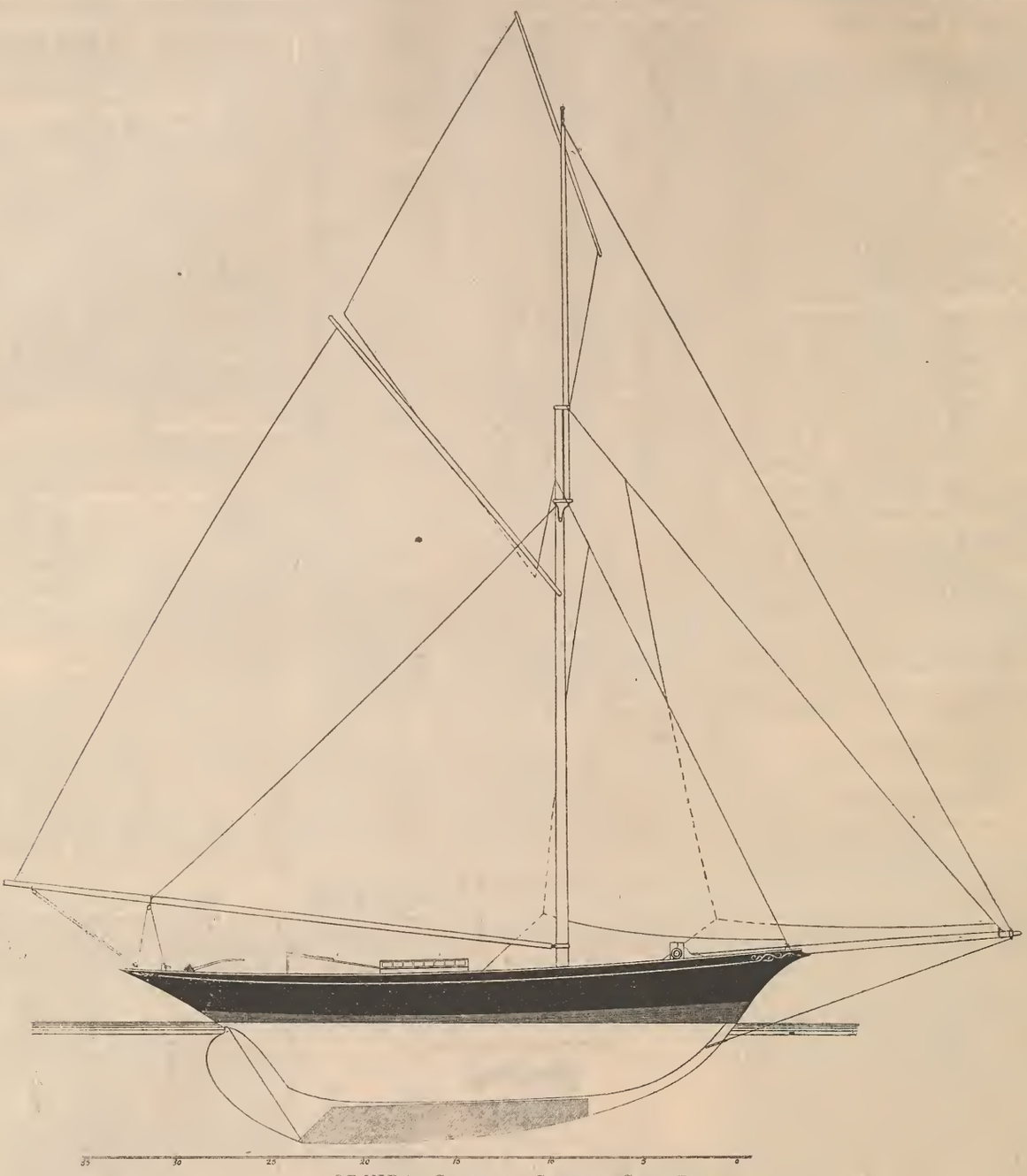
$$\text{Sailing Length} = \text{W.L.} + \frac{\frac{B+H+G}{3}}{2}$$

B is the length from point of contact of outer stay on bowsprit to end of main boom; H is the height from saddle of boom to highest point of support of peak halliards, plus one-half of distance from highest point of support of peak halliards to highest block or sheave on topmast; G is the length of gaff. These three are added together and divided by 3, and the result is added to the waterline and divided by 2. The rule differs from the original in measuring the base line from the outer stay on bowsprit instead of from the bee hole, and also in measuring the height as given, rather than from saddle to topmast block. The motive of the latter change was to encourage a shorter lower mast and longer topmast, thus making a better cruising rig. The club has also adopted the following new classification by l.w.l. instead of sailing length:

Keels.	Centerboards.
25 to 30ft. l.w.l.	25 to 30ft. l.w.l.
21 to 25ft. l.w.l.	21 to 25ft. l.w.l.
16 to 21ft. l.w.l.	19 to 21ft. l.w.l.
	16 to 19ft. l.w.l.

DAUNTLESS Y. C.—Officers, 1889: Com., John Flaherty; Vice-Com., H. Lawson; Treas., W. H. Boynton; Sec., E. R. Perrine; Financial Sec., E. Lawson; Meas., E. L. Jones; Sergt.-at-Arms, C. Reynolds; Regatta Com., John W. Bolen, John T. Wathers, A. Hoffman, J. F. Campbell and F. Burk. Trustees, John Duffy, John Driscoll, George Morris and H. Keneher.

NAUTILUS.—A bill was introduced in Congress last week permitting an American register to the small steam yacht Nautilus, purchased in Canada last summer by Isaac McCabe, of New York. The owner has thus far been unable to use the boat, as the inspectors refuse to grant a license.



ORINDA—Cruising Cutter—Sail Plan.

CYTHERA.

A THOROUGH investigation of the story published lately in the New York *Sun* concerning the finding of a letter from the Cythera in a bottle on Rockaway Beach, has proved that it is false in every particular, and that the fraudulent letter was prepared and placed where it was found by a reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. According to the New York *World*, which has taken up the matter, this man, Ernest V. Pardessus, prepared the letter and bottle, hiding the latter under an old orange box on the beach; arranging with an accomplice that the latter should discover the bottle and bring it to a saloon where his principal was in waiting. The vile scheme was promptly carried out by the confederate, Ross O. Sidney, a plumber, of Canarsie, who got the bottle, carried it to the saloon, and it was opened by Pardessus in the presence of witnesses. Pardessus took the letter to the office of the *Sun*, where he sold it, receiving according to the statement of Sidney, $70. He also sold a report to the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The story in the *Sun*, accompanied by a fac-simile of the alleged letter, created a sensation among yachtsmen, and the whole matter was carefully sifted, the result being a full confession from Sidney. Both Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Lee were greatly excited over the affair, the latter in particular being seriously ill in consequence. The man Sidney has been summoned to appear before the Probate Court and to tell his story in connection with the probate of Mr. Stewart's will.

We do not know whether the law can reach the reporter who planned and carried out such a despicable trick for the sake of a few dollars, but no punishment is too severe for the perpetrator of such a scoundrelly act.

THE CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.—The second meeting of the new Corinthian Mosquito Fleet was held on Jan. 21 at the Gilsey House, New York, with the treasurer, Mr. F. B. Jones, in the chair. The officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Com., Thornton H. Smith; Vice-Com., Thos. Clapham; Sec., Dr. Theodore Ledyard; Treas., F. B. Jones; Executive Com., Harold Forwood, F. P. Sherwood and W. P. Stephens. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a committee consisting of Com. Smith, Mr. Arthur Wallack and Mr. W. P. Stephens was appointed to prepare sailing rules, to report at the next regular meeting, in May. The club burgee is rectangular, a white field with a blue diagonal bar. The association is open to all single-hand craft not over 20ft. l.w.l. The initiation fee is $2 and the annual dues $1. The secretary's address is New Rochelle, N. Y.

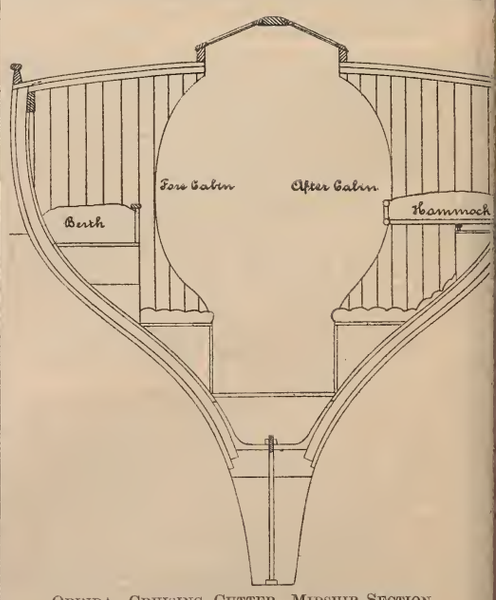
A CHALLENGE FROM THE THELGA.—Mr. H. L. Johnson, owner of the keel sloop Thelga, has issued the following challenge: "As there is a diversity of opinion regarding the speed of keel yachts with which the Thelga is classed, and to insure a satisfactory trial of their respective merits, I should be pleased to arrange a match with any keel yacht in New England, 24ft. or under, sailing length, for a cup of nominal value, say $50. The race to be governed by the rules of the New England Yacht Racing Association, and the Corinthian rule of the Hull Y. C., which applies strictly to amateurs. The race to be sailed in June, July or August, on days which will not conflict with dates selected by various clubs for their own regattas. Judges, courses, time limit etc., to be mutually agreed upon. The Thelga's sailing length is 22ft. 1in."

ORINDA.

THE accompanying drawings show the rig and interior arrangements of the cruising cutter Orinda, whose lines were given last week. The cutter rig was adopted, with the exception of the housing bowsprit. The deck fittings are very simple, a square hatch forward, a combination skylight and companion, and a small steering well aft. The deck is thus free from obstructions and there is plenty of room, a great desideratum in a small craft where long trips between ports are the order. The boat is used by her owner for only about two months in the year, during which time she is constantly cruising, a party of four or five living on board with little dependence on the shore. As such a number makes a large crew for a yacht of this size, it was necessary to economize space as much as possible, and the result has been a very compact and convenient arrangement below. The steering well is only deep enough for the legs, as the helmsman sits on deck, thus taking little room from the internal space. Beneath and around it is a large space fitted with shelves and lighted by a deadlight aft, in which sails, lines, anchor, etc., are stowed. The companion is well aft, leading into the after end of the after or main cabin. The forward end may be called the owner's stateroom, having two fixed berths with a locker in front of each, as shown in the cross section. The dining table is set up here, being convenient to the galley. The after cabin is the principal room for day use, and so is fitted with an iron hammock cot on each side; which can be folded up against the side during the day with bedding and pillows inside, leaving a large and comfortable locker with a shelf behind it. At night the hammocks are dropped, making two good berths. There are no full bulkheads between the two, the open bulkhead shown being used with curtains. Beneath the fixed berths are drawers and shelves, while the sofas are also utilized for stowage. Above the berths are also wire racks for clothing and other articles. The forecastle is fitted with a seat on each side, beneath which are two watertanks. Over the seat on the port side is the pantry, with shelves for china, and opposite on the starboard side is a berth. The stove, a Volunteer No. 2, burning gasoline, is placed on a shelf almost below the hatch, while on each side in the fore peak are other shelves. The icebox is forward, beneath the stove shelf. The gasoline stove is pronounced very satisfactory after a month's steady use, cooking all the meals for five persons. The water tanks were somewhat in the way and have been shifted for next season. We give the following elements in addition to those published last week. Dr. Winslow informs us that the yacht was sailed at a draft of about 7ft., making 29ft. l.w.l., nearly.

Displacement, designed, L.W.L., tons	9.33
Area midship section, sq. ft.	22.05
L.W.L. plane	157.40
vertical long. section	131.28
Centerboard below L.W.L., feet	1.65
aft, middle of L.W.L.	.83
Midship section aft, middle of L.W.L.	1.52

THAT AUSTRALIAN CHALLENGE.—Mr. Walter Reeks sailed from England for Australia just before New Year's Day. He has not decided what the future challenge will be, but the whole scheme thus far is too indefinite to offer any immediate hope of a resumption of international racing through the medium of the America's Cup.

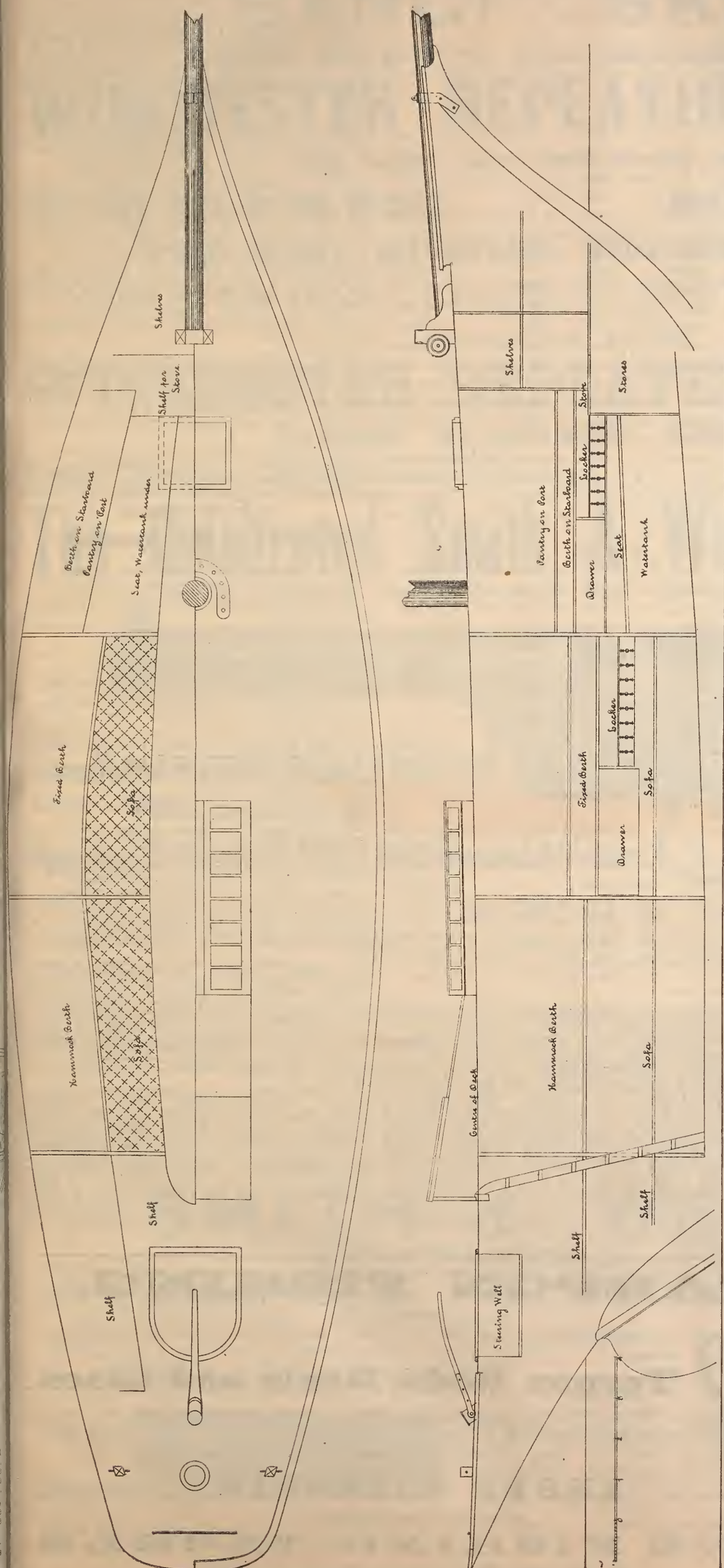


Orinda—Cruising Cutter—Midship Section.

ALVA.—The last absurd fake of the daily papers is a report that the costly and magnificent steam yacht Alva, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, had been sold to the Haytian insurgents. As we stated last week, she is now ready for sea and leaves Wilmington for Port Royal, S. C., where her owner will join her about Feb. 3.

THE PROPOSED RACING ASSOCIATION.—The preliminary meeting of delegates from the various clubs will be held at the Gilsey House, Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, New York, one week from to-night, at 8 P. M.

A NEW 60-RATER.—It is reported that Fay & Co. of Southampton will build at once a 60-rater from Mr. Watson's designs for a British yachtsman.



ORINDA—CRUISING CUTTER—INTERIOR PLANS.

NEW YACHTS OF THE YEAR.

THE amount of building now under way is very encouraging as showing an increased interest in both racing and cruising, and a material improvement of the fleet, both in numbers and quality. Of the yachts in the following list, over two-thirds are of the best of their kind, fitted for racing or cruising without regard to expense, while even the smaller and less important craft which we have included are far ahead of the similar boats built half a dozen years since. While our list is not as complete as we could wish, it has been carefully compiled from the best available sources, and we can only ask that those who detect any errors or can give any further information, will advise us thereof.

There is certainly nothing to be ashamed of in the fact that a man is building a yacht, but unfortunately it is the fashion just now to a greater extent than ever before, to affect extreme secrecy as to all particulars. Like the two thieves in "Erminie," the estimable Ravennes and Cadeau, the owner of a new yacht not only desires to "remain incog." himself, but his "little surprise" must be incog. also; and his movements are clouded with as much mystery as though he were about to "crack a crib," instead of being engaged in a lawful and highly laudable enterprise. This being the case, our list is by no means perfect, and we hope to be able to publish it again in a few weeks in a more accurate form.

The largest yacht on the list, the new Morgan schooner, has been commenced at City Island, her leading elements being:

Length over all	131ft.
L.W.L.	106ft.
Beam	24ft. 9in.
Hold	15ft. 5in.
Draft	12ft. 3in.
Ballast in tons	80
Ballast in keel (in tons)	40
Least freeboard	4ft. 6in.

She will be of mild steel, the scantling being as follows: Trough keel supported at corners with longitudinal steel angles, 3×3×$\frac{4}{16}$in., stem to side 1¼in., and mould 6in. Sternpost to side 4 in. at head and 1½in. at heel, and mould 4½in. at head and 5½in. at heel. Stem and post to be wrought of best bar forgings, and to be rabbeted below waterline to receive bottom plating. Frames to be of angle bars, 3×2½×$\frac{5}{16}$in., reduced at bow and stern to 2½×2½×¼in., spaced 22in. Frames to be reinforced abreast of masts with reverse angle bars, 2½×2½×¼in., extending to the deck stringer. Reverse bars of same size. Floors of $\frac{5}{16}$in. plate 12in. deep in the throat. These 16 reverse bars to stiffen the bottom will extead up only to the cabin floor. On top of the floor plates or transverse girders the keelsons will be wrought, to be of channel bars, worked back to back, 8in. deep, and as they extend longitudinally, will lap by and break joints with the centerboard trunk. The deck beams—one to every frame—will be of angle bars 4×3×$\frac{5}{16}$in., secured at ends with vertical gussets 10in. deep. At the side, over the ends of the beams, a longitudinal flat deck stringer will be worked of plate 18in. wide amidships and 13in. wide at the extreme ends, and $\frac{5}{16}$ and $\frac{4}{16}$in., respectively, in thickness. Breast hooks will tie the ends of these flat plates together at the bow and stern, and their outside edge will be connected with the outside plating of the vessel by an angle bar 2½×2½×$\frac{5}{16}$in., wrought on its upper side out against the sheer strake along the whole inside length of the gunwale. There will be bilge stringers—two on each side—3×2½×$\frac{5}{16}$in. wrought on the backs of the reverse frames. These stringers or bilge keelsons will also finish with breast hooks on the extreme ends, or at the stem and sternpost. The centerboard trunk, or casing, will be of plate, ½in. thick, stiffened with vertical angle bars, 2½×2½×$\frac{5}{16}$in. The centerboard well will be 5½in. in the clear, and the trunk will be connected at the corners with the keel by longitudinal angle bars, 5×3×½in. The cabin floor will be supported by angle bars for beams, 2½×2½×¼in. The bulwark stanchions will be of locust, 3½×3½in., and the plankskeer of Southern pine, 8in. thick, and moulding 13in. The deck plank will be of clear white pine 3×3in.

The arrangements below will be specially convenient and elegant. The main companion, between the masts, will open on a spiral stairway leading to a steerage to port, abreast of which on the starboard side is a large stateroom. Forward of this will be the main saloon, 15×23ft., with floor 20ft. wide. The owner's apartments and other staterooms will open on the saloon, the officers' quarters being aft, entered by an after companion. The forecastle will berth sixteen men.

Col. Forbes's new schooner will be a racer, in the 90ft. class, where she will meet Grayling, Sea Fox and Sachem. She will be of wood with a centerboard below the floor, as in Mr. Morgan's schooner. Lawley has the keel cast, and the frame partly up.

The third Burgess schooner is to be built by Piepgrass, for Mr. Frederick Grinnell of Providence, R. I. She will also be of steel, with 10ft. of hold. She will have 12ft. overhang aft, and 7ft. forward, with little sheer. The garboards show a strong hollow. The scantling is as follows: Plating No. 4 and 5 Birmingham gauge, frames 2½×2½×¼ angles; trough keel 2ft. wide abreast of centerboard, which is about 17½ft. long; sternpost sides at head, 2½in., and 1½in. at heel; stem sides are 1½in., and both stem and post mould 3½in; frame space 22in.; trunk cabin that will project above the deck 14in., and about 32ft. fore and aft, leaving at its sides a gangway of about 3ft.

Mr. Thomas's steel yawl, designed by Mr. A. Cary Smith, is now well under way at Piepgrass's and will make a very fine cruiser, with an unusual amount of space inside. Mr. Smith has also an order for a schooner 65ft. l.w.l. and a racing 40 for Rear-Com. Ellis, Seawanhaka C. Y. C. Of the other new forties it is too early to speak yet, work being just begun on most of them, but Mr. Lawton's craft is now well advanced as Mnmm's yard. Her dimensions are:

Length over all	55ft.
L.W.L.	39ft. 9in.
Beam extreme	13ft. 6in.
Least freeboard	3ft.
Draft	9ft. 3in.
Boom	50ft.
Gaff	29ft.
Bowsprit	20ft.
Hoist of mainsail	30ft.

She has probably the deepest keel of any yacht in American waters. The lead itself is 2ft. 6in. deep, 1ft. wide on bottom and 18in. on top, but in addition the midship section shows a high and easy bilge, the floor being sharp. In a model like this it is impossible to say just where the body of the boat proper ends and the keel begins, but for a draft of nearly 10ft. the body is comparatively shoal, the keel being deep in proportion. In a former description of this yacht we inadvertently wrote down 60 degrees as the angle of the sternpost instead of 30. The hull is very lightly built, the scantling being as follows: Stem sided 5in., sternpost sided 5½ in trunk, 2½ at heel. Keel sided 18in., moulded 12in. Frames, half double sawn, sided 2½in. and moulded 2½ to 4; half steamed, sided 2½, moulded 2in. Spacing 14in. Knees of iron, 3½×5½in. on each sawn frame, with 4 half-inch bolts through heels on each side. Arms 30in. long. Oak shelf 4×4½in., clamp 7×1½in. and 4 bilge clamps 6×1½in. on each side, all of yellow pine in single lengths. Deck beams 2½×2½, spaced 12in. Plankskeer 1½×7in. white pine. Planking 1½in. yellow pine, wales 3in. wide. Only two of the deck beams are cut. We cannot vouch for the draft as given above and in the table, but it is likely that the boat will draw 10ft. before she is ready for her first race. To the length of bowsprit must be added 5ft. for the overhang at bow, making the bowsprit 25ft. beyond fore end of l.w.l. The displacement is 24 tons, ballast 13 tons.

A large number of orders have been placed quite lately or are just now being negotiated, and particulars of the other 40-footers have not yet been made public, but it is certain that there will be considerably over a dozen additions to the class this spring. Most of them will be deep keel craft or else what would have been called deep a few years ago, but with a centerboard added, as in Chiquita.

Among the small craft building is a cutter at Rochester for service on Lake Ontario, being owned by Messrs. Fraley, Young and Brayer. She was designed by G. W. Fraley, Jr., and will be built by his father, her dimensions being 28ft. over all, 25ft. l.w.l., 8ft. beam, 5ft. 6in. draft, with 3,000lbs. on keel and the same weight inside. At Buffalo another small cutter is building for Messrs. Caulkins, Boughton and Kellogg, from designs by C. P. Kunhardt, the work being done by Wm. Hingston & Son, Sawyer making the sails. She will have a flush deck, with 5,000lbs. on keel and 5,000 inside, and her owners intend to make her the most completely fitted cutter on the Lakes. Her dimensions are given in the table. At Syracuse the firm of Henley & Son is at work on a small cutter designed by B. J. Henley. At Cleveland two cutters and a centerboard sloop are building, the details being given in the table.

A brief summary of the above list cannot fail to be interesting and instructive as showing the present tendencies of American yachting. Of the entire list of nearly forty sailing yachts, large and small, only five are shoal centerboard craft, and all of these are for special use in Florida waters. Not a representative of the national type is being built to-day. Fifteen on the list are keel craft, without centerboards, while no less than eleven that are listed as centerboard boats have deep metal keels, using the board more or less as an auxiliary to the keel, as in the Morgan schooner and Mr. Forbes's new racer. Besides these latter are

YACHTS BUILT OR BUILDING SINCE OCTOBER, 1888

SAIL.

Yachts marked with an asterisk (*) have metal keels with centerboards.

Name.	Owner.	Designer.	Builder.	Rig.	C.B. or Keel.	Material.	Deck.	L.W.L.	Beam.	Draft.	Yard.
——	Ronald Thomas.	A. Cary Smith.	H. Piepgrass.....	Yawl...	K.	Steel ...	.....	53.00	14.00	9.06	City Island.
Allapatta....	C. K. Munroe....	Builder.....	A. C. Brown.....	Yawl...	C. B.	Wood...	35.60	.....	.....	.....	Tottenville.
Nethla	Thos. J. Hine....	Builder.....	A. C. Brown.	Schr....	C. B.	Wood...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tottenville.
Necotah	J. d'Hedouville..	Builder.....	A. C. Brown.....	Yawl...	C. B.	Wood...	33.00	.....	.....	.....	Tottenville.
——	N. B. Lawton....	E. Burgess.....	J. Mumm.....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	55.00	39.09	13.06	9.03	Bay Ridge.
——	T. F. Falls.....	Builders.....	Wallin & Gorman...	Sloop...	C. B.	Wood...	33.02	28.06	12.08	1.07	Bay Ridge.
——	Mr. Sage..... ...	Owner	Wallin & Gorman...	Cat.....	*C. B.	Wood...	.....	26.00	.....	.....	Bay Ridge.
——	E. D. Morgan....	E. Burgess. ...	Lawley & Son.....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	.....	39.06	.....	.....	S'th Boston
——	A. Belmont, Jr...	E. Burgess.....	Lawley & Son.....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	.....	39.06	.....	9.00	S'th Boston
——	Sale.	Builder.....	J. Mumm.....	Sloop...	*C. B.	Wood...	42.00	34.09	13.06	5.03	Bay Ridge.
Nepenthe....	T. R. Richardson	E. Burgess.....	Lawley & Son.....	Cutter..	*C. B.	Wood...	.....	45.00	.....	.....	S'th Boston
——	C. E. Ellis.....	E. Burgess.....	Lawley & Son.....	Cutter..	*C. B.	Wood...	.....	45.00	.....	.. ..	S'th Boston
——	W. H. Forbes....	E. Burgess.....	Lawley & Son.....	Schr....	*C. B.	Wood...	.....	89.06	23.08	9.09	S'th Boston
——	....	Builder.....	Wm. Eddy.....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	32.00	.....	10.00	6.00	Marblehead
——	Fred'k Grinnell.	E. Burgess.....	H. Piepgrass.....	Schr....	*C. B.	Steel ...	83.00	61.00	20.00	6.10	City Island.
Kathleen	Wm. Whitlock..	Wm. Gardner.	S. Ayres..	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	.....	30.00	.....	.....	Bay Ridge.
——	....	E. L. Williams.	.....	Cutter..	.....	Wood...	.....	39 06	.....	.....	.....
——	Com. Corbett....	Builder.....	E. L. Williams.....	J. & M..	K.	Wood...	14.11	14.03	5.08	2.09	S'th Boston
——	E. D. Morgan....	E. Burgess.....	H. Piepgrass.....	Schr....	*C. B.	Steel ...	131.00	106.00	24.09	12.03	City Island.
——	R. N. Ellis.....	A. Cary Smith.	.....	Cutter..	*C. B.	Wood...	.....	39.06	.....	.....	.....
——	J. A. Beebe	E. Burgess.....	Lawley & Son.....	Cutter..	*C. B.	Wood...	54.00	39.06	14.06	.....	S'th Boston
——	C. W. Wetmore.	E. Burgess.. .	. .....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	.....	39.06	.....	.....	.....
——	....	A. Cary Smith.	.....	Schr....	*C. B.	Wood...	.....	65.00	20.00	7.00	....
——	Sale...	H.C.Wint'gh'm	J. Mumm....	Cutter..	*C. B.	Wood...	38.00	29.09	11.10	4.07	Bay Ridge.
——	Fraley, Jr., et al.	G.W. Fraley, Jr	G. W. Fraley, Sr....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	28.00	25.00	8.00	5.06	Rochester.
Louise	Caulkins et al...	C. P. Kunhardt	W. Hingston & Son.	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	28.00	21.00	6.00	4.06	Buffalo.
——	....	A. G. McVey...	A. Frisbie.....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	.....	39.06	12.06	8.00	Salem.
——	....	A. G. McVey...	A. Frisbie.....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	.....	29.06	10.06	7.06	Salem.
——	Seymour..... .	E. Burgess.....	....	Cutter..	.....	Wood...	.....	39.06	.....	.....	.....
——	....	E. Burgess.....	....	Cutter..	*C. B.	Wood...	.....	39.06	.....	.....	.....
——	....	A. Cary Smith.	....	Sloop...	C. B.	Wood...	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....
——	F. Overbecke et al	Builder.....	McCormick.....	Sloop...	C. B.	Wood...	.....	29.00	12.06	5.00	Cleveland.
——	Wm. Sly.	C. W. Kelly....	....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	.....	24.06	8.00	5.00	Cleveland.
——	Macbeth & Kelly	C. W. Kelly....	....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	.....	19.00	6.04	3.09	Cleveland.
——	B. J. Henley et al	B. J. Henley...	J. Henley & Sons....	Cutter..	K.	Wood...	25.00	20.01	7.02	3.11	Syracuse.

STEAM.

Leila.....	J. S. Webb.....	H. & H. Co....	H. & H. Co	Schr....	K.	Steel ...	112.00	.....	.....	.....	Wilmingt'n
——	Daniel Ford.....	E. Burgess.....	Atlantic Works.....	Schr....	K.	Steel ...	.....	110.00	19.00	8.00	East Boston
——	....	E. D. Miller. ..	....	Schr....	K.	Wood...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Peekskill.
——	Laney Bros.....	C. P. Kunhardt	....	Schr....	K.	Wood...	53.00	40.00	7.08	4.04	Rochester.
——	....	Builder.....	S. Ayres.....	.....	K.	Wood...	50.00	50.00	7.09	3.04	Bay Ridge.
——	J. M. Forbes.....	E. Burgess.....	A. Martin.....	.....	K.	Wood...	....	45.00	.....	.....	East Boston
Augusta.....	I. H. Elwood...	Builders.....	Herreshoff M. Co....	Schr....	K.	Steel ...	130.00	.....	17.06	.....	Bristol.
——	T. H. Newbury..	Builders.....	Herreshoff M. Co....	.....	K.	Wood...	48.00	.....	.....	.....	Bristol.

two or three centerboard boats without deep keels, but still with outside lead ballast.

As to rig, there are two or three sloops on the list, but practically all the singlestickers are cutter-rigged. Of the schooners Mr. Morgan's craft is rather large for racing as it is done nowadays, and should practically have a walkover in all of the summer regattas. Some speculation has already been indulged in as to what she will do in the Geelet cup race, but if she is as good as she should be, the only result of the entry of such a large craft must be to kill the interest in the race entirely, as boats 20ft. shorter can never hope to make an exciting race with one of her size. The other schooner will be more properly a racing craft, going into the class that now has the cream of all the racers in the larger sizes, where she will meet Grayling, Sea Fox, and perhaps Sachem, though we do not know whether the new owner of the latter proposes to race her. The greatest novelty on the list is the new steel yawl, the first of the rig built in America. Several yachts of moderate size have been converted into yawls, and several imported craft are well known here, but this will be the first yacht built for the yawl rig. The deep and impenetrable veil of mystery that surrounded her ownership has at last been pierced, and it is known that she is building for Mr. Ronald Thomas, of Newport, who will use her for cruising. The two small schooners, one of 61ft. l.w.l. for Mr. Frederick Grinnell, and the other 65ft. l.w.l. for an unknown owner, are of a size not very common here, but nevertheless very handy; they will both be cruisers. It is now known that the anonymous owner of the steel Burgess steamer is Mr. Daniel Ford, of Boston and Marblehead, for whom Mr. Burgess designed the Hanniel. The latter yacht has lately been sold, and Mr. Ford will replace her with the larger boat.

Nowhere in the list is there any indication of life or vitality in the larger classes of singlestickers; the Volunteer class is very quiet, with no prospects of any racing this season; the 70ft. class is apt to be lively enough with so many matches arranged between existing boats, but no one seems anxious to add to the class. One yacht for the new 61ft. class is already talked of, but if built it will not be until next winter. Nothing is doing in the 55ft. class, one or two boats have been projected, but they are not likely to be built. In the 46ft. class also there is little prospect of new racers for New York or the East, the two on the list going one to New Orleans and the other to Philadelphia. The bulk of the building is in the 40ft. class, and it promises to be the main feature of the coming racing season. The dimensions, and also the ownership of many of the boats are as yet in the dark, but there will be enough of them to make good racing from Sandy Hook to Cape Ann. The speedy growth of this class is a most encouraging evidence of a general interest in racing among yachtsmen at large, not merely the few who can own the largest sizes of racing cracks. Just now the tide seems to be setting in the direction of the smaller sizes for racing, which means more races, more boats, more interest in yacht racing, and more recruits for the sport.

THISTLE.—From late advices we can deny positively the reports that Thistle has been sold to Mr. Coats, that she has been or will be altered, or that there is any prospect of a second challenge from her. She is still owned by the syndicate that built her, and she is laid up for the winter with no definite plans for next year. There is every reason to believe that all the reports of Thistle's alterations and second challenge originated in New York among sensational reporters of the same type as that one who perpetrated the bottle hoax in connection with the lost Cythera. It is from similar sources that the rumors of a 90-footer for Mr. Jameson, and a challenge from her have emanated. We have had letters lately from several racing yachtsmen in England and Scotland, all expressing the same opinion of the new deed of gift, and agreeing that there is little prospect of a challenge so long as it is retained. From a private letter received this week we learn that Thistle was at her moorings in Gourock Bay on Jan. 6.

AMERICAN Y. C.—The annual meeting of the American Y. C. was held at Delmonico's on Jan. 15, with Com. Starbuck in the chair. The reports showed that the new club house at Milton Point has been paid for except $35,000 in bonds at 4 per cent. The following officers were elected: Com., Wm. H. Starbuck; Vice-Com., Chas. H. Osgood; Rear-Com., F. R. Lawrence; Sec'y, H. A. Taylor; Treas., Wm. B. Dowd; Fleet Surg., Chas. I. Pardee, M.D.; Meas., Chas. H. Haswell. Trustees—J. P. Kennedy, H. A. Taylor, F. R. Lawrence, Jos. Stickney, Wash. E. Connor, Maturin Ballou, Wm. B. Dowd. Regatta Committee—Geo. W. Hall, Thos. L. Scovill, Ed. S. Innet, Ezra S. Connor, Wm. Weeber. Arrangements will be made to run a steamer between New York and Milton Point during the season. The club has a membership of 250 and a fleet of 68 vessels. Nothing has yet been heard of a challenge for the new $10,000 cup.

VOLUNTEER.—Capt. Henry Haff, the skipper of Volunteer, has not been engaged by Gen. Paine this season, but will go with Mr. Iselin in Titania; and it is probable that Volunteer will not be in commission.

ALERT.—The missionary yacht Alert, Capt. Lane, which does noble work in summer among the islands of the New England coast, will soon start on a similar cruise in Southern waters.

ANOTHER VISIT FROM GALATEA.—Lieut. Henn proposes to visit America again, and will sail with Mrs. Henn in season to join the New York cruise in August.

GITANA.—Com. Weld's schr. has completed her fitting out and will be docked this week at Simpson's, in Boston. She will sail on Jan. 28.

CLARA.—Mr. Chas. Sweet has sold his cutter Clara to Dr. J. C. Barron, formerly owner of Blanche, Wave and Athlon.

WENDUR, yawl, Mr. T. B. C. West, sailed from Southampton for the Mediterranean on Dec. 25.

IROQUOIS, schr., Mr. T. J. Coolidge, Jr., is fitting out at Boston for a cruise in the West Indies.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. W. D., Mansfield, Mass.—We cannot furnish the book.

McK., Sioux City, Ia.—Write to T. Donaghue, La Salle, Ill.

T. B., Utica, M. T.—We will supply the data in an early issue.

F. G. N., Chicago.—Batty's "Practical Taxidermy," price $1.50, can be supplied by us.

J. W. P.—You can with advantage take 6in. off your 36in. 12lb. 10-gauge gun. The make is all right for the price.

C. G., Cattaraugus.—"Wing and Glass Ball Shooting" will perhaps answer your purpose better than any other book.

C. W. G., New York.—Send your address to A. M., care this office, for advice respecting New Jersey rifle shooting accommodations.

G. J. F., Seymour, Conn.—We know of no well-bred harriers. A lightweight foxhound will make an excellent rabbit dog when properly trained.

C. M. W., Providence, R. I.—For Newfoundland game seasons see our gun columns. Messrs. A. B. Shipley & Sons of Philadelphia will supply the feathers.

M., Hartford.—Deers' heads are scarce in New York this winter, accordiug to reports of taxidermists. Try John Wallace, No. 16 North William street, New York.

C. E. F., Onconta, N. Y.—Can you inform me where we can obtain some live quail for breeding purposes. Ans. E. B. Woodward, No. 174 Chambers street, New York.

A. S. S., Ellisburg.—The cartridges cost $15 per thousand. They may be loaded with lighter powder charge, filling the space with fine sawdust. Reloading tools will cost $2.50.

C. J. H., Lawrence, Mass.—For game laws of Massachusetts write to Mr. Arthur W. Robinson, Sec. Mass. Fish and Game Protective Association, No. 33 Winter street, Boston, Mass.

W. F. D.—1. The two guns, generally speaking, would be about equal, but it would be impossible to determine their actual merits without a test. 2. The 10-gauge would be a good all-round arm.

C. E. B., Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The Maine commissioners are E. M. Stilwell, Bangor, Me., and Henry O. Stanley, Dixfield, Me. The publication you name contains the full set, but not always correct.

S. T. H.—If "S. T. H." Alabama, who makes inquiry in FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 17 in regard to tents, canvas boats, guns and camp outfit, will give me his address, I can be of service, having had much experience.—E. S. W.

T., Glen Cove.—Can you tell me the best way to clarify or refine seal oil that has been tried out and passed through flannel to remove impurities? Should it be heated to a high temperature, or is it merely necessary to heat the fat sufficiently to liberate the oil? Ans. After the oil has been rendered out, it is further purified by the addition of a small quantity of suiphuric acid (oil of vitriol) which carries all impurities to the bottom with it. The oil must be maintained at a temperature high enough to keep it fluid the while.

H. C., Hyannis, Mass.—We can supply the new book "Modern Shotguns." Hammond's "Training vs. Breaking" is confined to pointers and setters among field dogs. The cockers and field spaniels are used in the same way in the field. At bench shows (while field and cocker spaniels properly differ in head) the two are interchangeable, the distinction being that of weight; spaniels under 28lbs. are shown as cockers, over 28lbs. as field spaniels, and certain specimens which have been shown as cockers have, after attaiuing incrased weight, been shown as field spaniels. Many give tongue unless otherwise trained. Some are black, red, liver and other colors. Most red spaniels are of lighter shade than the Irish setter red. Flat-coated are those whose hair lies close to the body without wave or curl. Some 26in. barrel guns shoot as well practically as those of longer barrels; choose a 12-bore; the larger bore would give an increased killing circle; the longer barrel will give the greater recoil; the choke will give more than the cylinder.

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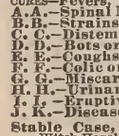

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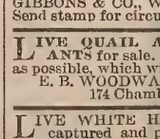

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NEW YORK, JANUARY 31, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 2. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

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No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Protect the Fur Seals.
The Nation's Forests.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
A First Hunt in Mexico.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Shore Birds of Central New York.
Buffalo Transportation.
Pennsylvania Birds.
Habits of the Beaver.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
The Diminution of Game.
The Game Laws of Maine.
Shooting Clubs of Chicago.
Megantic Club Dinner.
Massachusetts Association Dinner.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fish and Fishing in Alaska.—I.
My First Tarpon.
Black Bass Seasons.
Steel Rod Experience.
Massachusetts Carp and Trout
FISHCULTURE.
Preparing Salmon Eggs for Shipment.
Sawdust and Trout.
FISHCULTURE.
Oysters Killed by Starfish.
THE KENNEL.
Pacific Coast Field Trials.
An Illinois Fox Drive.
New York Dog Show.
New England Fox Hunting.
Mentality in Dogs.
Chorea.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Shooting at Pine Brook.
The Trap.
Canadian Trap Notes.
YACHTING.
Regulation and Direction of Yacht Racing.
An Ocean Race of Small Craft
Cruising in Small Launches.
Building Notes.
CANOEING.
A Left-Hander Not from a Coward.
Some Cruising Experiences.
The Royal C. C. of England.
Atlantic Division, A. C. A.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROTECT THE FUR SEALS.

ON Tuesday last, Jan. 29, Representative Dunn from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries presented to Congress the results of the investigation by the committee into the fur seal fisheries of Alaska, with special reference as to whether the contract giving the Alaska Commercial Company the right to take fur seals had been violated. The conclusions of the committee are as follows:

In conclusion your committee finds the following facts: First, that, if the law protecting seal life is enforced, the preservation of the seal rookeries will be assured, the revenue continued and increased, and the native inhabitants of the Seal Islands maintained without cost to the Government. Second, that the Alaska Commercial Company has fully performed its contract with the Government, and has contributed liberally to the support, maintenance, comfort and civilization of the inhabitants of not only the Seal Islands, but to those of the Aleutian Islands, Kodiac and the mainland. Third, that the fur-seal industry will have paid into the Treasury over $8,000,000 during the period of the present lease. Fourth, that the chief object of the purchase of Alaska was the acquisition of the valuable products of Behring Sea. Fifth, that, at the date of the cession of Alaska to the United States, the Russian title to the Behring Sea was perfect and undisputed. Sixth, that by virtue of the treaty of cession the United States acquired complete title of all that portion of Behring Sea situate within the limits prescribed by treaty.

This is one of the most vital topics now under consideration at Washington, and it is high time that the question received the attention its importance demands.

The fur seal "fishery" has always been, and still is, Alaska's most important industry, and, up to within a year or two, has been absolutely the only thing that gave that distant Territory any value whatsoever. For nearly twenty years the lease of the Pribyloff Islands has paid the United States Government more than four per cent. annually on the purchase money paid the Russian Government for Alaska. Now at last the Territory is being developed. It is becoming a resort for tourists; it is known to contain rich deposits of gold; marine fisheries are being explored. Its fur seals, however, are still its richest resource. As a matter of self interest the seals, while they are upon the islands to which they resort for six months of the year to breed, have been rigidly protected by the Alaska Commercial Company, which leases these islands. For fifty years the habits of these animals have been studied, in order that the most economical and profitable method of taking them might be discovered, the object being to keep up the supply of breeding animals to the highest point possible. The present lessees continued the studies inaugurated in old Russian days, and have the benefit of all these investigations. They have handled the seals so wisely that there are probably now on the islands in summer as many as there have ever been since the early days of occupation.

Within the past few years, however, a new method of taking the fur seals has come into practice on the northwest coast, which, if pursued for many years, threatens to actually exterminate the fur seals on the Alaskan coast. This is water sealing as pursued by American and Canadian vessels in the Behring Sea.

It is not our purpose at present to discuss the rights of the United States nor of any other government in the Behring Sea. The subject is an intricate one, and statesmen of eminence have expressed diametrically opposite views on the claims advanced by the United States as to its powers in those waters. Whatever these rights or whatever these powers, the fact that water sealing, if permitted to go on unchecked, will ultimately destroy the fur seal "fisheries" of the North Pacific Ocean, cannot be disputed.

The fur seals, after remaining six months or more on their breeding grounds, leave these islands in October and November, and disappear in the North Pacific Ocean. Where they go, or what they do during the period of their absence is unknown, but it seems probable that they spend all this time at sea, where they are quite as much at home as the fishes on which they prey. One thing is certain: they are found off the coast of California late in December, and from that time until the first of April are scattered in greater or less abundance all along the northwest coast of America. In these waters at this time they are taken in great numbers by the sealers, who, in small boats, sent out from the sealing schooners, approach them when asleep, and shoot them. Early in April the vessels leave the sealing ground and return to port, where they refit, and soon after set sail for the Behring Sea. There they cruise about, often far out of sight of land, and, keeping as nearly as possible on the feeding grounds of the seals, which may be from 60 to 125 miles from their breeding grounds, they kill what they can. The Canadian vessels seized by the United States Government in 1887 were occupied in this way when captured. When the fall storms set in the sealing vessels return with their catch to port. In this way the British Columbian sealing fleet took in 1887 no less than 33,800 seals, and the American fleet probably as many more, so that in all not less than 68,000 or 70,000 seals were killed on the water.

This seems a large number, but on the other hand the seals breeding on the islands of St. Paul and St. George are estimated to number not far from 5,000,000, and it might be inferred that the stock could easily stand this drain, in addition to that caused by the annual slaughter of the lessees, which amounts to about 100,000.

There is a difference, however. The Alaska Commercial Company kills only the young non-breeding males of two, three and four years, and under no circumstances are the female seals ever killed or even disturbed. Experience shows that in water sealing, on the other hand, a great majority of the seals killed are females, and sealing captains of large experience have assured us that on an average cow seals constituted 75 per cent. of their catch. On this basis, if 68,000 seals were taken in the season of 1887, over 50,000 of them would have been females, which would be a serious drain on the breeding stock.

But this is not all. The females killed in winter and spring are pregnant, and each one would produce a pup on reaching the islands in the following June. Each female which is killed near the seal islands during the summer is the mother of a pup, which depends on her for nourishment, and which must starve if she is destroyed. The killing of these 50,000 females therefore really represents a destruction of 100,000 seals, of which 75,000 are females. Such a slaughter of breeding stock cannot but be viewed with alarm by every one who realizes the value to the United States of the seals of Alaska, and who has studied the history of the fur seal enough to comprehend how readily this animal may be exterminated.

Some efficient means should certainly be taken to protect these seals, at all times if possible; but if this cannot be done, at least to protect them while they are in the neighborhood of their breeding grounds in the Behring Sea. The arrest and confiscation of sealers in these waters seems to have had a good effect in reducing the destruction of these animals at a time when they especially need protection, but it is by no means certain that the Government can establish the rights in these waters which it has claimed. If it cannot, some agreement should be entered into with other nations by which all water sealing in the Behring Sea shall be held to be illegal.

The matter is one of great importance.

THE NATION'S FORESTS.

IN an editorial in *Garden and Forest* of Jan. 30 it is proposed to withdraw from sale all forest lands belonging to the nation, and to hold them intact pending a thorough investigation of their condition and importance to the agricultural interests of the country, and the determination of the area which it may be held necessary or desirable to conserve permanently.

It is further proposed to commit the care and guardianship of all the forests belonging to the nation to the United States army; to establish a Forest Commission, appointed by the President, to appraise the forests, select the areas to be held as permanent State reservations, and to report a comprehensive plan for their preservation and management. Finally, it is proposed to establish a National School of Forestry at a suitable place in one of the great mountain forests on the public lands.

We have for many years been advocating the withdrawal of all United States timber lands from the market; the appointment of a qualified staff for their proper conservation and administration, and the establishment of schools of forestry, but the suggestion that pending the organization of a suitable administration and executive forest staff the forests shall be placed in charge of the Army, has a certain air of originality about it.

It is true that the Yellowstone National Park is being looked after by the military; laying all due stress upon the contention of our contemporary, that the Army is not wanted for any other purpose, that the Indians being reduced to order, the timber thieves are the most for midable enemies of the State remaining, and that the Army is the only force capable of imposing an efficient check upon them, it must be admitted that quite a strong case has been made out in favor of the scheme, but it must be remembered that the United States forests cover a wide range of territory, not only on the slopes and crests of the Rocky Mountains, but also in the Pacific and Southern States, and in Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western States, many of which locations may prove very inconvenient for military headquarters; and while we think it would be in many respects desirable to find useful and suitable employment for our troops, we cannot regard the Government as justified in locking up its forests, excepting as a temporary measure, pending the inauguration of a scheme of forest administration.

There is no hope of such a measure ever being initiated by United States legislators, until urged thereto by the national outcry which will follow the utter exhaustion of our forests, and in so far as the only issue at stake is the exhaustion of our timber supply, the sooner that little calamity overtakes us the sooner it is likely to be remedied; but as regards the forests about the headwaters of the streams rising in the Rocky Mountains, their conservation involves wide-spreading interests of such vast importance that we should be glad if it could be arranged to place them under efficient military control.

FEW outsiders have any notion of how multitudinous and importunate are the appeals to manufacturers by tournament managers. Applications for guns, for traps, for targets, for shooting coats, loaders, powder, shot, and everything else, pour in by the dozens, sent by enterprising managers bent on securing a generous tournament prize list at little cost. It is not always easy for the firm to give, but nevertheless guns cost something even to the makers, and the drain in the course of a year amounts to something considerable. Perhaps the manufacturers would find it a satisfactory expedient to appropriate a given amount out and out for the proposed Association.

The Sportsman Tourist.

A FIRST HUNT IN MEXICO.

THIS report is of a hunt of no special interest *per se*, but supposing that readers of the FOREST AND STREAM are interested in learning something of the game resources and conditions of sport in all parts of the world I venture to send an account of a late novel experience of mine. Landing at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to be for some time my home, I made diligent inquiry as to hunters and hunting. Strange to state, among a hundred or more Americans, here either permanently or temporarily, I cannot find a single hunter. Some Germans I am told go out often on Sunday, but as my "Dutch" has not been brushed up since school-boy days and I do not approve of Sunday as a time for hunting, I made no attempt to fraternize with these gun-loving Teutons. Having some days spare time I resolved to try my fortune alone. "Everybody goes to Bocas," said the friendly conductor on the Mexican National. To Bocas therefore I went, armed with a hundred assorted cartridges and my light No. 12, the destroyer of many a duck and quail in other fields. I carried a letter of introduction to the treasurer and timekeeper of the railway rock quarry camp, and never did solitary hunter light upon heartier welcome than did I at the hands of the Americans in this camp.

Bocas is a village which has grown up around the immense hacienda and mescal distillery of Señor Don Juan Ferrias. Don Juau, as he is familiarly called, iu addition to being wealthy, is friendly to Americans—not a universal trait here by any means—and withal intelligent and "clever" in the Southern sense of the word. The hacienda is an immense one, one of the largest iu the Republic, and once belonged to the ill-fated Maximilian. A finely built stone dam has collected the waters of a little mountain stream into a lake containing perhaps two square miles of surface. This waters a fertile valley—there is but little cultivation here without irrigation—runs a flouring mill and furnishes a favorite haunt for ducks and geese. Don Juan was away, but Mr. Malone, the gentlemanly superintendent of the railway camp, has standing permissiou for his friends to shoot over the lake, so I was given the liberty of the place. Mexicans do not hunt much. It is not in the blood. To be frank, the poor are too poor and the rich are too indolent. The game I found was not wild. A large number of ducks were on the lake, and in spite of the bad conditions, no cover in or near the water, no boats, no companion to help me hide and drive, everything in fact against me, I managed in a day's shooting to knock over five, two teal, two widgeons and a sprigtail, mostly it might be said by the stupidity of the ducks and the fortune of long shots.

Around the lake, invaded by it, so to speak, and coming down to its very margin, are hills which are the very essence of roughness. Thrown up by volcanic action, filled and overrun with granite of various kinds and in thousands of shapes, all angular and rough, and supporting as their only vegetable products six or more varieties of cactus and two or three varieties of shrubs, they made about the worst variety of country for creeping over. Two varieties of the cactus grow to the dignity of trees, and I tried several times to approach behind them, the ducks lazily sunning themselves on shore in the hazy light of a tropical winter's day, but usually failed. If I walked the stones ground beneath my shoes, and if I crept I filled my hands and knees with an infinite and exasperating variety of pricklers. I had cactus thorns, which have the provoking habit of leaving the stem to remain wherever they stick, in my clothes, my hands, my legs, and finally capped the climax of misery by plunging a maguey thorn sheer through my thin shoe sole and into my foot half an inch. This stopped my hunting and sent me hobbling back to the railway station.

These hills, however, furnished considerable sport. Two varieties of eagle, a handsome golden or bronze one and a bald one with white-tipped wings, measuring each something less than 4ft. spread, several hares, cotton-tail rabbits, hawks, etc., exposed themselves quite coolly to my gun, while doves were fairly abundant, and I bagged a brace of snipe along an irrigating ditch. So I was very well satisfied, and am going again.

Relics of Maximilian are seen in a handsome church built at the entrance to a fine drive at the lake, not opened since his time, and in a fine inclosed garden or park of many acres, kept up by the magic of irrigating water. A good instance of Mexican *sang froid* in referencc to game is seen in the following: There are in the lake certain large creatures, either animals or fish, nobody knows what, nor how they came there. The owner of the place knows of their existence and yet has never investigated the mystery. There is no question of their reality. The railway people told me about them, and I doubted. But as I was about to leave the lake I saw three of them myself. They never come out of the water nor entirely to the top. When I saw them they were about two feet below the surface. I was on the hillside some forty feet above, I said to myself, "Why that's nothing but rocks!" But as I watched they seemed to slowly move. Taking out my Smith & Wesson I popped a bullet into the water over one of them and they at once disappeared. They made no stir in the water, simply sank out of sight. To say I was astonished is to put it mildly. I hesitate to risk my reputation as a correspondent with such a story, but the circumstance is exceedingly curious. Schools of small fish, of which there are a good many, called whitefish by the Mexicans, in the lake, have been suggested as a solution, but after what I saw I can hardly accept this. That which makes the mystery most mysterious is that this lake is situated in a dry section of country, having no connection with other bodies of water. If I learn anything definite later I shall certainly take pleasure in reporting. Why the owner of the lake, knowing for years of the existence of these creatures and understanding as little about them as others, has not investigated the matter, is the greatest wonder of all. But he is a Mexican.

If this were not already too long I could tell of many things which I saw strange, picturesque, interesting. Few of my readers can form any adequate conception of the scene of a Mexican landscape—the dry, cactus-covered hills, the goats and their herder clambering among the rocks, the peons riding meek donkeys, driving black cattle or hacking among the thorn bushes with their machetes, the women in bright red skirts tripping along the mountain paths with baskets or bundles of herbs balanced on their heads, and along the margin of the lake and ditches washer women, half naked, plying their vocation to the sound of merry chatter, barking dogs and braying donkeys. Mexicans are always polite, but I found the people of this hacienda unusually so. The superintendent of the mescal factory—mescal is a kind of mild brandy made from the juice of the maguey or century plant—insisted on my coming in, seeing his operations, tasting his products, etc.; and if I greeted a laborer on the road it was not a curt or half-muttered *adios* with which he replied, but, "*Adios, Señor, para servir á usted.*"

I am told that a day's ride east of here in the timbered mountains are bear, deer, turkey, grouse, etc.; while over on the gulf at Tampico, to which we are to have a railway sometime, are waterfowl by the million. All this I hope to prove some day. AZTEC.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Dec. 8.

Natural History.

SHORE BIRDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.

ONONDAGA LAKE, N. Y., to which these notes refer, unless otherwise stated, lies just outside the city of Syracuse, the upper end of the lake being surrounded by salt blocks, manufactories and railroad tracks. It is about six miles long by one mile wide, and furnishes a large area of beach and mud flats. These are, of course, attractive to shore birds, which seem uncommon in spring; yet the species, if not individuals, are so numerous during the fall months, that central New York may be said to lie well in the path pursued by these birds through New York State during the autumnal migration.

During the cool fall nights one may hear them in the darkness overhead, the whistle of the semipalmated plover being most easily recognized: apparently a very large proportion of the birds do not descend to rest and feed, but continue their journey to the coast without interruption. It must be said, however, that the writer has done little collecting about the lake during the spring. Attempts in this direction seldom brought many shore birds under my notice, and the warblers and other groups were much more seductive in consequence. Hence, species here recorded as fall migrants doubtless occur also in spring, but not so frequently, I believe. The list is based mainly on notes made by me in 1886, 1887 and the fall of 1888 at Onondaga Lake; those species not observed by me have been collated from the following lists, to which proper reference is always made when due: Annotated List of the Birds of Oneida County, N. Y., and its Immediate Vicinity. By Wm. L. Ralph, M.D., and Egbert Bagg. 1886. A Revised List of Birds of Central New York. By Frank R. Rathbun. 1879. List of Birds of Onondaga County. By Morgan K. Barnum. 1886.

The buff-breasted sandpiper is here recorded for the first time from central New York, not being enumerated in any of the faunal lists just mentioned. The red phalarope, and possibly one or two other species, may be expected as additions to this list.

1. *Phalaropus lobatus*, Northern Phalarope.—Rare fall migrant (see *Auk*, Vol. IV., p. 73, 1887).

2. *Phalaropus tricolor*, Wilson's Phalarope.—"One specimen secured by, and now in the collection of Mr. Gilbert, at Penn Yan, N. Y."—Rathbun. "Accidental visitant; rare; Oneida Lake, Oct. 6, 1883."—Barnum.

3. *Philohela minor*, American Woodcock.—Common summer resident in Onondaga county.

4. *Gallinago delicata*, Wilson's Snipe.—Common spring and fall migrant.

5. *Macrorhamphus griseus*, Dowitcher.—"Transient visitant; common."—Barnum.

6. *Micropalama himantopus*, Stilt Sandpiper.—"One taken in October 1875, Gilbert."—Rathbun. I suppose this individual was taken at Penn Yan, though it is not certain.

7. *Tringa canutus*, Knot.—Rare fall migrant.

8. *Tringa maritima*, Purple Sandpiper.—"One specimen taken on Seneca Lake, in the winter, (no date) by Mr. Flahive of Penn Yan, N. Y., and now in his collection."—Rathbun.

9. *Tringa maculata*, Pectoral Sandpiper.—Common fall migrant.

10. *Tringa fuscicollis*, White-rumped Sandpiper.—Tolerably common fall migrant.

11. *Tringa bairdii*, Baird's Sandpiper.—One taken by me Aug. 27, 1888. (See *Auk*, Vol. VI., p. 68, 1889). The record of a Lewis county specimen in the *Auk* (Vol. II., p. 384, 1885) should have admitted this species into Ralph and Bagg's list, but I believe it was overlooked.

12. *Tringa minutilla*, Least Sandpiper.—Abundant fall migrant in August, September and early October. Sometimes seen in spring. A small sandpiper with a confiding disposition, and the graceful, dignified carriage of its larger cousins.

13. *Tringa alpina pacifica*, Red-backed Sandpiper.—Abundant in October, and perhaps earlier, sometimes in large flocks.

14. *Ereunetes pusillus*, Semipalmated Sandpiper.—An abundant companion of the least sandpiper in the autumn, with apparently the same dates of arrival and departure.

15. *Calidris arenaria*, Sanderling.—To'erably common in the fall, usually, but not always, feeding by itself.

16. *Limosa fedoa*, Marbled Godwit.—"One taken by Mr. Fred A. Howlett, of Syracuse, Onondaga county, N. Y., the latter part of June, 1876, now in his collection. The same gentleman saw another specimen at the same time, but failed to secure it."—Rathbun.

17. *Limosa hæmastica*, Hudsonian Godwit.—"Accidental visitant; rare. Onondaga Lake, Oct. 13, 1883. (Bex.)."—Barnum.

18. *Totanus melanoleucus*, Greater Yellowlegs.—Common migrant in August, September and October. Like the spotted sandpiper, it may sometimes be seen perched on a fence rail.

19. *Totanus flavipes*, Lesser Yellowlegs.—Common in August and September, and sometimes seen in spring.

20. *Totanus solitarius*, Solitary Sandpiper.—Spring and fall migrant, not usually found near the lake, but common in small ponds and damp pastures.

21. *Symphemia semipalmata*, Willet.—"A regular migrant. Three secured in the fall of 1876."—Rathbun.

22. *Bartramia longicauda*, "Field Plover."—Rare fall migrant on the lake, but doubtless a summer resident in the county, especially the southern portion.

23. *Tryngites subruficollis*, Buff-breasted Sandpiper.—While walking across a grassy flat near the lake shore, August 24, 1888, with my friend, Mr. George Hughes, a sandpiper darted from the grass a few feet in advance of us and dashed by, to be soon sacrificed by a fine wing shot from my companion. The bird was an immature female of this species, in fine condition and plumage.

24. *Actitis macularia*, Spotted Sandpiper.—Common summer resident, nesting around the lake.

25. *Numenius longirostris*, Long-billed Curlew.—Ralph and Bagg, in their List of Birds of Oneida County and Vicinity (p. 115), report a flock of this species as seen by Mr. A. A. Howlett, at Oneida Lake, Oct. 5, 1880.

26. *Numenius hudsonicus*, Hudsonian Curlew.—"Transient visitant; common."—Barnum.

27. *Numenius borealis*, Eskimo Curlew.—"Saw two killed in Otisco, 1873."—Barnum.

28. *Charadrius squatarola*, Black-bellied Plover.—Rare fall migrant.

29. *Charadrius dominicus*, American Golden Plover.—Tolerably common migrant in fall, especially after cold storms.

30. *Ægialitis vocifera*, Killdeer.—Common around the lake in April and May, and August, September and October. Breeds commonly in the county.

31. *Ægialitis semipalmata*, Semipalmated Plover.—Common in August and September; has a beautiful whistling call-note, and is an expert pedestrian.

32. *Ægialitis meloda*, Piping Plover.—"Rare. A bag of five taken by Mr. Fred Wyer, of Auburn, N. Y., on Owasco Lake, in the autumn of 1876."—Rathbun.

33. *Ægialitis wilsonia*, Wilson's Plover.—"Rare. One taken in the spring of 1868, Gilbert."—Rathbun. "One shot near upper South Bay, Oneida Lake, in 1880, by Mr. A. A. Howlett, of Syracuse."—Ralph and Bagg. Here we have records of two erratic individuals that wandered away from the seashore and some distance north of their normal range in different years.

34. *Arenaria interpres*, Turnstone.—"Accidental visitant, Onondaga Lake, May 30, 1881."—Barnum. Like other species that Barnum considered accidental, the turnstone is probably a regular migrant, though not at all common. MORRIS M. GREEN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.

BUFFALO TRANSPORTATION.

THE transfer of the Bedson herd of buffalo from Manitoba to Kansas has been reported in these columns. These added particulars of the transportation of the herd is an interesting addition to that report:

Editor Forest and Stream: It is well known that at Stony Mountain, the location of the Canadian Government's Penitentiary, Major Bedson, the warden of that institution, had a larger number of buffalo kept in semi-captivity than are at present known to exist on the American continent.

For many reasons a keen feeling of regret was felt that another of these old landmarks should depart from the midst of us. Old landmarks seems a paradoxical term, when applied to a country that was scarcely known forty years ago, and then only as the home of this once innumerable animal.

The rapid settlement of the surrounding country made it difficult to keep the herd. Their wandering tendencies was, perhaps, the reason Major Bedson concluded to dispose of them.

Rumors had been plentiful for some years past that the herd had been sold, and when it was announced a short time ago that Mr. Jones, of Garden City, Kansas, had purchased them, it was fondly hoped it was only another rumor. But when the new owner had cattle cars put ready for their shipment, it began to look like a stern reality.

On the 15th ultimo half of the herd was driven across the prairies, to be shipped to their new home: the balance, numbering about fifty, it is understood, will not leave before March next. The buffalo themselves had a strong aversion to leaving their old homestead; and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting them aboard the cars, two days being spent in the effort, hundreds of citizens witnessing the exciting scenes attending this dangerous job. Half a dozen expert horsemen, besides a number of cattle drivers who had loaded hundreds of wild Western cattle, found they had a more difficult task before them when endeavoring to load buffalo; however, by a strategic movement, they were eventually got into the pens of the cattle yards of the Canada Pacific Railway Company. How to get them to walk the gangway was a still more serious matter. The infuriated and maddened beasts, when they found themselves caged, commenced to have a little "circus" on their own account. Some terrible combats took place between them, and, when the enormous size and strength of these animals is considered, one can conjecture how high one of the younger ones would be thrown in the air when caught on the horns of one of these mighty bulls.

Every conceivable effort was made, but to no purpose, in endeavoring to get them in the cars, prods with sharp-pointed forks, lashes that would almost cut a sheep in two, seemed to be appreciated as a tickle in the ribs, or a gentle caress.

Eventually, a tremendous old bull undertook to be master of ceremonies, and succeeded, after every effort of man had failed. There was nothing new in the manner he did it, he only did what buffaloes have done from time immemorial, when working up a stampede. He got behind the herd, and began making it exceedingly lively for those ahead, prodding, bellowing at them, and driving the laggards forward with vigorous digs of his horns in their haunches. They had to travel, and having no other place to go, they passed over the gangway, and into the cars. When the "big pusher" (as the crowd dubbed him) had driven them all in, and reached the door himself, he seemed to be astonished! This was the most extraordinary stampede he had ever engineered. Tossing his head scornfully, he wheeled about and ran back into the pen; he next accomplished the feat of jumping a 10ft. fence, and seeming to like it, bounded from one pen to another, clearing or smashing everything in his way, until he reached the board fence which bounds the west side of the yards. This paling is 14ft. high, but he jumped at it, struck near the top, went through with a crash, and *steered* for home, a much agitated bull.

The two cars, loaded with such peculiar freight, departed for the South, but the buffalo, unlike their human companions of the prairies, do not pine and die in captivity, but rather imagine themselves to be on the warpath; at least such must have been the case on this occasion, for before reaching St. Paul they fought so desperately that six were killed outright, and most of them more or less injured. Manitobans entertain no ill will toward the purchaser of these animals, yet, when remembering the pleasures they have so often enjoyed, and the princely hospitality that Major Bedson always so courteously extends, when one drives out "just to see the buffaloes," are tempted to hope that the bad luck attending the first consignment, may lead to negotiations for the balance of the herd to remain here.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba. THOS. JOHNSON.

PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS.*

THE report on the birds of Pennsylvania by the State Ornithologist, Dr. B. H. Warren, is extremely interesting and valuable, and should strengthen the sentiment in favor of protection for the feathered friends of the farmer and the fruit grower. It is now generally conceded among scientific men and lovers of nature that most of the birds that are ruthlessly killed as enemies of the agriculturist should be fostered rather than destroyed; but there are still many people of intelligence who remain in ignorance of the benefits conferred by birds, and Dr. Warren's book will bring to them enlightenment, and enlist their sympathy in behalf of correct judgment and wise protection.

The introductory pages are devoted to brief explanations of the topography of a bird, and the descriptive terms used in the accounts of the species. The descriptions of the birds are clear and concise, limited to a few lines whenever a figure is given. The distinguishing characters are mentioned briefly, but plainly. Then follow notes on the habitat in the State, the time of arrival and departure, the nest and nesting habits, the size and coloration of the eggs, the feeding habits, and the food of 142 species, as determined by the records and the examination of several thousand stomachs. The writings of Allen, Audubon, Baird, Coues, Gentry, Henshaw, Merriam, Nuttall, Ridgway, Samuels, Stejneger, Turner, Wilson, Wood and others are quoted when available, and to these are added Dr. Warren's own extensive observations. The chromo-lithographic plates, copied for the most part from the small edition of "Audubon's Birds of North America," represent fifty-eight of the species common in the State. Notwithstanding the fact that the lithographer was evidently restricted in the use of colors, the work is well done, and the plates will aid greatly in identifying the species. The indigo bunting is poorly colored, but the cardinal, the purple finch, and the scarlet tanager are better than in the original.

The demand for the first edition of 6,000 copies has been so great that a resolution was offered and will doubtless pass both branches of the State Legislature providing for a revised and enlarged edition of 10,000 copies of Dr. Warren's report. The State and the State Ornithologist are to be congratulated on the successful issue of this work, and it is to be hoped that the same generous spirit may be applied to the illustration of other classes of animals within the Commonwealth, and particularly the fishes.

*Report on the Birds of Pennsylvania, with Special Reference to the Food Habits, Based on over Three Thousand Stomach Examinations. By B. H. Warren, M.D., Ornithologist of the State Board of Agriculture, etc., illustrated with fifty plates. Harrisburg: Edwin K. Meyers, State printer, 1888. Pp. xii+260.

HABITS OF THE BEAVER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the January number of *Harper's Magazine*, Mr. H. P. Wells says, "Beavers work only at night." This is, indeed, the time which they usually take to perform their labor in, but it is not an invariable rule. Several years since I was engaged in the exploration of timber land, between the heads of the Southwest Miramichi and Tobique rivers, in the Province of New Brunswick. It was late in the month of April, and the snow was becoming very soft and so hollow underneath that we concluded to reach the settlements on Tobique as speedily as possible. At the time this determination was made we were in low ground, through which there ran a small dead-water brook, which we concluded emptied into that river.

After a little traveling we came out to a heath or barren, on which there grew a few stunted spruces. The afternoon was drawing on, and we concluded that we would seek a spot on which to camp, where the land appeared to be higher, at the foot of the barren, and where we could see some hardwoods, which we could cut down for the night's fuel. The snow was so soft and wet that we moved noiselessly along over its surface. Just as we emerged from a bunch of spruce, which stood at the foot of the barren, I saw within three or four hundred feet of me a beaver dam, which one of these animals was engaged in repairing. He had a piece of alder in his mouth, from which he had eaten the bark, and was sticking the pealed stick down into the dam; so intent was he in his work that he did not notice our presence until I called out to him. The next moment he had disappeared beneath the waters of the pond. Beavers are yet to be found in many places in New Brunswick, though they have been more hunted of late than for some time past. EDWARD JACK.

FREDERICTON, Canada.

THE FOREST AND STREAM GRIZZLY.—Clarksdale, Miss., Jan. 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I received with pleasure the admirable portrait drawn by your artist of Madame Grizzly, relict of the late Mr. Grizzly of Central Park, New York. I recognized at a glance the countenance of my quondam acquaintance, upon whom I made a pleasant call some months ago and was kindly received. There is an expression of kittenish mischief in her face, combined with self-possession and dignity, born, I presume, of conscious superiority over her fellow captives, which I have never observed in any other bear. Possibly the effect of civilization upon a nature noble, if savage. The black bear in the foreground makes a good foil to Mrs. Grizzly, the contrast being greatly in her favor. I shall hang her portrait over my mantel as a pleasant reminiscence of my visit to her bearship.—COAHOMA.

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.—The 135th regular meeting was held Jan. 26, in the assembly hall of the Cosmos Club. The following communications were read: Dr. Cooper Curtice, Notes on Sheep Tick, *Melophagus ovinus*. This is a true parasite, beginning and ending its existence on the sheep and apparently not capable of living apart from its host. The curious modification of its mouth parts fits it for its present mode of life. The young allowed to feed by drawing blood from the human hand live about four days. Tobacco solution kills the parasite in all stages of development. Dr. Geo. Vasey, new species of North American *Graminea* of the last twelve years, announced the addition of 190 species to the lists since 1876, bringing the number up to 740. The new forms were collected principally in Mexico, California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington Territory, Canada, Texas and Florida. Mr. Th. Holm, in Contributions to the Morphology of the Genus *Carex*, made another valuable addition to his series of studies of the development of the sedges and related forms of plants. Dr. C. Hart Merriam exhibited and described a new species of pika, or Little Chief rabbit, from the higher Sierra Nevada Mountains in Placer Co., California. This pika is distinguished by the color of its head and by well-marked skull characters. It lives in rock clefts and is well protected by its coloration. It comes out on the snow only when the drifts are not deep. The pikas range from 30° to 60° north latitude; they are abundant in Colorado. The voice resembles that of some birds and its sound is hard to locate.

WANT OF FORESIGHT.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It might have been supposed that the mild weather of the present winter would have increased the number of birds residing on the borders of their "migratory limit," but it has not been so at all, so far as my observations have gone. Almost every other winter, during the month of December and early part of January, I have been in the habit of seeing robins (*Merula migratoria*), winter wrens (*Anorthura troglodytes hyemalis*), occasionally a yellowhammer (*Colaptes auratus*), with numbers of bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) and white-throated sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). This year I have missed them in my walks, and that on pleasant days. I have met but very few bluebirds so far, and none of the other varieties that are named. Even the song sparrows around here seem to be scarcer than usual, or else they have not happened to come in my way. But I should like to hear, through FOREST AND STREAM, what others have noticed in this respect. The birds could not have anticipated this mildness. We have had no severer weather yet than robins, fox sparrows, whitethroats and bluebirds often meet with in the month of March.—A. H. G. (Scarborough, N. Y., Jan. 12).

Game Bag and Gun.

THE GAME LAWS OF MAINE.

THE report of Messrs. Stilwell and Stanley, the efficient Commissioners of Fisheries and Game of the State of Maine, showing the operations for 1887 and 1888, has been issued and contains much matter of interest to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM. Among the recommendations which the worthy Commissioners make to the Legislature now in session is to amend the fishery laws so that the Commissioners may order the erection of suitable fishways on streams other than those which "are *naturally* frequented by salmon, shad, alewives and landlocked salmon." It seems incredible that the State should spend thousands of dollars to stock new waters with landlocked salmon and then be powerless to protect the plant by constructing fishways over dams that block the passage of the fish to their spawning beds. If such is the law the sooner it is corrected the better. But why confine the law to any particular species of fish? Why should not a fishway be constructed wherever necessary without reference to the species of fish that is to use it? Is the State of Maine willing to see the streams flowing into the lakes of the Rangeley, Moosehead and other waters dammed back in such a way as to prevent the ascent of the trout? This is a matter of very great importance, and it is to be hoped the Legislature will promptly remedy the defect.

The Commissioners recommend that "all fishing in the tributaries at Rangeley, Moosehead, etc. should cease from the last day of August." Good! But why not make the law general and prohibit fishing in all moving waters after that date? What is needed is to stop fishing on *all* spawning beds, not only certain spots.

The Commissioners are troubled over the use of dynamite for the taking of fish and suggest that it "should be made a *capital offense*." Possibly some may think hanging just a trifle severe for such a crime, but still maybe it isn't, and possibly the "punishment fits the crime" better than any other. If the Legislature accedes to this why not put "jigging" in the same category, it's meaner, if anything, than dynamiting.

On page 8 the Commissioners say "no manufactory of any kind whatever should be allowed to throw its waste into a river any more than into our highways." This is good law and it's good sense, and every legislator ought to cut that sentence out and paste it in his hat.

The Commissioners beg the Legislature to "give us a good square non-exportation law for venison, and give us the means of rigidly enforcing the hounding law." Let us trust that the solons at Augusta will do both these good things, and yet, if they *could* prevent gunning for the market and still let a sportsman carry home his bit of venison or the head of his big bull moose, how very pleasant it would be all around.

The Commissioners repeat their recommendation of 1886 and ask that September be added to the open season for deer, caribou and moose. That proposition is eminently wise, but it would be better yet if the law would also add August and take away December. Why not? Why does the State spend money to protect its deer and secure their increase? Simply that they may be killed in such a way as to return the greatest possible revenue to the citizens of the State, under such regulations as will not only prevent their extermination but secure their reasonable increase. Is not that a fair business proposition? Well then, the Commissioners say, on page 5, "A deer killed at the proper season, at any of our sporting centers, is worth at least one hundred dollars to the State, while if destroyed and sold by the poacher, its net return is almost valueless." The same thing may be stated a little broader, as "a deer killed by a sportsman is worth at least one hundred dollars to the State, while if killed by the market hunter its net return is almost valueless." Now, during what months will the State get the largest number of profitable deer killers? August, without peradventure. May is still chilly from the melting snows. June and July are too prolific of flies and mosquitoes to make camping thoroughly enjoyable. Cold breezes begin to sweep down on one in September, and by October all the romance of the woods is gone. November means cold and wet, snow and sleet; while December is attractive only to the crust hunter, the snow-shoed assassin of the woods. August, on the other hand, is *the* vacation month of the year. The woods and mountains then are perfection, the air is balmy, the leaves and mosses of brilliant green, no flies, and mosquitoes scarce. August now has two visitors to any other month's one, if we except the brief feverish weeks just as the ice goes out and the season closes. To-day the sportsmen attracted to Maine in the present open months of October, November and December are few and far between. The mountains of North Carolina offer superior attractions in the way of climate at that season. Give us August, September and October instead and you will have a large increase in summer travel, and the season will show no more deer killed than at present.

This may seem at first sight an illogical conclusion, but wait a bit. Let us look into this matter a little deeper. Around the fire in a hotel in the Rangeley region were gathered one evening a dozen or more guides and sportsmen, when the talk turned to big game. One of the visitors turning to mine host asked, "Phin, suppose a party should come through here in January or February and you knew they were going crust-hunting, what would you do?"

Phin did not answer at once, but deliberately lighting his pipe, leaned his elbows on the counter, and giving a preparatory puff, drawled out, "Why! I reckon I'd try to persuade 'em not."

"But suppose they were not to be persuaded," persisted the questioner, "what would you do then?"

Phin scratched his head, smiled pleasantly and answered, "Why! I wouldn't do nothing."

"Wouldn't dare to," sententiously interjected a guide.

"'E gory! No! That's so," assented Phin.

Now, what does all this mean? Simply that there are two classes of law breakers. One, the sportsman who with his guide penetrates the woods for trout with a Winchester on his shoulder. This man it is who furnishes a large part of the livelihood of the guide who is with him, the hotel man who receives and harbors him, the stage driver who carries him in and out, and a host of others, supplying the needs of summer travel. This man pays his money and kills his deer, and the men who live off his fondness for so-called sport are not going to let him be driven off with fines and penalties. Indeed, in one case in this region not so very long ago a moose was killed, and the matter was reported to the Commissioners by a guide. The warden demanded the fine, and though the man who did the killing had left the State, the hotel proprietor and guides made up the amount among themselves and paid the fine, without even permitting the visitor to know that a fine had been levied for his offense.

The other class of law breakers kill during the heavy snows of winter, from January to March, when the deer, floundering through the crusted snow, cannot escape, and a herd is massacred with a club. The choice parts of the meat only are saved and sent to market or supplied to the lumber camps, the rest is left to rot. In January, 1885, over one hundred deer were slaughtered on the shores of North West Pond, and the hindquarters carried to Kingfield, where they were shipped to market. If anything was ever done to those men it was certainly after a considerable time had elapsed, for no attempt had been made to punish them as late as August following.

A trout fisherman floating one day on the waters of Kennebago, asked his guide, "Were any moose killed in the open season last year?"

"Very few," he answered, "I know of but two."

"Weren't they hunted?"

"Oh! nobody hunts them there, except one or two down to the village. I knew where five had yarded over in the big sag, but I kept it quiet, for I didn't want them fellers to kill 'em."

"Why, what difference would it make to you?"

"Well, if they'd been killed they'd been no use to me, but if livin' I might show one of 'em to some one I was a guidin' the next summer."

Another man, the proprietor of a mountain hotel, held forth as follows: "What good are those deer to us the way the law is? Nobody hunts 'em in October. You'd starve to death if you had to live on venison then. In November you can track them in a light snow, but look what you'd have to go through. You might track a moose for two days over the mountains and then never see him. Sportsmen won't do that, so these deer don't give me a single customer. One man says to me: 'I wouldn't give anything to catch trout after the first day or two, but I'd rather kill one deer than catch all the fish in your lake.' Now, suppose I would say to sportsmen: 'The law will permit you to kill a moose in August and September and take him home with you, and moose *have* been killed in August within a mile from this house.' Why, it would bring a hundred men here, and every one of 'em would spend a hundred dollars before they left the State, and, may be, they'd kill two or three moose and a couple of dozen deer, but what is that toward the money they'd leave here, or compared to the number killed crust-hunting? For if we could lawfully kill in August and September we'd mighty soon put a stop to crust-hunting and hounding, too. They've talked of doing this before, but the lumber men opposed it. Said they'd be more danger of fire. But isn't there less danger of fire when the woods are green than when the leaves are dead and dry? And won't better and more careful men be in the woods when they can go there lawfully than now?

Doubtless no one will deny that this is all wrong. No fair man will attempt to justify violations of the law, but every wise one will recognize the evil effects of a law which cannot be enforced. The killing of a deer at any season of the year is not by any natural law a wrong, it is only the statute that makes it so, and every one knows that in an Anglo-Saxon community no laws have ever been enforced unless public opinion sustains them. This

brings us to the simple business proposition of how much protection can be enforced, and the answer is you can stop hounding and crust-hunting if you extend the open season to August and September. If five months is too long lop off December, and if you wish, November also. The protection of deer will then become a matter of personal interest to the vast majority of men who frequent the woods. But why not make the sportsmen who wish to kill deer pay directly to the State a portion of the expenses of protection? Charge every man who wants to hunt deer a license fee of ten dollars for the season, and prohibit any man from carrying a gun into the woods who has not first secured a license. Your game wardens can issue these licenses, and the amounts collected will doubtless more than defray their salaries. Then every sportsman who has paid his fee will have a personal interest in seeing that the laws are strictly enforced.

There are doubtless some who will not agree with these suggestions, but in filing your objections, brethren, please bear in mind that the protection of fish and game in Maine has no more ardent supporter than

ANTHONY MORCE.

THE SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

IV.—ODD CORNERS ABOUT FOX LAKE.—THE FOX RIVER ASSOCIATION.

THERE are certain landmarks about Fox Lake, without which the sportsman of that district is left at sea. I am not sure that is the correct way of mixing a metaphor, but what I want to say is that, if no mention should be made of certain of the old-time places about the lake, the best of descriptions could only be found wanting.

Now there's Col. Lippincott's place, over on the timbered point. Everybody knows "Lippincott's," and everybody knows Col. Lippincott. Nobody knows how old he is. He is a fixture of the lake district. He discovered Fox Lake. He was, if you may believe Col. Lippincott, upon this spot before Fox Lake was dreamed of. In the dim days of the glacial epoch, when the vasty North hung in a dim haze of nothingness and cold, and ere the grind of the Laurentian niggerhead was heard upon the greenswaid of what was once a wide and pleasant plain, Col. Lippincott, slightly gray and even at that data a man of wide experience, was on hand, spectacles on nose, to see that Fox Lake was properly constructed. It was he who watched the primordial germ as it slowly and gently floated in out of the circumambient chaos, and who guarded it tenderly as it in the course of ages centralized, functionized, grew, expanded, took on stature, length and fins, and at length burst forth with the merry, rippling smile of the muscallonge. The first black bass ever known was—contrary, perhaps, to general belief—the invention of Col. Lippincott himself, and he has, since he first conceived the idea, made many improvements upon the place covered by his first patents. It is due to Col. Lippincott that the black bass has attained his present high standing in polite society. It is due to this long familiarity with Fox Lake and its inhabitants that Col. Lippincott has claimed without dispute the position of ultimate authority and champion liar of the lakes. There is no use trying to trot in harness with him when it comes to a good square fish lie, illuminated with the light of other days. And so strongly does this light still illuminate, over on the timbered point, that the Colonel will persuade any new comer that all he needs to do is to cast out into the lake, anywhere, just off the pier, and he will catch a muscallonge twelve feet long. One time the Colonel came down to Chicago and bought a big muscallonge and took him up to the lake, and on the next morning sneaked him out in his boat. When he came in that night, didn't he have a muscallonge? Of course he did; and it wasn't anybody's business about the color of his eyes, either. As if a fellow didn't know anything about a muscallonge, when he had seen the first muscallonge developed from a primordial germ. Col. Lippincott admits that it was a leetle cold in the old glacial days, but says it was blame good fishin' when the ice cleared out. And he insists that the fishing is just as good now as it was then. There are some reasons why the boys like to go over to the timbered point, where they are always sure of a jolly time.

Ed Howard's place is near the top of the bluff on the west side of the lake, and is reached by a balloon from the boat landing. It commands a grand view of the lake. Ed Howard has been there a long time, and should know a plenty about the country. When I was there he was too busy to talk, being engaged in an all-night game of poker with some men from the Columbia Club across the lake. The next morning he thought the country was all going to the dogs. He was tired. His place is one of the best known on the lake.

On a pretty wooded flat below the bluff is the Lakeside, an old stand-by resort known to all the shooters and fishers who go up to the lake. It is run by Messrs. Clarke & Neltnor, and in the season there is a whole lot of fun and comfort there.

Just around the corner of the point is the home of Capt. Hill, who runs the lake steamers. The best thing about this man and his steamers is that he does not allow any shooting from them. It is, however, chiefly a fiction of Col. P. Donan, of the Wisconsin Central, which would lead a visitor to believe that these steamers can placidly puff along through serried ranks of docile canvasbacks without disturbing the happy birds, which cluster about the bow with tears of gratitude in their eyes. That is where Col. P. Donan puts his fine Italian foot in it. The fact is, the steamers do disturb the ducks, and that badly.

Around the point a little further is Harry Dunnill's place and also the cottage of Rob Stanley. I know I voice the sentiment of every sportsman on the lake, and even of every reputable pusher, when I say that Mr. Stanley, and his children, and his wife's relations, and his hired man, and his hired man's relations, and all the friends of their relations, and all the relatives of their friends, should get lost, strayed or stolen, or if the place that once knew them should know them no more forever, even if raked with a fine-toothed comb, it would be altogether better for the sport of duck shooting on Fox Lake. On one morning the Stanley outfit went across the middle of the lake ten boats strong and scared every feather off it. They drive the ducks off the open water and then begin to "coast" them all out of the bays. One of them picked up two ducks below my blind: birds that I had killed when ducks were ducks, and made me so mad I broke out in blue spots. These men don't know how to hunt ducks, they won't learn how to hunt ducks, and they don't let anybody else hunt ducks that does know how. They ought to be taught to fall in with the general sentiment of the lake, which is emphatic and rapidly growing more emphatic and more needful; that no boats shall be allowed to disturb the wildfowl on their beds in the open water, and that none shall coast out the birds while they are on the feed. The Stanleys can't learn this it seems. They can't learn that they are losing money for themselves in thus spoiling the fun of the men who have put money into their sport and who want to keep a bit of nature alive for to-day and to-morrow. They can't learn anything. They have been remonstrated with by other pushers, by other market hunters and by gentlemen of the clubs, but it doesn't do any good. They want a house to fall on them. If they got many ducks it would be different, but the fact is their method is unsuccessful, as well as disastrous to the proper methods of others. But they want a house to fall on them. Old man Wood, down at Swan Lake, told me that in the early days old man Stanley conceived the brilliant idea of inclosing a few acres of marsh for a muskrat farm. He thought he could raise them like sheep, and never could understand why or how they dug out, climbed out and left his rat farm all alone.

At the foot of Pistaqua Lake there are a number of summer cottages owned by well-to-do people in the city. They lie out of sight from the western edge of Fox Lake bluff. City Coroner Hertz has a pleasant little villa here, and swears by Pistaqua Lake, as do a great many of the frequenters. The Lotus Club, a small body of a dozen or fifteen members, without formal organization, also have over on Eagle Point an acre or so of ground, stretching from side to side of the point, on which they have a cosy little club house and boat house, for the accommodation of their members on their occasional trips. Mr. G. E. Rickcords is a prominent member of this club, which finds most of its membership in the business firm of which he is a member.

Swinging back, around the point, one sees quite a little collection of houses, among which are different cottages, and the commodious building of the Waltonian Club, of Elgin.

This latter club is rather more a fishing than a shooting club—though most of its members also shoot. It is a strong and progressive body of good sportsmen, who are all active in any measures to preserve or increase the natural supply of fish and game. This club actively co-operates with the Fox River Fish and Game Association, of which mention is presently made.

The Sycamore Club, of the town of Sycamore, Ill., has a big and homelike home up on top of the hill, near the Howard House, and in the summer time the families of the members take turns in living there. The turn of each is determined by lot, as I understand it, and each family supplies its own food and furniture. This does not seem so purely jolly an arrangement as the commoner club organization, and I do not think is so commendable. But there is a lot of fun there, all the same.

Across the lake from the big bluff, and about three-quarters of a mile from Lippincott's, is a little club for a cent, the Eagleside Club, with only four members, namely, Messrs. John W. Lyke, Squire T. Harvey, D. S. Daly and H. T. Murray. These gentlemen own about an acre of ground, and have a cottage 20×50ft. in size, and a large old time, a good deal bigger than 20×50ft. Mr. Lyke is one of the directors of the Fox River Fish and Game Association, and a man prominent in good work of that kind. Near this pleasant little house are the cottages of Mr. J. C. Burket and Mr. Geo. A. Lornax. Not very far from that is the Oak Glen Hotel, run by Hodges & Morrison, and near that is the cottage of Col. Geo. R. Davis. Along in here the woods are full of cottages and hotels, and we may as well let a few get away. Mrs. Kine's hotel, however, is a familiar word, and so is "Ramaker's" place, up on the head of the lake, not far from the Petite Lake channel.

Between the two points last named, and situated at the edge of the wood on the east side of Fox Lake, is the not very pretty building of the Columbia Club, a pretty heavy organization of Scandinavians. These men are most of them wealthy, and I suppose have among them some fine fellows. They are not, however, entitled to the name of a genuine sportsman's club. It seems that to them the acme of human bliss is to lie out in a boat in the open lake, and blaze away at everything that comes within half a mile of them, and to drink four gallons of beer each *per diem*. That sort of thing, it always makes me tired to see, think of or write about.

Lying as if to block the way into Grass Lake is Crabapple Island, looking so near that one might almost cast a frog on to it from the top of the big bluff. Here, among some good old trees, are the summer cottages of Mr. John Wilkinson, John P. Reynolds, Mr. John Walker and Mr. J. J. De Carteret. The other Johns got away. Mr. De Carteret has a cottage or so for lease. He lives on the island, and is called the "Hermit of the Island." Mr. N. W. Brooks and Mr. F. I. Pearce also have private summer cottages on the island. Mr. Wilkinson's cottage is called Bittersweet Lodge. I don't see anything very bitter about it, nor about his tidy little steamer—the oldest on the lakes, I believe—which also bears the name of the Bittersweet. Mr. Wilkinson is known in the commercial world as one of the big iron firm of Parkhurst & Wilkinson, and as the head of the John Wilkinson Co., dealers in fine sporting gear. Mr. Wilkinson's hobby is amateur photography, and I must say he is a rattler at it. FOREST AND STREAM is indebted to him for several views used in illustrating these articles. Crabapple Island is closely surrounded by reeds and wild rice, and in the summer, when the rail season is on, very good rail shooting can be had right from the edge of the island, these birds often rising out of the rice when disturbed by a stone thrown among them from the shore. Not very much has been said about the sport of rail shooting, since it is not so very much thought of about Fox Lake; yet if one cares for a sport where endless, easy repetition is possible, he can kill a hundred or a hundred and fifty rail in a few hours on almost any ordinary day in August or September when a good flight of these little marsh birds is in.

Now, then, I am done talking about houses and lots. Doubtless enough has been said to impress the fact that the shores of this lake are pretty well occupied by the properties of sportsmen or parties interested in sportsmen. Is a locality like this of genuine interest to the sportsman who, once in a while, gets into the unsettled wilderness? I think it is, and believe it to have legitimate interest. In the first place, the Fox Lake waters are not to be held as merely the location grouud for a lot of summer resorts, for which a little wetness and three or four sunfish are ordinarily thought sufficient. There is fishing and there is shooting at Fox Lake, and that in a degree which is nothing less than wonderful when one comes to consider the environments. This is the main fact, and the interest for the modern sportsman which centers in this fact lies in the further fact that all this has been accomplished by game and fish protection, set on foot and carried through by the large-minded men whom it has been a pleasure to note as forming the little communities of sportsmen mentioned. These two facts make a sermon, and the only kind of a sermon which will do the sportsman of to-day any good to listen to. If we are to have any game we must protect it, feed it, guard and care for it wisely and providently. It is a battle of the intelligent mind against the unthinking, brutal and destructive mind. This battle has been carried on, and will be carried on more thoroughly in the Fox Lake region, by the large and grand organization known as

THE FOX RIVER FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.

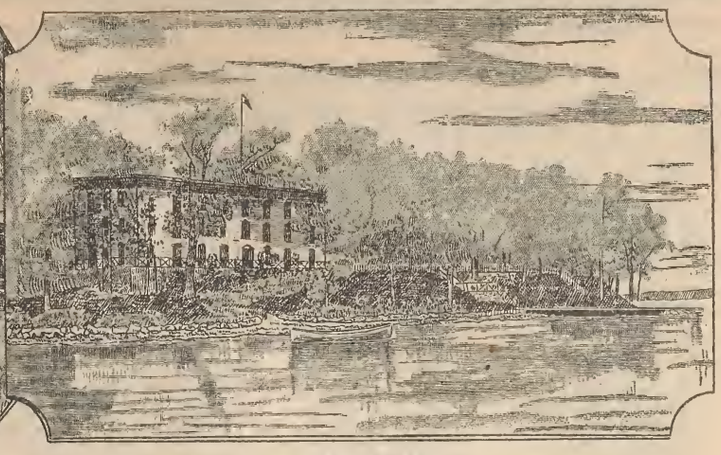
This Association, not a club of itself, and not made up of members merely of Chicago clubs, but a membership which practically binds together all the sportsmen's clubs of the entire northwestern part of the State, has at present a roll of 250 members, and is growing. It has done more than any one club toward game preservation, and although it does not work outside of the Fox River region, has probably more results to show by way of accomplished legislation, constructed fishways and unkilled game, than any State association.

Convinced by their eyes that thousands of fish did ascend Fox River, until stopped by this law, the Association began the work of enforcing the law in regard to fishways. It has secured six fishways on the river already, and has instituted six suits against parties failing to comply with the law. It has stopped the spearing of fish (and will soon turn its attention to the persistent "jigging" which is carried on at McHenry), has stopped night shooting at wildfowl, and inaugurated a number of measures which have tended to remedy the old ruinous state of affairs which existed in the region where it works. It has put down 20,000 young bass in Fox Lake, and also numbers of carp, catfish, etc. It instigated the recent important suits at Elgin. It won the prominent Carpenter suit, in the matter of a fishway, and when Carpenter appealed, it slapped another suit on to him, and will continue to do this until he gets sick of life without a fishway. It has opened the way through half the dams on Fox River, and even through the big State dam, hardest of all. It will not rest until every dam owner and every dam has given the fish their chance. It will now turn its attention to the ruinous practice of fishing through the ice, which is so murderously carried on at Fox Lake by the natives. It will look also to the abolishment of all shooting from steamers and sailboats, and do what it can, outside the province of legal action, to put an end to coasting and routing out the birds from the open water. Altogether, composed as it is of the club men, themselves the most honorable and enthusiastic sportsmen, the Fox River Association presents the refreshing spectacle of a game-preservation society which isn't afraid of anything on earth, which means dead business every time, and which keeps on coming when it starts. It is the biggest and livest organization of its sort in the West, and it is doubtful if there is anywhere in the country a more energetic, intelligent and plucky body of the kind.

It would be a pleasure to write more of the lake district and more of the Association, but there must be a limit. Readers of FOREST AND STREAM may be sure that the game and fish of the district are left in good hands when left with the clubs and with this union of the clubs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13.—In last week's mention of sporting appliances invented by Western men, it seems I didn't quite get around to all of them. I was down on the Hennepin and Swan Lake marshes this week, and learned a point or two further about duck shooting. Some of the best duck shots of the country visit or live on those marshes, and it is a high recommendation that nearly all of these use what is called the "Illinois River duck call." I had heard and seen a great deal of this call before I visited that country, and, being upon its native heath, I investigated its origin and place of production. In a little, crowded cottage, in the town of Henry, I found the inventor and sole manufacturer of what, in my own opinion, is the best duck call made, an inventive carpenter by the name of Sam Horner, whose only capital in life would seem to be a wife, several children, a turning lathe, a tamed wild mallard, and a genius for tinkering. They brought me out a whole boxful of the calls, some tuned and some untuned; and among these I hunted for one which should seem to me more seductive, so to speak, than the others. There were hardly two of the calls alike in outward appearance, but each in general was simply a round cedar stick about five or six inches long, with more or less simple ornamental lines cut in with the lathe. The hole through the call is large. The reed is made of thin German silver, and is fastened in by a perforated plug at the greatest possible distance from the mouth-piece. That is all there is to it; yet it is, as before remarked, the most perfect duck call I have ever happened to see. This is simply the result of constant experiment by the maker. I don't suppose anybody else could copy one of these calls any more than he could copy the Stradivarius violin. The tone of a duck call is all there is to it, and the tone is what the individual master spirit, art, genius, faculty or what you like, must impart to violin or humble duck call. Mr. Horner told me that he tuned his call to a wild mallard which he had in his yard. The call was new to me, and I could not get very good results at first, but Horner could take one and produce a note not distinguishable from that of the wild mallard, and could also give the redhead and bluebill call very perfectly. He said he made a few calls of black walnut, but that such a call always made the lips sore. He also stated that the length of the tube seemed to make no difference. The tone is quite free from all reediness and metallic quality. There is no other call used in that locality, but the article is not on the market. Horner could have sold six hundred dozen at one time, but declined the order. He is rather an odd genius. He doesn't have any regular price for a call, but just charges what

LAKESIDE HOTEL.



LIPPINCOTT'S.

he takes a notion to. He wanted $3 for the big call I wanted. I told him there was sickness in my family and I thought he ought to sell it to me for less 'n that; but he couldn't see it that way. He said there was liable to be sickness in his family.

The Wood brothers, old market hunters of the Illinois River, are well-known characters in that locality. Tim Wood has reformed and is now steward of the big Swan Lake club house. He was showing me one of these duck calls, such as just described, which he always uses, and which is so natural that it has green feathers on its neck. Then we got to talking, and he told me that his brother, Frank Wood, invented the first duck call ever seen in that locality, when he was a boy only eighteen years old. That was in 1870 or thereabout. This primitive call was made of a piece of cane fishing pole and the reed was cut out of an old "tin type" picture.

DEC. 21.—At different times before now I have had occasion to comment upon the wisdom of Indiana legislation, and the kindliness of Indiana citizens toward Chicago duck clubs. There isn't anything too much for an Indiana man to do for a Chicago man, provided the same be toward inducing the aforesaid Chicago man to keep on his own side of the State line. The following is the latest Indiana effort, and if it were not just a little ridiculous, it might be noticeable as matter of detriment to Chicago clubs owning Indiana marshes. The quotation is from the Chicago *Tribune* of Jan. 19:

"One hundred gentlemen interested in the drainage of the overflowed and wet lands situated in the Kankakee Valley met in the club room of the Palmer House. Clem Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., was elected chairman, and J. W. Wounche, of Crown Point, Ind., secretary. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the first and most important step to enable the land owners to drain and reclaim the 1,700 quare miles of swamp and overflow lands of the Kankakee Valley, in the State of Indiana, is the cutting of a channel of sufficient width and depth through the ledge of rocks which extends across the Kankakee River at Momence, Ill., so as to afford an outlet for the marshes; and to accomplish this we request an appropriation be made by the State of Indiana from the State treasury of such a sum as will bring about these improved conditions.

"This whole matter was presented to the Legislature two years ago, but nothing was done. It is claimed that a large ledge of rock in the Kankakee River at Momence, Ill., is the cause of the overflow which submerges 1,000,000 acres of fertile soil in the Kankakee Valley. When this obstruction is removed the gentlemen interested in the movement claim the land will be drained and can be put under cultivation."

I am not posted on that big ledge of rocks, and should like to hear more of it. I am inclined to think, however, that it must be a daisy if its removal will drain the main swamps of the Kankakee, and I do not think that the duck shooters need worry much about it.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Abe Kleinman says that day before yesterday quite a heavy flight of redheads struck Calumet Lake, coming from the south. They circled over the lake, dropped in, stayed for a short time, and at length made back south again. They are the first birds up for this year. If this remarkably mild and open weather continues, the next three weeks will see a good flight up. If the spring opens gradually, and not with any sudden breaking up of the waters, the flight is, however, more apt to be scattering, and the shooting, therefore, poorer than when the ice all goes out at once, and the flight all comes with a rush.

The show windows of one of the big restaurants of this city to-day presented a novel and wonderful sight. In each window was constructed a huge wire screen, in which, in full view, and indeed right against the glass of the show windows, there clustered, ran or meditated a whole flock of genuine live quail, fat, sleek and saucy as ever burst from cover. There were two bunches of them—thirty-three in the first and thirty-two in the second. There was another quail in the second bunch, too, but it was one of these nervous, restless fellows, and ran around behind the other quail, so I couldn't count it. The sight was a strange one, thrust as it was right against the humming life of one of the busiest streets of America. It was so unual that a crowd blocked the walk by the window nearly all day long. The quail were bought on South Water street. I do not know how they came to be shipped in alive. Neither do I know how they could be taken alive unless trapped. And if trapped, I do not know by what law they were trapped and shipped in here at this season of the year. The sight of the poor little beauties was at first a pleasing and cheering one, and it made one's eyes sparkle to see his old friends; but when you stop to think about it, it's a good deal more pitiful than it is anything else.

The Mack-saw-bas have postponed their shoot from to-morrow to a week from to-morrow, as several of the most prominent members could not attend this week.

Mr. J. J. Roddy, one of the best known characters and oldest duck shooters of Fox Lake, lately died of consumption, which had afflicted him for years. E. HOUGH.

HENRIETTA, Texas, Jan. 21.—We are having delightful weather here now. This climate seems about perfect, what we would in New York call our best October weather. Nights a little frosty now and then, and days warm with bright sunshine. Just such weather as I like for shooting, and as the quail are fairly plentiful I am keeping the table well supplied. We get also some chickens here, but all larger game is further away from civilization.—BOB WHITE.

THE MEGANTIC CLUB DINNER.

THE gathering of the Megantic Fish and Game Club at the annual dinner at Young's Hotel, in Boston last week, was in size and enthusiasm significant of the rapid growth and substantial character of this organization. The club's preserves are in the Spider and Megantic lakes region of Maine and New Brunswick, and the membership is likewise international in scope, comprising representatives from the Canadian Provinces and from a number of States. The annual meetings are highly appreciated as reunions of old friends and occasions for the members of the club to become acquainted with one another. President Wemyss of Boston presided, and members and guests present were: W. H. H. Murray, Rev. A. F. Lee, J. C. Woodruff, Heber Bishop, Col. S. Harrington, Walter M. Brackett, E. P. Brown, E. N. Fenno, E. S. Sparrow, Seth Perkins, A. C. Gould, S. F. Johnson, E. A. Knight, Galen Woodruff, J. F. Hutchinson, H. J. Thayer, A. T. Sisson, George F. Hall, Bradlee Whidden, A. J. Morris, Waldron B. Hastings, D. W. Clapp, J. C. Donnell, U. K. Pettengill, E. D Ward, F. H. Ruggles, William V. Alexander, B. V. Howe, A. P. Holbrook, George B. Appleton, J. N. Taylor, F. A. Foster, James Brown, Geo. B. Harriman, Webster E. Pierce, Homer Albers, William R. Scott, Geo. F. Ellsworth, Ithamar Howe, H. W. Robinson, G. A. Macomber, H. W. Sanborn, Benjamin F. Hall, N. J. Hall, M. A. Morris, G. W. Nichols, W. P. Clark, W. L. Hall, James Bean, Oliver White, J. H. Rockwell, W. Maniard, E. E. Partridge, A. P. Preston, C. A. Kilham, E. A. Shaw, J. R. Reed, William Howe Mills, L. K. Billings, Eliot B. Mayo, A. N. Cheney, L. W. Sweet, J. W. Ball, S. G. Stevens, C. A. Powell, A. H. Ellis, W. B. Everets, W. H. Edmands, Henry F. Guild, A. L. Plimpton, A. H. Breed, Charles J. Bassett, Arthur Lowell, Charles W. Shepard, William Lumb, Arthur F. Means, W. F. Stevens, Edward Sharp, James E. Woodruff, Theodore P. Brown, Edward P. Barry, W. A. Richardson, A. W. Robinson.

In his address of welcome and congratulation the president announced that the club's possessions of 80,000 acres of territory were to be increased by an addition of 30,000 more. He highly commended the plan of annual excursions, begun last season, when a large number of the members and their friends visited the club grounds together. Prof. Putnam of Harvard College reported that the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he is president, had made arrangements with the park commissioners for a large lot of land in Franklin Park, also a part of Jamaica Pond. The former they would use for a game preserve, and they hoped also to get a part of Castle Island for the same purpose, and a great salt water basin between the island and City Point, of which they intended to make a great aquarium. The preserve at Franklin Park, he said, would be a great zoölogical garden, and it would be stocked with deer, moose, bears, and other animals of the forest now being killed off rapidly. He called attention to the fact that one year hence the angler could cast his fly for salmon on the Merrimac, for the reason that the river had been well stocked. Addresses were made by Messrs. W. H. H. Murray, A. N. Cheney, Kennedy Smith, Walter Brackett, Rev. A. F. Lee, Vice President Woodruff, and others. The dinner was a most happy affair throughout, and reflects great credit on Dr. Heber Bishop, the originator of the club and its controlling spirit.

RAIL SHOOTING AT CRABAPPLE ISLAND.

I believe I am fonder of your FOREST AND STREAM in winter even than in summer. Then I can do my own fishing; now I live it all over again in the clear type of your pages.—J. M. SCOVEL.

Dr. C. D. S., Portland, Maine.—It has become indispensable to those of us who have to find in it comfort for the days and weeks when we can't get away, and have to derive a little enjoyment from "the other fellow's" good time.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION DINNER.

THE annual reunion and dinner of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association at Young's Hotel, Boston, last Thursday evening, was in many ways one of the most pleasant in the society's record. Those present, members and their guests, were:

Wm. H. H. Murray,	A. Williams,
Hon. C. S. Randall,	Thos. J. Holmes,
Chas. Whittier,	R. M. Read, M.D.,
Arthur W. Robinson,	C. Z. Bassett,
Eliot B. Mayo,	Geo. B. Appleton,
Dr. Heber Bishop,	Richard O. Harding,
Dr. M. A. Morris,	Jas. R. Hooper,
Jas. H. Hall,	Edward F. Hardy,
Myron W. Whitney,	Chas. G. Gibson,
E. L. Barry,	Frank K. Stoddard,
Daniel O'Hara,	James G. Wildman,
S. P. Brown,	Walter R. Davis,
S. Clarence Ellis,	John F. Nickerson,
W. A. Garbell,	J. Walter Sanborn,
Henry H. Kimball,	J. P. Woodbury,
George W. Wiggin,	E. R. Hunnewell,
J. L. Stetson,	Hiram Whittington,
J. N. Roberts,	C. Z. Howell,
William Hutchinson,	George E. Richardson,
George Loring,	George A. Moore,
Rollin Jones,	Lyman Stickney,
G. W. Gardner,	C. M. Blake,
Herbert Seavey,	Charles B. Barnes,
J. W. C. Seavey,	George H. Morey,
H. T. Rockwell,	Arthur L. Brackett,
William B. Smart,	A. N. Cheney,
E. S. Tobey, Jr.,	Walter M. Brackett,
Joseph Warren,	George W. Riddle,
William E. Doyle,	Herbert H. Brainard,
Charles B. Reynolds,	George F. Crafts,
F. R. Shattuck,	B. F. Nichol,
Henry J. Thayer,	Edward A. Samuels,
J. McDonald,	John Fottler, Jr.,
B. C. Clark,	E. B. Hodge,
W. Hapgood,	J. H. Kimball,
Frank W. Andrews,	E. A. Brackett,
G. E Pollard,	William D. Hawley,
Edward T. Barker,	Henry H. Carter,
F. H. Atherton,	Aug. B. Bradstreet,
E. H. Lathrop,	Herbert Merriam,
Henry M. Phillips,	Richard Wood,
Daniel T. Curtis,	W. F. Almy,
Cephas Muggins,	George O. Sears,
Samuel Hanson,	P. W. Scudder,
C. H. Rockwell,	Dr. David Thayer,
Walton C. Taft,	Henry L. Roberts.
Samuel Bradstreet.	

One noteworthy feature of the Boston annual dinners, as shown in this list of names, is the bringing together, from different sections, of men actively interested in game and fish protection, for interchange of views, experience and encouragement. There were "Adirondack" Murray, than whom no one is gifted with more eloquent speech of the woods and wild life; Congressman-elect Charles S. Randall, of New Bedford, a member of the Cuttyhunk Club; E. B. Hodge and G. W. Riddle, Fish Commissioners of New Hampshire; Herbert H. Brainard, of Vermont, conservator of fish, game and fish-stories; Commissioners Brackett and Lathrop of Massachusetts; Edward Small, an authority on sea fisheries; representatives of the sportsman's press; and animating, guiding and controlling all, as skillfully and triumphantly as ever he played a salmon in a Canadian stream, President Samuels, who after the courses, read his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Another year has passed away, and once more it is my most pleasant duty to extend a hearty welcome to our friends and guests who are with us this evening, and also to congratulate the Association on a most brilliant gathering in commemoration of the beginning of another year—the sixteenth of its existence.

Those of us who have watched the rise and fall of societies appreciate in its full value the significance of my words, when I say that although we are now well along in years, counting the lives of societies as they average, we were never in more vigorous health, were never better equipped financially, were never possessed with a membership that showed a greater interest in our chosen work than we are at the present time; and I must here congratulate the Association on this auspicious condition of things, and express the hope that it will continue.

That the Association has been of very great benefit to the people of this Commonwealth during these many years of existence is unquestionable. Cavillers and doubters always will be found, but the good we have done cannot be obliterated.

When it is remembered that every good law upon our statutes for the better preservation of our fish, game, and our native song and insectivorous birds, is there almost entirely in consequence of our earnest and patiently repeated efforts, when it is remembered that we have for many years alone and unaided secured the enforcement by the expenditure of a great amount of labor and money, paying out from our own funds hundreds upon hundreds of dollars, our legal and other expenses for prosecutions in a single year amounting to over $400, doing this work and expending this money for the benefit of the whole community; doing the work that the State should have done, and paying out our money that the State should in equity refund to us; when these things are remembered, I repeat that the value of our labors has been great, the importance of our existence almost inestimable.

It is true that the State Fish and Game Commissioners were by the last Legislature given the power and means to see that the laws are enforced, and I must here heartily commend them for the very handsome manner in which they have during the past year responded to the action of the Legislature; the record they have since made is one that we must congratulate them upon, and one of which they must be proud; but if our association had not existed and accomplished all it has, what need would there now be of a commission, for what would the Commission now have to conserve and protect? Who would have endeavored to preserve our fast diminishing supply of game birds in all these years if we had not? Apparently no one, for no one but us has shown any inclination whatever in that direction. Almost no one but us, so far as court records indicate, has taken enough interest in them to see to it that our quail and our ruffed grouse, and our woodcock and other valuable game birds, our native song and insectivorous birds, the farmer's best friends as they are often called, have not been exterminated.

If we had not enforced the laws for the protection of the lobster, enforced them at one time at an almost total expenditure of our surplus funds, how much nearer extermination would one of our most valuable food supplies be in this State than it is to-day?

The answer is easy to all these questions, and I again repeat that the good our association has done is almost inestimable. It is not alone by the prosecutions we have made and the convictions we have obtained that the estimate of our influence may be measured. The mere fact that we are in existence, that the association has been anxious to receive complaints; and to act upon them at all times; that we have been ready always to prosecute any infringement of the game laws if evidence of such is furnished us, has had a moral weight, the value of which cannot be estimated. It has most unquestionably served as a check upon evil doers, and has in a very large degree undoubtedly prevented the devastation of our birds, the killing and selling of game out of proper season.

Let those, therefore, who perhaps thoughtlessly, perhaps ignorantly, possibly maliciously, decry the beneficence of our work, cease their ungrateful and ungracious comments, and give us the credit that is our proper due.

I have said that every good law for the protection of our fish and game is upon our statutes, chiefly because of our most earnest efforts; it is also true that every bad law we have, and I regret to say we have some that should be remedied without delay, is still in existence, notwithstanding our most urgent remonstrances and appeals.

We have for years endeavored to secure statutory protection for the lobster, by the establishment of an absolute close period of two months in the height of the breeding season. I have shown in former addresses how important and valuable such a law would be, and will not dwell upon it here.

The Governor in his last message has recommended legislation in this direction, and that is an encouraging point gained; let us hope that at the present session of the Legislature a wise measure for the better protection of the lobster may be enacted.

Although we made the most strenuous efforts for the repeal of the law which permits the snaring of our ruffed grouse or partridge, it still is a living disgrace to the State. It is a law harmless and plausible enough on its face, but which is pernicious to a grave degree.

It not only offers a bounty to all sorts of poaching and rascality, but seriously menaces the extermination of not only our partridges, but our quail also, which are now snared in what are called for the purpose of evading the law, "partridge snares."

Our association has done its whole duty in endeavoring to obtain the repeal of this baneful law, and further effort on our part is in the minds of some of questionable advisability. A number of complaints have lately come to me from farmers and others in different portions of the State, from land owners who do not wish the game birds which frequent their estates destroyed in any way, yet who are now powerless to prevent the devastation; for the snarer with his line of traps is able to capture in course of time every partridge in a given locality, and adjoining land owners are helpless.

From these complaints I judge that the farmers are at last becoming alarmed, and I hope that the time is not far distant when they may move to secure the repeal of this unwise law. We might under the consciousness of having done our whole duty repose upon the arduous efforts we have made, and wait patiently for the land owners to take action in the matter. Whether such a course is the wiser or not is a question.

If action by all who are interested in the preservation of our most valuable game bird is long delayed it may come too late. The partridge once depleted from our woods cannot be replaced by importations from abroad.

Even the pinnated grouse could be restored to us, but the ruffed grouse could not be. The laws of almost every other State absolutely prohibit the snaring of these birds, and why should Massachusetts thus shamefully pass behind her sisters and allow this baneful practice to go on, even giving the snarers the month of December, which she denies to sportsmen. Unscrupulous schemers to further their own selfish ends have endeavored to prejudice the agriculturists against our efforts to secure the repeal of the law which legalizes snaring and have so poisoned the minds of some unthinking men that their hostility is in a measure aroused; to all such let me sound this warning: Unless snaring is made unlawful the partridge is as surely doomed to extermination in our woods as was the prairie chicken or pinnated grouse which was formerly a Massachusetts game bird but which is now practically extirpated here. If the partridge is destroyed it will be, in the opinion of many, a great calamity, and to no one a greater calamity than to the farmer himself.

It is always with me a matter of anxiety that our association, great as it is, composed as it is of men prominent in all walks of life, an association whose objects are avowedly and entirely for the public welfare—shall do the best possible work of which it is capable, and it is therefore my constant study to devise means and ways through which our usefulness and efficacy may be increased.

Of course, methods often present themselves, which if they could be availed of would be productive of grand results; but they have been discarded almost always for the reason that our treasury was not strong enough to warrant their employment. If we were fortunate in the possession of a large fund; if we were like many other associations frequent recipients of legacies and handsome gifts, donations which would enable us to carry out our beneficent work to the fullest possible extent, we might now be able to point to a record that any society might be proud of. But with the exception of a few donations that have been given us, and those almost entirely by some of our own members, we have been obliged to pay all the expenses of our work which has been entirely for the public good, out of our own purses, and consequently have not accomplished as much as we might.

It is true that our membership comprises many wealthy men, who have ever expressed a willingness to subscribe for any undertaking that we projected, looking to the welfare of the community. But their generosity has not been taxed, for the reason that we have felt a delicacy in undertaking movements for which the funds must be solicited to pay the expenses incurred.

However, our record is one of which we may not be ashamed, and there are still many ways in which the scope of our usefulness may be enlarged.

It has seemed to me that we might enlist the interest and assistance of other somewhat kindred societies in our work by inviting them to a participation in it. The objects of our association are not only "to procure and enforce suitable laws for the protection and preservation of food fishes, bivalves, lobsters, game, song and insectivorous birds," but they also include "the promotion of fish-culture, the introduction of new species and varieties of fish, game and useful birds, and to disseminate information relating thereto." Surely such objects are grand and glorious enough to engage the attention and arouse the enthusiasm of all men, but particularly those whose interests lie in the direction which these objects may effect.

Those who come more especially in this category are the farmer, the sportsman and the fisherman. How best to secure the co-operation of these in our work has been a problem to which I have given much thought. A method presents itself which is worthy of consideration, and that is to invite the various agricultural societies and farmers' clubs and the fish and game clubs throughout the State to unite with us in occasional conventions for the purpose of discussing public measures in relation to our fish and game and unite in one phalanx for perfecting them. If, for a single example, we could secure the co-operation of the farmers and sportsmen, in perfecting plans by which our woods might be restocked with quail, or even pinnated grouse, I have no hesitation in asserting that our public-spirited citizens would liberally subscribe the funds needed for such an undertaking.

Without the hearty co-operation of both the farmers and sportsmen any such measures would result in failure, with such co-operation it would be an instant success.

We cannot, in reason, expect them to lend their hearty assistance unless we invite them; possibly they would not participate in such work; but we cannot know until we ask them. At all events, even if they did not avail themselves of their opportunity our action will show them that instead of being hostile to their interests, we are not only friendly to them but anxious to protect and advance them.

It was largely due to the efforts of our Association with a member of which the measure originated, that Congress established by statute a national close season in the mackerel fishery. This fish which once was one of our most valuable food fishes had, year by year, grown more and more scarce, and the extermination of the species seemed inevitable. Hand-line fishing, no matter how extensively it might be pushed, could never exhaust the supply, but the devastation caused by the enormous hauls of the mammoth nets used by the seiners was and is destructive in the highest degree.

It was hoped and believed that if the mackerel were allowed a brief season of protection during the spawning time the supply of fish would show less signs of exhaustion, but the hope has thus far failed of realization, and the mackerel fishery, which was formerly most profitable, is now unremunerative in the same degree. The destruction of mackerel by one of the tremendous hauls of the seiners is something terrible, and along with those fish which are marketable, myriads of smaller fish are destroyed, which, if allowed to escape, would increase in size and perpetuate the species. In my belief the time has arrived for State and national legislation which shall increase the size of mesh of nets used in mackerel seining, and our Association should lose no time in taking the initiave to obtain it.

A writer in the Boston *Globe* says, in referring to the decline of the mackerel fishery: "The mackerel season for the two preceding years was a complete failure, barely one-fourth of the fleet, if indeed that number, paying expenses. It was equally as much of a failure in the Provincial waters as on the American shore. High prices for the catch have prevailed from the first, and but a few thousand barrels of this fish are on the market, and those at very high prices. On account of the continued ill luck of the mackerel fleet many vessels were put into the bank fisheries."

The Maine Commissioners' report just published says of the mackerel: "This fish has been very scarce on our coast this season, and, therefore, the law has not been violated as much as usual. The catch of mackerel all along the shore has been very limited, and the seiners have seemed determined to catch every mackerel as soon as it might be discovered to be in the sea.

"The total catch up to as late date as I have is only 25,511 barrels for 1888, against 56,919 barrels in 1887, 58,557 barrels in 1886, 258,900 barrels in 1885, and 319,698 barrels in 1884. It will be seen that this season's catch so far is not half as large as the two preceding years, and a mere trifle compared with catches of 1884 and 1885. In fact, the present catch is the smallest known for fifty years, and many vessels will suffer great loss. What the cause of this falling off is no one seems to know. To supply the demand many mackerel have been shipped to the States from England, a thing never known before."

An amendment to the present laws regulating seining which shall provide for a wider mesh, one that will permit the smaller fish to escape, will, it is probable, check the further diminution of the mackerel at least to some extent; and any measure which will do this is worthy of our advocacy.

This is the fourth time at which it has been my duty and honor to preside at the annual dinner of this Association, and it will doubtless be the last; but let me assure you, gentlemen, that in the coming years which I hope may be vouchsafed me, among the most pleasant of all the recollections stored up in my memory there will be none sweeter, none more delightful to recall, than the remembrance of these occasions, enwreathed and surrounded as it will be by the recollection of all the courtesies and the considerations you have shown me during the entire period of my official duty.

Hon. Chas. S. Randall gave some significant figures, showing the effect of the menhaden fishing steamers on the bass supply in the waters controlled by the Cuttyhunk Club. The club records show that, for a period of fifteen years previous to 1885, the average annual catch of striped bass by the club members had been 700 fish, weight 8,000lbs., the largest fish recorded being of 64lbs. In 1885 the menhaden steamers broke up the fishing, and again in 1886. In the next year the menhaden steamers were not in operation, and the catch of bass rose into the hundreds, but only to be destroyed in the following year when the menhaden factories were at work. Thus:

	No. per year.	Weight.	Largest.
15 years	700	8,000lbs.	64
1885	46	419	26¼
1886	3	65¾	27½
1887	235	2,809	42
1888	29	479	56

Mr. Randall made a strong plea for more efficient laws and enforcement; he proposed a convention of representatives from the several Atlantic Coast States to adopt a suitable law for all, and he pledged his warm coöperation and active support of such a wise measure if it were presented to Congress.

Mr. Murray followed with a tribute to the charms and value of woods life, and eulogized the work of the Association in cherishing the taste for shooting and fishing and healthful recreation in the forest and on the stream. Mr. Edward Small urged the importance of protecting the mackerel; Commissioner Brainard, of Vermont, reported the growth of a strong public sentiment favoring protection in his State; Commissioner Brackett reviewed the work accomplished in Massachusetts; Commissioner Hodge reported that the black bass had destroyed the yellow perch in Sunapee Lake, the result being a grand supply of bass and trout in those waters; Chas. B. Reynolds suggested that the Association could accomplish much good by giving assistance to the special officer of the State police assigned to enforce the fish and game laws; and A. N. Cheney paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the late Judge Ranger. There was singing by an impromptu quartette and by Myron W. Whitney, who is a member of the Association.

THE DIMINUTION OF GAME.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Having read with much interest the different articles in your valuable paper in regard to game extermination, I want to express my views on the important subject. I have long felt that an active interest must be taken in the matter and laws made and enforced to prohibit the wholesale slaughter of game for the market. It is shutting out of the field many a true sportsman. What little time he gets from his general business to devote to a day or a week in enjoyment of the sport, to which he has long looked forward in anticipation, he finds is wasted, and to his disgust and discouragement the market hunters have been ahead of him and have robbed the coveys and left to him only the long tramp over hill and dale. His game bag hangs empty at his side, and his gun on his shoulder is a useless appendage. I know of parties in this vicinity who have kept themselves busy for the last two seasons in bagging and sending to Buffalo markets the ruffed grouse, that beautiful game bird, which with us is not at all plentiful. Something, very evidently, must be done with push and energy, as Mr. Gilbert of Indiana is attempting to do for his State. I hope every one interested in the matter will at least lend a helping voice for the advancement of bills in every State to prevent the sale of any kind of game for five years. I am not in favor of abolishing spring shooting, because in this locality all the duck shooting we have is in the spring, and does not exceed a week or ten days.

LEON CENTRE, N. Y. G. B. W.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I made one of a party to Spring Lake this fall for the second time, and had a good time, but only a small flight of ducks passed down the Illinois River this year, and the flight seems to be growing smaller each year. We can judge the cause by watching the express offices near some of our best shooting grounds. To see 6 or 7bbls. of game shipped daily is no uncommon thing, and this answers the questions, where are all the ducks, or where have they gone? W. N. J.

ANCHOR, Illinois.

MARKETS AND GROUSE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I see in your issue of the 10th a correspondent from Ellisburg, N. Y., speaks a word of protest against market hunters of the ruffed grouse. I add my voice to that very emphatically. There are market hunters of the ruffed grouse in the vicinity of Jamestown, N. Y., who commence with the opening day and hunt the season through, shipping to the larger cities. Unless the birds are protected they will soon exterminate all the ruffed grouse for miles in radius of that point. Killing ruffed grouse for market in the State of New York should in my opinion be prohibited.—BOB WHITE.

"HOW BEARS ARE SHOT."—In "G. A. S.'s" article, which appeared in last issue, the word "Ganley" should have been "Gauley."—P. C. O.

DEER'S VITALITY.—Chicago, Ill.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The article in your issue of Jan. 17 on this topic reminds me that I once shot a fawn (about eight months old), cutting its belly open in such a way that its paunch dropped out. It was running when I shot, and going to the place where I last saw it I found blood on the snow and took up the trail. Within a short distance of the first blood stains I saw where something belonging to the deer had been swinging back and forth at intervals, leaving irregular marks on the snow, and, not knowing the nature of the wound, I thought I had broken a leg. But on further investigation I found that all its feet were being firmly planted in the snow at each jump. I was puzzled until I reached a place where the deer had lain down. Then I saw that a portion of its entrails were hanging, and had left their imprint in its bed. It was in a river bottom, thickly grown with underbrush, and, though from this time on it lay down at the end of every hundred yards or so, it invariably jumped before I could get sight of it, and I followed it for, I think, fully a mile before it gave me a chance for a second shot, and when I killed it I found its paunch hanging out so that it touched the ground every time the deer did. The wound itself had bled but little, yet I was astonished that such an animal could run so far with its hay basket flopping hither and thither. Another mystery is that he did not catch on some of the brush he was constantly dodging through, and pull the whole business out of him.—G. O. SHIELDS.

DEER MUST BE PLENTY THERE.—Charleston, S. C., Jan. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I take the liberty of quoting from a letter received this morning from a friend from Flat Rock, N. C., who was here about ten days in a Christmas and New Year's hunt. It is certainly interesting and will give some idea to my northern friends of what sport can be had here. "You will be sorry to have ignored me when I tell you my luck. We hunted eight days, killed fourteen deer, caught four foxes, and killed a lot of ducks, woodcock and partridges. How is that for high? The best of it is, out of the fourteen deer I killed seven myself; stood on an old causeway, and seven deer ran up to within 35yds. and stopped; I tore loose both barrels with my old No. 10, rammed in two more cartridges and blazed away again, at which time four out of the seven bit the dust then and there. We jumped twelve in that small drive and killed six, besides three others that I killed at different times previous to this. I never expect to have such luck again. Only regret that you were not there to help me do some of the tall old riding that I had to do." The above is the quotation from my friend's letter. The sport he had certainly is good, but, I can assure you, I consider him the best all-round sportsman I have ever met. We want some of your pilgrims, who are seeking a genial clime and are lovers of the dog and gun to wend their way to our "City by the Sea," where a warm welcome and a good time awaits them.—MILBANK.

BULLETS.—St. Louis, Mo.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In reply to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's query in a recent issue of your valuable journal regarding the Keene bullet, I use with great success in my .45-90 Winchester a bullet similar to that described by your correspondent R. H. W., in FOREST AND STREAM, Dec. 13, the only difference being that I fill the cross-cut with tallow, which I think increases the accuracy of the projectile, but does not interfere in the least with its action. I also make the cut slightly wider at the point than at the base, thereby insuring the splitting of the bullet. I have brought a grizzly bear to friendly terms with a single bullet of this kind, and a grizzly is never friendly unless he is stone dead. I inclose a rough sketch of the bullet as used by me, which you are at liberty to make use of if suitable.—EX-COWBOY.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.*—Gentlemen: Your new primers gave me the best of satisfaction. I have averaged nearly 80 per cent. of kills both on live birds and targets ever since I began to use them. Yours truly, (Signed) M. M. F. LINDSLEY, Supt. American Wood Powder Co., West Hoboken, N. J.—*Adv.*

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

256.

THERE were out hunting rabbits a few days ago, Jim Shipman and George. They came to a pile of brush and Geo. ascended the brush heap while Mr. Shipman stood guard with his six-shot Winchester in hand; and soon the rabbits commenced coming out about as fast as Shipman could work the pump-gun; and when the smoke cleared away there lay on the ground five rabbits out of six shots. The hunters passed on down the road and soon saw a rabbit sitting in the hedge; and Shipman says, "Here, George, take the gun and see if you can kill it." "But," exclaims George, "what will I do after I hit it with the first load? I do not wan' to tear it all to pieces, and the gun will keep right on shooting." "Well," says Shipman, "Just hold her up in the air and let her go." "No," says he, "Take it; I won't shoot it, or I will throw the gun down," and so he did and walked off. W. N. J.

ANCHOR, Ill.

257.

Hurrah! shrieked the cyclone, as it raged through the Dakota town and killed or destroyed everybody and everything—all but one man who escaped in time by getting down a well. But the cyclone whirled off to one side and back again with the church steeple which it most effectually rammed down after him. Moral: Where there's a will there's a way. E. E. T.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH AND FISHING IN ALASKA.—I.

THE writer has been occupied for several years in the preparation of a report upon the fishes and fishing grounds of Alaska, as a continuation and conclusion of various preliminary papers published in the Proceedings U. S. National Museum, Volume IV.; Bulletin 27, National Museum, and The Fishery Industries of the U. S., Sections III. and V.

The illustrations of all the species known in the Territory have cost a large outlay of time and money, but this work of the U. S. Fish Commission is now almost completed.

One cause of delay has been the entire lack, until last summer, of deep-water exploration in Alaska. So far as we are informed, the beam trawl was never used in those waters until the Albatross begun her investigation of the fishing grounds, and the only deep-sea species recorded in the Alaskan catalogues are the two lancet-mouths, or wolf fish, *Alepidosaurus æsculapius* and *borealis*. It has been admitted that a report based upon the shore fishes, which are the only ones we know at present, would need extensive revision as soon as proper apparatus should be employed in the search for new forms of deep-sea animals. Now that the Gulf of Alaska has been explored to some extent and the collections will soon be available for study, we will be able to add materially to our list of fishes, and determine the elements of a fauna hitherto inaccessible to the student.

At the present time we are acquainted with 135 species of Alaskan fishes, 108 of which live in the sea and 27 permanently or temporarily in the fresh waters. Although this may seem a small number when we consider that a greater list of species can be obtained at various points on our east coast during the period of migration in a single year, it should be noted that the proportion of large and valuable food species is very great, and the individuals of a species in most cases are excessively numerous. The number of kinds of food and bait fishes, omitting several that form an important part of the native supply but are not usually classed with the edible fishes, is 62. Of these 15 are permanent residents of the fresh waters, 8 ascend from the sea to their spawning grounds in streams and lakes, and the rest are marine.

Among the fresh-water fishes Alaska has, in common with the temperate regions of the United States, the burbot, the pike, the lake trout and the long-nosed sucker. These are all abundant and grow to a luxuriant size. The burbot is said by reliable observers to reach a length of 5ft. and a weight of 60lbs. The pike develops great size and fine colors, and has a wide range. Dr. Dawson had one measuring 39in. The lake trout is darker and more shapely than the same species from the Great Lakes, its coloration not being exactly matched in the eastern region. The long-nosed sucker is larger in Alaska than in the United States, and is a well marked race distinguished by the length of its snout and some other characters.

In the sea we recognize old acquaintances in the halibut, the cod and polar cod, the capelin, the spined dogfish and the sleeper shark. Unlike the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, which have receded further and further away from the shore and into depths at which the fishery has become extremely laborious and hazardous, the haunts of the cod and halibut are close to the land in moderate depths, and their young swarm about the shores. Eleven additional sea fishes are common to Alaska and the Atlantic coast.

The fishery resources of Alaska are undeveloped and under-estimated. The salmon canneries, driven to seek new supplies by the depletion of the great rivers of California and Washington Territory, have pushed their way around the Gulf of Alaska, into Cook's Inlet and northward, until they will soon occupy the outposts of salmon migration; but the treasures of the sea are as little appreciated as were the resources of George's Bank a half century ago. The writer has frequently attempted by personal interviews and printed statements to convey a truthful idea of the liberality of nature in providing for the fisherman in Alaska, affording him a superabundance of fish, conveniently located with reference to good harbors, where ample supplies of fuel, water and game may be obtained; spreading out for his occupation tens of thousands of square miles of soundings, inhabited by valuable fish and the food that attracts them. Only recently, when the continued scarcity of halibut and mackerel threatened to ruin the fortunes and starve the families of many of our New England fishermen, did it become possible to draw attention to the fish wealth of Alaska and precipitate a movement of vessels, whose reluctant lead will soon be followed by fleet upon fleet until the Shumagins and Marmot Island, Seminovsky and Unalashka will be as familiar names as LeHave, George's and Grand Banks. Then we will begin to realize the value of our outlying province and the possibilities of its future.

For the sake of students who may wish to know the present constituents of the Alaskan fish fauna, it will perhaps be sufficient to state that the Preliminary Catalogue, published in Proceedings National Museum, 1881, page 239, is to be amended by removing numbers 7, 24, 29, 110 and 114, and adding the species discovered since the date of the catalogue, which are as follows:

Psettichthys melanostictus.
Porophrys ischyrus.
Hippoglossoides exilis.
Deloleps virgatus.
Lumpenus fabricii.
Murænoides ruberrimus.
Xiphister mucosus.
Chirolophus polyactocephalus
Aspidophoroides olrikii.
Brachyopsis dodecaëdrus.
Cottus decastrensis.
Cottus axillaris.
Cottus quadrifilis.
Cottus quadricornis.
Potamocottus gulosus.
Sebastichthys nigrocinctus.
Sebastichthys nebulosus.
Micrometrus aggregatus.
Coregonus nelsoni.
Stenodus mackenzii.
Salvelinus namaycush.
Rata stellulata.
Somniosus microcephalus.
Galeorhinus zyopterus.

The red rockbass, No. 67, is to be replaced by *Sebastichthys brevispinis*. The sticklebacks are represented by three species, and, notwithstanding their pigmy size and stout spines, form a considerable addition to the food supply of the natives and their dogs. All parts of the coast are inhabited by one or more species, and the ten-spined form occurs in streams and fresh-water lakes.

The flounder family is distributed around the entire coast and includes eleven species, or about as many as occur in corresponding latitudes on the Atlantic shores. All of the flounders and flat fishes of Alaska are suitable for food, most of them being really excellent, and some reaching a great size. There is one, the starry or stellate flounder, which deserves special mention, because it ranges from the southern portion of California to Mackenzie River, and is, consequently, in latitude at least, the most widely distributed member of the family. The species diminish in size and number north of Unalashka, but the proportion of individuals is rather increased. In the high north the stellate flounder and the little polar flat fish are the prevailing species, and they add materially to the resources of the larder. The latter is universally found in the skin boats of traveling parties on the sea coast, and makes up in abundance what it lacks in size. The halibut is one of the commonest fishes of the Gulf of Alaska and Behring Sea; it is not different from ours specifically, but is a plumper fish, and dwells in shallow water about the wharves as well as in moderate depths. The species reaches a weight of 300lbs., and is abundant "in spots," according to recent testimony of Gloucester fishermen who have transferred their industry to the Pacific coast. Our own investigations convinced us that the fish is common except in localities in which the fur seal and other destructive enemies destroy the young and drive the adults from the spawning grounds. One very singular deep-water flounder, occurring in the Gulf of Alaska and southward to San Francisco Bay, has been called the arrow-toothed flounder, on account of the barbed teeth in its jaws.

The cod family has five species in the sea and one in fresh waters. The Gulf of Alaska and Behring Sea have the largest species and the most important commercially, but the Arctic forms are quite as valuable where they occur as any other kinds of fish food. Besides the true cod, which is just like ours, there are pollock, polar cod, tomcod, wachna and burbot. The cod grows as large as in the Atlantic and extends all around the territory almost to the northern extremity of Behring Sea; it is destined to become the object of a very important industry at no distant day. The pollock is a very different fish from ours, smaller in size, slenderer in shape, and with streaks or bands on the sides; it is one of the best baits for cod, and occurs in large numbers on the fishing banks. The polar cod is said to be a delicious fish, and, although of small size, it is taken in excessive numbers and with the greatest ease; this is a species of the far north and a prime favorite for winter fishing. The wachna is scarcely less important to the natives than the polar cod, and it is taken in large quantities. In Cook's Inlet we obtained our largest specimens, about twelve inches long. The burbot is the species sometimes styled eelpout in Eastern waters; in Alaska it luxuriates and grows to the enormous length of five feet, and is said to weigh as much as sixty pounds.

The marine eelpouts (*Gymnelis* and *Lycodes*) include three species which have no economic value; one of them occurs rarely at the Shumagin Islands.

The blenny-like fishes are somewhat numerous, comprising a wry mouth, which is banded and has scales, a crested blenny, a tufted blenny, three kinds of rock eels, three sword-bearers, two eel-blennies, and a spotted blenny, which is an inhabitant also of Greenland seas and the north Atlantic coast. None of these have any present value as food or bait, but they are eaten by larger and more important fishes.

There is one wolf fish, or sea catfish, in Alaska, limited apparently to Norton Sound, and not abundant.

The so-called cusk of Alaskan waters is not at all like the New England cusk, and it is not eaten except by fishes, notably by the cod, for which it is one of the most attractive baits. The species is *Bathymaster signatus*, and occurs abundantly where the cod is found.

The hair tooth is a singular little species which buries itself in the sand near the edge of the tide, leaving only its mouth free, ready for business, and its eyes on the alert for unsuspecting sand fleas, which seek friendly shelter within the fringes surrounding the lips of the concealed angler, whose food comes to him with no further exertion than that of closing his mouth when it becomes agreeably full.

The little spiny lumpfish is common in Behring Sea and northward; it forms a favorite food of the lancet mouth. At Unalashka we secured about twenty lumpfish from one stomach of this formidable species. The spiny lumpfish occurs on our own northern coast, coming south to the deep portions of Massachusetts Bay.

The sea snails or sucking fishes include four species, none of them very large, and all of them unimportant commercially.

The alligator fishes are represented by five species, one of which is known also from Atlantic waters. The species are all marine. One of them is considered a great curiosity because of its resemblance to a little sturgeon.

The sculpins constitute nearly one-fifth of the entire known fish fauna of the Territory, and Alaska probably deserves the palm for sculpins of enormous size. I have seen specimens over 2ft. long—it would not be safe to say how much over—but they were a revelation to me. Two of the species inhabit fresh waters; the rest are marine, but the four-horned sculpin sometimes ascends streams. Some of the species wear bony coats of mail and two have well developed scales and are savory food fishes. One of the forms is so aberrant that a new family is suggested for it, and still another rivals the sea raven for grotesqueness of shape. Some of the species in the breeding season have the belly fins greatly elongated and the rays armed with stiff, spiny bristles.

TARLETON H. BEAN.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ENGLISH AND WELSH FISHERY STATISTICS.—R. Giffen, of the Commercial Department, Board of Trade, reports the quantity and value of the fish returned as landed on the English and Welsh coasts during the month of December, 1888, compared with the corresponding month of 1887 as follows: All fish except shell fish, 1888, 48,275,000lbs., valued at £287,146; 1887, 54,566,200lbs., valued at £323,718. Shell fish, 1888, £19,404; 1887, £30,475. Total value of fish December, 1888, £306,550; 1887, £354,193.

SEA FISHING IN ENGLAND.—H. S. Harland communicates to *Land and Water* information about cod fishing in the vicinity of Scarborough. Good fishing has recently been enjoyed off the Promenade Pier, on the north shore, and very good sport with cod off the "White Nab" rocks, about two miles south of Scarborough. The fish ran up to more than 20lbs. and were in exceptionally fine condition.

MY FIRST TARPON.

DAY was just breaking when Will and I pushed our boat from the wharf of Pine Island. The whole eastern sky was one mass of crimson clouds, shading softly into the pale blue higher up where the cloud banks suddenly ceased. Gradually the changing colors paled and paled, fading into dull gray and white as the sun rose higher and showed his fiery edge over the tops of the low mangroves on the key opposite. It was beautifully calm and still, so calm that as we rowed along hardly a ripple could be seen on the surface of the water. From the shore the chatter and whistling of a flock of Florida grackles came faintly to us, while now and then a mullet threw itself out of the water, falling back with a startling splash. Far off across the bay, in the mouth of a small creek, a flock of pelicans were fishing noisily, diving and splashing the water as they fished or chased one another about in play. As the sun rose higher the heat increased, and Will, who was rowing, laid down his oars, and wiping the perspiration from his forehead, turned to me and said, "It is going to be a hot day Mr. Nox, and a fine one for the tarpon."

Passing several low oyster bars, which are covered at high water, we rowed directly toward a large bar, of perhaps an acre in extent. As we neared it Will stopped rowing, and nodding his head toward the reef, said:

"Do you see the deep water just to the south of that bar? That is where I saw the tarpon yesterday, and—look yonder—there goes one now!"

I looked quickly in the direction he was pointing and was just in time to see a swirl in the water where some large fish had evidently come to the surface. As I looked, a dark object suddenly broke the mirror-like surface of the water; a dull gleam, a momentary glimpse of a large dark fin, and then the gradually widening ripples alone remained to mark the spot where the huge fish had shown itself.

"Quick," cried Will, as with a skillful turn of the oars, he faced the boat in the right direction, "throw well out ahead of that ripple, and if he takes it, give him plenty of time before you strike."

Swinging the heavy rod backward, I made a strong cast, and the silk line, weighted with nearly half a mullet, sung from the reel as I threw it forward. Far out it flew, and struck with a splash not 20ft. from the spot where the tarpon had risen. Loosening the line, and seeing that it ran freely under the leather thumb check, I prepared for the struggle. Will cut off small pieces of mullet, and threw them over the water in different directions, while we waited. Five minutes passed, ten minutes, suddenly my line began to run from the reel, with a strong steady movement. "Steady," cried Will, "give him time, don't strike too quick! Now give it to him! Now! Now!!"

Holding the rod firmly with both hands, I checked the reel, and struck so hard that the strong rod bent with the strain. Instantly, with a tremendous rush, a huge silver-gleaming monster, fully 5ft. long, flung itself completely out of water, shaking savagely as it hung for an instant in midair. Down, down it came in a splash of white foam, and it required no warning cry from Will to make me brace myself for the rush which we knew would come. Another moment, and the stout rod bent like a reed and the carefully tested line sung from the reel, in spite of the strong friction of the leather check pressed firmly against it. But the strain was too great to last, the wild rush ceased, and presently the resisting reel ceased to turn, and with a steady pull the great fish moved on, towing our boat rapidly behind him.

Gradually the strain relaxed, and the boat moved slower and slower.

"Look out," cried Will, "he's ugly."

Suddenly the overtaxed rod straightened with a spring. It needed no warning cry from Will to tell me that the fish had doubled and was rushing toward us. I heard Will grunt as he threw his weight on the oars, and then holding my rod forward, with the butt well braced, I awaited the coming strain. Almost instantly it came, the rod bent nearly double, the reel sung loudly, and shaking savagely, the tarpon threw itself fully two feet above the water. Never can I forget the scene which followed; never, if I catch a thousand of his kind, do I expect to see a more magnificent fight for liberty than that grand fish made in his frantic efforts to rid himself of the cruel barb within his jaws. Once, twice, six times, did he cast his whole length completely out of water in his mad struggles. The water foamed and boiled as he fell and sunk almost immediately, to reappear again and again, hurling himself into the air. As he sunk the sixth time the strain on the line suddenly ceased. Turning the reel, there was no resistance. I heard a sigh from Will: "He's got away, sir, and it can't be helped; but he was a game one."

I said nothing, but was sadly disappointed. To have had a fine tarpon hooked for twenty minutes and then to lose him was too bad; but as Will said, there was no help for it, and the only thing to do was to tie on a new hook and try for another.

Slowly and sadly we rowed back to our original position, and Will selected a fresh and enticing bait, attached it properly to the hook, then making a long cast, I settled down quietly to await events.

Perhaps twenty minutes had passed, when again something took the bait and moved slowly away with it. There was no need to "strike" this time, for hardly had I lifted the rod, when with a rush a huge tarpon, larger than the first, threw himself out of the water not 20yds. from the boat and started off, towing us behind him. Holding the rod high up I gave it all the strain I dared, but despite the weight he had to drag, the splendid fish towed us for nearly a mile before evincing signs of fatigue.

Slowly and gently I reeled him in, as the strain relaxed, until we could plainly see him, towing us slowly along, not more than ten feet from the bow of the boat. Will cried to me to give him the rod, and gradually I drew him nearer and nearer; he was not towing us now, but was swimming in circles about the boat. Will leaned over the side of the boat, a huge gaff gripped in his hand. Suddenly I saw him make a quick movement backward, and the great fish, now thoroughly tired out, was pulled alongside and dragged into the boat. There he lay, the most magnificent game fish in the world, glittering in the sunlight, one sparkle of silver, blue and gold. As I was anxious to preserve the skin for mounting, Will advised returning home at once; so we turned about and rowed back, having done fishing enough for one day. Although larger fish are sometimes caught, my first tarpon proved a fine one, measuring 6ft. in length, and weighing 120lbs.

OWEN NOX.

PINE ISLAND, Florida.

BLACK BASS SEASONS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the letter of George E. Cole published under the heading of "Fox River Association," in FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 17, I notice these words: "The killing of fish from Nov. 15 to April 15 should be prohibited." If he had added "and of black bass from Nov. 15 to June 1, this letter would not have been written; but with black bass standing in the very front rank of our game fish, it seems to me that a knowledge of its habits should have caused him to recommend a greater length of the close season than the middle of April. During the months of March, April and May the black bass are nesting. For four weeks the mother bass guards her spawn, and for six weeks after the spawn hatches she protects them as faithfully as does a hen her chickens. While guarding her spawn she will not bite at a bait, but will fly at anything drawn over her nest, and in this way is taken by the pot fishermen; and for every bass thus killed thousands of spawn eggs are left to the mercy of countless enemies. Spearing and fishing through the ice should certainly be prohibited, but they only destroy thousands where killing on the nests destroy tens of thousands.

INDIANA. W. E. R.

STEEL ROD EXPERIENCE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Splasher," in a late issue of FOREST AND STREAM, refers to steel rods and general merits. I used one of the fly-rods, about 10½oz., as a bait-rod for trolling and still-fishing, and gave it the severest tests possible under fair handling. I had it doubled up under the boat by large fish, and held hard to anything I struck. The rod showed no wear and remained true. I did not use the line running through the rod, but wound guides on the outside, and used as an ordinary three-piece rod. I know nothing of rust—mine did not show any from dampness on the outside.

It was suggested (and by the makers adopted) that they make the usual three-piece rod, joints parallel to correspond with ferrules, guides outside. They now make some so. I have just handled a three-piece, 8oz. rod, German silver mounting, with outside ring guides, that seemed as well balanced as any fly-rod of wood, as they run.

If "Splasher" would send to them (the makers) for their new catalogue he can learn the latest in that direction. I am pleased to be able to say that the rod I used was very satisfactory, and I intend using the 8oz. for bait-casting the coming season, believing it will prove just the thing, and strong enough to sling a frog from the Windermere Dock at Greenwood Lake and land it on Fuller's doorstep, some six miles away. BLACK BASS.

MASSACHUSETTS CARP AND TROUT.

IN their annual report the Massachusetts Commissioners say of these species:

There was an abundant supply of carp for a large number of ponds, but very few applied for them. It is evident that the value and importance of this fish is not understood by the people of this State. There are so many places, worthless for any other purpose, where they could be grown with very little expense, that it seems singular that they are not more sought for. There is no way in which so much wholesome food can be produced at so little expense. True, they are not trout or salmon; but taken from the pond and put into spring water a few days before they are wanted for the table, they are quite as good as most of the fish sold in the Boston market.

The artificial hatching and distribution of trout into streams which have been depleted largely by overfishing, has in a majority of cases proved successful. The disappointments, which have been few in number, have arisen mainly from not understanding the habits and haunts of these fish and depositing them in unfavorable parts of the stream. Any one familiar with a trout stream can, in the latter part of October, easily find where the trout are spawning in it. In depositing the young fish they should never be put in below that point. It is always safe to put them in at the headwaters, where they are comparatively free from their enemies, and the temperature of the water, which usually flows from springs, remains about the same throughout the year. Such places are generally supplied with an abundance of good food, upon which the trout can feed at all seasons.

Do you suppose, because you put five or six thousand fry into the stream, that in two or three years you will have anything like that number of grown-up fish? Nature everywhere makes a thousand failures to one success. But this you can depend upon: if there are already enough trout in the stream to produce, in one year, 5,000 eggs, and you plant, properly, in the spring, 5,000 young fry, artificially hatched, and protect them, you will have, at the end of three years, twenty times as many large fish as the result of your planting.

All statements and assertions that artificially bred fish are not as strong and healthy and as likely to mature as those hatched from eggs naturally deposited in the water, are without foundation, and are the result of ignorance and lack of scientific observation. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the young fry produced under culture are healthier and stronger than those produced naturally in their waters, and left to the various chances they are more or less subjected to. Twenty years of close observation on the part of those who have been practically engaged in hatching and raising fish, has settled this point beyond a question of doubt.

It is easier to restock a stream having a few large trout in it, than one that has none. The large fish are an important factor in destroying many of the enemies of the young trout, and they never feed upon the smaller ones unless deprived of their natural food or demoralized by disease. We have caught thousands of trout in their native streams, and never yet found one that had been feeding upon its own species. It is always an excellent practice to open fish and game, and find out what they have been feeding on. In game it often determines their haunts, and in fish it indicates what bait to use. If trout have been feeding upon one kind of food for any considerable length of time, they are not likely to change until that supply is exhausted.

So far as our own experience and observation extends, in all instances where failures have occurred in restocking rivers and streams, they have been due either to mismanagement, or to a condition of the water that would have rendered the introduction of either naturally or artificially bred fish equally abortive. This is true of all streams of which we have any knowledge. It has been clearly demonstrated in all the smaller streams under our care, and in the larger and more important experiment of restocking the Merrimac River with salmon. All our early efforts on this river failed, and it was not until a knowledge of the necessary conditions was obtained that success became certain.

There will be about 400,000 trout fry for distribution next spring. They will be delivered free at the hatching house, Winchester, Mass., and cans will be furnished for transportation, to be returned to the hatchery at applicant's expense. All applications should be made before the first of April, indorsed by either senator or representative of the district. Trout fry cannot be intrusted to the express, and a responsible person should be sent to take charge of them. Such a person can take charge of 25,000 or 30,000 fry, and, when several applicants reside on the same line of road, expense may be saved by arranging with one competent man to care for several cans to be distributed along the route.

Fishculture.

PREPARING SALMON EGGS FOR SHIPMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Possibly the practice of systematically and carefully picking out the unfertilized from eggs of the Salmonidæ, before packing them up for shipment, may have been more generally adopted by American fishculturists than I suppose, but it is but a few years since the Maine stations acquired an exceptional reputation for excellence of packing, by the exceedingly small loss appearing on opening their packages of eggs, in consequence, almost solely, of the removal of the unfertilized in advance of shipment; and I fancy that there may be still some readers of FOREST AND STREAM engaged in the handling of salmon and trout eggs who will thank me for showing them the ease with which that operation can be performed.

During the early stages of the development of the salmon embryo it is exceedingly delicate, and rough handling must be carefully avoided. Indeed, my own observations lead me to the conclusion that the unfecund eggs will at that time survive much severer shocks than the fecund. About the time of the coloration of the eyes, however, the embryos acquire a great degree of hardihood, and at the stage when they are usually transported the tables are completely turned, and the fecund eggs are entirely uninjured by a shock that ruptures the membranes of the unimpregnated eggs, and sends them on the path of swift decay. Advantage is taken of this state of affairs at the Maine stations to separate the good from the bad. The eggs, which are developed on wire-cloth trays in frames readily removable from the troughs, are turned out into tin milk-pans, poured back and forth repeatedly, with very little water, and then returned to the troughs. If the contents of a single tray are placed in a pan, they may be poured back and forth six or eight times, letting them drop six inches and strike hard on the bottom of the pan. If they are in large masses hold them a foot high, or pour a great number of times. The object is to assure the shock of a sharp concussion to each egg. Take these eggs out again the next day and you will find the unimpregnated eggs all turned white, and easily picked out with your forceps or pipette. The time required for the operation of concussion, including the removal of the eggs from the trough and their return thereto, is, with our apparatus, about one minute per thousand eggs. An active man will therefore treat half a million of eggs in a day. The picking out of the white eggs of course requires time, according to the number. Our picker at the Penobscot station the other day picked 10,843 out of 475,000 eggs, besides doing considerable other work. That was a very small loss, but I am confident that the work was very thoroughly done.

It is necessary to observe some caution in the application of this process at an early date, as it is not certain that embryos whose eyes are just beginning to color will stand severe concussion without injury. But any one can make a preliminary trial on a small scale.

I have never applied the process to any but the eggs of river and landlocked salmon, but I have no doubt that it will be equally practicable with any other kind of salmon or trout, and would recommend those handling eggs of whitefish to consider whether it cannot be made useful to them.

CHAS. G. ATKINS.

CRAIG'S BROOK STATION, U. S. F. C., East Orland, Me., Jan. 17.

SAWDUST AND TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I notice in your journal a few articles on trout vs. sawdust, and I do not altogether agree with "Piscator," who states that sawdust has no deleterious effect on the fish. In trying to prove his statements he refers us to some figures on Nova Scotia fishing streams. The fact of taking those streams as reference shows to me quite clearly that "Piscator" cannot understand the fish we call trout. I can see why sawdust can't possibly have the slightest effect upon the trout found in Nova Scotia. I have yet to see a trout caught in that Province of sufficient magnitude to take into the gills or mouth a sawdust of pine or otherwise. So one can easily see, although lots of dust may be in Nova Scotia streams, no harm can be done to the fishlets. But it is quite different with our New Brunswick beauties. I am sure if "Piscator" would spend a season with us in New Brunswick and study matters as thoroughly as he did in Nova Scotia, he would then side with us that our trout will succumb to the effects of pine sawdust.

There is another statement that "sawdust will not decay under water." We again disagree. I find from observation that it will, to a certain extent, decompose even if it be constantly covered with water; but if exposed to the air at times, which is the case during dry spells, it can't escape becoming putrescent in time. We all know that the poisonous gases, which are always being given off, will be against rather than encourage fish or any animal to frequent such a place. In this Province I notice that trout are largest and most numerous in streams having a clear, stony bottom, where there are no sawmills and consequently no dust to interfere. Would like to know from Mr. Hallock or Mr. "Piscator" why this should be the case in our particular part of the globe?

KINGSTON, N. B. FISHER.

HATCHING COD IN NORWAY.—From Mr. Adolph Nielsen we have the following interesting information about the operations at the marine station of Arendal, under the charge of G. M. Dannevig. The height of the spawning season is in March and April. Last year's collection of eggs amounted to 64,000,000, of which about 36,000,000 were developed as fry. Mr. Dannevig is about to try a new method of gathering cod eggs. He proposes to make artificial sea-water basins, into which he will pump water and confine therein cod approaching the spawning condition. The eggs, naturally fertilized, will be hatched in the usual way, and he expects to gets a larger percentage of healthy fry. The fry cost about one cent a thousand. In the summer the Arendal establishment will be occupied in hatching lobsters and oysters; with the latter it is said the results are very good. Mr. Nielsen is now on his way to Newfoundland, to take charge of the department of fishculture in that Province.

OYSTERS KILLED BY STARFISH.

THE depredations of the starfish on oyster beds have been a matter of observation and record for many years. Only recently, however, has the Government been appealed to for assistance in devising remedies for the evil, and, although the impression prevails in some quarters that the Congress appropriated a sum of money for investigation and report upon this scourge of the oystermen, no funds have yet been voted for this specific object. The preliminary work done last summer in Providence River, Narragansett Bay, and Long Island Sound by the U. S. Fish Commission was paid for out of the general appropriation of the Commission. The steamer Fish Hawk, it is expected, will continue the investigation next summer after the close of the shad hatching season.

It has been stated that starfish destroy several hundred thousand dollars' worth of oysters annually. They make their appearance suddenly in countless numbers, and complete their work of devastation very quickly; a day or two may suffice for the destruction of an entire bed. Mussels and soft shell clams are greatly liked by the starfish also. We have seen a starfish devour seven medium-sized clams in a half day, and apparently in preference to oysters contained in the same aquarium, because of the greater ease in penetrating the shell of the clam. It is doubtless known to most persons that the starfish envelopes its prey with its flexible arms, suffocating it and causing the shell to open, when its stomach is projected around the animal and absorbs it at leisure.

It has been suggested that small beds of oysters might be protected by surrounding them with a shoal of mussels. In some waters, it is asserted, however, that starfish will not atack mussels. The studies of the Fish Commission staff were limited chiefly to the temperatures, densities and salinity of the water on the oyster beds affected by this enemy, and to the animals associated with the oyster, with particular reference to the conditions of their existence and thrift. The starfish cannot live in fresh water, and it is liable to destruction from the reduction of the salinity of the water by the action of heavy freshets. The only practical method of exterminating the starfish known at present is the expensive one of dredging them as now practiced by oystermen of Connecticut.

THE GRAMPUS AT KEY WEST.—The U. S. Fish Commission's schooner Grampus arrived at Key West Jan. 27, with the loss of seaman Brown. The particulars of his death are not yet known, but it is supposed that he was washed overboard. The Grampus will be engaged in the investigation of the fishing grounds in the Gulf of Mexico and the movement of food fishes. Dr. James A. Henshall will join her as naturalist in a few days. Among other things he will take especial pains to collect any of the fresh water fishes that may be accessible. Capt. D. E. Collins is now at Key West and will collect statistics of the fisheries there and elsewhere in Florida.

MR. ADOLPH NIELSEN, of Norway, is now on his way to assume charge of the fishculture work of the Province of Newfoundland. He will stop over at Gloucester, Mass., for a day or two to examine the cod hatching station on Ten Pound Island, then go at once to St. Johns. Mr. Nielsen has a very high reputation in Norway as an accomplished fishculturist.

DR. JAMES A. HENSHALL is now in Washington receiving final instructions for his natural history work on the Grampus. He will go to Key West in a day or two. Correspondents should address him either at his Cincinnati home or care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

January, last week.—Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society's Fourteenth Annual Show, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. B. Elben, Sec'y.

Feb. 5 to 8, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Columbus Fanciers' Club at Columbus O. Thos. R. Sparrow, Secretary.

Feb. 7 to 12.—First Annual Show of the Eu lson River Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, at Newburgh, N.Y. J. H. Drevenstedt, Secretary, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Feb. 19 to 22, 1889.—Thirteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

Feb. 26 to March 1, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Renssalaer Kennel Club, Troy, N. Y. Alba M. Ide, Secretary.

March 5 to 8, 1889.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Albany Kennel Club, at Albany, N. Y. Geo. B. Gallup, Secretary.

March 12 to 15, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club Utica, N. Y. James W. Dunlop, President.

March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, at Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. John L. Lincoln, Jr., Secretary.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Wm. C. Child, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A. K. R.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription $1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **6923.**

PACIFIC COAST FIELD TRIALS.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 19.—The sixth annual field trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club commenced on Monday, the 14th inst., on the grounds of Messrs. Haggin & Carr, near Bakersfield, Kern county, Cal. These gentlemen, who own a little patch of some 400,000 acres in Kern county, kindly allowed the club the privilege of running its trials on any portion of three full sections lying close to the town, and on which no shooting had been permitted during the season. The local gun club (Knights of the Trigger) had looked after all preliminary arrangements for the meeting, and everything passed off harmoniously and to the delight and pleasure of all, unless, perhaps, the few whose canine pets disappointed them. The grounds are in the center of the level San Joaquin Valley, covered with grass, light weeds and some patches of low sage brush. Birds were found without much trouble, except on Wednesday, when some poor ground was struck. All of the work was witnessed by the spectators, who followed the handlers and judges in carriages, buggies and on horseback.

The attendance was quite large, considering that most of the visitors had to travel from 300 to 400 miles. Prominent among the visiting sportsmen were the following named: J. G. Edwards, of Oakland, president of the club; G. T. Allender, Watsonville; I. N. Aldrich, Marysville; H. H. Briggs, of the *Breeder and Sportsman*; J. M. Barney, Dutch Flat; J. M. Bassford and G. W. Bassford, Vacaville; H. Boyd, San Francisco; E. W. Briggs, Santa Clara; H. C. Chipman, Sacramento; J. S. Dunham, Stockton; Hon. W. W. Foote, San Francisco; H. Gerber and J. Gerber, Sacramento; J. G. Gates, Vacaville; Alva Green, Galesburg, Ill.; W. H. Harris, Oakland; H. A. Hubbard, Oakland; S. D. Meriweather, Ventura; W. DeMott, Stockton; Judge C. N. Post, Sacramento; Senator J. T. Pindar, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Jr., Ventura; William Schreiber, San Francisco; Judge P. J. Shafter, Point Reyes; P. M. Scott, Oakland; W. Thomas, Chico; F. A. Taft, Truckee; R. T. Vandevort, Pasadena; F. A. Watson, Colusa; M. D. Walter, Galt; N. E. White, of the Sacramento *Record-Union*.

Besides those coming from distant portions of the State, many of the citizens of Bakersfield turned out each day to witness the trials. The judges were: R. T. Vandevort, P. J. Shafter and I. N. Aldrich, and their decisions seemed to meet with general approval.

At the annual business meeting of the club the following new members were elected: J. S. Dunham, of Stockton; R. E. Auerbach, of Oakland; H. L. Borgwardt and I. L. Miller, of Bakerfield; R. Seymour, of Sumner; S. D. Meriweather, of Ventura, and Wm. Thomas, of Butte. Propositions to increase the amounts of the initiation fee and annual dues, and to retain 20 per cent. of the purses for club expenses, were voted down. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President (third term), J. C. Edwards; First Vice-President, J. M. Barney; Second Vice-President, L. J. Rose, Jr.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. H. Briggs; Executive Committee, J. S. Dunham, Wm. Schreiber, Hon. D. M. Pyle, J. M. Bassford, Jr., and Judge C. N. Post. A vote of thanks was tendered the Knights of the Trigger and other citizens of Bakersfield for their unremitting attentions and efforts to make the occasion one of enjoyment to their guests. It was decided to hold the next annual trials on the same ground, to commence on the third Monday in January, 1890.

The Derby nominations numbered twenty-four, but some of the puppies failed to come up to their owner's fond expectations, many others fell victims to the destroyer, distemper, and others were sold to parties who had not yet learned of the advantage to be gained by field trial competition. So the number of starters dwindled to five. The trials developed at least one phenomenal piece of dog flesh in J. E. Watson's pointer puppy Black Joe. He was a veritable "dark horse," and literally walked over the rest of the menagerie. There was considerable talk about his alleged obscurity of breeding and age. Some said he was picked up on the streets of San Francisco; others declared that he would never pass his sixth year again, and one story was that he came as an unknown on some ship from England. His handler declared that the owner of the dog had written him that he was whelped in February, 1887. At all events he is a wonder. He is of medium size, and jet black. His body is light, but his running is strong and speedy and his movements lithe and graceful. His head is not of classic mould by any means, but its thickness seems to indicate an extra quantity of brains. On point he is a perfect picture of the typical, high-strung pointer. He won the Derby from Bassford's true-nosed, industrious little pointer bitch Lottie B., and in the All-Aged Stake he was an easy winner. Whatever his age or breeding may be, he is a grand dog, and if a "mongrel," as some declare, it would not be to the disadvantage of some of the blue-blooded stock of the country if a little of his quality of mongrel blood could be infused into it. But there is every evidence that the dog is of excellent breeding and purity of lineage, even though his present owner knows nothing of his history, which, however, is not a very likely supposition.

On nearly every day of the trials Mr. C. A. Nelson, a local photographer, followed the dogs in the field, and secured a number of excellent pictures of the dogs, handlers and spectators. Later Mr. Boyd, whose animal pictures in the *Breeder and Sportsman* and other publications have attracted much attention, came from San Francisco (nearly 400 miles), and with his field camera caught a large number of pictures of the dogs when pointing and backing. Some copies are promised for the FOREST AND STREAM.

The drawing of the Derby entries took place on Sunday night, and resulted as follows:

THE DERBY.

BLACK JOE (Jas. E. Watson), black pointer dog (said to have been bred by Pape),

against

PRIDE (Albert Peri), black white and tan English setter dog (Nixie—Pearl Laverack).

LADDIE (William Schreiber), lemon and white pointer dog (Tom Pinch—Lassie),

against

LOTTIE B. (George W. Bassford), liver and white pointer bitch (Professor—Gracie Bow).

NESTOR (William Schreiber), lemon and white pointer dog (Gladsome—Forest Queen), a bye.

The rain which commenced falling on Sunday afternoon continued during the night, but ceased shortly after daylight. The ground, however, was quite wet, and the starting of the Derby was deferred until afternoon. The party left town about half past one o'clock P. M., and reached the grounds a little after two o'clock.

First Series.

BLACK JOE AND PRIDE.

The first brace was started at 2:30. Joe was handled by George T. Allender, and Pride by M. D. Walter. Within a few hundred yards of where they were started the dogs found birds. Joe displayed excellent ranging qualities and speed, carried his head well up, and altogether showed excellent style. Pride did not range so wide, and ran with a low head as if seeking foot scent. He was fast enough, but lacked the dash and style of his competitor. Soon after coming upon the birds Pride dropped to a point in a low swale covered with grass and a sparse growth of sage brush. Walter flushed and killed; both dogs steady to wing and shot. Pride retrieved to order in good fashion. The dogs were sent on through the sage weeds, and going over a little ridge both passed some close-lying birds in the thick, low grass. Joe soon pointed handsomely, and Pride being brought up flushed a cottontail. Joe pointed again soon after, but no bird was found, the quail being evidently on the run. Going up a low swale some birds got up ahead of Joe, who soon afterward made a very good point in the edge of the grass, the bird flushing as the party moved up. Joe made several points in the next few minutes, Pride doing comparatively little work. At 3:10 the judges ordered the dogs up, and awarded the heat to Joe.

LADDIE AND LOTTIE B.

This brace was put down on the same ground at 3:35, the former handled by Allender and the latter by her owner. The heat can be briefly described. Laddie is a high, upstanding dog, of great dash, speed and style, and from the way he started off looked for all the world like a winner. Lottie, a high-strung little bitch, did not at first range widely, although she was speedy and covered her ground closely. It was some minutes before the birds were found, when a covey of perhaps a hundred were seen skulking off over some smooth ground toward a patch of light brush. The dogs were halted, and a couple of horsemen dashed in among the birds and scattered them. Then the dogs were sent on, and some very handsome work was done by Lottie. Time and again she pointed in grand style, and birds were invariably found in front of her, and Laddie continued to range in his magnificent style, but seemed to have little idea of hunting quails. On one occasion Lottie had a bird pinned in the grass. Laddie ran up and put up a hare within a few feet of the bitch, but the latter held her point, and her handler put up and killed the quail. Both dogs broke shot, Lottie retrieving the bird. Lottie made eight points, and toward the close of the heat was increasing her speed and range. At 4 o'clock the dogs were ordered up and Lottie was declared the winner. All who saw the work done in this heat were loud in their expressions of admiration of the winner, and the owner of the beaten dog declared that he was well repaid for his journey of 300 miles by witnessing the work done by her. She had had but a few weeks' real work on birds, and is inclined to be unsteady to shot, but another season's experience will doubtless cure this defect, and then her owner need not fear to run her in any company. This ended the first series, Nestor having a bye.

Second Series.

Tuesday morning opened cloudy and cool, but by the time the cavalcade reached the grounds the sun had come out and the remainder of the day was warm and comfortable.

LOTTIE B. AND NESTOR.

The first brace put down was Lottie B. and Nestor, pointers. Lottie was handled by her owner, Mr. Geo. Bassford, and Nestor by his breaker, Mr. Allender. The dogs were put down at 10:25. Nestor showed great speed and wide ranging qualities, and his stylish manner of carrying himself elicited general admiration. He is a lemon and white dog imported from Scotland by Wm. Schreiber, his present owner. Lottie showed more speed than on the preceding day, and ranged out somewhat better. As usual, she worked her ground more thoroughly than the dogs that had been pitted against her, and while Nestor was far away seeking coveys she was getting in her work on scattered and hard-lying birds. A few minutes after being turned loose the dogs found birds, but the ground was still wet, and the quails at first evinced little disposition to lie well. Lottie got in among them and made several points, but they did not wait long for her. Nestor put up several and generally dropped to wing. The birds seemed to be everywhere. Several points were made by each in rapid succession in the low sage-weed and grass, and to the spectators it looked like a pretty close heat, but Nestor soon broke after a hare, refused to obey the whistle, and indulged in a good long chase. As he came up Lottie had pinned some birds and Nestor dropped to back. Bassford flushed, shot and missed; both dogs steady to wing and shot. Going up a low ridge Nestor pointed and Lottie backed some 50yds. away. The bird ran and the dogs soon moved on. Several birds got up before Nestor, who soon pointed again. Lottie backed handsomely as before, and again the birds got tired waiting and ran away in the high weeds. Considerable ground was then covered without finding birds, when Lottie pointed one in a bunch of scrub willow. Nestor had the best of the business so far as range, speed and style were concerned, but Lottie outranked him in nose, staunchness, obedience and backing qualities, and these won her the heat. At 11:30 the dogs were ordered up.

Final for First Place.

BLACK JOE AND LOTTIE B.

At 11:50 Black Joe, handled by Mr. Allender, and Lottie B., handled by Mr. Bassford, were started off to decide first place. The style of both dogs has already been described. Joe had the advantage in range and speed, and although Lottie did some very nice work on scattered birds, her sable competitor proved too much for her, although according to many private score cards she had a little the best of it. The dogs were worked twenty minutes, Lottie scoring one point, when a halt was made for lunch. At the expiration of an hour they were turned loose again, and Joe soon pointed, but moved on to the left. Lottie came up and pointed a bird a few yards from where Joe broke his point, and her handler put up the bird. After covering much ground without finding birds a covey was flushed in a swale, and the birds scattered out through the grass. Joe soon swung to a magnificent point near some bunch grass, from which three birds were put up. It was a pretty piece of work, and being in open ground was witnessed and admired by the large party of spectators. Joe afterward roaded up some birds, but later on both he and Lottie made several creditable points. At 1:55 the dogs were ordered up and the heat and first money awarded to Joe.

Final for Second Place.

LOTTIE AND PRIDE.

At 2:15 Lottie was put down against the English setter Pride to contest for second place. The former was handled by her owner and the latter by Walter. This was Lottie's third successive heat, and her speed and range increased the longer she ran. Pride was about her equal in range, but had less style and did not quarter his ground as thoroughly as she did. Each made several points, which the other honored. Birds were not found as readily as in former heats, and many acres were drawn blank. Toward the close of the heat, however, a couple of coveys were found, and Lottie doing some nice work settled the business. At 3:30 the dogs were ordered up, and the heat and second place awarded to Lottie.

Final for Third Place.

NESTOR AND PRIDE.

These dogs were put down at 3:45, handled respectively by Allender and Walter. Nestor had the best of it in every way, outranging and outpointing Pride, and at 4:20 the work was ended by the judges declaring in his favor.

Following is the summary:

First Series.

Black Joe beat Pride.
Lottie B. beat Laddie.
Nestor a bye.

Second Series.

Lottie B. beat Nestor.
Black Joe a bye.

Final for First Place.

Black Joe beat Lottie B. and won first prize.

Final for Second Place.

Lottie B. beat Pride and won second prize.

Final for Third Place.

Nestor beat Pride and won third prize.

ALL-AGED STAKE.

On Tuesday evening the dogs in the All-Aged Stake were drawn. The number of starters was about half of what was expected, and although there were upward of fifteen dogs on hand but ten were entered. The drawing resulted as follows:

ROYAL DUKE II. (J. G. Edwards), black, white and tan English setter dog (Regent—Dolly),

against

SIROCCO (California Kennels), orange belton English setter dog (Sportsman—Sweetheart).

DICK (W. W. Foote), black, white and tan English setter dog (Royal Duke II.—Bess),

against

SUNLIT (California Kennels), orange belton English setter bitch (Sportsman—Sweetheart).

SCOUT CROXTETH (J. T. Pindar), liver and white pointer dog (Croxteth—Patti M.),

against

SIRIUS (Thomas Bennett), orange belton English setter dog (Sportsman—Sweetheart).

BLACK JOE (J. E. Watson), black pointer dog (said to have been bred by Pape),

against

GALATEA (J. M. Barney), liver and white pointer bitch (Nick of Naso—Temptation).

POINT (L. J. Rose, Jr.), lemon and white pointer dog (Don—Drab),

against

SOLANO B. (H. A. Bassford, Jr.), liver and white pointer dog (Glen R.—Josie Bow).

On Wednesday morning it was concluded to try some new grounds a couple of miles away, and it proved to be a great mistake, as birds were scarce there, and when the former grounds were reached the handlers seemed bent on determining which could get furthest away in each heat from where it would be possible to strike a covey of birds. As a result the day's work was tedious, laborious and unsatisfactory.

First Series.

DUKE AND SIROCCO.

At 9:35 o'clock Royal Duke and Sirocco were cast off where some birds had been marked down, the former handled by Edwards and the latter by Walter. Both showed good speed and unusual range; but their speed and range seemed to carry them into the most unlikely parts of the field for birds. After covering a large area of ground the crowd got among a lot of quails in some heavy grass and weeds, and the dogs were called in to work it. In doing so they put up bird after bird, and passed by many that they should have pointed. There seemed to be something wrong, as both dogs were known to have done good work in private. After being down an hour without making a point, the judges ordered them up, to be tried again later on.

SUNLIT AND DICK.

This brace was put down at 10:45 on the same ground, handled respectively by Post and DeMott. They seemed to be about equal in range and speed. Dick showed a great deal of dash, but Sunlit seemed to have her mind more closely on the business of finding birds. After a long run over barren ground the dogs were swung off into a broad swale, and soon a point was claimed for Sunlit, but the bird could not be found. Dick also soon pointed in a bush, but moved on without result. The birds were evidently running through the weeds, as Sunlit soon made another stylish point to which nothing was found. In a light thicket of willows Sunlit held a bird staunchly, which Post put up and missed. Just then Dick pointed, and Sunlit backed him gracefully. The bird turned out to be a little cottontail. In some long grass at the edge of the willows Dick made a handsome point, and Sunlit being brought up facing him honored the point in fine style. The dogs were allowed to hold their positions until the photographer could come up, and he caught a very beautiful picture; but in the meantime the bird had run. At 11:30 a move to another section of land was made, and at 12 M. the dogs were put down in some light sage weeds. A covey was scattered by the spectators, and the dogs worked on them. Sunlit roaded up into the grass on the side of a swale, and was fast squaring herself for a point when the bird flushed. Soon after Dick pointed a bird on the ridge, and was prettily backed by Sunlit. At 12:30 the dogs were ordered up for lunch, and were put down again at 1:10. A covey of running birds rose wild and scattered, and Sunlit got among them, and pinned one in the grass. Dick did not feel inclined to back. DeMott put up the bird, shot and missed. At 1:15 the heat was given to Sunlit.

SIRIUS AND SCOUT CROXTETH.

This brace was cast off at 1:30, the former handled by Post and the latter by DeMott. Sirius is a rather large dog, but has a fair rate of speed, with sufficient range for these grounds. Scout had the better style, and also good range, but his forelegs were stiff, as if suffering from a rheumatic affection. He has a remarkably fine head, and altogether is a handsome pointer. Neither dog seemed to be on his good behavior, so far as obedience was concerned. Sirius displayed the better nose, and was so cautious that he frequently pointed where the birds had been. Scout, on the other hand, put up a great many birds that he should have pointed. After quite a run Scout pointed a bird in some high weeds. Sirius was too far away to be brought up for a back, and DeMott put up the bird, shot and missed. Scout was steady to shot. The party then went to the grounds used the day before, and after a long search birds were found in the sparse sage weed. Sirius came to a point, and Scout was brought up but refused to back. Sirius still held his point, and Scout was again brought up behind him and backed to order. Here the photographer again got in his work, and when all was over no bird was found. It was claimed, however, that when Sirius first pointed there was a small covey in the weeds, and that the birds were seen to run. This the handlers and judges may have seen, but others slightly in the rear saw no birds after the first covey had risen wild from the same spot. The judges, however, must have had good reason for their action, for they immediately (2:35) ordered up the dogs and gave the heat to Sirius.

BLACK JOE AND GALATEA.

At 2:45 this brace was cast off on the same ground, the former handled by Allender and the latter by her owner, J. M. Barney. Joe has already been described. Galatea is a very speedy and stylish little bitch by Nick of Naso out of Temptation, and showed excellent natural qualities, but her handling and breaking had been of a very superficial character. Being very fast, she lacked caution, and too frequently dashed into cover recklessly and put up birds that should have been pointed. She made the first point, however, but the bird did not hold. Indeed birds rose wild before both dogs, during the first few minutes. Soon Joe established a very stylish point and Galatea backed in handsome style. Allender put up the bird, but failed to shoot. Joe was steady to wing, but Galatea made a break and stopped to order. Both soon pointed the same bird in sage, and it rose wild. Moving on Joe dropped to a bird on high ground in the grass, but it would not lie. Galatea then roaded a bird in the grass, but failed to locate it before it rose. Both were now quartering their ground very nicely, but they had worked off to less promising ground and birds were getting scarce. A few were driven out of a dry bottom upon a grassy bank, and Joe was following them up, but before they were allowed to find a hiding place Joe's handler shot at them and they left for other parts. Galatea meantime roaded up three running birds. Then followed a long and weary tramp over barren ground, and at 4:30 the dogs were ordered up to be put down again in the morning.

Thursday was a day of the finest sport imaginable. A slight frost in the morning gave a delightful crispness to the atmosphere, and by 9 o'clock the day was warm and pleasant. The same grounds were selected where the work of the day before was commenced, and a large covey of birds was found in an open flat covered with bunch grass and low willow shrubs. Joe and Galatea were put down at 9:45, and after a fifteen minutes' run the heat was given to Joe, he having made two points and Galatea scoring a flush.

ROYAL DUKE AND SIROCCO.

At 10:15 Royal Duke, handled by DeMott, and Sirocco, handled by Walter, were cast off. (This was the first brace put down in the All-Aged Stake in which no decision was given). Sirocco soon put up a couple of birds in the high weeds, and his handler flushed and killed another, which Duke found and retrieved. In the low willows Duke pointed and was backed by Sirocco. Duke was out of his handler's sight, and also of the judges', but Sirocco's handler, Walter, called the judges' attention to the point (a bit of courtesy to an opponent that does not often intrude itself upon field trial customs). Duke soon again pointed, but the bird rose at once. Sirocco pointed a lark, and Duke nailed a quail at the same time, but the latter ran and Duke broke in and flushed it. The dogs were down but ten minutes, when they were ordered up and the heat given to Duke.

POINT AND SOLANO B.

Both of these dogs ran last year. Point won second in the Derby and first in the All-Aged Stake. Both are large pointers. Point did not do quite as well this year as last, while Solano B. showed improvement in range and speed. The former was handled by Allender and the latter by DeMott. Before they had gone 50yds. Point roaded and three birds rose wild, and Solano soon did a similar thing. He soon nailed a bird in the grass close by the wagons, and DeMott shot and missed. He then drew on a bunch of quails, but they rose wild. Point soon located a bird in the grass, but was not allowed to hold it long. At 11:45 the dogs were held up, while a trip was made across the field to a broad, wood-covered flat, where a large covey had been seen. They were put down at 11:30, and in a quarter of a minute were right in among the birds. Then followed point after point in quick succession and birds flushing right and left. The dogs got considerably rattled, as did also their handlers and the spectators. When the confusion and excitement had subsided ten minutes afterward, the judges consulted and decided that Point had the best of the struggle.

Second Series.

ROYAL DUKE AND SUNLIT.

At 11:50 this brace was started, Duke handled by DeMott and Sunlit by Post. Before running many yards Sunlit made a staunch point on the edge of the swale, but Duke failed to honor it. Post put up the bird, shot and missed, both dogs steady. Coming to a small ditch Sunlit again pointed and her handler again put up the bird and failed to grass it. Sunlit covered her ground more closely than in previous heats, and her superiority was so manifest that the judges in 20m. ordered the dogs up and awarded her the heat. Although Duke had not secured a point while the heat was in progress, he established one in grand style while being called in. Sunlit was by request sent up to back, which she did, and the ever-present photographer came up and secured a splendid picture.

BLACK JOE AND SIRIUS.

This brace was cast off at 12:50, the former was handled by Allender, and the latter by Walter. The dogs were about equal in range, but the pointer had higher speed and the more stylish way of going. Sirius soon stopped on three birds in the grass, but they rose wild. Joe was pointing some distance away, and Sirius being brought up did not back. Allender raised, shot at and crippled the bird, and both dogs were steady. Joe soon roaded and a bird rose before him. Sirius meantime had come to a point in a low bottom, and Joe refused to back. No birds were found. Soon after Sirius pointed a hot rabbit nest, and Joe backed. Going down the swale Joe struck scent and roaded a bird to a point, but it flushed as the handler came up. Out in some weeds Sirius soon pointed in fine style, and the pointer backed him grandly. Walter put up a large covey, and both handlers turned loose on the birds, the dogs being steady to wing and shot. Sirius soon again pointed in the sage weeds, and Joe backed, but no bird was found. Moving out upon some rising ground with heavy grass cover, the setter pointed another covey, which rose quickly. Walter shot twice, Sirius remaining steadily on point. Going on, Joe roaded and came to a point on some rising ground, and was backed by Sirius. Allender flushed, shot and killed; the dogs steady. The work throughout this heat was very fine. At 1:50 Joe was declared the winner.

Third Series.

POINT AND SUNLIT.

At 2 P.M. Point and Sunlit were put down, the former handled by Allender and the latter by Post. A covey of birds had been marked down in a broad, weed-covered swale, and immediately on entering it Sunlit came to a point, which the pointer backed. Post shot and killed and both dogs broke in, Sunlit retrieving the bird. The birds were skulking away, and three rose before Sunlit as she moved on, and she chased for a bit. In the weeds Point soon pinned a bird, and was nicely backed by the setter, but the bird had run. Sunlit, going on, pointed a bird in the weeds, and Point coming up with a dash of speed jumped clear over her. Post put up the bird, shot and missed, the dogs steady. The bitch moved on, and soon again pointed, and this time was well backed by Point. At 2:10 the heat was given to Sunlit.

Final for First Place.

BLACK JOE AND SUNLIT.

At 2:30 this brace was cast off on the same ground. They were of about equal range and speed, but very different in their style of going. In a few minutes Joe established a point in the swale, and Sunlit being brought up backed him staunchly. Two birds were put up, but were not shot at. Joe afterward pointed a hare's nest, but soon moved on. The setter next swung into a point on a bird, which flushed as the handlers came up, and before Joe could be brought in. Moving down the swale Joe nailed a bird, which did not wait for a back. Up on a grassy mound Sunlit made game and roaded on, and Joe coming up found and pointed the bird, which his handler shot at and missed. Sunlit next pointed in the bottom, and Joe backed; but no bird was found. The bitch tried to locate several times, but the birds were constantly moving. Joe handsomely pinned one in the grass, which his handler killed, and Sunlit retrieved it. After some more work, in which Joe made a couple of fine points, and was backed in each case by Sunlit, the judges, at 3:20, declared the pointer winner of the heat and first money.

Ties for Second Place.

SIRIUS AND GALATEA.

Bennett's setter Sirius and Barney's pointer Galatea were run to determine which should compete with Sunlit for second place. They were cast off at 3:30, and after a ten minutes' run both made several points and some very fine backing was done by Galatea, the heat was given to Sirius, he having a few more points to his credit.

SUNLIT AND SIRIUS

This brace (litter brother and sister) was cast off at 4 o'clock, the former handled by Post and the latter by Walter. Fifty yards from the start Sunlit pointed, and almost at the same instant Sirius did likewise. They held their positions steadily until the photographer secured a good picture, when three birds were put up. Walter shot and missed, the dogs steady. After a short cast through a swale both again pointed seventy yards apart, and Post put up and killed Lit's bird, she being steady. The dog's bird proved to be a crippled one, which ran and he retrieved it. He soon pointed again in the edge of the grass, and his handler shot and missed. Another of his points Sunlit backed some eighty yards away. Walter shot and killed, both dogs breaking, but they stopped to order. Sunlit retrieved the bird nicely. At 4:15 the dogs were ordered up and the heat given to Sirius.

Final for Third Place.

A later start was made from town on Friday, there being but one more heat to run—for third place. The morning was a little bit raw owing to a sharp wind from the north, and dull clouds obscured the sun. The grounds were reached about ten o'clock.

SUNLIT AND SCOUT CROXTETH.

This brace was put down at 10:25, the former handled by Post and the latter by DeMott. Both ranged off at good speed, but Scout still exhibited a stiffness in his limbs. For all that, he showed himself to be a stylish fellow and a careful worker. Post soon walked up a bird in a low bottom, which he grassed and Sunlit retrieved. In an open place both pointed the same bird, which DeMott killed, and Scout retrieved it in good shape. Both dogs were steady. Sunlit next roaded some birds to a point, but they did not hold. She soon after pointed in a bush, and the bird flew from above her head. Considerable ground was drawn blank, when the bitch got a bird in the grass and was staunchly backed by the pointer. The bird on being put up (the dogs steady) flew back among the spectators and was not shot at. After being down an hour and a quarter the heat was given to Sunlit.

This ended a week of unalloyed sport in the field. Good dogs, plenty of birds, fine open fields to work them over, gentlemen judges, gentlemen visitors, gentlemanly handlers and springlike weather—what more could the most ardent sportsman desire? These annual meetings of the Pacific Coast Club are growing in interest. Every year finds a better class of dogs in competition, and none but the better class of sportsmen have been present at any of the meetings. Next year the list of starters will no doubt be very large, as many puppies have been whelped the past year, and the majority of them will be entered in the Derby, while the All-Aged list is yearly increasing.

Following is the summary:

First Series.

Royal Duke beat Sirocco.
Sunlit beat Dick.
Sirius beat Count Croxteth.
Black Joe beat Galatea.
Point beat Solano B.

Second Series.

Sunlit beat Royal Duke.
Black Joe beat Sirius.
Point a bye.

Third Series.

Sunlit beat Point.
Black Joe a bye.

Final for First Place.

Black Joe beat Sunlit and won first prize.

Ties for Second Place.

Sirius beat Galatea.

Final for Second Place.

Sirius beat Sunlit and won second prize.

Final for Third Place.

Sunlit beat Count Croxteth and won third prize.

N. E. WHITE.

AN ILLINOIS FOX DRIVE.

I WONDER if after last week's broadside, there is anything left of "Tallyho." The "brethren" seem to have formed a compact to annihilate him. While reading their peppery lines Mr. Savage, of this place, passed my study window, carrying a big red fox which he captured in a fox drive last Friday. I hurried out to ask him about the hunt, a species of sport in which I have never joined, and yet one which must be exciting in some ways. In this country all the roads run at right angles with each other and with the cardinal points of the compass. A week before the day for the hunt, hand bills were distributed through the country, indicating a certain tract of land three miles square which was to be beaten over, and the round up was to take place in the center. There was a captain for each of the four sides of the inclosed space. The start was made at ten o'clock exactly. No guns or pistols were allowed. About seven hundred men joined in the sport, and several women, with a taste for adventure, appeared on the scene.

No one could tell in advance what the result of the drive would be, but the hopes of many were high. As the lines drew toward each other it became evident that there was something alive in the ring. This was certain when the women, with clubs in their hands, went toward the center of the five acres or so of ground which was girdled by a closely standing line of eager men. Beating about through the weeds in the low, swampy ground in the middle of the inclosed space, they soon started the foxes, five in number. Two of them got too near the outside of the ring, and were killed by the men. After chasing the others for a while the ladies were ready to abandon their pursuit, and the men closed in and made short work with the three.

This is the method of catching foxes in this part of Illinois. It is not the New England way, and perhaps gives the fox less chance for his life, unless he is sharp enough to dodge out of the ring before the hunters get close together, but men are not likely to consider all the fine points of hunting ethics when they are after a lot of chicken thieves and pig stealers which have, at sundry times, invaded their coops and styes.

Next Wednesday, Jan. 23, there is to be a similar drive, 15 miles from here, near Homer. There are a number of wolves in the neighborhood and it is hoped they can be captured.

RICHARD GEAR HOBBS.

URBANA, Ill.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In addition to the special prizes already announced the proprietors of the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, offer $25 for the best field spaniel puppy.

Mr. K. E. Hopf, proprietor of the Hospice Kennels, Arlington, N. J., offers two special prizes of $50 each, one for the best smooth-coated, the other for the best rough-coated St. Bernard puppy, whelped after May 1, 1888, the get of his champion Hector, one-half the amount of each special to go to the breeder of the winner.

The Westminster Kennel Club offers a silver medal for the best rough-coated St. Bernard bitch shown with two of her produce, and a similar medal for the best smooth-coated bitch on the same conditions. Kindly state that we have decided to make a class for dachshund puppies, also that the weights in the spaniel classes which were by an oversight omitted in our premium list will be as heretofore, viz.: Field spaniels, 28lbs. and over; cocker spaniels, under 28lbs.

JAS. MORTIMER, Supt.

TROY DOG SHOW.—Troy, N. Y., Jan. 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please announce that we have made two new classes, a challenge class for English setter bitches and one for Irish setter bitches, with prizes of $10 and medal for each class.—ALBA M. IDE, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND FOX HUNTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Awahsoose" does not need indorsement on the subject of fox hunting, but I would like to be counted in, as agreeing with him, and also your correspondent "R. S. F.," of Laconia in this State, who has the whole matter in a nutshell. "Tallyho" "put his foot in it" decidedly, instead of in the stirrup, when he mounted his hobby, which is the only horse he could ever ride over the fox-haunted hillsides of Vermont and New Hampshire.

He says he has lived in Massachusetts and knows all about it, and perhaps he does, but his subsequent remarks do not show much evidence to that effect. He is joined by another Colorado man, "Weymouth," who says "there is lots of country in the Connecticut Valley where a fox could be hunted in the usual way." Meaning, presumably the English way. Now I happen to know something about the valley, and although there are a good many thousand acres of it, over which horses might be ridden, it would puzzle the hounds to find any scent of foxes on them, unless some chicken-stealing marauder had come down for the night from the rocky steeps of Mt. Tom, or Mt. Holyoke, over which an Englishman would as soon think of trying to take a pack of hounds as he would over the top of Snowdon or Helvellyn! I have seen many a foxhound in Old England, and I know the country where they are used, and that the grass fields of Melton Mowbray bear about as much resemblance to the hills of Vermont and New Hampshire, as an Illinois prairie does to a Colorado gulch! Does "Tallyho" ride to hounds up them?

If he and "Weymouth" would like the sport of riding to hounds over the Connecticut meadows, I think I could promise them plenty of "essence peddlers," but very few foxes!

VON W.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The recent discussion in your columns concerning the ethics of fox hunting, seems to be of an unusually profitless nature.

The men of Leicestershire, who may be regarded as authority in these matters, ride to hog on the plains of India, but think it no shame to shoot them in the hills.

A sportsman may be true to the traditions of the craft, yet not necessarily a lunatic. I have ridden all my life, and enjoy a spin across country. I may also claim some knowledge of the New England States, and of their adaptability to the English style of fox hunting. As I write, the snowy summits of Wachusett, Kearsarge, Monadnock, Ascutney, Chocorua, with many other old familiar peaks, are proudly passing in review before my mental gaze.

Since the above was written, I see that "Awahsoose" and others have pretty well disposed of this matter, and it would scarce be worth while to send these notes, but that I desire to be enlightened on a certain point.

It is just possible that "Tallyho" is the very ancient "party" whom Scott had probably in mind when he penned the following lines:

> "Sounds, too, have come on midnight blast,
> Of charging steeds, careering fast
> Along Benharrow's shingly side,
> Where mortal horseman ne'er might ride."

Permit me "in the most delicate manner in the world," to ask: Was there any smell of sulphur about "Tallyho's" communication?

KELPIE.

CENTRAL LAKE, Mich.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have hunted foxes in both Virginia and Maryland, and have a notion of what hunting in New England must be like from knowledge gained of the country on several visits to the woods of Maine, which I suppose may be taken as a sample. There is a saying that there are two sides to every question, and I think the fox question no exception. The physical difference between Virginia and Maryland and Maryland and Maine is very great, but the difference between Virginia and Maine is very slight. Be it understood that when Virginia is spoken of it means Albemarle county, which is in the Blue Ridge Mountains. In Maryland and Virginia the hounds are almost invariably ridden to, and as a result very few foxes are killed in a season, a record of fourteen brushes being a large score for the season, from about the first of November to the middle of April. Now "Tallyho" speaks of seven foxes being killed in one day by the Western Massachusetts Fox Club. I think I may say that such a score as that is never made in Maryland or Virginia in one day. Certainly not in the memory of the present generation, and such legends as game scores last a long time in the memory of Virginians.

Sport is considered the most fair and generous when the game has the most chance to escape. Well, if that is so, does it not seem that riding to the hounds is the most sportsmanlike? Now, brother sportsmen, do not think that I am "English, you know," for I am not a bit so, as any one can testify who knows me. Why could not riding to the hounds be tried in New England? The lay of the land is very much the same as that of western Virginia, and if it could be done in one place why not in another? Maryland does not come into the consideration at all, as there the ground is much more even and there is not so much timber.

When I was studying at Annapolis under an old sea captain (may his shadow never grow less) we used to hunt almost every day. As our pocket money was not a fortune we could not afford to hire horses, so that nine times out of ten we went "footback," as the old darky says, but never with guns.

Now, if some New England clubs would try riding to the hounds a few times, I think (if they were good horsemen and good animals) that they would have just as much fun as if they shot their foxes.

If they do not get their fox the first time they will know where he is, so let them try again; for what is more pleasant than to come home tired and draggled but with a light heart, sparkling eyes, and about four quarts of new blood? Well, whichever is right let it predominate, and hurrah for sport and the hounds!

ROBESON LEA LOW.

THE AMERICAN GORDON SETTER STANDARD.

THE following standard was adopted by the American Gordon Setter Club, on Jan. 12, 1889:

VALUE OF POINTS.	
Head, including muzzle and nose	15
Eyes, ears and lips	5
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	15
Back, loins, thighs and stifles	15
Legs, feet, elbows and hocks	15
Stern and flag	8
Color and markings	8
Texture of coat and feather	6
Symmetry and quality	8
	100

Skull.—The skull should be lighter than in the old type of Gordon setters, as was usually seen at bench shows; must be clean cut, with occiput well defined, and a decided stop below the eyes, and from eye to occiput should be from 5 to 5½in. in length.

Muzzle.—The muzzle must be straight from eyes to end of nose, without any inclination to what is termed "Roman nose" and without coarseness; it should be from corner of eye to end of nose 4in. in length. Nostrils must be full and wide, and nose black in color. Jaws should be exactly even in length; a "snipe-nose" or "pig-jaw" is a decided blemish.

Eyes, ears and lips.—Eyes must be of medium size, and a deep brown in color, mild and intellectual in expression. Ears should be set low on the head and lie flat to the cheeks, without any tendency to prick; should be longer than in other breeds of setters. They must be thin in leather and must be well coated with fine silky hair with as little wave as possible; the hair should extend an inch or two below the leather. The lips should be slightly pendulous; a trifle more so than in other breeds of setters.

Neck.—The neck should be of good length, clean and racy, with gradual rise from shoulders to head, and slightly inclined to arch; should be almost free of leather, but is not expected to be as clean on under side as a pointer's.

Shoulders and chest.—The shoulders should be deep, with moderately sloping blades, should be strong and positively free of lumber and showing great liberty. The chest must be flat between the forelegs, moderately deep and narrow, giving the animal a racy appearance in front. The ribs must be well sprung behind the shoulders, but not sufficient to give the animal the appearance of being too round in barrel and should extend well back toward the hip.

Back, loins, thighs and stifles.—The back should be short and straight, with loins strong and slightly arched, any tendency to swayback being decidedly objectionable. Thighs must be strong with the muscle extending well down toward the hocks. The stifles should be moderately well bent and set somewhat wide apart; they should be long from point of hip to hock joint.

Legs, feet, elbows and hocks.—The forelegs must be straight and sufficiently strong in bone, with elbows standing close to the chest, but not under it. Hindlegs to conform in bone with the forelegs; they should be moderately bent. Hocks must be straight. The feet must be round, hard, arched and well padded, with hair between the toes. The "cat foot" should have the preference.

Stern and flag.—The stern should be set on slightly below the line of back and carried in very nearly a straight line from the body, the straighter the better, a "teapot," tail is a decided blemish. When carried down with the hand it should not reach below the hock joint, should taper gradually from the body to a "stinglike" end. The flag must be fine and straight, any inclination to curl or ropiness being objectionable, it should taper to nothing at the end.

Color and markings.—The color should be a rich, glossy, plumb black, with deep sienna or dark mahogany tan markings, clearly defined and without admixture of black, though a little penciling of black on the toes is admissible. The tan should show on lips, cheeks, throat, spot over eyes, under side of each ear, on front of chest, on feet and legs, also at vent, but must not extend into flag more than three inches. The tan should show nearly to elbows on inside of forelegs and to the hocks or above them on inside of hindlegs. An American Gordon setter with a white frill must not be cast aside, but aim to breed them with as little white as possible. A good dog must not be disqualified for having white as above described. Any white on feet or tail is a blemish.

Texture of coat and feather.—The coat should be fine and flat, any inclination to curl being objectionable, though a slight wave is admissible. The feather should be about the same in quantity as in the English setter, running down to feet on forelegs, and to hocks on hindlegs, but only slightly feathered below the hocks.

Symmetry and quality.—The American Gordon setter should display much character, the general outline must look the thorough workman all over, and must absolutely be without lumber. He should be very blood-like in appearance, combining great quality with symmetry.

I. T. NORRIS,
FRED M. BENNETT, } Committee.
H. MALCOLM.

COURSING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In Dr. Van Hummel's reply to my article under the above heading, he gives us an account of the severe struggle he and his co-workers had to bring coursing in the West to its present state of existence, and tells me how that very few either understood or appreciated its beauties and exhilarating effects; how at their first meet there was scarce a corporal's guard and a very few dogs, yet how from time to time they have educated, as it were, their brothers to a full appreciation of the glories of coursing and instilled into them a determination to try conclusions with whoever might care to compete. The result of the combined efforts of the Doctor and his friends is now plainly visible in the grand exhibition they had at Great Bend last October, and illustrates most beautifully what can be achieved by dint of hard work and perseverance. My only regret is that the genial Doctor could not be induced to remain here in the East a little longer, and through the medium of his enthusiasm instil into some of our greyhound owners a bit of the push, backbone and "get-thereness" which he imparted to his Western friends, resulting finally in the formation of the American Coursing Club. To the great discredit of our greyhound men of the East I must say they are very lethargic. There seems to be nothing that will rouse them to the understanding that greyhounds are not intended to be blanketed in winter and follow "my lady" and be fed on sponge cake and bon-bons. We have some royally bred dogs here, and it is a thousand pities to see them made utterly useless by the life to which they are consigned.

Dr. Van Hummel predicts that before many years we will have coursing meets in the East and near West as frequent and of as great value and interest as anywhere in the world. I sincerely hope the prediction will be fully realized, but in order that it may be, it is necessary for our Western coursers to give to the East a helping hand, and the question now is, will they do it? Will they aid us wherein we most need it, namely, the procurement of the jacks? I have from time to time advertised in the Western papers, have written to a dozen different gentlemen on the subject, and yet in all cases I have received negative replies. This is especially discouraging, since I know that jacks are very plentiful, and that those who decline to aid us can procure for themselves all they want without any apparent trouble. The East now asks the West to aid it in its effort to secure the wary jacks, so that it too may enjoy what has been the West's privilege for years past. Could we procure a moderate number, say 50, a dozen friends stand ready to buy them, and thus form the nucleus of a club, which has for so many years been my cherished hope. If they can supply to us the deficiency that now bothers us, there will soon be such a federation of clubs twixt the East and the near West that England will no longer be able to hold her best and fastest dogs against the influences of the Yankee dollars. We are a progressive nation, and come honestly by it. The one absorbing thought and desire is always to be "on top," always at the front, regardless of what it costs to "get there," and so it is I will predict that ere five years have rolled by the dogs that now are considered fast by us will be laid aside as paling before the veritable flyers that will grace our meetings.

I am sorry that the Doctor takes issue with me at my having stated my doubts as to the speed of Whitelips. The standard of excellence and beauty is arrived at solely by comparison, and while I do not for a single moment wish to be thought as belittling that beautiful bitch, I still adhere to my former statement as to her speed and cleverness when the price paid for her is considered. That she is bred most fashionably, that she has some of the very best running blood in her veins, goes without saying; and my only regret is that I do not own her, for I consider her to be fully worth all that was paid for her for breeding purposes alone. My Western friends must not think me either presumptuous or disposed in the slightest degree to belittle their dogs or their performances, as such thoughts are furthest from my intention. My remarks in the former article on coursing, though referring to Whitelips, were not intended to prove her to be other than what she really is, viz., the fastest and probably the best greyhound bitch in the West, but rather that she is not what is considered by coursers of the world "fast and clever." I cannot recede from my position, which holds good now, and is tacitly acknowledged by the Doctor, though not intentionally. He says Lord Neversettle, Mr. Dent's trial dog, has just arrived in America, and I believe he told me Whitelips is from the same kennel. Now, a trial dog bears the same relation to a kennel that a running mate does to a stable, viz., to be slipped with a sapling in order to arrive at a knowledge of his speed when pushed to the utmost.

Dr. Van Hummel says $300 will buy an untried dog of the very best blood to be found in England. This I do not deny in the least, though the cases are very, very rare where an owner or breeder of high class stock will sell any of his dogs until they have been tried. In case they should make a habit of doing so, they would probably by mistake sell the very best and have the worst left on their hands. This is very often the breeders' luck, and I am not the only one that has experienced it. From the Doctor's remarks one would infer that Whitelips was an untried dog when bought, yet I am told that she was 21 months old before she left England. Mr. Dent is an old courser and kept Lord Neversettle, we are told, for trial purposes. The chances therefore are greatly against the supposition that Mr. Dent kept Whitelips for 21 months, and yet never ran her with Lord Neversettle in order to see what she could do. The probability is that he did it on more than one occasion and was satisfied that she was neither fast nor clever according to the English acceptation of the term; that is, fast and clever enough to win a stake of even ordinary value, such as are constantly being run there. Had she borne to the English dogs the same relation that she does to ours in point of speed, etc., £1,000 would not have bought her.

We are told she can beat Bessie Lee, the winner of the Great Bend meeting, completely off her legs in two courses, but continue it to five courses in one day and the case will be reversed. This simply proves that Whitelips is an out and out greyhound and that Bessie Lee is simply a very slow dog but a stayer and depends upon that quality to win. It seems to me a great want of consideration for a dog, when a courser will submit to its being run in five courses in one day. Treating a dog in such a manner will soon break it down, as not one in ten thousand is able to stand the strain of mind and body that such treatment entails. Instead of such coursing being regarded as cruelty to the jacks I certainly should say it is cruelty to the dogs, and it seems to me any man who truly values his dog would never put him to such a test. If our Western dogs have to be submitted to such sort of work, in one season at most they will be run "stale," and every year see a new set of dogs in the field.

The statement that English flyers cannot stand a long and punishing course is not substantiated by facts. We are constantly hearing of the hare being run till it drops dead, while it is no uncommon thing for a dog to run both itself and its quarry to a standstill. Take, for instance, Dr. Brown's old Sport, which ran into the last six of 178 dogs. Then, again, Mr. Reed's Sultan, that won the stake (Southport). Is there want of staying powers in such dogs? Then there was Lord Sefton's Senabe, which ran a hare for 16 minutes by the watch, at Lytham, at top speed, and the very next week turned about and won the Waterloo cup. How about Riot, who won seventy-four out of eighty-six courses, all large stakes, and against crack dogs. Such dogs must have marvelous bottom to perform such deeds, yet we are told by the Doctor that English flyers can't stay. Again, we have Trip the Daisy, who ran her hare such a terrible course that her quarry dropped dead in its tracks, while she had to be carried on Mr. Cortwright's rug to the carriage. I could cite a hundred cases in refutation of the Doctor's assertion.

The fact that none of the imported dogs have proved to be fast simply substantiates my statement that we did not buy what was called "fast" in England. Our cousins on the other side have been coursing with greyhounds for over 100 years, and have spent for the sport £1,000 where we have spent as many cents. It seems to me rather presumptuous to tell those coursers of half a century that they do not know what a fast dog is, and that £50 dogs become fast and clever as soon as they reach our shores. Whitelips was never given a fair show, it seems to me. To have run her at her best, she should have been kept here a year at least before working her, in order to acclimate her, build her up and enable her to be put in good shape so as to do credit to both her owner and breeder. I have imported probably as many greyhoundss as any man in this country, yet I have never been able to get any of them into real good health and spirits under one year. The ocean trip is very debilitating, and our climate is so variable that even the dogs' coats cannot be gotten right in much less than a year, hence I feel that Whitelips would have rendered a better account of herself had she been kept quiet for a year.

Though I am not quite positive that she came from Mr. Dent's kennels and so had been slipped with Lord Neversettle, still the fact that she was twenty-one months old ere she left England leads to the belief that she had been tried and was not considered fast nor clever as their understanding of the words goes. A dog is quite in his prime at eighteen months, and it is hardly probable that any courser would keep a dog beyond that age still untried. Englishmen are ever on the *qui vive* for "good things," and they are not letting them slip through their fingers at the rate of £?0 each. Mr. Dent might have presented her to Mr. Lowe, but had he considered her to be what is claimed of her, £60 would not have bought her, any more than $50 would buy Balkis.

I believe in giving all due credit to both breeder and owner as well as to the dog, but I hold it is unfair to the brotherhood to pronounce encomiums upon a dog which is not deserving of them, as evidenced in calling Lord Neversettle one of the best in England (where there are over 30,000 of this one breed) simply because he is nearly related to a very fast one which recently brought $3,000 at auction. Possessing two such wonderful dogs we ought no doubt to be satisfied, but I hope we are not.

I believe within the next five years there will be the same evolution in greyhounds that the past five years have shown in our other dogs. We were satisfied with a Croxteth and a Thunder, to-day we crave such as Revel III., Graphic and Count Howard. I believe the time is not far distant when some of our enthusiastic and wealthy sportsmen will go over to England, and witnessing some grand coursing such as is seen at Haydock and Gosforth Parks, or on the plains of Altcar, buy some grand youngsters, veritable flyers of rarest blood and staying qualities, and bring them over for us to witness their performances. A hundred years of practical knowledge and vast experience has produced to the English their present superior dogs, and I shall not rest content till I see a Herschel, Greater Scot, Barnaby or Misterton galloping after our jacks, whether he be bred here or in England, whether he belongs to me or our genial Doctor who has done so much to advance the sport that is nearest our hearts.

H. W. HUNTINGTON.

DOG TALK.

WE have received the first number of the *Illustrated Kennel Magazine*, published at Leeds, Eng. It is issued quarterly, and with it is incorporated the *Pet Dog Journal*. With its change of name its sphere of usefulness is greatly enlarged, and in addition to its care for the interests of pet dogs, the *Magazine* will henceforth open its columns to all breeds. If the number of the *Magazine* before us is a sample of those to follow, we congratulate its readers and extend to its publishers our hearty wishes for its success.

From all accounts the coming dog show season will bring out an army of winners that will astonish even the most sanguine believers in the improvement of the different breeds. We have been told, in strict confidence—which of course in no case shall we violate—of an unprecedented number of dark dogs that are sure to win the coveted blue. These little confidential notes will be of very great assistance to us in making up the reports of the different shows, as with all the good qualities of the winners so plainly set before us our only task will be to jot down the few slight imperfections that have escaped the eye of the owner.

Our Chicago correspondent writes, "We are all right. We are going to have a drag-hunt. The following is the announcement as made public in the daily papers: 'A fox hunt, in which the fox will be an aniseed bag, is to take place over a ten-mile course in South and Jackson parks on Washington's Birthday. Ladies and gentlemen who want to ride to hounds must send in their names to J. L. Day, 91 Clark street, or J. P. Johnston, 243 State street, before Feb. 12. The only requirements are that the applicants must be good riders and have good horses.'"

Our old correspondent "Quester" writes: "Happening to glance over the black field spaniel standard as adopted by the English Spaniel Club, my eyes rest on the closing sentence, descriptive of 'general appearance.' It reads, 'A grand combination of beauty and utility.' From this my gaze wanders to the portrait of Moonstone and—I smile."

It is reported that the Philadelphia Kennel Club has changed the dates for its show to March 19 to 22. We have heard nothing from them regarding such change, and hope that it has not been made. These dates were claimed last week by the Rochester Kennel Club, and both shows would certainly suffer if held at the same time.

A lady who resides in Vineland, N. J., was presented with a St. Bernard puppy about Dec. 1, 1888, and she wishes the pedigree. The puppy was purchased from some one then living on Eighty-seventh street, New York. Should any of our readers know anything of this they will confer a favor by sending particulars to this office.

We learn that Mr. F. H. F. Mercer, of Ottawa, Canada, will shortly import two or three Clumber spaniel bitches from a well known kennel in England. Owing to want of condition and an accident to one of his team Mr. Mercer will not exhibit his dogs this season, at least at the earlier shows.

We understand that a new departure will be made by the managers of the New York dog show in the arrangement of the benches and judges' rings. We suggest that they also make an improvement in the catalogue by placing the list of special prizes at the head of the class for each breed.

Intending exhibitors should not forget that entries for the New York dog show close next Monday, Feb. 4. The address of the superintendent is Jas. Mortimer, 44 Broadway, New York.

The Beagle Club is all right. The president informs us that the report of a split in the club has no foundation in fact, and that the club was never in better condition than at the present time.

Mr. Wade decidedly objects to "honorable" in lieu of honorary in his article last week.

There are 280 entries for the Pittsburgh dog show to be held next week,

The next meet of the Occidental Coursing Club, of California, will take place Feb. 22.

DAYTON KENNEL CLUB.—Dayton, O., Jan. 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The new kennel club completed their organization by electing A. A. Winters, President; Chas. Wheeler, Vice-President; Chas. G. Stoddard, Secretary and Treasurer; they with the following named gentlemen, Ed D. Grimes, Dr. W. R. Howe, Gustav Sander, R. C. Anderson and Chas. Hanitch, of this city, and Grif T. Miller, of Cincinnati, compose the board of directors for the year. The kennel and yards are two acres in extent on one of the knolls at Oakwood, one mile south of this city. Frank Wilcox is superintendent. The kennel building is a model structure for the purpose, of snug cottage style, 60x30ft., with cross hallways 21ft. wide through the building; roomy stalls for sixty dogs, well lighted and ventilated, convenient kitchen arrangements, abundance of pure water, separate quarters for bitches and puppies, comfortable hospital for convalescents away from the kennel. Most of the dogs owned by members are for practical field work, while others are well known winners on the bench, or field trial dogs.—DAYTON.

SPANIEL FIELD TRIALS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have watched and waited for several weeks in the vain hope that the spaniel men would be heard from on the subject of spaniel field trials; but, with the single exception of Mr. Mercer, they are as silent as the Sphinx. This is strange, for the Clumbers are said to be inferior to the fields and cockers at work; yet the Clumber man is in favor of a test of merit, and the advocates of the latter—where are they? For heaven's sake, gentlemen, remember that your pets are intended by nature for work, not to be coddled up at home and taken around to shows and win prizes. Is no one in favor of field trials save Mr. Mercer and—QUESTER?

MASTIFF PUPPY WEIGHTS.—South Paris, Me., Jan. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Jan. 10 I see a communication from W. J. McMullen asking if any one can beat his mastiff puppy in weight. I have a puppy whelped July 17, by Don Quixote out of Nell, which weighed Jan. 10, 125lbs. This, I think, is ahead of McMullen.—W. M. SHAW.

PHILADELPHIA KENNEL CLUB.—Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, Ezra Comfort, 15 N. 7th street, was elected President, Francis S. Brown, 608 Chestnut street, Secretary, and Chas S. Thompson, 2247 Richmond street, was elected Treasurer.—FRANCIS S. BROWN, Sec.

SETTERS LOST.—The Rosecroft Kennels have lost two of their English setter bitches, one blue belton and one white with black and tan head. They strayed or were stolen from Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 23. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by Wilson Fiske, 102 Chambers street, New York.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Bugler Boy and Forest Queen. By P. M. Carman, Wrightsville, Pa., for white and tan beagle dog and bitch, whelped Aug. 9, 1888, by Victor (imported Rattler—imported Lady Bird) out of Floret (Bob—Mary).

Helen McGregor and Buttercup. By Warner & Hamilton, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., for black, white and tan and sable and white collie bitches, whelped July 13, 1888, by champion Clipper (A.K.R. 2529) out of Nellie McGregor (champion Rex, A.K.R. 149—Juno).

Judge's Gal, Rap, Gypsy, Forest Belle and Orphan Girl. By Jas. P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., for white and liver pointer bitches, whelped July 19, 1888, by Judge (A.K.R. 6390) out of Ruby (A.K.R. 4893).

Seal. By Jas. P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., for liver and white ticked pointer dog, whelped July 19, 1888, by Judge (A.K.R. 6390) out of Ruby (A.K.R. 4893).

Crazy Jane. By H. J. Warner, Madison, Wis., for fawn pug bitch, whelped Aug. 8, 1888, by Cricket (Tuck—Toodles) out of Trinket (Dandy—Pansy Blossom).

Don. By David H. Clark, Natick, Mass., for white and tawny St. Bernard bitch, whelped Sept. 9, 1888, by Scotch Bonivard (champion Bonivard—Mirza) out of Madam (A.K.R. 4767).

Flake. By W. Bard Patterson, Williamsport, Pa., for lemon and white English setter bitch, whelped July 22, 1888, by Rock, Jr., (Glen Rock—Armida) out of Pauline (Roybell III.—Lucy).

Starlight. By W. Bard Patterson, Williamsport, Pa., for white, black and tan English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 11, 1888, by Rock, Jr. (Glen Rock—Armida) out of Dashing Kate (Dashing Lion—Queen Anne).

Daisy Dean II. By Dr. E. J. Gross, Athens-on-Hudson, N. Y., for liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped May 1, 1888, by Rex (Col. Stubbs, A.K.R. 4675—Daisy Dean) out of Romp (Grouse —Slone's imported bitch).

Mack. By H. A. Vinal, North Plymouth, Mass., for white bull-terrier bitch, whelped June 28, 1888, by Benjo (A.K.R. 4217) out of Nanno (A K.R. 4219).

Rockdale Queen. By Rockdale Kennels, New Bedford, Mass., for white bull-terrier bitch, whelped October, 1887, by Royal Diamond (A.K.R. 4311) out of Mercedes Royal (— —Princess Louise).

Rockdale Belle. By Rockdale Kennels, New Bedford, Mass., for white bull-terrier bitch, whelped April 17, 1888, by Benjo (A.K.R. 4217) out of Mustard (A.K.R. 6188).

Seaside Kennels. By H. S. Vinal, North Plymouth, Mass., for his kennels of bull-terriers.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Woodland Maid—Rowdy. J. M. Fronefield, Jr.'s (Wayne, Pa.) beagle bitch Woodland Maid (Skipper—Nellie II.) to W. D. Hughes's Rowdy (champion Rattler III.—champion Myrtle), Dec. 26.

Nell—The Rambler. J. M. Fronefield, Jr.'s (Wayne, Pa.) beagle bitch Nell (Flute M.—Pride) to his Tbe Rambler (Marchboy II.—Lizzie), Dec. 10.

Heather Bell—Metchley Wonder. A. R. Kyle's (South Norwalk, Conn.) collie bitch Heather Bell to A. H. Mcgson's Metchley Wonder (Sefton—Minnie), Dec. 29.

Madge—Bonnie Dunkeld. McEwen & Gibson's (Byron, Ont.) collie bitch Madge (Highlander—Hasty) to their Bonnie Dunkeld (Highlander—Electric), Dec. 24.

Bonnie Doon—Charleroi II. McEwen & Gibson's (Byron, Ont.) collie bitch Bonnie Doon (Bonnie Dunkeld—Bonnie Knowe) to Chestnut Hill Kennels' Charleroi II. (champion Charlemagne—Sooty), Dec. 27.

Jess—Bonnie Dunkeld. McEwen & Gibson's (Byron, Ont.) collie bitch Jess (Heather—Madge) to their Bonnie Dunkeld (Highlander —Electric), Jan. 23.

Lady Woodford—Red Gauntlet. Tower Grove Kennels' (St. Louis, Mo.) collie bitch Lady Woodford (champion Nullamore—Dot) to McEwen & Gibson's Red Gauntlet (champion Charlemagne—Hasty), Jan. 23.

Alpha—Wacouta Nap. John S. Reid's (Rome, N. Y.) mastiff bitch Alpha (A.K.R. 3921) to St. Joe Kennels' champion Wacouta Nap (A.K.R. 5435), Dec. 25.

Baroness IV.—Wacouta Nap. W. E. Walden's (Watervliet, Mich.) mastiff bitch Baroness IV. to St. Joe Kennels' champion Wacouta Nap (A.K.R. 5435), Dec. 30.

Rosa Croxteth—Wm. Tell. Geo. T. Corman's (Cochituate, Mass.) pointer bitch Rosa Croxteth (Royal Croxteth—Maggie V.) to C. A. Parker's Wm. Tell (A.K.R. 2640), Nov. 25.

Guess—Doctor. W. S. Bidwell's (Monterey, Mass.) pointer bitch Guess (A.K.R. 6317) to his Doctor (A.K.R. 6319), Jan. 25.

Bear—Brigand. A. Wilky's (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.) Russian poodle bitch Bear (Styx—Juliet) to W. C. Sandford's Brigand (Riga— ——), Jan. 19.

Walkill Bess—Red Rover. F. P. Servey's (Rome, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Walkill Bess (Walkill Silk—Walkill Blanche, A.K. R. 1201) to Theo. J. Hook's champion Red Rover (champion Obo II., A.K.R. 432—Woodstock Dinah), Jan. 22.

Skip W.—Obo II. Oldham & Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel bitch Skip W. (Newton Abbot Laddie, A.K.R. 5686 —Bessie W., A.K.R 5565) to champion Obo II. (A K.R. 432).

Phonsie—Jersey. Oldham & Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel bitch Phonsie (A.K.R. 1482) to their Jersey (champion Obo II.—Darkie), Jan. 26.

Bessie Grant—Black Pete. Oldham & Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel bitch Bessie Grant (Dandy W.—Toronto Jet) to their champion Black Pete (A.K.R. 2071), Dec. 28.

Dinah Bennett—Baby Obo. Oldham & Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel bitch Dinah Bennett (champion Black Pete —Beauty W.) to their Baby Obo (A.K.R. 5562), Nov. 30.

Bessie W.—Jersey. Oldham & Willey's (Salmon Falls, N. H.) cocker spaniel bitch Bessie W. (A.K.R. 5565) to their Jersey (champion Obo II.—Darkie). Dec. 18.

Judie—Sancho G. Mr. Bronsdon's (Milton, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Judie (champion Black Pete—Fannie Obo) to Mount Waite Kennels' Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506), Jan. 14.

Brownie—Sancho G. Mount Waite Kennels' (South Framingham, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Brownie (Capt. Stubbs—Flossy C.) to their Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506), Jan. 19.

Mustard—Benjo. Rockdale Kennels' (New Bedford, Mass.) bull-terrier bitch Mustard (A.K.R. 6188) to H. G. Vinal's Benjo (A.K. R. 4217), Dec. 20.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Sequa. Wm. J. Sloan's (Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Sequa (Otto—Luln), Jan. 23, nine (four dogs), by C. G. Wheelock's Merchant Prince (champion Merchaut Prince—champion Miranda).

Fluff. Warner & Hamilton's (Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Fluff (Elcho— ——), Jan. 21, eleven (nine dogs), by T. J. Farley's Kenmore (champion Glencho—Red Lassie).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Dixie. White, black and tan ticked beagle dog, whelped Dec. 8, 1887, by Stub out of Silk, by P. M. Carman, Wrightsville, Pa., to Geo. W. Wood, same place.

Tor—Beech Grove Princess whelps. Light fawn mastiff dogs, whelped March 14, 1888, by Geo. Jackson, Becch Grove, Ind., one each to Rev. John G. Mizer, Kirby, O., and Rev. A. Huthmacher, New Sandusky, O.

Judge's Gal and Orphan Girl. White and liver pointer bitches, whelped July 19, 1888, by Judge (A.K.R. 6390) out of Ruby (A.K.R. 4893), by Jas. P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., to Wm. Gormley, Yonkers, N. Y.

Rap. White and liver ticked pointer bitch, whelped July 19, 1888, by Judge (A.K.R. 6390) out of Ruby (A.K.R. 4893), by Jas. P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., to Dr. B. C. Russell, Keene, N. H.

Gypsy. White, liver ears, pointer bitch, whelped July 19, 1888, by Judge (A.K.R. 6390) out of Ruby (A.K.R. 4893), by James P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., to Dr. G. H. Pomeroy, East Hampton, Mass.

Forest Belle. White and liver pointer bitch, whelped July 19, 1888, by Judge (A.K.R. 6390) out of Ruby (A.K.R. 4893), by Jas. P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., to H. L. Keycs, Springfield, Mass.

Bell T. Black and white pointer bitch, whelped May 22, 1888, by Wm. Tell (A.K.R. 2640) out of Daisy A. (A.K.R. 3388), by C. A. Parker, Worcester, Mass., to H. E. Sibley, same place.

Robert Tell. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped May 22, 1888, by Wm. Tell (A.K.R. 2640) out of Daisy A. (A.K.R. 3388), by C. A. Parker, Worcester, Mass., to L. M. Richards, same place.

Dan K. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped June 10, 1888, by Mikado out of Gypsy K., by C. A. Parker, Worcester, Mass., to E. K. Leffingwell, New York.

Crazy Jane. Fawn, black points, pug bitch, whelped Aug. 8, 1888, by Cricket out of Trinket, by Warner & Hamilton, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., to H. J. Warner, Madison, Wis.

Don Cæsar (formerly Don). White, brindle spot, smooth St. Bernard dog, whelped Feb. 22, 1886, by St. Botolph out of Belle of Sterling, by John Woodbury, New York, to Chas. D. Bernheimer, same place.

Chequasset Maud. Orange brindle, white markings, St. Bernard bitch, whelped Oct. 12, 1888, by imported Beauchamp out of Lady Hanley, by Geo. Q. Dow, North Epping, N. H., to Mrs. H. S. Chambers, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Guess. White and black English setter dog, whelped July 3, 1886, by Earl Briton out of Spot Gladstone, by P. M. Carman, Wrightsville, Pa., to Dr. J. E. Ottoway, Charlotte, N. Y.

Flake. Lemon and white English setter bitch, whelped July 22, 1888, by Rock, Jr., out of Pauline, by I. Yearsly, Jr., Coatesville, Pa., to W. Bard Patterson, Williamsport, Pa.

Starlight. White, black and tan English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 11, 1888, by Rock, Jr., out of Dashing Kate, by I. Yearsley, Jr., Coatesville, Pa., to W. Bard Patterson, Williamsport, Pa.

Brownie. Liver cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Oct. 27, 1887, by Capt. Stubbs out of Flossy C., by E. Cohoon, Franklin, N. Y., to Mount Waite Kennels, South Framingham, Mass.

Benjo. White bull-terrier dog, whelped July 3, 1886 (A.K.R. 4217), by Rockdale Kennels, New Bedford, Mass., to H. G. Vinal, North Plymouth, Mass.

Lilly IV. White, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, age not given, by Jake out of Nettle II., by Rockdale Kennels, New Bedford, Mass., to Geo. W. Parker, same place.

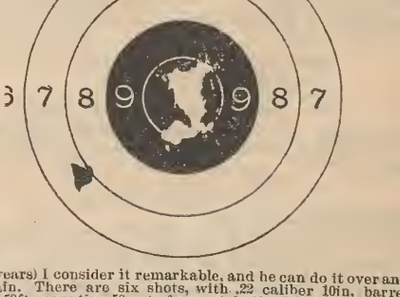
Nettle III. White, black and tan head, fox-terrier bitch, whelped May, 1887, by Foxie out of Lilly IV., by Rockdale Kennels, New Bedford, Mass., to Geo. W. Parker, same place.

WEANING.—This is always an important time in the puppy's life, and often the fat, plump puppy suddenly—having the maternal aliment withdrawn from him—sinks in flesh and pines away almost to a skeleton. That will not be the case if the pups have been accustomed to our Puppy Food before weaning, and gradually to our Puppy Biscuits. The puppies should be fed in the absence of the mother, and so long as she sleeps with them at night they should be fed before she is let into them, and as soon as they sleep apart from her, make a practice of feeding them late, and after that put fresh food down so that they may get it early in the morning, and not be kept waiting. Of all dealers, or of Spratts Patent, 235-245 East 56th street, New York.—*Adv.*

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

A PISTOL SCORE.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose you, at Mr. Jos. Slapnick's request, target and score of Mr. Louis Staib of this city, Jan. 19. For an elderly



man (56 years) I consider it remarkable, and he can do it over and over again. There are six shots, with .22 caliber 10in. barrel pistol, at 50ft., counting 58 out of a possible 60.—W. G. SCHIRNER.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The range was alive to-day with rifle and pistol shooters. The weather conditions were very fine for this season of the year, and all the matches received attention. Salem Wilder won the gold medal in the 20-shot match, and C. E. Berry the champion medal. Following are the best scores made to-day:

20-Shot Rest Match.

S Wilder	10	10	12	12	10	10	10	10	9	11	
	11	9	12	11	11	12	10	9	12	10	—211
J Francis	12	10	8	9	9	11	11	9	10	12	
	10	11	10	9	9	9	12	12	8	12	—203
J R Munroe	9	9	11	12	10	9	9	9	0	9	11
	9	11	12	10	10	12	11	12	10	12	—198

Champion Medal Match.

C E Berry	10	7	7	10	8	9	7	7	9	9	—83
W Charles	10	6	8	9	10	10	8	5	9	6	—81
J A Frye	9	10	9	8	8	8	9	8	8	4	—81
H L Lee	9	7	8	7	5	6	9	9	6	10	—76

Rest Prize Match.

S Wilder	9	12	10	12	12	9	10	11	12	12	—109
A Ballard	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	11	9	12	—101

Medal and Badge Match.

H L Lee	10	10	6	7	9	10	10	9	10	10	—91

Victory Medal Match.

A Loring	6	6	9	8	7	8	8	10	8	8	—78
D T Moore	9	10	6	7	6	10	3	6	7	9	—73

50 Yards, .22-100 Rifle Match, 200 Yards Target.

A B Archer	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	9	10	10	—97
G L Osborn	10	8	9	10	9	10	7	9	7	9	—88
G B Archer	9	9	7	7	7	8	8	10	7	10	—83
F D Hart	7	7	7	7	10	9	10	9	8	8	—83

Rest Match.

J R Munroe	12	12	10	12	12	12	10	12	11	12	—115
A Ballard	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	9	12	11	—105
L R Avay	9	9	9	11	12	11	9	9	11	11	—101
J E Tuttle	9	9	10	12	9	9	10	10	12	12	— 90
A Long	6	6	8	9	11	10	9	8	9	8	— 84
W C Prescott	9	8	7	7	6	9	9	9	7	9	— 80
A T Kimball	9	6	7	9	6	12	6	5	8	6	— 74
E A Stevens	5	9	8	7	8	8	10	5	7	7	— 74
W P Stevens	6	7	7	12	11	6	10	5	4	4	— 72

Fifty Yards Pistol Match.

W W Bennett	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	9	9	9	—95
J B Fellows	9	10	9	10	10	9	7	10	9	10	—93
W Charles	10	9	8	8	8	8	9	10	9	9	—90
T Mason	7	7	9	5	6	9	10	9	9	7	—78
H L Lee	0	9	5	8	7	6	6	8	10	8	—76
A Sharp	6	6	9	10	6	8	6	7	7	9	—74
A Wesson	6	5	9	8	7	5	7	5	9	8	—69
S A Day	8	8	10	8	6	7	6	5	5	6	—69

All-Comers' Match.

H L Lee	10	9	10	7	10	10	9	6	9	8	—88
W Charles	10	9	9	8	8	9	8	7	10	9	—87
C E Berry	5	9	9	9	9	8	8	10	8	0	—84
J B Fellows	10	9	6	10	10	9	6	5	9	10	—84
A Loring	9	10	7	7	9	9	10	9	4	9	—83
B Conners	10	6	7	7	8	6	10	8	10	10	—82
B G Baker	10	7	10	8	8	6	10	5	6	8	7—77
O T Moore	9	6	9	9	6	6	8	5	9	7	—74
R D Lane	10	4	6	8	5	6	8	5	7	5	—64
F D Hart	6	6	8	6	10	6	4	6	9	1	—62

GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 24.—Regular meet of the Gardner Rifle Club, Hackmatack Range, 200yds. off-hand:

A Mathews	5	6	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	—84
G F Ellsworth	8	8	7	8	10	10	7	9	9	8	—84
F B Edgell	10	7	10	7	7	7	9	9	7	8	—81
Alex Knowlton	8	9	8	7	5	9	8	10	10	6	—80
D Newton	10	10	7	8	7	8	8	9	8	8	—83
C Nichols	7	8	6	8	9	7	9	8	9	8	—78

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB.—This famous off-hand club met the team of Our Own Rifle Club, of Newark, at the Bowery range of the Zettlers last evening, but too late for our issue this week. The Zettlers have shot 111 gallery matches since their organization, and the only club that ever succeeded in defeating them was the Frelinghuysen Rifle Club, of Newark, which beat them once at Newark and once in New York. Notwithstanding this fine record the Our Owns intend to make a big fight to win. The second match will be shot on the Our Own's range, in Newark, on Feb. 6.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 27.—The revolver match—or as it turned out the pistol-revolver match—between E. J. Darlington, of Wilmington, Del., and N. A. Hughes, of Williamsport, Pa., has been concluded at the Healdmoor Range. Mr. Hughes, it will be remembered, ranks among the best amateur shots in the country, and it was expected that he would win the match, but his lead was greatly increased by using a Stevens .22-cal., 10in. barrel pistol, which is a great advantage over a target revolver of even .32-cal. Mr. Hughes has heretofore shot with a Smith & Wesson .32-44 target revolver, and it was supposed that he would use it in this match, which would have placed the competitors upon an equal footing. Mr. Darlington was not in good form for shooting and his scores not near up to his mark, which also accounts for the wide margin between the scores. Following are the scores in detail at 50yds., standard American target:

N A Hughes	8	4	6	5	9	9	9	7	6	8—71
	9	9	8	8	7	7	10	10	7	10—85
	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	9	9	6—79
	10	5	9	9	9	7	8	10	8	8—83
	10	7	9	10	7	7	9	5	8	10—82
	8	7	9	9	6	10	7	10	10	5—81
	8	8	10	10	9	9	10	5	8	10—87
	9	8	8	9	10	7	7	8	9	9—84
	7	10	9	10	10	10	7	7	8	8—86
	9	8	9	8	6	9	8	8	9	9—83—821
E J Darlington	7	5	9	9	9	7	6	5	4	3—64
	8	10	8	9	6	7	8	5	6	8—75
	8	6	10	6	7	8	7	6	7	7—72
	7	9	3	7	5	9	10	4	7	8—69
	7	9	6	7	7	5	5	7	6	5—64
	7	8	10	5	8	9	6	5	5	5—68
	9	5	6	6	7	10	3	7	9	5—67
	5	4	5	6	6	8	5	8	4	7—58
	8	6	3	8	5	9	9	7	7	7—73
	7	7	7	6	6	10	8	6	9	7—75—683

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 25.—The rifle club held a very enjoyable practice shoot to-day at their range. Several new members were present and took part in the contest. Following are the scores at 200yds. off-hand, Hinman standard target:

J E Eberly	8	7	10	8	7	8	8	8	9	7—80
	8	5	8	9	6	8	10	6	9	5—74
	10	6	6	4	10	4	7	9	10	6—75—229
W T Whiteford	8	5	6	6	10	6	9	7	5	9—71
	7	7	9	6	9	5	9	7	6	5—72
	5	5	10	9	4	9	9	5	5	8—63—206
J W Batcheller	6	4	8	5	6	6	7	5	3	4—54
	4	5	7	6	5	5	7	7	5	8—59
	7	5	7	7	10	8	4	4	4	3—55—168
J H Eberly	8	6	7	3	9	4	9	5	5	7—63
	0	5	4	7	5	9	7	7	7	6—56
	6	4	4	4	9	4	6	0	3	4—44—163
C B Roberts	4	6	4	3	5	0	6	7	7	6—48
	7	9	7	0	5	4	7	4	0	4—47
	5	8	8	7	8	7	3	6	3	0—55—150

Geo Arnhold	141	F Arnhold	88
C M Carter	108	W A Michael	84
W P Blockwell	112		

KING CITY, Jan. 26.—To day at King City the home team defeated Newton Brook the third time for the rifle championship. The following is the score:

King City.		Newton Brook.	
J H Ross	84	R McCague	75
Dr Norman	82	W A Clarke	72
J W Crossley	82	B W Clarke	69
Geo Carley	81	S T Humberstone	67
Peter Cull	75	Jos Smith	67
W J Ross	74	A Muckle	65
R Cull	63	G Golding	64
H Rogers	62	Geo Clarke	61
A Carley	60	J C Steele	58
J Cull	57—720	C Homes	56—654

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 22.—On account of the high wind of Monday the regular weekly shooting at Healdmoor Rifle Range, Wilmington, Del., was postponed until this afternoon. The scores are as follows, standard American target, at 200yds.:

Off-hand, Record Practice.

H Simpson	8	8	6	8	6	5	7	6	6	10—70
A H Carlisle	8	3	4	9	6	6	6	5	4	7—58
H Missimer	4	6	8	4	6	6	6	1	10	7—58
W Rice	3	4	10	6	3	6	4	4	4	4—48

Rest Match.

H Simpson	9	7	8	9	8	8	7	10	11	7 10—86
H Missimer	9	8	7	6	7	7	9	12	6	7—78
A H Carlisle	11	9	7	8	9	4	6	7	7	5—73
W Rice	6	7	6	7	4	6	9	8	4	6—64

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—At the last meeting of the St. Louis Club twelve members turned out to do battle for the club's handsome gold medal. The scores taken as a whole are poor, still one man saved the club's reputation by making 85. Twenty yards, standard target, .22-cal. gallery pistol.

W Bauer	8	9	10	7	8	9	9	9	6	10—85
M Summerfield	7	9	8	9	10	8	9	7	6	7—82
W J Lard	7	7	8	9	5	10	10	8	9	8—81
E Mohrstadt	5	9	9	8	7	8	8	10	9	5—78
L V D Perret	8	8	5	7	8	10	6	10	8	7—77
F A Fodde	7	4	9	9	9	6	8	8	8	8—76
A E Bengel	7	7	10	9	5	6	7	7	7	10—75
W Mackwitz	8	8	7	8	6	5	5	10	6	9—72
O Neuhaus	5	9	6	7	10	9	8	6	6	5—71
M Billmeyer	6	5	7	6	6	8	7	8	10	6—69
W H Hettel	4	7	7	6	6	8	6	7	7	7—65
O Wallace	9	5	6	7	7	0	0	5	7	4—50

UNSER FRITZ.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The inclement weather to-day caused a light attendance at Shell Mound and Harbor View. At the former place some good scores were made at 200yds. F. O. Young and Anthony Johnson shot 50 shots with a .44 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver to decide who was the champion of the State. When shooting the two gentlemen had frequently to stop on account of the heavy rain and changes of light. Mr. Young won by a good score. Mr. Johnson having dropped out in the early part of the contest. The range was 150ft. Following is Mr. Young's record:

Standard Ring Target.

Young	7	10	7	9	10	8	10	9	9	8—87
	8	7	9	10	6	9	7	7	9	10—82
	9	10	10	7	8	8	9	8	8	8—85
	10	8	9	10	10	10	9	10	9	9—91
	7	6	6	10	9	10	6	8	7	9—78—423

Corporal Lew Townsend, despite his "old age, failing right eye and general decrepitness," made 82 out of a possible 100 points with a Springfield rifle at 200yds., off-hand. F of the First Infantry was represented by Pendleton and Captain Loughery, who made the following, under the same conditions as the Corporal:

H L Pendleton 4554445445—44	R J Loughery 4455554444—42
4444554444—42	5455545444—43
5554444554—44	4545444554—42
4444545444—42	4455544443—40
5454454444—43—217	4443455441—41—208

The following was made in a pool shoot at 200yds. off-hand, each man using his pet gun. Mr. Poulter used a 6lb. pull of trigger, Sharps, which somewhat handicapped him:

A Johnson	6	9	10	8	10	10	9	9	7	9—87
	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
McCutchan	9	8	9	9	10	9	5	10	6	6—81
	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—47
F Poulter	7	6	7	6	7	9	10	10	9	9—79
	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—45

Bullseye shoots are the fashion among the Germaus at present, and two were held to-day at Harbor View. An 8in. bullseye is placed over the original target at 200yds., and each member of the club is entitled to take ten shots at it. If he strikes the center more than once his best center is taken, and it is measured by a machine invented by Mr. Dornbier, a member, which measures 1-2000th of an inch. In the California Schuetzen Club Mr. Waller carried off the bounty with very near a dead center shot. The following gentlemen won in the Germania Club: Dr. Reihl, F. Attinger, H. Brockenhagin, P. Faller, H. Heeth, G. Helm, Val Schmidt, J. Utschig, C. Nobmann, N. Roeppke, A. Utschig and John Staub. R. F. Brown carried off the honors in the Turner Club by a score of 58 rings.

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 24.—The following scores were made at Mountain View Range Wednesday afternoon:

Henry Adams	10	9	10	7	7	7	7	9	10	9—85
	9	9	6	7	9	10	8	7	9	8—82
J S Thomas	9	9	10	10	5	4	10	6	8	10—81

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—In the Deficiency Appropriation bill sent to Congress, Secretary Fairchild asks for $5,000 for the construction of a rifle range at Fort Sheridan. When passed, work on the range will begin as soon as the weather will permit. At Fort Sheridan great care has to be exercised, and entails the building of an earthen bullet stop about 40ft. above the ground and having a length of about 500ft. Twelve revolving targets will be placed on the range, and then to shelter the markers a rivetted trench must be built, in which will be a telephone house. In short, everything will be done to make it a first-class target practice ground. The ranges will all be 600yds. in length and four of them will be available for 1,000yds. When completed it will be known as the Division Rifle Range, and the division contests will be held there. The post will also use it. The question of rifle practice is one of great importance in the army. "Rifle practice began in 1880," said Lieut. Green at headquarters here, "until which time nothing had been done about it since the war. And when it began a poorer lot of marksmen you never saw. Now, however, the army can, as a whole, shoot very well. Some, of course, are poor, as others are particularly fine, but the average is excellent. At first a standard was fixed, and when attained the ones attaining it were classed as 'marksmen' and given a badge. But the average raised rapidly and compelled the raising of the standard, the attaining of which secures the badge of a 'sharpshooter.'

"The regular shoots are at 200, 300, 500 and 600yds. The first is shot off-hand, the second either kneeling or standing, and the last two lying down. The keenest test of marksmanship is in the skirmish practice. The contestants are started at the 600yds. point. They advance until the bugle sounds, when they fall on their backs, adjust the sights for the distance gauged at a glance, take into consideration the wind, all in six seconds, when the bugle sounds again and firing begins and is kept up for fifteen seconds, when again the bugle sounds, at which the firing ceases and the contestants proceed toward the target until the 200yds. point is reached, and then they return. From the time they start until they get back they are stopped ten times and must fire forty shots each, an average of four shots in fifteen seconds. Of course, the nearer the target they get the better their scores. They therefore shoot as often as they can during each stop near the target. I have seen them sometimes shoot seven times in fifteen seconds and score 60 per cent. The targets in a skirmish fire are wrought-iron silhouettes the size of a man and covered with black cloth. These are standing, kneeling and lying down. Rifle practice used to be held four months in the year. Then it was cut down to three, and will, I believe, be cut down this year to two. Each post will select its best men, who will contest with other posts in that department. The twelve best men in the four departments, also selected by contests, will then form the division team, which will come to Fort Sheridan, if the range be built, sometime in August or September."

POSSIBLY A PENCIL SCORE.—A New York paper prints as a cablegram from London the following bit of queer news about the doughty knight of the pistol: LONDON, Jan. 21.—Chevalier Paine, the pistol shot, modestly announces that he has gained the result sought after by alchemists for centuries, and that he is prepared, when backed by a sufficient amount of capital of course, to transmute metals to any amount. Copper, with a little silver added, will be turned into pure gold, thus realizing the dreams of the less fortunate enthusiasts of the middle ages, who generally died in despair at being unable to solve the secret. To be sure the chevalier has a rival in the person of M. Tiffereau, of Paris, who after 40 years of chemical labors has also discovered the valuable process, and will enter at once upon the manufacture of gold from the baser ores.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

THE SHOOTING AT PINE BROOK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I had hoped to find, through some of the sporting papers, a truthful account of the "accident" at Pine Brook, referred to in your last issue, with some comments thereon, but as none have appeared I am led to believe the accounts as published have been furnished either through ignorance or design, as no one at all conversant with the facts could possibly connect the Passaic River bridge with the grounds where the shooting took place. The sad event, instead of being classified among those mysterious accidents for which no one can be held accountable, was in reality a most outrageous piece of carelessness, and the whole matter should receive a most searching investigation, including the purpose for which such shoots are gotten up.

A pigeon shoot in the country at this season of the year means a "gang," and when run in connection with a "hotel" it simply means a "red hot gang." The grounds are situated along the public highway or turnpike and within 100yds. of the hotel. On account of the low nature of the grounds, the turnpike is some feet above the level, where the traps are set, and is less than 80yds. from the traps, hence all left quartering birds are in direct line of the turnpike and all traveling is exposed to the firing, not only of the man at the trap, but from the army of skirmishers who have posted themselves along the highway and brush fences surrounding the grounds.

The "accident" occurred here, and not on the river bridge, which is over a quarter mile from the grounds. A low left quartering bird was trapped and missed by the shooter, and as it skimmed the turnpike it passed between three skirmishers, two standing together and one twenty-five yards away, and the two firing together killed the bird and came very near killing the third man also. Both charges struck him, as the different sizes of shot proved, one using No. 5 and the other No. 7. The wounded man is Calvin Decker, not Smith, and some hopes are entertained for recovery. Comment is unnecessary when the whole event is taken into consideration. Why should such gatherings be allowed and country boys and men duped into sweepstakes where their dollars are sure to be gobbled up by a few stools of the hotel man, and their dimes go into the bar-room drawer? A hollow iron tube filled with powder and shot is dangerous enough even when handled by the most careful, but when re-inforced with "Jersey lightning," it and the owner should be banished beyond the township limits. ANTI-GANG.

NEWARK, N. J.

CANADIAN TRAP NOTES.

WEST TORONTO JUNCTION, Jan. 22.—The first shoot for the two gold medals took place to-day. the fine weather bringing out a large number of shooters and spectators. The handicapping proved very satisfactory. Following is the score, 20 blackbirds each, 3 traps; 18yds. rise, handicap rules:

W Blea, 5 start	01111010010111101010—17
D C Walton, 3 start	11001000111111110110—16
T Charlton, 3 start	00110110111110101110—16
H George, scratch	01111101011101111011—15
P Wakefield, scratch	01100111000111111111—15
C Hinton, 2 start	11011110100001011001—15
W Davidge, 3 start	10100111010001011000—14
W A Clarke, scratch	10011010010111111111—14
W McDowall, scratch	10001111100100101110—12
W Budd, scratch	01001111110011101101—13
D Beldam, scratch	10110010101100111030—10
E Dollery, scratch	10003101011011010010— 9
C Kemp, scratch	00010011000000111100— 9
S Watt, 5 start	00000011000000001100— 9

OWEN SOUND, Jan. 22.—At a meeting of the Owen Sound Gun Club held last night it was unanimously decided that the club would hold a grand live-pigeon and blackbird tournament on the 26th and 27th of February next, and offer such prizes that, added to the sweepstakes, would tempt some of the good ones to come out and try their luck over the traps. This is a live sporting town, and the committee will do anything in their power to make this their first tournament a grand success.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—At McDowall & Co.'s grounds this afternoon a few enjoyable hours were spent by the following shots, who took part in several blackbird sweeps. The following are the scores:

First sweep, at 9 birds, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, two prizes:

Paul	111111111—9	Stevens	010101111—5
Heatherington	111110111—8	Moffett	010101101—5
Winchell	111111110—8	Bowden	100101101—5

Second sweep; same conditions:

Winchell	111100111—7	Moffett	111100100—5
Mitchell	110001111—6	Paul	0101100w—3
Heatherington	001110110—5		

Third sweep; same conditions:

Rice	101111111—8	Winchell	111011001—6
Heatherington	100011111—6	Moffett	010101101—5
Paul	011011001—6	Mitchell	011010 w.—3

Fourth sweep; same conditions:

Paul	111101111001—10	Mitchell	101010011110— 7
McDowall	111110111100— 9	Winchell	010101001101— 6
Heatherington	111110110101— 9		

McDowall won second on shoot-off.

Fifth sweep; same conditions:

Paul	111101—5	Mitchell	001101—3
Heatherington	100111—4	Winchell	101010—3
McDowall	110101—4		

Second won by Heatherington on shoot-off.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—The Stanley Gun Club, a new club, was organized this evening, and is composed principally of sportsmen living in the eastern section of this city. The main object of the club is to encourage artificial bird shooting. The membership will be limited, and only those who take a lively interest in the sport will be admitted. The following officers were elected: Pres., C. H. Riggs; Sec-Treas., R. A. McCready; Committee, J. R. Wells, T. Sawden, G. Morley. Two handsome gold medals have been presented to the club for competition, one by W. McDowell & Co., for first class, and the other by W. Felstead, for second class marksmen. Shoots will be held weekly at 20 birds each day, and the medals will go to those making the highest aggregate score in five shoots.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—The seventh competition for the Montreal Club Greener took place to-day. It was the worst kind of a day for shooting, and, considering the weather, the scores are creditable. The shoot was won by R. James (2) with a score of 18, E. A. Crowley following close up with (4) 17. The match is a handicap, designated by the figures in parenthesis:

R James (2)	18	W Lumsden (scratch)	15
E A Cowley (4)	17	J Paton (2)	14
N Parker (2)	16	A Alexander (3)	12

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The fourth competition for the Thompson Cup was shot by the St. Huberts to-day, and the shooting was fair. The day was all in favor of good shooting, and some respectable runs were made. Sweep at 10 Peorias each: Geo. White 10, E. White 8, A. Throop 8, R. Dalton 7, Dr. Martin 6, P. Trudeau 6, J. Watchcorn 5, J. Deslauriers 5. Thompson Cup, at 20 Peorias each: Geo. White 17, R. Dalton 17, A. Throop 15, P. Trudeau 15, A. Lett 14, Dr. Martin 13, W. J. Johnston 12, E. King 12, S. White 11, J. Deslauriers 9, Dr. Equis 9, Ed White 8, W. Scott 7. After a trial on the Toronto Peorias the Ottawa men expressed themselves as much satisfied with the birds.

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—This afternoon the following blackbird shoots took place at McDowall's. There were some five sweeps in all, and some fairly good shooting was done. Sweep No. 1, at 9 birds: T. Bennett 9, W. McDowall 8, G. Morley 7. Sweep No. 2, at 15 birds: Morley 12, W. Heatherington 11, Bennett 10. Sweep No. 3, at 15 birds: Bennett 14, McDowall 14, W. Heatherington 11, F. Morley 10. Paul 6, G Morley 6, Bennett won. Sweep No. 4, at 9 birds: Paul 7, W. Heatherington 6, Bennett 6, T. Heatherington, McClure 6, F. Morley 5, G. Morley 5; W. Heatherington won second. Sweep No. 5, at 6 birds: F. Morley 6, W. Heatherington 4, Paul 4, McClure 3, T. Heatherington 3, Bennett 3, G. Heatherington 2.

Next Saturday, Feb. 2, will be held the most interesting shoot of the season on Stark's grounds, Eastern avenue. Mr. Stark has guaranteed $100 in prizes and has decided to make the entrance fee $5 instead of $10, as heretofore stated. The shoot will start at 11 o'clock A. M. The score will be 25 blackbirds, thrown from 5 traps. There will be six prizes divided as follows: First prize, $25; second, $15; third, $10; fourth, $25, ties to divide; fifth, $15, ties to divide; sixth, $10, ties to divide. The fourth, fifth and sixth prizes only are to be divided among ties. A sweepstake match will be held in the afternoon of the same day, commencing at 2 o'clock, entrance fee $20, score 20 blackbirds, from 5 traps. The money will be divided into six prizes as follows: First prize, 25 per cent.; second, 15 per cent.; third, 10 per cent.; fourth, 25 per cent., ties to divide; fifth, 15 per cent., ties to divide; sixth, 10 per cent., ties to divide.

CLAREMONT, Jersey City, Jan. 26.—Tho usual weekly shoot was held on the Suburban Shooting Grounds to-day, and although the weather was threatening a large number were present. Practice shooting and private matches from bluerock traps; sweeps from keystone traps. The following are the principal sweeps; 10 birds, 50 cents entry:

Brientnall	1110110011—6	Hathaway	0111100011—6
Hunt	1011111101—8	Bishop	1110001011—6
Albee	1101001111—7	Richards	1110011011—7
Lindsey	1000110110—5	Morton	1110110101—7

Albee second.

Same conditions:

Albee	0111111110—8	Hathaway	1010111111—8
Hunt	1131111111—9	Richards	1011001110—6
Brientnall	1111111101—9	Mort	1110010110—6
Lindsey	0111111111—9	All divided.	

Same conditions:

Hunt	0111110100—6	Brientnall	1111110 00—5
Albee	0111111011—8	Bishop	0000110000—2
Lindsey	1101111111—8	Hathaway	0010100101—4

Divided first and second.

Same conditions:

Brientnall	1111111111—10	Hathaway	0011110111—7
Albee	0111111101— 8	Mort	1110110101—7
Hunt	1111111111—10	Richards	1111101111—9
Lindsey	1111111111—10	Divided first.	

Same conditions:

Brientnall	1111111111—10	Hathaway	1110010111— 7
Mort	1110101010— 6	Hurt	1111101100— 7
Lindsey	1111111101— 9	Richards	0101011110— 6

Third divided.

Same conditions:

Lindsey	0111111110— 8	Hathaway	1110101110— 7
Hunt	1011011101— 7	Sheriff	1111110110— 8
Brientnall	1111111111—10	Seeley	1110011101— 8

Lindsey second.

Same conditions:

Brientnall	1111111111—10	Seeley	1011100101— 6
Lindsey	1111111010— 8	Hathaway	0011010111— 5
Hunt	1111011011— 8	Second divided.	

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—A drizzling rain, combined with a murky atmosphere and fog, is what the club members present today at the old Avenue Ball Park had to contend against. The shooting in the rain was good, everything considered. Messrs. Bandle, Shott, Taylor and Miller, considered experts in trap shooting, found worthy running material, and were kept, as it were, warm throughout. The scores in detail resulted:

Match No. 1, 10 single clay birds from 5 traps, 18yds. rise, national rules, sweepstake:

P Schaller	1111001110—7	Dowald	0001101011—5
Eckenroth	1100110100—6	Bandle	1111011101—8
False	1100100011—5	Shot	1111011111—9
Miller	0010101111—6	Wick	1111111010—8
Taylor	1111101011—8		

Shott first, Bandle, Taylor and Wick second, Schaller third.

Match No. 2, same conditions:

Schaller	1101101111—8	Dewald	1110010010—5
Eckenroth	1110100111—7	Bandle	1111101111—9
False	0111010101—6	Shott	1111111101—9
Miller	1110111011—8	Wick	1101111110—8
Taylor	1111011111—9	Mustin	1111001111—8

Bandle and Shott first; Shaller, Miller, Wick and Mustin divided second; Eckenroth third.

Match No. 3, same conditions:

Schaller	1111011110—7	Kath	1101111110—8
Eckenroth	1100100111—6	Bandle	1111101111—9
False	1101110100—6	Shott	1011111111—9
Taylor	1111101111—9	Wick	1111101111—9
Dewald	1100111010—5		

Taylor, Bandle and Wick first, Kahn and Shott second, Schaller third.

Team match, same conditions as previous matches, 15 single birds per man:

First Team.		Second Team.	
Bandle	111111111111011—14	Taylor	111111101011111—14
Wick	111101111111110—13—27	Shott	111111111110110—13—27

Match No. 4, sweepstake, 5 birds:

False	10011—3	Kath	11111—5
Miller	10101—3	Bandle	11111—5
Taylor	10010—2	Shott	10111—4
Dewald	01100—2	Wick	11111—5

Kath, Bandle and Wick first, Shott second, False and Miller third.

Match No. 5, sweepstake, five birds:

False	11110—4	Kath	11111—5
Miller	11000—2	Bandle	11011—3
Taylor	11001—3	Shott	10110—3
Dewald	11010—3	Wick	11110—4

Kath first, False and Wick second; ties on 3 divided.

Match No. 6, sweepstakes, 5 birds, first money (dark):

False	11001—3	Kath	00111—3
Taylor	11010—3	Bandle	11010—3
Dewald	11001—3	Shott	00111—3

Mouey drawn.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Capt. Bogardus talks of opening a shooting school here as he considers it, he says, a good shooting center. F. C. Mustin, known as the "boy wonder," of this city, and Walter Keenan, the youngest expert shot of Dayton, O., are matched to shoot at 100 single bluerocks and clay-pigeons, half and half, at Dayton, O., Washington's birthday, Feb. 22. Both rank above .90 in average, and the match, if shot, will be one of the most interesting in an amateur way on record. Young Keenan has a record of 92 out of 100 to his credit, made at the last Cleveland (Ohio) tournament, and Mustin has a reputation of being one of the most reliable sweepstake shooters in the State.

CINCINNATI, Jan. '25.—The Cincinnati East End Gun Club held their first annual live-pigeon shoot of the season to-day. The birds were excellent, good of wing and extra tough, judging from some of the charges they carried off. McPhee set the pace and held it to the finish, landing a good winner. The scores made were: Live birds, 30yds. rise, from 5 traps. nse of both barrels, Hurlingham rules. First match, live birds:

Ferris	01111—4	Bandle	11111—5
Murphy	22011—4	Taylor	11111—5
Girton	20111—4	Shott	12220—4
Schatzman	01212—4	McPhee	12111—5
Cole	20121—4	S G	00111—3
N G	11021—4	Ties divided.	

Second match, live birds:

Bandle	20212—4	Cole	11111—5
N G	12112—5	Apking	11012—4
McPhee	11201—4	Murphy	12020—3
Shott	11220—4	Deck	10110—3
Taylor	10212—4	Bill	12111—5
S G	21021—4	Girton	12121—5
Schatzman	11011—4	Ties divided.	

Third match, live birds:

Bandle	11210—4	Girton	22211—5
Shott	21100—3	Schatzman	02102—3
Taylor	11101—4	Richard	11010—3
S G	11110—4	Bill	10111—4
Cole	02111—4	Deck	02220—3
McPhee	12212—5	Ferris	11011—4
M J N G	20011—3	Murphy	21211—5
Apking	20221—3	Ties divided.	

Fifth match, miss and out at live birds, won by McPhee:

Bandle	1112100210	Bill	1222110000
N G	1021100001	Deck	1000000000
Cole	1212100100	Richard	0102000000
Shott	1210200000	Boutet	0220000000
S G	1221102000	Schatzman	1121000000
Taylor	1011100000	Murphy	2112100110
Apking	1002100000	Ferris	2112200000
McPhee	1112100212	Ties divided.	

EATON, N. Y., Jan. 26.—In view of the fact the Dr. had never won the badge, and, added to this, his magnamious spirit, he decided to-day to donate a box of cigars to the boys of the gun club, The highest score to take badge and cigars. At 2 o'clock seven of the boys shot, and the Dr. walked away with both, with the following score:

Hamlin	1110111011—8	Morse	0001110100—4
Short	1011001000—4	Tuck	1011010010—5
Richardson	0111101110—7	Curtis	0111100111—7
Briggs	0000110110—4		

The cigars, being won by the donor, were again shot for, which resulted as follows:

Hamlin	1000001011—4	Morse	1000011100—4
Short	1011110011—7	Luck	1001110003—5
Richardson	1100111111—8	Curtis	1010001111—6
Briggs	1110101111—8		

In shooting off Briggs won.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan 28.—I send you a report of Saturday's shoot. The club is divided into two classes, according to previous averages, and two gold badges are given—one for each class. The contest commenced Aug. 11, 1888, and ends Aug. 10, 1889, being shot for on each alternate Saturday, the party winning either of the badges the most times to own it. Any one winning a badge at 18yds. is handicapped 2yds. each time until he reaches 24yds., and there he remains until the contest is ended. They have been shot for thirteen times, and have been won as follows: In Class A., C. C. Richards once, A. S. Chilas once, Irving Harvey once, E. W. Yerrington ten times. Class B, J. B. Mershon once, A. Mitchell twice, Geo. F. Bard, J. E. Olcott and G. L. Bidwell three times each.

Saturday's prize shoot was for the best score in a possible 25 Keystones. Class A—Yerrington, 24yds., 20; Pattison, 18yds., 19; Palmer, 18yds., 16; Barnes, 18yds., 14; Harvey, 20yds., 18. Class B—Bidwell, 24yds., 12; Johnson, 18yds., 21; Olcott, 24yds., 21; Mitchell 23yds., 16. Johnson and Olcott will shoot off at the next shoot.

Ten clay birds, 5 traps, 18yds.: Yerrington 10, Mitchell 5, Harvey 5, J. H. Ames (New London) 8, Pattison 2, Barnes 7, Sargent 3, Bidwell 5.

Ten clay birds, 5 traps, 18yds.: Yerrington (20yds.) 8, Robbins 8, Bidwell 7, Barnes 7, Ames 7, Mitchell 5. Ties div.

Five pair Keystones: Sargent 9, Bidwell 7, Pattison 7, Yerrington 6, Robbins 6. Ties div.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Nyack Rifle and Gun Club, sweepstaks at 30 birds (Lockport bats), nse of one barrel:

H Garner	011101110001100101100101101001111—20
L L Laurence	111001111111010111011111011111101—27
G Chapman	011111000001101001100111101101100—21
L C Van Ripen	101111111111100110111011111101101—29
P Moeller	001010111101101111100111011111101—25

BROOKLYN, Jan. 25.—A prize shooting will take place at Wissel's Cypress Hill Park, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock, between the members of the Acme Gun Club.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 24.—At this week's attendance at the third of the classification prize shoots the attendance was not as large as usual, but all the contestants proved to be in Class A, and the purse which is usually divided for three prizes for each class, was divided into four prizes for those contesting. In the classification score there were 4 strings of 6 birds, a possible 24, and in the prize score a possible 10. The first prize, $6, was divided by Howe and Smith; second prize $4.50, was divided by Dean, Rugg and Snow; third prize $3, was divided by Gilmore, Russell and Knowles; fourth prize $1.50, was divided by Holden and Webber. The work of each man more in detail follows:

	Classif'n.	Prize.		Classif'n.	Prize.
C H Howe	20	10	M D Gilmore	20	8
E T Smith	19	10	G W Russell	17	8
W R Dean	22	9	E S Knowles	17	8
G J Rugg	20	9	C B Holden	21	6
E F Swan	17	9	H W Webber	18	6

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Gun Club held its eighth annual meeting at the Sherman House last night with President J. B. Reeme in the chair. The secretary and treasurer's report showed a very satisfactory financial outlook, and on motion, it was voted to appropriate $100 to be divided into four prizes and awarded to the four men holding the four highest averages during the year. Appropriations were also made for the ground, trap and miscellaneous medals, and the directors were instructed to call one shoot in February and one in March and two each month thereafter until September. The following officers were elected: President, F. C. Donald: Vice-President, J. M. Hutchinson: Secretary and Treasurer, C. E. Willard; Board of Managers, C. S. Burton, W. L. Shepard and P. F. Stone. The board of directors were empowered to make the club's donation to the tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, and also to issue challenges and arrange matches with other clubs. The Mak-saw-bas hold another big tournament shoot at their club grounds at Davis, Ind., next Saturday, Jan. 26. It will be considerable of a shoot and there is going to be close work and plenty of fun. Scores will be sent in.—E. H.

OAK POINT, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The fifth weekly sweepstake match of the Mt. Morris Gun Club took place at Oak Point this afternoon. The conditions were that each man was to shoot at 20 live pigeons, 25yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, from 5 traps; $25 entrance each man; a winner of a previous match to be handicapped 2yds. The entries were as follows: P Mullen, P. McKeon and J. L. Mott, Jr. Mr. Mott shot from the 27yds., while Messrs. Mullen and McKeon shot from the 25yds. Frank Banham of the Crib Club was referee, and L. Contoit scorer. G. Rea handled traps. The following is the score:

Mott	10101011110111111111—16
Mullen	11100111101111110100—14
McKeon	11011111100111111111—17

There was also a clay-pigeon sweepstakes, $10 a man, which resulted as follows:

Mott	1110111111—9
Mullen	1010110101—6
McKeon	1011110111—7

BERGEN POINT, N. J., Jan. 25.—The members of the Carteret Gun Club assembled in force this morning at their club house here to witness a pigeon shooting match in which two members of the Riverton Gun Club of Philadelphia vanquished the best shots of New York. The match grew out of a challenge issued by Mr. Phillip Randolph and Mr. H. Yale Dolan to shoot two of the best known shots of New York for a purse of $100. The Carteret Club selected Capt. Pierson and James Gladwin to represent their skill, and the conditions were according to the Hurlingham rules, which provide 50 birds for each man, with 30yds. rise. The New Yorkers, being much older men than their antagonists, were confident of an easy victory. They were disappointed. The score was as follows: Capt. Pierson killed 43 birds and missed 7; Mr. Gladwin 41 killed, 9 missed. For the Philadelphians Mr. Dolan killed 48 and missed 2; Mr. Randolph killed 45 and missed 5. Altogether the shooting was remarkable for its excellence, and the skill of the Philadelphians was a surprise to their older competitors.

SUBURBAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.—The opening tournament for the season of 1889 will be held on the shooting ground at Clarement, N. J., on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 22 and 23. The programme includes the following events: Team Sweepstakes, Feb. 22, open to teams of 5 men each from any gun club having been organized three months; a club may enter as many teams as they choose, but no man shall shoot in more than one team of 5; 10 single rises, entry $1 per team. Team Sweepstakes, Feb. 23, teams of 3 men each, same condition as above, no man can shoot in more than one team of 3; 15 single rises, entry $5 per team; No. 1, 10 singles, entry $1; No. 2, 10 singles, entry $1; No. 3, 15 singles, $25 guaranteed, entry $1.50; No. 4, 5 pairs, entry $1; No. 5, 10 singles entry 50c.; No. 6, 10 singles, use of both barrels, entry $1; No. 7, 20 singles, $50 guaranteed, entry $3; No. 8, 10 singles, entry 50c. Programme will be the same both days, except team shooting. Announcement will be made of the merchandise prizes and trophies for manufacturers. The shooting will commence at 9 A. M. and continue all day. The shooting will be on the Keystone plan. Club shoots will be held on these grounds every Saturday afternoon. Monthly tournaments every fourth Saturday, commencing at 9:30 A. M. For full programme address the N. Y. Suburban Shooting Grounds Association, No. 291 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The traps of the North End Gun Club are now sprung by electricity, being operated on a system worked out by Mr. James Wolstencroft, a prominent member of the club. It is an original plan, and was so successful at its first trial that the club adopted it at once. It lets the birds leave the traps quietly and quickly, with diminished chances of breakage. On Saturday, Feb. 2, the North End will shoot a friendly match against the Cinnaminson Gun Club, of Cinnaminson, N. J.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—The weather conditions were favorable for good shooting to-day, and in the merchandise and silver pitcher matches some very good scores were made. In the merchandise match points were scored as follows: Stanton 13, Perry 14, Swift 12, Sanborn 10, Bradstreet 7, Bowker 10, Melcher 9, Lang 14, Schaefer 11, Bond 8, Wilson 11, Garfield 13, Robinson 7, Baxter 9, Chase 11, Baldwin 9, Choate 14, Rule 9, Short 13, West 10, C. E. Savage 13, Tribble 8, Snow 12, Field 14, Warren 13. In the silver pitcher match, at 8 clay-pigeons and 7 bluerocks, the following scores were made: Stanton 13, Perry 13, Swift 14, Sanborn 12, Bradstreet 12, Bowker 12, Melcher 9, Lang 9, Schaefer 11, Bond 1, Wilson 12, Garfield 11, Baxter 9, Chase 13, Choate 12, Rule 8, Short 12, West 11, Stone 9, C. E. Savage 9, Snow 9, Field 12, Warren 10. Following are the winners in the several sweepstakes: Six bluerocks, Choate, Bowker and Nutting; 6 bluerocks, Lang, Swift and Stanton; 6 clay-pigeons, Bowker, Schaefer, Garfield and Baldwin; 6 macombers, Choate and Stanton; 6 bluerocks, Lang, Perry, Webster and Warren; 9 bluerocks, Wilson and Field; 3 pair clay-pigeons, Perry, Lang, Choate and Short; 6 Macombers, Stanton; 7 bluerocks, Chase; 6 Macombers, Perry; 6 bluerocks, Perry and Choate; 3 pairs clay-pigeons, Stanton, Choate and Short. Swift was first for the silver pitcher with 14 out of a possible 15, and will have to stand back 2tyds. from the traps at the next shoot. An all-day's shoot will be held next Thursday, when the contest for the amateur team badge will take place between the Jamaica Plain Club and the Wellington and others. The challenge amateur individual badge of the Massachusetts Shooting Association, now held by R. F. Schaefer, will be contested by C. B. Sanborn, the shooting to be at 8 clay-pigeons and 7 bluerocks. The team match will be at 5 bluerocks and 5 clay-pigeons.

KEOKUK, Iowa, March 12, 1888.—*J. F. Brettenstein, Esq., Keokuk, Ia.:* Dear Sir: The box of U. S. C. Co. paper shells that I received from you last fall I tried, and found them to be all that you claimed, and better than any shell I ever used, not one of them missing fire. Yours truly, (Signed) T. J. LOWRIE.—*Adv.*

Canoeing.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. H. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS. } Peterborough, Can.
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON }
Vice-Com. *Rear-Com.* *Purser.*
Central Div., W. R. Huntington. E. W. Masten. T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div. W. P. Stephens. L. B. Palmer. F. L. Dunnell, 186 Jerolemon St., Brooklyn.
Eastern Div. H. E. Rice, M. D. Maxton Holmes. H. D. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.
N'thern Div. Robert Tyson. S. S. Robinson. Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay 75c. for camp expenses. Application sent to the Sec'y-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

15. Brooklyn Annual.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.

JULY.

—. W. C. A. Meet, Ballast Island.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.

AUGUST.

16-30. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

A LEFT-HANDER NOT FROM A COWARD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The shades of night are falling fast as seated in the midst of some fragrant-smelling marlin, with the usual amount of canoeists' trunk around, the last few moments of the fast ebbing day are employed in perusing "The Right-Hander," from my friend Mr. Vanx, which seems to be principally devoted to striking blows below the belt. Suddenly the paper is dropped and the next few moments are devoted to lashing myself securely to the mainmast while the order is given to see that all is clear "for'ard" that the decks are cleared for action, and that every mother's son arm himself with a pea-shooter and prepare to receive—well, almost anything, from porridge tossed at you with a boat hook to—to a threat to stop the crew's grog.

There are one of two points in the Right-hander that to one who did not read my first epistle might appear rather strange, and I take this opportunity of putting myself straight on the question *re* changes in the sailing regulations.

Mr. Vanx infers that I would change the rules every fifteen minutes, and, with several references to the "fifteen minute MacKendrick plan," says, "Where would we be if the regatta committee were allowed to change the rules at their discretion every fifteen minutes?" I presume Mr. Vaux did not intentionally misrepresent what I said, so I will copy for his benefit from my article in the FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 20, of the same paper from which he took his quotations. I wrote as follows: * * * "The greatest and almost only evils, which could be checked by simple rules introduced by the regatta committee and passed upon by the executive committee," and also, * * * "after seeing about 8in. of a circular saw projecting above the combing that it would just take a regatta committee about fifteen minutes *to see* that if by the sailing regulations," etc., etc., and after they "had seen" (not legislated) they could take the constitutional method that I mentioned before of having their suggestions made into rules. There were many other points of a personal character, not bearing at all on the questions at issue, but as my friend has doubtless ere this recovered his usual good temper we will pass them over and drop anchor alongside the questions on which we do not agree.

It is a pleasure to have "wid us" the chairman of last year's regatta committee on two ont of the three points raised. I quote his words of Jan. 3, *in re* the sliding seat: "Yet I would not oppose it as being ruled out if extending past the side of the canoe," and "likewise I would not oppose a rule forbidding the board coming above the deck," and as we are a unit on those two points we will hoist anchor and lay for the standing sail work and see if we cannot come nearer one another's ideas by a little quiet discussion.

Mr. Vanx says "The performance of the Fly proved that the hoisting rig is quite the equal of the standing rig in points of speed (contrary to Mac's statements)." Well, that is Mr. Vaux's opinion perhaps, but it is not the opinion of many who are competent to judge. Mr. W. P. Stephens, canoeing editor of FOREST AND STREAM, who spends a considerable portion of each meet examining just such points as that, and is therefore, probably, the person most competent to judge in the whole A. C. A., says in the FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 27: "The probabilities are that within certain limits of wind and under sensible conditions as maintain in many races, the standing sail is faster than any lowering and reefing sail can be." The fact that the Fly took a good place among a number of standing rigs does not by any means prove that it was the lowering sail that put her there, no more than a paddler wins his races simply by his having a good paddle. I have no hesitation in saying that the standing sail properly made is a faster sail, area for area, than the best hoisting sail that ever has or will be made; and any one knowing the care and ability which Mr. Butler displays in handling and sailing his canoe, will rather incline to the opinion that it was his able seamanship that took the Fly into her well won position, and not, as Mr. Vanx believes, that it was the lowering sails that did the work. The fact that many of our best men have adopted the standing rig and retain it proves that, area for area, it is faster than the lowering rig or they would discard it quicker than they'd drop a hot brick.

Last winter when we were discussing this same question, Com. Gibson suggested that, as we already had limited our races to one man, one canoe, we should take the next natural step and make it one suit of sails, *i. e.*, one man, one canoe, one suit of sails. The Northern Division was quick to see the advantage of Mr. Gibson's suggestion, and when publishing their programme in '88 stated that one suit would have to be used throughout their races, and the success that attended the experiment confirmed the opinions held by the regatta committee when they introduced it, and not a single standing rig was seen at the Lachine meet.

(1) It has this effect on those intending to outer the races, it reduces the excessive sail area, such as were carried by Dimple or some of the other canoes at the last meet. A person getting a suit of sails that he intends using throughout all the races says to himself: Well, me bucks! if I've got to carry these sails, blow high or blow low, methinks I'll get a moderate-sized suit or a pretty big suit that I can reef and make nice and snug if it blows hard.

(2) It also has the effect of making one devote more time to the single rig, and therefore get a more perfect one than if he had to fix up and monkey with a box full, two-thirds of which would be left on shore, while he uses the one suit which is built for the wind that happens to be blowing at the start.

(3) If he has to use but one suit, the chances are nine to ten that it will not be a standing suit, and few would care to run the risk of going to a meet, where it is just as likely to blow hard as easy, with only one suit of the standing article.

(4) It has the effect of making the record men have lowering sails; if they just use one suit as a standing sail they cannot outer the combined race.

(5) It has the effect of encouraging the all-around canoeist as distinguished from the machine man, and if adopted would in a year do away with the "standing, non-stowable abomination" as effectually as if they had been summarily ruled out, though any one who considered a suit of standing sails better as all-round sails than a lowering rig would be quite at liberty to use them.

(6) It would have the effect of bringing into use a class of sails that could be used for cruising to and from the meets with comfort, and a class of sails that canoeists could point at with pride as general purpose articles fit for all weathers.

(7) It has the tendency to head canoeing in the direction from which we have been steadily drifting since '86.

The editor, in the FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 16, 1888, says, "The great problem in all racing is to make the sport interesting and popular, to induce men to take part and to work for the prize;" and methinks the sport would be more popular and just as interesting if the races competed for by canoes of the Fly persuasion as distinguished from the Dimple line; they would be more popular and just as interesting to the new men, and much more so to those old veterans like Gen. Oliver, Fernow, Gibson, Stephens, Baldwin, Rogers, Edwards, Butler, etc., who cannot but look back with feelings of regret when they contrast the appliances that are now used compared to the sails and fittings used from '80 to '84 and '85, when each member was trying to make the canoe what she should be—a good, safe, general purpose boat, with the best cruising gear that could be devised; or to the time when ex-Com. Gibson, in writing with reference to cruising one-rig men, says, "I am one of them and Vanx is another; all the Mohicans and many others are one-rig men whose boats are cruisers first and racers afterward. Could any of the likers with the non-stowable articles point with pride to the club of his persuasion and say he gloried in being able to say he was a hiker, a standing-rig man, with centerboard in middle of his canoe?" etc., etc.

I tell you, gentlemen, the road we have been drifting since a Mohican was proud to slap his chest and proclaim himself and his whole club as one-rig men whose craft were cruisers first and racers afterward, is not the correct road, and it behooves old veterans who looked after things in those days to again don their war paint, and, with shoulder to the wheel, endeavor to extricate it ont of the present rut into which it has temporarily fallen.

I believe one of the very best ways by which this can be accomplished is by reverting to what was then an unwritten rule, which the Mohicans (who were the leaders in canoeing in those days) and many others observed. I refer to the one man, one canoe, one suit of sails, which was then observed without a rule to enforce it, but which now, under altered circumstances, requires a rule to be made to that effect.

To do this we would have to decide as to what should make a complete suit of sails, and as a start I beg to suggest this definition—a suit of sails shall consist of all the sail or sails that a canoeist can hoist at once, and which when not hoisted must be carried on board throughout all the sailing and combined races. I know this will not suit my friend Vaux, who wants to carry four sails, probably two mainsails, a mizen and a spinaker, but arguing on that principle, if he goes to his tailor for a suit of clothes he will, I suppose, expect to get one coat and two pairs of trousers or probably two coats, one vest and one pair of trousers, but methinks his tailor will soon disabuse his mind of the idea that there are two pairs of trousers in a suit of clothes, or two mainsails in a suit of canvas. The one suit would embrace mainsail, mizen, spinaker, topsail (if one is wanted) and in Pecowsic's case would include a third sail in middle of boat if one is wanted, and it appears to me that one ought to get all the sail they could wish for under that rule. What say you? The cook has just jabbed his head out of the cabin to say dinnor-r-r!! and I'll drop the quill for my knife and fork and lay to before the other boys do me out of my soup.

WILL G. MACKENDRICK.

TORONTO, Jan. 19.

P. S.—While waiting for a second plate of soup a thonght just strikes me *re* the centerboard coming above the combing. Mr. Vaux says "there was only one that projected very much above the combing;" and because there is only one, now is the time to allnde to that one, not to wait until there are twenty of them. The first year there was only one standing sail. How many are there now? I believe the skipper of that one is getting a new craft, and unless he has changed his mind or is headed off by a rule the new craft will have the same style of centerboard, and perhaps there are many like him. Take time by the forelock and don't wait till the forelock gets past you, leaving nothing to hang on to but the animal's tail, which in most cases is a mighty bad rudder.—W. G. McK.

ATLANTIC DIVISION, A. C. A.

To the Members of the Atlantic Division:

The Executive Committee of the Atlantic Division has been, for some time past, collecting information which it is thought will be useful to a canoeist while cruising. It now proposes publishing, and sending to each member of the Division, a book containing the names and addresses of the officers of the Association, of the Division and of the clubs in the Division; tide tables, canoe pilot, calendar, weather indications, information regarding prevailing winds, navigation, buoys, lights, etc.; a list of totems, burgees and sailing signals of the Division clubs; directions for reaching clubs by rail or steamer from New York city; and, when possible, charges for canoe transportation.

A concise canoe cookery; also a description of useful knots, splices, etc., will probably be added next winter, at which time it is proposed to add to the pages now in course of preparation a series of maps of the Division waterways, on which the location of good camping ground, springs and wells, club houses, canals, etc., will be marked. These maps can not well be published at present on account of the expense they would involve.

Any suggestions or expressions of opinion regarding this publication, the expense of which will have to be met by the Division, will be of much benefit to the committee, which also requests information relating to any of the subjects mentioned, but especially that relating to good camps and location of springs or wells. Letters may be addressed to Lincoln B. Palmer, 77 Lincoln avenue, Newark, N. J.

PURITAN C. C.

OUTSIDE the chilling northeaster is whirling around the house, endeavoring to tear it from its underpinnings. The windows rattle and the building shakes, but inside all is light, warmth and comfort. Lying back at ease, propped up by numerous canoe cushions, I idle away the time and meditatively watch the blue rings of smoke curl lazily out of my old cruising companion, my brier. That old pipe is like a voice from another land; and as I sit in the warm and cheerful club room of the P. C. C. my mind drifts retrospectively over the cruises of a past season of enjoyment. More than half the enjoyment of cruising is in the reminiscences which pass in review before one's senses; and thus sit I here deep in study, drowsily dreaming over the cruises and races participated in or vividly portrayed by the tales of my brother members. Here are some of them, taken by members of this club in 1888: From New York city through the rivers and lakes to the Thousand Islands, 600 miles, by T. L. Batchelder, Jr.; from Boston to Cape Cod, 50 miles, by Messrs. L. Hedge and F. A. Heyer; from Boston to Monument Beach, 70 miles, by Com. F. T. Baxter; from Boston to Nashua, N. H., Ocean and Merrimack rivers, 110 miles, by your humble servant, also one from Boston up the Charles, down the Sudbury, Concord, Merrimack and Plum Island rivers, up the Ipswich and down the Essex to Gloucester and to Boston, 200 miles, by the same. Besides these countless short cruises by all the members to Marblehead, Cohasset, Hull, and about the harbor and bay. In racing not much has been done, since the last was our first season, but 1889 will show a full racing schedule.

The club now numbers twenty-five active and twelve associate members, and is free from debt. The location is unsurpassed both for paddling and sailing, and we look forward to the time in the near future when the Puritan C. C. will be one of the largest and most successful clubs in the country. The fleet of canoes numbers eighteen, of all kinds, makes and sizes, only two being canvas. There are four of Robertson's Twilights, and racing is decidedly interesting between them.

The first annual meeting and dinner were held at Vercelli's on Jan. 12, thirty members and friends being present. The dining hall was decorated with flags, paddles and other articles of canoeing interest. I inclose a copy of the *ménu*. The following officers were elected: Com., Francis T. Baxter; Vice-Com., Charles F. Dodge; Rear-Com., Joseph S. Dean; Sec., James W. Cartright, Jr.; Treas., Lothrop Hedge; House Com., Baxter Brown, Hedge: Membership Com., Lothrop Hedge, W. S. Partridge and Cartwright; Meas., John R. Robertson.

Francis T. Baxter is to build a 15×30 canoe. J. S. Dean contemplates a 16×45 cruiser. The club house at City Point, adjoining the Boston Y. C., is open to traveling canoeists for the period of one week, and all are welcome. [LEX.

SOME CRUISING EXPERIENCES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been asked to jot down a few hints to canoeists, to guide them in selecting a cruising kit, and in putting it into use. My experience has been confined to the open canoe, as all my cruising with one exception has been done in Canadian waters, but still I dare say that some of the matters to which I will refer may not prove uninteresting to those who use the decked canoe. The canoe most generally found in Canadian waters is what is known as the No. 5 Peterboro canoe, the dimensions of which are 16ft. long, and 30×12in. beam and depth. This canoe carries two persons comfortably with their cruising outfit; it is an easy paddler, and not too heavy to be carried over a long portage. It is also a canoe that travels well under a small lateen sail, say about 40ft. of canvas, and as a "girling" canoe it is, I think, unequalled.

Most old cruisers prefer this canoe made of basswood and painted, as she stands a good deal of rough usage and is not so sensitive to scratches and other minor accidents as is the varnished cedar canoe. The latter is of course a prettier boat, and probably preferable for ornamental paddling and racing, but for the hard work of cruising the painted basswood will be found more serviceable.

On long cruises I have always carried a tent, usually a ridge-pole tent, 7ft. square and the same height. A tent this size is large enough for four, and very comfortable and roomy for two. The tent and pegs can be put into a canvas bag that will stow across the canoe amidships and take up very little room. The poles are not inconvenient and should be placed in the bottom of the canoe. A good rubber blanket is also essential, although the size may vary; and if the cruising party consists of four canoeists in two canoes, each canoe should have a rubber blanket large enough to cover half the floor of the tent. Over this I usually spread a thick woolen rug or a pair of heavy gray blankets, and carry another pair of blankets to use as a covering. All the bedding should be packed in the rubber blanket, as this protects it from the almost inevitable splashing of water from the paddles and from unexpected showers.

The cruiser's wardrobe is of course a matter dependent to a great extent upon individual taste, but it should be as limited as possible. The great charm of genuine cruising is the feeling of relief from all restraint in the matter of dress, the wearing of old rough clothes about which one has no feeling of anxiety, and which can be thrown into the rag bag at the end of the trip. In the same way toilet requisites should be confined to actual necessaries, and every superfluous article dispensed with. A small army dunnage bag should be sufficient to carry everything included under the last two heads. In the same way elaborate cooking utensils should be carefully avoided. With a good frying-pan and a couple of pails, an experienced camp cook will do wonders in the culinary line.

You will also need a few granite ware plates and cups, and a supply of common knives, forks and spoons. A tin pail is a very useful article, as it can be used for many purposes, one of the most important of which is the washing of the dishes. Don't forget that this has to be done, and be careful to provide yourself with dish cloths and a bar of common soap. Above all things see that you have a good hatchet or small axe, as there are always tent pegs to be driven and fire wood to be cut. As to provisions, it is difficult to advise, but I can only repeat the caution to keep the weight down as much as possible. For myself, I was fully content with a small supply of such necessary groceries as tea, sugar, salt and pepper, with a pound or two of bacon, and enough butter and eggs to carry me to the first farm house. Some bread or biscuits according to the locality, and then such luxuries as jam, pickles or marmalade, as individual taste may suggest. A canoeist will always carry a trawling line or such fishing tackle as will provide him with a constant supply of fresh fish, and be content with this dainty diet during his cruise.

A point of great importance as contributing to the pleasure of the cruise is the judicious selection of a camp ground. Upon many routes there are camp grounds which have been used ever since the days of the pioneers; delightful spots situated near well-known springs, or in the vicinity of a good fishing ground. In the selection of a camp site there are many points to consider, and it is well as early in the afternoon as 4 o'clock to be on the watch for the best place for the night's camp. Unless one is very familiar with the ground and certain of a spot ahead, it is unwise to push on until sundown, as there are many things to do which can best be done by daylight. The place selected should not be too far from the water's edge, nor difficult of access, as everything in the canoe must be carried up at night and carried back again in the morning, and so far at least as I am concerned, I have no faith in over-exertion as conducive to enjoyment. The ideal camping ground is a well sodded glade on a bank about 4ft. above the water, and about 12ft. from the water's edge. The trees near enough to protect the tent from the wind, and far enough away not to attract mosquitoes and flies. A hundred yards further inland a clear spring in the dim recesses of the leafy woods. A sufficient supply of driftwood on the beach to make a good campfire, a pleasant outlook, fine weather and good company.

Let us suppose a party of four in two canoes reaching such a spot at about half past four in the afternoon, just as the wind which has been behind them all day and made their journey a pleasant one, is beginning to go down with the sun. As soon as the keels have grated on the shore, all set to work to carry the baggage to the camp ground. Two of the party should then be detailed to put the tent up and in order. Another will construct the camp kitchen and get the water boiling, while the fourth is sent out to fish for the evening meal. Let us see how the two cruisers whom we have detailed to arrange the camp are proceeding. They first select the smoothest and softest piece of grass on a slight rising ground if possible, so that should a storm occur, the rain will run from the tent and not into it. This suggestion will likely be unnecessary to any A. C. A. men who attended the last camp at Long Island, as they had enough experience in wet weather precautions to last them a life time. The tent should be evenly set, and the pegs well driven in, after which prudence has usually suggested a row of small boulders around the curtain which keeps the wind from blowing in and creating unpleasantness during the night. If the camp is to be at all a permanent one, the floor may be spread with soft young branches, but so far as my experience has gone, this is a purely theoretical way of adding to the comfort, as the branches are apt to grow larger and thicker during the night than one would imagine possible when they were cut, and to intrude themselves most unpleasantly. After a day's hard paddling, one should not have any difficulty in sleeping on any ordinary camp ground. After the tent is pitched the rubber blanket should be spread and the woollen rugs placed in position but not unrolled, as they are apt to be more or less dirtied if spread on the tent floor before bed time. The dunnage bags and the provision boxes should be brought into the tent, and a stick driven near the center on which to mount the candle. By this time the camp fire will be started, and the fisherman should have returned with at least one good fish. There are one or two things to be learnt even about the cleaning of fish, and although it is not a pleasant job, there is a right way to go about it. In the first place the scales should be carefully removed by scraping the fish from tail to head with a large knife. Then the fish is split down the back and the bones cut out, the head, backbone and tail being removed in one piece. The fins are then cut off and the fish thoroughly cleaned. You then have all that is good of the fish in one piece and its future treatment depends of course upon the size. If the fish is a very large one, a dainty picking for the cook may be made by boiling the backbone and the head, after which the cheeks and pieces about the backbone make very good eating. The rest of the fish is usually fried with bacon. The success of a meal in the open depends to a very great extent upon having it served hot, and the cook's skill will be displayed as much in this matter as in the mere cooking of the food. If there are several things to be cooked, one should always select that which takes the longest time for the first so that there may be as little waiting as possible.

It will hardly be necessary for me to attempt any description of camp dishes, as every canoeist knows more or less about cooking in general, and there is no better way to become an adept than by experience. It may be well, however, to give one or two cautions against mistakes which the beginner is apt to fall into. For instance, it is injudicious to attempt to make your tea in the same pot in which you have boiled potatoes. The result will be a mixture known to old campers as "the famous hair oil tea."

Another point of great difficulty will be the cleaning of the frying pan, and I have heard very many plans suggested for accomplishing this job. The best I know of is to fill the pan with water and boil out as much of the grease as possible, first of all scraping it fairly clean. After this the water should be thrown out and the pan put on the fire again empty and thoroughly heated. If it is then plunged quickly into the river it will come out quite clean and dry. The washing up of the dishes should be done immediately after the meal, and everything should be made bright and clean before being put back into the canoe. The canoe itself will be treated with the greatest consideration by every true canoeist.

I fear I have already exceeded what the editor may consider a reasonable limit, and in closing I would only express the hope that all who read this may before long have an opportunity of learning from their own experience how great is the enjoyment and how lasting the physical benefit of canoe cruising. CARL FULLER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 18.

THE ROYAL CANOE CLUB OF ENGLAND.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It is with a feeling of pain and vexation that I read in the FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 27, under "New Rules Abroad, a paragraph reprinted from the English *Model Yachtsman and Canoeist*, and your comments thereon, wherein it is asserted that "the spirit of the new rules was to bar any of the Yankee flying machines that might come over," etc., etc.

When I read that paragraph in the *Canoeist* I was simply disgusted, and wrote to contradict it in January number.

I was the proposer of the whole of the new rules. During the discussion American canoes were frequently referred to, in that some of them were examples exposing the fact that racing considerations, if unchecked, might entirely override all cruising desiderata.

It was pointed out that even at present American canoes had, in some instances, gone beyond desirable limits; in fact, they had centerboard cases right in the middle, rendering sleeping aboard impossible and even sitting down a cramped position; that they had standing rigs, sliding-out deck seats, and that there was nothing in the rules to prevent small "bucket wells," low-ended cigar-shaped hulls, and many other monstrosities, which, though quite allowable from a pure racing point of view, must be detrimental to the popularity of canoe sailing and cruising.

None of these questionable fitments had as yet appeared in English canoes, except perhaps the extreme shallowness of hull found in the Charm, but this was the very reason for at once stopping the possibility of their appearance, *i.e.*, legislating before vested interests could stand in the way. Each of these fitments and their general tendency had been freely and fully denounced over and over again in the FOREST AND STREAM in America and in the *Field* in England; and at the R. C. C. meeting the new rules, conserving cruising qualities and barring "machine" tendency, were passed unanimously; and I see the executive committee of the A. C. A. has also unanimously given the same opinion and ordered the regatta committee to take steps in that view in framing the race conditions for 1889.

Now, sir, in formulating in those new rules I was most careful to avoid barring any existing canoe in America or England; for we might possibly be granted the pleasure of seeing (on their record) either Eclipse or Fly and others come over to England during 1889, and we therefore added at the end of the rules of classification a note that "the above limitations shall not affect adversely any canoe built prior to November, 1888, which might have been eligible to sail in the R. C. C. matches under the rules in force in 1888."

Therefore, I hope sincerely that American canoe sailers will acquit the Royal C. C. of the mean and unsportsmanlike sentiments attributed by the *Model Yachtsman and Canoeist* to the members who passed the new rules.

Here allow me to point out under the rules in force in 1888 English and American canoes were limited in exactly similar manner in each country—with but three small exceptions. These exceptions were in the English rules, viz.: Sail limited to 112 sq. ft. No sliding out deck seats and centerplates to house within the canoe, *i. e.*, not stand up above the case, and that the new '89 rules add to these that "the committee has power to order in some races that sail or sails shall be kept lowered for a time previous to the starting signal," *i. e.*, practically a bar to standing rigs, if it be found desirable to use such a bar.

Thus every American "flying machine" existing up to date is eligible to race in R. C. C. matches if she either complies with the rules in force up to 1888 or with the new rules.

Now, where the new rules pinch some existing American canoes is solely, I believe, in regard to position of the centerplate case. The new R. C. C. rules say "the after end of the case—except in the case of bilge plates and centerboard cases that do not rise more than 4in. above the inside of the garboards alongside the keel—shall not be aft of the center of length." This did not exist in the rules in force in 1888. Possibly the "minimum depth up to within 2ft. of either end, from top of deck to lower edge of garboard not less than 12in.," may not include some, Vagabond, for instance, but here again this was not in 1888 rules, so Vagabond is not hurt.

I think it will be admitted that no existing canoe is cut out; and I feel sure it will also be admitted by all who really have the popularity of canoe sailing at heart that the "canoe of the future" is not hurt. What have we done, simply we have said and ordered that it shall be possible in future for a man to race with a fair chance in his one canoe both in paddling and in sailing races; hence we institute but 3 classes, and order maximum and minimum governing dimensions. Then we say also, this man shall not be driven by one or two racing men to build or fit in a manner antagonistic to the more general and useful branches of canoeing; we therefore order certain minimum depth to be fixed so as to insure a reasonable amount of stowage capacity and buoyancy. We order at least space to sit down in and we limit center plates to a handleable and stowable size, and sail area to a reasonable racing limit; leaving the designer otherwise unfettered as to model, building, proportions, balancing and sail plan. As to "flimsy building," "apparatus of a light character" nothing was ever mentioned at the R. C. C. of such a nature; substance or mode of building were not touched upon, and purposely, "match box" construction soon becomes consumptive and, unless repeatedly patched and strengthened with extras, dies an early death.

I think you, sir, will admit that the Nautilus of 1887 was no flimsy construction, and her sisters since, though actually much lighter as a whole, have in reality been much stronger by being more perfectly fastened, and all superfluous wood and metal banished, and if the craft in racing trim weighs not over 200lbs., I am satisfied (though "1888" was 40lbs. lighter).

Whatever the near future may in "unlimited America" produce in the racing machine direction, it will at least be of great interest and value to those who think as I do, that canoe sailing is the highest and most intelligent form of sailing, the most interesting and the most healthy branch of sailing and indeed any sport.

Though we conserve cruising qualities for the popular benefit of canoeing in general, we welcome any novel device brought out by the keenness of racing, so it be compatible with cruising.

Sailing a light canoe under a cloud of sail is the nearest approach by man to the controllable flight of a bird and the governable passage of the fish in the water, and all that can be legitimately introduced to perfect such action should indeed be welcomed. W. BADEN-POWELL, Nautilus, R. C. C., England.

[Our comments applied only to the changes and the reason for them as first reported. Since we have learned their real nature we heartily approve of them. We hope that what we had already written last week, before the above letter was received, will serve as sufficient apology.]

SOUTH BOSTON C. C.

THE annual meeting of the South Boston C. C. was held on Jan. 2, at the club house, City Point, South Boston. The following officers were elected and committees appointed for 1889: Com., James W. Craddock; Vice-Com., Allan M. Hird; Sec'y, John J. Martin; Treas., Joseph A. Frizzell; Meas., Vincent B. Johnson. Geo. F. Frizzell, Samuel M. Wales and Thomas Ackland, together with the above officers, were choosen a Board of Directors. Membership Committee, Com., Sec'y, J. A. Frizzell, V. B. Johnson, A. M. Hird, Thos. Ackland and Geo. Frizzell. Regatta Committee, Allen M. Hird, chairman; William Bunlett, John J. Kelleher, Geo. Frizzell and Chas. McNeil. John J. Martin, V. B. Johnson and George Armstrong were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the annual dinner which will take place on Jan. 30, at the United States Hotel.

During the past year the club has held a series of regattas with both club and open races, which have been keenly contested, showing that the racing spirit is an active one in the club. The entries in the open races were especially large, and gave the racing men an opportunity of meeting the best canoes in the vicinity of Boston. In knocking about the harbor we noticed a very suitable place for holding a local meet, with a good stretch of water for racing. This is the southwest end of Pettick's Island, which has good camping facilities and a comparatively smooth beach. We have decided to hold a local meet on June 16 and 17, the meet to be held under the auspices of the South Boston C. C., and of course all neighboring clubs will be invited to participate and make things pleasant.

While the interest in racing has been keen, the cruising men have earned for themselves an enviable record as salt water cruisers. The longest cruise undertaken by members this summer was successfully made by Allan Hird, Fred Lovis and Vincent Johnson, who cruised from Boston to Portland, Maine, in July. They experienced fair weather until the third day out, when it began to blow. They put into Kittery, Maine, where they were weatherbound for three days. The weather moderating, they resumed their cruise and reached Portland in two days, the last day being a run of forty-five miles across to Casco Bay under sail from 4 A. M. to 4 P. M., the canoeists being sometimes several miles from land. On reaching Portland Harbor they made camp on Cusbing's Island, where they remained for the rest of their stay, returning home by steamer.

Another cruise of similar character was made one month later by Messrs. John J. Martin, John Lannon, James McNalley and John Ackland. It had been the original intention at starting to reach Plymouth, but owing to unfavorable weather the progress made was slow, and two of the party foreseeing that if they kept on they would not have enough time to enable them to return within their vacation, turned back after going about half way. Messrs. Martin and Lannon kept on, and although the sea was so rough at times as to hide one boat from the other in the trough of the waves, they finally reached Plymouth. The trip down occupied six days, owing to the unavoidable delays necessitated by the weather.

After stopping a day at Plymouth the canoeists started for home, making their first stop at Brant Rock. After wandering about the place the trip was resumed. The weather which had been mild since leaving Plymouth now changed, and a southwest breeze sprang up which soon developed into a mild gale. With wind abeam the cruisers tore along under full sail with the lee rail buried and the canoeists at an angle of forty-five degrees to windward, doing their best to hold the little craft right side up. There was a good sea on, and more than one green comber found its way on deck, but the skill of the sailors brought them through all right. Putting into Scituate, where they ate dinner, the wind showing no signs of abating they deemed it prudent to reef; so, accordingly, two reefs were taken in mainsail, and mizen stowed. They arrived at Black Rock, where they made a portage to Straight's Pond, which connects with Weir River, thus avoiding several miles of outside work, spending the remainder of the time in camp at Weir River. Several short river trips were also made up the Neponset and Charles Rivers. These trips form an agreeable change from the salt water cruises, as they are always made under paddle with specially light boats.

Judging from the preparations that some of our racing men are making, an exciting racing season may be expected. The commodore is hard at work on a design for a flying 16-footer, with plenty of dead rise and fine lines all over. The vice-commodore and measurer have also built two 15-footers which promise to be speedy. Both are from designs by Mr. George Armstrong, a member of the club. The treasurer says little, but goes about smiling mysteriously when racing is mentioned, so the knowing ones predict that he will swoop down on them with something "to beat 'em all." Several other members are also building, and the open race on Decoration Day promises to bring out a fine fleet of new boats. According to the time-honored custom of all clubs we hold an annual dinner, though we do not, like some of our brethren, attend in canoeing costume. Still, we can eat just as heartily and tell as many whoppers in the canoeing line as though we were in camp. JOHN J. MARTIN, Sec. South Boston C. C.

MOHICAN C. C.—The annual meeting was held on Jan. 16 at the residence of Capt. Palmer, the following officers being elected: Captain, Robert Shaw Oliver; Mate, M. N. Rochester; Purser and Secretary, C. Y. Winne; Executive Committee, F. G. Mather. After the meeting the members were entertained by Capt. Palmer, the evening being passed with songs and stories. The club is now in a properous condition, with 46 members, every one being also a member of the A. C. A. One new member, R. L. Banks, Jr., was elected. On Jan. 12 Mr. W. C. Titus sailed six miles down the river to the country house of the club and back.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Atlantic Division: Frederic H. Curtiss, Yonkers, N. Y.; Henry M. Dater, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. E. McCormick, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

1. Larchmont, Spring.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open

JULY.

4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13 Corinthian, Marblehead.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.

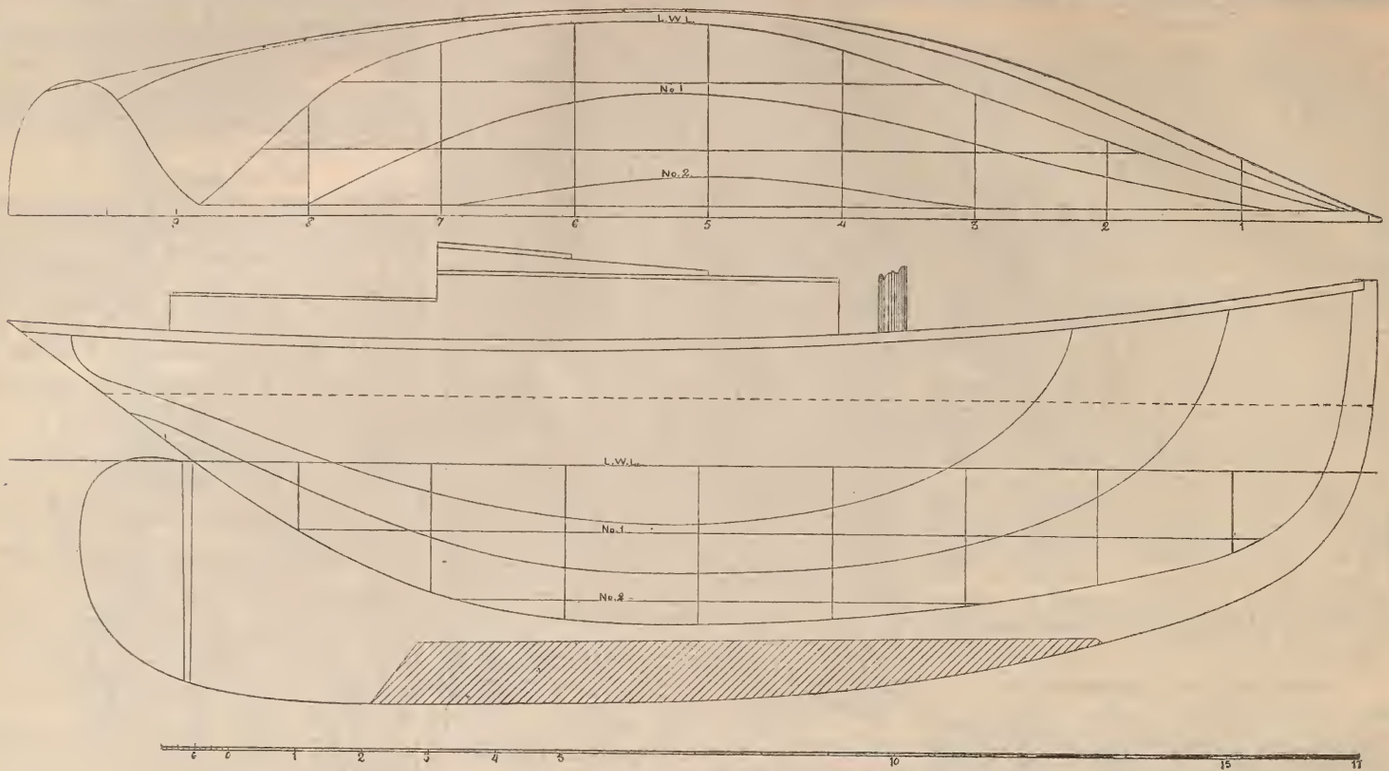
AUGUST.

3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24 Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead.
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup
7. Larchmont, Fall Annual.
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Corinthian, Marblehead.
21. Beverly, Marbleh'd, Sail Off.

PLEON Y. C.—The annual meeting of the Pleon Y. C. was held at the Parker House, Boston, on Jan. 23, with Com. A. G. Wood in the chair. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Com., A. G. Wood; Vice-Com., W. O. Taylor; Sec., F. L. Rhodes; Treas., W. T. Palmer; Meas., Howard Whitcomb. Regatta Committee, Com. Wood, F. L. Rhodes, Howard Whitcomb, F. B. Litchman, B. B. Crowninshield. Entertainment Committee, H. W. Perry, H. Whitcomb, C. W. Barker. The membership fee was raised from $1 to $2. A club book, containing list of members, yachts, etc., will be published this year.



CRUISING CUTTER VELMA.—OWNED BY H. L. PARKER, LYNN Y. C.

A CRUISE IN A SINGLEHANDER.

THE cutter Velma, of the Lynn Y. C., was modeled by John H. Keating, of Marblehead, and built by Allan Hay, at Lynn, in the spring of 1887. The owner, after reading the cruises of the Coot and Pilgrim, and a careful study of C. P. Kundardt's excellent book "Small Yachts," concluded that the sloop he then owned a share in was not suitable for such a cruise as he wished to take, so after looking for some time among the shipyards of Salem, Marblehead, South Boston and Quincy, and finding no boat that suited him exactly, he concluded to build, as a boat was wanted which should not cost too much at first and not be too expensive to keep.

The dimensions at last decided upon, a general plan of the boat was given, with orders for good accommodations for cruising, an uncapsizable boat, and a safe boat in any weather liable to be met with, and lastly, to have fair speed. Two seasons' use has proved the boat to be what was desired. Her dimensions are as follows:

Length over all	20ft. 7in.
L.W.L.	17ft. 6in.
Beam extreme	6ft. 3in.
L.W.L.	5ft. 9in.
Draft extreme	8ft. 7in.
Least freeboard	1ft. 8in.
Displacement (long tons)	2.27
Ballast, keel, iron	.53
" inside, "	.53
Ratio of ballast to displacement	.48
Area lateral plane	57.5sq. ft.
midship section	7.86sq. ft.
immersed surface	13.7sq. ft.
C. B. below l.wl.	10½in.
from fore end l.wl	9ft. 6½in.
C. L. R. from fore end l.w.l	10ft. 5¼in.
C. E. from fore end l.w.l.	9ft. 4 in.
C. E. above l.w.l	11ft.
C. L. R., below l.w.l.	1ft. 7¼in.
Mast, from from fore end l.w.l.	7ft.
deck to hounds	18ft.
Bowsprit, outboard to sheave	9ft. 6 in.
Boom	18ft.
Gaff	13ft.
Area, mainsail	240sq. ft.
topsail	70sq. ft.
jib	68sq. ft.
total	378sq. ft.

The cockpit is 4ft. long and 1ft. deep, the deck forming seats, with scuppers above water. The fore hatch is 15in. in diameter. The keel, keelson, stem, sternpost and rudder are of 4in. oak; frames oak, 2×2; floors, 1½ sided, 2½ thick in throat; plank, cypress, ⅞in.; ceiling, ½in. pine; deck frame, 2×2 spruce. The forestaysail sheet is single, working itself in tacking. The cabin house is 6ft. long by 4ft. wide, with over 4ft. head room; a length of 7ft. forward of the house gave over 3ft. height and plenty of room for oil stove and cooking utensils. A series of railed shelves forward held all the d'shes, and a long rack on port side of cabin close up to the clamp gave room for charts and many other small things.

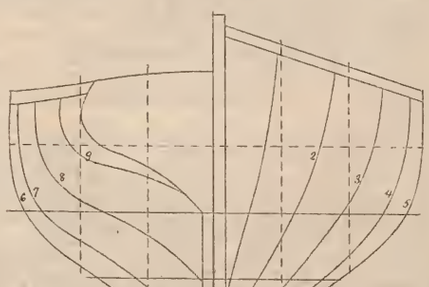
Canned goods and vegetables were kept under the transom. A five-gallon keg for water was fitted under the cockpit, so as to be easily taken out, or trigged with a small wedge so it never worked loose. Butter and lard were kept under the cockpit, and they were always cool. Oil in a two-gallon can supplied our wants for a long time. The large locker on each side of the cockpit gave plenty of dry storage for clothing and light sails. Bread was kept in a tin cake box set in one of the after lockers, and it would keep well for a week.

Our ground tackle consisted of three anchors, one 25, one 20 and one of 12lbs. with 25 fathoms 1½in. manilla line and 25 fathoms 2in. hue, also one sea anchor or drag. We carried three lower sails, gaff and jibtopsails and spinaker. Just before the Fourth of July the ballast was shifted aft and a new mast put in, which was the same length as the old one from deck to hounds, but a longer pole, with 10ft. height from hounds to topsail halliard sheave. This enabled us to set gaff and jiptopsails well up, as we expected considerable light weather in July. Lazy lines were fitted to the mainsail, and their use saved a deal of work and trouble. Under the jib and staysail the boat will go to windward against a heavy breeze and chop sea, and never miss stays in tacking.

On July 5 we left Lynn at 9:15 A. M. with a good southwest wind; we rounded the weir off Bass Point at 9:50, and set gaff and jibtopsail. After passing Nahant we steered N.E. by E. ½ E., and set spinaker to starboard, we were off Marblehead Rock at 11:35, and Half-Way Rock at 12:10; then we passed the tug William Sprague with a party of Lynn gentlemen on board, who were out for a day's fishing. Firing our revolvers in the air, we received in return a salute from the steamer's whistle. We got to Eastern Point at 1:25 P. M., then took in the spinaker, and the wind falling we drifted a short time. Catching a little breeze we passed between Thatcher's Island and the Londoner at 3 P. M., 24¼ knots from the start.

We headed N. ½ E. from the Londoner between the flat ground and Little Salvages. The wind increasing we took in topsails, as the pole bent strongly. Heading for the shoals, we passed White Island light at 7 P. M., having made the 20 knots from Cape Ann in just four hours.

When near Portsmouth entrance we caught a sharp thunder shower. Hearing the rain coming on the water and remembering the old saw, "when the rain's before the wind," we dropped mainsail and jib, and kept on our course under staysail alone. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew fiercely for a short time, but soon passing over we set all lower sail again and worked



VELMA—MIDSHIP SEETION.

up into the harbor, where we anchored at 9:30 P. M. on the Kittery side off Fort McClary, having made 51¼ nautical miles for the first day's run of twelve hours.

We were up next morning early, and started out of the river with a rattling breeze, raising the whitecaps, and a heavy chop sea following the cutter, which carried whole mainsail and jib; the wind coming down in hot gusts off the shore, we double-reefed the mainsail, and keeping well off the land we soon set the staysail and afterward whole mainsail again. We passed Cape Neddick at 8:15, making the 10½ miles in just two hours. We were off Cape Porpoise at 11:30 and Wood Island at 1:07 P. M.; steering about N.E. we got to Cape Elizabeth at 3 P. M.; hauling up for Portland Head, the wind was dead ahead and fast getting lighter; we did not pass the light until 5:20 and dropped anchor at Peak's Island at 6 P. M., day's run 46½ miles. Here we met the Ruth, of Lynn, which had left there on the night of July 4.

Next day was Saturday, the wind blew strong from N.W. Late in the afternoon we stood up toward Little Hog Island under two reefed mainsail and both jibs, then tacked and headed west for Portland Harbor. When near Fort Georges it blew so hard that we dropped mainsail and ran over to the wharves under the two jibs; then setting mainsail we went up the harbor and picked up a mooring off the Portland Y. C. house, kindly offered us by a member.

The Portland Y. C. has our thanks for many favors. We were off again early Sunday morning, and steering about N.E. by E., wind strong from N.N.W., we carried two-reefed mainsail and both jibs. We passed Fort Georges, Great Hog Island and Cow Island Ledge to starboard, Three Brothers, Clapboard Island and Ledges to port; not keeping a good lookout we did not see Lower Basket Ledge until we were almost on it. Luffing sharp we passed to windward about two boat's length off the ledge, which just showed above water; that woke us up a bit, and we kept a good lookout to leeward afterward. Passing Upper Basket Spindle to port we kept on toward the red buoy on Chebeag Bar, and running close to Little John's Island we anchored and had breakfast, 8¼ miles from Portland. Shaking out whole mainsail we left at 9:30, and passing the black buoy on Chebeag Point to starboard, we ran before the wind for Half-Way Rock, passed Eagle Island to port, and one-half mile further on headed E.S.E. between Dunker's Ledge Spindle and Mark Island Ledge Buoy. The wind nearly left us for a while, then starting in again we set spinaker to port and ran north of Sumbo's Ledge; the White Bull and Brown Cow were easily made out to port. When near Bald Head Ledge Spindle we took in spinaker, and soon after the topsail, the wind coming strong and puffy off Small Point. We went inside of Fuller's Rock, and when off the Black Nun Buoy on Jack Knife Ledge, we dropped mainsail in the lazy lines, as the squalls were very heavy. Under the two jibs we sailed by the bell on Pond Island Bar, and as the tide was running out we dropped anchor between Pond Island and Seguin, in company with two big three-masted schooners, also bound up the Kennebec. We were 19½ miles from Little John's by our course. We lay at anchor until 5 P. M., when, the tide turning, we beat up the river, passed Fort Popham with a light wind, and were near Bald Head at the mouth of Back River, when it grew dark, the wind died out, and we tried to get to Phippsburg Centre, but the tide set us up toward Lee Island, so we dropped anchor for the night. Day's run about 34 miles.

We were very near the rocks, and it was thought best to keep watch until the tide turned, which would set us away from them. The tide ran so strongly, and it was so dark, that we did not feel at all encouraged to get our anchor and try to make a safer berth, as in the dark we might make a bad matter worse. The tide turned at about 1 o'clock, and then we all went below and slept well until about 4 A. M., when a shout from the crew awoke the skipper, who made short time in getting on deck. It was broad daylight, and the rocks were nearly all around us. Jumping into the tender and taking a second anchor he rowed quickly down stream until the 25-fathom line was all out, and dropping the anchor hurried to the yacht and took the end of the line we had laid to all night. The cutter was dropped down stream to the end of the cable, then the first anchor was hauled aboard the tender, this process being repeated two or three times until we were well in the stream with plenty of room all around. When hauling the anchor the last time a loud hallo from the yacht attracted attention, when it was seen she was fast drifting down stream and making toward the west bank of the river. The anchor was quickly got in the boat, and pulling toward the yacht it was dropped well away from the banks, and taking the end of the line in his teeth the skipper pulled his best for the boat, and as luck was with us the line was made fast around the bitts, with a few fathoms to spare. The cutter swung around to the line, and cleared the bauk by a very short distance. On examining the cable it was found to have been chafed on the rocks, and when the cutter was snubbed it parted near the anchor.

One of the crew threw over a small 12lbs. anchor and neglected to take a turn over the bitts, so the line went through his hands and he had to let go or be pulled over, as the momentum of the boat was too much for him. It all might have been prevented had we anchored before dark, but the tide being with us we wished to make up river as far as possible.

The tide turning again about 7:30 A. M., we went up river, passing Pettis Rocks and Ram Inlet to port. After going through Fiddler's Reach the river widened and the city of Bath was in full view.

As the wharves did not look very busy we hauled up to one and made fast. Here we were shown many favors and had to answer many questions as to the use of the pole we carried on port side, a light spinaker boom, 20ft. in length. We bought a new 30lbs. anchor and about 37 fathoms of 2¼in. line.

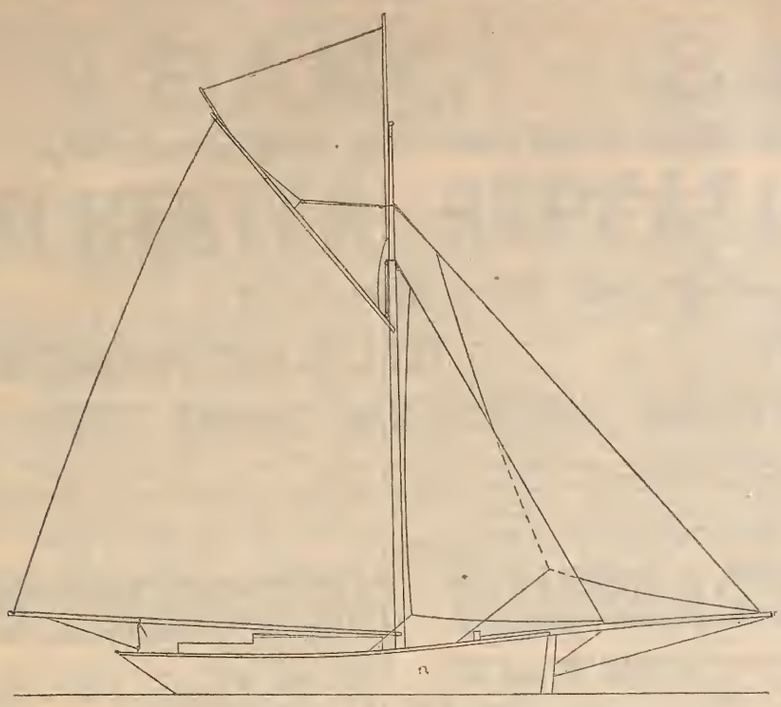
We left Bath next Tuesday morning early and went down with the tide, with a light air, carrying spinaker part of the way. We passed close to the bell buoy near Pond Island, heading south of Jack Knife Ledge and Fuller, we steered for Half Way Rock, but the wind fell light and then flattened out entirely. We drifted awhile, and then a light breeze started in from S.E. We passed Half Way Rock, and steering for the Chunk of Pork, we passed between the red buoy off Green Island Reef and the black buoy on Johnson's Rock and soon came to White Head Passage. We went through with a good wind and came to anchor at Peaks Island at 6 P. M.; distance run, 31 miles.

Next day was Wednesday. We went over to Portland after dinner and anchored among the yachts off the yacht club house. Here one of the crew left on the Fremont for Boston, as his time was up. A strong wind had been blowing all day, and it increased at night and blew a heavy gale. Thursday the rain fell heavily at times in the night, with heavy thunder and sharp lightning. One schooner yacht near us dragged with three anchors out. The cutter Vayu of Boston lay near by, also the big steam yacht Narod.

We lay at anchor all day Friday, and at evening rowed down around the fine steam yacht Electra. She was lighted from bowsprit end to topmast heads and end of main boom with one hundred incandescent lights, forming a huge arc of fire that showed up finely in the darkness. We left Portland at 5 o'clock Saturday morning, wind very light, passed Portland Head Light at 6. After passing Cape Elizabeth we steered S.W., half west, for Wood Island, passing close to Old Anthony on the way. We passed Wood Island, and soon the wind came out ahead and gave us a long leg along the shore and a short one outside. We saw two white cutters standing across Saco Bay, but they were so far inshore from us we could not make out who they were. Off Cape Porpoise a white cutter was seen coming with the wind, she looked familiar, and we ran alongside and spoke her. It was the Otter, of Marblehead, also of the Lynn Y. C., bound east, cruising. About sundown the wind died away, we were then off Bald Head Cliff, heading for Cape Neddick. After drifting around some time and finding no wind at all we jumped into the tender and towed the cutter into York Little Beach, where we anchored at 9:30 o'clock between two small fishing schooners, the moon shining quite brigutly. Distance run, 36½ miles.

Sunday morning we were up in good season and went ashore to the bakery for provisions, and after breakfast weighed anchor at 7 A. M. and made a couple of tacks out of the harbor and then stood out around the Knubble, and headed S.W., with spinaker and topsail set, toward Portsmouth. Near York Spindle passed the Eastern Y. C. on their cruise. A white schooner was showing the way and a white cutter was to windward outside York Ledge; after them came a number of black schooners, some carrying big maintopmast staysails and trying to catch all the wind possible, which was not much. We passed Portsmouth entrance at 11:35, and heading S.W. by S. on a good full with light wind we made the Whistling Buoy off Newburyport Bar, and as wind and tide were both with us, we ran into the harbor and picked up a mooring which was kindly pointed out by yachtsmen aboard a small sloop. Time, 4:30 P. M.; distance sailed, 26½ miles.

Monday morning was pleasant, and a good breeze blew up the river. We got under way at 8 A. M. and beat down the river with the tide. When up to the breakwater the wind seemed to fail, and a heavy, short sea bobbed the cutter up and down and sent her bowsprit under water to the stem at times; but she took no water on deck. By close attention and quick work on jib and main sheets the yacht was kept head to wind and the strong tide soon carried us over the bar, and, paying off to starboard, we caught the wind again and headed S.E. by S. for Hallbut Point, with quite a sea and a strong wind a little forward of the beam. We passed the schooner yacht Kestrel, evidently bound to New-



SAIL PLAN OF VELMA.

bury port. We went close to the point and between Avery's Ledge Red Buoy and Straitsmouth Island Light, and keeping outside of Thatcher's Island, we passed inside the Londoner at 12:15. After passing the Londoner we set spinaker for a while, and the wind fell quite light. We sailed around among the dory fishermen, and went into Gloucester harbor, where we anchored among the yachts near the beacon in the inner channel at 3 P. M. Distance sailed, 26¼ miles.

We left Tuesday at 11 o'clock and starting some distance astern of a fleet of six fishing schooners, one schooner yacht and two 22ft. sloop yachts, the cutter showed her fine light weather qualities by drifting steadily through the fleet with scarcely a breath of air, and catching a light breeze outside was nearly a mile away before the next boat left the harbor. We passed Kettle Island to starboard, Baker's Island to port, then Eagle Island on starboard. The schooner yacht was then seen making Marblehead Harbor ahead of us, she had got out of Gloucester and standing outside of the Islands, had canght a good wind and with light sails aloft had made good time. We went up to the head of the harbor and dropped anchor at 4 P. M., distance sailed 11 miles. We left Marblehead, Wednesday at 9:30 with light wind and heavy chop sea. A heavy fog bank was seen well to the east so we steered about S.S.W. to clear the breakers outside of Pig Rocks, as we expected the fog to shut in at any minute. The weather kept clear and we passed around the weir at Bass Point and anchored at 12:15. The fog soon shut in very thick and lifted again in the afternoon, and the tide being about half in we went up Lynn Harbor and picked up our mooring at 4:30 P. M., having sailed 13 miles by our course. This was the first fog seen in the two weeks we were out.

The boat's deck and all above watcr was newly painted, and while waiting for it to dry the skipper took a run up country for a few days, returning in company with Mr. H. E. Feineman of Rochester, N. H. The boat was again provisioned for a short cruise, leaving the yacht club wharf on Wednesday, July 25, at 2:30 P. M. We carried a light breeze to near the whistling buoy off the Graves, and then losing it we driftcd awhile, and finally headed for South Boston. The tide was against us, and we had very little wind, but at last got to the South Boston flats off City Point, and dropped anchor at 9 P. M. and went below. Next morning we had breakfast early, which went well with the exception of the coffee, which had a taste that troubled the skipper, as he had taken lessons at home on coffee making, and felt that he was quite an expert. On making inquiries it was found that the water was dipped from the sea, as there was more there than in the keg. We drank milk instead of coffee that morning, and at 10:30, hoisting our sails, went down the back way between Thompson's and Ward's Islands.

At Peddock's Island the wind was very light, and the tide running in strong, but after passing Boston Light we had a good breeze, and headed for Marblehead, passing close to the whistler off the Graves. The wind held until we were past Tom Moore's Rock Spindle, then we towed the yacht a short distance, then getting a light wind entered the harbor. We passed between Volunteer and schooner Miranda, and anchored well up the harbor at 6:30 P. M. Next day it rained and we went ashore, and at 2:30 P. M. went out to fish, the rain having ceased. The sea was a little rough, but we anchored on the fishing grounds, and fished some time, having fair luck. We lost one palm from the anchor which was caught on the ledge, not having stopped the cable so as to trip the anchor. We went back into the harbor and anchored for the night. In the morning it was blowing hard from the northeast, giving the cable more scope we rode all right. We were ashore nearly all day and going aboard toward evening the harbor was so rough that the skipper paid tribute to Neptune for the first time in twelve years.

Next morning was bright and clear, and leaving Marblehead at 5:30 A. M. we found a good north wind and a heaving old sea outside. We headed south for the Gurnet Lights near Plymouth, and had a fine run before the wind. We would rise on a big wave and then drop into the trough, and could see nothing but the waves around us. The swell was very heavy. We passed a long way outside of Boston Light and Minot's Ledge, and at length sighted Manomet Point, and then the Gurnet. The excursion steamer Shrewsbury passed us near High Pine Ledge, where the Pavonia struck some time ago. Jibing the mainsail at the Whistling Buoy, we soon passed the Bug Light on the Roxbury Pier, and followed the channel to the wharves and dropped anchor at 2:30 P. M., having sailed 40 miles from our last anchorage. We slicked up and went ashore, had a good dinner, and then went about town. The next day we went through Pilgrim Hall, and looked over the old burial ground and the new monument. From the Cemetery Hill we could see the sandhills at Provincetown at the end of Cape Cod.

Tuesday morning we left Plymouth at 5 o'clock, and after passing the Gurnet headed up the coast with a good rail breeze abeam. Off Scituate cliffs we dropped mainsail and sailed on our course under the jibs, reefing the mainsail at leisure. We set it double reefed and passed Scituate at 8:20 A. M., and Minot's Light at 9:10 A. M., then hauling on the wind for the Graves we passed between the Graves and Roaring Bulls at 11 A. M. Shaking out the reefs we soon passed Old Crotch Buoy, and going up the channel ran the boat in the mud as near our moorings as we could get at 12:10 P. M., having sailed 36 knots since 5 A. M. Furling the sails and putting out an anchor we took our traps ashore, well pleased with our trip.

VELMA.

DORCHESTER Y. C.—On Feb. 8 Commander Eaton, U. S. N., will deliver a lecture on charts before the Dorchester Y. C. The annual dinner of the club will be held on Feb. 21 at Young's Hotel.

YONKERS CORINTHIAN Y. C.—A new club by this name has been organized in Yonkers, the officers being: A. J. Prime, Com.; A. T. Rose, Sec., and H. Skinner, Treas. The other officers will be elected next month.

THE REGULATION AND DIRECTION OF YACHT RACING.

WHILE it is as yet too early to forecast definitely the racing of the coming season, its leading features are outlined with sufficient clearness to snow that it will open under radically different conditions from any past year. The fight that began with the first agitation in favor of the cutter in 1878 may be said to have ended in 1887, if not really sooner, and though it is impossible to say in detail just what the yacht of the future will be, there can be no room for doubt as to her leading features. In general appearance she will not differ greatly from such craft as Sea Fox, Katrina and Baboon; she will in all cases be provided with a heavy lead keel, in some cases with a centerboard added, and in rig she will be a cutter, but with the laced mainsail, semi-housing bowsprit, and many minor changes that have been made from the conventional British rig. As to beam, the question is still open, but the limits are smaller in at least one extreme than in the past. As we hope to show, the maximum limit is a matter of uncertainty, and under existing conditions it may run to much more than one-third of the length; but as a minimum, we are not likely to see on either side of the Atlantic anything approaching the extremes of the past; in fact, the minimum here is not likely to be less than Bedouin, about 4½ beams to length. The furious battle of the sloop and cutter is a thing of the past, and for a time at least there are no great matters of principle under discussion, but yachtsmen generally have settled down to a fairly unanimous understanding on the leading points once in dispute. Last season was in itself peculiarly barren of results or of grounds for any definite conclusions, but at the same time it served a good purpose as a period of rest and reflection after the three great international battles of '85, '86 and '87, in which the losses and gains on all sides might be carefully considered.

As a result of the long struggle many old ideas have been rooted up and new ones planted, yachting has been more thoroughly nationalized in America than ever before, and in addition it has been newly founded on safe and correct principles, so that the end of last season left the whole yachting system in a peculiarly plastic state, in which it may be permanently moulded for good or ill, according to the immediate action of the leading clubs and yachtsmen. While the interest in yacht racing is keen in all parts of the country, the fleet of modern yachts that are really good enough for racing is very small, and now is the time when action or inaction will exert the greatest possible influence on the fleet that will cover the sea coast, the great lakes, and even the smaller inland waters, within the next five years. What we have to say applies to the country at large, to every club and every yachtsman, though we will confine ourselves only to the great center of American yachting, the coast from New York to Boston. What is true of it is true of the entire country, so it is not necessary to speak in detail of other localities.

The racing fleet of this section to-day contains but three classes, the 90ft. schooners, with less than half a dozen modern boats, Grayling, Sachem, Sea Fox and the new Forbes schooner. The 70ft. class of singlesticKers has four, Bedouin, Shamrock, Titania and Katrina; while below this class is practically nothing until the 40ft. class is reached. In this class there will be over a dozen racing craft, with plenty of sport for this season, at least, though no man can tell what the future may bring forth. The 30ft. class also promises to be very well filled by the opening of the season, while the smaller classes that are patronized by the great number of clubs will be well looked after. The three classes first named, however, include all that enter in other than local races, so we will confine our comments to them.

In the 90ft. and 70ft. classes the general features of design are fixed within satisfactory limits in most respects, some purely keel craft and some with board as well; and though the tendency to overspar exists with them, there is little prospect of any radical departure from the general type exemplified by the boats mentioned. It is to the 40ft. class that we must look for the most emphatic illustration of the present evils, as well as for the still greater evils that are imminent in the near future. The class is at present the direct offspring of a length rule, modified somewhat in some clubs by a nominal tax on sail area, but in no case to an appreciable extent. In the Larchmont and Atlantic clubs the length only is measured; in the New York the merest shadow of a tax is placed on sail area; while even in the Seawanhaka and Eastern clubs the penalty on sail is hardly enough to be evident in the yachts themselves under canvas. All the evil tendencies of the old length rule, or of any rule which taxes one dimension only, are evidently at work to-day, and the results are nowhere better seen than in the 40-footers. Power, through its functions of beam, draft, lead and canvas, is at a premium, while the refinements of design are neglected to a most disastrous extent. The vital question of how much power can be applied to a length of 40ft. and with the best results to yacht racing at large, as well as the pockets of owner, is entirely lost sight of in the hurry to secure the utmost possible speed the class will admit of, regardless of all other considerations.

Under wise and far-seeing legislation the 40-footers should be the ideal class of American yachting; large enough to make the passages required for general racing and to afford a good cabin and an owner's stateroom besides; small enough to be built and run by the class which must be looked to as the main support of yachting, the younger men, of limited time and means, but unbounded enthusiasm, whose love of the sport, fostered by early experience in small craft, will take them step by step into larger vessels and keep them from the turf, the tennis court or the steam yacht. Though in the boats now built and building the extreme has by no means been reached, the latest of them fall far below this ideal, and worse still, show plainly what their successors are likely to be. Up to date we have reached a first cost of $8,000 for a plainly finished boat, a draft of anything under 10ft., an amount of beam and low lead that cannot fail to make a very bad sea boat; limited accommodation below for the cost and draft; and a sail area that is extravagant in first cost and in crew, that is unfit for cruising, and that with the lead keel is destructive to the boat. These extremes have been reached already, but it is within the possibilities of the next three months that we may see even them exceeded. Already a 40-footer with a draft of 11ft. has been discussed, while it is more than likely that one of the new boats will be nothing more than a racing shell, nothing inside at all. The "lengthers" of Southampton Water are generally recognized as an undesirable type, but it has remained for Yankee enterprise to outdo them in two short seasons.

It may be that all is true that was once urged against the narrow cutter, excessive cost, too great draft, bad sea boa s, little accommodation; but it would be hard to show how the extreme development of the present type will be much better. For the same length of waterline the wide boat will cost more to build and much more to run with a racing crew, she will draw more water, be far weaker in construction, and where the cutter will sail under water the wide boat will toss the crew off the deck if they attempt to go to sea in her. The advantage of deck room and space below are on the side of the modern boat, but against the comparatively small rig of the narrow one must be offset her towering spars.

It looks now as if, by next season, we will only have to search the files of our contemporaries, from the day when, in the old *Aquatic Monthly*, "Big Topmast" first sounded the war cry against "lead mines" and "half-tide rocks," to find plenty of abuse that will almost exactly fit the coming craft.

It is by no means certain that the extreme boat will be the fastest, but even though she should, it is hardly necessary to remind thoughtful and intelligent yachtsmen that extreme speed, unhampered by any other requirements, is not the sole end and aim of yacht racing. The matter involves several curious paradoxes which have never, so far as we know, received the attention they are entitled to. First, as to the duties of a yacht club, they are to promote yachting, and yacht racing, not in the form of one specially fast craft against which no other can compete, but to keep alive a general competition between all the racing members of the club. So long as this is done, the club will prosper, even though its fleet be composed of inferior vessels; but as soon as one boat attains a practically unassailable position, no matter how much improvement may be embodied in her, the result is disastrous to the club. The same rule applies to unions of clubs, and is well illustrated by the continued success of Irex and the simultaneous decay of yacht racing in the Y. R. A. Of course in this case some other factors were at work, but the main facts are that the rule which has undoubtedly produced a very fast vessel in Irex, has at the same time killed yacht racing in Great Britain for an indefinite period. While then the clubs must encourage racing, it must be done wisely and carefully, and with the most careful study of every rule and its tendencies.

As to the owner, like Gilbert's Lord Chancellor, who pleads his own cause before himself, arguing both sides and giving what he calls an impartial decision, he occupies a totally different position as one of the members of a club from that which he holds as an individual owner of a racing yacht. In the former capacity it is to his interest to place such restrictions on the sport as shall insure its general prosperity and prevent him and many more like him from being driven out by a man who will spend unlimited time and money simply to win prizes. Once the rules are made, however, and he starts to build his yacht under them, it is to his interest to push to the very limit of the rules, building as powerful and speedy a craft as they will admit of.

The designer, too, is similarly placed. He must do the most possible for his client, his boats must win or his reputation suffers; but let him once succeed in evading the spirit and letter of the rule and he opens the way for others to follow, and even though he may be more successful than they, his success of itself serves to kill all competition. The present revival of the interest in the smaller classes promises to bear fruit soon in increased racing in the larger boats; but even now there are some careful observers who prophesy that the 40ft. class will exhaust itself within the present season. The result of a racing shell of unlimited draft, with nothing but a light floor below—a build that would stand but two or three seasons' service—and with a large and well-trained racing crew aboard through the season, is easily seen. She would stand a good chance of sweeping the coast, capturing every prize, killing the young class, and robbing the owners of their sport and the designers of a harvest which they may reasonably expect in the future.

The evils which threaten the class now, as well as other classes in the future, are two: size, which includes draft; and very light build, which includes the necessity of stripping the average boat for every race. While the former is the more serious, the latter is by no means trifling, involving as it does the life of the boat and its use to the owner for every purpose but a few races. The average racing owner desires a strong and staunch craft under him, nor does he care to sacrifice strength to a little speed, but if one or two are allowed to go to the extreme the others must either drop out entirely or follow as example. In the same way, most men who would own a 40-footer wish to live and use her for a great part of the time, as the owners of Baboon and Pappoose, or to use the boat for general sailing as well as racing, for which purpose Chiquita is admirably fitted up.

As a rule the fitting up of the new boats is not specially elaborate or heavy, but we have seen one handsome cabin converted into a dreary wreck by dint of a hard day's work before a race. How long it took to restore it we have never heard. The whole interior of the yacht was gutted completely, every shelf, every little door that could be removed by means of a screw driver, was sent ashore; no companion ladder, barely floor enough to stand on, every lid removed from the transom lockers, a pair of blankets on one locker for a man to sleep on, and the boat looking as if she was hardly half completed inside. Such a job as this is distasteful to almost all owners, but even now the feeling is that it is essential to success, and that in racing against good boats, not mere shells.

The necessity for some regulation of the sport has been recognized for some time by the more thoughtful men among the leaders of yachting, but no united and comprehensive action has yet been proposed. The matter of draft has received more attention than any other detail, especially in Boston, where rumors of deeper craft are rife; and a proposal to tax draft directly has been made by the Boston *Globe*. A curve of maximum draft is given, the limits being as follows:

Length..10ft.	Draft..2.6ft.	Length..80ft.	Draft..12.1ft.
Length..20ft.	Draft..5.0ft.	Length..70ft.	Draft..12.2ft.
Length..30ft.	Draft..7.1ft.	Length..80ft.	Draft..14.2ft.
Length 40ft.	Draft..9.0ft.	Length..90ft.	Draft..15.0ft.
Length..50ft.	Draft..10.7ft.		

We must say that there is nothing small or mean about the limits laid down, the narrowest cutter fiend could hardly quarrel with them, giving as they do 1ft. more draft to Shona and Delvin, over 1ft. to Ulidia and Queen Mab; a foot more to Clara, the same to Ileen; 3ft. to Bedouin, a foot to Genesta, and a full 15ft. to Thistle. It would seem alongside of the modern American "keel sloop" that the poor British cutter was only a shoal, half-way sort of an affair at best. As far as practice goes the limits are certainly generous enough, but we object to them in that they do not reach the case at all; they are unnecessary; and further, draft or depth by means now at hand have been thoroughly tested there is no excuse for hunting up other methods, and those who really wish to further a material reform in the fleet will find an instrument ready at hand in the length and sail area rule.

While nominally such a rule is now in use, it is a recognized fact that in the New York Y. C. the rule is but a farce so far as it restricts sail, and even in its more stringent form, in the Seawanhaka and Eastern clubs, it bears far too lightly to afford any test of its value as a rule of measurement. Volunteer was built to race under the New York Y. C. rules, yet she was unable, from merely physical reasons, to use that amount of sail which she could easily have paid for by the rule, so that actually her sail was untaxed. The larger and newer mainsail, with its 87ft. boom, was tried and rejected because the boom, a perfect stick of Oregon pine, could not be made to stand satisfactorily. Though it is six years since the length and sail area rule was first adopted by the New York and Seawanhaka clubs, the proportion of sail, even in the latter, was too small to afford a thorough test of the value of the rule for building purposes, nor has such a test ever been made. As we have before stated, the rule has amounted in practice to little more than a length rule with a small correction for sail area, and under even the Seawanhaka rule the yachts have been wide and deep for their length, and with abnormal spars and canvas.

There is every reason to believe that a decidedly heavier tax on sail area would work a great change for the better throughout

the racing fleet, large and small. The New York Y. C. rule, as most yachtsmen know, uses length twice as a factor and sail area once; the Seawanhaka rule, in use also by the Eastern Y. C., the L. Y. R. A. and several other clubs, uses length and sail area each once, making them of equal value. A still better form of the rule would be a reversal of the N. Y. formula, using length once and sail area twice. Such a rule would reach far more effectually than has ever yet been done, the excesses in the direction of draft and ballast, and would place a premium on model rather than on an amount of power out of all proportion to the length of the boat, as at present. Such an alteration of the rule entails no radical change, it would compel a reduction of spars, and perhaps in some cases of draft and ballast, which most owners would be only too glad to make, while few, if any, existing boats would be injured by it. The change, too, is easily made in practice, as no new measurements of the boats would be necessary, the only difference being in the final calculation.

Of all the rules of measurement ever proposed, every one more or less faulty, we believe the length and sail area rule in some such form as is now used here to be the nearest approach to perfection yet devised. Objections may be made to it from technical and scientific standpoints, but the evidence thus far indicates that the rule will work well in practice, the only question being the adjustment of the ratio between the two factors, length and sail area. The perfect mean can only be found by careful trial, but we believe that the form of rule suggested above, length plus twice the sail area, divided by three, is well within the limits of practice, and that a trial would show that the proportion of sail area in the rule could be increased, rather than diminished. The immediate result of sharp racing under the present rules promises to be a craft of great draft and at the same time of excessive beam about the waterline, but with little depth of hull; certainly a most undesirable type, both in the matter of interior accommodation, draft, sail area and sea-going qualities. Such a boat, however, would never be built if sail were taxed to a reasonable degree, as the designer would, on a given length, be able to dispose of his displacement in a model of reasonable beam and draft but with greater depth in the sections, allowing a much smaller rig and giving very nearly as much available space inside, at the same time making an easier boat.

A short time since a prominent English designer, tempted no doubt by the possibilities offered by unrestricted beam after years of designing under the old tonnage rule, tried his hand at a racing 40-footer under the New York rule. When he came to the question of sail spread and found that this 40ft. boat would need some 2,100ft. in lower sails in order to keep up with the existing boats in the class, Baboon, Nymph, Banshee and the rest, or in other words, a larger sail plan than an old 20-tonner of about 48x10ft., he tore up the design in disgust. Compared by their sail areas, less than 2,000ft., the old 20-ton cutters such as Vanessa, Quickstep, Freda, Sayonara and their class, were better boats than the modern 40-footer with from 100 to 300ft. more in the lower sails. The added length of 8 or 9ft. gave far more room than was lost by the lessened beam of 9ft. 6in. to 10ft. in place of 13ft. 6in. to 14ft. in the new boats; the old cutters cost less, required a smaller crew, and had a better rig for cruising. Of course, if required to give time under the New York rule they would be heavily handicapped against the 40-footer, but that of itself does not prove that they were not faster, as well as better boats. We are not arguing for the restoration of such craft, they have had their day and there is no reason for building such narrow boats, but it must be plain to all that they would make a very favorable comparison with the new boats, and that a rule which would encourage something more like them, but allowing more beam if it be desired, would be a substantial improvement on the present state of affairs.

There are comparatively few who would care to build and maintain a racing machine such as we have described; the conditions which obtain in American yachting demand a fast boat, but at the same time she must be strongly built, with good accommodation below in proportion to her length, of reasonable cost, both in build and maintenance, and of a draft and model that will make her available for cruising as well as racing. Speed must be a prime consideration, but, at the same time, few yachts now sail more than one race a month during the five or six months they are in commission, and during the rest of the time their owners desire to live aboard and cruise about the coast. Under such conditions, the advent of one or two racing machines would mean the exclusion of the rest of the class from all racing, and would effectually hinder that extension of racing and development of model which is now easily attainable.

In order to get the most possible good to the greatest number out of yacht racing, two safeguards are essential, the first a good rule for racing, and at the same time for building under, whether by length and sail area, or some other elements; and secondly, some restriction as to the condition in which a yacht shall come to the line for a race. The latter subject is a most difficult one, to say what constitutes racing and what sailing trim, but at the same time it is one that should be dealt with now, before another boat is off the stocks. It will be a hard matter to formulate a law saying that such and such fittings must be retained, as the views of yachtsmen differ so greatly, and a large degree of liberty must be allowed to every man; but the rule should be so framed as to encourage a neat, compact and shipshape arrangement below. If it be made a rule that no permanent fittings shall be removed for a race; that stove, doors, companion ladder and similar articles must be kept on board, the result will soon be evident in an effort to lighten and perfect these details, rather than to cumber the yacht with a lot of shore stuff, to be carted ashore and back for every race. To most men, especially those who use their boats much for both racing and cruising, as Papoose and Baboon are used, such a rule would be most acceptable, as they live on board all the time, racing or no racing; the only ones who would object are the men who own large yachts as well as a small racer, or those who prefer to live ashore and lose the use of their boat for an indefinite time before and after each race.

If it be admitted that some such legislation as we have outlined is necessary there can be no further question as to when and by whom it should be done. Now is the time, before the evils indicated become so powerful that they cannot be dealt with; in three months more the season will open and it will be too late for this year, and no one can say what the condition of yacht racing may be in another twelvemonth. The conditions now are peculiarly favorable to such changes, very few existing yachts, if any, would suffer, and there would be less opposition now than later. As to who should do the work, the matter is equally plain; it should be the result of a united action on the part of the leading clubs, and it would be a discredit to the spirit and intelligence of the great majority of yachtsmen to say that such a union is not easily possible. That it would meet with strong opposition from some quarters has been fully proved in the past, and local jealousy and the "rule or run" policy would come to the front to kill this as it has other movements for the improvement of racing; but such action is confined to a small number, nearly all non-owners or non-racing men, who would be utterly powerless if those chiefly concerned would each and all awaken to a sense of their responsibilities and interests.

We have long since given up the Utopian idea of a national yacht racing association that shall spring into existence at once, fully organized and ready for efficient and intelligent work, but as we pointed out in discussing the matter of classification two years since, such an association must follow, not precede a concerted action on the part of the leading clubs in such questions as the present. Without wasting time over the matter of organization, constitution and rules, the leading clubs, the New York, Seawanhaka, Atlantic, Larchmont and Eastern, have it in their power to appoint a joint committee to deal with the two specific questions of a change in the measurement rules and a new rule that shall place some limitation on fittings. If properly inaugurated by one of the above clubs the movement will find many friends and supporters, and time yet remains before the season opens for deliberate and careful settlement of the entire matter.

BUILDING NOTES.

OUR list of last week has brought in additional information, and we hope to reprint it in a fairly complete form in a few weeks. Mr. Frederick Grinnell, owner of the new Burgess schooner building at Piepgrass's yard, writes us to the effect that the l.w.l. is 65ft., not 61. We have had one or two complaints from owners of inaccuracies in the table, but as no further information accompanies the complaints we are unable to correct the errors. We have to add, in the way of new yachts, a 45-footer, similar to Mr. Ellis's craft, but deeper, for Mr. C. D. Owens, one of the late owners of Sachem. Mr. Burgess has made the design and Lawley & Son will build her. At Buffalo, Hingston & Sons will build a keel cutter, from designs by C. P. Kunhardt, for Mr. Frank E. Ward. She will be 33ft. over all, 24ft. l.w.l., 8ft. beam, 4ft. 6in. draft, with 5,000lbs. on keel. She will have flush deck, clipper stem and long overhang aft. At Rocky River, a suburb of Cleveland, Henry Gerlach is building a sloop from his own design and for his own use. She will be 29ft. l.w.l., 9ft. beam, draft about 4ft. 6in., with heavy iron keel and small board. At Boothbay Me., George Rico is building two sloops for Portland yachtsmen. Mr. Morgan's 40-footer will draw 10ft., the hull being of steel; and it is likely that Piepgrass will build her. The new Lawton 40 will have hollow spars throughout. Lawley & Son are timbering up the Forbes schooner, the Ellis 45-footer is planked and the inside partly completed, the keel for Mr. Beebe's 40 has been cast, and a beginning has been made on Mr. Belmont's 40. At the Atlantic Works the Ford steamer has floors, deck beams and bulkheads in place and two strakes of plating on. Martin has the frame of Mr. Forbes's steam yacht up, and Wood Bros. have two steam yachts in hand and another in prospect. Pryor has two steam yachts in hand, one planked and the other in frame. At Frisbee's yard, Salem, the McVey 40-footer, will soon be in frame, but the 30 has not been commenced yet.

AN OCEAN RACE OF SMALL CRAFT.

THE coming season will witness a novel and exciting race among the small cutters about New York, the following agreement having lately been signed by the owners of three yachts, while some others will do so later:

"We, the undersigned members of the Knickerbocker Y. C., with a view of testing the seaworthiness and speed of our yachts, hereby agree to sail an outside race, subject to the following conditions: The course to be from Norton's Point, Coney Island, to and around Montauk Point to Fort Pond Bay, L. I., finishing when Culloden Point bears south, distant not more than one mile; total distance 110 miles. The start to be by gun signal from yacht Nanita. It is agreed that the weather must be fair at the time of starting. Each yacht to take her own time at finishing point, and if at night to burn signal and fire one gun. The prize to be a silver cup. There will be no time allowance, and no yachts over 20ft. l.w.l. allowed to enter. Each yacht shall burn a colored signal light at every change of watch; colors to be hereafter agreed upon. Each yacht shall keep a log giving full particulars as to courses steered, and time of passing all lighthouses when such lights bear due north. The race to be sailed during the month of July, the exact date to be hereafter agreed upon. (Signed) Chas. Coughtry, cutter Nanita; W. G. Newman, cutter Madge; C. J. Dunn and C. L. Wegant, yawl Tadpole.

CRUISING IN SMALL LAUNCHES.

THE following is but a sample of several letters we have received in regard to "Pacific's" brief but interesting story of steam yacht cruising. The subject, though novel, seems likely to be a popular one, and we hope to hear from him at greater length:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Could you not induce your genial correspondent "Pacific," whose interesting romance on a steam launch appeared in your issue of Jan. 10, to relate more in detail his experience on the 21ft. boat? I would like to hear how he cooked his food, how he slept, where he went and what were his approximate expenses per week. Also if a craft of this length could start from New York, and by selecting good weather safely cruise outside as far south as the Chesapeake? Also how such a boat would act in the rough waters of the bay. I am sure his answer, if obtained, would interest not alone amateur boatmen, but all lovers of fine writing as well. W. P. A.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.

ICE YACHTING IN THE WEST.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Reports from the further West have the following, which would indicate that life is not without its charms even in a Minnesota winter. The sport of ice yachting is more general in the West than is commonly supposed. On Lake Erie it is very common, although the rough ice and wide cracks necessitate a very strong and heavy model there. No one who has once tasted the wild exhilaration of ice-boating would ever neglect a chance to repeat it, and the Minnetonka men are to be congratulated. "People who have been led to believe that the only place where ice-boating is a success is on the Hudson River would be surprised at the number of ice-boats to be seen on Minnetonka during the past two weeks," says the report. "The ice is now in splendid condition on both of the lakes, owing to the non-appearance of the deep snow which usually spoils the sport at this season. For two weeks past at least a half-dozen different boats might have been seen on the lower lake on any day when there has been sufficient wind to furnish the motive power. This sport—and for excitement it is vastly superior to tobogganing—has been indulged in on Minnetonka for the past three winters, but never before has there been so much interest taken. There are now three first class and three that are considered good boats on the lower lake. Among those who either own boats or take an interest in the sport are Capt. West, B. C. Hurd, A. C. Loring, Dr. Headley, Geo. A. Brackett and Messrs. Morse and Harrigan. Ordinarily the yachting on Minnetonka has been confined to January and February, when the snow has begun to melt, but so far this season, while the weather has been cold enough to freeze the ice to a sufficient thickness, there has been no snow and the only thing required has been sufficient wind for sailing. A number of yachting parties have already enjoyed the sport and several more are in anticipation."—E. H. (Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24).

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C.—The annual dinner of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. was held in the club house on Saturday night, Vice-Com. Center presiding. The following guests were present in addition to eighty of the club: Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., Commandant New York Navy Yard; Rear-Admiral D. L. Braine, U. S. N., Commanding South Atlantic Squadron; Commander Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., Inspector Third Lighthouse District; Com. Elbridge T. Gerry, New York Y. C.; Com. G. C. Lowery, Larchmont Y. C.; Com. Sanford B. Pomeroy, Corinthian Y. C. The tables were handsomely decorated with models of yachts and yachting gear and many prize cups. An orchestra in an adjoining room provided music during the evening.

GEN. PAINE AND VOLUNTEER.—The report has been current about New York for the past week that Gen. Paine had sold Volunteer to Mr. Archibald Rogers, owner of Bedouin, for $25,000. It has, however, been contradicted in Gen. Paine's name by the Boston *Globe*. The report further stated that Gen. Paine would at once build a schooner from his own designs. It is also reported that the commodoreship of the Eastern Y. C. is at his disposal, but that he is unwilling to take it.

CRUISING.—Republic, schr., sailed on Jan. 23 for Bermuda, where Mr. Hall and his guests will join her....Coronet, schr., R. T. Bush, arrived at Colombo on Dec. 21, from Singapore....E. M. G., steam yacht, owned by E. M. Goodall, was last reported at Charleston, S. C., on her way from Norfolk to Indian River, Fla. She first made the trip by rail to Norfolk from Sanford, Me., then steamed by the sounds and canals to Charleston.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—Permelia, steam yacht, has been sold by Ward Hopkins to Geo. C. Rand, of New York, who has had her name changed to Lorna. She will go South shortly. ....Julia, keel sloop, has been sold by J. F. Sullivan, of New York, to Wm. Smith, of Cleveland, O., and will go out by canal this spring.

GITANA, schr., Com. Weld, was to have started on Monday for Gibraltar in charge of Capt. Sherlock, but in hauling out from the dock she was carried by the tide against the steamer Italy, losing davits, stanchions and rail, and crushing in her side above water. She will be docked at once for repairs.

THE MORGAN SCHOONER CUP.—The cup won by Sachem in 1887 in the race from Vineyard Haven to Marblehead, lately presented to her owners by Mr. Morgan, is a fine specimen of old English workmanship, dating from about 1820. It is in the form of a bowl 15in. high and 10in. diameter.

CLEVELAND Y. C.—This club is preparing to build a handsome club house near its anchorage.

Small Yachts. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $7. Steam Yachts and Launches. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $3. Yachts, Boats and Canoes. By C. Stansfield-Hicks. Price $3.50. Steam Machinery. By Donaldson. Price $1.50.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

OWEN NOX, Boston.—Please send name and address to this office.

E. J. F., Sands, Va.—The Philadelphia dog show will be held April 16 to 19.

F. M. S., Newburgh, N.Y.—Domino was very highly commended, at Hornellsville, 1887.

H. B. C.—Each of the rifles has strong advocates. The .40cal. will do the hardest shooting; it gave no indication of corkscrew motion. "Sam Lovel's Camps" is now ready. Stephens's "Canoe and Boat Building" gives details of flat-bottomed boat.

AZTEC, Mexico.—In a recent copy of *Youth's Companion* is a story about "wild dogs" chasing an elk in Wyoming. Are there any wild dogs in the Rocky Mountains? Ans. We do not believe that there are wild dogs. All these stories are probably merely the flights of fancy of imaginative newspaper correspondents.

G. L. LAR., Dayton.—Could you kindly inform me if there is a New York law permitting the killing of fish, game and birds, and animals of all kinds for scientific purposes? If so, could you furnish me with a copy, and what would it cost? Is there an Ohio law for such purpose; and if no such law in either State, what State has such a law, and what would be the cost of such law? Ans. New York requires license for killing certain species, to be had on application to Mr. J. E. Allen, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York. Massachusetts licenses are supplied by the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game, and by the president of the Boston Society of Natural History. There is no such provision in Ohio.

GUATEMALA.—Near by there is a mountain stream 2,000ft. above the level of the sea, with plenty of trout from 6 to 10in. long; they will not take a fly nor any kind of bait that I know of, but as I know very little about fishing except what I have read in books, etc., it may be that I have not gone about it in the right way. Can you give any advice as to how they may be caught? Ans. If "Guatemala" will send to FOREST AND STREAM a description or drawing of the trout mentioned in his letter there will probably be no difficulty in identifying it. There is no member of the salmon family in Guatemala as far as the records inform us. The families which resemble the salmon family most nearly in external appearance are absent also from Central America. There is a family of fishes, however, in Guatemala, some genera of which are trout-like in shape—the *Characinidæ*, or toothed minnows—and have an adipose dorsal fin: it may be possible that "Guatemala" refers to one of these. Perhaps a skin of the fish can be sent in dry salt to the office of FOREST AND STREAM. This could be forwarded by mail and the question may be settled readily.

FOREST AND STREAM never was more readable nor higher in tone than to-day. It is first-class, especially its features in which I feel most interested, natural history, fishing, woods and tent life, editorial, National Park, etc.—GEORGE E. NEWMAN.

PAULDING, O., Nov. 4, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Dear Sirs: I recently used some of the U. S. cartridges which my father has had for about ten years, and they shot well at 50yds. (.22-cal.) and without keyholes. Yours truly (Signed), LOREN KIRK.—*Adv.*

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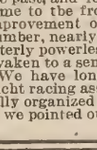

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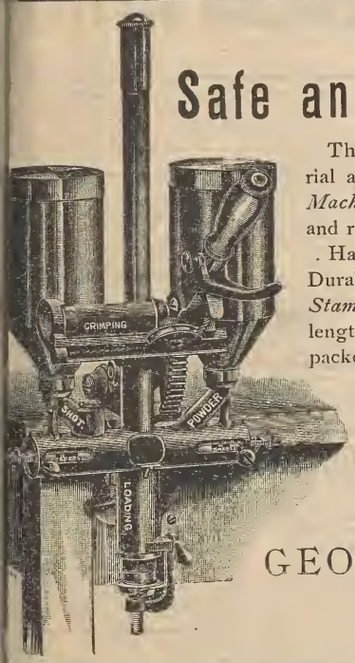

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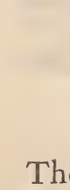

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 7, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 3. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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May begin at any time. Subscription price, $4 per year; $2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for $10; five copies for $16. Remit by express money-order, registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. For sale by Davies & Co., No. 1 Finch Lane, Cornhill, London. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Davies & Co., and Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, London, Eng. Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France, sole Paris agent for sales and subscriptions. Foreign subscription price, $5 per year: $2.50 for six months.

Address all communications

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Advance,—I.
Introduct on of Exotic Game.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Bronze Backs of Sussex.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Snakes.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
GAME BAG AND GUN
Shooting Clubs of Chicago.
Grouse Shooters and Snarers.
Rifles for Small Game.—V.
Notes of a Pot-Hunter.
Maine Game Exportation.
Adirondack Deer.
Man and Other Animals.
Michigan Game and Fish Wardens.
Incidents in my Hunting Life.
Game in Town.
Pro Bono Publico.
Putting out Quail.
Game Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fish and Fishing in Alaska.—II
Mysterious Millpond Monster.
What a Good Time Jim Had.
Sailing in Sterling Lake.
Open Winter and Fishing.
Seizure of Nets.
FISHCULTURE.
Inter-State Fishery Bill.
Fishculture in Wyoming.
FISHCULTURE.
Results of Hatching Whitefish
THE KENNEL.
Pittsburgh Bench Show.
Providence Dog Show.
Chorea.
Dog Sense.
Fox-Terriers and Rabbits.
New England Fox Hunting.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
American Shooting Association.
Corry Gun Club.
YACHTING.
1889—Yachting—1889.
New York Yacht Racing Association.
My Last Sail.
Building to Length.
Building Notes.
CANOEING.
Neeken (poetry).
1889—Canoeing—1889.
A Salt-Water Canoe Kit.
Canoe and Boat Building for Amateurs.
Legitimate Cruising Appliances.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE INTRODUCTION OF EXOTIC GAME.

AN important enterprise, undertaken at private expense for the public good, should have every protection the public can give it. There is just such an enterprise now seeking protection at the hands of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Some time ago Mr. Chas. B. Cory, a well known ornithologist, bought Great Island and Egg Island, on the Massachusetts coast, for the purpose of establishing a game preserve, where extended experiments might be made in the introduction and propagation of exotic species of birds and mammals.

Among the species imported were the English pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), the silver pheasant (*Euplocamus nychthemerus*), and the golden pheasant (*Thaumalia picta*), also the English partridge (*Perdix cinerea*) and ring pheasants (*Phasianus torquatus*). Many of these birds, Mr. Cory reports, have been turned loose, while others have been paired, and houses built for them, in which it is hoped they will live and become acclimated, and breed in confinement. The preserves were also stocked with quail and hares, and many quail have gone over to the mainland, and thus supplied the covers there. The island is a harbor for black ducks, which find on its shores a place to rest and feed, thence passing to the ponds on the mainland. There are on Great Island more than one hundred deer in large and small inclosures, and orders have been given for a number of European fallow deer, which it is believed will breed here.

This enterprise, it is seen, is one which contains tremendous possibilities. If it can be demonstrated here on Great and Egg islands that foreign game may be successfully bred, the meaning is that Americans can largely augment their game supply by carrying out similar enterprises on a larger scale. As Mr. Cory very reasonably suggests, it is probable that "by a comparatively small outlay the vast practically waste lands of our coasts might be made to teem with various kinds of game when now scarcely a living form of animal or birds remains. A little care in protecting our game and the establishment of breeding stations would again give us our woods filled with game and permit the farmer or laborer to have game (in the proper season) on his table of his own killing if he wished it."

Mr. Cory's experiments are as yet only in their initial stages, but he is already confronted by an obstacle which threatens to retard if not entirely thwart his purposes. Having bought his islands and imported his game, all at an expense of thousands of dollars, he finds that the one thing wanting is adequate protection from the shotguns and hounds of covetous gunners. The islands have already been invaded by men and dogs which chased and killed a number of the deer; and an attempt is now made to secure such a change in the Massachusetts game law as shall permit further invasions. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to repeal the law forbidding shooting between high and low water marks.

The result of such a license would be that gunners would invade the shores of preserves like that of Mr. Cory's, and disturb and harass the game. How disastrous this would be in the case of the Great and Egg islands preserves is shown by the nesting habits of the pheasants there. Many of these birds, as Mr. Cory has found by observation, lay their eggs in February and March; he has seen eggs with snow a few inches from them; the pheasants pair in January, sometimes earlier, and if they are separated or disturbed, they will not breed that year. Many of the pheasants seek the edges of the beaches, possibly finding food among the seaweeds. If these birds are shot at or frightened, they will not breed.

It is entirely too much to ask that this undertaking, already having involved so great an outlay, and so promising in its results, shall be ruined because one gunner, or one hundred gunners, are eager to gobble up the island game.

If the law be repealed nothing can prevent the killing, or the disturbance—equally disastrous—of the game; dogs will be landed on the shores to chase and worry the deer, the game harbor will be broken up, and for all this there will be not one single public benefit in compensation.

When citizens of a State, animated by public spirit, are moved to undertake experimental enterprises of such economic importance as this one, the very least that a Legislature can do is to afford them protection. If the movers of the bill to permit shore shooting are sincere in their declarations, that the measure is intended only to benefit Cape Cod market-shooters, let them so amend the measure as to exempt private and public preserves; let them not insist upon the folly, greed and injustice of opening the shores of Great Island and Egg Island to the vandals. To do that would be a legislative outrage, for which we can conceive of no palliation.

ADVANCE.—I.

THE report of the Michigan Game and Fish Warden marks an epoch in the history of game protection in that State; and we cannot permit its publication to pass by without recalling the fact that the system now in such active and effective operation is a fruit of the labors of members of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association. Year after year that society fought for the principle that since game protection is a public good, it should be a public concern, taken charge of and carried out by the State. It was a long, tedious and up-hill fight, but they finally won the day; and what they have accomplished may be read of all men in Warden Smith's report, in our game columns. And the moral is that the sooner other States cease to depend upon the treasuries and the voluntary individual exertions of game societies, and undertake this work of game protection by paying public officials to enforce the laws, the sooner will they reap the rewards of intelligent action.

This result in Michigan is only one of the many evidences of advance, which may well cheer all workers in the field. The growth and triumph of right public sentiment are no less manifest in Wisconsin. To the situation there we shall recur in our next issue.

THE new Dominion Alliance of game clubs is a promising movement, as described in our game columns. Its scouts will find an abundance of work awaiting their best efforts.

SNAP SHOTS.

UNUSUAL activity prevails among the manufacturers of game and fish laws in various Legislatures this year. New York is always ahead in number and complexity of bills; Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Missouri and others follow, each with a very creditable display. Missouri and New Jersey are discussing the ethics of pigeon shooting. The New Jersey seasons will without doubt be changed; and an attempt will be made to amend the law relating to non residents. One bill provides that for fishing or shooting the stranger must pay a license fee of $22, of which $20 shall go to the county game society. The bill is said to be prompted by opposition to the West Jersey Game Society, which is made up of Philadelphians. The bill authorizes the formation of county societies empowered to stock the covers with game and to provide wardens.

The charming sketches descriptive of "Sam Lovel's" camp life, written by Mr. Rowland E. Robinson, and published from time to time in this journal, have been collected into a volume entitled "Sam Lovel's Camps, or Uncle Lisha's Friends under Bark and Canvas." There are several added chapters, in the course of which tidings are received from Uncle Lisha in his 'Hio home—or homesickness for the old Vermont hills—and Sam and Huldah are brought to that happy day where, after the fashion of so many heroes and heroines who have delighted the world, they are left by the author to live happily forever after. The high excellence of these character studies by Mr. Robinson cannot be over-estimated; as faithful studies of the Yankee character and Yankee idiom, of the time and place, they are unapproachable; and their qualities of accuracy and deep insight into the life described are very different from those likely to mark the work of a well-known author who has recently removed from Louisiana to Massachusetts, and is just now reported to have been on a flying trip down East to secure material for New England dialect stories.

The bill to create a Territory of Ocklahoma has passed the House, and in the Senate has been referred to the Committee on Territories. The purpose of this bill is to take away from the Indians land which they purchased and paid for as long ago as the year 1830, and which the United States solemnly covenanted and agreed should be theirs forever, and should not at any "future time, without their consent, be included within the territorial limits or the jurisdiction of any State or Territory." Efforts have been made for the past forty years to deprive the Indians of their rights in this territory; but they have been resisted, and the Government has time and again announced that these lands could not be taken from their present owners except by an utter forfeiture of honor on the part of the United States. It may be hoped that the Senate will consider well before passing this bill whether it is worth while to add to the shame which already attaches to this Government in connection with the Indians.

Michigan deer hunters have projected a variety of schemes for protecting deer; among them was a plan of fencing in a large territory with wire fencing for a deer breeding park. The latest proposition is embodied in a bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Tyrrell, of Jackson, to set apart the island of Bois Blanc, in the Straits of Mackinac, as a deer park; to stock it and preserve it for the term of ten years. The island contains 23,000 acres, is isolated and in every way well adapted to the purpose. This Michigan undertaking proposed by Mr. Tyrrell is in direct line with Mr. Cory's Massachusetts enterprise.

The Adirondack deer question is one which interests a vast number of people. We have several communications relating to it and will print them in our next issue. One suggestive indication of the trend of opinion is the fact that some of those who were a few years ago most strenuous in urging the passage of the present law permitting hounding now want to see the hounding season shortened. Facts are stubborn things; all the plausible reasoning in the world cannot make black white, nor prove that hounding Adirondack deer preserves the supply.

The Sportsman Tourist.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

THE BRONZE BACKS OF SUSSEX.

AMONG the hills of Warren and Sussex counties, not fifteen miles away from the Delaware Water Gap, or going up to the Pocono Mountains, an hour distant by rail, the eager sportsman still finds a fruitful field for his double-barreled Parker, and quiet streams and the swift Lehigh River still abounding in gamy trout. During the early summer I have, for several years, found an attractive resting place near Goldsboro, Pa., on the D., L. & W. R. R., and as I hear the January winds blow cold I wish it were summer once again and I was hunting with that skillful fisherman, Teddy O'Boyle (who was always "dry," however deep the trout holes), among the laurel bushes, for the sacred spots whence I used to draw 100 speckled trout before a late breakfast on a May morning, when, as Cullen Bryant hath it—

"The May sun sheds an amber light
The new-leaved woods and lawns between"—

The famous Teddy O'Boyle still lingers, as the Methodist brethren say, "On praying grounds and pleading terms." I called Teddy the "animated gin bottle," a name he proudly acknowledges, and which will linger among his friends and acquaintances till Teddy himself passes in his checks. Teddy was wont to dig his red worms early in the evening, and his early daylight cry was that his gin bottle should be filled. Much to his joy I used to compare him to Maginnis's "Timothy Thaddy O'Mulligan, who niver emptied his tumbler of punch without wishing it was full again!"

After many a morning's tramp along the waters of the Lehigh, with a creel full of "speckled beauties," when the sun reached the meridian, poor Teddy O'Boyle would always come to me, as I rested on a flat stone among the laurel bushes, and say, "Mister, it's dry I am. Let's go up to the house;" and no earthly inducement could stir Mr. O'Boyle to the glory of fishing for trout again till his gin bottle was filled to the brim!

It was in Monroe county Teddy and I once treed a bear with only bird shot in our guns, but Teddy informed me that he had lost no bears and made a beeline for Simond's Hotel, and I stood not on the order of my going: I went at once.

But the trout are nearly all gone. The "heinous wing of modern improvement," as Mr. Malaprop would call it, has quietly swept over the land, and the sawdust from the lumber mills has choked the little trout streams and they are gone, all gone, the dear, familiar faces—of the trout. The lumbermen have made such havoc among the big timber that even the gray squirrels have sought fresh fields and pastures new. Jay Gould's old tanyard still remains, sole monarch of the ruined landscape. Here Jay Gould began to lay the foundation of his fortune. He started a tanyard with a gentleman named Leupp near Gouldsboro, and the great financier gave name to the place. An unfortunate quarrel broke up the partnership, both claiming possession of the tanyard, armed their respective followers, and many a broken head and not a few indictments in the Scranton Court House testify to this day the bitterness of the partnership quarrel for domination. Jay Gould won the day, as he usually does, and partner Leupp, in bitter disappointment, cut his throat and died.

The few pheasants remaining in the laurel thickets were too few, or too shy to tempt a sportsman, so I laid aside my gun and took a train down to Delaware on the D. L. & W. R. R., and via Blairstown, N. J., sought Deckertown, in Sussex county, a quiet little country town nestling amid the grand old hills of Sussex. This was the home of that doughty warrior General Judson Kilpatrick, whose whole life was a romance, and whose bravery in battle might justify the poet's lines:

"Time was when he who won his spurs of gold,
From royal hands must woo the knightly state.
But the knell of old formalities is tolled,
And the world's knights are now self-consecrate."

Gen. Kilpatrick, with a magnetic presence, but without any real basis of intellectual culture, was not only a brave and dashing cavalry officer, but essentially a man of affairs. He succeeded in impressing Lincoln's Secretary of State, the great optimist, Wm. H. Seward, with his powers as a diplomat, and Kilpatrick was twice sent as the American minister to Chili, where he wedded a beautiful Spanish girl, who still survives the once celebrated hero, soldier and diplomat, who was scarcely forty years of age when he died in Chili, about the same time Minister Hurlbut died, while minister and envoy extraordinary to Peru.

I found the landlord at Deckertown a most companionable disciple of Izaak Walton, knowing every pickerel pond, trout stream and lake abounding in black bass anywhere in the two counties of Sussex and Warren.

I said to the gray-haired, but genial Boniface, who told me he knew every lake where the black bass most did congregate: "I must catch a 4-pound bass in the morning, for I have brought to boat the lordly *Esox nobilior* at the Thousand Islands, pulled in out of the wet a 10-pound *Salmo fontinalis* in Lake Superior, bagged a 30-pound salmon in the Bay of Chaleur, but as yet have I never caught a genuine bronze-backed bass of over 2lbs."

Old Boniface laughed me to scorn, and, shaking his long gray mane, he first said: "Jine me, stranger, in a ten-year bottled glass of applejack, which was in wood before the war of 1812."

I "suspended the discipline," as good old Barclay Haines used to say, and found the old apple rare and radiant with age and strength.

After the "jack" he called Scipio Africanus, and ordered him to be out before daybreak after the helgramite or "dobson" bait, not forgetting three dozen crayfish (crawfish they are called in the West).

Scipio's mouth stretched like a poor man's lease, from (y)ear to (y)ear; and he expressed his delight by an exhibition of his ivories, glad at the thought of a day off, with nothing to do but to lie on the sunny side of Truesdell's Lake while his boss and the guest caught black bass.

By daylight, behind a Patchen colt which traveled the turnpike like a "stallion shod with fire," we soon were spinning in a two-seated wagon, Scipio driving, over the splendid turnpike, and paused before Farmer Carpenter's barn, within a stone's throw of the beautiful lake, lying lovingly between two of the grandest hills in old Sussex.

Scipio hastened to bring out his bait boxes, having added fresh minnows to his helgramites and crawfish and green frogs. I was eager for a four-pounder; the jolly old landlord gave me his best lancewood rod, light as a feather, but supple as a lawyer's conscience. I first tried a crawfish as bait, and after reaching the middle of the lake in a light birch canoe, made a cast and waited for results. In ten minutes I felt a powerful pull; I paused one instant, then gave my wrist a twist, and as the reel whizzed frantically, and the line paid out rapidly a hundred yards, I knew I had hooked the black bass of my piscatorial dreams. I was cooler than I imagined I could be under the circumstances. He sulked. I gave a light tap on the polished rod; the telephone reached him and the bronze back was off again, jumping high in the air, giving his head a shake to dislodge the hook. But it was no go. In fifteen minutes the bass, kicking the beam at 4½lbs., was lying panting in the bottom of the skiff, and I was conscious of what my lord Roscoe would call the "greatest effort of my life." Nor was this the last.

Old Boniface seemed to know all the deep holes, and by going on the rocky side of the pond we soon had twenty big bass, the smallest weighing 2lbs. It was glory enough for one day, and I cried "Eureka" over the first genuine day's sport in my life among the big-mouthed bronzed-backs.

The ride home was through a magnificent country, where the barns, always larger than the dwelling houses, were filled with winter grain for the horses and the cattle upon a thousand hills.

Boniface said, "Stranger, you didn't know what old Sussex was." I admitted that the country with its hills cultivated to their tops was a surprise to me. When we reached home Scipio Africanus cleaned three of the biggest bass, which made a good supper for the house; and as the jolly and warm-hearted landlord remarked after getting 3lbs. of bass inside of him, "he felt as the Psalmist said, 'As if a child might play with him.'" Just when the Psalmist said it I could not remember.

He told me many interesting anecdotes of Gen. Kilpatrick, whose farm joined his, near Deckertown, and is still owned by the Chilian widow of the slashing trooper, whose audacity won the unstinted praise of old Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. There were a hundred kind things said by his neighbors and friends about Kilpatrick; side lights on the character of the brilliant lecturer and soldier, which left a new and pleasing impression on my piscatorial mind.

Many of your New York "cadets of hope and soldiers of endeavor," would fly to the mountains of old Sussex, and in the proper season take a day off among the bass, which do most abound in Carpenter's and Truesdell's lake, if they knew how much sport awaited them. Anyway, I will not soon forget where I had my first and best day's outing among the "bronze backs." J. M. S.

Natural History.

SNAKES.

IN the summer of 1843 I began a rather intimate acquaintance with snakes, which has been kept up and extended ever since.

I had found an exceptionally large and beautiful "garter," and as he would not move on, but seemed inclined to fight, I caught him in my bare hands. Of course he bit me, but these bites cured me of "fear of snakes" for all times. My hands were scratched by his slender sharp teeth, and bleeding, but not very sore, and he had done his level best.

Since then I have handled many hundreds of the species found in Ontario, and have usually kept a good series of specimens in captivity almost every summer, and often through the winter, and studied their habits very closely.

During the period of forest clearing, piles of brush, log heaps, rotting stumps, dense growths of epilobium, solidagoes and asters were common everywhere, affording to snakes shelter from enemies. Drainage was not thought of, and swales, swamps, ponds and small rivulets abounded, giving conditions favoring the increase of batrachians, supplying them with abundance of food. Of course, in such an environment snakes were very numerous, notwithstanding many untiring enemies. Among these were hawks, owls, the fox, fisher, mink, coon, skunk, but especially men, women and children, who, with an ever-present, unreasoning, brutal prejudice, cruelly destroyed these harmless creatures. It is far from pleasing to hear a frog or toad expressing fear and pain in an unmistakable language, which speaks directly to the universal heart; but it is the same as the roar of an ox on the shambles when knocked down by the axe, and the gurgling bleat of the lamb when the knife pierces its innocent throat. All these, like the unheeded protest of the martyr, eloquently evidence a world of wrong.

When not goaded by ill treatment, snakes are very cleanly and docile pets, especially the smaller species, and although low on the scale of mind, the graceful and ever varying curves of their lithe bodies is a pleasure to every unprejudiced artistic eye.

In our Ontario group of garters we have *E. saurita*, *E. sirtalis sirtalis*, *E. sirtalis ordinata*, *E. sirtalis parietalis*, and several intermediate forms. In central and northern Muskoka there is a form in which the stripes are almost, or altogether, wanting, being almost uniformly black above.

The largest garter I ever measured was 46½in. in length, and 4¾in. in girth. It was a typical *E. sirtalis sirtalis*, and was captured in the early part of May, 1883, in the immediate vicinity of Toronto. This form is most generally distributed, and is found north of Lake Superior.

E. saurita is found sparingly about Toronto, and I have captured specimens in Muskoka and Manatoulin, but it is most common along the Lake Erie shore, where it breaks into two or more varieties. It is the only Ontario form of that slender, graceful and somewhat highly-colored group of garters, of a western fauna. The *parietalis* form is not generally distributed. I have never met with it, except in the extreme southwestern counties, and even there it is not common. In general habits all these species of garter are pretty much alike. When ang their bodies are inflated and depressed, and the wh scales become conspicuous.

They take to water readily, and are good swimme they climb trees fairly well. I have often surprised th ten feet from the ground, in dense brushwood, and sor times a short distance up large trees having rough ba They winter under mud, in swamps and marshes, un piles of logs, in caves or crevices of rocks, beyond reach of frost.

In captivity they are best wintered in a barrel of wat having bars across toward the bottom to enable them keep under.

They feed on frogs, toads, salamanders, young bir the smaller species of snake, and sometimes on their o young. The young feed readily on fish worms, an have fed them on "maggots" carefully washed in c water. Garters very seldom seize their prey, unless it alive and moving. I have on a few occasions got them take recently killed frogs and birds, partially plucked, jerking them about. I have tried them with house mi young rats, *arvicolæ*, and young squirrels, living and de but never could induce a garter to "tackle" one of the Garters do not "constrict," and did they seize sm mammals as they do frogs they would be severely bitt

Toads, in the presence of snakes, usually remain p fectly still, in this is their only safety, for did they ma the least movement they would immediately be caug I have known a hungry snake lie waiting over an h for a frog to move, and even push with the nose to s him up. This has been called "snake charming," a indeed it looks like it, but the toad is the charmer, snake the charmee.

I remember one day I dropped a toad in the midst o pit of snakes I had in my back yard. He at once beca perfectly still, though surrounded by more than a doz hungry snakes. There was a circle of fierce heads a glaring eyes around him, but he would not move. T circle narrowed, until the protruding tongues alm touched him, yet he was immovable. Just then I w called away for over half an hour, but on returni found the toad, in grave dignity, still holding the f by most masterly inactivity. This lowly helpless cre ure, strong only by adherence to a natural faith, th baffling enemies numerous and powerful, brought Dan before the mental vision, more vividly than Rivie celebrated picture.

The senses of seeing, hearing and smelling are ve defective in garters, they can see but a few yards most, and even at short distances of but a few inc they are often at fault.

A snake was seen pursuing a frog, a half-grown *Ra halecina*, in a sawmill yard; the sawdust and open spa were greatly in favor of the snake and against the fr The frog made long jumps and the snake made a dire line to the spot where he alighted, but before reaching the frog had again jumped in another direction, and the hunt went on for about half a minute; the snak quite unable to trace the frog in his aerial progress, w directed only by the disturbance made in alighting. last the frog, more by accident than design, alighted on t flat surface of a rough board which stood leaning again a pile of lumber at an angle of about 80°, and sat p fectly still, about 10in. from the ground. The snake w quite puzzled; he looked, listened, sniffed and poked abo for several minutes, passing close to the end of the boa several times, but the hunt was an utter failure, and slunk away toward the brushwood, a very mad and d gusted specimen.

Hundreds of similar cases could be cited, all showi the defective character of the special senses of the garte

On feeding snakes, where several are kept together, y will often find two or more seize the same frog, when lively contest for possession ensues, which sometim ends in the larger swallowing the other contestant, fr and all. I have known them on several occasions, wh hunting a frog, seize and swallow *dekayis* and young their own species. Frogs are often first caught by o hindleg, but the snake soon gets hold of the other, a both go down together; otherwise the free leg would an obstacle to entering the mouth when the abdom was reached. Toads are often seized by the side shoulder, when the snake, by a peculiar movement the flexibly articulated jaws, moves his hold round the nose, when the act of swallowing begins.

Garters feed greedily for a few days, it may be a we or two, then seek a resting place, and remain inacti for a time. During this period the blood and nervo energy seems to be centered in the digestive apparatu and the functions of digestion and assimilation go with great rapidity, and when completed, moultin usually takes place. I have known moulting to occ five times in one season; three and four times are n unusual.

Snakes drink freely, and in the absence of food ma sustain themselves on water only for at least one seaso While drinking they put their nose in the water and slight movement of the throat and jaws may be observe somewhat like that made by a deer.

There is no singing in the love-making of garter nevertheless it is as chaste and poetical as that of bird In the pairing season, the male fondles and caresses h lady love with much tenderness, accompanying h everywhere, and if not disturbed and separated, they a true to each other for a season. Where they are nume ous and where the males outnumber the females, the are sometimes found in a bunch of a dozen or more mal firmly twisted together, embracing one female. pairing they are usually stretched side by side, with th tails crossed, and remain in the act often for a day, an sometimes it is repeated at intervals of a day or two.

As in birds, the egg is full size before it is fertilize but incubation is effected within the body of the mothe In Ontario, pairing occurs in August, and the ova a mature in three or four weeks. When laid, the ova a irregularly oval shaped, flattened, about an inch length. The average of 35 from a medium-sized moth was 25×15.4 mm., measured immediately after bein laid. The shell is a delicate transparent membrane, an the young snake is doubled up several times. A fe seconds after the egg is laid the occupant begins to mov when the membrane is ruptured, and breathing begi at once.

The fragments of the shell are soon broken off, an when dry the young garter is about five inches long. A average of 20 gave 5g. They are quite active and im mediately commence life on their own hook, moving o

in different directions. When disturbed there is an instant scattering, not the least thought of seeking protection from the mother. When about to ovaposit, the mother snake selects a sheltered, sunny, grassy spot, by the side of a fence, stump, log or brush heap, not far from water, and not frequented by shrews nor *arvicolæ*. The laying of the eggs completes her duty, and she has not the least maternal care nor thought of her progeny afterward. I have repeatedly disturbed garters while ovapositing; I have cautiously approached them unobserved, and carefully watched them, and have thrown my hat in the midst of the litter; and in captivity I have watched them for hours, while coming out of the "shell" and afterward, and time and again "scared" them, and in every case, without any exception, unmistakably, the mother cared nothing for her young, the young cared nothing for their mother. Neither sought nor offered protection of any kind. I have seen a mouse kill two young snakes before the very nose of the mother, without a shadow of protest.

I have seen a large *Rana clamata* catch and swallow three young, in three consecutive gulps, close by the side of the mother, and she did not even wink at it.

Garters are often captured when about to ovaposit, smashed to bits with clubs, or dashed to pieces against stumps or logs, scattering the eggs about, when the egg membrane being ruptured by the violence, the young snakes soon become active and scamper away; sometimes giving the impression they were stowed away in the mother's stomach for safety.

Why the snake was adopted by the ancient Egyptians as an insignia of royalty and intellectual power, or why it is spoken of in the Bible as remarkable for cunningness and wisdom, is not easy to explain. Surely the idea could not have been suggested by the mental qualities of any of our present existing species. It may be the idea, and many legends are from a prehistoric species, which in the age of reptiles attained remarkable brain development, lived through the triassic period, became contemporary with and a special enemy to man, but losing hold of environment took to its belly and crawled out.

In this there may also be some explanation of the widespread, cruel, popular prejudice, which prevails among enlightened as well as savage peoples, against our existing harmless species. W. B.

TORONTO.

KENT SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 29.—Following are the officers for 1889: President, E. S. Holmes. Vice-President, W. A. Greeson. Recording Secretary, C. W. Carman. Corresponding Secretary, E. S. Holmes. Treasurer, C. A. Whittemore. Director of the Museum, W. A. Greeson. Curator, C. W. Carman. Librarian, E. L. Mosely. Board of Directors: Wright L. Coffinberry, W. A. Greeson, Samuel L. Fuller, E. S. Holmes, J. W. Jones, C. A. Wittemore. Officers of the Board: Chairman, W. A. Greeson. Secretary, E. S. Holmes. Treasurer, C. A. Whittemore.

GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While taking a walk this morning I saw a golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*). The bird was flying from tree to tree in an old apple orchard quite near town. I am aware that some of our familiar birds are to be found in the thick woods in winter time, but I did not know that *C. auratus* was among the number. I should be very glad to know if this is the case, or if this is very early for the bird to arrive.—GEORGE HUGHES COUES.

THE *Audubon Magazine* for 1888 has been bound, and makes a valuable volume. Among its contents is a biographical sketch of Alexander Wilson. The twelve full-page plates are photo-engravings of Audubon's bird portraits. The price is $1.00.

JANUARY ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Purchased—One Javan loris (Nycticebus javanicus), one nutcracker (Nucifraga caryocatactes), two goldfinches (Carduelis elegans), one St. Thomas conure (Conurus xantholæmus), two Mexican guans (Ortalida vetula), two Mexican cardinals (C. virginianus coccineus), and one Madagascar boa (Pelophilus madagascariensis). Presented—Two opossums (Didelphys virginiana), one Virginia deer (Cervus virginianus), one screech owl (Scops asio), one canary finch (Serinus canarius), one horned lizard (Phrynosoma douglassii), and two gopher tortoises (Xerobates polyphemus). Exchanged—One American bison (Bison americanus).

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

258.

WE were possum hunting. Overhead in a moonless November sky an innumerable host of stars shed their soft, seductive light, while under our feet rustled the crisp, brown carpet of leaves which a month before had spread a glory of mingled gold and crimson all over the wood. In the sharp air the music of the hounds rang in multitudinous melody from hill to hill. Having followed the little creek, flowing with a dark, quiet current, not yet swollen by winter rains, out of our usual range, we were at a loss for a "foot log" on which to cross. One of the boys, noted for the size of his boots, the noise he made in getting through the woods, and the facility with which he could fall down and get up, presently called out, "Here's a place we can jump," pointing to a bank about 3ft. high under which flowed a narrow but dangerously still channel, flanked on the opposite side by a pile of brown gravel. As we came up he stepped back for a "go," and cleared the bank in his best style. When his No. 10 brogans landed on what the blinking stars had persuaded him was a bank of gravel, the eddied leaves parted lightly, and with a mighty splash he went into 3ft. of ice-cold water. "Ugh-h-h, gosh!" he yelled, scrambling out on the other side, while the rest of us rolled on the ground and howled. AZTEC.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico.

259.

A newspaper item reports: "A sardine box was found in the stomach of a bear recently killed in northern Michigan." Now, why did this brute swallow the sardine box?—J. C. P. [That was something the bear himself wanted to know after he had done it.]

Game Bag and Gun.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

THE SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

V.—THE TOLLESTON CLUB.

PASSENGERS on the C. R. I. & P. Railway, running south of Chicago, notice in the vicinity of Washington Heights, Morgan Park, Blue Island, and indeed for a long distance along the road, a smoothly rounded, wooded ridge rising at the right of the track to a considerable height above the wide level which serves as a passageway for so many railway lines running out of the city. This long, low bluff is distinctly marked for miles. Upon its brow one may look off toward the big lake over miles of flat ground, which will appear to him like the bottom lands of some vast river, so regular is the trend of the bank wherever he stands. The town of Pullman lies in the middle of this flat tract, and back of this, creeping sluggishly around to Blue Island upon the right, sleeps the slow Calumet, met by the ditch that runs from the "Sag," a semi-lake lying further back in the country. The whole panorama is such as a child might make in play upon the sea sands, when the retiring tide has sunk from his little dykes and left a lazy and tortuous trickle or two of water creeping home to the big ocean. But this is a panorama formed of hands almighty, and part of a canvas whereon near by mighty scenes of civic history have been enacted; whereon also, even now, enough of nature remains to warrant the minor chronicling of some subordinate scenes. This wide valley is, in short, the bottom of what was once part of the great inland sea.

By what cataclysm or slow process of nature there was formed the vast intercepting sand ridge which rims this valley from the present sweep of the big waters, or the lesser ridges which divide it, no one really knows; but it seems clear that such a ridge has been washed up or deposited. Back of this lie the Calumet and other marshes. Along these marshes are situated what we may call the Calumet clubs, or the "sand hill clubs," which may include the Grand Calumet Heights, the Lake George and the Tolleston clubs.

The latter club is the one chosen for this week's mention. Its grounds lie in Indiana, within twenty-nine miles of the Chicago Union Depot, and yet it is one of the most interesting and important clubs of the city, so far as actual field results are concerned. It is, without question, financially the strongest sporting organization of Chicago, and it is much to be doubted whether any field club in America embraces a similar amount of wealth in its membership. Wealthy, successful, a bit seclusive, perhaps, the Tollestons have been, in a way, the envy of those few brothers who are open to any such feeling, though themselves generous, unaffected and simple to a degree.

The Tolleston Club was incorporated March 27, 1873, and now numbers 108 members. Its lists are always full, and there are any number of applicants waiting for an opportunity to buy stock, for which $400 or $500 a share would eagerly be offered if any were for sale. The club associations are socially very desirable, and more than this, the Tolleston marsh, lying close and convenient as it is, has lately been showing good bags of ducks, when the other clubs were crying in a wilderness of duckless nothingness. I am disposed to think that this fact weighs more with the *hoi polloi* of the craft than the concurrent fact that among the lists are the names of such prominent gentlemen as Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. Farwell, Mr. Peacock, and dozens other of the city's best and biggest business men.

The station of Tolleston, or "Tollestone," as it is printed on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railway tickets, lies in the heart of a sandy barren, covered with stunted oaks and other low growth. The little town at the siding is precisely of that nature which will make you wish to get away from there as soon as possible. Therefore no delay will be made in repairing to the telephone which the club, for its own convenience, has put in between the railway station and the club house. The response to the "halloa" of the wayfaring man is to the effect that a team will "be there in a few minutes;" and before very long the visitor is whirling along over the sandy road to the valley marsh where the Tolleston Club makes its home. It was a bright and eager day in early winter when I called up the club house, and armed with the necessary letter of introduction from the veteran president, Mr. F. A. Howe, waited for the team which would be over in a minute. This team I soon found to be the bay mare Idle Girl, with a record of 2.17, and the driver was Mr. Willard West, the resident superintendent of the club, a man gray-haired enough not to take me for a tenderfoot, and not to tell me, as we spun over the four crooked, frosty miles, of the time when he and a partner of his, hunting in the Calumet cat holes, once killed 476 mallards with four barrels—a story which naturally elicited one even more solemn and painful in response, since I felt it would not do to have FOREST AND STREAM appear to a disadvantage when it came to any reminiscences of a serious nature.

Mr. West was yet pondering what he should say in surrebutal, when Idle Girl whirled us out of the scrub oaks to a point where we could see the valley of the Tolleston marsh, lying long and flat and narrow, in easy grays and browns that showed clearly in the winter sun. Upon the opposite side, two miles away, a low ridge of scrub oak ran continuously. "Ruffed grouse in there," Mr. West said. Upon the hither side there were little farms of rye fields—the only cereal sure to grow upon that soil—and wide wet meadows which the jacksnipe had but lately left, and close to the road, which now turned sharply up along the sandy timber edge, there nestled the barns and buildings of a cosy farmstead, which, said my informant, had been purchased and made part of the club domain, simply because their former owner had some marsh which he would not sell unless the rest of the land went with it. As far as one could see, in either direction, up and down, from our standpoint, the marsh belonged to the Tollestons, their possessions running over five miles in length, and being in width from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half, or perhaps two miles. Somewhere out in the wide flat of rice and "cane" and rushes, the lazy Little Calumet was crawling toward the lake, along its wide valley flanked by low-lying sandy ridges.

Half a mile along the boundary of oak and wild rice brought us to the club house, lying at the crest of the slope, among a scattered group of grand old crooked forest trees. Of the premises no adequate illustration can be made, as the grounds and buildings are scattered over too wide a space. The barns, sheds, kennels and kindred numerous buildings lie at some distance from the house, and are grouped against the edge of a solid body of second-growth timber. In the barnyards there appeared all the multitudinous life of a large and prosperous farm. Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, sheep, swine and even goats vied with each other in such rural sounds as may often have pleasantly fallen upon tired ears on other clear and frosty mornings. High-grade cattle and horses filled the stalls, and there was at least one Jersey cow which I would like to have chained fast to my desk in town. The whole scene hardly looked like the property of wealthy city men, yet one could easily see how desirable it would be to have this bit of rural life left just as it is, here by the big city, so that just these same city men might always be able to see a bit of nature undefiled with smoke and jar. Not altogether wanting, however, were signs of the real character of the place. The trap grounds lay on the level at the base of the hill, shaded by magnificent oaks, and flanking these, past the ice houses, and along a little willow-lined ditch, ran a good board walk, to where, nearly half a mile away, stood the cluster of boat houses, at the edge of the long ditch cut out to the channel of the Little Calumet, which stream serves as the main artery of the marshways.

The club house itself is a big, long building, with no claims to modern pretentious architecture, but fairly radiating an air of perfect comfort. It is only what it was intended to be, a spacious, solid house, simple, strong, home-like, admirably adapted to its use, and with a wide and sheltering air of direct appeal to one coming from buildings of quite another character. Some of the Tollestons are a little bit ashamed of their club house, and are in for building another on more magnificent lines. This may be necessitated by the social demands of such an organization, but should it ever be done, I trust that the old building will be left just where it is and just as it is. To me it seems the most desirable sort of a club house, and quite the sort to be preserved unchanged.

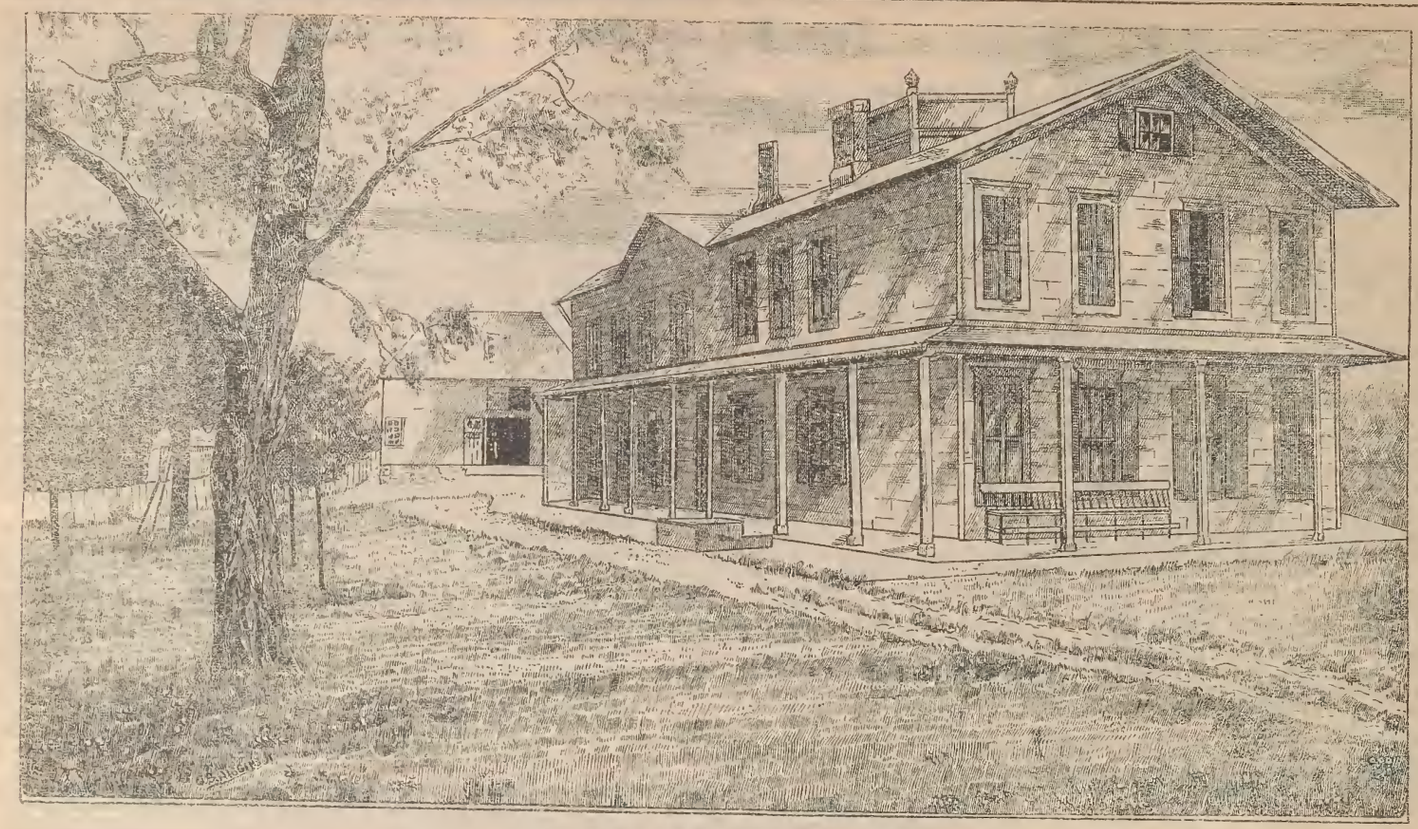
The gun room of the Tollestons is a veritable hunters' den, touched with an indefinable spirit of ease and luxury. There was the same big box stove I had seen at the Maksaw-bas, and from the ceiling depended the same *spolia optima* of a departed army of boot-wearing men; but the great cane-seated arm chairs grouped outside the stove-railing looked suggestive of men who knew how to take their ease in their inn; and the glasses and decanters, the lemons and bottles of Apollinaris, the cog-wheel corkscrew and the various flasks spoke in plain and simple language of the fact that here was the home of the Tolleston cocktail—a beverage which, so I am told, is a life experience and an after dream. This sideboard is maintained by the club, and is quite as free as the ice-water tanks, if any cared so to look at it. There was a case of books, standard authorities on sporting topics, over one of which I later fell asleep by the fire. There were a few little tables, and hard by them stood a few little boxes filled with white, blue and red ivory discs, which had a pleasant clinking sound, but with whose use I was not acquainted. I presume they are used for some sort of targets. Upon the shelves were piled up the shell boxes, mostly made of stout and serviceable tin, and of proportions whose generosity indicated the demands sometimes put upon them by the flight. The lockers were all closed, the gun racks were empty, and all denoted the fact that the club house was virtually closed for the season, although it transpired later that there was still to be some shooting, even when December was nearly done. Mr. Brown and Mr. Gillespie, two gentlemen who were out on the marsh during that day, were of the opinion that they had seen the last of it for the year.

The little alcove off the main gun room contained two large cases of admirably mounted specimens, all of game birds or birds of prey killed upon the Tolleston grounds. Among these I remember to have seen the mallard, redhead, blue or green-winged teal, sheldrake, golden eye, ruddy duck, gadwall, pintail, canvasback, widgeon, dusky duck, butterball, woodduck, bluebill, ringbill, etc.; the Canada goose, the swan and the pelican; also the Wilson snipe, the rail, larks, etc.; the quail and ruffed grouse, a number of hawks and the great snowy owl. The collection was a very interesting one and certainly showed the variety of sport afforded by the grounds.

The sleeping apartments of the club are upstairs. They are all furnished alike, solidly and handsomely. As to the table, my recollections are only vague and confused. I know I dined in solitary state in the big dining hall at a great table bearing that due relation to snowy linen and gleaming crystal, which the civilized mind has accepted as the height of prandial accessories; I have a recollection also of a fine series of sporting pictures upon the wall and of a general air of peacefulness; after that all was a wild struggle between me and the Jersey cream, nor did I give over until I was master of the situation and asked Mr. West what he would take for the cow.

In the boat houses I found as complete sets of decoys as I ever saw and everything else was in keeping. There is not, however, much necessity for artificial blinds on the Tolleston marsh, the natural cover being so good. The most prevalent style of boat seemed to be a light flat-bottom, sides of one piece, with a considerable rake. These boats are made, I believe, by a builder in South Chicago. I should not wonder if a close student of FOREST AND STREAM could dicover where to buy a better boat. Still the model is not badly suited to the locality, the distances not being great and the going mostly along shallow and reedy channels. I think it a better form than the long round-bottomed "Monitor" model. It approaches the Green Bay model a trifle, but is higher in the side and not so straight on the bottom. There were, of course, different styles of boats, but I saw more of those named.

Speaking of decoys reminds one of Mr. West's live decoys. He had at one time forty or fifty young wild ducks, raised from eggs taken upon the marsh, but the minks came up through the swamp drain and made havoc with the birds. Crippled ducks left by the flight often breed upon the marsh, and so also do numbers of others. Nests of the wild goose have been found here within thirty miles of Chicago. The laborers found two wild duck nests upon the hay meadow the past spring.



THE TOLLESTON CLUB HOUSE.

During the past year the waters have been unusually low upon all the marshes of this section of the country, and at the time of my visit the Tolleston marsh was lower than it had been for years. It was, therefore, difficult to get about, as many of the ordinary channels were only streaks of mud. The marsh is very treacherous and dangerous, and in many places one could easily be guilty of a mysterious disappearance whose solution could never be found. Even in its half frozen condition we found it laborious and risky walking when we left the boat, and, laden with shells and decoys, undertook to walk from the river to the Middle Slough. I was accompanied by Ernest, the head pusher, who was thoroughly acquainted with the marsh. We had both to bemoan the fact that the ducks wouldn't decoy on our day, although there were hundreds of them on the Middle and Big sloughs, and in fact, pretty much everywhere.

The present acreage of the club is about two thousand acres. This is the growth from the nucleus of sixty acres purchased in 1871 by the founders of the club. The bulk of the land was acquired in 1881. It comprises all of the marsh lying between Ewing's and the Ft. Wayne bridges. The land is all inclosed with wire fence, and posted against trespass. Several Pinkerton policemen have acted as assistants to the local officers and keepers, and no effort is spared to make a trespasser feel that he is a trespasser the moment he crosses that wire fence. The lawless element of the adjacent town of South Chicago has made frequent trouble, and nothing but the absolutely determined and uncompromising attitude of the club has served to keep the public off their coveted marshes. On one occasion five boats came up the river, resolved to shoot on what they declared the State of Indiana gave them as public ground. They were met by Mr. West and an officer, and the former sent a load of goose shot through the boat of the ringleader; this was followed by other loads, until the would-be hunter was forced to leave his sinking boat, to give up his gun, and hurry after his fleeing companions. The big Pinkerton men grab these rough fellows, pound them up, throw them in the river, confiscate their guns, smash their boats, and by other gentle means endeavor to convey the impression that the Tolleston Club owns the Tolleston marsh. The club will test the constitutionality of the absurd Indiana "over flowed lands law," and has no doubt of winning in the upper court. It has now on hand, I believe, six or eight suits against trespassers. It won one suit last summer, and cost a bull-headed neighbor $83 before it got done with him. It has repeatedly confiscated the guns of trespassers, and has all the way been aggressive whenever it could be. This was the only possible way it could command the respect of the element with which it had to deal. It should be stated at this point that the club will not abondon its past policy one iota. It means fight, and has all the money it wants to fight with. Its ultimate success is unquestioned. It has bought this land and has a right to it. An aggressive champion for its own and all similar rights, the Tolleston Club deserves and commands the respect and approval of all organizations of a like purpose.

Owing to the difficulty in getting about over the marsh during my visit, which rendered a personal knowledge of its features impossible, I beg to offer, in description and comment, the following extracts from the little historical sketch published by the club in the neat little volume which contains its by-laws:

"The club house is located on the north bank, nearly in the center of the extensive marshes of the Upper Calumet. These marshes lie upon both sides of the Little Calumet River, which winds its tortuous length through them, and embrace all between the meandered lines of the government surveys. The marsh is some ten miles in length and a mile to a mile and a half in width. The whole of this district is covered with alternate water and wild rice, in about equal proportions, and so peculiarly interspersed as at once to command the admiration of sportsmen.

"That portion of the marshes just above the club house (which is conceded to be the best portion) is divided into three general divisions, viz., the 'North Sloughs,' the 'Center Sloughs' and the 'South Shore Sloughs.' The North Sloughs are entered near the landing, and lie on the north side of the river channel, extending eastward in a continuous chain of successive water and rice some two or three miles, through the entire length of which boats can pass without touching the channel at all.

"The Center Sloughs lie between the channel and 'Big Slough' (so-called), and consist of a complete labyrinth of alternate sloughs and rice, lying in all possible shapes, some two miles in length by a half mile in width.

"The South Shore Sloughs lie south of the 'Big Slough' and river, and consist of alternate water and rice, in places a mile or more wide, over which boats can pass for miles without striking the channel at all.

"The 'Big Slough' is a body of water or bayou off southeast from the channel, in places a hundred rods wide, and nearly three miles long, with its hundreds of minor bayous, islands and out channels.

"The whole of the area above described (which area embraces only a small section of these extensive marshes) is covered with innumerable sloughs, bayous, morasses, ponds and mud holes, of endless variety of shape, in size all the way from a small pool up to a forty-acre pond or lake, divided and interspersed with fields of wild rice and cane, bogs, lily pads, rushes and muskrat houses, and yet so formed by nature that a hunting boat can pass through openings (known to hunters and easily learned) almost over the entire ground, and even to the river proper. Still, even to this day, there are many sloughs wholly inaccessible to boats, so that no number of hunters can frighten the game wholly from the marsh.

"Persons who have hunted these marshes for years are continually surprised on discovering new shooting ground and passages which they never before supposed to exist.

"The Tolleston marshes seem to be formed by nature for a retreat and feeding ground for wild ducks. Situated at the foot of the great Upper Lakes, they are the natural flyways for wildfowl.

"Peculiarly is it the home of the mallard, the blue-winged teal and woodduck, while snipe are plenty in their season. It may appear somewhat extravagant to say it, but nevertheless those who have shot in these marshes, and know their formation and abundance of game, will probably, to a man, sustain the assertion that, take it season by season, they afford the best duck shooting ground of equal extent in the Northwest.

"In the fall of 1882 over 8,000 ducks were bagged by the members of the club on these marshes.

"Upon the main channel of the river fishing is good in season. Pickerel, perch and bass are taken at times in large quantities.

"The affairs of the club have steadily improved since its organization. The club owns some $50,000 worth of property, and with a list of members so prominent in business and professional circles, eminent in wealth, station and culture, who never pull trigger for pecuniary profit, nor in wanton cruelty, believes itself to be second to no association of the kind in the world."

Nor is it second.

These words about the plenty of game on the Tolleston marsh are not exaggerated. For the past three years the shooting has been better there than it has anywhere else in this vicinity, and it is no use for other sportsmen to deny that fact. This is partly and largely due to the fact that the Tollestons have put out large amounts of feed for their ducks. I have before this made mention of this matter, which was watched with much curiosity by sportsmen all through the West; space fails to make long mention of it now, or to say more than that the club proposes to continue its efforts in this direction. This work was carried out under the directions of the able president of the club, Mr. F. A. Howe, an old and observant shooter, and there is no longer any doubt possible as to its efficacy. I was talking with Mr. Howe the other day in regard to the future plans for this work. He said he thought more corn would be used than anything else. "The first choice of the mallard duck for food," said he, "is the acorn, and after that comes corn." Mr. Howe is firm in his belief that the natural food now offered in our marshes is not adequate to the demands of large bodies of wildfowl.

I do not know better how to give an idea of the shooting on the Tolleston marsh than by a hurried look at some scores I caught while looking over that most delightful of all sporting books, the club register, between whose covers I spent a pleasant hour. I find that in 1880 daily scores of 25, 33, 42, 36, 39, were not at all uncommon. Mr. F. A. Howe, whom the records show to have been perhaps the most successful duck shot of the club, is frequent with such scores as 23, 93, 51, 65, 41, 46, 58, 74, 44, 34. The total of ducks killed in the fall of 1880 is 4,215. A frequent entry of description says "mixed ducks." The shooting may therefore be known to be varied and interesting by reason of novelty. This is a feature of the marsh.

On Nov. 15, 1880, "A. R. H." has written: "Very cold. Big Slough frozen stiff, and river frozen in places. Think jig is up for '80, unless James Gordon Bennett or other Arctic explorer chooses to visit these haunts."

To show how quickly the northern flight comes in after it starts compare the following entries for the spring of 1881. The season opened April 5, and the score was 1 bluebill. On April 8 there were scores of 30, 40, 80.

On Sept. 23, 1882, A. N. Young killed 42 teal in four hours, and J. C. Knickerbocker killed 118, and was back at the club house at 2:15 P. M. The total for that one day was 343 ducks.

On Nov. 11, 1881, there were the following entries: "Baron d'Abouville, Capitaine d'état-mas'sr (a guest), 9 mixed ducks; Georges Lejeune, 2 bluebills; Comte de Gouvello, Lieutenant de Chasseurs à pied, 1 redhead. It would seem that the latter shooter, instead of being a chasseur à pied, was pretty near being a shooteur à son tête. Wonder if he came all the way from France to kill that redhead!

"April 15, 1884," says Mr. L. G. Fisher, "season closed. Marsh full of ducks." Then for Aug. 20 and 21—hot days—is the following pleasant note: "Small party of twelve spent a day at the club in rest and recreation." In the summer the club is much visited by ladies. On Aug. 5, 1886, it seems Misses Jesse and Maud Wilson's party caught two 3lbs. pickerel.

On Aug. 9, 1885, "The Big Slough was covered for acres with the lotus flower. No such flower exhibition ever seen before on our marsh." So says Edward Starr, the present secretary of the club, a man, it appears, not devoted blindly to the gamebag. Again, on Aug. 31, Albert Hayden and his guest, C. H. Allen, of St. Louis, were "resting, not hunting with powder and shot." But then came "Sept. 20: opening of the teal flight." Probably they didn't rest so much then.

On Nov. 1, 1883, Mr. Geo. L. Thatcher killed one duck of the mudhen variety, and with the modesty of the true duck sport, forgot to record it." On April 3, 1888, Robert Peacock slew 11 turtles. On April 24 Geo. R. Wells bagged 46 snipe, and Mr. F. A. Howe bagged 40 snipe in a half day. On May 31, Julian Hayden and Miss Dora left the following record, highly suggestive that somebody else's sister and brother were there too: "Beautiful day; splendid dinner; all lovely." Following this is the brief utterances of a summer widower, perhaps, "July 22. No wife. James Wright." Record is also made of the "annual game dinner, Dec. 17."

The following scores, however, will be found interesting, for they were made from Oct. 1 to 24, in 1888, the *annus iræ* of Western duck shooters. They are taken almost at random and run 34, 66, 40, 33, 36, 41, 27, 23, 29, 52, 75. Now find the scores of our other clubs for those dates and you have all the answer and comment you want on the question, "Does it pay to feed wild ducks?"

The Tolleston Club does not allow shooting upon Sunday, nor after sundown upon any day. It allows only one gun to go out in each boat. It allows no loaded guns in the house and no dogs. It would impose a $25 fine for

any case of intoxication, though I believe it has never had occasion to do so. It chooses its pushers by lot, and also the stands at which members shall shoot upon each day. It allows each member one guest per season, and that is all. The pusher's fee is $2 a day, or $1.50 for a half day. If the boat is not at the landing at 12 M., the term is called a whole day. A bulletin is kept by the superintendent, by which the name of each shooter out on the marsh, his stand, and the name of his pusher, are clearly shown. Copies of the club house rules are pasted up, and every member knows that they mean strictly business.

Such is some short little account of a club as important and interesting as any to be found in this country. It is a type of Western activity and thoroughness. It is a model for sportsmen's associations. It is the sure index of what form sport must take in this country hereafter, and a direct guide to the manner of its proper preservation.

Space would fail in any case to make comment on a list of names such as are given below. There are no better. The membership is as follows:

Officers.—President, F. A. Howe; Vice-President, W. R. Linn; Secretary, Edward Starr; Treasurer, C. D. Peacock. Board of Directors: C. C. Moeller, Jas. Wright, P. Schuttler, J. N. Crouse, S. M. Moore. Superintendent Club House, Willard West.

Members.—Geo. E. Adams, E. E. Ayer, O. F. Aldis, W. T. Baker, S. P. Brown, W. L. Brown, W. H. Colvin, J. N. Crouse, John Cudahy, Albert M. Day, D. H. Denton, Wirt Dexter, J. B. Drake, Geo. L. Dunlap, A. C. Ducat, J. H. Dwight, N. K. Fairbank, C. E. Felton, L. G. Fisher, Marshall Field, R. M. Fair, E. E. Flint, O. R. Glover, J. B. Goodman, W. C. D. Grannis, J. M. Gillespie, H. F. Griswold, Albert Hayden, S. R. Haven, C. D. Hamill, C. M. Henderson, F. A. Howe, L. C. Huck, W. V. Jacobs, W. T. Johnson, C. P. Johnston, N. S. Jones, J. Russell Jones, Edson Keith, S. A. Kent, J. B. Kirk, J. C. Knickerbocker, W. W. Kimball, H. A. Knott, L. Z. Leiter, T. G. Lefens, W. R. Linn, J. M. Loomis, Thomas Lynch, C. A. Mair, F. MacVeagh, Geo. Manierre, R. H. McCormick, John McConnell, C. C. Moeller, S. M. Moore, L. T. Moore, Thos. Murdoch, H. N. May, John Mattocks, Murry Nelson, J. S. Norton, Edmund Norton, E. J. Ovington, Jr., Arthur Orr, John Parsons, C. I. Peck, Ferd. W. Peck, R. A. Peters, C. D. Peacock, Elisha Peacock, E. S. Pike, Geo. M. Pullman, J. C. Peasley, C. L. Raymond, S. B. Reymond, J. B. Reeme, O. H. Roche, A. A. Sample, A. Schmitt, P. Schuttler, J. A. Swan, G. A. Schwartz, Geo. Smith, Byron L. Smith, C. F. A. Spencer, A. G. Spalding, W. E. Strong, Edward Starr, Jas. Stinson, Geo. L. Thatcher, J. L. Thompson, W. H. Thompson, V. C. Turner, Frederick Ullman, E. C. Waller, R. A. Waller, Wm. Waller, Geo. C. Walker, W. D. Walker, H. Washburn, Geo. P. Welles, F. T. Wheeler, F. C. Wilson, Norman Williams, James Wright, T. W. Wilmarth, A. N. Young.

Following is the list of members of the Waltonian Club (see last issue) for the present year: Hon. David F. Barclay, President; Abner Piatt, Vice-President, U. S. Yards; Annas Hathaway, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee, Josiah Stevens, A. Kershaw, J. W. Ranstead, A. Piatt, C. A. Kerber, Henry Muntz, J. H. Rogers, W. P. Gray, W. J. Hunter, Josiah Stevens, A. Kershaw, Peter Caldwell, Geo. F. Ross, R. L. Morgan, Henry Tetzner, G. Rosenkrans, Frank Preston, Mrs. B W. Wilcox, J. F. Rogers, W. A. Pratt, J. W. Ranstead, E. C. Hawley, C. W. Gould, D. B. Sherwood, S. H. Cox, A. Dunning, Geo. W. Hancock, Eugene Hammond, T. M. Bradley, Theo. Schroeder, C. E. Lightner, Chas. L. Frey, C. E. Stewart, M. H. Thompson, L. F. Brayman, L. C. Sterling, Annas Hathaway. E. HOUGH.

NO. 175 MONROE STREET.

GROUSE SHOOTERS AND SNARERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

At the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, President Samuels in his speech said in substance, "that unless snaring is made unlawful the ruffed grouse is doomed."

With due respect for the opinion of the president of an Association, which I believe has done more for the protection of game than any one institution in the State, I beg to file exceptions to his broad statement, that ruffed grouse can be exterminated by snaring. I know there is urgent need of a stringent law for their protection and I respectfully suggest a legislative act making it unlawful to trap or kill the grouse during the next five years.

Perhaps it would be well for me to state that I am in a position to know something of the status of the ruffed grouse, in one part of the State, at least. Summer and winter for over four years I have lived in the woods, in hermit style, and have devoted a large part of this time to the study of birds.

It has been my experience that the dog and gun will come nearer to exterminating the grouse than the snare, and that neither can do it, and combined they can but check the increase to the original number.

Let me illustrate my meaning: Around my log cabin home there is a tract of woodland containing about one thousand acres. Turning to my notes for the year 1887 I find that the last of September I made an estimate of the number of young grouse on this tract ready for the sportsman on the opening of the season, Oct. 1. I found the number to be about one hundred. I was perfectly familiar with every rod of this tract of land. I knew where the broods were reared; I watched them when first out of the shell, while the old birds scratched their food from under the matting of last year's leaves; and, later, I knew when the coveys flocked to the blueberry grounds; and, yet later, when they gleaned the blackberry patches; and, when the gunners and snarers had worked their will, I knew where the forlorn hope held out to feed on belated barberries, chokeberries, various leaves and birch buds.

The snarer did his best, and so did the gunner, to exterminate these birds, notwithstanding the law, which is a dead letter in this locality.

The grouse is a wary bird, and soon learns to avoid the snare, so when the breeding season was at hand, I found that ten females had run the gauntlet. As the grouse lays from ten to fifteen eggs, and often rears two broods in a season, it will readily be seen that the increase would make good the original number, provided the birds were not molested while breeding.

However, it is possible that the birds could be exterminated. They might get crusted under and some be lost, thus reducing the breeders to a dangerously low number. Several severe winters might result in extermination, therefore there is need of an effective law for their protection, but I do not believe in a law that discriminates against the snarer and in favor of the gunner.

In the fall of 1887 I became acquainted with a gentleman, a Cape Ann fisherman, who made a practice of setting snares through the winter. I asked him one day if he did not think it wrong to violate the law, and he asked me how many grouse I had killed through the season. I answered eleven. "Shoot them on the wing?" he asked. "All but two," was my reply. "Very well," he said, "I am not the owner of a gun, and if I were it would do me no good, for I cannot shoot on the wing. What right has the State of Massachusetts to legislate you eleven birds and me none?" Who can gainsay such an argument? I cannot, for I believe in "equal rights." As a matter of fact this gentleman caught only two grouse, with forty snares well tended for three months.

My article is already too long, but I cannot close without calling attention to an evil that will exterminate the ruffed grouse in Massachusetts in the next ten years without the aid of gun or snare. I refer to bird dogs running at large in the breeding season. That these renegade dogs are on the increase, to an alarming extent, is evident from the fact that I see as many as five now where I saw one four years ago. They harrass the old birds while nesting, and when the chicks are hatched they destroy them before they fly.

Every day I see two grouse that have run the gauntlet of snares and guns for three years. Each season they have nested almost within a stone's throw of my cabin. Last spring one brought out eleven chicks and the other fourteen. The dogs killed these chicks when two days old, and were racing the old birds from tree to tree when I found them.

On the tract of woodland before mentioned only eight young grouse were reared this season. At this writing five of the number are alive, with only four old birds, and some of these will be slaughtered before spring. The Legislature makes laws that read well on paper, to protect these birds, but who enforces the laws? What is true of grouse is true of quail, and if our Legislature this winter does not deal with this matter in a vigorous manner we may say good by to these famous game birds.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30. HERMIT.

RIFLES FOR SMALL GAME—V.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As I have so many communications requesting me to write more concerning the .22cal. for game shooting, I again come to you for space to give my experience with this tiny but powerful cartridge, the .22-15-45, W. C. F. solid head brass-shelled cartridge. Up to the time of writing my last article under the above heading I had so little experience as to hardly warrant an opinion as regards its merits as a cartridge for game shooting. Some time ago the writer was requested by a gentleman in a large jobbing gun house in Boston to make a test of this cartridge in a rifle made specially for it, viz.: the well-known Winchester single shot. The gentleman referred to handed the writer a 26in. half-octagon rifle, with 100 factory-made cartridges and 10 standard 50yds. targets, with a request that the thing be given a thorough trial and a report be sent in without fear or favor. While I did not expect to get the results from this cartridge at the target that I could with the .22 long R. F. cartridge, after all that I have seen and read about the latter, I must confess that I found myself very agreeably surprised. The .22 long rifle cartridge, under favorable conditions, will do very accurate work up to say 100 to 125yds., but the least puff of wind will blow it one side, which, together with its high trajectory, makes it very unreliable, and, on the whole, the opinion of the writer is that it is not so very much better than the old reliable .22 short after all. To be sure it has more powder and lead, but the twist has to be increased to 16in. to make the shooting effectual, thereby causing more friction and shortening the life of the barrel, which, if it is to be used for gallery purposes, is a consideration. This cartridge just at the present time is having its boom like many other things, but it has several very serious faults, which are not likely to be overcome, and which make it take about third place as a hunting cartridge, and on the whole the writer considers it a failure in the woods. Regarding the 15grs. C. F. Winchester cartridge the first point of advantage is—speaking from a practical point of view—its low trajectory. I am well aware that the low trajectory business has been very much overdone in the past few years, and that in the larger calibers that accuracy and steady shooting has been to a certain extent sacrificed for a low curve, but with this tiny 45grs. bullet it is different. Of course we know that this little bullet is not to be compared with the large bores on a windy day, for a strong wind will have a greater effect on the .22 than a .32 or .38cal. at 200yds. With the larger calibers a rifle will shoot steady with a light charge of powder, even a little wind will not make much difference, so that with its slow flight and high trajectory a .45cal. will come down and strike the bullseye if the proper elevation is given it. Not so, however, with the little .22cal., for this bullet, in order to be successful, must have a very swift flight to its destination, thereby giving the wind so little time to act upon it, that although it may not shoot quite as steady in a dead calm will more than outbalance its difference in the wind and in low flat trajectory. This cartridge, in a 26in. barrel, has a curve of less than 2in. at 100yds., which is about as far as small game is usually shot, and in using the two rifles side by side, shooting them alternately—viz., the 15grs. and the 5grs. long rifle cartridge—these points are strongly marked. In a dead calm the long rifle cartridge will beat the C.F. cartridge at 50yds. for accuracy slightly, but not enough to make any practical difference in shooting, where most of the shooting is done offhand, but just move the target away 25 or 30yds. without change of sights, or let a light breeze spring up, or move your target away to 125 or 140yds. and guess at the distance as, for instance, one would do in duck shooting on a river or lake, and you will find the long rifle cartridge is simply nowhere, while if the wind does not blow too strong the 15grs. cartridge has a great deal of "get there" to it; and I know of several parties, some of whom are contributors to our FOREST AND STREAM columns, who have used this rifle and had good success with it the past season, shooting ducks at distances where the rim-fires would be of no use whatever. The target scores referred to in the commencement of this article aggregated 894 on the Standard target for 100 shots, fired from a rest at 50yds., Winchester rifle, Lyman rear sight and Beach front sight; two 6s and five 7s only were out of the bulls-eye, while one run of seven 10s was made. The rifle was cleaned every five shots, whether it would shoot well with less cleaning the writer does not know. I do not believe in using a dirty rifle anyway. The 10grs. U. M. C. Co. C.F. cartridge is a good one for hunting small game, but everything considered the 15grs. Winchester is by far the best. For short range work, such as gallery shooting, English sparrows, etc., around town or city back yards the .22 short will give good satisfaction; while it is cheap, effective and convenient at short range, it is almost useless at distances over 50yds. A rifle with interchangeable barrels, like the Maynard, makes with these two cartridges a perfect .22cal. outfit.

IRON RAMROD.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Jan. 19.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been much interested in the discussion going on in the last few issues of the FOREST AND STREAM in relation to a favorite of my own, the .22cal. rifle, and to which I owe many pleasant hours in the past five years.

I can fully bear out, from my own experience, "Byrne" in his statement that for any distance up to 300yds. it is only a question of patience on the duck's part and ammunition on the shooter's to translate the mistaken bird to the better land. Many a time has an old and staid coot or a coquettish oldwife, trusting to the distance with scornful indifference, watched me while I have been trying to get the range, until at last a luckier or perhaps better aimed shot than the preceding ones laid him low.

But I am free to confess that the statement of "Byrne," that he found he could do nothing with the .22cal. at geese or brant) is a surprise to me. I cannot understand why he should meet with this result. It seems to me from past experiences with my Remington (although not at geese or brant, that I would be willing to stake a good deal that a .22cal. ball, even from the short cartridges, fired from the Remington at any distance up to 125yds., and hitting a goose or brant about the body, would soon deprive it of any further cares in this world.

Of course I cannot say positively he would be my meat, but I would be willing to go hungry if he were not. The penetration is certainly sufficient to drive the ball into the vitals at that distance, if, indeed, not entirely through the body. And if this be the fact as to penetration, the .22cal. has one great advantage over the .32cal., namely, the lacking of the loud report. Birds will lie often for several shots from the smaller caliber when they will leave, and in a hurry, too, from the first shot of the larger caliber.

I would suggest to Friend "Byrne" that, as he has had much experience with the .22cal. at geese and brant, he give us the benefit of it through the FOREST AND STREAM.

HAPPIE GO-LUCKIE.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.

NOTES OF A POT-HUNTER.

I BELIEVE I am what sportsmen call a pot-hunter, which means, I suppose, a still-hunter or a great anxiety to have the game sit very still. There are some little jests at our mode of hunting, but as we usually get our share of the animals and birds we can well allow the application of the humorous title to our style of hunting. My companion of a day of sport is an United States army gun, date of 1843, of excellent shooting character, long range, and a tendency to press backward about the time of being fired. It is altogether a successful battery, even in the hands of a moderately good pot-hunter.

This has been, and is yet to some extent, a famous region for wildfowl of most all kinds, and especially for the millions of ducks which assemble during the occasional high waters from the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers. The bottom land here is six miles wide upon an average, and it is subject to be invaded by both rivers. Upon this broad and beautiful lowland there are many extensive lakes and numerous ponds or sloughs. It has been a noted place for swan, pelican, geese, ducks, brant and other water fowl. One July some years ago we had an invasion of the Des Moines, and of course at that season of the year almost all vegetation was destroyed. The high water brought ducks of all kinds, and after the water went down hunting was fairly good for a month or more. Upon this occasion was my first duck shooting, as I had came into possession of the army gun the previous spring.

One day in early September I took a stroll over some fine farms that had been submerged and deprived of their vast crops of corn. The low places were yet filled with water, and several kinds of ducks were already present. Along east of me a flock of six splendid mallards came sailing from the north, flying tolerably low, and in search of a resting place. After flying around over a broad pond a few hundred yards southeast of me, they settled upon the quiet water. Some slough grass along the margin of the pond afforded a chance for approach, so I crept along over the level ground, keeping concealed from the objects of my desire. Do you guess my heart was pulsating a little extra? I believe it was, for I had not killed my first deer yet, and of course I was attacked with "buck fever," even at the sight just ahead of me. Advancing to a fair distance, I slowly rose up, with the gun ranged toward the ducks; and obtaining a good sight I ordered the battery to fire. Boom! and as the smoke clears to one side, a very pleasant sight is presented to my view. Three large mallards lie upon the surface of the pond, and my success as a hunter is fully assured. The other three ducks circled around over their lost number and then flew south. This was my very first experience at duck shooting, and you may surmise I had a pretty good opinion of United States army guns in general and an excellent estimate of myself in particular. The Ute Indians of Nebraska called Major Thornburg "The chief who could shoot the stars," and I kind o' thought I was the sub chief who could hit the mallards—if they would sit right quiet.

ALEXANDRIA, Mo. J. B.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26.—Geese have been flying back and forth in considerable numbers, but I look for very late flights, as we certainly shall have some cold weather before spring.—TILE.

MAINE GAME EXPORTATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Noting the article printed in issue of Jan. 31, over the signature of "Anthony Morce," prompts me to reply to some of the points made in that article. A part of that article I heartily concur in, as a sportsman, a citizen of Maine quite familiar with the interests of the State as contained in the woods and waters of the State, and as a member of the present Legislature. What Mr. M. writes, so far as the fishing, or more properly, perhaps, the angling, interests of the State (and the State's interest is the sportsman's interest as well), I heartily concur with. But when he comes to the deer, I take issue with him at once. As the result of both experience and observation, I believe it is impossible to frame a law to allow the sportman to "carry home his bit of venison or the head of his big bull moose," and not allow the market-hunter to market his spoils to almost any extent. That has been a task attempted over and over again in Maine and elsewhere, and with the same invariable result, and that result simple failure.

All the reason why August should not be added to the open season, and that reason is ample, is that but a part of the fawns are weaned, and capable of caring for themselves. Is not that a sufficient reason for a sportsman? A denial of this fact by interested parties will carry no weight with those who know. The reason for making August part of the open season is simply to allow jack-shooting to be indulged in. So far as I myself am concerned, I am not in favor of making September an open month, and for the same reason that I assigned for not being in favor of August being an open month; but, of course, in less degree. I have seen a doe shot in September with milk in her udders, which presented every appearance of being in active use to support a young and helpless life, and that sight I beheld in Canada, much further north than here. The writer of the article relates a conversation in a Rangeley resort, when the guides stated the position they occupy precisely. They "wouldn't dare to do nothing." Certainly not; those men do not guide for fun; they work for money. What they might think, what they might believe, is not conveyed in that conversation. But they would not dare to take any measures which would injure them in the estimation of their customers. And if some of that party were to come to the woods to crust-hunt (and possibly such a project was in the minds of some of the party, hence the questions asked the guides), the guides would "not dare" to do themselves injury in the minds of their employers. The next sentence shows that the first-named class of law breakers are not entitled to any consideration whatever. Mr. Morce would not have us believe that, in his opinion, the way to prevent law violations is to repeal the law, so that the trout fisherman, who in summer carries his rifle into the woods, may vary the terrible monotony of catching trout in the proper season by shooting deer in an improper season?

For myself I can see but little difference between jack-shooting in summer and crust-hunting in winter. Possibly the crust-hunter's method may be less cruel, because he is sure to kill his victim in the deep snow, and the jack-shooter is not only likely to inflict wounds upon animals he does not get, but besides to kill a doe while attempting under cover of night to obtain food to sustain her system in the duty of nursing her helpless infants. Of the two the crust-hunter is less cowardly. In this same paragraph, where the first class of law breakers is spoken of, occurs a most remarkable statement. It has a familiar sound to me. Just such statements have been made to men in my hearing. The most outrageous stories are told by parties who wish to evade any and all law. And the Commissioners! and the wardens! What awful tyrannies they do perpetrate.

I am not writing in any spirit of discourtesy. I wish Mr. Morce to understand that I am addressing him through the FOREST AND STREAM as one sportsman would address another. I am only trying to do my part, feeble though the attempt may be, to create a proper understanding among sportsmen who fish and shoot for sport's sake. But how it is that one possessed of such a degree of intelligence as Mr. Morce shows himself to be in the article I am both criticising and commending, can, in apparent sincerity, put upon paper such an unjust, misleading and necessarily untrue statement as that doubtless told him by some lawless, greedy hotel keeper and guides, is totally incomprehensible to me. A moose was killed, out of season presumably; a guide reported the fact to the Commissioners; the warden demanded the fine; and though the man who killed the moose had left the State, and consequently could neither be arrested, prosecuted nor fined, the hotel keeper and the guides made up the amount themselves and paid the fine which was not and could not have been imposed, because the guilty party was out of the State, and hence out of the reach of the law; and then that yarn runs on saying that the visitor was not permitted to know even that a fine had been levied. Why, I did not suppose that the editor of our paper would allow such statements to be made through its colums. See its absurdity. As though a man under such circumstances could be fined without arrest or trial! Or that one of those awful wardens had authority to levy and collect a fine, even in case of an arrest, to say nothing of levying and collecting a fine on a man in another State, and out of the reach of Maine authorities. The supposition which it was intended that Mr. Morce should entertain, by the spinners of that preposterous yarn, was that the hotel-keeper and his guides felt that it was more for their interest to make up the fine from their own pockets than to have the moose killer angered by any inconvenience which should result from his lawless violations of statutory provisions. And again, if any such demand was made by a warden, and if a sum was paid as alleged, it by no means follows that the poacher was relieved from liability of arrest and conviction should he again visit the State and thus place himself where the laws of the State could reach him. These statements as to what things wardens have done similar to this are being constantly repeated, and I wish to state that wardens have no power to levy or receive fines without process of law, under the statutes of the State of Maine.

Then follows another hotel keeper's statement that simply gives the whole thing away. "One may says to me, 'I would'nt give anything to catch trout after the first day or two, but I'd rather kill one deer than catch all the fish in the lake,' etc.," then goes on to state that if they were allowed to kill in August and September they would "mighty soon put a stop to crust-hunting and hounding too." Ah! would they? The same hotel keeper gives the refutation of that when he says sportsmen (?) won't chase moose through the woods with the natural uncertainties which following game in a sportsmanlike manner entails. If killing moose and deer were allowed in August, the same sort of "sportsmen" would demand that dogs be used to drive them into the water, so that he might have the satisfaction of shooting them while lazily sitting in a boat.

Then follows the remarkable statement, for one living within the bounds of civilization to make, that killing a deer at any season is not wrong by natural laws. If so, why does nature provide that it is so difficult for wolves to follow does when they are nursing young? This natural provision is all that enables fawns to escape the fangs of wolves at all, to say nothing of other predatory animals who hunt by scent. I submit that, when nature makes such provision as that, man, who is supposed to be gifted with reasoning powers far above quadrupeds, cannot make the assertion quoted above, and say that there is not a natural law against the killing of animals and fishes at such times as they are engaged in perpetuating their species. The same sort of reasoning would justify the taking of trout from the spawning beds.

Mr. Morce brings up again the idea of putting in force a shooting license system. That would seem the most just system that could be devised. But these words in the U. S. Constitution would seem to dispose of that scheme effectually—"The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

I will ask Mr. Morce, in conclusion, to pardon me for these comments on his article, written over a name not my real one. But, as a member of the present Maine Legislature, I do not wish to attract attention to me individually. NOR'EAST.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I see the Commissioners of Maine are asking the Legislature to give them a good, square non-exporting law. Such a law for the prevention of the shipping of game to the markets of other States is doubtless a good thing, but if it is applied to sportsmen from other States, it probably will have a tendency to keep them out altogether. I spent nearly all of last October in northwestern Maine, going there with the hope of killing a moose and a caribou, and certainly I thought I could bring out the head and antlers of any game I killed. Had I killed a bull moose or caribou, I should have brought out the head and mounted it myself, and would have prized it very highly (they would be of no value unless of my own killing). As the weather was stormy about all the time, my trip was unsuccessful. I saw and killed two does and a buck. These deer were killed before I had been a week in the woods, but had I killed the buck a day or two before coming out I should have tried to bring him home whole. None of this game was wasted, it all being taken to Danforth's Camp.

According to the non-export law I should not have been allowed to bring out any part of these deer. But can such a law be enforced? I have read of a recent case which came up in Michigan (where I think there is a non-export law). A sportsman went into the State and killed some game, which he attempted to send or take home. He was arrested, but carried the case before the Supreme Court of Michigan, and the court ruled that as the game was killed legally it was the property of the party killing it, and he could dispose of it as he saw fit. If this is the decision of the court of Michigan, would it not be similar in a like case in Maine? It is a strange law truly, which says to the sportsmen from other States, You may go into our woods, spend your money freely, kill one moose, two caribou and three deer; you may leave this game in the woods to rot, burn it in your camp-fire, or bury it, but you shall not take any part of it out of the State to your home, where it may be of some benefit to your family or your friends. As I have said I spent nearly a month last fall in Maine, and had made arrangements to go again in December, but owing to bad weather gave it up. I am now looking up a favorable place to go next fall, and I am willing to spend a month or six weeks hunting for moose or caribou, but if I am not allowed to bring home any part of the game I kill I shall give Maine a wide berth, and look for some more favorable State.

Certainly, none of the sportsmen who go into the woods will try to bring out a cartload of game. The head, antlers and hide of a bull moose or caribou will make a pretty good load to pack out; or, if deer only are killed, the carcass of one will cost them all it is worth by the time they get it home. What say some of you who have been there? C. M. STARK.

DUNBARTON, N. H., Feb. 2.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of the 31st ult. is a letter from "G. B. W.," of Leon Center, on "Diminution of Game," urging more active interest, more push and energy, for more protective game laws. In his last three lines he declares himself opposed to prohibiting "spring shooting."

If this killing in breeding time is not protection with a vengeance, what is it? The trouble with the game laws at present arises from too much of this kind of individual sentiment and unwillingness to forego any personal privilege for common advantage. The moment a purely protective law is passed there comes a flood of sportsmen (?) from all over the State, insisting upon exceptions as to their "locality" or their own conveniences, by which all real benefits of protection are lost or obscured. "G. B. W." may well and profitably mature his reflections by the fact that the way to "protect is to protect;" that protection means restrictions for all persons and in all localities during breeding time. Leon Center or elsewhere not excepted.

In recently turning over the files of your valuable paper (issue of Sept. 15, 1887, p. 145) there came to notice a communication on New York game laws as much to the point now as then. "G. B. W." is cordially referred to the views there expressed, and if he or others of like sentiment are really earnest and practical in a desire for protection, they must manifest a willingness to submit to greater limitations upon the killing privilege in common with all others *pro bono publico*. Till then it is probable that he will wander more and more disconsolate over the hillsides with his gun growing heavy and tired, and his game bag growing empty and light. OBITER.

MICHIGAN GAME AND FISH WARDENS.

THE first biennial report of the Game and Fish Warden of Michigan has just been made. There are in addition to the chief warden 151 deputies. The report says:

The work of "enforcing the statutes of this State for the protection and propagation of birds, game and fish" was entered upon immediately after my appointment, and as shown by the monthly report filed in the office of the Secretary of State April 27, 1887, there were thirty-five arrests made for violations of the game and fish laws in the first month of the existence of this department, and several trials were had and convictions obtained before the end of the month. In view of this statement, it is needless to add that prior to the passage of the game warden act, but little attention was paid to the game and fish laws and they were generally disregarded. The sentiment of the people regarding them soon changed when it became generally known that they were to be enforced, and in the place of open and flagrant violations the department had to deal with offenders who covered their violations as far as possible. This clearly demonstrated the necessity of the aid of competent deputy wardens in each county to make complaints and secure evidence sufficient to convict guilty parties; and this in turn showed the need of some provision by which the deputy wardens might be assured of proper remuneration for services performed and expenses necessarily incurred.

The game warden act leaves it to the boards of supervisors of the respective counties to fix the compensation of deputy wardens, and in most of the counties of the State the supervisors have voted a fair compensation and have given their support to the work of the department. The compensation awarded ranges from $2 per day for time actually spent, to an annual compensation of $1,000. In other counties (notably Saginaw, St. Clair, Alpena, Macomb and Missaukee), the supervisors have persistently refused to compensate the deputy wardens in any manner. In other counties the compensation awarded is so meager as to be of little value as an incentive to work. For obvious reasons this has rendered it quite impossible properly to enforce these laws in such counties; and this provision regarding the compensation of deputy wardens, or rather a lack of such provision, I regard as one defect in the game warden act which should be remedied. A provision granting the deputy wardens the fees of sheriffs for like services, and leaving it to the supervisors to allow such further compensation as they will, would improve this branch of the law and secure good service by the deputy wardens in counties which now grant no compensation. In this connection I desire also to call attention to the need of at least three State deputies to assist in securing competent county deputies, and proper work on their part, and to do special work in localities where the sentiment is opposed to these laws, and to assist generally in the work of the department. The need of this and other revisions of these laws may be emphasized in the proper time and place.

I have said that during the first month after the creation of this department there were 35 arrests made for violations of the game and fish laws. The trials of many of these parties did not take place until the following month, and the monthly report for May 25, 1887, shows that out of 65 arrests up to that date there were 59 convictions, and the fines and costs imposed and paid amounted to $344.83. The arrests during the month of June, 1887, numbered 28, the convictions 25, and fines imposed amounted to $173.78. It seems unnecessary to call attention to each month's report. During the first six months after my appointment, the number of arrests for violations of these laws averaged 39 a month, and in each month nearly all of those arrested were convicted. The average number of arrests during the last nine months has been 24, and the average for the entire 21 months that the department has existed is 23.

A monthly report has been required from each deputy wardeu, upon blanks prepared for that purpose, showing all arrests made, the offense charged, the result of trial and the fine and costs imposed. These reports show that from March 15, 1887, when this office was created, to Dec. 15, 1888, there have been 482 arrests made for violations of the game and fish laws. Of that number 398 were convicted, either upon trial or by pleading guilty, while eighty-four were acquitted, discharged, or the cases *nolle prossed*.

The fines imposed upon conviction vary from $1 to $50, and the total fines and costs paid by these offenders aggregate $5,632.11. In many instances the magistrates released the offenders upon suspended sentences, while fourteen of those convicted served short sentences in the county jails in lieu of payment of fines.

The monthly reports show that the offenses charged against these offenders are quite evenly divided between the game and fish laws. The violations of the game laws for which arrests were made number 243, and the violations of the fish laws number 239. A large proportion of the violations of the game laws have related to deer and quail, while the offenses against the fish laws are about evenly divided between unlawful spearing, the use of unlawful nets and the use of dynamite.

Three cases arising under these laws have been taken to the Supreme Court. In the first (People vs. Kirsch) a conviction for illegal fishing was affirmed and the constitutionality of the act under which the complaint was made was declared. In the next case (*In re* Moore) the Supreme Court granted the discharge from custody of a party convicted and imprisoned at Mt. Clemens for fishing in inland waters with a net, contrary to one provision of Section 2, Act No. 265 of 1887, upon the ground that such provision was not covered by the title of the act. No opinion was filed by the judge in this case and there was a general misapprehension as to its extent and meaning. It was generally declared that the entire fish laws had been declared void. The department, by circulars and letters and through the medium of the press, corrected this erroneous report of the decision as soon as possible, and the law, with the exception of the one provision referred to, has been enforced as far as possible and violators prosecuted.

The third case appealed to the Supreme Court was that of the People vs. O'Neil (39 N W. Rep. 1). The conviction of the respondent for selling quail after the eight days' limit was reversed upon the ground that the quail were purchased in Missouri and that our laws apply only to Michigan game, although not so limited in express

words. The constitutionality of the section claimed to be violated was affirmed by the Supreme Court, so far as Michigan game is concerned.

In trials before juries there has been little disposition shown on the part of jurors to acquit accused parties where the evidence has shown them to be violators. There are exceptions in some counties. And invariably the better sentiment of the people is in favor of the enforcement of any law that the Legislature sees fit to put upon the statute books.

It belongs to the State Board of Fish Commissioners to show how large, important and valuable are the food product of the State. The game interests are equally as important, and as a food product the game of this State is much more important than is generally known.

Knowing the extent of these interests, it is clear that their preservation depends very largely upon the enforcement of the laws pertaining to them. In order that the people might become familiar with these laws, nearly the entire edition of 10,000 copies of the game and fish compilation has been distributed, under the supervision of this department, throughout the State. In addition to this, the substance of the more important laws has been published in the form of notices of warning, which have been generally posted.

My visits for consultation with the deputy wardens and in the general work of the department have extended to all parts of the State, and I find that ignorance of these laws can rarely be claimed in excuse for their violation, so generally have they been published and circulated. And I have observed an increasing interest on the part of citizens generally in seeing them enforced and offenders of them punished. WM. ALDEN SMITH, Warden.

ADIRONDACK DEER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the Jan. 24 issue of the Booneville *Herald*, a very good newsy paper in the main but a little off on deer protection, is an article recommending the careful watching of our Legislature, lest they tinker with the game laws and make further unwise legislation, and saying that there is a growing sentiment among a large number of sportsmen, who are looking for the best interest of the deer, that advocates a shorter season, from Aug. 15 to Oct. 5, and is also in favor of a law to prohibit the killing of does. It says that by Oct. 5 sportsmen who take their summer vacation in the Adirondacks have left, and that the deer usually killed after that time are killed for market or are packed down for winter use. Such a law would be almost entirely in favor of the jack shooters and hot-weather hunters. I suppose they lay claim to the name of sportsmen, but for my part I can see very little difference between a jack shooter of does in the month of August and a club hunter in January. If anything it is in favor of the man with the club, as he usually saves and uses what he kills, and the jacker wounds and leaves to rot beside our lakes and streams more than he recovers, and what he does get is mostly wasted on account of hot weather. Neither of them have in my opinion any very great claim to the name of sportsman.

An amendment to prohibit the killing of does looks very well on the face of it, and might do some good late in the season. With the best intentions any man in nine cases out of ten in the imperfect light of a lamp and fog cannot distinguish a buck from a doe, and not every man would withhold a shot if he did. There is a growing and almost universal sentiment among us on the borders of the Adirondacks and elsewhere that prohibits the shooting of all deer until some time in September. This would be the most sensible and practical thing to do for the preservation of our deer. The three-deer clause of the present law shuts out the market-hunter; but if three deer are too many make it two,

And we believe that any man who will in the cool weather of November by the still-hunt, giving the deer fair play, pitting his own unaided skill against the acute senses of the deer, with a single bullet bring him to bag, will get a better piece of venison to take home to his family and friends as the weather then will permit, and will have much more cause to feel proud of his achievement, and get his deer in a more sportsmanlike manner, than he would to riddle a suckling doe with buckshot at short range. For this reason we say give us November for an open season. Maine does it, Michigan does it, Wisconsin does it, New Hampshire does it, and all are apparently satisfied.

The sentiment is also growing pretty fast that it is about time that we stop legislating almost entirely in the interest of the summer vacationist, and legislate more for the protection of the deer. A VETERAN.

HOLLAND PATENT, Jan. 28.

FACTORY AMMUNITION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been fitting out for turkeys, and have weighed a lot of Remington bullets very accurately. If the inclosed list of their weights is of any use to the FOREST AND STREAM print it. The main idea is to show the slight value of home-made as compared with factory-made:

Weights of 253 swaged bullets, factory-made.

Cal. .44, patched, weight 550grs.: 550grs. 2; 550 to 551grs. 7; 552grs. 1	10
Cal. .44, patched, weight 530grs.: 520 to 521grs. 4; 521 to 522grs. 5; 522½grs. 1	10
Cal. .40, patched, weight 370grs.: 370grs. 1; 368 to 369grs. 9	10
Cal. .40, patched, weight 330grs.: 323 to 324grs. 3; 324 to 325grs. 5; 328 to 329grs. 2	10
Cal. .40, not patched, weight 265grs.: 263 to 264grs. 1; 265grs. 1; 265 to 266grs. 5; 266 to 267grs. 1; 268 to 269grs. 1	10
Cal. .38, not patched, weight 330grs.: 327 to 328grs. 2; 328 to 330grs. 2, 330 to 331grs. 4; 331 to 332grs. 2	10
Second lot: 329 to 330grs. 7; 330 to 331grs. 9; 331 to 332grs. 4	20
Cal. .38, not patched, weight 306grs.: 304 to 306grs. 21; exact 20; 306 to 307grs. 33; 307 to 308grs. 4; 308 to 309grs. 10; 309 to 310grs. 3; 310 to 311grs. 10; 311 to 313grs. 11; 313 to 314grs. 3	120
Cal. .38, not patched, weight 255grs.: 254 to 255grs. 3; 255grs. 8; 255 to 256grs. 13; 256 to 257grs. 18	42
Cal. .38, not patched, weight 245grs.: 243 to 244grs. 4; 244 to 245grs. 3; 245grs. 3	10
	252

Weight of 17 bullets, hand-made.

255gr. mould: 271grs. 1; 271 to 279grs. 11	12
265gr. mould: 294grs. 1; 313grs. 1; 315grs. 1; 316grs. 2	5
	17

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

INCIDENTS IN MY HUNTING LIFE.

I ONCE caught a very large bear in a steel trap. He carried the trap some three miles, as I estimated. The trap was fastened to a heavy clog, the whole weighing 75 or 100lbs. He would often get brought up in the brush or small trees, and would tear and bite and twist the trees like mad until he got the trap clear; then go on again, sometimes taking the clog in his mouth and carrying it a quarter of a mile or more, making no signs on the ground, so I had to strike a circle to find his path again. In this way he followed until he had circled around to within a quarter of a mile of where he started from, and here I found him after spending the most of a day following up the signs.

The bear was very fierce and made fearful exertion to get clear, jumping toward me the length of his chain, and gnashing his teeth and making mumbling, short, repeating growls every moment, giving me the impression that, should he clear himself from the trap, I should be his objective point and stand a small sight for escape unless I got in a deadly shot in a hurry.

I had with me a doublebarrel, smoothbore, muzzle-loader shotgun, loaded one barrel with bullet and the other with shot. I approached him with caution, not liking his big growls of ursine swear words, and fired at his heart the bullet when he reared to jump at me; for he was so active it was difficult to draw a bead on his head. The shot did not seem to affect him in the least, and he continued his jumping. I rolled in a bullet on top of the shot in the other barrel and aimed and fired as before. Then I at once commenced to load both barrels with powder and balls, and had wadded down the powder and was rolling in the bullets when the bear fell. After skinning him I cut him open to find out where the bullets hit and found that both had passed through the heart. The bear had plenty of time to reach me after I fired my first shot, had he been clear of the trap; and this supports my theory that the only safe place to hit a bear is in the head.

I think it depends on the state of the lungs about the length of time a bear lives after a bullet pierces his heart. If the breath is in, he will live until he has to breathe again; if out, he cannot draw in another.

I once found a bear dead in a trap. It was in a swamp where the spruces and firs were very thick and grew very slim and tall. When the bear felt the jaws of the trap on his legs he tore around furiously and cleared quite a piece of ground of small trees and rotten logs, and then struck out climbing one of the tallest trees, breaking off most of the limbs as he went up until reaching the top some 50 or 60ft. when he just slipped the trap—which was on his foreleg—over the top of the tree and let go, probably thinking to rid himself of the trap. When I found him he was down some 10ft. from the top, the tree sticking up through the trap. I had to fell the tree to get him. He weighed about 200lbs.

I once found a bear in my trap in a cedar swamp, hung up between two trees. The trap was on his forefoot and he had climbed a cedar which branched apart 10 or 12ft. above the ground, and he had dropped from the top into the fork of the tree, the trap and clog going one side and the bear the other, his hindfeet just reaching a log on the ground, so he could bear his weight (no pun intended) enough on the log to jump up a foot or two, then settle back to the log again, but could not extricate himself. In this manner I found him, and he was dancing a lively jig, which he continued for a long time, giving the appearance of actually amusing himself in this funny manner.

Several times I have found bears in my traps, burrowed under the roots of large trees, where they had dug a hole under large enough to conceal themselves, and I found it difficult to dispatch them and get them out. On one occasion I came up with a bear in my trap and found him lying down, his forepaws stretched out and his head resting on them. It was nearly dark, and I felt in a hurry to kill him and get back to my boat before night, so I aimed detween his eyes and fired. He did not move, and his eyes shone as bright as ever. I waited some time for some evidence of life or death, but not seeing any change I cut a long pole, sharpened one end, and went to punching him. He did not move, so I cautiously approached him and found him stone dead. J. G. R.

BETHEL, Me.

MAN AND OTHER ANIMALS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—Connected with the idea of fish and game protection there are some peculiar features, not the least of which are the notions of philosophers and even profound thinkers. Mr. Edmund Noble lectured on Sunday evening, in the Church of the Unity, Boston, on the Rights of Animals and the Tortures of Legalized Sport. The lecture was intended to reach the best society of Bostou, and the lecturer was introduced by the Rev. M. J. Savage, pastor of the church, and one of Boston's most popular pulpit orators. The lecturer dwelt on the cruelties to animals being slaughtered for food, and his ideas were good and true, had he carried them to logical conclusion; that is, that every creature slaughtered for food, or to rid it of a miserable existence in old age or decrepitude, is entitled to a painless death. But when he came to dwell upon the cruelties of sport with line and hook it was evident that he was dealing with pure sentiment. If Mr. Noble believes that the trout with a hook in his jaw suffers all the pangs that a human being would with a corresponding iron hook in his jaw, then Mr. Noble could not be blamed for never going a fishing, and it is a very commendable thing in him that he dared to get up before an intelligent audience and disclaim all legalized sport. But had Mr. Noble ever indulged in these legalized sports he would have long ago come to the conclusion that the capabilities of the trout for suffering pain are not quite up to those of a human being. If he had ever caught a trout with half a dozen hooks in his jaws, with no appearance of gangrene or soreness, not even enough but that the trout was as fierce as in the case of the first one, he would have asked himself the question, "How long would a man live with six iron hooks in his mouth of an inch in diameter?" A little careful thought will convince anybody that the capabilities of animal, fish or insect life, for suffering pain are measured by the position they occupy in the order of animal existence, with the sponges as the lowest individuals in the order, and human beings as the highest. It should be remembered that some of the fishes are so destitute of nerve or of feeling, that they may even be frozen solid into the ice in winter, and yet on the thawing of the ice in the spring, the fish swims away as though nothing had happened.

Again the lecturer declares that all laws for the protection of fish and game, all "close time for brutes" he puts it, "are but means for the multiplication of victims." The lordly moose and the fleeting deer are protected by our laws, only that the hunter may have the opportunity to kill. "Do we not shelter and protect the diminutive lobster that later we may boil him alive?" asks the lecturer. Yes, this is true, but so does the farmer rear his stock, only to send it to the butcher. If such be cruelty, if such be a wrong to the animals in question, then what a load of sin has the farmer and the stock raiser to answer for? What a brute—yes, even a murderer—must the butcher be! Even the lecturer himself may not be devoid of cruelty, if he allows himself to partake of other than farinaceous foods. The partaker has got some of this sin of cruelty to answer for, if cruelty it be. The beautiful deer may enjoy the life that nature has given him, but if he falls from the bullet of the hunter, that existence is instantly blotted out. There is little or no pain. What might not have the end been finally, had the hunter never fired the death shot? Would that deer have finally been tortured by death at the teeth of dog or wolf, or would he have met his end from starvation, when age had left him toothless and unable to feed upon twigs in winter?

The lecturer deplored the fact that the partridge must take his chance with the shotgun of the cruel sportsman under our modern civilization, but he forgot to mention that the same bird, were it left to choose, would probably prefer death from a well-directed charge of shot to being riddled by the eagle or the hawk, or rooted out of the snow in the night time by the hungry fox. The lecturer may claim that the hunter is cruel, but in all fairness he must admit that nature herself is ten times as cruel. The true sportsman aims to administer instantaneous death, but nature leaves the deer that happens to break a leg, the partridge that happens to break a wing, to fall and die of thirst or starvation. Death comes to every form of animal life, sooner or later, and the sportsman who brings down the bird on the instant has committed no act of cruelty.

One day last autumn a Boston gentleman, spending his vacation in the Maine woods, came upon a flock of partridges. Two were shot, and one fell with a broken wing. Hunt as thoroughly as we might, that bird could not be found before nightfall, which soon came on. It was two miles from camp, but the gentleman was very loth to give up the search, remarking several times "I am sure that that bird is hid near by somewhere, for I saw her running with a broken wing." But they were obliged to leave for camp. Several times the gentleman remarked during the evening, "I should feel better if I knew that that partridge was dead and not suffering from a broken wing." In the morning it rained and snowed by turns and the weather was very disagreeable, but the shotgun was soon shouldered by that sportsman. He whistled to his setter, and took a foot from one of the grouse killed the day before in his pocket. Reaching the scene of the shooting of the day before, the foot was given to the dog to smell, and in a few minutes he came to a point in a little thicket. No bird could be flushed, however, but on approaching the wounded partridge of the day before ran out and was immediately shot. The gentleman coolly pocketed the bird with the expression that he was satisfied. There was now no wounded partridge to haunt his reverie by the camp-fire.

The Church of Unity lecturer objected, or seemed to object, that our choicest table fish, under modern civilization, are sheltered during the breeding season, in order that they may bring forth more victims for the hook and the line; it were better perhaps that the female fish were early destroyed, thus thousands of fish would never be brought forth, only to meet the hook and afterward the frying-pan. Such nonsense reminds one of an eccentric character that was once well known in Boston. He never married, because he was a great enemy to pain and misery, and he desired no children to be born to him, only to inherit pain and misery. Later in life he would always lament the birth of a child to any of his friends in this wise, "Oh, misery, pain and misery! Poor, poor little thing! Born to suffer pain and misery! Nothing but misery, misery!" SPECIAL.

MARKETING MOUNTAIN SHEEP.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the Kansas City *Star* of Jan. 26 appeared this notice: "D. Mogg has on exhibition at his butcher shop, 119 West Ninth street, a fine specimen of Rocky Mountain sheep, shot by Mr. Al Knollin, sheep buyer for Swift & Co. The animal is said to be the first one of its kind shown in the Kansas City markets." This was most startling to me, knowing full well the recent action of the Colorado and Montana legislatures regarding game, especially the former, by which the Rocky Mountain sheep are protected eight years from 1887. I can readily excuse the sportsman who is far from market, no fresh meat, and a band of sheep or any other game within reach of his rifle, but when such flagrant usage is made of rifle and opportunity, I am excusable for "cussin'." The idea! Killing a sheep for market!—that species of game so nearly extinct, so nearly a thing of the past, game of the sort which men go hundreds of miles to look at, much less kill—and here it is offered for sale in a butcher's shop hundreds of miles from its native heath. With all due respect for Mr. Mogg, I shall endeavor to trace this matter to a bead, and, if possible to effect a conviction, it will be done. There is no danger of the killer or shipper seeing this article; such men as pot and market hunters rarely can read, let alone become subscribers to periodicals; but for the sake of doing with others as I would have them do to me, and protect me should such things occur under their own eye, I shall most certainly sift this matter to the bottom.—TILE.

TO DESTROY SKUNK'S ODOR.—Huntington, Mass., Jan. 21.—Richard Gear Hobbs, in your last issue, asks how to destroy the horrible smell of the skunk, so he may skin them. If near swift-running water in brook or river, after killing the animal take a stout cord or wire, attach one end to the skunk's hindleg and the other end to a pole, then put the skunk in the rapid stream so the water will cover him for 48 hours; he will then find no scent upon the fur. The two scent bags or sacks lying at root of tail each side of vent should be removed before trying to skin the animal.—H. W. M.

PUTTING OUT QUAIL.

THE Passaic County Fish and Game Protective Association, of Paterson, N. J., has resolved to abolish the collection af monthly fees from each member and to entitle all to membership who shall have or may in the future pay the sum of $1 for admission. This step is taken in the hope of inducing a large number of farmers to join and giving them the power to enforce the game laws, it being believed that a stricter enforcement of the laws could be obtained in this way than by the collection of fees with which to carry on prosecutions. Resolutions were also passed at the meeting providing for the stocking of the woods of Passaic county with quail and rabbits. The severe storm of March 12 last did a great deal of damage to game of all kinds, and steps will have to be taken for the purpose of preventing a total extermination of game. CHAS. A. SHRINER, Secretary.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Local sportsmen complain about the scarcity of quail during the past season, accounted for in most cases by the blizzard of March 1888, which in the district over which I generally hunt, almost exterminated them. I and some brother sportsmen made up a fund to purchase a few dozen of live quail, which we ordered and received, and they were put out about a week ago, and I received word a day or two ago that they were getting along nicely. Now, my idea in writing this is to suggest that the sportsmen in parts of the country where the birds are now very scarce, and I think this is the case in the track of the blizzard, club together and purchase a few dozen birds for re-stocking. Objection will be made that these sportsmen stand the expense and others who contribute nothing share the benefits. This is unavoidable, but the principal point is the enforcement of the game laws, and these sportsmen, having a moneyed interest in the birds and being anxious to have them thrive, will keep a more or less sharp lookout after them, and in protecting the birds they have distributed will of necessity be compelled to guard all kinds of game in their neighborhoods, and in this way insure better game protection than given by the constables. These birds can be purchased in any moderate quantity, and should not cost above $4 per dozen. This has been a good winter so far for game, and myself and friends expect to make up in 1889 for the poor shooting of 1888; and it will go hard with any who try to convert our birds into meat before the opening of the season of 1889. . WM. A. B.

NEW YORK.

GAME IN TOWN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Let me add a few lines to the matter of game in town by relating a little story told to me by Sergeant Oliver Tims of Captain Thomas Reilly's Nineteenth Precinct in New York city. In August, 1881, Thomas Dempsey, doorman of the station house, which is on Thirtieth street between Sixth and Seventh avenues, shot a woodcock which came flying over the buildings at the rear of the station. Dempsey was sitting on the bridge which connects the prison with the office part of the building. He was cleaning his 14-gauge Westley Richards, and had in his gun-rag box two or three cartridges. While rubbing the exterior of the barrels he saw a bird in the air a great way off. He thought it was a swallow at first, but upon the bird coming nearer saw that it was a woodcock. Hastily inserting one of the cartridges he waited until the cock flew in range of the great windowless wall of the adjacent brick building and then took quick aim and pulled. The cock was badly hit, for instead of falling plump it kept its wings spread and, whirling round and round in its descent, fell lightly on the steps leading to the tramps' room. Hurrying to the spot where it fell Dempsey found it with both wings spread, its great eyes wide open, its head bobbing up and down, and its long bill gently tapping on the iron step. It was soon put out of its misery and Sergeant Tims ate it for dinner the next day. It was a male bird, very fat, and of fine plumage. Considering the locality, Dempsey says he made a great shot. Had he not waited until the cock flew in range of the big brick wall of the building, and had he not pulled before it flew past the wall, he could not have at fired all, owing to the great number of buildings with windows in sight on all sides. This is an illustration of not only game, but good sportsmanship in town as well. CHAS. BARKER BRADFORD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON'S DUCKING.—Washington, D. C.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In a recent issue an account was given of President-elect Harrison's hunting trip last fall, and the statement was made, in substance, that nothing more was known as to his love for or experience in that sport. Allow me to supplement it by briefly recounting all that seems to be known of his indulgence in that line in this vicinity during the six years he was Senator and resided here. One December he went, in company with Commander Evans, down to a ducking resort on Onesapeake Bay, and was gone two or three days. According to his own account of the trip, he suffered somewhat from exposure to cold while lying in a blind, but was moderately successful in bagging the wildfowl. After his return, an attack of rheumatism kept him in bed a day or two, and perhaps warned him to expose himself less next time. There is no reason to doubt, judging from accounts of his acquaintances, that he is a moderate lover of both hunting and fishing, but has found or taken comparatively little time for either pastime.—POTOMAC.

KENTUCKY QUAIL.—Glasgow, Ky.—We have very few ducks in this locality, but abundance of quail, and to each covey of birds at least two pot-hunters. One of these vandals agreed to furnish a game dealer not less than thirty birds per day for a term of two weeks, and before that time expired brought in over 500 birds. He is a dead shot, and with others of his ilk has not left twenty-five birds within a circuit of ten miles. Something must be done to stop this slaughter. "Missouri" says, "The time is coming when the law will stop it." God speed the day. —MAC.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 1.—An enormous wildcat, with a ferocious inclination to paint surrounding objects a lurid vermilion, was recently killed a few miles north of here. Two dogs were fearfully cut up by the pugilistic feline before a well-directed bullet ended its career.—M. CHILL.

YELLOWSTONE PARK GAME IN MONTANA.—The Governor of Montana has sent to his council this very sensible recommendation: "My attention has been called to the statute law as found in Section 270, fourth division, Chapter 13 of the compiled statutes of Montana, page 580, with reference to the killing of buffalo or bison within certain counties in said Territory. I am advised that there are in the Yellowstone National Park considerable numbers of this species of animal, and with the view to prevent and save them from extermination, the Congress of the United States heretofore made provision for their protection while on the soil of that Park, and the statute of Montana referred to has been a supporting help to the law of the United States, and to those intrusted with its execution. It will be seen that the act of Montana will expire Feb. 21, 1889. The migratory character of the animal is such that at certain seasons in the year they stray abroad from their usual home grounds and hence may be found without the pale of the United States' guardian care. I recommend that the legislative assembly re enact said provisions and prohibitions so as to apply to the entire Territory of Montana."

NARCOOSSEE, Fla.—A good many deer have been shot around here lately, and on account of the unusually heavy rains they have been forced to leave the swamps and seek dryer quarters on the oak ridges, consequently making it much easier to get at them than is generally the case, much to the delight of the market hunters. Why cannot Florida have a close season for game? Quail have not been as numerous as last season, the coveys being neither so large or as strong. I hear from report that snipe are as plentiful as ever this winter, but not having been out yet I cannot vouch for it.—GENERAL.

TOMS RIVER, New Jersey.—The outlook for quail shooting next fall seems to be very good in this section. Sportsmen report large coveys of old birds quite numerous. The winter has been very favorable for them thus far.—H. W. S.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

[Special Correspondence Forest and Stream.]

ALBANY, N. Y.—Assemblyman Cronin has introduced a bill for the protection of fish in Jamaica Bay. It provides that it shall not be lawful by day or night to put, place, draw, or in any manner use any purse net, pound, weir, or other device except hook and line for the capture of menhaden or other fish in Jamaica Bay, nor in any arm, bay, river, haven, creek or basin thereof.

Senator Sloan has introduced an amendment to the Forestry Commission act of last year, including Oneida county in the forest preserve. The county was omitted by mistake.

Assemblyman McAdam has introduced a bill prohibiting the selling of partridge and woodcock, killed in Oneida county, outside the limits of that county.

Senator Coggeshall has introduced his bill of last year amending the penal code to prevent fishing in private ponds. This is to make such fishing more difficult.

A bill by Assemblyman Maynard, of Madison, amends the law of 1888 allowing a fishway to be placed in Chittenango Creek. As the law read, the fishway would have been placed in Madison county. The amendment allows it to be placed in Onondaga county. The Assembly has passed the bill.

Assemblyman Savery, of Cayuga, has a bill reappropriating $3,000 appropriated in 1886 to construct fishways in the State dams across the Oswego and Seneca rivers.

Lake Ontario comes in for its share of attention thus early in the session. Assemblyman Lane, of Jefferson, wishes to repeal that clause of the law of 1888 relating to the waters of Lake Ontario in the town of Ellisburgh, in his county. The law noted above prohibits fishing with nets, and Mr. Lane wishes to repeal it so far as Ellisburgh is concerned.

A bill, by Savery, relating to Lake Ontario, amends the bill of last year (not signed) to protect fish within one mile of the shore of Lake Ontario and inlets thereof in Cayuga county. The protection provided that fish shall be caught only by hook and line. But a judge in Watertown has held, under the existing laws, that while a fish and game protector, or constable, could confiscate nets, yet he could not destroy them. Therefore this bill of Mr. Savery's has been altered from the bill of last year to conform to this judge's decision. If it becomes a law confiscation will not be the seizure of the nets.

Senator Coggeshall has introduced his bird bill which did not succeed last winter. Briefly it provides shorter seasons for woodcock and partridge. The bill came from the Utica Fish and Game Protective Association. The board of supervisors of that county (Oneida) have passed the same law as to woodcock and partridge for the county and have also adopted a recommendation for a similar general law for the State which is likely to come in later. It is understood that supervisors of other counties have taken similar actions, all going to show that there is a wide sentiment through the State to shorten the season for those birds. It is said that the action of the Oneida county supervisors has been backed by one of the greatest market hunters of the State, and that when such a man as he becomes alarmed at the scarcity of woodcock and partridges every one may well be assured of the necessity of the Coggeshall law, or even of shorter seasons for the protection of this game. It is declared by the Coggeshall bill that the lawful season for killing woodcock, black and gray squirrels, shall be only during September, October and November. They may be possessed or sold for fifteen days after the close of said season. In the law as it stands the open season for woodcock is September to January in the counties of Oneida and Delaware, and in other parts of the State August to January. The open season for squirrel is between August and February. It is also provided in the Coggeshall bill that no person shall kill ruffed grouse or pinnated grouse except during September, October and November. They may be possessed and sold for fifteen days after the close of the season, according to the present law the open season is between September and January.

The bill provides that in any action to recover penalty for selling, or offering for sale, any of said birds in violation of this section, proof that after a careful examination thereof, such bird did not show any bloody and contused shot marks or injuries, indicating that such shot marks, or injuries, had been inflicted and followed by natural bleeding during life of such bird, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence to establish the fact of its being snared or trapped. There is a provision excepting the nests of night hawks from the section forbidding the willful destruction of nests; and it is further provided that no person shall set any trap, snare or net, or bird lime or other adhesive substance, or place bird food saturated with alcohol or any deleterious or stupefying drug or substance for the purpose of capturing any game bird, nor shall any person sell or expose for sale, or have in possession the eggs of any wild bird, except those in this section above excepted. The final provision of the bill is that no person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have in possession after the same has been killed, any wild duck, goose or brant between the first day of February and the first day of September in each year. The present law reads May instead of February.

Senator Collins has introduced four bills of great interest to those who care for fish and game matters. They may be briefly described as follows:

First—The amendment to the salmon law was necessitated by the fact that hundreds of small salmon less than 6in. long were taken last summer in the Adirondacks with rod and line. This was reported to the State Fish Commission by the gentleman sent by the U. S. Government to make a report on the river as a salmon stream. He found at the headwaters of the Hudson they were used as a pan fish in place of trout. There is no necessity for this, as there is plenty of other fish there for table use, and if allowed to continue it will not be possible to give the people of the State a fish that has before been unknown to its waters.

Second—The amendment to the shad-net law simply requires that Westchester county shall not be exempt from its provisions, which is, that all nets should be out of the river over Sunday. All the people along the river should be treated alike in their fishing rights. As the law is now it is a dead letter, for it permits nets to be used Sunday only south of Westchester, which makes a barrier across the river near its mouth, and so spoils the good purpose of the law, which was to give shad and other fish one day in the week clear sailing to get up to their spawning grounds.

Third—The bill providing for fishways in future dams that may be built on public waters is no more than just to the people's interest in the food fish of a stream. The State gives private owners valuable franchises free of charge, and they should at least put in fishways at their own expense in any new dam, as much as a bridge company is required to have a draw where the stream is navigable. The States of Maine and Illinois are more advanced in these matters, having laws that leave it discretionary with the State Fish Commission to order fishways in dams already built as well as those that may be built in the future. The expense of all the construction is paid by the owner of the dam. This law was recently tested in the Court of Appeals of the State of Illinois and pronounced constitutional.

Fourth—The bill for fishways at Mechanicville and Northumberland is one that is earnestly asked for the people along the upper Hudson. The Hudson is a large and important river for food fish, supplying not only this but adjoining States, and many varieties of fish require to get above tidewater to spawn or they are soon exterminated. A start has been made in this direction by one built in the Troy dam last summer, and when the two above mentioned dams are provided with fishways the fish can then ascend to Fort Edward, which will be sufficient distance to show the value of the fishways. The four bills above mentioned are approved and recommended by the Fish Commission of this State.

Assemblyman Little, of Niagara, has introduced a bill forbidding the shooting of quail and partridge in Niagara county. The original bill prohibited this for three years, and as the time is about up now the new bill simply extends the period for another three years.

Sea and River Fishing.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

FISH AND FISHING IN ALASKA.—II.

[Continued from page 37.]

THE sea raven is occasionally seen in Alaska, and Dr. Steindachner records it from the coast of Asia. It is true that the Alaskan sea raven has been described in Proceedings Phila. Acad., 1880, page 233; but I have seen the type of the supposed new species and do not consider it different from the common Atlantic form.

There is on the New England coast, in moderately deep water, a handsome fish called the redfish, Norway haddock, bream, rosefish, red perch, etc. The family to which this belongs is represented by seven species of a closely allied genus, *Sebastichthys*. One of them is brilliantly red in color; a second is marked and mottled with yellow, brown and orange, and its spines are high and strong; another is bright orange red, and its sides show five broad, black, vertical bands, making it one of the handsomest fishes in the Territory. All of these species are excellent for food and take the baited hook freely. They are locally known as rock bass, and one of them, *melanops*, really resembles the black bass in its general appearance. The smallest species reaches about 1ft. in length and the largest nearly 2ft. They seem to be limited to the Gulf of Alaska and the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands, and are extremely plentiful.

The family of *Chiridæ* is one that we do not find represented on the east coast of the United States, but in Alaska it has many members, constituting some of the best known and most highly esteemed food fishes. Most of the species belong to the genus *Hexagrammus*, and are known to anglers and fishermen as rock cods. These are found in nearly all parts of the Alaskan seas, one of them occurring as far north as Port Clarence and on the coast of Kamtchatka. The most brilliantly colored one ranges throughout the Aleutian chain to Attu and southward to Monterey Bay. The male is much the more beautiful in coloration, and is further distinguished by the green color of its flesh and intestines, due no doubt to the nature of its food. Another species, which is very common at Unalashka, is called "green fish," because of the green color of its meat; the female of this fish has smoky brown eggs. These fishes have always reminded me of the tautog in their variable colors and their general appearance. The color of the flesh does not destroy its excellence, for it disappears in cooking. None of the species are very large, the largest one scarcely exceeding 18in. In one species the sexes are so differently marked that some authors have supposed them to be distinct, and so described them. One of the most important fishes of the family is the kelp fish, Atka fish, yellow fish, striped fish or Atka mackerel (*Pleurogrammus monopterygius*). One of the most striking peculiarities of this fish is its taste after salting, which closely resembles that of the mackerel. Its scales are small and the skin is tender and thin. In the fresh state it has a different taste from the mackerel, but when preserved in brine the similarity to salt mackerel is very great. Its favorite haunts are about the Aleutian Islands even to the extremity of the chain, the Shumagins and Kodiak. It is found in great schools at certain seasons, and might be taken in purse seines. Its movements are sometimes capricious, and it may disappear from a locality for months or even years at a time. As a bait for the cod there is nothing better. The species seldom exceeds 18in. in length. The largest fish of the *Chiridæ* is the cultus cod, *Ophiodon elongatus*, which is found all along the coast from Santa Barbara to southern Alaska. This is a bold, hard biter, and a fine food fish. In length it reaches 3ft. or more, and specimens weighing nearly 40lbs. have been taken. The last of the series is the beshowe of the Indians, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, sometimes incorrectly styled the black cod. Our friends on the West Coast seem to have determined to perpetuate the name of cod, and, to that end, they have applied it right and left among fishes which have no more relation to a cod than a black bass has to a salmon. The beshowe is considered a very poor fish in San Francisco, where only small or moderate sized individuals are common in the markets; but large fish taken in deep water off Puget Sound and northward are highly prized. The color of these fish is very dark brown, while the young are grayish silvery. As a salt fish the beshowe is much liked, and especially for smoking in the manner followed with the halibut. Shipments have been made to Gloucester and Boston for trial by this method, and the fish has gained an enviable reputation. I have recently learned that the Albatross took this species much further south in California than it was known to occur. In Alaska we have it only from the southern part of the Territory, where it is sometimes mistaken for the common mackerel.

The viviparous perches send a single representative into southeastern Alaska, the *Micrometrus aggregatus*, a small fish with very little value as food. Capt. H. E. Nichols found it for the first time at Port Wrangel in 1882.

The sand launces, or lant, are very numerous and widespread, one species extending above the Arctic Circle in summer. These little fishes constitute a large part of the food of cod, salmon and other valuable species; they are in great demand also for bait.

The pike (*Esox lucius*) is a very common inhabitant of the Alaskan lakes, and grows to a large size. An example measuring 39in. was taken in July, 1887. We have it from the Bristol Bay region, the Yukon basin, and north to the Kowak, a tributary of Hotham Inlet. It is regarded as a very good food fish, although in northern Alaska it is fed principally to dogs. Curiously enough Mr. Fisher has found the pike on Kodiak Island, where it must have been resident before Shellikoff Strait formed a separation from the mainland and set up a barrier to the movements of the fresh-water fishes.

The singular little blackfish forms a family of its own, the *Dallidæ*. It exists in countless multitudes in the fresh water lagoons, and is one of the most valuable fishes to the natives. We have specimens from the Bristol Bay region and the vicinity of St. Michaels. Nordenskjöld found it at Port Clarence and also in Siberia. Hundreds of tons of this palatable fish are eaten annually.

The smelts are well distributed and very abundant, the true smelts (*Osmerus*) occurring only in Behring Sea and northward. They are eaten both fresh and dried, and constitute an important part of the food supply. The surf smelt (*Hypomesus pretiosus*) so called because of its habit of spawning in the surf, appears to be limited to the Gulf of Alaska, from whence it extends southward to San Francisco Bay. A smaller species of the same genus has the peculiarity of spawning in fresh-water ponds and is more northerly in its distribution, reaching Kotzebue Sound on the American shores and Kamtchatka on the west. The capelin is identical with ours and is quite as abundant and valuable; it finds its way around the shores everywhere, the young swarming in Plover Bay and on the east side of Behring Strait in summer; we took it at Cape Lisburne in August. In Cook's Inlet, early in July, the salmon were feeding greedily on capelin, and near Kodiak we found the cod gorged with the same delicate food. The eulachon or candle fish, so named because the dried fish will burn like a torch, is one of the best known fishes of Alaska, but it seems not to occur at all in Behring Sea. Southward it extends to the Columbia River. This fish is about equal to the smelt in size and resembles it in general appearance. Ascending the streams in dense masses, it is caught in immense quantities and utilized fresh or dried. As a pan fish it is said to be delicious. On the west shore of Shellikoff Strait, at Katmai, something is done in the way of salting eulachon and the product is sold at Kodiak, where it is greatly esteemed. Eulachon fat is used instead of butter by the Indians, and as a substitute for cod liver oil by some of the druggists of the West Coast.

The whitefishes abound in Alaska and enter very largely into the food supply of the natives. One small species, the round whitefish, occurs on Kodiak Island, the southern limit, I believe, of *Coregonus* in the Territory. The largest of the species has some resemblance to the common whitefish of the Great Lakes, but has a much smaller head and longer body; this one ranges northward to Point Barrow, and rivals our commercial whitefish in size and flavor. The smallest seldom exceeds one pound in weight, and is little used by white people, but extensively by natives and their dogs; it is somewhat unusual to meet a traveling party along the shore that has not several bunches of this bony species. Nelson's humpback whitefish is larger than the last, but scarcely more valuable except for dog food; it appears to be most common from the Yukon northward. The round whitefish, notwithstanding its small size, is a very valuable addition to the food resources of the country; it extends entirely across the northern part of America, reaching New England and Kodiak on the south; some authors state that it enters the Arctic Ocean. The Lauretta whitefish is another small species, not often exceeding 3lbs. in weight; it is the prevailing whitefish in the far north, being common at Point Barrow. Related to the whitefishes is the great *inconnu* of the voyageurs—one of the largest and finest of the food species of Alaska—known to reach a length of 4ft. and a weight of 50lbs. It may be known by its enormous size, strongly projecting lower jaw and its elegant silvery body. Frequenting the large rivers most of the year, from the Kuskoquim to the Kowak, it is most abundant and in its finest condition in midsummer; at the close of the spawning season in January it disappears.

The grayling is one of the handsomest fishes in the fresh waters, and in the spring, which is the season of its greatest abundance, it is much valued as food. Dall mentions it as the only fish in northern Alaska that will take the hook, meaning, of course, in fresh waters; we should fully expect, however, to take the pike and trout in that way. We can trace the grayling now as far as Kowak and eastward to the Mackenzie.

Alaska is famous for its big trout, and they are plentiful enough to satisfy the most exacting. Three black spotted species occur, one of them, the rainbow, once taken near Sitka. Clark's trout, or the red-throated, is abundant and grows very large. We cannot define its northern limit with accuracy, but there is no evidence yet of its occurrence far beyond Unalashka. Gairdner's trout, the ah-shut of the Sitkans, certainly ranges further northward, McKay having found it in the Bristol Bay region. We found ripe females of this species at Sitka in June, and were struck at the time by their similarity to the Kennebec salmon—a resemblance which some dealers are turning to their pecuniary advantage at the present date. The Dolly Varden becomes so large and is so numerous that it forms a staple article of commerce in the sea-run condition under the name of salmon trout. At Kodiak and elsewhere it is extensively packed in brine for shipment to California. This trout is one of the great travelers, and is known to occur in the Colville, the Mackenzie and eastward to the Saskatchewan; southward it dwells in the McCloud. In northern Alaska the natives prepare the skin of this charr to be made into waterproof clothing. The same species is taken plentifully in Plover Bay, Siberia, and also in Kamtchatka. The lake trout, *namaycush*, abounds in the headwaters of the Yukon, principally in the lakes, and in the sources of the Kowak; specimens measuring thirty inches in length have recently been caught. The color of Alaskan individuals is darker than the average specimen from Eastern waters, but there are no important differences to separate them. This trout seems to be unlike all others in America and the Old World. Its teeth and its excessively large number of appendages near the end of the stomach cause it to stand out alone from its relatives and give it a unique character. Its range is very wide, both in latitude and longitude, covering as it does the whole northern portion of America, and extending south to Idaho and New York.

TARLETON H. BEAN.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A MYSTERIOUS MILLPOND MONSTER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Early in September last there was taken from a small sawmill pond of only three or four acres, in the town of Shirley, Mass., a fish which weighed 16½lbs. "What is it?" inquired every one who saw it, but none could give a satisfactory answer. No one had ever seen anything like it. Calvin N. Farnsworth, the owner of the sawmill and pond, himself an expert fisherman, in fact, most of the people who saw the fish, presumed it to be a black bass (*Micropterus dolomieï*) or common sucker (*Catostomus teres*). But no one had ever heard of a black bass weighing over 7 or 8lbs., and 3lbs. would be a large sucker to be caught anywhere in eastern New England. Hearing the "fish story," I became interested and determined to ascertain the facts. The pond was visited and such items of interest as could be gleaned from the captor and his neighbors were obtained.

The owner of the pond, some eight years ago, caught in a small pond, the outlet to Fort pond, in Lancaster, an adjoining town, some shiners for pickerel fishing through the ice. Among the minnows so caught were a good many of what he called black suckers. Possibly, as he was not familiar with black bass, and since they had been planted in that neighborhood, the little odd looking fish may have been of that species. However, he took them all along together, and when he had finished fishing, in the following spring, a goodly number of the bait were left on hand, which, for safe keeping, he turned into his millpond. Some years afterward he observed an odd fish wandering about his pond. The fish grew, as did also his curiosity. Years passed rapidly by, and the monster fish—for such it had come to be—attracted the attention of others. The news spread from town to town, and numbers of people from Lowell and other places came to see it. The pond was so small that the fish could be seen on almost any day. No one of the visitors had, however, attempted to identify it as belonging to any group of fishes known to them. Curiosity ran so high that the owner had reason to believe that an attempt would be made to seize and carry off the prize. All attempts to catch it with hook and line had failed, even when the most tempting baits were offered. One day, as the monster was lying in shoal water near his mill, the owner took his rifle and shot a ball through the fish near the base of the pectoral fin. The huge thing was secured and shown to some of the neighbors, who were surprised that so large a fish should grow in so small a pond, and the question still was "What is it?"

Mr. Farnsworth and others thought it must be the outcome of the shiners deposited in the pond eight years before. The shape of the mouth, the decurved nose, the absence of teeth, its refusal to take bait, all pointed to the sucker family. The depth of body, large scales and spinous dorsal fin would seem to place it with the bass family. But then, bass have sharp teeth in both jaws. The specimen before them had none. The sucker has an elongated body and soft rays. The present example had a very broad body somewhat like a croppie or sheepshead, and in the absence of a little scientific knowledge, much wrangling ensued. At length, the fish was cut up, distributed, cooked and eaten. A cross section was sent to Edwin L. White, a very reliable and intelligent man, though not well up in piscatory matters. He did not attempt to classify the fish, but the enormous size of the section, 28in. in circumference, provoked a desire to know more of the monster. He at once set about the investigation with the following result: Lateral line, body lying on a board, 26½in.; dorsal line, end of nose to end of tail, 31in.; depth of body, 10in.; width, 5in.; girth 28in.; caudal fin extended, 11in.; scales, 2in. long. He had the good fortune to rescue from the frying pan some portions of the skeleton, which were carefully preserved and kindly lent to the writer for identification. The fragments were submitted to Professor Putnam of the Peabody Institute, and also a member of the Board of Fish Commissioners for Massachusetts, and to Curator Samuel Garman of the Agassiz Museum, Harvard College. They both on seeing the pharyngeal bones with teeth attached, identified it as belonging to one of the carp family. To quote from Pope:

> "The thing we know is neither rich nor rare,
> But wonder how the devil it got there."

Mr. Garman became very much interested and determined to find out where the carp came from. Carp had been planted in Plymouth, N. H., and in other waters tributary to the Merrimac, but how could one of these small fry stray away so far and get up over a twelve-foot dam? He was, however, untiring in his efforts and had the satisfaction of seeing his labors crowned with probable success. He discovered that a gentleman residing in Lunenburg, the next town above Shirley, had stocked a little pond on his premises with carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). There was a great fever about that time for importing this species from Europe. Great effort was made to cultivate them in this country, we think much beyond their merit gastronomically speaking. While it attains an immense size, possibly to nearly a hundred pounds, yet the edible quality is very low. In central Europe where fish are scarce, carp are eaten by the lower classes to some extent, but we do not remember anywhere on the continent having seen carp served in a first-class hotel. Suckers are sometimes eaten in this country, but are not, we believe, regarded by any class as a luxury. Those who partook of the monster above referred to did not, we understand, pronounce it as possessing fine flavor. But the little pond, which is on one of the affluents of Mulpus Brook, the stream that supplies the pond which was the habitat of our hero, was stocked with twenty of the carp some eight years ago. The next season was a dry one and the pond nearly disappeared. The owner, to save his carp, attempted to remove them to a larger pond, but to his surprise could find but four remaining. The others had probably died or gone down the little stream. It is now believed that the monster above described was one of the escaped convicts from the Lunenburg prison.

BOSTON, Jan. 23. W. HAPGOOD.

[Mr. Hapgood deserves credit for having solved the question of the fish's identity. While we do not consider the carp one of the best fish in the United States, we are by no means willing to admit that it is suitable for and relished by none but the lower classes. Some very nice people in Germany, the United States and some other countries rear the carp and profess to enjoy eating it. We have in mind a very successful carp grower near Covington, Ky., who has ample supplies of bass, wall-eyed pike, crappie and other game fishes in his ponds, and yet he eats carp frequently and says they are good; but he never takes them out of muddy water and hurries them at once to be cleaned for the table; they are always kept a few days in pure cool water before they are killed. We have eaten carp taken from a river and really liked them. Much of the blame attached to this fish really belongs to its surroundings.

WHAT A GOOD TIME JIM HAD.

WE had just finished our dinner when Jim came paddling across the lake in an old dugout that I knew had been condemned twenty years before, using a piece of board for a paddle. The craft was half full of water, and every now and then, as she drew nearer, we could see Jim trying to shovel some of it out with his extemporized paddle. When he came within speaking distance some one hailed him: "Well, Jim, what kind of a time have you had?"

"Just splendid."

"Get anything?"

"Two beauties and some little ones."

Jim came ashore and showed his string of fish, two of about a pound and a half each and five or six of about half a pound.

"I tell you, fellows, I have had great sport. Wouldn't have missed it for anything."

"You look as if you had got wet."

"Well, you know that big boulder down in the second rapid? I was just trying to wade out to it, and I stepped on one of those round, slippery stones and down I went. Swashed me away into the pool, the current did. I think I must have rolled over a dozen times. Held on to my rod, though."

The magenta of Jim's necktie had evidently parted with a good share of its coloring matter in favor of his white flannel tennis suit.

"Where's your hat?"

"I lost it in the rapids."

"How did you get your trousers so torn?"

"Got my flies caught in a tree and had to shin up to get 'em loose. Coming down I slipped and tore my trousers and scratched my leg. I say; have any of you fellows got any sticking plaster?"

"How did you manage to break both your tips?"

"Broke one when I fell in the rapids. Broke the other just before I came away. Hooked a big fellow in strong water and struck him too hard. Smashed my tip and lost my flies."

"Whose rod is it, anyway?"

"Belongs to my brother Jack. He lent it to me. That is, he said I might take it if I would promise to be careful of it. Jack'll be mad as a hatter, sure."

"Lose all your flies?"

"Every blamed one."

"About time you came away, wasn't it?"

"I'd have stayed longer if I hadn't broken my rod and if I'd had some more flies. I say, Cook, is there any soup left? Dick, old man, lend me a pair of trousers, will you? And a shirt. And some kind of a hat. How much sticking plaster? Oh, about six inches long and two inches wide. Blistered my hands, too, paddling that confounded water-logged old dugout. Scarlet fever in my nose? Well, it was rather hot in the sun after I lost my hat. Broke my bottle of fly fluid and cut my fingers with a bit of the glass. Expect I'll look to-morrow as if I were just getting over the smallpox. Never mind, it's my last chance this season. Cook, come now, hurry up that soup, will you? Beans? Yes, lots of 'em and plenty of pork. Fry a couple of trout? No, can't wait. Haven't you got some cold ones left over? Only three? Well, bring 'em along. Holy smoke! I never had so good a time in my life. I say, Tom, lend me your rod this afternoon, will you? I know there must be another big fellow just where I hooked that last one. I'd like to take him home to-morrow, only to show the boys what fun there is up here."

So Jim, with the appetite accumulated from 4 A. M. to 1 P. M., ate up all the cooked provisions in the camp, borrowed dry clothes and a rod (for nobody ever refused to lend Jim anything) and went out just before sunset and caught the big trout and went home to show the other fellows what a good time he had had. If he forgot to say that he had tumbled into the rapids, lost his hat, scraped six square inches of skin off his leg, broken a borrowed rod, lost all his flies, been eaten up by mosquitoes, got his face burned to a crisp, his fingers cut and his hands blistered, it was because such trifling mishaps detract so little from the pleasures of an outing among trout streams.

G. DE MONTAUBAN.

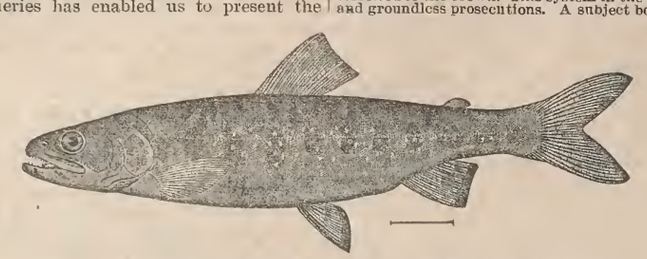
QUEBEC.

MICHIGAN FISH LAW.—The Michigan Fish Commissioners have prepared a bill, submitted to the Legislature, which prohibits catching speckled trout or landlocked salmon from Sept. 1 to May 1, and the catching of grayling or California trout from Nov. 1 to June 1. But the State Board of Fish Commissioners may give written permits to any person to fish for a limited time. The fine for violations of this section is from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars, or imprisonment up to thirty days or both. The bill further makes it unlawful to kill or attempt to kill fish with dynamite or Indian cockle, or any means employed to stupefy fish. It prohibits spearing or catching with nets during March, April, May, June September and October, except in the Great Lakes and the rivers connecting them, and forbids the killing of speckled trout, landlocked salmon, California trout or grayling, except with hook and line. The hook and line provisions cover the St. Clair River and flats also. Nets may be used to catch minnows for bait. Fish stocked in lakes by the Commission may not be taken until three years after such planting, and hook fish in streams cannot be taken if less than six inches long.

SAIBLING IN STERLING LAKE.

CALEDONIA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your last week's paper (Jan. 24) I notice an article on "Saibling in Sterling Lake." I saw one of the fish mentioned and took it to be a hybrid trout, one of the many crosses made at the New York State hatchery at Caledonia, a cross between the salmon trout (*namaycush*) and our native brook trout. I still have some doubts about its being a saibling, and wish to ask if saibling were imported before 1887, and if the importation of that year did not all die? They have a few at the New York State hatchery, Caledonia, of importation of 1888, and they are doing nicely. J. ANNIN, JR.

[In order that the readers of FOREST AND STREAM may contribute additional information about the acclimatization of the saibling in the United States, the Commissioner of Fisheries has enabled us to present the accompanying illustration, made from the specimen obtained in Sterling Lake and described in this paper Jan 24. It is a very difficult matter to obtain accurate knowledge of the success or failure of fishcultural experiments, and the coöperation of the people interested in such measures is earnestly requested. Fishculturists and anglers familiar with the trout will see at a glance that the fish herewith shown is not a hybrid between lake and brook trout. That cross was described in these columns Jan. 17, and it is very different indeed from the saibling. The latter species seems to have made its appearance in the United States Jan. 22, 1881. 60,000 eggs were forwarded from Germany and received for the U. S. Fish Commission by Mr. Fred Mather, who sent them next day to Mr. A. H. Powers, at Plymouth, N. H. The eggs hatched Feb. 28. Mr. Powers deposited 30,00 fry in Newfound Lake on May 18. Some were retained at Plymouth, we believe, for Col. Hodge took about 600 eggs Dec. 3, 1883. There has been some distribution of saibling evidently, and we want to find out, if possible, where they were liberated. In this our readers can help us and we hope they will. In the meantime the saibling from Sterling Lake is in the National Museum, where it can be examined by any one who wishes to see it.



SAIBLING—YOUNG MALE, 9½IN. LONG. STERLING LAKE, N. Y.
(The line represents one inch of length of fish.)

THE OPEN WINTER AND FISHING.

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A black bass weighing 5½lbs. was caught to-day in the lake here through the ice on a tilt-hook set for pickerel. It is not unusual here to catch large bass through the ice in late winter when fishing for pickerel, but it never happened as early as this. I know of no instance where one was caught earlier than March, which makes the present catch the more remarkable. Would it indicate an early spring, or was it caused by the late frequent rains? The lake has been twice already free from ice since it first froze over, in December, which is another very remarkable occurrence. The ice now is only four or five inches thick. WORCESTER COUNTY.

[The mild temperature affords sufficient explanation of the activity of the bass. We see it reported that Connecticut anglers "expect that trout will be plentier than usual this spring because the brooks have remained free from ice, under which the muskrats easily catch trout, to them a dainty feed." The effects of an open winter on the supply of game fishes cannot be safely anticipated. Ice will not destroy the eggs, it is true, but abundance of rain will cause high waters charged with a superabundance of mud, which may cover spawning beds and suffocate young fish. If we could have clear water with our mild winter the beneficial effect upon the trout especially would doubtless be very marked. The spring, however, is the critical period for many of our finest species not belonging to the salmon family. One result of the open winter is the disappointment of the pickerel fishermen, who are almost as down-hearted as the ice barons over the etherial mildness]

THE SEIZURE OF NETS.

IT will be remembered that the question of the legality of seizing nets used illegally, before they have been condemned by "due process of law," was discussed by a New York judge, who gave an opinion that the seizure was illegal. The same principle is involved in an Ohio case, and Judge Emery D. Potter, the Commissioner, has made the following reply to a demand for the restitution of confiscated nets:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 29, 1889.—*S. F. Foote, Esq., Attorney-at-Law:* Dear Sir—Yours of the 16th inst., demanding the return of certain fish nets belonging to Andrew Carstons and R. C. Morgan, taken by W. W. Ward, warden for Ottawa county, while the claimants were unlawfully fishing in the Portage River, in said county, is received. You, as their attorney, base their claim for a return of the nets on an opinion recently promulgared by the Attorney-General as to the constitutionality of the law under which the nets were seized. My reply below will give my reasons for not complying with your demand. As there are other cases of a like character with yours, for their guidance, you will excuse me for making this communication public.

Section 6968, Revised Statutes of Ohio, amended April 14, 1888, p. 271, after defining what shall be illegal fishing, says: "No person shall draw, set or locate any trap, pound-net, seine or any device for catching fish as in this section forbidden; and any nets, seines, pounds or other devices for catching fish, set or placed in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be confiscated wherever found, and the same shall be sold to the highest bidder at public outcry, at a place to be selected by the Fish Commissioners; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed to the credit of the fish and game fund, subject to the warrant of such commissioners."

I am told, but I have not seen the text of the decision, that this clause of the law has been declared unconstitutional by the attorney-general of the State. In support of his opinion, he qnotes section 12, article 1, of the constitution of Ohio: "No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate."

With all due deference to the opinions of our learned state official, I must beg leave to differ with him. Lawyers sometimes do differ in their construction of the law. I would not appear in this case in opposition to the attorney-general's opinion, but as fish and game commissioner, I have in my possession some sixty fishing nets confiscated under the law; in several cases suits are pending in the courts for their recovery by the owners, and since the promulgation of the attorney-general's opinion, I am beset with claimants, through their attorneys, threatening suits unless I surrender the nets. These people look upon the opinion given by the attorney-general as the end of the law, and say to me, that "as the law has been decided against me, it is only wilfulness in me to withhold restitution, as if the affix of attorney-general to an opinion added weight to its logic.

"No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate."

The English statutes declared an estate to be the entire holding of the subject real and personal within the realm, and on conviction for state and other offenses the estate of the accused was forfeited to the crown. This system in the old world led to unjust and groundless prosecutions. A subject becoming inimical to the sovereign could be seized, tried, convicted and his estate forfeited whether right or wrong, by a court whose tenure was the will of the sovereign, and who were willing tools in the hands of a master who was to be enriched by their act. To strengthen the arm of power these forfeited estates were given to favorites, who became the titled lords of the land, and who, in many instances, thus received the benefits of their own corrupt conspiracies and a no less corrupt court. English history is full of these examples. The best Irish estates to-day are held by favorites of English sovereigns, forfeited for no other reason than that their owners were loyal to the land that gave them birth. It is no wonder that our republican constitution should declare that convictions should not work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estates. It is a blow at the corrupt systems of monarchy.

But it does not mean that offenders shall go unpunished or allowed to hold an estate in the implements with which they have committed offenses against society, and against laws designed for the public good. It does not mean that the counterfeiter shall hold an estate in his moulds and presses, by means of which he has preyed upon the public, nor the highwayman in his slungshot, his stiletto and his revolver. These under our laws are forfeited in the courts every day. The implements with which an offense is committed become part and parcel of the offense, without which there would be no offense. The offender may have an estate outside of the implements by which he committed the offense—of course that estate could not be affected by forfeiture. Does his entire estate consist in counterfeiting implements, slungshot, revolvers, and burglar's tools, by which he carries on his unlawful business, shall these be held inviolate under our organic law, which declares that "no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate?"

The English definition of an estate was evidently the one understood and acted upon by the framers of our Constitution.

I shall not surrender the nets applied for in the absence of any higher authority than the attorney general's opinion. Very truly, EMERY D. POTTER, Commissioner of Fish and Game.

GREENWOOD LAKE.—The Passaic County Fish and Game Protective Association, of Paterson, N. J., will take steps to improve fishing in Greenwood Lake. There is little doubt that if the bass there were crossed with bass from some other water the result would be better sport. The Association has made arrangements for the procuring of a considerable quantity of bass at a nominal cost, and these will be netted as soon as practicable in time to be deposited in Greenwood Lake before the spawning season this year. Some time ago the Association accepted the offer of a hotel proprietor at the lake to furnish the screen if he would put it in position at the outlet of the lake. The screen was bought but nothing further has been done. The Association resolved to have the screen put in, the cost of which work will be about $45. The funds of the Association are very limited, having been expended in the interest of sport as they accumulated. The Association will depend on voluntary contributions from its members and from all interested in the preservation of sport and the propagation of game to defray the expenses of the several projects undertaken. The benefits which will accrue from each one of the several projects are apparent and need no elucidation, and the Association has no doubt that sportsmen will give such assistance as will enable the Association to carry out every one of these projects. Persons willing to contribute are requested to inform the secretary of the amount they will subscribe, so that the work may be proceeded with at once. Contributors are requested to designate in their letter to what purpose they wish the sum contributed expended.—CHAS. A. SHRINER, Secretary (Paterson, N. J.).

FROGS IN JANUARY.—Towanda, Pa., Jan. 26,—It is not often that a mess of frogs can be obtained at this season of the year in a country where for days the thermometer registers zero. One day the past week I passed a farmer acquaintance, who knowing my weakness for the sports with rod and gun called out: "Say, Will, I brought down a mess of frogs, and went to show them to you, but, not finding you in, left them at Jim Nestor's restaurant." Jim's head waiter produced his miniature frog pond, it consisting of a second-hand tobacco pail containing about four inches of water alive with the movement of large and small frogs. There were twenty-one, running from half-grown to old residenters, found while torpid in mother earth about six inches under ground while ditching through marsh and meadow. Poking out a big fellow and placing him on the floor he seemed as lively and hopped as far as he could in his native bog in the month of July. Lovers of frog legs have no doubt caused their destruction before this time.—W. F. DITTRICH.

A NEPIGON TROUT.—Mr. T. W. Fraine, the Rochester taxidermist, called at this office on Monday, and showed us a Nepigon trout of about 3 pounds weight, which he had mounted. The attitude of the fish, plunging downward with the middle fly of the cast in his mouth, is very artistic and lifelike; the coloring may appear exaggerated to people who have never seen a Nepigon trout at the moment of leaving his native stream, but we believe Mr. Fraine has been both conscientious and well informed in his efforts to preserve the fish in the hues of life. Mr. Fraine enjoys a high reputation among our leading sportsmen for his care in securing the data necessary to make his preparations faithful representations of the living specimens.

Fishculture.

INTER-STATE FISHERY BILL.

INTER-STATE fishery laws for the portection of the fishes of the Delaware River are now under consideration by the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, at the earnest request of the Fish Commissioners of those States. In Pennsylvania the fishery bill was to be considered by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, Jan. 31.

The bill as it now stands is the outgrowth of conferences between the Fish Commissioners of the States named and is unanimously reccommended by them for passage. Uniform fishery laws for the Delaware River are urgently needed, to prevent the destruction of valuable fishes native to that stream, and to secure good results from the layout of money by the States bordering on that river for the introduction of valuable species from other waters. During the summer of 1888 the Pennsylvania Commission, in conjunction with the U. S. Fish Commission, planted 34,000,000 young shad in the Delaware between New York State line and Trenton. Until two years ago such efforts to stock the river would have been rendered practically useless on account of the innumerable fish baskets and weirs which completely obstructed the descent of the young shad on their way to the sea in the fall. We have seen the injurious effect of such engines of destruction in the Susquehanna, above the Columbia dam, when hundreds of thousands of little shad could be found lying dead on the wings and apex of the V-shaped traps that occupied the entire width of the river and extended over many miles of its length. These obstructions have been removed along the borders of Pennsylvania in the last two years and good results are already evident. The catch of shad in the upper Delaware in 1888 was largely increased over previous years and rockfish have been more plentiful. The bill provides for a close season for shad in the Delaware from June 1 to Jan. 1; also for the prohibition of net fishing from sunset on Saturday until midnight on Sunday, giving the gravid fish a chance to reach their spawning grounds. The size of the mesh of nets is to be fixed at three inches, or 1½ inches between knots, in order to prevent the waste of small fishes which are not of marketable size. The Pennsylvania Commission has introduced mature rock bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*) from Lake Erie, and pike perch (*Stizostedion vitreum*) from the Susquehanna. Black bass have become abundant in the Delaware. Continued artificial propagation united with wise protection will secure to this river an ample supply of choice food fishes.

FISHCULTURE IN WYOMING.

WYOMING TERRITORY has a fish hatchery about four miles southeast of Laramie in which Commissioner Louis Miller recently had 382,000 eggs, with the promise of 200,000 additional from the United States establishment at Northville, Michigan. The hatchery produced about 275,000 fry last year which were planted in various streams throughout the Territory. Five of the ten counties into which Wyoming is divided have fish commissioners, and the distribution is effected through their suggestions. The transportation is accomplished at the expense of the Territory. As soon as a title can be secured to the land on which the hatchery is located an appropriation will be made for enlarging the establishment and the work will be greatly increased. The following fish are now on the grounds:

California rainbow trout, yearlings	25,000
California rainbow trout, breeders	2,000
Eastern brook trout, breeders	40,000
Colorado trout	1,000
California salmon	200
Lake trout, four years old	500

Last year Commissioner Miller stocked all the streams east of the Black Hills as far down as Sybille; 14,000 breeding brook trout and 5,000 yearlings were deposited in the Big Laramie. The north fork of the Little Laramie was stocked also. The good results of this work are seen already; in the Big Laramie these trout have been seen spawning. The advantages of putting in yearlings and breeding fish are appreciated, and this policy will be continued. Mr. Miller has engaged some black bass and "striped bass" (probably not the anadromous species) for Hutton's and Ione lakes.

RESULTS OF HATCHING WHITEFISH.

WHITEFISH were reported to be so plentiful in Lake Erie last year that the fishermen scarcely knew what to do with them. Seven hundred and fifty tons were frozen for shipment by a single firm in Huron, Ohio. Sandusky is fast becoming one of the great fresh fish markets of the world. Mr. E. D. Carter, one of the most prominent fish dealers of Erie, attributes the present prosperity of the whitefish industry to artificial propagation. Three seasons ago the fishery for whitefish had become so unprofitable that he, with others, concluded to abandon it entirely. In 1886 a slight improvement was noticed, but now the catch is double what it was in 1886. This result, Mr. Carter states, is due to the work of the hatcheries, for the fish are almost without exception young, weighing about two pounds. The increased catch and the unmistakable character of the fish is admitted also by many experienced fishermen, and the establishments at Erie, as well as others in Michigan and Ohio, now receive the credit which fairly belongs to them. The prices of fish now are about two-thirds of what they were in 1885. The catch of whitefish at Erie in 1888 was 2,200,000lbs., an increase of a third over that of 1887.

MARKET FISHES.—We have the following information about fishes in the markets of Washington, D. C.: Jan. 29.—A few North Carolina shad are selling at 40 to 75 cents each. The eggs are immature. Young striped bass are caught in large numbers, weighing from ¼ to ¾lbs., but larger fish of this species are scarce. Yellow perch are in considerable quantities, from a very small size to about one pound; they are full of eggs, which are sometimes sold separately. Young red snappers, *Lutjanus blackfordi*, weighing about one pound or less, are occasionally met with. The steelhead, or Gairdner's trout, has commenced to pose as Kennebec salmon, but some dealers do not practice on the credulity of their customers by selling this cheap fish at high prices. Feb. 1.—A small lot of so-called whitebait upon examination proved to consist entirely of small silversides, *Menidia notata*, a fish no more to be compared with the whitebait than the sturgeon to a shad.

LAKE TROUT FOR LAKE GEORGE.—The Albany *Journal* reports: "Through the efforts chiefly of Gen. R. L. Banks, of Albany, arrangements have been made for the planting of half a million of lake or salmon-trout fry in Lake George during this winter. As the red or square-tailed

trout were formerly numerous, and of unequalled excellence in the lake and are now practically extinct, there is a splendid opportunity to test whether the lake can be restocked with this finest of all fresh-water fish. Their disappearance is attributed to the ravages of pickerel, but as this latter fish is much scarcer than formerly, it is believed that red trout can be made plentiful again. It is hoped that those having Lake George fish-planting in charge will make an experiment this winter in that direction. The water in the lake is now seven inches above the standard adopted at last fall's conference between Lake George property-owners and Ticonderoga water-power proprietors, but this is owing to the constant and heavy rains of the fall and winter. It is learned that the mill owners have made all the changes in the dam agreed at the conference, and there is no apprehension of a recurrence next spring of the high water which was the cause of so much uneasiness and ill-feeling last year." [The lake trout has demonstrated its ability to live and thrive in waters inhabited by pickerel and other members of the pike family. We are not sure, however, that *Esox* is the genus referred to by those who speak of the pickerel in Lake George. We are aware that species of this genus are found in the lake, but the pike-perch, *Stizostedion*, is also called pickerel by many persons and may be the slayer of the red trout. Lake trout will hold their own against all other fishes inhabiting the same waters and the project of planting a half million of the fry in Lake George through the efforts of Gen. R. L. Banks is wise and will probably produce good results. We should like to see, also, a lot of yearlings of the same species used for stocking the lake, but not at the same time with the fry.]

LOCH LEVEN TROUT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—Washington, Feb. 1.—Mr. James V. Long, of Pittsburgh, Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania, has just completed arrangements with Hon. Marshall McDonald, of the United States Fish Commission, for transferring an allotment of Loch Leven trout from the Government station at Northville, Mich., to the western hatchery in Pennsylvania. The United States Fish Commission imported a large lot of these popular and delicious fish from Scotland within the last year, and their introduction and growth in the States will be watched with interest. Mr. Long is quite an enthusiast regarding the successful work of the Pennsylvania Commission, and is bound to have all the good things that may be obtained from the Government for the fisheries department of his native State.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Feb. 5 to 8, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Columbus Fanciers' Club at Columbus O. Thos. R. Sparrow, Secretary.

Feb. 7 to 12.—First Annual Show of the Ruison River Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, at Newburgh, N.Y. J. H. Drevenstedt, Secretary, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Feb. 19 to 22, 1889.—Thirteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

Feb. 26 to March 1, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Rensselaer Kennel Club, Troy, N. Y. Alba M. Ide, Secretary.

March 5 to 8, 1889.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Albany Kennel Club, at Albany, N. Y. Geo. B. Gallup, Secretary.

March 12 to 15, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club Utica, N. Y. James W. Dunlop, President.

March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, at Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. John L. Lincoln, Jr., Secretary.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Wm. C. Child, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

THE PITTSBURGH BENCH SHOW.

[*By a Special Reporter.*]

THE fourteenth annual bench show of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, held at the Grand Central Skating Rink from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, proved a financial success, as the attendance was exceedingly good. This goes to show that Pittsburgh will make any good show started out properly a paying undertaking. The entries numbered 284 and were of a general good quality. Mr. J. M. Taylor judged pointers and setters, while Mr. John H. Naylor handled the remaining classes in his honest, conscientious and capable manner. The dissatisfied exhibitors were as usual present in goodly numbers. As to the actions of the officials of the society during the show I do not desire to say anything in this report, as abler pens than my own will undoubtedly ventilate that matter thoroughly.

The mastiff classes were well filled. Wacouta Nap was absent. Moses, well known, won in the open dog class. Duke should have been second as he was clearly the best in the class excepting the first prize winner. The second and third winners are poor-headed animals. In the bitch class Hertha won. We preferred Emma for the place. The former is of better size, which we think accounts for her being placed over the latter. The puppy class was properly handled.

The St. Bernards we thought correctly placed. Meinrod is a good fronted dog, but lacks behind. The owner of Don Juan gave vent to his dissatisfaction at the judge's decision in a challenge in one of the daily papers to show his dog against Meinrad for $1,000 at the forthcoming New York show, and Mr. Stucky, owner of Meinrad, has in a very manly reply to this challenge, agreed to show his dog against Mr. Newell's dog at the New York show for a reasonable sum, and it now only remains for Mr. Newell to accept his proposition or to be classed as a "bluffer."

The Hornell-Harmony Kennels' greyhounds were the feature of these classes. Hazelhurst justly received the award in the dog class and Harmony proved an easy winner in the bitch class, with Kate, a very good headed bitch but possessed of bad quarters, second.

Pointers were of excellent quality. Lord Graphic in my opinion was fully as good as the winner of first. In light weights Rex won in dogs and Lady Smoke, a very good black bitch, in the corresponding bitch class. The puppy classes contained a number of most promising youngsters, some of which will be heard from again.

Paul Gladstone was unopposed in the champion English setter class, and added another to his long list of winnings. He carries his age well, but was not in the best of condition. The open dog class brought out the winner in Lindo, a fine young dog, who is bound to make his mark on the bench. Gladstone II., the winner of second, we did not like for the place, as he is off in head. Brandy Boy, a very useful looking dog, and Count Hendricks should have been placed higher. In the bitch class we considered the second winner as good as any in the class. The winner of first is a very fair bitch. Bess B. should have gone higher, and Lou was worthy of a letter or two. Blink Bonny was by long odds the best one of the puppies and ought to make a fine bitch.

In the black and tan setters Little Boy beat Don, and Roxie beat Rose in the corresponding bitch class. In the open dog class we thought Fred the equal of any in the class. This was a good class. The bitches and puppies were properly placed.

Blarney and Mollie Bawn were alone in the champion Irish setter classes. Dick Swiveller we liked better for second place than Red Biz. In bitches and puppies the Kildare Kennels had it all their own way with a splendid trio.

Spaniels were represented in Irish water spaniels by three entries, of which Patsy O'Connor was clearly the best. Spaniels over 28lbs., other than black, contained but one entry, a fair specimen. The under 28lbs. classes contained two corking good ones in Dick and Hornell Velda. The black spaniels over 28lbs. were represented by a long-legged black setter, and the judge properly withheld prizes. In the under 28lbs. class, Hornell Silk won in the dog, and Hornell Martha in the bitch class. Venus, a very good puppy, not right in head, received the award in the puppy class.

Foxhounds were quite a strong but motley lot. With the exception of two or three, all were of the American type. Lead and Jack, winners of first and second, were the best of this type, and were properly placed. The first honor in the bitch class should have gone to Queen, a very good young bitch of the English type. Puppies were properly placed.

Beagles were a fine lot indeed. Fitzhugh Lee was alone in the champion dog class, and Maybelle II. beat Lou in the corresponding bitch class. Neither of the two was in the best condition, but Maybelle II. had the best of it, Lou being excessively fat. Lou is better in muzzle and probably not quite so throaty, but in all other respects Maybelle II., with her abundance of Rowett quality, is clearly ahead of her. The open dog class brought out two splendid dogs in Royal Krueger and Racket II. To place the winner of second over the latter-named dog was a decided mistake. Racket II. will be heard from again. Royal Krueger is too well known to need any description. He is a hard one to beat. The winner in the bitch class deserved the award, but is not right in head or body. The second winner is a fair little one. The third winner, catalogued as Elf, we could not find. Elf is well known to us, as is also the bitch we found in her place. Here was a good chance for a just protest, but none of the exhibitors seemed to be aware of the imposition. The only entry in the dog puppy class proved oversized. The winning bitch puppy is a stylish one and built like a goer; should bring some good ones properly mated, but promises to be over the limit in height when fully developed. Mr. Krueger, the superintendent, had a splendid pack of seven of his beagles entered for exhibition only. They were in good condition and a workmanlike-looking lot, and attracted considerable attention.

In dachshunde the Pittsburgher Klocke had it all his own way with his string. Feldman K. is deficient in crook and body, otherwise a very good one. Lina L. is well known. Fritz K. promises to make a better one than than the winner in the open dog class, but his tan markings are imperfect. Wally K. II. will be heard from again.

Fox-terriers were a small class. The winner is not a first rater.

Nullamore won in the champion collie dog class and Bonnie Brae in the corresponding bitch class. How this bitch ever got into that class I do not know. She certainly is not a first rater. Prince was a good first in the open dog class, with Rob Roy, Jr., a small dog not in the best of coat, second. The others with the exception of the winning puppy were a poor lot.

Bull-terriers were not a strong lot. The Baron, well known, was the winner in the open dog class, and Royal Rose, a rattling good one, but sadly out of condition, in the bitch class. Bulldogs had but one entry, a poor specimen.

Black and tan terriers over 5lbs. brought out a good one in the winner in the open dog class, and one of the best we have seen in the corresponding bitch class. In the under 5lbs. class the winner in dogs is a fair specimen, but the winner in the bitch class proved a better one. Dennis, the winner in the Irish terrier dog class, is well known. The two entries in the bitch class were unworthy of any place. The only entry in the Italian greyhounds was a fair one. Prizes in the rough-coated and Yorkshire terrier classes were withheld. The winners in the Blenheim spaniel class are well known and good specimens. King Charles spaniels had only two entries, with little difference between them. The only entry in the Prince Charles class was sadly out of condition, and prizes should have been withheld. Pugs were a fine lot and were properly placed. Chesapeake Bay dogs contained two mongrels, neither of which were worthy of any mention. In the miscellaneous class, as a matter of course, Sir Lucifer bobbed up the winner, with a very good specimen of a basset second. Following is the list of

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHAMPION—Absent.—OPEN-*Dogs:* 1st, C. C. Cook's Moses; 2d and 3d, J. M. Chaplin's Beauquesne Neville and Reginald Neville. Very high com., H. Jarvis's Duke of Clarendon. High com., A. Freiss's Duke. Com., J. Gardner, Jr.'s Milo II. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, C. C. Cook's Hertha and Nenglada; 2d, W. Wade's Emma. *Puppies:* 1st, C. C. Cook's April Queen; 2d, T. D. Wood's Commodore Perry; 3d, S. Johnson's Dudley.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—CHAMPION—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Keystone Kennels' Meinrad; 2d, S. B. Cosgrove's Mont; 3d, C. D. Armstrong's Bernardo. Very high com., J. Newell's Don Juan. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Keystone Kennels' Mädchen and Orta; 3d, C. D. Armstrong's Matchless.

ST. BERNARDS.—SMOOTH-COATED.—*Dogs:* 1st, D. Steward's Bonito. *Bitches:* 1st, Keystone Kennels' Lola.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* Withheld. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, withheld; 3d, J. W. Fleming's Juno.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, withheld; 3d, C. Meyers' Jim.

GREYHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hazelhurst; 2d, withheld. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Harmony and Lady Olivia; 2d, P. Eckert's Kate. Very high com., J. W. Beddow's Bess of Braddock. High com., S. H. Vandergrift's Nellie. *Puppies:* 1st, Horuell-Harmony Kennels' Fannie M.; 2d, J. W. Beddow's Bill Nye.

POINTERS.—CHAMPION—No entries.—OPEN—LARGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Cannonsburg Kennels' Master McGrath; 2d, J. R. Daniels's Lord Graphic; 3d, J. Ward's Don. Very high com., W. A. Nicholson's Smoke. Com., C. A. Bailey's Shot. *Bitches:* 1st, A. Davis's Dell; 2d, withheld.—SMALL—*Dogs:* 1st, H. P. Parker's Rex; 2d and 3d, withheld. Com., R. Wheeler's Donald B. and J. Faweett's Duke. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and com., W. A. Nicholson's Lady Smoke, Jetsam and Jet; 2d, A. Smithnight's Trinket S. Very high com., A. W. Hitch's Meteor's Bell. High com., J. O'H. Denny's My Queen, A. J. Donnell's Daisy D. and C. L. Dick's Meteor's Kate. Com., J. Fawcett's Nell II. and Lucy.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, J. R. Daniels's Graphic's Topic; 2d, H. O. Parker's Rex. Very high com., C. L. Dick's Graphic's Lad. High com., J. O'H. Denny's Patsey Clinker and M. M. Wilson's Wary. Com., J. O'H. Denny's Nellie's Bert. *Bitches:* 1st, J. R. Daniels's Graphic Chip; 2d, Dr. J. A. Hartman's Cambria. High com., Cannousburg Kennels' Siberian Girl. Com., J. Fawcett's Lady Martin and Cannonsburg Kennels' Lewis' Nellie.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* Mt. Washington Kennels' Paul Gladstone. *Bitch:* No entry.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Mt. Washington Kennels' Lindo; 2d, H. King's Gladstone II.; 3d, J. O'H. Denny's Brandon. High com., J. Dalzell's Brandy Boy, W. Moore's Nobe and W. J. Pfeil's Sank. Com., J. J. Snellenburg's Count Hendricks. *Bitches:* 1st, A. W. Hitch's Liberty II.; 2d, P. Wolfenden's May P. Gladstone; 3d, J. Sullivan's Magnolia. Very high com., W. A. Nicholson's Daisy Fair Oaks and Mt. Washington Kennels' Nannie S. High com., W. H. Boal & Co.'s Bess B. Com., Mt. Washington Kennels' Zona, A. G. Carley's Nellie B. and W. H. Boal & Co.'s Lady Bessie.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st and very high com., W. McKnight's Tony Paul and Beulah; 2d and very high com., J. Fawcett's Thunder and Donald. High com., W. L. Turner's Bob Berwyn. *Bitches:* 1st, P. Wolfenden's Blink Bonny; 2d, C. A. Bowman's Birdy.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* S. G. Dixon's Little Boy. *Bitch:* H. F. Smith's Roxie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Mrs. H. C. Biddle's Leo; 2d, A. H. King's Fred; 3d, W. A. Mitchell's Vick. Reserve, A. Smithnight's Frank. Very high com., E. O'Neil's Duke and W. S. Hammett's Royal Duke, Jr. Com., J. W. Graham's Graham Duke. *Bitches:* 1st, R. W. Wehrle's Nellie Duane; 2d, withheld; 3d, P. Parker's Gip.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Mrs. H. C. Biddle's Leo; 2d, W. L. Turner's Stubble Wilson. Very high com., W. S. Hammett's Victory. Com., W. E. Rathermel's Don II. *Bitches:* No entry.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* E. W. Clarke, Jr.'s Blarney. *Bitch:* C. T. Thompson's Mollie Bawn.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, C. T. Thompson's Desmond II.; 2d, F. Pastre's Red Biz; 3d, P. Cambios's Dick Swiveller. Very high com., C. J. Hillard's Faro. High com., J. Dalzell's Cleveland and Don. Com., W. L. Washington's Count of Option. *Bitches:* 1st, Kildare Kennels' Ruby Glenmore; 2d, S. H. Marshall's Lady Fawn; 3d, F. Pastre's Bess P.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Kildare Kennels' Kildare Keno; 2d, Cannonsburg Kennels' Mack. *Bitches:* 1st, Kildare Kennels' Kildare Ruby; 2d, J. J. Koebert's Roxey Elcho.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. R. Daniels's Patsey O'Connor; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Capt. Muldoon. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, Cannonsburg Kennels' Countess Bendigo.

FIELD SPANIELS.—OTHER THAN BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, J. A. Heron's White Wings. *Bitches:* No entries.—BLACK—Withheld.

COCKER SPANIELS.—OTHER THAN BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Dick. *Bitches:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Velda.—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Silk. *Bitches:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Martha; 2d, P. Dennel's Grandma. Reserve, Hartman & McKelvey's Rita II. *Puppies:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Venus.

FOXHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, 2d, and very high com., C. L. Dick's Lead, Jack and Trump. High com., J. Hoskinson & Co.'s Ransom. *Bitches:* 1st, H. Handel's Rose; 2d, E. M. Crocker's Queen. Very high com., C. L. Dick's Lady. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, E. M. Crocker's Queen and Sport. Very high com. and high com. (2) H. Handel's Jumbo, Kate and Fannie.

FOX-TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. H. Shepherd's Shepherd Lad; 2d, B. F. Beale's Prince Albert. Very high com., T. H. Richens' Jim. *Bitches:* 1st, Cannonsburg Kennels' Lert.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, withheld; 3d, Cannonsburg Kennels' Dusky Mark.

BEAGLES.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* Clark & Rutter's Fitzhugh Lee. *Bitch:* Clark & Rutter's Maybelle II.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Royal Krueger; 2d, Associated Fanciers' Little Prince. Very high com., Cannonsburg Kennels' Racket II. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Una and Baby W. Very high com., Associated Fanciers' Elf. High com., Kuhen & Beck's Nell. Com., Belle Vernon Kennels' Lady Skip.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* Withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, Clark & Rutter's Rena; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Kathleen W.

DACHSHUNDE.—*Dogs:* 1st, C. Klocke's Feldman K.; 2d, J. Caughey, Jr.'s Fritz. *Bitches:* 1st, C. Klocke's Lina L.; 2d, Associated Fanciers' Flash. Very high com., M. M. Wilson's Frankie Cleveland.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, C. Klocke's Fritz K.; 2d, C. Stern's Waldman. *Bitches:* 1st, C. Klocke's Wally K. II.; 2d, C. Stern's Waldine.

COLLIES.—CHAMPION—*Dog:* W. D. Hughs's Nullamore. *Bitch:* W. D. Hughs's Bonnie Brae.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, H. L. Shaffer's Prince; 2d, R. W. Isenthal's Rob Roy, Jr. *Bitches:* 1st, R. W. Isenthal's Belle Scott; 2d, G. W. Evens's Fawn.—PUPPIES.—*Dogs:* 1st, G. Will's Popsie.

BULLDOGS.—1st, withheld; 2d, Associated Fanciers' Glenwood.

BULL-TERRIERS.—OVER 25LBS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Associated Fanciers' The Baron; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Count Dick. Very high com., F. F. Dole's Snow Dick. *Bitches:* 1st, F. F. Dole's Royal Rose; 2d, G. Will's Mermaid. Very high com., P. Eckert's Flirt.—UNDER 25LBS.—*Dogs:* 1st, G. Will's Sport. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, G. Will's Flirt and Flirt II. Reserve, F. F. Dole's Nell Bright. *Puppies:* 1st, F. F. Dole's Snow Dick.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—OVER 5LBS.—*Dogs:* 1st, R. Stuckey's Sir Wallace; 2d, E. Probert's Jim. *Bitches:* 1st, F. F. Dole's Sheffield Lass; 2d, G. Will's Midge. Com., W. Dietrich's Tiny.—UNDER 5LBS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. McKnight's Toby. *Bitches:* 1st, and high com., J. C. Dewire's Topsey and Tiny; 2d, J. H. Koebert's May Bell.

IRISH TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. F. McFadden's Dennis. *Bitches:* 1st, J. D. McKennan's Shelah; 2d, withheld. Com., J. McAtee's Norah Costigan.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. McKnight's Rex.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Withheld.

GREAT DANES.—*Dogs:* 1st, E. Grimm's unnamed.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIELS.—1st, J. Lewis's Prince Albert.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1st, 2d and reserve, M. Dallett's Little Banjo, Rowdy and Joan of Arc.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—1st, J. Lewis's Romeo; 2d, E. Probert's Charlie.

PUGS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Mrs. A. B. Van Horne's Dandy; 2d, P. Eckert's Lewis. *Bitches:* 1st, Cannonsburg Kennels' Nellie; 2d and very high com., H. Meyer's Tiny and Tip. Com., P. Eckert's Nellie.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, P. Eckert's Frank. *Bitches:* Absent.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.—1st, H. Steward's Jack. *Bitches:* 1st, H. Steward's Flora.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1st, C. Rosser's Sir Lucifer; 2d, Associated Fanciers' Mauprat. Reserve, J. H. Hope's Dobra. Very high com., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Rover. High com., B. W. Meltenberger's unnamed.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Largest number beagles, Hornell-Harmony Kennels; English setters, Mt. Washington Kennels; St. Bernards, Keystone Kennels; pointers, J. Fawcett; mastiffs, C. C. Cook. Best bull-terrier, Royal Rose; dog, The Baron; pair beagles in open class, Royal Krueger and Una; pair collies in open class, Rob Roy, Jr., and Belle Scott; puppy, Popsie; mastiff, Moses; bitch, Hertha; English setter (2), Paul Gladstone; field trial and bench show record, the same; in open class, Liberty II.; dog, Lindo; dog puppy, Tory Paul; brace sired by Paul Gladstone, the same with Beulah; setter owned in Westmoreland county, Brandon; pointer dog puppy, Graphic's Topic; puppy owned in Westmoreland county, Cambria; fox-terrier dog, Shepherd Lad; bitch in Washington county, Lert; Chesapeake Bay, Flora; toy terrier bitch (2), Topsey; pack foxhounds, H. Handle; kennel greyhounds, Hornell-Harmony Kennels; bull-terrier, G. Will; dachshund bitch, Lina L.; puppy, Wally K. II.; beagle puppy, Rena; Blenheim spaniel, Little Banjo; black and tan terrier bitch over 5lbs., Sheffield Lass; spaniel puppy, Venus.

"SALISBURY'S PEDIGREE."—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Writing of the mastiff judging at Dundee, Mr. Wade states that "The judges of mastiffs were Hugh Dalziel and, I think, Rawdon B. Lee: Dalziel held for Salisbury and the other judge for Cardinal, and a third was called in who gave it to Salisbury." The judges were Mr. Hugh Dalziel and Mr. Vero Shaw, the latter a bosom friend of Mr. Taunton, the owner of Cardinal. The *Stock-Keeper's* report was as follows: "Twenty-four mastiffs make a large class for a Scotch show, even when the sexes are mixed, and the quality here was very good indeed. The renowned Salisbury, although suffering from temporary illness, is possessed of such undeniable mastiff properties, such grand proportions and so good throughout, and especially in his loins and hindquarters, where so many otherwise good dogs fail, that despite his invalid look, we thought he far surpassed all opponents, even Cardinal, whose really magnificent head and front will always command admirers; but he falls off a good deal in loin and hindquarters. The judges could not agree as to which of these should be first, and they were put aside until the afternoon, when Mr. Rawdon B. Lee kindly consented to act as umpire, and after a very careful examination of the competitors gave his fiat in favor of Mr. C. H. Mason's great Salisbury."—CHAS. H. MASON.

ALBANY DOG SHOW.—Albany, N. Y., Feb. 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Arrangements are nearly completed for our second annual show, which is to be held March 5, 6, 7, 8. The show will be benched by Pratts Patent, and Mr. Wm. H. Tallman will be our superintendent. We have secured Mr. James Mortimer to judge non-sporting classes. The premium lists will be out within a day or two. Everything looks favorable for a large entry.—GEO. B. GALLUP, Sec'y.

PROVIDENCE DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following is a list of winners at the first bench show held by the Rhode Island Poultry Association in connection with their exhibition at Infantry Armory Hall, Providence, Jan. 7 to 12 inclusive, 1889. The judges were C. Fred Crawford and A. H. Wakefield, who gave entire satisfaction and proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them. Mr. Crawford's celebrated and widely known English setter Foreman, as well as Royal Albert, Dido Noble and Foreman's Lass were on exhibition only, and attracted a great deal of attention.

AWARDS.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHAMPION—Frank Leonard's Royal Prince II.; also special.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and special, J. L. Wells's Bow Bondhu; 2d, J. W. Lawson's Ten Pin. *Puppies:* 1st and special, A. B. Aspinwall's Ben and Ned.

IRISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Aurion V. Chevers's Glencho's Providence; 2d, Edwin Scott's unnamed. *Bitches:* 1st and special, George H. Bent's Garnet. *Puppies:* 1st, Michael Flynn, Jr.'s O'Donovan Rossa.

GORDON SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, Henry C. G. Clark's Fredric. *Bitches:* 1st, J. L. Wells's Maud S.; 2d, C. A. Clark's Flossie.

POINTERS.—*Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, George E. Leonard's unnamed.

FOX-TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st and special, A. H. Warren's Tramp; *Bitches:* 1st, Harry A. Waldron's unnamed. *Puppies:* 1st, H. G. Gardner's Scamp II.

COLLIES.—*Dogs:* 1st and special, R. G. Davis's Rex D.; 2d, C. W. Wilcox's Gen. Grant. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld, 2d, James L. Allen's Fannie. *Puppies:* 1st, Richard W. Smith's Dido.

BULL-TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st and special, Harry A. Waldron's Silver; 2d, Wm. J. Clancy's Max. *Bitches:* 1st, M. E. Boyle's Bess; 2d, Wm. J. Clancy's June.

ENGLISH TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Wm. Rentley's Prince.

ST. BERNARDS.—1s, J. D. Lowe's unnamed.

TOY TERRIERS.—*Bitches:* 1st, Jerry Fleming's unnamed.

A. V. CHEVERS.

NEW ENGLAND FOX HUNTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am not at all surprised by the storm of retorts, courteous and otherwise, provoked by my just and timely criticism of fox hunting as conducted by the "Western Massachusetts Fox Club." I do not care to pose as an authority on fox hunting, but I do claim the liberty to denounce a style of hunting which is, to say the least, questionable, and looked upon by many as murderous and unsportsmanlike. "Ahwahsoose" wants to know why the shooting of a fox before hounds is more unfair than the shooting of a hare or deer under the same conditions. The reason is plain; when the hare or deer is hunted like the fox, solely for pleasure, the gun is ruled out as depriving the hunted animal of its only means of escape, and thereby violating fair play; and the gun is allowed in hare and deer hunting only when the use of it is necessary to secure the game for food. The fox, unlike the hare and deer, is not edible; if the object is to destroy him as a noxious animal, he may, like other vermin, be trapped, poisoned or shot; but if he is to be hunted for sport, then by a law of fox hunting established by usage and common consent and based on the spirit of fair play, the gun is forbidden, and the hounds alone must be employed.

One objection to fox shooting is its cruelty. A fox overtaken by a pack of hounds is killed in two shakes of a lamb's tail, he is torn to pieces before he knows what has hurt him, whereas, if he be shot, he may get away cruelly wounded or crippled. Hence it is more merciful to the fox to let the hounds kill; besides, if the hounds do not get blood and mouth their game they soon lose their fire and dash.

The New England fox hunter is not attacked because his method is not English; but because it is in itself unfair and cruel.

I do not care to multiply words on this topic, which, I fear, is getting threadbare. Some of your Yankee correspondents have been pleased to call me an ignoramus and an Anglo-maniac, when I cannot defend my opinions by argument it will be time to resort to personalities.

My compliments to the New England fox hunter and may he find a ready market for his fox skins. TALLYHO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 28.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As an amateur in fox hunting, I was a good deal amused by the comments of "Tallyho" on the ethics of the sport, as my experience in the sport means an early breakfast, a tramp of eight or ten miles until the hounds strike a scent, and then the greatest amount of hunting imaginable, until you get sight of something that looks like a yellow dog, and hear the deep bay of the hounds, when you take the most favorable position, and when you have a dead sure thing let pop both barrels of your gun, only to see Jim Reynard keep up the same business gait and the hounds in hot pursuit, and away you go until it is time to return for the night, when if you can get your dogs and get a ride home you feel as if you have had a fox hunt even if you come home empty-handed and hungry.

We have some excellent hounds in this vicinity, Walter Van Valkenburg having two that kept sixty hours on the scent Christmas week. The most unique incident in the fox hunting line that ever occurred here happened on the 25th ult., and is thus described:

Seven of our nimrods with a pack of hounds got after a fox on Friday last and ran it into the ground a few miles from this city. They were not to be disappointed in securing the hide to add to their collection by these tactics on the part of the fox, and so secured axes and spades and commenced digging him out. One of them who was digging came suddenly upon the fox and called to John Melhinch, who was standing guard over the other exit of the fox's home, to look out and not let him get away. Just then the fox rushed out and Mr. Melhinch grabbed him. The fox bit him severely on one hand and one of the dogs, who was wild through excitement, bit him through the other. Both wounds are very painful.

Perhaps it will afford "Tallyho" some satisfaction to hear that one of the murderous sportsmen got a little the worse of the fox hunt. AMATEUR.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Since fox hunting as practiced in the Eastern States has aroused the ire of "Tallyho," I must recount a chase which occurred Friday just west of Litchfield, Conn., wherein many breeds of dogs took part, from the diminutive fox-terrier to the fast-flying greyhound, to which many prominent citizens of both sexes were either willing or unwilling onlookers. "Tallyho" probably would not have taken any interest in it on account of the absence of a full pack and gaily dressed riders on their fleet hunters. The spectators, however, did enjoy it hugely, and the fox no doubt thought at first it was rare fun. He presumably had been out all night looking for some sweet morsel and was returning to his lair in the morning, when he was espied by Mr. Edward Bulkley as he was on his way to the depot to take the train. The fox failed to recall having had an appointment to meet Mr Bulkley, so he started off in an opposite direction to which Mr. B. was going, and with a burst of speed that gave Mr. B. the impression that reynard was in haste; whereupon Mr. B. hurried in his direction, and communicated to Mr. Will Marsh reynard's unwillingness to linger longer. It took Mr. Marsh but a short time to get together his own and Mr. Marvin Todd's hounds, and but a very few minutes ere they struck the scent and were off in full cry after reynard, while many of the dogs of the neighborhood joined in the chase. Reynard, however, was too much for the entire lot, and very shortly was galloping easily away from them.

Hon. Seth Pratt of Litchfield happened to be out at his place at Harris Plain with his greyhound sapling Ginger, just as the fox took it into his head to cross the great meadows at the south. Mr. Pratt espied him—so did Ginger. Away the latter went after the fox like shot from a gun, and reynard, realizing it was time for him to get up and dust, dusted. Over the meadows he went like mad, and though he had a great lead, Ginger, warming up to his work, pushed him too close. The fox circled, and back over the meadows he went for all he was worth. It was, however, a fatal mistake to have put his nose on to the meadow, for Ginger was upon him and at once brought him to bay. The other dogs coming up soon dispatched him, though he fought like a hero and ought to have saved his skin for his magnificent run and pluck. Though this was the first fox Ginger ever saw, he showed himself not only to be very fast, but full of pluck. He is a most promising puppy, out of Mr. E. B. Van Winkle's Bonfanti by the celebrated black and white field and prize winner champion Balkis. Should we ever have coursing here in the East, Ginger will no doubt be heard from as among the winners. Messrs. Marsh, Todd and Granniss coming up finally with the hounds, secured the fox, which proved to be a fine young dog. His skin when dressed and made up into a rug will go to Dr. Belden. FAIR PLAY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Walbons started a fox in or near Towanda Glen, and after giving him twelve shots he still roamed through the woods in search of birds and barnyards for poultry. Orual Kellogg will try him next with his brace of foxhounds, and we predict a kill, as Orual is an old timer after reynard and a sure shot at running game. The wing shots are housed up until next September. Our trap shooters until more pleasant weather. W. F. DITTRICH.

TOWANDA, Pa., Jan. 26.

CHOREA.

CHOREA, or as it is more commonly called, St. Vitus dance, is a spasmodic affection generally accepted as purely nervous. The causation is obscure. Worms have been assigned, but the evidence is insufficient. Great mental excitement, fear and anger might induce the disease. It very commonly follows distemper. It is characterized by irregular contractions and twitchings of certain muscles, movements which the animal has no power to control. The affection may be extensive, involving several parts of the body, but it is more generally confined to one set of muscles, the head or a limb.

Treatment.—The disease is exceedingly obstinate, and recovery is by no means certain. The purpose should be to remove, if possible, all morbid states of the body which may tend to aggravate the disease, such as constipation, indigestion, worms, debility, etc. To sustain the general strength, and improve the vigor of the nervous system by tonics, nutritious diet and every influence conducive to perfect health.

A diversity of remedies have been advised by different authors as a cure for this disease. Doubtless the most serviceable drugs are strychnine and arsenic, the preference given to the former. It should be commenced early in the affection, and may be given as follows:

℞ Strychnia Sulph..... gr. ii.
Aqua ..... ʒi.
Ft. Mist. Sig. Dose, three drops twice a day.

The dose should be increased one drop daily until the physiological effects of the strychnine are observed, as evinced by a stiffening of the legs or neck. When this occurs the dose should be at once reduced to three drops, and increased again as before. It will not do to make the giving of this medicine a matter of convenience, it must be regularly and faithfully administered, and its action carefully watched. If no decided improvement follows the use of strychnine after a reasonable quantity has been given, arsenic should be substituted. The most convenient preparation is Fowler's solution, and of this four drops can be given twice daily, and increased one drop every two or three days until the specific effects of the medicine are produced; when it must at once be discontinued. These are puffiness about the eyelids, loss of appetite, a disturbed digestion, occasionally a falling out of the hair, and salivation. If it is deemed wise to add iron to the arsenic, one-half an ounce of the Ferri et ammoniæ citratis can be mixed with an ounce of Fowler's solution. The dose of this preparation is three drops. If the bowels are constipated the syrup of buckthorn should be given as needed, to promote a free action. In exercise fatigue should be avoided. The use of the nerve tonics, strychnine or arsenic, should be prolonged, even after the chorea has disappeared, and when they are discontinued, cod liver oil, in tablespoonful doses, should be substituted, and persisted in until perfect health is restored.—"*Ashmont,*" "*Diseases of Dogs.*"

DOG SENSE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The article in a recent issue by "Laube" "reminds me." A friend of mine owned a small canine of nondescript breed, noted for his keen nose. He was probably a cross between a Skye terrier and a Podunk rat dog. In his early years he had been in a free-for-all and injured his back. To remedy this defect his tail had been driven up, to strengthen his spine, and but an inch or two stuck out, just enough for him to wag. In color he was, like some of the Irish setters advertised in your columns, blood red. By the way, did you ever see a blood red dog? If not, you have no idea what a curious looking brute one is. But you can imagine the effect on a stump-tailed bull, especially in fly time. Well, my friend proposed one day that we try his dog's nose. So we stole away from him, first giving the women at home instructions to turn him out in thirty minutes. We then walked rapidly to the river, a distance of perhaps a half mile, when we got into a boat and rowed down stream some distance, crossed the stream and then rowed back up, and passed the starting point, going above it to a bridge which spanned the river a quarter mile north. There was a balloon in the vicinity into which we clambered, and letting go all holds were carried up stream some three or four miles, came to earth, and again taking to boat dropped back to the bridge, where, getting into a buggy, we drove to the house. Now, what puzzles me is, how in the dickens and Tom Walker could that dog have followed our scent through all that journey?

DUPONT.

IOWA CITY, Ia.

FOX-TERRIERS AND RABBITS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Just let me call your attention to the fact that when Mr. C. J. Peshall, in your issue of Jan. 17, quoted the *Live Stock Journal* to support his assertion that none but the lower classes in England indulged in rabbit baiting, he ingenuously omitted this pertinent paragraph:

Mr. Peshall, though, misinformed his interrogator on one or two points in reference to what is done in England. He said that rabbit coursing in this country is only practiced by pitmen and miners, or the lower classes. This is hardly correct, for a great many gentlemen who are in business in the city pass the Saturday afternoons in this manner.

As this is a portion of the *Live Stock Journal's* discussion of the rabbit baiting business. Mr. Peshall must admit its authority. S. PECIAL PLEADER.

DOG TALK.

IT appears that the pug dog entered at the Buffalo show last September as Royal Duke (E. 21,463), winner at some of the best English shows, was not Royal Duke at all, but an unknown animal that was palmed off on the unsuspecting exhibitor as the genuine article. The purchaser, Mr. Henry Smith, of Buffalo, N. Y., while in England recently, discovered that the original Royal Duke was still winning prizes there, and so learned that his dog was a fraud. Mr. Charles H. Mason, who judged the class at Buffalo, placed this dog third to Dude and Othello, and in his report of the show published in FOREST AND STREAM Sept. 20, he said of him: "The winners in these classes, with the exception of Royal Duke, placed third, are well known. Royal Duke, who is winner at Barn Elms, Darlington and Scarborough, England, must have met a very ordinary lot of dogs at those shows. There are twenty or more in this country that can beat him. He is very defective before the eyes, is pounds too heavy and is not clear in color." No other journal had a single word to say regarding this dog in its report of the show.

Mr. J. W. Newman, secretary of both the Massachusetts Kennel Club and the New England Kennel Club, sends us the following clipping from the columns of the Boston *Globe:*

One of the officials of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, of this city, and a prominent supporter of bench shows, called at the *Globe* office yesterday, and stated that there was danger of confusion in the public mind as to the show to be given in Lynn next March. Said the gentleman: "The Massachusetts Kennel Club, of Boston, is an incorporated body, its title has never passed out of its possession, and is as much its property as the records. The club gave bench shows in Boston as far back as 1877, and its exhibitions, with the awards made therein, are officially recognized under the American Association of Kennel Clubs.

"That it is still very far from dead," continued the gentleman, "can be shown. On Jan. 18 the members met and elected officers as follow: President, F. Blackwood Fay; Secretary, J. W. Newman; Treasurer, Geo. A. Fletcher.

"We have notified the secretary of the A. K. C. that our title has been infringed upon by the kennel club of Lynn, and have also requested the latter organization to select some other name than the one which belongs to our club and to us alone."

The Massachusetts Kennel Club, of Boston, and the New England Kennel Club, of Boston, are now practically under one control, and the dog shows given in this city during the past eleven years have been under the auspices of these two clubs.

Scene at Pittsburgh Show.—Wixom putting dogs in their crates an hour before closing time. Enter vice-president of show. Says Vice-Prest., "You can't put your dog in there." Wixom—"Hey?" Vice-Prest.—"You can't put your dogs in there, I tell you." Wixom—"I can't? Go in there, Juno. (In goes Juno.) What's the reason I can't? Come here, Hurst. (In goes Hurst.) What's the matter with you? Do you think I never put a dog in a box before?" Vice-Prest. —"You shan't take those dogs out of the show before 10 o'clock." Wix.—"I shan't? After getting permission of your president and superintendent? Come here, Bob." (Bob appears, takes hold of other end of crate, exit Wix., Bob, dogs and all). Grand finale; Wade rearing round, wishing Frank Dole was here to fight his way out also with his dogs; Vice-Prest. hot. Exhibitor who had agreement that if he didn't send his dogs his entry fees were to be refunded, preaching "duty to the show." Squire Handle shaking his fat sides, Krueger white with rage. Grand indignation meeting of "managers." Frank Dole's crate stolen away by somebody who didn't own it. Joe Myers packing up Dole's dogs to take them to his kennel, cussing about "that crate thief." "Kickers" swearing about their dogs not all being first, etc., etc.

We have received the monograph on the fox-terrier, by Hugh Dalziel. In addition to all the important facts in relation to the breed, as well as many of the theories of ancient historians and the speculations of modern writers, the author gives us in his inimitable style his own views upon the subject matter, as well as the conclusions that he has drawn from a careful study of the breed and its history. Among the illustrations are portraits of Result and Diadem, both well known to all fanciers of the breed. The weights and measurements of a large number of noted dogs, as well as the tabulated pedigrees of representatives of the best blood of the breed are given, and light is thrown upon pedigrees that were obscure, making the work invaluable to every fancier of the breed. Price $1.

Mr. E. M. Oldham returned from his visit to England last Saturday. We learn that he brought over the well known black spaniel Glencairn. He was whelped April 17, 1884, and is by Easten's Bracken, and out of Easten's Belle, both by champion Solus and out of Beverly Bess. Glencairn has won prizes too numerous to mention; some fifty in all, many of them at the best shows, and we have no doubt that he will uphold his owner's reputation as a judge of the breed by winning many more on this side of the water. He should also prove invaluable in the stud on account of the double cross to Solus—probably the best dog of his class that has ever been shown.

We are advised that the premium list of the dog show to be held at Lyan, Mass., March 26 to 29, is nearly ready for distribution. In addition to the regular prizes the club will offer liberal kennel and special prizes. The Armory, a large building in the center of the city, has been secured for the show, which will be held under A. K. C. rules. Spratts Patent will bench and feed the dogs. Premium lists and entry blanks may be had by addressing the secretary, Mr. D. A. Williams, Box 283, Lynn, Mass.

Mr E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., recently imported from the kennel of J. F. Smith, Sheffield, England, the St. Bernard bitch Saffron, by champion Plinlimmon and out of Belladonna; also Mr. Richard Cook the mastiff bitch Ilford Lady Coleus, by champion Benifortand out of Vistala. This is a young bitch whelped Aug. 1, 1887. She is a well bred one of good size and has done some winning on the other side, and will probably make her mark at the coming shows.

"Commencing with Newfoundlands." It is currently reported that one of our most noted sportsmen commenced his career as a shooting man on the wild shores of Long Island with a Llewellin setter as his cherished companion. This was all right, up to the times and quite tony until some one who was posted pronounced the wonderful setter nothing but a mongrel Newfoundland, and proved it, too.

By way of Worcester comes the news that certain members of the Worcester Kennel Club favor the selection of capable and honest judges, while a few others think that the cheaper and less experienced judges will do if they are backed by a clique. How the matter will end our correspondent does not intimate. Let us hope that the advocates for the best will carry the day.

We have received from Mr. C. H. Mason a photograph of the head of Palmerston, taken after death. Old Pam, as he was familiarly known, was without doubt the best Irish setter in England, and the picture before us shows that there is not nearly so good a head on the show bench to-day. The portrait will appear in the second volume of "Our Prize Dogs."

Mr. E. W. Durkee, of New York, well known as a breeder and exhibitor of English setters, has established his kennel

at East Patchogue, Long Island, under the name of the Nahmke Kennel. Mr. T. M. Aldrich has charge of the dogs, which, we understand, in addition to the setters include some St. Bernards and a capital team of cocker spaniels.

Mr. Paul H. Gotzian of Forest Lake, Minn., has purchased the Great Dane Cæsar that won first prize in the open class at St. Paul. The dog will be shown at some of the Eastern shows.

Some of the knowing ones in the New England Kennel Club's rooms anticipate a very large number of entries for the forthcoming show. It is confidently believed that a total of 1,500 will be reached. The majority of the classes will be judged by Mr. Charles H. Mason and Mr. Fred Gresham. Boston means to be ahead.

It is reported from London that the proper dog now is the greyhound. Greyhound pups have recently fetched as high as 850 guineas, that price having been paid at a London auction for the puppy Fullerton. Sixty to seventy guineas is said to be a common price for young dogs with any claim to blood.

Troy has completed arrangements for an excellent show, and enthusiasm runs high among the Trojans. We are informed that the entries are coming in rapidly and everything points to a very successful exhibition.

It is rumored that a Western bench show circuit is being formed including Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Detroit, St. Louis and Kansas City, for the purpose of holding a series of shows during the summer and fall. Such an association would be a strong one, and we have no doubt would be most successful.

All who have printed pedigrees of dogs of any breed will confer a favor by sending copies to this office. We are constantly receiving requests for extended pedigrees, and the labor entailed would be greatly lessened in many instances if we had the tabulated forms to send to our correspondents.

Every evening on the Brooklyn Athletic Club track may be seen a slender youth traveling at a ten mile an hour gait. He is accompanied by a white and blue greyhound. Both are in "training," one for a hurdle race, the other for a dog show. Hello there! Highland Chief.

We are informed that Mr. Belmont will send his team of fox-terriers to Boston this year. If this is true and other classes are equally good we shall probably not be far out of the way in reporting the Boston show as first-class.

Mr. John Davidson, who has been shooting in Mississippi, has had an attack of malaria fever, but has shaken it off and will be in good form when the setters are called out at New York.

The dog actor, Sultan, owned by Miss Marie Wellesley, died Jan. 15, at Minneapolis, Minn., from cancer. Sultan was on the stage for nearly ten years, and was quite an intelligent performer.

Dr. M. H. Cryer, who is unquestionably the most successful breeder and exhibitor of pugs in America; will in future devote less time to his dogs.

We are pleased to note that there is considerable talk among the old members of resuscitating the old Rod and Gun Club of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Wilmerding's team of Clumber spaniels has arrived. They were imported from No. 12 Wall street.

Mr. James Watson has taken charge of the kennel department of *Reins and Whip*. In the number before us the dog appears to hold both the reins and whip.

The entries for the New York dog show so far as received up to Wednesday noon number 1,373. This beats the record.

The managers of the New York dog show have made the usual arrangements with the express and railroad companies for the transportation of dogs to and from the show.

Will some one send us the pedigree of the Irish setter bitch Lady Fire Fly II.? She was whelped Sept. 10, 1886.

Mr. Wm. Phillips, who is well known as a successful exhibitor of toy spaniels, has bought a fairly good St. Bernard and will show him at New York.

Messrs. Oldham and Willey will show a very large and strong team of spaniels at Troy.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Argyle, Athol, Angus, Arnot, Alcen, Alton, Alice and Alida. By Geo. Shepard Page, Stanley, N. J., for deerhounds, four dogs and four bitches, whelped Jan. 5, 1889, by Dunrobin (Torrom—Loyal) out of Sbelloch (Ossian—Brenda).

Odacesp. By C. Van W. Fish, Cleveland, O., for white and orange St. Bernard dog, whelped Oct. 12, 1888, by Beauchamp (Beauchief—Berengaria) out of Lady Hanley (Plinlimmon—Lady Burghley).

Fluke and Stray Shot. By E. W. Durkee, East Patchogue, L. I., for black, white and tan English setter dog and black and white ticked bitch, whelped June 22, 1887, by Gogo (Leicester Crook—Sprightly out of Calico (Foreman—Belle of Allendale).

Freckles. By E. W. Durkee, East Patchogue, L. I., for black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped July 4, 1888, by Royal Albert (Sir Alister—Novelty) out of Calico (Foreman—Belle of Allendale).

Armada, Lady Catherine and Fulda. By E. W. Durkee, East Patchogue, L. I., for black, white and tan English setter bitches, whelped July 22 and 23, 1888, by Roger (Count Noble—Queen Meg) out of Cbintz (Foreman—Belle of Allendale).

Roybel IV. By W. Rud Patterson, Williamsport, Pa., for black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped July 3, 1888, by Roybel III. (Rush—Gladstone—Countess C.) out of Leab III. (champion Glen Rock—Leab II).

Nahmke Mint, Nahmke Tansy, Sambo and Frimousse. By E. W. Durkee, East Patchogue, L. I., for two black and tan and two black cocker spaniel dogs, whelped May 17, 1888, by Jumbo (Hornell Dandy—Hornell Dinah) out of Woodstock Norah (Obo II.—Woodstock Dinah).

Nahmke Juba, Nahmke Hannah and Trimbalmouche. By E. W. Durkee, East Patchogue, L. I., for two black and one brown cocker spaniel bitches, whelped Oct. 21, 1887, by Master Shina (Young Obo—Shina) out of Woodstock Noran (Obo II.—Woodstock Dinah).

Sheffield Lass. By F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., for black and tan terrier bitch, whelped Feb. 10, 1888, by King George out of Luce.

D. By Dr. I. O'Neill, Buffalo, N. Y., for white, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped Aug. 20, 1888, by Handy Mixture (A.K.R. 5700) out of Lilly (A.K.R. 4228).

Ridgewood Kennels. By Chris Wagner, Brooklyn, N. Y., for his kennels of St. Bernards.

Nahmke Kennels. By E. W. Durkee, for his kennels at East Patchogue, L. I.

Bradford Kennels. By John F. Campbell, Montreal, Can., for his kennels of terriers.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Pitchdark—Strephon. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) collie bitch Pitchdark (Eclipse—Matchless) to their Strephon (Eclipse—Flurry), Jan. 29.

Bonnie Knowe—Charleroi II. Dr. J. P. Gray's (Rochester, N. Y.) collie bitch Bonnie Knowe (Red Gauntlet—Bronda) to Chestnut Hill Kennels' Charleroi II. (Charlemagne—Sooty), Jan. 11.

Bonnie Doon—Charleroi II. McEwen & Gibson's (Byron, Ont.) collie bitch Bonnie Doon (Bonnie Dunkeld—Bonnie Knowe) to Chestnut Hill Kennels' Charleroi II. (Charlemagne—Sooty), Dec. 25.

Bonnie Jean—Dublin Scot. J. A. Long's (St. Louis, Mo.) collie bitch Bonnie Jean to Chestnut Hill Kennels' Dublin Scot (The Colonel—Jessie), Jan. 21.

Patient—Dublin Scot. J. A. Long's (St. Louis, Mo.) collie bitch Patient (Charlemagne—Patience) to Chestnut Hill Kennels' Dublin Scot (The Colonel—Jessie), Jan. 24.

Queen of Thorpe—Roslyn Sensation. Mr. Sherman's (Philadelphia, Pa.) collie bitch Queen of Thorpe (Nullamore—Gem) to Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn Sensation (Strephon—Jessie Dean), Jan. 1.

Beauty B.—Prince Don. John Finn's (Washington, D. C.) pointer bitch Beauty B. (Prince—Beauty) to F. S. Webster's Prince Don (Tennyson—Nellie), Jan. 29.

Reusol—Merchant Prince. Tiot Kennels' (Norwood, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Reusol (Alp—Milly Rose) to Chas. G. Wheelock's Merchant Prince (champion Merchant Prince—champion Miranda), Jan. 15.

Hilda—Merchant Prince. Tiot Kennels' (Norwood, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Hilda (imported Alp—Hero) to Chas. G. Wheelock's Merchant Prince (champion Merchant Prince—champion Miranda), Jan. 28.

Chintz—Roger. E. W. Durkee's (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch Chintz (Foreman—Belle of Allendale) to L. Gardner's Roger (Count Noble—Queen Meg), Jan. 25.

Haphazard—Roy Monarch. E. W. Durkee's (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bith Haphazard (Foreman—Belle of Allendale) to C. C. Gray's Roy Monarch (Dashing Monarch—List), Jan. 25.

Belle of Allendale—Gene. E. W. Durkee's (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch Belle of Allendale (Lava Rock—Liddesdale) to T. M. Aldrich's Gene (Druid—Ruby), Dec. 20.

Betsy—Clyde Bondhu. H. T. Wilson's (Lynn, Mass.) English setter bitch Betsy (Rex—Betsy) to W. H. Beede's Clyde Bondhu (Gus Bondhu—Lady Dixie). Jan. 6.

Nahmke Hannah—Juba. E. W. Durkee's (East Patchogue, L. I.) cocker spaniel bitch Nahmke Hannie (Master Shina—Woodstock Norah) to his Juber (Master Shina—Woodstock Norah), Dec. 5.

Flirt—Silk, Jr. H. F. Gordon's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Flirt (Obo. Jr.—Brantford Flirt) to A. Laidlaw's Silk, Jr. (champion Silk—Woodstock Ruby), Jan. 25.

Senora—Giffee. A. Laidlaw's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Senora (Robin—Devon Beauty) to his Giffee (Zeo—Nina), Jan. 26.

Veva—Silk, Jr. A. Laidlaw's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Veva (Master Shina—Dido) to his Silk, Jr. (champion Silk—Woodstock Ruby), Jan. 18.

Woodstock Ada—Brant. A. Laidlaw's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Woodstock Ada (champion Obo II.—Woodstock Dinah) to C. M. Nelles's Brant (champion Obo II.—Blackie III.), Jan. 12.

London Jet—Silk, Jr. R. G. Wilkie's (St. Thomas, Can.) field spaniel bitch London Jet to A. Laidlaw's Silk, Jr. (champion Silk—Woodstock Ruby), Jan. 26.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Helen. C. H. Starks's (Chatham, N.Y.) beagle bitch Helen (Cameron's Racket—Nellie II.), Jan. 19, six (three dogs), by I. Whitbeck's Pat.

Bertha. Pierrepont Morgan's (New York) collie bitch Bertha (Staffa—Ethel), Jan. 18, eight (six dogs), by Chestnut Hill Kennels' Scotilla (Dublin Scot—Flurry II.).

Shelloch. Geo. Shepard Page's (Stanley, N. J.) deerhound bitch Shelloch (Ossian—Brenda), Jan. 5, eight (four dogs), by Mrs. Geo. Shepard Page's Dunrobin (Torrom—Loyal).

Berkshire Zulu. Berkshire Kennels' (Hinsdale, Mass.) mastiff bitch Berkshire Zulu (Donald—Maid of Athens), Jan. 17, six (three dogs), by their Berkshire Caution (Ilford Caution—Countess).

Berkshire Juno. Berkshire Kennels' (Hinsdale, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Berkshire Juno (Merchant Prince—Nun), Jan. 29, eight (three dogs), by their Berkshire Prince (Merchant Prince—Miranda).

My Queen. H. A. Harris's (North Wilmington, Mass.) bull-terrier bitch My Queen (champion Grand Duke—champion Maggie May), by F. F. Dole's Sensation (Bulrush—Fancy II.).

Lillias. Jas. E. Unks's (Muncie, Ind.) fox-terrier bitch Lillias (Splauger—Blemton Lilly), Dec. 25, seven (four dogs), by C. Rathbone's Beverwyck Tippler (Bacchanal—Blemton Thyme).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Chippy. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped July 2, 1887, by Elmore's Bob out of Jennie, by C. H. Starks, Chatham, N. Y., to Jas. Ireland, Johnstown, N. Y.

Racket, Jr. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped April 19, 1887, by Cameron's Racket out of Krueger's Nellie II., by C. H. Starks, Chatham, N. Y., to O. G. Stolz, Horicon, Wis.

Bonnie Knowe. Sable and white collie bitch, whelped March 17, 1886, by Red Gauntlet out of Brenda, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Dr. J. P. Gray, Rochester, N. Y.

Leonard—Drumlin Moss whelps. Collies, whelped Oct. 30, 1888, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., two sable dogs to Dr. J. P. Gray, Rochester, N. Y., and one sable and white dog to E. M. Lynch, New York.

Scotilla, Jr. Sable collie dog, whelped Nov. 19, 1888, by Scotilla out of Cora II., by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to A. H. Jones, Germantown, Pa.

Caractacus—Pitchdark whelp. Black, white and tan collie bitch, whelped Sept. 12, 1888, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss F. G. Shell, Richmond, Va.

Wacouta Donna. Stone fawn, black points, mastiff bitch, whelped Jan. 31, 1888, by champion Ilford Chancellor out of Ilford Comedy, by Wacouta Kennels, Omaha, Neb., to Dr. Geo. B. Ayres, same place.

Berkshire Caution—Berkshire Zulu whelp. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped May 8, 1888, by Berkshire Kennels, Hinsdale, Mass., to H. A. Beyler, Reading, Pa.

Berkshire Caution—Nina (A.K.R. 5631) whelp. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped Aug. 19, 1888, by Berkshire Kennels, Hinsdale, Mass., to W. C. Crandall & Co., Springville, N. Y.

Berkshire Caution—Lady Belle (A.K.R. 6707) whelp. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped Oct. 5, 1888, by Berkshire Kennels, Hinsdale, Mass., to L. B. Wood, Cheshire, Mass.

Slam. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped Sept. 1, 1886, by Bang out of Flora, by T. M. Steele, Dover, N. H., to Pine Grove Kennels, Lynn, Mass.

Roybel IV. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped July 3, 1888, by Roybel III. out of Leah III., by Isaac Yearsley, Jr., Coatesville, Pa., to W. Rud Patterson, Williamsport, Pa.

Veva. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped March 20, 1888, by Master Shina out of Dido, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to Arthur Heber, Montreal, Can.

Robin—Devon Beauty whelp. Cocker spaniels, whelped Oct. 15, 1888, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., a black and a red dog to J. S. Allan, Montreal, Can., and a black dog to F. E. Curtis, Simcoe, Ont.

Dodo. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Oct. 13, 1887, by Master Shina out of Woodstock Nellie, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to John E. Davis, Butte, Mont.

Master Shina. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Sept. 15, 1885, by Young Obo out of champion Shina, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to H. D. Brown, Waterbury, Vt.

Woodstock Ada. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped June 30, 1885, by champion Obo II. out of Woodstock Dinah, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to Abbott Kennels, Pontiac, Mich.

Sensation—Starlight whelps. White bull-terriers, whelped Dec. 20, 1888, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., a dog to Mr. Haley and a bitch to H. A. Harris, both of North Wilmington, Mass.

My Queen. White bull-terrier bitch, whelped July 28, 1888, by champion Grand Duke out of Maggie May, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to H. A. Harris, North Wilmington, Mass.

Flash—Flirt whelp. White fox-terrier dog, whelped May 17, 1888, by Berkshire Kennels, Hinsdale, Mass., to Harry G. Reed, Lancaster, Pa.

Bacchanal—Surry Clove (A.K.R. 1899) whelp. White, black and tan head, fox-terrier bitch, whelped May 8, 1888, by Berkshire Kennels, Hinsdale, Mass., to Harry G. Reed, Lancaster, Pa.

DEATHS.

Daisy G. Mastiff bitch, whelped March 8, 1886 (A.K.R. 5620), owned by Barkshire Kennels, Hinsdale, Mass., Dec. 5; from bite of another bitch.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

COCKER SPANIEL, Philadelphia.—The dog seems only out of condition. Purge with full dose of castor oil, and give one of Bland's iron pills three times daily. You can conceal the pill in a small morsel of meat.

W. B. H., Marlborough.—He may have distemper, or may have poisoned himself. Give tablespoon of syrup of buckthorn, and follow with a 5-grain quinine pill. Continue to give a 5-grain quinine pill morning and evening for a week. Look for worms.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—The annual statement of his long established company, of which Mr. Chas. H. Raymond is the New York agent, is out, and is published this week on another page. The figures in which it deals are so stupendous as to stagger the imagination. The total assets are $123,082,153.56, and this is an increase of more than seven and a quarter millions of dollars. As will be seen the surplus of the company is $7,940,663.63, an increase of $1,645,622.11. Seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-six more policies are in force now than last year. All this indicates the growth of the business. Its solidity is shown by the statement of the way in which the enormous surplus is invested. Nearly fifty millions of dollars are represented by bond and mortgage, nearly forty-nine millions by United States and other securities; real estate and loans on collateral account for more than twenty-one millions of dollars, and the remaining six millions consists of cash in banks and trust companies drawing interest, and of interest accrued, premiums deferred and in transit, etc. The statement is one of which the officers of the company may well feel proud, and is such as to inspire the utmost confidence.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

TOPEKA RIFLE CLUB.—Topeka, Kan., Jan. 3.—Match at 200yds., off-hand:

G E Morrison	10	8	8	9	7	9	6	10	6	8	82
	6	8	7	9	7	9	7	10	10	7	80
	5	5	8	10	10	9	10	5	9	10	81—243
J L Paine	9	8	7	9	10	10	8	8	10	7	86
	7	7	8	10	6	10	8	10	7	4	77
	6	9	9	10	5	8	6	7	6	10	76—239
I R McCarter	7	7	6	7	10	6	5	9	9	9	75
	10	9	10	6	5	8	8	10	10	8	84
	6	7	9	9	4	9	8	8	5	9	74—233
C R Paine	10	6	7	7	5	8	6	7	6	8	70
	9	7	9	5	9	7	10	8	10	5	79
	6	9	9	10	7	8	7	4	7	9	76—225

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Judging from the large number of riflemen present at all the shoots at Walnut Hill since January came in, the interest of rifle shooting must be gaining very fast. To-day Mr. Wilder wins the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match and C. C. Clarke the championship medal. Following are the scores made to-day:

20-Shot Rest Match.

S Wilder	10	8	8	11	7	11	11	11	12	12	
	12	9	11	9	10	12	12	11	9	12	—209
J B Munroe	11	12	10	12	12	9	11	9	11	12	
	10	11	10	12	10	10	9	10	8	9	—208
J Francis	9	9	12	12	8	12	10	12	4	10	
	9	10	8	9	9	9	11	9	12	10	—194
J N Eames	11	9	9	11	12	8	9	11	12	9	
	10	7	10	9	9	7	7	9	10	12	—191
J N Frye	10	9	9	8	11	7	8	10	8	8	
	9	12	10	8	8	10	12	10	10	9	—186
L R Avay	9	8	9	7	9	10	11	11	10	9	
	8	10	8	12	11	11	7	8	11	7	—186

Champion Medal Match.

C C Clarke	8	7	9	7	10	5	8	9	8	7	—78
A Loring	9	9	6	8	8	10	5	9	8	6	—78
W Charles	5	8	10	7	8	5	7	10	8	9	—77
C E Berry	8	8	9	6	7	8	8	5	9	8	—76
J A Frye	5	5	7	10	8	6	9	7	10	7	—74
W Gardner	2	6	5	7	8	7	6	8	9	6	—64

50-Yard .22-100 Rifle Match, 200yds.

G L Osborn	10	9	10	10	9	7	10	10	8	9	—92
C Smith	8	6	8	8	9	10	4	9	10	7	—81

50-Yard Revolver Match.

A S Hunt	6	7	9	7	7	8	7	9	6	6	—74

Victory Medal Match.

J A Frye	8	8	9	9	10	7	8	10	7	9	—85
A Loring	9	7	8	4	7	9	10	8	9	8	—81
A F Brown	7	7	6	8	9	7	8	6	9	7	—74

Medal and Badge Match.

H L Lee	6	9	10	8	7	8	7	9	10	8	—82
G B Warren	7	9	8	10	9	8	4	7	8	6	—76
A F Brown	7	9	3	10	7	6	5	7	8	7	—69

All-comers' Match.

George R. Russell made a score of 89 with the Springfield military rifle, which beats all records before made with this arm in a 10-shot match at 200yds.:

G R Russell (mil.)	10	10	9	10	10	9	5	8	8	10	—89
G B Warren	7	9	9	7	10	10	9	8	8	8	—85
W Charles	9	9	10	8	9	8	7	7	8	9	—84
A Loring	6	6	10	9	10	10	9	7	8	6	—81
G B Warren	7	8	8	7	10	7	9	9	7	7	—77
D L Chase	10	6	8	10	7	9	6	10	7	9	—75
A S Hunt	9	8	7	10	6	9	7	6	6	7	—75
B G Barker	8	10	5	7	6	9	4	9	8	5	—71
A S Field (mil.)	5	7	4	10	5	9	7	6	7	10	—70
S Ham	8	4	7	7	7	7	7	5	8	7	—86
W Ames	8	7	4	4	6	4	10	10	7	4	—64
E B Mansfield	9	3	3	5	10	6	6	7	7	5	—58
F Martin	6	6	9	5	7	9	6	4	4	5	—57

Rest Match.

J R Munroe	12	9	9	12	12	12	10	11	12	12	—111
S Wilder	12	12	12	11	11	10	11	11	9	10	—109
A G Horne	12	9	9	9	9	12	10	11	12	9	—102
J N Frye	9	10	12	9	8	12	10	8	10	12	—100
L R Avay	10	9	10	9	11	11	9	10	10	9	—98
J N Eames	9	8	10	12	10	12	9	8	8	9	—97
A Ballard	10	9	9	11	9	11	12	10	8	8	—97
C F Allen	8	11	10	11	9	12	10	6	7	8	—95
S Day	8	6	9	6	7	8	9	12	11	10	—96
W C Prescott	9	11	9	8	5	9	10	6	7	8	—82
G C Albee	7	0	8	6	7	8	8	8	9	8	—78

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—Mr. L. V. D. Perret was in good form last Wednesday when the St. Louis Pistol Club held its shoot, and he rolled up 89, which proved high and the medal will be his for the coming week. The attendance was fair and with the exception of a few scores the shooting was comparatively good. Standard American target, 20yds.:

L V D Perret	10	7	9	9	10	10	10	9	7	8	—89
W Bauer	7	8	9	8	8	9	10	9	8	9	—85
E Mohrstadt	5	9	7	10	10	10	7	10	5	10	—83
M Summerfeld	7	6	10	6	9	4	9	9	9	10	—89
F A Fodde	7	8	9	6	7	7	6	9	10	9	—78
M Billmeyer	8	7	10	7	8	7	9	7	6	6	—75
W J Mackwitz	8	9	6	5	6	9	9	7	6	8	—73
L Denning	8	9	10	5	10	5	8	6	5	7	—73
L H Roce	8	8	6	6	10	6	8	6	8	6	—72
W H Hettel	5	5	10	5	7	6	8	8	8	8	—69
A E Bengel	7	6	7	4	9	4	6	6	8	5	—62
H Griesdieck	0	5	10	10	5	8	5	5	8	6	—62

UNSER FRITZ.

SMITH VS. OAKLEY.—Because somebody has presented Miss Annie Oakley with a badge labeling her the champion rifle shot of the world, Miss Lillian E. Smith is out with a series of 13 challenges, as follows: No. 1—Fifty shots at a Creedmoor target, Creedmoor rules, 200yds., caliber not to exceed .32. No. 2—Fifty shots at a 25-ring target, 200yds., single-loading rifle, shots must be fired in 3 minutes. No. 3—To shoot at 50 balls 2¾in. in diameter, 50yds., .22cal. rifle, single loader, the shooting must be done in 3 minutes. No. 4—To shoot 10 shots at any ring target with a bullseye 1¼in. in diameter, 75ft., .22cal. No. 5—To shoot at 50 balls thrown in the air, 40ft., .22cal. No. 6—To shoot at 25 balls thrown in the air, 30ft., .22cal. No. 7—To shoot at 20 balls thrown in the air, 15ft., .22cal., singleloading rifle, shooting to be done in 1 minute. No. 8—To shoot at 10 pair of balls thrown in the air, 20ft., repeating rifle. No. 9—To shoot at 50 balls thrown in the air, 20ft., 2 repeating rifles, .22cal., to be shot on time. No 10—To shoot at 20 pennies thrown in the air, 20ft., 22cal. No. 11—To shoot at 100 balls on a swinging target, 30ft., 2 repeating rifles, to be shot inside 2½ minutes. No. 12—To shoot at 20 balls on a swinging target, 30ft., .22cal. rifle, singleloader, time of shooting 1 minute. No. 13—To shoot at 25 balls thrown from a trap 4ft. high, 30ft., .22cal. rifle.

BOWMANVILLE Ont., Feb. 2.—A shooting match between the Highland Creek and Bowmanville Clubs, composed of ten men on a side, took place here to-day. Bowmanville using military and Highland Creek sporting rifles. The following is the score, five shots each at 200 and 400yds. range.

Highland Creek.	200.	400.	Bowmanville.	200.	400.
R Parker	23	22—45	W S Russell	22	22—44
W Closson	22	21—43	W C King	21	21—42
W Closson	22	21—43	J H Morris	23	21—44
H Westren	23	14—37	J Curtis	17	17—34
W Morrish	21	17—38	J B Mitchell	24	23—47
C Humphrey	22	24—46	E Livingston	21	21—42
T Chester	23	21—44	J Sander	21	25—46
R S Humphrey	19	16—35	J Horsey	23	13—36
T Parker	22	11—33	N S Young	21	21—42
G D Closson	22	12—34—396	D Beach	21	19—40—417

WHITE ELEPHANT RANGE.—The second off-hand Massachusetts target match at the famous White Elephant rifle range, Broadway between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, New York, resulted in another victory for Mr. Hiscoe, who was also the fortunate winner of the first contest at this target. Mr. Benedict, who was the winner of the third prize in the same contest, pulled up to a very good second, being only one small point behind first place and winning the second medal with the fine score of 248 points out of a possible 252, which was the highest score made in the last match. The following are five of the leading scores:

Chas C Hiscoe	83	81	80	—244
W K Benedict	81	81	81	—243
E Castel Best	81	79	79	—239
W C Althouse	79	79	79	—237
F G Loeb	78	78	78	—234

The siver match at the silver coin target with rest which was commenced Jan. 28 and ends Feb. 11, promises to be very close and exciting. This match is for five elegant silver badges.

FRANKFORD, Pa., Jan. 31.—With the wind blowing a 30-mile gale the Hartranft Rifle Club faced the targets on their range at Frankford this afternoon. Messrs. Doyle, Steiber and Dailey were guests of the club during the day. Mr. Doyle shot a .45-cal. Springfield, and Messrs. Steiber and Dailey used a .32-40 Wurfflein; not being used to the rifles their scores were as good as could be expected. Mr. Steinbeisser's remarkable score was made with a .22-cal. Wurfflein gallery rifle, U. M. C. ammnnition. This rifle only weighs 7½lbs. and has the plain open sights that are used in the galleries, all shooting being on American standard targets, 200yds., off-hand:

Ed Travis	8	7	8	8	8	10	9	6	9	6	—79
J J Mountjoy	8	8	7	7	9	10	6	5	6	8	—74
C Dailey	6	7	8	8	6	6	7	8	8	9	—73
Geo Doyle	4	7	6	8	3	8	5	6	10	6	+4—67
Lardner	2	5	6	9	5	9	4	10	9	8	+4—67
L E Toboldt	8	6	6	5	9	3	8	6	5	5	+4—65
E Stees, Jr	10	4	9	10	8	4	3	4	5	7	—64
C Steiber	5	9	6	9	2	2	9	7	7	7	—63
W Wurfflein	7	4	7	4	4	9	7	5	9	5	—61
J T Oliver	7	2	6	10	4	6	3	6	9	6	—59
H Steinbeisser	2	10	4	2	8	8	4	8	8	2	—56
J H Buehler	8	3	8	5	4	10	4	6	2	5	—55
C Mareau	3	4	4	2	7	0	0	5	0	2	—27

Military rifle, 4 points allowance.

NEWARK, Feb. 1.—The twenty-third match in the United Amateur Rifle Association tournament took place on the Monroe range last evening, and was the most exciting and interesting match of the season. Dan Erskine, of the Monroe Club, was put to the test, and showed himself capable of performing the task set for him, having to make a bullseye in the tenth shot to win the match. Both scores are the highest that have been made thus far in the tournament. Mr. Hall's 117 is the highest individual score to date. Appended is the score:

Monroes.		Howards.	
J Stadelhofer	100	E Theurich	113
Andrew Coons	109	H Schroeder	115
William Raab	109	C Derivaux	102
Fred Hall	117	J Meyer	107
Henry Snyder	108	F C Dietz	112
William Clark	107	J Heiter	104
Geo H Taggart, Sr	99	H Wolfaith	93
F Gilliland	97	M Strauss	98
Gus Widman	110	J Berger	106
Dan Erskine	106—1062	F Swing	111—1061

The standing of the clnbs to date are as follows:

	Shot.	Won.	Lost.	Average.
Monroe	7	6	1	1,027 3-7
Oakland	6	5	1	1,025
Excelsior	6	4	2	1,020 1-7
Howard	7	3	4	1,013 4-7
Lakeside	7	3	4	979 2-7
Annie Oakley	7	2	5	959 6-7
Columbia	6	0	6	954⅛

At the regular meeting of the United Amateur Association this evening the following officers were elected for the coming term: Mr. Frank Gilliland, President; Thanes P. Williams, Vice-President; Gus Widman, Recording Secretary; F. A. Bishop, Financial Secretary; John Bauer, Treasurer; D. Mahoney, Sergeant-at-Arms. The association is in a flourishing condition, and promises to be very successful in its undertaking. The next meeting takes place March 1, at the Lakeside range.

HARTFORD, Ct., Feb. 2.—To-day was a superb one, just the day to make the novel match between the 10 shooters of the Colt Gun Club against 10 bullseye scorers of the Franklyn Rifle Club very enjoyable. The match opened at the Franklyn range at 1:30 P. M., the conditions being that the shots at the targets should count exactly what they showed on the target, and that every clay pigeon hit should count 10. It was perhaps a trifle in the favor of the riflemen, for a clay-pigeon if hit at all is usually broken, and that counted 10, while to score 10 on a target, bullseye shots are necessary at 200yds. The following was the score by teams:

	Rifle Score.	Pigeons Broke.	Total Points.
Colts	364	64	1004
Franklins	638	26	894

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26.—The Broad Brook Rod and Gun Club built a new set of targets that are a great improvement on anything to be seen in the State. The targets are on an endless screen which is operated from a house, on the front of which is a large dial plate used in registering scores. A telephone line will be built between the shooters' stand and the markers. These scores were made to-day:

Allen	7	10	5	4	8	7	6	10	—57	
Derby	6	8	5	5	7	7	7	7	6	9—70
Parsons	8	5	5	3	7	6	10	4	9	9—66
Sherman	6	10	6	7	5	7	4	5	9	8—70

GARDNER, Mass., Feb. 1.—Regular meet of the Gardner Rifle Club, at Hackmatack Range, standard target, 200yds., off-hand:

G F Ellsworth	8	10	6	10	10	9	9	7	8	9—86	
	7	5	8	8	10	10	7	7	10	10—82—168	
J N Dodge	10	10	6	8	7	10	9	10	8	7—85	
	8	8	7	8	6	8	8	9	8	9—79—164	
C N Edgell	8	7	8	6	9	10	7	8	10	9—82	
	8	8	6	7	6	8	9	7	8	8—75—157	
C J Crabtree	6	7	10	8	7	10	6	6	10	9—79	
	7	7	6	10	9	8	7	8	9	7—78—157	
With Military Rifle.											
Alec Knowlton	7	8	8	9	6	7	7	9	8	10—79	
	9	7	10	7	6	8	7	9	5	7—75	
F B Edgell	9	8	10	7	7	10	7	8	5	9—80	

TORONTO, Jan. 31.—The annual meeting of the Toronto Gun Club was held in the club rooms to-night with President George Pearsall in the chair. About 50 members attended. Eight new names were added to the roll, and the club goes on for another year with very bright prospects. These officers were elected: President, Ald. C. C. Small; Vice-President, Geo H. Briggs; Secretary, W. Miller; Treasurer, R. Meldrum. The annual match between teams chosen by the president and vice-president will be shot in a few weeks.

ZETTLER CLUB, Jan. 30.—The match between the Our Owns, of Newark, and the Zettlers, of New York, on the latter's range to-night, resulted in favor of the New Yorkers. At the finish the scores were 2,374 for the Zettlers to 2,341 for the Our Owns. Snellen's 245 was high for the evening. Dorrler and Flack made 243 each for the Zettlers. Neuman 223, and Weeks 224 were low men. After the match a fine supper was served by the Zettlers, the principal dish being a 31lb. porker, which was recently won by Mr. Dorrler in a competitive shoot.

THE following letter received by the United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass., from Mr. F. S. Lindsley, Supt. American Wood Powder Co., West Hoboken, N. J., speaks for itself: "I am perfectly willing that you should use my name to indorse your shells, and especially your new primer for American wood powder, and I heartily recommend your shells to wood powder shooters. As a matter of fact I have recommended your paper shells for the last eighteen months, and have in that time shot thousands of them, and given away thousands of them loaded with wood powder.—*Adv.*

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

THE AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

A BODY of manufacturers and others having the interests of trap-shooting very much at heart, formed, it will be remembered, an association last fall for the furtherance of the sport of trap-shooting. These men were in a position to know that there is a wide disproportion between the consumption of guns, powder, shot and all the *et cetera* of a shooter's outfit, and the showing made at the various trap meetings. In one sample State, where there are 20,000 shotguns held, it is a good meeting indeed where fifty gather for competition. It was to remedy this state of things that the Association was formed. Those who visit the various big shoots in different parts of the country were agreed that there was need of a radical change in the complexion of these shoots before the amateur would venture ont to measure his fairly exerted skill against the methods of the pot-hunter squad present at all the meetings. It was no longer a test of skill, fairly and squarely, but it was a test of ability at the trap, combined with a clever juggling with the rules as they had been built up, generally by iron-clad precedent, for the benefit of the trap tricksters. A simple-minded amateur might get up as far as the 8 class in a ten bird shoot, but it was only to find that some expert had dropped back there to meet him; and then in the shoot-off, which was always insisted upon under those circumstances, the amateur had as much chance as a dove with a hawk. But let two of the hawks find themselves in the 8 class together, or facing each other after all the doves had been slaughtered, and then the divide came sharp and sure.

The Association has several big slices of work cut off for it. In the first place, a set of rules should be formulated, and in them everything should bo set down in black and white, and nothing left to irregular precedent. Every man, for instance, should be scored on his shot as made, and many of the present absurd rules, under which a man is scored a miss without having had a shot at a bird, be done away with. "No shot, no bird," would be a simple peg to hang all the rules for behavior at the score upon.

Then comes the question of ties. It were a very simple one, indeed, if every man stepping out to shoot would do his level best with every shot fired. Then the whole question would resolve itself into the clerical one of sorting out the classes, and with a simple miss and out the respected class winners would be determined. The application of currant rule to the present body of trap-shooters does and will keep every amateur out of the matches. Lnck must be brought in to supplement the trial at the trap; and the introduction of this element of uncertainty will upset the cut aud dried plans of those who hit to win or miss to win, as the pots may offer.

Apart from the amendment of the rules there is a large task for the Association in spending wisely the money which its members have subscribed. One proposition is the organization of the clubs of the country into a number of leagues, determined by State limits, and then when each State has by a series of shoots fixed upon a champion team, to have a central meeting for the placing of the leading National team for the year. Those who urge this scheme have the baseball league system in their minds' eye, and hope by rousing local pride to secure a profitable gate money following from the general public. To carry out such a plan would require the sinking of a large capital, while the question of returu would be a very uncertain one. Besides, this very plan of rousing trap-shooting interest has been tried before, and in a very large measure has failed.

Another plan proposed is that of having the Central or National Association placo certain sums at the disposal of local clubs for the guarantecing of matches. In this way a small club, which might not feel ready to give a match with guaranteed purses might turn the risk of loss over to the big association, which could better afford to stand it. Of course in such cases the Association would have its own rules in force, and would supervise the conduct of the meeting and generally look after its interests, while at the same time doing a local benefit in fostering a love for this most delightful form of outdoor sport. By carrying out this line of effort the Association could do a great missionary work. Many local shoots as now conducted are so run as to disgust and deter those who might otherwise be made enthusiastic trap-shooters. There are so many hitches and so much annoyance that a trap meeting becomes a synonym for a grand rumpus, ending in a universal growl. It is doubtful whether the Association can so look over the ground as to go with safety into the matter of guaranteeing meetings during the year 1889; but that it is the correct line of effort the majority of those who know the field will agree.

For the present season, then, the best plan would seem to be that suggested by some of the members, in having a series of meetings, model gatherings, as it were, carried on in various parts of the couutry. Five, for instance, would cover the field pretty thoroughly and afford shooters in every section a chance to attend a meeting near at hand, with the assurance that they would get a fair showing at the honors and profits of the occasion. An Eastern meeting at New York or Boston ought to make an enjoyable occasion and satisfy the Association managers that there is a good field among the seaboard shooters. The South has an increasing number of men who love a shotgun and would be pleased to show their proficiency with it at the trap. Montgomery, Ala., or Macon, Ga., would either of them prove a good mustering place. Then a Western shoot would or should gather in an army of shooters and make a great stir in the shooting world. Cincinnati, Chicago or Cleveland, with the preference for the first named, would be the locality for this big meet. Up in the Northwest a meetiug at St. Paul or Minneapolis ought to be given for the benefit of the many marksmen in that region, with an assurance of a good representation from further down the Mississippi. Then a Pacific coast meeting at San Francisco would round up the quintette and give the shooters of that section a chance to add their share of praise to the Association for having solved the problem of how to run a meeting so that the designing expert should not unchallenged use his ability to gather in the ducats of the confiding inferior shot.

For the season of 1889 it is hardly likely that much beyond this five tournament plan can be carried out. These meetings might be given dates so as not to conflict with local fixtures, and they will test the temper of shooters generally on the Association rules, while from FOREST AND STREAM fair, full and excellent reports of proceedings may be confidently expected.

THE FORESTER GUN CLUB, of Davenport, Iowa, will hold a tournament Feb. 12, 13, 14 and 15. Three regular progamme eveuts at live pigeons will be shot off each day, and the clay bird matches will be numerous. This tournament will be a big affair.

UNIONTOWN, Ohio.—A match will be shot at Uniontown, Ohio, on Feb. 22, between teams of twelve men each from the Buckeye Gun Club, of Cairo, and the Brimfield Gun Club.

CORRY GUN CLUB.

SOME weeks after the Keystone Mfg. Co.'s tournament in September, at Corry, Pa., a gun club with the above title was formed at Corry, and the following officers elected: Wm. Lewis, President; W. Ed. Marsh, Vice-President; C. H. Wetmore, Secretary; F. H. Park, Treasurer; and H. A. Penrose, Captain. The club now has 29 members, with 6 applications to be acted upon at the next meeting, and is in a flourishing condition. They have a weekly shoot on the fair grounds, over the same screen and traps as used at the tournament and all shooting is done under Keystone rules, which makes things lively and entirely does away with the dragging and dreary club shoot. The club has only been in practice for six weeks and many of the members prior to that time had never shot a gun, which must be considered in reading the scores, but they go at it as a pleasant recreation from business cares and their enthusiasm promises well for their skill in the future.

The weekly shoots, held on Thursdays, are open to all, club members or otherwise, except that outsiders can not contest for the club medals. However, they can enjoy the sport, and at a trifling cost, as on these occasions birds are sold at one cent each.

On Thursday last, Jan. 31, the club had as its guest Mr. Brower, of Westfield, N. Y. Seventeen members gathered at the grounds to test their skill. This is a goodly number for any club shoot, but is extraordinarily so when the weather conditions are considered. The ground was thickly covered with snow and the air heavy with flying flakes driven by a sharp wind from the northwest, which tingled the noses and finger tips and made exposure to the air anything but pleasant by contrast with a position near the club house stove.

The club shoots for two trophies; one a handsome gold medal, made in the form of a keystone, for first prize, and a leather medal for consolation prize. It need hardly be said, however, that the members hanker after this form of consolation, and it is a constant struggle to keep away from the low score. Mr. Blydenburg had held the gold medal for five weeks out of the six, and seemed almost invincible; many were the jobs put up on him to cause its loss, but on the occasion in question he was somewhat ont of trim, not having his own gun to shoot, and so forfeited the prize to Mr. Jess Oliver, who was exceedingly proud of his victory. Messrs. Wetmore and Penrose, by reason of their superior skill, are barred from competition for this medal.

The leather medal fell to the lot of Mr. Jack Anstin, but he redeemed himself in the subsequent team shoot, and we venture to prophesy that he will not be called on to wear it longer than one week. Will Lewis, with his new Smith gun, started in with a straight ten and looked like a sure winner, but unfortunately made a bad break and failed to get there. The boys want to look out for him in the future, however, as a look of stern determination was on his countenaace as we rode homeward. Below are the scores:

First Squad.

Berliner	0011011110000010101110110—14
Newman	1010000100111011100111100—13
Lawrie	0000010011001100010030110— 8
H Arnold	1011100100010010011111101—14
Palmer	0000101111000001000100011— 9
Mead	1110011000011001010110010—12

Second Squad.

Bowers	1100111010101100100010000—11
M Arnold	0000100010100100111101000—10
Howard	1010111101010011111101100—15
Wetmore	1110101101001010101111111—16
Austin	1100100000101000010000000— 6
Oliver	1111011100101101011011111—18

Third Squad.

Swan	1111110111100101001011000—16
Blydenburg	0010111101110101010101010—15
Wilson	0011010111010010100010110—13
Ellis	1000110111100000110110011—13
Penrose	1101011111111101101010001—18
Lewis	1111111110000011000110111—17

After the completion of the clnb contest sides were chosen for a team match at 25 birds, with Messrs. Newman and Berliner as captains. Berliner's team was allowed the odd man. In this contest the scores show up rather differently, some improving their record of the 10 bird shoot and others retrograding, Berlincr's team winning by 14 birds.

Team Race.

Newman, Capt	1001000101000011010011011—11
Penrose	1111011111111111111111101—23
Lewis	1001110010010010010101100—12
Brower	0110110101110100011100100—14
Mead	1101000300011100110000011—10
Lawrie	00 0100000101001010000110— 8
Ellis	0011000110100101101010110—12 — 90
Berliner, Capt	0000100000100110701010000— 6
Wetmore	1111101110101111111111111—22
Oliver	1010111100101011110111001—16
Swan	1110110100111001110100000—13
Howard	0110000111011010110100111—15
Austin	1011100110101101010010100—13
Palmer	0101100100001001001011—11
Ward	1010010000010100100001— 8—104

The club proposes to hold a two-days' tournament the latter part of each month, from April to October, open to all, when sweepstake matches of various kinds will be shot; and it is also proposed to form a sort of union gun clnb, which shall take in residents of five or six places near Corry, practically a league of five or six clubs which shall meet at the different towns at stated intervals. This seems perfectly feasible; at any rate the residents of Corry and nearby towns will not lack for opportunity to shoot at the trap the coming season. F. MASON.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Jan. 26.—The Hutchinson Gun Club has elected for the ensuing year President, E. H. Young; Vice-President, S. W. Forsha; Secictary and Treasurer, Will Allen. Board of Directors, Wm. Chamberlain, Ben French, and W. L. Woodnutt. Practice shoot, Jan 17, 15 singles and 5 pairs bluerocks:

Young	111111111111101	10 00 10 10 10 11—19
Allen	111001011111110	10 10 10 10 10 10—16
George	110010111111010	10 10 11 10 10 10—16
Chamberlain	1001010011110011	10 10 11 11 10 10—15
French	100111100101111	11 01 10 01 00—15

Match No. 2, 15 single bluerocks:

Chamberlain	111010101131011—10	George	110001001111011— 8
Young	111011001001011— 9	French	110010010011001— 7

Jan. 24: E. M. Young carried off the honors of the day. Match at 10 single bluerocks:

Young	1111111111—10	Chamberlain	1011011011— 7
George	1111011111— 9		

Club match, 15 singles and 5 pairs:

Young	111111111111111	11 11 10 10 11—23
George	111111001001011	10 01 11 10 10—17
Jones	111111101100100	00 10 01 10 10—15
Allen	100001101101101	10 10 00 10 11—13
Chamberlain	111001100100110	10 10 10 01 10—13
Burslem	101110100011001	00 00 10 10 10 11—12

Match No. 3, 10 singles:

Young	1011111111—9	Chamberlain	1010111001—6
Allen	1110110111—8	Burslew	1111010010—6
Jones	11101 0111—8		

Match at 9 single and 3 pairs bluerocks:

Young	101001111	10 11 11—11
Chamberlain	011111011	10 10 10—10
Allen	011000011	10 11 11— 9
Burslem	011110001	10 11 00— 8

SHADY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 31.—The classification prize shoot under the auspices of the Worcestor Sportsman's Club, were continued this week. In the classification score each man shot four strings of bluerocks with a possible 24, while in the prize score there was a possible 10. In Class A Bowdish won first, Houghton second, while Smith, Swan and Sampson divided third. In Class B the prize was not contested for but divided by the four equally. The work of each man's score in detail follows:

Class A.

	Classification.	Prize.		Classification.	Prize.
A R Bowdish	19	9	G J Rugg	18	8
L Houghton	22	8	E T Smith	19	7
M D Gilman	18	8	E F Swan	17	7
E Griffith	20	8	Geo Sampson	19	7
W R Dean	17	8	Dr Bowers	18	6

Class B.

O B Holden	14	E S Knowles	14
Dr Frank	14	A B Franklin	14

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 31.—Live and inanimate bird shoot between J. Bell, E. Tetzell and J. Staff, of Terre Haute, and Tom O'Neill, George King, J. Heermans and J. Carouthers, of this city. Following was the result: 5 livo birds—Bell, first; O'Neill, second; Heermans, third. 4 live birds—First divided between Staff and O'Neill; Carouthers, second; Heermans, third. 9 clay birds—King, first; Tetzell, second; Heermans, third. 4 clay birds—Heermans, first; Tetzell, secoud; O'Neill, third.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 30.—Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club, on their grounds at Fernwood, Jan. 24. In the contest, 25 Ligowskys, from 5 traps, Mr. Edward Maher with his new 12-bore Greener, lately purchased from Capt. John Brewer (and with which Brewer won the championship of England), after missing his first bird, made the enviable score of 24 straight breaks. Mr. Maher is really entitled to 25 straight, as his first bird was picked up and found to have two shot marks through the center of it. Other good scores were also made. Our new grounds at Fernwood are conceded to be the finest and best appointed club grounds in or about Philadelphia. The members are all gentlemen and substantial business men, who realize there are many things in this world besides a gun, bnt nevertheless greatly enjoy their weekly shoots. The members all have very nice guns, and I give the make each man shot as a matter of interest to readers, who think the Quaker boys maybe haven't got through with the old hammer gun, and ain't up to the times; the guns are all hammerless. At 15 singles and 5 pair bluerocks:

Penn, 10 Smith	111101111111111 — 00 11 11 10 11—21
Maher, 12 Greener	011101111111111 — 10 01 11 11 11—19
Brallier 12 Parker & R	110110011101101 — 10 10 01 10 10—15
Brown, 12 H. & R	111111011001011 — 00 10 10 01 11—17
French, 12 H. & R	111101101101101 — 01 11 11 01 11—19
Smith, 10 Clabrough	110110110011011 — 11 10 00 11 01—16
McKinney, 12 Scott	011101110011011 — 11 00 01 11 11—17
Nebeker, 12 H. & R	001011111011010 — 10 00 10 10 01—13

Twenty-five Ligowsky clays, National rules, 5 traps:

Penn	1111111111001111111111111—23
Maher	0111111111111111111111111—24
Brallier	1160101100111010101110010—15
Brown	1010101111111111010111010—18
French	0111101011101101101110101—17
Smith	1010110100100901101011111—15
McKinney	1010110101010111010111001—16
Nebeker	1011010100101011011011001—14
Gibbs, 12 Scott	1110111011101111111110111—21
Davis, 12 Greener	0111111011111111011110111—21
Sheppard, no name on this gun	1011111011110111111111001—20
Barrows, 10 Parker	1111111111101111111w. —19

CLAREMONT, Jersey City, Feb. 2.—The fine weather still brings large numbers of shooters to the Suburban Shooting Grounds. Keystone traps were used Saturday. Most of the shooters preferred to practice, although a number of sweeps were shot, of which the following are the principal, each at 10 singles, 50 cents eutry, ties div.:

Siegler	1111111111—10
Lindsley	1000110011— 5
Mort	1011101101— 7

Sweep No. 2:

Lindsley	1000111001—5
Siegler	1111111 01—9
Hathaway	1101010001—5

Sweep No. 3:

Lindsley	1111111111—10
Siegler	0111110101— 7
Hathaway	1010111111— 8

Sweep No. 4:

Lindsley	1010110300—4
Siegler	0111111111—9
Mort	1010100110—5

Simpson	0111001011—8
Hathaway	0010101001—4

Simpson	0010111111—7
Mort	1011111001—7
Fox	0011000010—5

Mort	1111100001—6
Simpson	1110011111—8

Hathaway	0011010111—6
Simpson	0111101111—8

Shooting every Saturday afternoon. Parties wishing to visit the grounds during the week, by sending notice to office, 291 Broadwaay in advance, cau always secure attention.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 2.—There was a large attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day and some good scores were made in the merchandise and pitcher matches. In the pitcher match Stanton made a clean score at 15 birds and will have to stand back at the next shoot 2lyds. from the trap, as this is according to the conditions of the match. In the merchandise match at 9 bluerocks and 3 pair clay-pigeons the following scores were made: Choate 13, Chase 9, Lang 10, Sampson 10, Baxter 7, Schaefer 14, Bond 8, Perry 12, Sanborn 14, Bradstreet 9, Field 10, Snow 11, Stantou 11, Webster 6, Short 9, Lee 10, Melcher 11, West 6, Conant 7, Savage 8, Warren 8, Swift 10. The scores made in the match for the silver pitcher were as follows: Choate 12, Chase 9, Lang 14, Sampson 9, Baxter 8, Schaefer 12, Bond 12, Perry 14, Sanborn 11, Bradstreet 11, Field 12, Snow 11, Stanton 15, Webster 4, Short 9, Lee 10, Melcher 10, West 9, Conant 10, Savage 9, Swift 11. The winners in the sweepstake matches were: Six bluerocks, Choate; 6 bluerocks, Chase, Perry and Choate; 6 clay-pigeons, Choate and Bond; 6 Macombers, Perry; 6 bluerocks, Bond and Perry; 9 bluerocks, Choate; 6 clay-pigeons, Chase; 6 Macombers, Perry; 6 bluerocks, Chase, Lang, Baxter and Field; 3 pairs clay-pigeons, Schaefer and Sanborn; 9 bluerocks, Choate; 6 bluerocks, Choate, Field and Short; 8 clay-pigeons, Swift, Perry and Stanton; 6 Macombers, Recse; 7 bluerocks, Sanborn, Lang, Snow and Stanton; 6 bluerocks, Choate; 6 clay-pigeons, Short.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—To-day the much-talked-of live pigeon match between Messrs. Whiteman and Shoop, of the West End Gun Club, and Messas. Anthony and Hepler, of Steelton, came off at the Stock Yard Hotel grounds and resulted in victory for the West End team. Owing to the strong wind blowing and the fine quality of the birds (which were as fine a lot as were ever put in a trap) the score was not so bad for amateurs at 21yds.:

Whiteman	1110111011111010—11	Anthony	1111011101111010—11
Shoop	0111110101111111—12	Hepler	1010001010101101— 8
	23		19

FLATBUSH, L. I., Jan. 26.—The third match between the Flatbush Gun Club and the Amersfoort Athletic Association came off to-day with a very large attendance. The interest manifested in the shoots between these clubs has been on the increase, and considerable excitement has been shown. The first match was won by the Flatbush Club, the second and third by the Amersfoorts. Appended is the score of the third match, 25 bluerocks each:

Amersfoort Club Scorc.

J Bennett	1110110111010300011111101—16
G S R Remsen	1111110000111111111110311—19
J Van Wyck	0010011110111011111111101—18
I Wyckoff	1111001001010100010100111—13
C Stilwell	1110010101111111101001111—18
H Selover	0000101001010010101010111—12
J Ryder	1001110010001111111110110—16
G Van Wyck	1001010110010010111111111—14
S E Eldert	1001011011011111101111011—19
A V Suydam	0010011010001111100091011—12
J D Remsen	1101113101111110100011101—17—174

Flatbush Gun Clnb Scnre.

D Rumph	1111010111100100011101111 –17
H Balzer	1111101011111111000011110—18
A Balzer	0110011001111011110010 01—14
E Skidmore	1010000110010010101001C01—10
F Hegeman	0011011101111111110001011—17
W Smith	1001110011100101010111110—14
F Connelly	1111111011000110110110011—17
E Martin	0111101000100110100001112
E Miller	1101011111100011110111010—18
G Hegeman	1011100000010010000010101— 9
H Cook	1010101101000011010011001—12—158

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28.—Match between Martin Schottler and Peter Kunzweiler, at Cypress Hills Park, for $25; 25 bluerocks, 21yds., one barrel:

Schottler	0100011110100000111110110 –13
Kunzweiler	1011001011100111101111011—17

Sweep No. 1, 6 blucrocks, 21yds.:

Schottler	111011—5	Wissell	011101—4
Kunzweiler	011111—5		

Ties, miss and out: Schottler 0, Kunzweiler 1.

Swcep No. 2:

Kunzweiler	110101—4	Schottler	101011—4
Wissell	010101—3		

Tie: Sohottler 0, Kunzweiler 1.

Sweep No. 3:

Wissell	011100—3	Kunzweiler	011001—3
Schottler	101101—4		

Sweep No. 4:

Kunzweiler	111111—6	Schottler	111011—5
Wissell	100100—6		

SNAP SHOT.

CLASSIFICATION OF SHOOTERS.—The Keystone Mfg. Co. have in view a new system for the classification of trap-shooters; a scheme which in their opinion will equalize the chances of the amateur shot with those of the experts. It will probably be tested at their tournament next fall and they feel will result in a much larger entry list from the amateur ranks. When the plan is perfected, it will be given to the shooting public through our trap columns.

EATON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—Eaton, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Frank Short offered a rooster for the best score on Saturday and the following scores were made in a strong wind:

Hamlin	0010010000—2	Curtis	1000000101—3
Bell	0001111011—6	Short	0010001001—3
Briggs	1011010110—6	Whitney	1111011001—7
Richardson	1110011111—8	Bonney	1011110011—7

G. F. BELL.

FRANKFORD, Phila., Feb. 2.—Quite an enjoyable shoot took place on the North End Gun Club grounds. A team from the Cinnaminsou Gun Club, of New Jersey, came over as the guests of the N. E. Club, to try conclusions with them in a friendly match. A high and blustery wind prevented good scores. As a consequence ground-hog day and weather came in for a good deal of dissatisfaction. An appetizing lunch was served at the club house by that prince of good caterers, Will Mather, and was enjoyed by all. It has been darkly hinted that one gentleman ate ten big bunches of celery to obtain the proper nerve before going to shoot, and that another, having no faith in celery as a nervine, Pack-ed away thirty large sandwiches for the same effect. After careful investigation I am inclined to think that they are entitled to the "Scotch verdict." The conditions were teams of 12, 20 bluerocks:

Cinnaminson Gun Club.

C W Davis	0100110000010110111—11
W M Thomas	1100110111111111011—16
J Thomas	0011101011100110100—12
W Rockafellow	1100110011001101001—11
C C Reinhard	0001010100101100110— 9
L A Flaingen	1000110000100111010001 — 9
H J Keene	0100010110010000101— 7
L Corner	1100000110110100011— 11
W J McIlhenny	0100010101010000001— 7
F B Frishmuth	0090110001110911100— 9
H Thomas	0101010001011010010— 9
L C Cook	1101101101100101110—13—124

North End Gun Club.

W Wolstencroft	1111111111111101111—19
A L Lumb	1111101001111101110—14
H Ridge	1110101111111010011—15
F Barron	1111001100110010000—11
S Richards	1000111001100111111—14
J Crowther	1100111010111111101—16
Wm Garvin	0110110110111111011—15
O S Buckins	1001110110000001001— 9
Dr Monaco	0000011110000010111— 9
E Ridge	1000000100101000101— 7
Jas Wolstencroft	1011111111010111100—15
W M Pack	1011010111011101110—14—153

A return match will probably be shot at an early date on the Cinnaminson Club grounds. The N. E. Club have, through an ingenious device, invented by three of the members, Messrs. Wolstencrofts and Soley, fixed the traps to be sprung by electricity, and they work like a charm.—J. C. S.

MILLBERTHA, N. J., Jan. 31.—A match was shot here to-day between Miles Johnson and James Sampson, at 15 live birds each, Long Island Rules, 25yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, trap and handle, $25 a side. It resulted in a victory for Sampson by one bird, as see following score:

Johnson	100110110011011—9	Sampson	110111110000011—10

At the completion of this match a Mr. Turfort challenged Sampson to shoot at 10 live birds, 30yds. rise, use of both barrels, for $25 a side. Sampson, nothing loath, accepted the proposition, and distanced his opponent, who withdrew at the eighth round:

Sampson	1112012—6	Turfort	01201000—3

M.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The weekly shoot of the Mt. Morris Gun Club took place to-day at Oak Point. The feature of the day was a sweepstakes match at 20 live pigeons each, 25yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, entrance fee $25 each, Hurlingham rules, the winner of a previous match to be handicapped 5yds.; 5 traps. The following gentlemen entered the match: A. Litchenhein, A. W. Mott, P. Mullen, J. L. Mott, Jr., and P. McKeon. There were several side bets made between individual shooters. One bet between Mr. Mullen and Mr. Litchenhein for a basket of wine was that they each would beat the other. There was also a bet of $50 between the Mott brothers as to their respective merits as pigeon shots. W. Frank Banham, of the Crib Club, was referee:

Live Pigeons.

P Mullen	1111001011101001110—13
P McKeon	1001110101010100111—12
A W Mott	1111010111110111111—16
A Litchenhein	1011100101011011011—13
L Beck	1010011101101111111—14

Clay Birds.

A Litchenhein	0001110010— 4	L Contort	1011100010— 6
A W Bock	1100100101— 5	P Mullen	1100101010— 5
A W Mott	1010101111— 7		
P McKeon	1111010111111—11	F Mullen	1010111101110—10

Mr. McKeon and Mullen tied and shot the tie off, miss and out. Mr. McKeon won. This was a sweepstakes, $10 a man. This was the most successful meet the club ever held.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—The sixth semi-annual handicap shoot for the Moore Challenge Cup was concluded to-day at C. Stark's athletic grounds, and was won by Mr. Charles for the second successive time. The birds were fairly lively and the competition very keen, no less than five men ticing and having to shoot off before the victory was finally settled. The following are the scores:

For the Moore Cup.

Lowden (27yds)	1100110111111110—11	C Charles (27)	..01101100111011—11
Carruthers (31)	..0010111011011101—10	A J Tymon (27)	.1101110100l ret— 8
W Stewart (24)	.101110101 ret. — 6	C Ayre (27)	.....1101101111110010—10
J Douglas (27)	..1110111000ret.— 6	F Peterson (24)	1101110011111101—11
F Mallett (27)	..0110111111010111—11	H Jackson (27)	1100101010111100— 8
Staneland (27)	.0110011111111110—11	J Gould (34)	....1111000101ret.— 6

BRADDOCK, Pa.—The sportsmen and lovers of glass ball shooting here have just formed a club to be known as the Braddock Gun Club. The following officers were elected: President Richard Stevens; Vice-President, A. Baxter; Secretary, F. G. Kendall; Treasurer, John Shaddick.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.—At the annual meeting of the Spring Chicken Gun Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. F. Kurtz; Vice-President, B. E. Surls; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Nair; Executive Committee, Messrs. Kurtz, Surls and Nair; Captain, H. W. Nair.

ATHENS, Pa.—The Athens Gun Clnb held its annnal meeting at its headquarters, and elected the following officers for the year 1889: President, Frank Fuller; Secretary and Treasurer, W. K. Park; Committee, E. W. Davies, N. J. Kunshoro and Frank Sherman. Although the club is not in very active condition, a few members meet as often as twice a month; as soon as good weather comes, they will meet once a week.

THE MANHATTAN GUN CLUB has elected for the year 1889 Jos. A. Hoffmann, President; Frank L. Lambrecht, Vice-President; John W. Beyer, Secretary; John N. Gemerich, Treasurer; Henry Schmid, Referee. Meeting rooms at John Maisenholder's, 505 Sixth street, City.

Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

8. Ianthe, Spring, Newark.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.

JULY.

10-19. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast I'd.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
16-30. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

THE A. C. A. REGATTA COMMITTEE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To carry on a newspaper debate to any advantage it is necessary at the start to define the limits of the subject. I had no intention of entering on a debate which would cover in its scope the entire subject of canoe racing, when I sent a reply to a letter written by Mr. MacKendrick. (MacKeudrick's letter appeared Dec. 27, and mine Jan. 3). Mr. MacKendrick made specific charges of lack of courage and woeful neglect of duty on the part of the regatta committee of the A. C. A. These charges I answered briefly and to such effect, that Mr. MacKendrick in the column (Corinthian order of architecture) he hurled at me in your last week's issue, did not think it advisable to put in one word about the subject under discussion. I do not wish to debate with so prolific a writer as Mr. MacKendrick; life is too short and his field too large. When I write that I would not oppose certain changes in rules, it seems to me an unwarrantable deduction to infer that I favor such changes, as MacKendrick assumes. The time for changing the rules is between the end of the meet and Jan. 1, following, so as not to interfere with the building of new canoes.—C. B. VAUX.

1889—CANOEING—1889.

THE growth of canoeing in America has been surprisingly rapid within the last few years, and to meet its demands the Canoeing Department of the FOREST AND STREAM was established in 1883 in the hands of a veteran leader and expert. Since this time the FOREST AND STREAM has published more news relating to canoeing than has appeared in all other periodicals during the twenty years or more that canoeing has been recognized. The series of papers on

CANOE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION,

written originally for its columns, has met with the most encouraging success, having now reached its fourth edition in book form since its completion in the paper, and being accepted as the authority on all pertaining to the design and construction of canoes and the finer classes of boats. The great event of the year in the canoe world is the

MEET OF THE AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION,

and its full and elaborate reports of this event have long been a special feature of the Canoe Department of the FOREST AND STREAM. The last meet, in particular, furnished material for the most thorough and exhaustive series of canoeing articles ever published, covering not only the meet itself from both social and technical standpoints, but such subjects as

BUILD, MODEL, FITTINGS, EQUIPMENT AND SAILS.

The collection of designs of American and English canoes is the most extensive and complete ever published, each design being specially prepared for the use of the

AMATEUR CANOE BUILDER.

It includes such famous craft as Dot, Sunbeam, Lassie, Snake, Vesper, Notus, Vagabond, Charm, Pecowsic, Guenn, with many special types of racing and cruising canoes. The larger members of the canoe family, the

CANOE YAWLS,

are also well represented, different specimens of this new class which is rapidly attaining a well-deserved popularity being given, while we shall add to the collection as fast as new designs appear. Besides the many distinct classes of pleasure craft mentioned in detail, there is always a demand for special designs for various purposes, many examples of which will be found in our columns. This feature we propose to continue, giving designs for such uses as may suit the wants of our readers, and also giving special prominence to such craft of local reputation as the

SNEAKBOX, DUCKER AND TUCKUP,

little known, save through the FOREST AND STREAM, to yachtsmen at large.

CANOE AND BOAT BUILDING FOR AMATEURS.

IF any proof be needed of the strong and vigorous growth of the mosquito fleet, in which may be included all craft small enough to be handled by one man, whatever their difference in model, it may be found in a comparison of the first edition of "Canoe and Boat Building for Amateurs," published in 1884, with the handsome volume just issued, the fourth edition. In size it has grown from 168 pages to 263, the plates being increased in number from 24 to 52. The book itself is a complete index of the march of improvement and development of small craft, showing in what directions the greatest changes have been made. The principles of boat and canoe building have altered little within the last five years, and consequently little change has been made in the first part of the book. The details, however, of model, construction and equipment of canoes have changed very materially, which changes are fully described and illustrated by the addition of the latest designs of canoes and sails. All the minor details of construction and fittings are thoroughly explained in connection with special designs. Among the additions are found such famous canoes as Vesper, Pecowsic, Notus and Vagabond, with sail plans; also the latest details in the way of drop rudders and centerboards.

In the first edition the part devoted to boats contained very few examples outside of the convcutional rowboats, the only other distinct types, the canoe yawls and the sneakboxes, being represented by but two or three examples. Of the former class there have been added three very good examples of different boats, the lone, a large canoe, 18ft.×36in.; the Annie, a still larger craft, 18×5ft., but without fixed keel or ballast, a very large canoe; and the Iris, also 18×5ft., but a deep, able boat, for rough water cruising, with a lead keel; so that the collection of canoe yawls now includes six typical boats, of all dimensions, from 14ft.×40in. up to 18ft.×6lin., both keel and centerboard craft.

The family of sneakboxes, represented in the first edition by the primitive little craft of Barnegat Bay, has been increased by the additiou of three new designs, all produced since the date of the first edition, the Barnegat cruiser, the FOREST AND STREAM cruiser and the Delta. Each of these represents a decided step in the development of a very handy general purpose cruiser from the primitive ducking boat, the best qualities of the latter being retained and the undesirable features eliminated until a very satisfactory cruising craft has been produced. Two of these boats were specially designed and built by the author of the book for the purpose of experiment, and after continued use both have been pronounced highly successful. A very interesting addition to the designs are the full lines and description of the Delaware River boats, the duckers and tuckups. Both of these boats, though enjoying a local reputation, have hardly been known to boating men at large, and neither had ever been described at length. The lines and full details of construction of each are given, for the first time; and with two other sailing boats make this branch of the collection quite complete.

The great value of the book to the canoeist, the boat sailor, and, above all, to the amateur builder, has been established by the practical test of its success, and even professional builders hear testimony to the clearness and accuracy of its instructions. From it alone many very good boats, and some particularly fine ones, have been built by amateurs and even novices. While it would be too much to claim that any one could become a skilled builder by purchasing and reading the book, there is ample testimony to the fact that very many have produced most creditable work, both in canoes and larger craft, with no other aid than its pages afford. The chapter on designing and drawing, though brief and elementary, has met with substantial praise from experts for its clear exposition of principles that are applicable to far larger work than canoe or boat design. Altogether, the book fills most completely a very important place in the library of the canoeist, the boat sailor and the yachtsman. In consequence of the increased size of the book and the number of plates, the price has been increased to $2.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION MEET.

THE following programme has been decided upon for the annual meet at Ballast Island, July 10 to 19:

1. Sailing.—Twico around Ballast Island. Open to all canoes, A, B and C.
2. Sailing. Class B. Three miles. Record event.
3. Sailing. Class A. Three miles. Record event.
4. Paudling. Class II. One-half mile. Record event.
5. Paddling. Class III. One-half mile. Record event.
6. All classes. One and one-half miles; sail first half mile, paddle second half and sail third. Record event.
7. Paddling. Class I. One-half mile.
8. Paddling upset. Classes I. and A.; 300ft. No special appliances allowed. At signal each canoe must be turned completely over, righted, and with crew inside paddle across the finishing line.
9. Sailing. Novices. All classes. One and one-half miles. Open only to canoeists who never sailed a canoe prior to Sept. 1, 1888.
10. Sailing for the Gardner Challenge Cup. Classes A and B. Six miles.
11. Sailing consolation. All classes. Three miles. Winners of either first or second place in events 1, 2, 3, 6 or 9 excluded.
12. Man overboard. At a given signal the crew shall throw overboard astern on the leeward side a paddle, pick it up again and continue on the course across the line.
13. Sailing for the W. C. A. Trophy Cup. Classes A and B, 7½ miles. Record event.
14. Sailing for the Longworth Cup. Class C only. Course, distance and day of race to be announced by the regatta committee before the race.
15. The carnival will be called at the discretion of the committee.

WINTER CANOEING.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Judging from Commodore Bell, of Brockville, Canada, in the FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 17., I am led to think that he must have entirely misunderstood my paragraph headed "Christmas Canoeing," in your issue of Jan. 3. Surely it was not a boasting spirit that led me to send the brief mentioning of our Christmas outing to the FOREST AND STREAM, but rather pure and unadulterated hilarity at being able to indulge in our pet sport in the middle of a northern winter. I hope Mr. Bell will quickly banish this erroneous idea, for being descendants of that old Puritanic stock, by whom boasting in any sense was never tolerated, it behooves us to at least try to follow their example in this line, and keep their precept good. We are glad to know that our Canadian brothers are enjoying this delightfully mild and pleasant winter, and it is good to see that they are improving it in the interest and pursuit of that most glorious of sports, canoeing.—CHOKTE (Puritan C. C.).

NECKEN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Kindly find inclosed a bit of rhyming, whose composition seemed the only way to free my mind from the haunting of the air "Necken." Should you think it worth a stick or two of type you are welcome to use it.—KORAX.

"LIGHTS OUT."

Air—"Necken."

DEDICATED TO THE A. C. A.

COMRADES, the embers are fading;
Paler the sleepy stars glow,
Night into morning is shading,
Sing, ere to slumber we go.
Good-night, till the sun through the willows
Rains gold in the lap of the sea;
Rest, till the bonny blue billows
Nod welcome to Phœbus and thee.

Listl how the bird dreaming yonder
Trills a quaint song in its sleep.
Hark! how the breezes that wander
Mutter their plots to the deep.
Good-night, till the lances of morning
Crash 'gainst the shield of the sea,
Rest, till the surf shouts its warning,
And flings its gray gauntlets at thee.

Hush we our stories and jesting,
Laughter a moment restrain,
Here's to the homes where are resting
The hearts we'll return to again.
Good night to each naiad and wood sprite.
Good-night to the rippling foam;
Good-night to bird song and starlight,
But thrice a good-night to each home!

KORAX.

A SALT WATER CANOE KIT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The members of the Puritan C. C., being interested in cruising, seek all means of making their canoe kits as comprehensive as possible, and for the benefit of some who may be just starting out upon a cruising career, I will give an example of one of our kits.

Of the canoeist's wardrobe nothing need be said, "'cause every people's different." The stores are carried in the tin box used as a seat, which is divided into a dozen compartments rectangular in shape, and filled by tin boxes with large screw covers. This tin box is in turn put into a tarpaulin bag made to fit, thus keeping everything dry. Probably the most troublesome things about a canoe kit are the cooking utensils; this inconvenience is completely done away with by our very comprehensive apparatus. We have in it the following articles of use in eating and cooking.

1. A large 4-quart tin pail with iron handle.
2. A frying-pan with folding handle.
3. A smaller tin pail with spout (for coffee, etc.).
4. A pail with handle, divided into two compartments with lids (lard and butter).
5. A 6-gill tin cup with folding handle.
6. A 5-gill tin cup with folding handle.
7. A 4-gill tin box with cover.
8. A salt shaker.
9. A pepper shaker.
10. A cover for he large pail (used as a plate).
11. Knife, 12. Fork and 13 Two spoons.
14. An extra plate.

In the first pail are, the frying-pan fastens on to the bottom of the large pail with its handle up the side. Then, No. 3 goes inside of No. 1, No. 7 in 6, No. 6 in 5, No. 5 under the handle of No. 4; then this nest all goes into No. 3. Nos. 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13 all stick in between 3 and 1, the spout on 3 making room for this. No. 14 is laid on top of all inside, and No. 10 forming the cover of all, and fitting snugly. The whole apparatus is put in a cloth bag made for it, and forms a very complete and useful kit, having fifteen articles all stowed in a gallon pail. Our whole outfit (including 6×6ft. tent) is contained in a tin box, a tin pail and a tarpaulin bag that will stow beneath the deck. ILEX.

LEGITIMATE CRUISING APPLIANCES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been very much interested by the discussion in your columns as to racing appliances and the qualifications of a cruiser, partly because I think the A. C. A. is fast approaching a crisis. The remarkable success of canoeing is due to causes peculiar to that sport, and I believe that those who planned the Association laid down the only lines on which it can be a success. It might pay some one to consider whether the canoeists of to-day are not losing sympathy with the faith of the early canoeists. So surely as they do canoeing will lose its vantage. It wants a wise head and a firm hand to resist the tendency that would place canoeing on the same footing as shell boat racing or tuckups, hikers and other classes of small racing machines. Surely it at least claims a higher standard than these. But it seems to me that it is by far the best policy to maintain even at the cost of thinned ranks the higher level of the sport, and that it is by far less dangerous to frame the issue now, with little danger of division, than to drift indecisively a little further and find a split, not only possible, but inevitable.

The only reason for encouraging racing consisteut with Association principles is that it affords a reliable test of the qualities of the boats and tends to develop both canoe and canoeist. I reason, however, that development in any direction in which the cruiser cannot follow is beyond the field of canoeing and should promptly be headed off by A. C. A. rules. The canoeist ought to be placed in a position where he need not choose between features destructive to his chances in the races or fatal to cruising.

But (and this "but" is the practical theme of my letter) it ought first to be intelligently decided what the proper qualifications of a cruiser are; and in this respect I protest against making any concessions to those who seek to make the plea of cruiser cover their timidity or their laziness. For surely the cruiser, who takes the only risk incident to canoeing, should be no way lacking in energy, skill and nerve

The cruiser cannot and should not employ in his voyaging either the standing rig or the sliding seat. It would be a concession to argue that point. Nor would there be any injustice in banishing those two annoyances at once; indeed it works an injustice to delay the decision, for it will relieve those who are justly opposed to them from the necessity of employing them and give time to adopt new rigs.

But there are weighty reasons why the cruiser should employ the centerboard in its latest development, and as these involve my understanding of the requirements of a cruiser and include matters about which there is some room for doubt, I think they ought to be included in the discussion.

The normal posit on for the board is amidships, and to place it elsewhere is but a compromise, for it is the pivot upon which the boat turns, and unless you want an eccentric you must put your pivot at the center, which will be amidships unless some consideration of model or rig should require it elsewhere.

But so far as I can see no consideration of model need change it. The fastest and most seaworthy model, I believe to be, and shall assume to be, where the lines forward and aft are the same. This necessitates sitting amidships, and it would of course be intolerable to sit astride your centerboard, but by placing your trunk so that the after end comes amidships the weight of trunk and board and of the main rig enables the crew to sit some little aft without making any fullness of stern necessary.

As for rig, with the board in this position, mainsail and dandy are as 6 to 3, while with the ordinary arrangement of board it is 5 to 1.5. To carry more than 60ft. in your mainsail while cruising would be unsafe, as length of mast and boom would make it dangerous in a sea. The former arrangement, therefore, allows 90ft. spread, and the latter only 75. The result of this arrangement is a perfect harmony of parts. Weight, center of lateral resistance, center of effort and greatest beam are all concentrated practically amidships. The nicety and certainty of balance, and consequently better windward work thus obtainable, is obvious. But a result, not perhaps so obvious, is that it makes a better sea boat than is otherwise possible, not only because she will respond promptly and readily to the slightest touch, but because when she meets a sea, coming in on the weather bow say, she lifts readily and allows it to pass under; for there is nothing in the way, no board to catch the force of the wave and send the boat sweeping off, both giving the wind a better chance at you and bringing a tremendous strain upon the boat. The board, by its position amidships, has no tendency to twist or turn the boat in any direction, and allows the action of the sails in the roughest weather to keep her properly headed. Meantime, owing to the balance of model and the weight amidships, she is held nowhere but amidship, so that bow and stern, like the hulls of a catamaran, are equally free to accommodate themselves to the necessities of the moment. Finally the boat is much stiffer, for at the point where the upsetting force is applied (center of effort) are arrayed all the elements of resistance (board, greatest beam and weight), which is possible under no other arrangement. There is, in short, a harmony of parts.

But it seems to me that these three matters of speed, a generous spread of canvas and the ability to go to windward, are, next to seaworthiness, by far the most indispensable requisits of a cruiser. That windward qualities are most valuable in heavy weather goes without saying, but speed adds no little to the pleasures and the comforts and the safety of cruising. It is a common experience in cruising to find that one boat can cover in a day twice the distauce its companion can, and, therefore, in a cruise (usually limited only by time) can double the distance, variety and experience possible. In salt-water cruising (and in salt water only, with few exceptions, can nice sailing be done) the reaches are long and the wind more or less constant. Sailing is here the cruiser's principal method of progression, and he should be ready to take advantage of it with all the sail that can be conveniently and safely carried. Half the pleasure of cruising, and the part that will linger longest in memory, will be those helter-skelter scampers at full speed across the green bays with the sense of quick motion due to the smooth, clean movements of a well-modeled and well-balanced boat. And some of the pleasure comes, too, from the appreciation of the fact that it is advisable to get across those same green bays as quickly as possible. To require the cruiser to place his board well forward would be to greatly impair the usefulness and efficiency of his boat.

Against these considerations it is urged that this position of board would be uncomfortable in case the cruiser should desire to sleep in his boat; and when the board is made readily removable, that he might want to sleep in it afloat, though this the requirements of cruising in this country hardly ever make necessary and very rarely desirable.

If distinctively racing appliances (of which the board in any position certainly is not one) are kept out I do not see that there can be any danger under A. C. A. limits that racing will develop vicious extremes of model. Natural laws make the boat that is most boat not only the best sea boat but the speediest. For in light weather model counts for little or nothing, while in heavy weather (when rapid motion develops waves) it is everything. A longer experience than canoeing has had has taught the shell-boat builders that the model fastest under a force applied as in rowing (or paddling) is for the midship section practically the arc of a circle. But for sailing yachtsmen seem now to agree that a deadrise section is best adapted for speed and seagoing qualities. Your flat-floored cruiser with its enticing spaces that tempt to overweight your boat if compelled to weather a storm is very apt to prove a death trap. Considerations of use, except such as determine the general type, need not and should not be allowed to enter into model and balance. These are of too fundamental importance to be conformed to any but the natural laws that apply to any boat. It is axiomatic that the boat best adapted to any locality is the boat in common use there. In canoeing the requisites of cruising in this country have developed a boat entirely different from the English boats, that is, a boat without ballast, essentially light and handy, a light, low deadrise boat (without gripe it ought to be). Such a boat may not stand the weather that a heavily ballasted boat will, but it will stand far more than such boats as Notus and Vesper sailed without ballast.

But you must keep the water out, and in this respect the talk about "roomy" cockpits seems to me ill-cousidered. If my experience of two years in a Rushton Vesper is reliable, nothing is surer than that if your approved cruiser, with its flat floor and 7ft. cockpit were caught in a blow a mile or two from harbor it would founder. Hatches won't do the work, and an apron cannot be managed on so large a cockpit. The early boats, designed only for cruising, had small cockpits, and in racing the necessity for driving has led again to small cockpits. To be sure, it has already passed reasonable limits and should be restrained, but it ought to furnish a hint to the cruiser. E. M.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 26.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It strikes me that the recent attacks on racing canoes are attempts to abolish one branch of the sport of canoeing. If my neighbor prefers racing to cruising, why should I force him to give up appliances that he finds suitable to his ends merely because they are unsuited to mine. One might just as well prohibit the use of outriggers and paper shells and compel all oarsmen to use tholepins and whaleboats, because you cannot use the former for fishing. Cruising and racing are two separate sports, and are so recognized by yachtsmen, and the sooner we imitate our elder brothers in this respect the better. In my humble opinion the attempt to make the racing men use cruising canoes is a monstrous piece of selfishness and laziness combined.

Selfishness—because the cruiser, not content with all the many pleasures and delights of his cruising tours, wishes to grab the one ewe lamb of his poorer brother, the pleasure of having one of the flyers. It may be retorted that this is not true, that what is wanted is a series of rules that will oblige all canoes to be suitable for both sports. You might just as well interbreed carthorses and trotters with the hope of getting thereby a perfect animal.

Laziness—because instead of leveling up they want to level down; instead of looking round for means by which the cruising canoe can be improved they want to compel the racing man to use them appliances in the hope that the canoe may be improved —by whom? by their more energetic and inventive brethern of course.

There is no problem I think so difficult to solve as what means can be adopted to impel cruisers to improve their craft. That great cause of improvement, emulation, is wanting.

Cruises are usually made alone; if there happens to be a party they generally wait for one another at the cross roads; if one canoe is cramped his friend's canoe takes part of the damage, while among the several outfits they can generally scrape together the necessities of life. How can emulation be supplied? Give the cruisers separate races at the A. C. A. I am afraid there would not be enough cruisers to make a decent race. It would be worth trying though, and as the Thousand Islands is a lovely cruising ground, the probable presence of a large number of cruisers at the next meet would perhaps facilitate the experiment. But the cruisers must rely upon their individual efforts for progress. Let the cruisers show that they are in earnest in their wish for the improvement and encouragement of their branch of the sport by trying to improve their outfits, cruising rigs, etc., and the publication of their inventions for the benefit of their less successful brethren. If a member from each club in the country would even once a year report the inventions of his club, a healthy spirit of rivalry would soon spring up. Take the FOREST AND STREAM for the last year and then consider whether in the matter of progress the cruisers have kept up their end of the log. As a cruiser myself, I for my part feel ashamed. Above all, when the racers ungrudgingly give their time and money for the common weal of paddledom, do not criticise them harshly. Let us follow their example—be diligent, courteous and helpful. ASTICOU.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.

["Asticou" will find our opinion of the lazy cruiser in the FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 16, 1887. We have nothing to argue in his behalf, but there are few of his kind in proportion to the many good canoeists who must either give up cruising, own two or three canoes, or keep out of the races.]

Editor Forest and Stream:

I see that the old process of constructing a public opinion in the A. C. A.—by the persistent reiterations of two or three individuals—is once more going on in your columns. You have invited a full expression of opinion, and though I do not have any arguments to advance, and do not suppose the mere statement of my view likely to change any other man's notions, I will unburden myself.

First as to my point of view, I am a conservative; I was one of those who saw no good reason for abandoning the Thousand Islands as a place of meeting, and I rejoice afresh each time I remember we are to be back there next August; I have always believed in leaving well enough alone, and after racing at the last five A. C. A. meets I can not say that I find those sailing regulations such a bad lot after all. There seem to be three especial points of objection; let us take them in order. First the board projecting above the coamings. There is no trouble in getting ample area for windward work in a board housing entirely within the canoe; hence no one is put at disadvantage by one which sticks up, except the owner thereof, so if any other poor devil can't find an available piece of metal except a spare circular saw, I for one am entirely content that he be permitted to follow the example of our friend from Brockville without let or hindrance. Second the standing rig. Here also I consider the user is the sufferer; for though "Mac" generally relieves us all and sundry of any further need of thought or worry over the question of the relative speed of standing as compared with lowering rigs, I can't think of shouldering on to him my responsibility in the matter, and still go on thinking that a lowering rig properly built and handled will win its full share of the races, and that the presence of the standing abomination—so far as my own use goes, I cordially detest it, and wouldn't have one at any price—will act as a spur to draw out all the possibilities of reefing sails, to the permanent benefit of all canoeists. Third the sliding seat. Not being a member of the Lowell Club, I have never used one, and for lack of the requisite nerve, never expect to; but I have used a seat projecting considerably beyond the beam of the canoe. I have proven by experiment that I can hold up all the sail I dare carry, without a deck-seat, but the exertion of so doing is, in my present physical condition, greater than I care to endure, so long as I am not compelled to, so I use a seat running out just far enough to take my weight off my leg-muscles. I am well aware that the Lowell men get out considerably further than would be possible without the use of their seat, but I have not the nerve to demand that they shall give up a practice which I don't follow simply because I am afraid to do so. It amounts to just this. If I can win without adopting practices which some consider questionable, how much sweeter is my victory if some of my competitors have availed themselves of these possible advantages. On the other hand, should new limitations and restrictions be adopted, would it not be a dubious satisfaction to win, with the haunting thought, Would I have been the first, had not some of those other chaps been slowed down to my way of sailing? In the old days, before the Trophy was dreamed of, the great race of the meet was the "Unlimited Class B Sailing," the cruising rig and no ballast races had to take a back seat, but the winner of the unlimited had the proud satisfaction of knowing that each of his competitors was absolutely unfettered, and free to get the last second of speed out of his craft in any way his ingenuity could devise. So it is now with the Trophy race, and I don't believe I am the only one for whom some part of its charm will be lost if it ever becomes possible for a loser to say "If it hadn't been for those new rules—" In conclusion let me say, to prevent any possible mistake, that I am not advocating those devices, and have no sympathy with any one of them; but I am a believer in letting evils work their own cure. The "one rig" idea, not badly set forth by "Mac" in your last, has this in its favor, that it would in some measure equalize racers in the matter of pocket—truly a desirable thing. KATRINA.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
1. Larchmont, Spring.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.

JULY.

4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13 Corinthian, Marblehead.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
24. Pleon, Club.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
31. Pleon, Open.

AUGUST.

3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24 Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead.
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup
7. Larchmont, Fall Annual,
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Corinthian, Marblehead.
21. Beverly, Marbleh'd, Sail Off.

1889—YACHTING—1889.

AS evidence of what we propose to do in the future, it is only necessary to point to what has been done in the past. It is now ten years since the FOREST AND STREAM, realizing the backward condition, as well as the grand possibilities of

AMERICAN YACHTING,

shaped for itself a new and clearly defined course, whose ends were the radical improvement of the pleasure fleets, the extension of the interest in yachting, the encouragement of Corinthian seamanship, and the systematic organization of the sport throughout the United States and Canada. As all yachtsmen know, this course has been steered successfully, in spite of strong opposition and many formidable obstacles; and the full measure of its success is shown by the advanced position of yachting to-day.

As such a course involved at its very outset a condemnation of models, methods and theories that were fairly established by long usage, and universally accepted as correct, appealing strongly to national prejudice, it is no wonder that it at once aroused a powerful spirit of opposition, not only among our rivals of the daily and weekly press, but among yachtsmen at large; and that the result was the largest and most important controversy that the yachting world has ever taken part in. The result is of so decisive a nature as to have impressed itself indelibly and beyond question on our national yachting. The once universal national type, the shoal, wide sloop with inside ballast, has disappeared forever, and with it has gone the paid racing hand and the old, faulty method of measurement. The leaders of the old fleet, but a few years since regarded as peerless, have been relegated to little better than housebout duty, while their places have been filled by a new and immeasurably superior class of yacht, in which is embodied those principles of

DESIGN, BALLASTING AND RIG

that the FOREST AND STREAM was the first to advocate. We can claim with pride to have taken the lead from the very first, as well as having borne the brunt or the battle that has given to American yachtsmen a fleet of *Safer, Faster and Handsomer Yachts* than they ever before possessed. The many and varied developments of the past five years have brought some surprises that even the wisest and ablest yachtsmen and designers have not foreseen, but whatever changes have been shown to be necessary in minor matters, the broad principles first laid down in the FOREST AND STREAM of *Depth, Low Ballast, Cutter Rig and Corinthian Handling*, have been universally accepted throughout the country.

We need not allude further to the journals which at one time opposed our course than to call attention to the fact that those which still survive keep up but a dead semblance of yachting news during the height of the season, disappearing before the first frost, while the FOREST AND STREAM is

IN COMMISSION ALL THE YEAR AROUND,

freighted each week with a seasonable cargo of full and accurate *Reports of Races*, descriptions and illustrations of *New Yachts and Inventions*, lively and interesting *Cruises, Practical Information* in all technical matters. *Timely Discussion* of current events, and best of all, with the continuation of the series of *Designs* which has proved of such great value to all its readers. The collection which has appeared in the past in the columns of the FOREST AND STREAM is unequalled in the whole bibliography of yachting, including as it does working drawings of the best examples or pleasure craft of all types and sizes, both racing and cruising. Of these designs we need only mention Sea Fox and Alert, each the special feature of the racing in her class; Clara, with her unequalled record on both sides of the Atlantic, whose lines, sail and interior plans were given in full; Thetis, the first of her type; Shadow, the fastest of the 35ft. cabin yachts; Wona, one of Mr. Burgess's best efforts among the small craft, Cruiser, the fastest for years of the open boats of her class; Vanduara, Mr. Watson's famous iron racer. The two challengers, Genesta and Galatea, designed by Mr. J. Beavor Webb, whose interiors and details of construction, one composite and the other steel, were fully illustrated; Carmelita, the cruising schooner; together with a whole fleet of smaller craft, cutters, sloops, yawls, luggers, catboats, including Neva, Gem, Indra, Rondina, Fad, Yolande, Gipsy, Windward, Pilgrim, Aneto, Vayu, Gannet, Empress, Orinda, Carmita and Guinevere, together with *Sharpies, Fishing Craft, Houseboats, Hunting Boats* and other special types. These designs have been prepared for publication with the greatest possible accuracy, so as to serve as a guide and instructor for the amateur, and also to be of value to the professional designer and builder. A strong testimony to their value is found in the fact that nearly every one in turn has been reproduced in the leading yachting journals of France and Germany.

While the FOREST AND STREAM has led in yachting proper, it has gone still further in a new and popular branch of the sport, and has given a name and brought into prominence

SINGLEHAND CRUISING.

This department of yachting, so well suited to young men, has been steadily encouraged in our columns, and scores of special

designs and details for the use of the singlehand sailor, from the deep little sea-going cutter down to the sharpie or sneakbox for Florida and Great South Bay, have been fully described and illustrated. In close connection with this department, as well as in its application to larger craft, the cause of

CORINTHIAN SEAMANSHIP

has received special attention at the hands of the FOREST AND STREAM, and to it more than to any other factor is due the present most encouraging interest in *Amateur Handling* among Amer can yachtsmen.

While the sailing fleet naturally claims the first place, the fast-growing importance of

STEAM

entitles it to more attention each year, and we shall strive to give it more space than in the past. The steam yacht, in all its forms, from the grand and imposing ocean cruiser to the little naphtha launch, has become a permanent and successful institution. While there is every ground for pride and satisfaction on the part of the American yachtsman, not only in the great advance made, but in the generally prosperous condition of yachting throughout the country, at the same time there is much that is capable of improvement, and until the time comes when men are ready to admit that they at la t have found the

PERFECT YACHT AND PERFECT CANOE,

it will be the aim of the FOREST AND STREAM to lead the way toward better things in the future as it has in the past.

NEW YORK YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

ABOUT fifty yachtsmen met at the Gilsey House on Jan. 31, pursuant to the call issued some time since, and the organization of a union of most of the smaller clubs about New York was finally concluded. The following clubs were represented: Albany—J. C. Sanders, J. S. Hassel and M. L. Bowe. Columbia—C. M. Armstrong, Geo. Parkhall and O. Dietz. Jersey City—Com. Pierson and "Joe" Ilsworth. Knickerbocker—C. Caughlry, E. P. Mowton and F. J. Miller. Newark—Chas. Carmen, E. Grover and T. J. Rache. Newark Bay—J. Vreeland and H. Van Busskirk. New Rochelle—Com. Pryor, Dr. Z. Lewis and Geo. C. Foster. New Jersey—G. E. Garland and Richard Outwater. Sing Sing—E. B. Sherwood, B. E. French and W. W. Washburn. Tappan Zee—Capt. J. Styles, E. E. Weeks and C. A. Preston. Williamsburgh—H. Dusche and C. W. Voty. Yonkers—T. M. Taylor, C. T. Mercer and A. D. Petersen. Yonkers Corinthian—Com. Prime, F. A. Rigby and A. F. Rose. Staten Island Athletic Club, yachting department, J. C. Uhler.

Mr. Petersen, of the Yonkers Y. C., was called to the chair, with Mr. Parkhill, Columbia Y. C., as secretary. The chairman stated that the immediate object of the present meeting was to decide whether such an organization as had been proposed was desirable, leaving all matters of detail to be arranged at a subsequent meeting should the answer be in the affirmative. Com. Prime, Yonkers Cor. Y. C., one of the originators of the movement, then spoke of "the necessity of some organization among the clubs racing small yachts about New York, the Hudson River and the Sound, that should secure a uniform classification, measurement and sailing rules for all union regattas, leaving each club at liberty as far as its club races were concerned." He also stated that the subject of measurement would not be discussed until a later meeting, the main question being the organization in a general way. The next speaker, Capt. Joe Ellsworth, spoke strongly in favor of the proposed organization, but at the same time he suggested a mean length rule as the best possible one.

The opinions of a representative of each club in succession were then called for by the chairman, with a request that the question of organization only be addressed to, and the measurement question in particular should be omitted. Unfortunately his request was not adhered to, but after saying in a few words that he favored the proposed organization, each speaker in turn branched off at length into a defense of his favorite rule of measurement. Some wanted mean length, some length plus ½ or 1-5 over ranging, some length and sail area. One rule was objected to because it had "plus" in it, and nobody could be expected to know what plus meant. After a time order was restored and some questions of detail were discussed, preparatory to a second meeting, set for March 8, at which the association will be formally organized. The constitution of the New England Y. R. A. was discussed in detail and its main features indorsed. The name of the new organization will be the New York Yacht Racing Association, it will be open to all clubs in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with a membership of not less than 25 members, and a fleet of not less than 10 yachts. The final work of organization will be done at the March meeting, when a constitution and by-laws will be adopted.

The new organization has a wide field of labor before it, and if it is successful as it now promises to be, it may do a great deal of good for yachting in the smaller classes. The great difficulty will naturally be the measurement question. Many of the clubs which race open boats are firmly wedded to the measurement by length alone, and will not accept a length and sail area rule; while other clubs which have tried the latter will not go back to a length rule, however suitable for plumb stem and square stern, no owner of a cabin yacht to-day will consent to chop off both ends and make her look like a dry goods box in order to race under a length rule. All American yachtsmen are proud of the handsome Burgess yachts, from Volunteer down to the 18ft. cats, and yet not one of these yachts could be raced to advantage under the length rule. There is one simple and practical way out of the difficulty which we would recommend to the framers of a rule at the next meeting; to adopt a length rule, say length plus one-fifth overhang, as in the New England Y. R. A., for all open boats; and a length and sail area rule, that for instance of the Knickerbocker Y. C., the largest club that will join the Association, for all cabin yachts. Such a course would be fair to both parties, and if coupled with a definition of what shall constitute a cabin yacht, will cover the whole question.

With the measurement question satisfactorily settled and a good classification and sailing rules, the New York Y. R. A. is likely to become a permanent and useful part of American yachting.

BUILDING NOTES.

AT Ayers's yard, Bay Ridge, Mr. Mayfield's steam launch is nearly completed. She is 50ft. long, plumb stem and square stern, with a beam of 7ft. 9in. and a draft of 3ft. 6in. The hull is diagonal planked, with an inner skin of pine and an outer one of mahogany, the two fastened with brass screws and copper rivets. The boat is open save a deck at each end and narrow waterways. Riley & Conley will build the engines. In the stock is a 25ft. launch for the steam yacht Gneida, to be fitted with the Orcutt engine and boiler. She is also double skinned, but of white cedar. A sneak has been built outside and beneath it the frame of Mr. Whitlock's cutter is rapidly taking shape. This boat, designed by Mr. Wm. Gardner, will be 30ft. on l.w.l., with 10ft. beam and 7ft. draft. The ends have the fashionable amount of overhang, the capper stem being carried out further than usual in a very graceful sweep, while the stern is equally long, but very clean cut in its outlines and lined away at the end. The yacht will be used by her owner for cruising and life aboard throughout the season, but as the same time she will have speed enough to face anything in the 30ft. class. The deck is flush and below it is an abundance of room, a main cabin with two large locker berths, and an after cabin with four berths. The forecastle will have two hammock berths and room to swing a third man in a hammock if necessary when a racing crew is carried. This makes nine berths, if needed, on 30ft. l.w.l., an amount that should satisfy any one. The rig will be somewhat under the rest of the class. The boat will be ready in good season, the frame being already completed. She will be sailed by Captain Parker, of Itchen Ferry, formerly mate of the Irex.

At Mumm's yard Mr. Lawton's cutter is painted outside, and her mast has been stepped. We understand that the length, deck to bounds, is 35ft. The following measurements have been given us as correct, in place of those published two weeks since: Length over all, 51ft. 7in.; l.w.l., 39ft. 7½in.; beam, extreme, 13ft. 8½in.; draft, 9ft. 1in. She will be named Obispa. Mr. Mumm has the planking and deck on the new compromise boat. His joiners are now busy with the interior of Sachem, which will be rentted with white mahogany.

At Fasbie's yard, Salem, the McVay 40-footer is in frame, and the 30 will soon be started. The former will be completely fitted up below with cabin, after stateroom and galley, with all pantries, etc., for cruising.

Lawley has Col. Forbes's schooner in frame. Mr. Beebe's 40 is about timbered up, Mr. Lline's 40-footer is finished outside and cabin work begun, and the lead keel of Mr. Belmont's 40 will be run this week. Mr. Owen's 46-footer will be 57ft. 6in. over all, 45ft. 6in. l.w.l., 16ft. 6in. beam.

At Monument Beach Mr. Dunn has finished a new catboat, the Kiowa, for Mr. Lloyd Jeffries, Secretary of the Beverly Y. C. She is 24ft. 2½in. over all, 19ft. 11in. l.w.l., beam 9ft. 10¼in., draft 2ft. 2in.

At Osterville, Mr. Crosby is building a 24ft. 4in. boat for Bassett Brothers, of Chathamport; one 18ft. 6in. for Burrell Rotch, of Buttyhunk; one 22ft. 5in. for F. Bloomer, of Chatham; one 23ft. 6in. for Almy Mayo, of Chatham; one 23ft. 10in. for B. F. Eldridge, of North Chatham; one each for F. W. Nickerson, North Chatham, and Macbeth Barton, 21ft.; two 13ft. sprit-sail centerboards for Alfred Nickerson and brother, of Wood's Holl.

At Harwich Mr. Jenkins is building a catboat 29ft. 6in. l.w.l., by 11ft. 3in. beam for Mr. Walter Lubau.

At South Boston Mr. Williams will build a second boat for the Mosquito Fleet, 21ft. over all, 15ft. 9½in. l.w.l., 3ft. 2½in. overhung aft, 5ft. 8in. beam and 3ft. 3in. draft, with 1,000 lbs. of lead outside and 200 inside.

At Cleveland Mr. Wm. J. Munson is building from his own design a keel cutter 22ft. over all, 20ft. l.w.l., 6ft. 8in. beam, 4ft. draft.

At Poillon's yard, South Brooklyn, the sloop Wizard, lately purchased by Ernest Staples from Vice-Com. Colt, is out for replanking and 6in. more keel, including three tons of outside lead.

At City Island, Mr. Piepgrass has plated up the 53ft. yawl and laid the planksheer. The steel bulwarks will extend up to the rail. The lead keel has not yet been cast. This yacht is set up where Titania and Katrina were built. Next to her heavy keel blocks for the Morgan schooner have been laid, but the keel is not ready yet. South of the latter is Mr. Grinnell's schooner, now in frame and with her garboards fitted. She will be a deep centerboard craft, with an S section and considerable hollow to her floors. The centerboard trunk extends to the top of the house. The latter will cover the whole of the cabins and is necessary to gain headroom. The forecastle floor will be dropped a little below the cabin floor, giving headroom forward. The spars and ironwork for this boat and the yawl are now well under way. Banshee has had more lead added below her keel, making the bottom semicircular in section instead of flat. The basin is now being dredged out, so Wenonah has been hauled up on the railway between Titania and Katrina.

At Hawkins's yard the steam yacht Adelaide is being practically rebuilt under the supervision of Mr. Neils Olsen. The bow, that was damaged in the collision with the Providence, has been lengthened 5ft., while the round stern will be replaced by a long overhang. The joiner work is entirely new. The old wheel will be replaced by a Bartlett wheel. The old sloop Richmond, built in 1885, is now hauled out beside the Adelaide for some minor repairs.

BUILDING TO LENGTH.

WE have heard that some of the new boats of last year were actually over their class length, but were admitted as a matter of courtesy into the classes which they had overrun. This is a thing that should be very promptly dealt with, as there must be a hard and fast limit somewhere, beyond which neither designer nor builder should go, under penalty of being disqualified. In making a new rule it is only fair that old craft should be considered and allowed a little latitude in the matter of length for classification, but after the limits are fixed and publicly announced, no new yacht should be allowed to exceed them. It is the designer's place to see that she does not do so, and he or the builder must answer to the owner for any excess of length; but no owner has a right to bring a boat to the line which is built in defiance of the rules and to demand an entry for her. In cases of this kind the exact letter of the rule must be rigidly adhered to, and no leeway allowed beyond the exact limit. If an excess of an inch is winked at by regatta committees, there is no good reason why two inches excess should be ruled out, and so practically amounts to either an enlargement or abandonment of the class limit. The tendency now is to crowd the rule as hard as possible, to gain the last fraction of an inch in length, and this is all right if the designer is sufficiently sure of his weights to take the risk; but if he slips up and the boat goes below her designed draft and beyond her waterline allowed by the rule, neither he nor the owner can fairly ask that the latter be disregarded or changed. There are now many new boats on the ways or on paper, and we wish to call attention to this important matter in good season.

MY LAST SAIL.

TAKING in the surroundings, I queried aloud, "What if this old boat house could talk?" Not that any one would be sent to the look-up, unless aquatic lying is a penal offense; in that case not one would escape—no, not one. The Deacon roosted high in a canvas hammock; he had been reading "Spirit Land and Heavenly Bodies" in an old number of the *Living Age*, and at that moment his spirit was sailing through space, rather paradoxical, but the Deacon is solid on spirits. Jimmy's go-as-you-please legs were affectionately embracing a red-hot stove, his clean-shaven chin nestled contentedly in tender palms, "in sweet meditation fancy free." An occasional grunt was all that told that he was of this earth. Jerry (the cat) sat up licking his forepaws; he had vainly been trying to fish out a piece of lemon peel that floated in a tumbler, essayed to stand on his head on the leg of a capsized stool, danced a jig on the stove and attempted to climb the pipe, anchoring at last in Jimmy's back hair. "What's the matter with that cat?" voiced the Commodore. "Whisky skins don't seem to agree with cats. Come, Cap let's be off." And leave the cat? "W-a-a-l didn't you tell me you sailed a race away back in the 40's to Chester buoy and return during a severe snow storm, with floating ice in the river, and didn't you invite me to take our last sail of the season to-day?" That settled it. In five minutes we were under way. Presently a wind hustler struck the ship a point or two off, and came very near dumping the whole business into the river. After that we put on our nursing caps. The water to the N.E. reach was rather eccentric in its wave making, throwing it up in chunks, as it were. The snow flew by in blinding scuds, and the wind just got into a fret and waltzed around like a dancing master; still the ship kept on top and made pretty good weather. Not a word was said for fifteen or twenty minutes, when the Com. (for short) jerked his head to port to avoid the snow and flying spray, and abruptly said, "Cap, that fellow that struck us while ago was a masher. What ——" Just what he would have said will never be known; a "white cap" hit him square in the back, taking a round turn in the palaver and washing him into the bottom of the boat. He said afterwards he thought he meant to say, "What's the matter with the cat?"

Rounded the eastern point and took a long leg to port in smoother water. Passed a flock of ducks not 50ft. to leeward, huddled close together in the long grass and store debris. They did not get up. The water on the shoal off the willows broke in every direction and looked cross eyed for a jibe, which was imperative. Topped boom, slacked peak and threw the boom over to starboard, all stand ng like a trooper's horse, and without accident.

Then the little ship, with about 8ft. between her sheet blocks, dashed off down the western channel like a singed cat. It was now snowing and blowing very hard, and we could scarcely see three boats' length ahead. "Cap, don't you think the ducks we saw to the east'd was drift stuff?" This was said with a cold-blooded, sardonic leer. We were both so far out on the weather quarter that every sea struck us in the back of the neck, the life lines keeping us from going overboard. Our limbs were numb with cold; in short, our situation was very precarious. With desperate energy I shook myself together, and with a stern demeanor, fitting the gravity of the occasion, replied: "Didn't you see the flock of ducks you spoke of this moment pass, just clearing the gaff? Had a double reef not been rigged in, the whole bunch would have went clean through the sail like a cannon ball. No, drift stuff don't fly that fast." It being impossible to locate the ship to a nicety, it was thought prudent to sheet home, and haul up for the weather shore. "Tapped Jo" for the first time, and while doing so shot under a three-masted schooner's bowsprit, and was out of sight in a moment, in the driving snow. "Close shave," coolly remarked the Com., with the same old barbarous haul down of his port optic, peculiar to him. "The big fellow boomed up so, I thought we had run into the public buildings." Hark! Isn't that the paddle of a steamer? But what is she doing away up there in the air? Look sharp Com., we must be close under the lady; sing the news as soon as you can see any thing." "I see any thing, why I can't see the end of my nose." While yet speaking, the well known and now gladly seen wharf loomed right up ahead. To bout ship, pick up moorings and tap Jo was a joyful task, and quickly done. The Will Cook is 15ft. over all, and is a good sea boat, having many peculiarities of her namesake. Delights to romp about in rough water, and lug whole sail when decent boats are reefed; has a penchant for the fair sex, which appears to be reciprocal; amiable when treated right, but as vicious as an old he goat in March, if any one attempt to cut capers with her. Yes, she has many of the commodore's ways. As we walked up the ship some one seemed to say, "What's the matter with that cat?" but it was probably only the soughing of the wind around the gables of the boat house. This gem of boat literature originated with brother Bagley, after wounding his opponent in a closely contested boat race, which he won. R. G. WILKINS.

BEVERLY Y. C.—A special meeting was held on Feb. 2, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the committee of the Corinthian Y. C. on the subject of a uniform classification and racing rules.

YACHT AND CANOE CRUISES.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have been very much interested in your correspondent Henry K. Wicksteed's account of his cruise on Lake Superior in the FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 3 and 10. I have no doubt there are a good many more of your readers who, like myself, are passionately fond of boating and kindred amusements, but on account of business arrangements or other things over which they have no control, are located so far away from places where such amusement can be enjoyed, that it is only occasionally they can get away and indulge in the reality. To these the next best consolation is to do it in imagination with the hero of the trip, just the same as I did with your correspondent in his account of his cruise. With map by my side, completely absorbed and oblivious to all surroundings, I was with him from the time he lifted his anchor and trimmed his main and jib sheets at Port Arthur, and I followed him in his travels and adventures around Nipegon Bay and the lake of same name, then to the extreme N. E. corner of the lake, and back to the place he started from, and the pleasure I derived was only secondary to that of being there in person, for in imagination I was skipper and at the helm guarding the craft through the treacherous waters, not that I would wish to supersede him in this position, for I would be ever willing to ship before the mast rather than miss such a cruise. The description of your correspondent Ralph W. King, "Canoeing on a Fresh-Water Ocean," Nov. 8, "Cruise of the Sylvia," Dec. 13 and 20, also descriptions of Georgian Bay and Collingwood fishing boats by "Retaw," Jan. 19, have all given me, and I have no doubt a great many others, unalloyed pleasure in their perusal, and I trust for the benefit of those of your readers who like myself are less fortunately situated, we shall have many articles of a similar character from that portion of your correspondents who are more blessed with time and opportunity.—T. CHADWICK (Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 24).

AGRICULTURAL METHODS IN YACHT BUILDING.—Over among the Jersey and Long Island truck farms, where celery is grown by the acre in long pits, as soon as the plant is well rooted and some six inches above ground the earth is banked in about it, this process being continued from time to time, until what was at first a trench becomes a high ridge. A similar plan has been adopted in the construction of one of the new flyers of the season, now well under way. As soon as the keel was cast and the bolts driven, earth was piled in about it, so that it is most effectually screened from the vulgar gaze, and no one can tell whether it is one foot or four feet deep. We cannot say how much further the process will be carried, but it looks as if the intention was to fill in successively after the garboards and planking, so that when completed the boat will have to be dug up for launching. This plan would be cheaper and more effective than the closed shed method employed in Thistle.

QUINCY Y. C.—The annual meeting was held on Feb. 2, with Mr. Geo. M. Saville in the chair. The following officers were elected: Com., John Shaw; Vice-Com., George G. Saville; Meas., W. M. Maybury; Sec. and Treas., Henry M. Faxon; Regatta Committee, John W. Sanborn, Paul R. Blackmer, E. B. Glover, Harry L. Rice, Harry H. Sheen; House Committee, W. H. Shaw, H. M. Faxon, William A. Dewson, Fred L. Rice, Warren F. Page; Delegates to N. E. Y. R. Association, commodore, secretary and one member to be selected by them.

TORONTO AND ROYAL CANADIAN Y. C.—The union of these two clubs was formally carried out on Jan. 25, each club meeting and electing certain officers, after which a joint meeting was held. The officers are: Com., A. R. Boswell; Vice-Com., T. McGaw; Capt., Hume Blake; Hon. Sec., S. Bruce Harman; Committee, Messrs. C. C. Dalton, Beverley Jones, Dr. F. Lesslie, C. Riverson, R. F. Stupart (of the R. C. Y. C.), and Douglas Armour, F. P. Polson, L. V. Percival, J. Wilton Morse and W. S. Jackson (of the T. Y. C.).

CRUISING.—Gitana, schr., Com. Weld, completed her repairs and sailed on Feb. 2 for Gibraltar, where her owner will join her. Dr. Thatcher Goddard will make the trip out on her, returning at once by steamer. Capt. Sherlock will drop over a bottle every day, giving position of the yacht... Narod, steam yacht, was at Brunswick, Ga., on Jan. 30... Coronet, schr., Mr. R. I. Bush, arrived at Aden on Jan. 30, on her cruise around the world.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C.—At a special meeting on Jan. 30 the vacancies in the board of officers were filled, making the full list as follows: Com., L. Lefferts; Vice-Com., R. Oelsner; Rear-Com., C. Doughty; Sec., A. Varian; Treas., J. Harris; Meas., C. Coughry, and Fleet Surgeon, Dr. E. Ringer. Board of Directors, G. K. Rosenquest, A. Christie, Jr.; J. S. Harris, A. Steen and J. A. Morrison.

A SUCCESSOR TO PETRONILLA.—It is now known that the new 60-rater building from Watson's designs at Fay's is for Lord Dunraven, owner of Petronilla, designed last year by Richardson, but not a success thus far. The new yacht will meet Yarana this season, but there is no prospect of either coming to America.

ALVA.—On Feb. 1 Mr. Vanderbilt and his party reached Baltimore, where the Alva was in waiting, and went aboard the yacht, but she did not sail until Feb. 5. The party included Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and their three children, Messrs. W. S. Hoyt, Gould Redmond, O. H. P. Belmont and Dr. Keyes.

ICE YACHTING.—On Feb. 1 the first challenge race of the season was sailed on Orange Lake in a brisk N. W. wind, the winner being Esquimau, R. S. Ramsdell, in 27m.; with Cold Wave second and Get There third. A second race was started, but did not finish for lack of wind.

ENCHANTRESS.—We call attention to the advertisement on another page of this famous schooner, built in New York, but owned for some years past in England, where she is now offered for sale.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—Adrienne, schr., has been sold by Mr. Lancaster to Mr. Buck.... Agnes, sloop, has been sold by Dr. R. Van Nostrand to Trenor W. Park for $2,500.

SARACEN.—Mr. Fowle's cutter is out at Lawley's to have her lead keel recast in deeper and thinner form. She will also have a larger rig next season.

GLIMPSE, schr., Mr. Benoni Lockwood, that struck on a reef last fall, has been repaired at Hawkins's yard, City Island.

MARIQUITA.—This name has been given to the new Belmont 40.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

M., Mahanoy City, Pa.—Vanne to (A.K.R. 2363) was by Count Dick (Dan—Countess) and out of Petrel (Prince—Lille II.).

R. J., Newburgh, N. Y.—"Standards and Points of Judging for all Breeds of Dogs" contains the information you ask for. For sale at this office, price 50 cents.

H., Cortez, Colorado.—In your issue of Jan. 17 you make mention of the Boone and Crockett Club. Will you kindly inform me the address of the secretary? Ans. Archibald Rogers, Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York.

WANTED TO KNOW from the hunters of Pennsylania and West Virginia where is the best place for black bear. What time in the spring would be the best time for one to take a hunt for them? Any one who knows the above questions will please write at once, and oblige one anxious to know.—LEVY DWYER, M.D., New Petersburg, Highland county, O.

INTER NOS, Manchester, England.—A young naturalist, thoroughly skilled in all branches of the profession, who could and would make a specialty of big game and fish, asks your valuable advice as to whether he would do right in leaving England to go to some town in Florida and start a business there. Is there sufficient work done to warrant my doing so? Ans. Should decidedly question the wisdom of such a step as you propose. There are already more taxidermists in Florida than the State can support.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Gentlemen—It affords us much pleasure to report upon your latest Climax shells with strong primers received this morning. We have tested them with Schultze powder, and find them simply excellent in every particular and practically equal to the best adapted English primer. Two and a half drams to 8½grs. of Schultze powder in 12-bores and 3½ to 4drs. in 10-gauge worked to perfection in your shells, loaded simply like black powder and without ramming. Very truly yours (Signed), VON LENGERKE & DETMOLD.—*Adv.*

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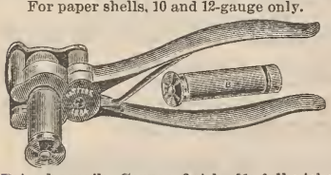

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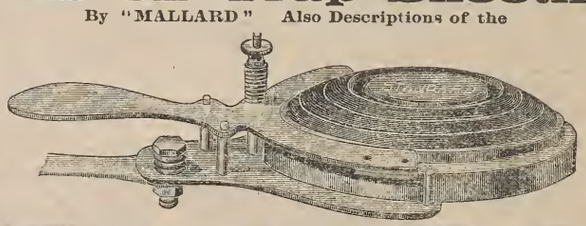

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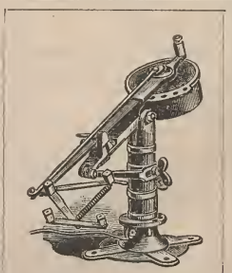

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STATEMENT
OF
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

For the year ending December 31, 1888.

TOTAL ASSETS,	**$126,082,153 56**
Increase in Assets,	**$7,275,301 68**
Surplus at four per cent.,	**$7,940,063 63**
Increase in Surplus,	**$1,645,622 11**
Policies in force,	**158,369**
Increase during year,	**17,426**
Policies written,	**32,606**
Increase during year,	**10,301**
Risks assumed,	**$103,214,261 32**
Increase during year,	**$33,756,792 95**
Risks in force,	**$482,125,184 36**
Increase during year,	**$54,496,251 85**
Receipts from all sources,	**$26,215,932 52**
Increase during year,	**$3,096,010 06**
Paid Policy-Holders,	**$14,727,550 22**

THE ASSETS ARE INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds and Mortgages,	**$49,617,874 02**
United States and other securities.	**$48,616,704 14**
Real Estate and Loans on collateral,	**$21,786,125 34**
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest,	**$2,813,277 60**
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit, Etc.,	**$3,248,172 46**
	$126,082,154 56

I have carefully examined the forefoing statement and find the same to be correct.
A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

From the Surplus above stated a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

Year.	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstanding.	Surplus.
1884	$34,681,420	$351,789,285	$4,743,771
1885	46,507,139	368,981,441	5,012,634
1886	56,832,719	393,809,203	5,643,568
1887	69,457,468	427,628,933	6,294,442
1888	103,214,261	482,125,184	7,940,063

NEW YORK, January, 23, 1889.

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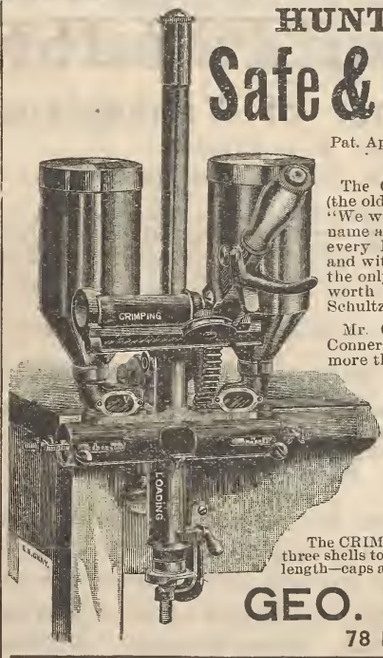

Pat. April 17, 1888. Pat. April 17, 1888. Pat. May 29, 1888.

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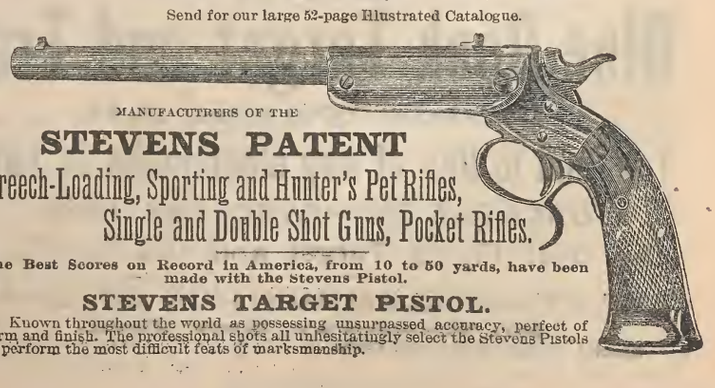

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Indian Folk Lore and Life,
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Special Correspondence from the West,
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The Sunset Club,
The White Goat,
The Forest and Stream Trap Reports of 1889

will be given in the best form by the journal's own representative and other competent reporters. They will make good the promises contained in the actual performances of the autumn of 1888, when our full reports of important tournaments were acknowledged to have been the best pieces of special work of the kind ever done. The Trap columns will be kept in the front rank; and because of them the paper will be indispensable to shooters. In our

Kennel Department

will be found, in 1889, reports of all the bench shows, prepared by conscientious and perfectly competent hands. In this strong feature the FOREST AND STREAM is universally recognized as *facile princeps* and it will be the highest ambition and most zealous care of the editors to continue on the old lines, giving the public show records and reports to be studied with profit. Our field trial reports will be graphic and reliable.

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VOL. XXXII.—No. 4. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
An Index of Circulation.
Advance.—II.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST
A Month in the Rocky Mountains.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Habits of the Otter.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Puget Sound Game.
A Hunt in Java.
Adirondack Deer.
Grouse Snaring
Shooting Clubs of Chicago.
Game Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Hagfish.
The Trout of Sterling Lake.
A Boyhood Reminiscence.
The Steel Rod.
Tarpon Fishing.
FISHCULTURE.
Colorado Fish Commission.
New Hampshire Commission.
Boston Fish Bureau.
Salmon and Trout in Ecuador
A Successful Frog Pond.
THE KENNEL.
Dog Artists.
THE KENNEL.
Massachusetts Kennel Club.
The Pittsburgh Show.
Columbus Dog Show.
Newburgh Dog Show
American Kennel Club.
Fox and Hounds Again.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
"Tribune" Match of 1889.
American Shooting Association.
The Trap.
Mak-saw-ba Medal Meet.
Estimating Trajectory Curves
Organ—Kleinman.
CANOEING.
Some Cruising Experiences.
That Projecting Centerboard.
The Merrimac Circuit.
YACHTING.
West Indian Hurricanes and the March Blizzard.
Measurement Question on Lake Ontario.
Steam Launch Cruising.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DUCK SHOOTING SUPPLEMENT.

The next number of the FOREST AND STREAM *will contain a four-page supplement containing papers on wildfowl shooting.*

ADVANCE.—II.

AN English nobleman who was hunting in Newfoundland made it a practice to measure off with a foot rule the salt pork which he gave to his Indian guides for the camp meals; and one day having seen a huge chunk of pork put into the pot to come out again much reduced in size, as pork has a way of doing when boiled, his lordship asked the cook, "What has become of all the pork that was put into that pot."

During the past fifteen years much effort has been made in the cause of game protection and fishculture, but the result has not been a commensurate reward for the endeavor. The pork that has come out of the pot has been shrivelled and altogether disproportional to what was put in. The discouraging reflection is, that while it is the nature of pork to shrink in cooking, as our English friend no doubt found out before he emerged to civilization, there are no known natural laws to diminish the results of game and fish conservation efforts. Perverse human nature and ignorance alone are to be credited with setting at nought the intelligent and public-spirited movements which look to the restocking of our waters with fish and the permanent possession of a game supply in our fields and forests.

There are encouraging indications that these elements of moral and mental hindrance are being overcome. Last week we noted the new order of things in Michigan where, thanks to the persistent efforts of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association, a game and fish warden system has been put into active and effective operation. The long debated question of protection in Michigan may now be considered as settled; public opinion is making in the right direction.

The report of the Wisconsin Commissioners of Fisheries, now at hand, gives abundant testimony of a change of public sentiment, which is to be taken as an evidence of the sound basis of fishculture in that State. More significant than the tabulated exhibit of fish eggs distributed by the Commissioners is their showing of the friendly attitude of the fishermen toward their work. When Wisconsin and the other States bordering on the Great Lakes set about the enterprise of restocking those waters with food fish, the fishermen looked upon the work with distrust and skepticism. They disbelieved in the practicability of the effort, they were strongly prejudiced against the Commission, and they resented any interference with their business. Like fishermen the world over—taking all the fish they could net whenever and wherever they could find them—they looked upon restriction as interfering with rights established by usage. This was their attitude in the beginning. The work of stocking went on; laws were enforced; time did its work. To-day has come the fruition. "The fish merchants," says the report, "who are as intelligent as any class of business men, are strong in the belief that without the aid that has been extended to the industry by our State, the business of taking fish would not and could not be made to pay." They have been converted by the logic of time, as demonstrated by figures. It is a simple sum in arithmetic: Catch of food fish in the Great Lakes:

For 1886, 4,924,149 pounds.
For 1887, 5,541,744 pounds.
For 1888, 8,780,780 pounds.

The gain of 1888 over 1887 was 3,239,036 pounds; over 1886, 3,756,631 pounds. With such magnificent demonstration of the result of intelligent fishculture, public support could not be withheld from the workers in the field; prejudice cannot maintain its ground in the face of such statistics. The question of fishculture in Wisconsin is settled.

AN INDEX OF CIRCULATION.

THE index of Volume XXXI., which is printed to-day, is more than an ordinary catalogue of what has been published in the twenty-six numbers of the FOREST AND STREAM from August to January. It is an index of the circulation of the paper, as shown by the correspondence contained in its columns. Take that snake-swallowing snake topic, for an example. A Connecticut surveyor wrote to us about the ways of snakes and expressed a disbelief of the habit of mothers swallowing their young, whereupon there poured in the testimony of twenty-three correspondents, in Pennsylvania, Nevada, New York, Iowa, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Tennessee, New Hampshire, California, Illinois and Mississippi, many of them testifying to the fact that they had themselves observed the snake swallowing. Here then was a fact in natural history upon which the FOREST AND STREAM collected and has preserved in its pages a store of valuable testimony. Without its wide circulation the paper could not have done this, nor without a circulation among intelligent readers.

Just here is one characteristic and peculiar element of interest which FOREST AND STREAM possesses in a degree, we may say, without parallel among other journals. It goes everywhere; what it prints is read and commented on; and in this interchange of experience, observation and opinion is supplied an element of value and interest which sets this journal apart from all others. We have often said that what the FOREST AND STREAM is to-day must be in generous measure credited to its reader-contributors. Judicious advertisers take into account both the extent of a paper's circulation and the character of that circulation; these elements are not less worthy of note in making up the estimate of value attached to our reading columns.

SNAP SHOTS.

THE menhaden pirates are making their best fight at Augusta to get the seining law repealed. If they do, farewell to food fishes in Maine rivers and small bays; farewell to shad, alewives, bass and salmon in the rivers and mackerel on the coast. We know just enough about them to know that they don't care a farthing what they scoop up in their seines. Maine has had sufficient experience with the menhaden fleet to know better than to yield to their demands; at least there are people on the Kennebec who can enlighten the Legislature, for it was not so many years ago that the menhaden fleet was scooping the Kennebec, and along with the porgies took in barrels upon barrels of shad, and as a "tub to the whale" gave away many shad to the people of the neighborhood who went on board their boats.

Newfoundland is considering an ironclad deer law. The proposition is to require from non-residents of the island a license fee of $100 for deer hunting, and to limit the number of deer killed by each party (not each individual) to five in a season; sportsman and guide are to be required to make oath to the number killed; and the fine for violating the law will be very heavy. Talk of such vigorous measures has been prompted by the exploit of an Englishman, who is reported to have killed something like a hundred deer in one campaign, leaving them to rot. If this law goes through it will cut off many American sportsmen who are looking forward to Newfoundland hunting excursions. It will also circumvent the project of starting a venison cannery in the Province.

Several correspondents send us the suggestion that the sale of game should be stopped entirely; and one, more aggressive than the rest, proposes a boycott of transportation companies which bring game to market. The sale of game will go on for hundreds of years yet, if there shall be any game left then to sell; it is a waste of ink to advocate the entire abolition of game vending; and as to boycotting, even if that were a legitimate method, it would never be done, for where one person has any thought or care for game protection, there are thousands who know and care nothing about it.

It is reported from Montana that the Rocky Fork Railway, whose route as laid out extends from the Northern Pacific R. R. near Billings to the mining camp known as Cook City, has at last laid its rails across the southern boundary of the Crow reservation, thus removing all doubt about the completion of the work before March 4, 1889, when the bill granting right of way across the reservation would have become void by expiration of time. The road will tap the coal banks at a point six miles from the Rock Creek Mines.

Nevada's mountain sheep having been diminished by hunting in season and out of season, the Virginia City *Enterprise* suggests that Angora goats be turned out to revert to wildness and take the place of the indigenous mountain game. It is said that some goats which have escaped from the ranches have thrived and demonstrated that the breed can maintain itself; and an Eureka hunter has brought one of them down with his rifle. Some might take kindly to the pursuit of this "mountain mutton," but they are not to be found in this generation of American sportsmen.

Mr. Geo. S. Marsh, late General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway, has gone into the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway as Assistant General Passenger Agent, where he will no doubt interest himself as actively as ever in putting sportsmen on the right track to shooting and fishing grounds. The passenger agent is one of those public-spirited, universal-aid officials who cannot hope for a full reward of their work in this world; and they never perform any service for which more thoroughly grateful appreciation is felt than when they tell one where to go fishing.

If State legislatures were composed exclusively of men with an average gift of common sense, we never should hear of such bills as that which has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature by a member named West, authorizing land owners to shoot on sight dogs found on their lands in pursuit of game. New Jersey has some cranky game laws on her books, but surely no one except Mr. West can treat this measure seriously.

We hope that the series of papers describing the Chicago shooting clubs are given the careful reading they deserve, for they touch on many subjects of wide interest and application.

Supposed to have been settled for all time, but now disputed—That sawdust is injurious to fish; that snaring cleans out the grouse; that trout and bass cannot live together.

As reported in our trap columns, the American Shooting Association is now fairly launched upon what, let us hope, will be a long career of usefulness and prosperity.

Maine canoes go to England for use on the Thames, where they are growing in popularity.

The Sportsman Tourist.

A MONTH IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"WHY spend your vacation loitering about the piazza of some summer resort hotel, probably not fifty miles from the place where for fifty weeks in the year you do your regular work, tiring yourself out planning what to do next, and working yourself into a fine frenzy by making and listening to remarks about the hot weather, rendered ten degrees hotter at least by your anxiety about it? Better stay at home and attend to your business. When I get a month's leisure ahead, I intend to put myself into a new climate, with all my surroundings, mode of living, and habits as regards food, raiment and shelter, as different as possible from that of every-day life at home. What a country man needs is a visit to the city, but what a city man needs is a trip to the country, and when I go it shall be to the remotest part of Uncle Sam's dominions, as far from railroads and civilization as it is possible to get; in fact, in the most distant part of the Rocky Mountains. If there is one part more distant and isolated than another, there I expect to pitch my tent; if there is a place where the elk and the grizzly and the bighorn can be found at home, there I intend to visit them; in short, if there is a spot within the limits of the United States where the foot of white man has never and Indian seldom trod, there is where I shall set my foot."

This is a sample of an annual speech which, with slight variations, the writer has made for about eight summers when the subject of vacations came up for discussion. My remarks were usually received with favor as to the ideas expressed, but with more or less doubt as to whether they would ever be carried out, and with still more doubt as to the practical results in the capture of any of the aforesaid animals.

At last, however, my time had come. A month's leisure ahead—the month of September—with the certain prospect of spending it in the Rocky Mountains. It was a time of high anticipations. My friend Joe Moore, who had left a year before to engage in sheep raising in Wyoming Territory, had furnished encouraging accounts of the abundance of game and fish, and of the beauties and healthfulness of camp life. I had obtained everything needful in the way of hunting and camping outfit, and many things not absolutely necessary as later experience proved, and on the first day of September was ready for the start.

The first thing to be considered in a hunter's outfit is his rifle. Mine was a .40-60 Marlin, half magazine, pistol grip, handsome, checked rifle stock. It had been made to order and was a thing of beauty, this last quality, however, not essential on the plains. Its weight was about 7lbs., and with a sling strap for convenience in carrying, there never was a more convenient and effective weapon of its size. Of course a heavier barrel might on occasions be held steadier, and be subject to less shock and consequent variation of the ball on account of recoil, and by a hunter willing to carry the extra weight, might be preferred, but the .40cal. ball, driven by 62grs. of powder, is large enough for all game under ordinary circumstances, and, unless the hunter is gifted with unusual powers of endurance, 7lbs. will be found quite heavy enough toward the afternoon of a long day's tramp, in a country too rough to travel on horseback, and when added to the weight of the other necessary accoutrements of cartridges, revolver, hunting knife, etc. And here let me add my testimony to that of the majority of hunters whom I met in the Rocky Mountains, that there is no hunting rifle yet made that is equal to the Marlin. I could use in mine either the express solid head or patched ball with equal facility through the magazine, although it is better to use but one kind of ball, as the different kinds will vary somewhat in their flight, and the sportsman had better accustom himself to the use of one.

But I could not be content on so grand a trip as I had before me with carrying a rifle alone. My respected uncle, a veteran deer hunter of western New York, had suggested to me that I was not going to the Rocky Mountains to shoot birds, could do that at home, and better not be encumbered with a shotgun. "You can't carry both at once, and when you want one, you are sure to have the other." But I urged that while the rifle was certainly the proper weapon for the expert woodsman on the large game I expected to meet, still I might not always find the large game, and that a shotgun in a country where one is dependent on his gun for his meat, might be the more useful weapon in the hands of a hungry amateur, and so it happened, for on one or two occasions our camp would have had less for supper and breakfast had it not been for my shotgun. And now a word in description of my shotgun. Like the rifle, it was a beauty—a Baker three-barreled gun. This gun has a rifle under the two shot barrels, and is so arranged as regards its use that the rifle adds very little weight, and nothing to interfere with the independent use of the shot barrels. As a shotgun it is as good as the best, and as a rifle it is accurate enough for ordinary hunting purposes at short or medium range. It takes the old Winchester .44-40 cartridge, which has probably killed more large game in the West than any other. I had the right hand shot barrel bored out to a cylinder and was prepared with solid balls to fit, and with the variety of cartridges that could be used in this gun, I was prepared to bring down a hummingbird without injuring its skin for the taxidermist, or to slay the grizzlies if they should swarm around me. Along with this gun, as with the Marlin, I had a set of loading implements, and a stock of powder, lead, etc., much larger than necessary, as the greater part of it was given away to hunters and Indians to save bringing it home, after being carried around by every means of conveyance known on the frontier. To the above armanent I added a .44cal., 11in. Colt's revolver and a good, strong hunting knife. The knife and belt proved useful articles, but the revolver was of no use whatever, was very heavy to carry, and after the first few days was left in the tent, and its place filled with a hatchet, a much more useful implement. It is not to be denied that a good revolver is often a convenience on the plains and in the mountains, and a smaller and lighter one might be well enough to carry on a hunt. For cowboys and ranchmen, who cannot conveniently carry a rifle, the large Colt's revolver is the very thing; they are nearly as effective as a rifle at short range when large game is accidentally met with.

From any modern hunter's outfit should never be omitted the camera. A small light affair can be had for a few dollars, and the field manupulation of it can be learned in as many minutes. The hunter is not expected to be an artist, but he wishes to bring home remembrances of camp views, and the scenes of his exploits in the wild region he may never visit again, and then, better than all—the camera never lies.

And now, by way of explanation and warning to the reader, let me say that hunting in real hunter's life does not always mean killing, and if the reader hankers after hair-breadth escapes and blood-curdling encounters he had better throw aside this paper and save himself the disappointment; but, gentle and indulgent reader, if you will be interested in a faithful record of the little incidents of a hunting trip such as one might meet with in the best hunting grounds now left within the boundaries of the United States, a truthful recital of its hardships and its pleasures, its good and bad luck, its hits and misses, and if you are willing to indulge the writer in his observations upon the natural history of the region visited—its animals and birds so far as we met with them, the climate, the scenery and the people, then—come along. Our "way back" ancestors were hunters from necessity, and although the long lapse of intervening civilization has superseded the necessity or desirability of getting a living by the chase, there still remains in most of us a vestige of the blood-thirsty instinct, tempered it may be and ennobled by a love of nature and a desire to escape the drudgery of business for a while and get into the woods again, yet we all feel the fascination of being "in at the death," and often, alas, whether the game be large or small.

On the morning of Sept. 6 I arrived at Rawlins, Wyo., and remained over one day to make some final preparations. I cannot refrain from mentioning the courteous treatment and many favors here received from the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of the Episcopal Church, and his entertaining family, both at this time and later on my return home.

The next morning came bright and sunny, as in fact nearly every morning does, for it seldom rains here. The cool dry atmosphere of this elevated region—6,000ft. above the sea—has a wonderfully beneficial effect on one from a southern climate, and I already feel the good effects of it very decidedly. My enthusiasm takes a new start at the sight of "antelope steak," printed on the bill of fare at the hotel. Here is conclusive evidence that there are antelope at least somewhere in the country, and if any one can find an antelope we can. Our course from here lies due north. Our vehicle is a heavy compact structure of the Western stage coach type, well built and intended to stand long and hard service. I climb up on the outside and take a seat with the driver. We have four splendid high-spirited horses, and with the light load, for there is only one passenger besides myself, they start out at a good fast gait, which is quite encouraging when we think of the one hundred miles of this kind of travel before us. We are soon beyond the sight of houses, and spinning along over the smooth sandy road. To an Eastern eye the landscape is new, strange and interesting. What impresses one first is the utter unproductiveness of the country. We are on the borders of what is known as the Great American Desert, and for miles and miles in every direction stretches a vast sandy treeless plain. Toward the middle of the day as we get further north the country becomes more uneven and broken. Fifty miles to the west we can see the outlines of Elk Mountain, covered with dark green pines, and here and there abrupt rock ridges break the even circle of the horizon.

We seldom meet a vehicle or traveler, and pass no houses except the little log huts where we stop to change horses, twenty miles apart. The country is practically uninhabited and uninhabitable, and to an Eastern eye presents a scene of utter lonesomeness, even desolation. A hawk is occasionally seen circling in the air, a prairie dog may dodge into his burrow at the approach of the stage, or a number of little prairie birds, somewhat in appearance like our English sparrows, may flit out of our way, but aside from these all is barren and lifeless. There is not a tree in sight. Some thin blades of dry parched grass seem to be trying hard to exist among the drifting sand, and a stunted yellow-blossomed weed, with the ever-present cactus, constitute about the only plant life, except the sage bush. The sage bush is the only thing that makes anything like a show of flourishing. This is found everywhere, the most abundant growth in all the country. Clear up to the foot of the Rocky Mountains the great plains are covered with it. The plant is very much in appearance like the common garden sage, except that it is much larger, spreading out on good land to several feet in circuit and four or five feet high. Its large bunches of roots, lying on top of the ground, form the only impediment to driving a buggy anywhere on the plains. It is said that sheep and cattle will browse upon the sage plant when deep snows prevent them from getting to the grass. The herders make use of the root for fuel when camped away from timber, but its most useful office is to retain the snow during the strong winter winds and hold it for irrigation in the spring. We pass a number of prairie dog villages, and hundreds of the little varmint are running about from one burrow to another, or sitting up on their haunches, giving the appearance at a little distance of so many posts stuck in the ground. They seem to increase and multiply where no other animal could possibly live, and in fact to thrive best in the sand-hill country, where even the sage bush looks sickly and discouraged. What they eat and especially what they drink is past my finding out. Their skins are of no value and their flesh is not eaten by a dog.

Our driver, a typical Western stage driver, a hero no doubt in his way, managed his four horses with excellent skill. He assumed a sullen, independent air, like many Western characters I met. He was disinclined to talk, and seemed to regard my questions about the country, the game, etc., as evidence of weakness or curiosity on my part scarcely worth his while to gratify. He gave strict attention to the business in hand—I might say the four-in-hand—seldom looking either way; in fact, he seemed to wish to convey to me the idea that the driving of the four horses required every exertion of mind and muscle, and that he could not be annoyed by any small outside matters. But I do not want to say anything in disparagement of the stage driver; he has certainly acted an important part in the development of the West, and a difficult part it has been. Those I met seemed faithful and competent, if they were unsociable. Everybody here seems to trust them. The stage company does an express and money order business, and it is usual to have valuable mail and packages aboard. His surly, swaggering manner, together with his big Colt's swung to his belt and another one usually in a convenient place on the box, somehow give one an impression that he would be a good man to have around in case of an attack.

The wind, an ever-present factor on the plains, blew to-day steadily from the west, and the cloud of dust we raised was drifted to one side; but when the wind "follows," that is, blows in the same direction the stage is going, it becomes uncomfortable, the strong alkali in the soil filling the nose, mouth and eyes. The pursuit of game, of course, being uppermost in my thoughts, and recollecting the antelope steak for breakfast, I inquire of the driver whether he ever sees any when passing through the country, and he replies that he sees them often, and glances around to a level stretch of prairie on the right, remarking that the vicinity is a good place for them. At this remark I suggest that perhaps I had better get my rifle ready, but his sarcastic smile leads me to think that he does not consider my chances very good for shooting antelope from the stage.

In summer the sun pours down upon these gray sandy plains, destitute of verdure to allay its fierceness, hotter than upon any Southern plantation, and in winter the wind and cold are actually cruel. Just one month later, on Oct. 7, I came over this same road, and, although I was dressed warmly as possible in woolens and furs, it took lively kicking inside the stage to keep from freezing. How the driver managed to exist on the outside, exposed to a gale that threatened to overturn the stage, with the snow drifting from one to two feet in depth, leaving no traces of the road, I cannot understand. This was in October. What must it be in January? I can think of no occupation that imposes a severer test of a man's endurance than that of a stage driver on the night run from Rawlins north, in winter.

We had seen no signs of game all day, but just at sundown, as we approached a little way station where the stage stops to change horses, a flock of five or six sage hens started out from nearly under the horses' feet. They were great large birds, nearly the size of common turkeys and about as tame. I made an excited grab for my three-barrel, but the driver interfered by saying that the firing would frighten the horses, and so the first game was allowed to walk off unharmed. And this reminds me that we have been a good while getting this far on our hunting trip and nothing killed yet. Be patient, kind reader, a while longer.

At one place where we stopped to change horses, a little incident occurred which might be mentioned as illustrative of the "manners and customs" of this section. This station consisted of one log shanty that did service both as house and barn. That is to say one end of the stable was devoted to housekeeping by the man who had care of the horses. For some time all the refuse from the stable, straw, sawdust, manure, etc., had been thrown in a heap just outside the door on the west side. By some means or other fire had got into and through this heap of rubbish. It would not blaze, but the smoke it sent out was simply immense, and a good strong, steady western wind sent the dense ill-smelling smudge through house and barn, literally smoking out horses and man. The man, a fat old Dutchman, had been hard at work all the morning carrying water from the little feeble spring in a vain effort to put out the fire, or rather to stop the smoke. Now, we must and do obey the command to "swear not at all," but in all deference, be it said that there are times when, places where, and circumstances under which, thoughts and feelings come to us which tempt expression in "cuss words." As we halted in front of the stable we could hear a mmmbling of muttered oaths coming out from the volume of smoke. The sounds grew louder, and finally out came the waddling form of the old Dutchman, and from his mouth was pouring a stream of profanity that fairly made the air turn blue. We have all heard of the man who could not do justice to the occasion when the tail-board of his wagon load of pumpkins came out on the top of a hill, but here was a case of equal provocation and a man equal to the emergency. I afterward heard a great deal of the "picturesque language of the West," high and low, but I never heard such a variegated jumbling of unmixed cussing, as if every language had been drawn upon for a supply, as the old Dutchman made use of to give relief to his feelings. The imprecations were directed against the person that caused the fire, who of course was not present. He presented such a comical sight as he waddled out through the smoke with the perspiration running down his face, his broad-brimmed hat on the back of his head, and the one suspender scarcely sufficient to support the only other garment besides the woolen shirt, that myself and fellow traveler were overcome by the situation and lay down on a sage bush and laughed. The habit of profanity is universal in this region. Herdsmen, miners, Indians, everybody seem to try to compete with each other in the volume and variety of their vocabulary. It has become a habit in ordinary conversation, when you might say there is no provocation or necessity for emphatic language even. One hears it at the ranch, around the camp-fire, in friendly conversation, wherever and whenever men talk, it forms the bulk of their conversation.

After an uncomfortable night in the stage, we arrived at four in the morning at the end of our stage journey, Beaver Crossing. Beaver Crossing, where the stage road crosses Beaver Creek, is a feeding place for man and beast, kept by Frank Coffey, a jolly, good-natured Frenchman, well-known and popular all over this country. In an "annex" to his ranch house he keeps a good stock of beer, whisky, tobacco and other Western necessities and luxuries, and there are very few in all this region who have not heard his cheery voice inviting to "come up gentlemen and take a drink," and it is scarcely necessary to add that about an equal number have at one time or another availed themselves of the opportunity. As was a frequent custom in this country not many years ago, Mr. Coffey married an Indian woman of the Sioux tribe, and has a large and bright looking family of half-breed children. As we walked up to the ranch house, we were greeted by a lot of Indian dogs, but as they are always harmless, we paid no attention to them, and took seats on the porch. It was yet quite dark. A row of children lay stretched out under blankets on the porch. One or two of them rose up on our approach, fixed their black beady eyes upon us for a moment and then rolled over and went to sleep again. Soon the eldest of the sleepers, a

tough, wiry lad of eighteen, got up and bade us good morning. The only toilet he had to perform was to pull on his boots, to the heels of which were attached a pair of heavy Mexican spurs. As I afterward saw, this boy was an adept on horseback. He was literally at home in the saddle. He was employed by the stockmen during the annual round-up, and was said to excel in the business, a fact of which he and his father were quite proud. Finally one of the younger children woke up, and dug his fists into the ribs of his brother next to him, who would whine and fight back, and at last all got up and commenced their regular amusement of throwing the lasso over the chickens and dogs, playing cards, and other Indian games. One little mink-eyed imp slipped up behind me, and with considerable skill threw a slip-noosed rope over my head, pulled it tight, and quickly wound the other end around the porch post. At my efforts to get the rope off my head his joy seemed unbounded. It was not long before our host appeared and asked us to take a drink. Two shepherds were stretched out on the floor, and they got up and joined my host and my fellow passenger at the counter. I let myself down in their estimation by declining all invitations. You cannot insult a Western man by refusing to drink with him, but you can excite the deepest contempt for yourself by so doing, and at the same time convince him that you are an anomaly in human nature.

Equally universal, although not especially confined to the West to be sure, is the drinking habit. Throughout the North and East the man who never takes a drink is not uncommon, but in the cowboy country the man who under any circumstances declines, is a curiosity. At every stage stopping place and at remote points where a pretense for a store could be had, beer at fifty cents per bottle is a staple article of commerce. I was repeatedly invited and urged by everybody, for Western people are generous even when beer is twenty-five cents per glass, but I persistently declined on every occasion, and although I ran the risk of incurring their displeasure at times, I imagined I was growing somewhat in their favor by my steady adherence to principle, as I was beginning to be looked upon as resolute in that particular. On one occasion, however, I resolved to make an exception to my temperance principles. On my arrival at Rawlins after the night in the stage before referred to, I naturally felt somewhat grateful to the driver who had brought me safely through the fearful storm. If there ever was a time when "something to warm a fellow up" seemed fitting and appropriate, the morning after an all night's stage ride with the thermometer near zero seemed the proper occasion, and why should I not show my appreciation to the driver in the generous Western style? In this state of mind when we arrived at the hotel, I expressed to him my gratitude and, leading the way to the bar asked him, "what he would have." To my utter astonishment and everlasting shame he remarked politely, "I am very much obliged to you, but I never drink." What an astonishing surprise, and what a stunning rebuke! A stage driver on the plains of Wyoming who never takes a drink. Pass the chromo! C. L. S.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Natural History.

HABITS OF THE OTTER.

THE otter subsists almost entirely on fish, and its haunts are often discovered by its excrements, which consist chiefly of fish bones and scales.

They winter in the lakes and large ponds, and we often see where they come out on to the ice through a rock hole, or where there is a current which keeps the ice thin or open, and bring a fish out and eat their meal in the open air: then roll and play awhile and return to the water. These spells of coming out on the surface of lake or pond are more frequent in stormy weather, while it is snowing or soon after. They seem to know the state of the atmosphere as well as a man.

They breed in bogs far inland, or at the head of streams away up among the mountains, in the most secluded and unfrequented places in the deep forest. I have more than once run on to these breeding places, or summer homes, of the otter, while following the bear and other animals through the mountains; and have sometimes seen them with their young, but could never accurately count them. The little fellows were always so lively, and rolled and tumbled over each other in such a promiscuous way, that I could not tell whether there were four or five of them, but certainly as many as four. They are beautiful little creatures, shiny black, and active as concentrated life.

In the early days of September, the mother otter, accompanied by her young, who have then become two-thirds grown, starts down the brook, at the headwaters of which they have spent their summer, toward the pond or lake into which it flows. On this journey they do not hurry, but stop for days together at the best fish pools and spawning places, to regale themselves and feast on the delicious trout in their native waters. It is also on these journeys that new slides are made, and old ones worked over. An "otter slide" is where they dig the moss over on the bank of a brook or other water, descending to the water's edge, and in one or more places slide straight down into the water, sometimes climbing up and sliding down the same path, and at other times going up one way and down another. These slides are usually near fish pools, where they bring their fish to land to eat. They often remain for days at these places, and here the practiced hunter sets his traps and secures his game. The fall is usually spent by the otter on these streams, working down into larger waters to winter; and when the lakes and ponds clear of ice in the spring, they visit every slide around the shores, then return to their inland summer retreats.

The track an otter makes in the snow is different from that of any other animal. They make several jumps, then slide on their stomachs quite a distance if down hill or on a level, but if up hill, a short distance. They seldom, if ever, walk or run, except as I have described. They sometimes make long journeys from one lake or pond or river to another, crossing mountains or highlands, but always going the shortest cut, and taking advantage of any natural formation of the earth which may present itself, as if they were well acquainted with the lay of the land.

When approached by man on these occasions, and away from their native element, they will dig into the snow and go some distance under it, and it is a smart job to find and kill them, and when they find themselves cornered they will fight savagely. I kept one in confinement one winter, but did not succeed in learning much of their habits. He used to make a grunting noise when he felt on good terms with himself, and at other times a barking sound.

The Indians called them the "shining ones," I suppose because they present such a glossy appearance. They appear to be a migratory animal, not stopping long in a place, or making any certain home, but making a tour of certain ponds, rivers and lakes, and returning, going these rounds from year to year. They can live a long time under water, and in winter, when crossing a lake under the ice, occasionally put their nose against the ice to get breath.

In the fall of 1848 I was trapping and shooting around Metalluk Pond, and had several traps set for otter on the brooks running through the upper bog into the pond. Tending my traps one day I discovered that some animal had got caught in one of them which was set on an otter slide, and had broken the chain and gone off with the trap. I tended all my traps in that section, and started around the pond for home, and when crossing another inlet of the pond, about a mile distant from the missing trap, I discovered otter signs, which I immediately followed along, up the brook. These signs consisted of tearing up the moss near the water, etc. I continued a long way up through the bog, which was interspersed with occasional hackmatack trees, and small shrubs, ferns, etc., the signs growing fresher and more frequent. Presently, in a small pool of clear water, which seemed to be a boiling spring ten or twelve yards in diameter, I saw an otter rise from the bottom, and swim a few yards, and then dive back. I hid behind some brush, and waited, but did not have to wait long, for in a few moments up came the otter again, and I let go at him a charge of large shot. He immediately sank down, and I cocked the other barrel, and waited again a long time, and, as he did not appear, I got a long pole, dragged the bottom of the pool and soon hooked up a nice large otter—dead, and attached to my trap I had lost.

One morning while camping on C. Bluff, near C. Pond, I arose at daylight, stepped into my canoe and paddled down the pond on a trip of discovery. I had not gone far when I saw a line of bubbles about ten rods from the shore and parallel to it; this I followed, and not far ahead saw an otter come up. I immediately drew a bead on him and pulled; a roar that resounded many times among the near-by and far-off mountains and shook my frail skiff told the story, and the otter sank out of sight. In less than five minutes, and while I was trying to look down to see where I shot at the otter, another, or the same one came up a few yards away and crawled out upon a sunken log, one end of which lay above water.

My first charge was large shot, but my remaining charge was No. 6 for partridge; my gun was a muzzle-loader, I had then never seen a breechloader.

I unhooked at once and took my chance, as I was in the habit of doing. The otter floundered about in the water, and I paddled with all possible haste and took him into the boat while he was actively alive. This was a fine large specimen and I felt well paid for my morning hunt, as the pelt brought me ten dollars.

By observations since I am convinced that they always send up those bubbles while swimming under water. Another fact is that under certain conditions they always sink when shot, but never until they are dead.

On a certain day one fall, I think near the year 1850, as I was standing on the shore of Cranberry Bog Pond, I saw a large flock of ducks near the middle of the pond, and soon after discovered three otters in front of me, but not near enough to shoot. While watching the maneuvers of these otters, and scanning the pond for other discoveries, the otters started down the pond, in a straight line for the ducks. The old leader struck out lively, leaving his mates far behind, and as he neared the ducks he dove, and presently I saw one of the ducks disappear beneath the surface, after considerable of a struggle; the remainder of the flock rising and flying away in great commotion. The otter had gone under the flock and selected a certain duck and pulled him under. A few minutes later the otter made his appearance near the south shore of the pond, with the duck in his mouth. I concluded from this that they are not entirely fish eaters. They will likewise prey on the muskrat—I suppose as a change of diet—or when driven to it by a scarcity of fish and pangs of hunger. J. G. R.

BETHEL, Maine.

BLACK ROBIN.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A friend of mine last summer on returning from the country brought a nest of four young robins and divided them among his friends, one of whom was unfortunate enough to get one that in a short time turned black as a crow. He accused us of playing a joke on him, and will not believe that he got a robin. I myself have never heard of nor seen such a thing before. Will you please state whether it is a common occurrence with them and what is the cause of it.—SUBSCRIBER. [This black condition of plumage of birds normally varicolored is called melanism. It is not nearly so common as albinism, but seems to occur more often in the robin than in other birds. We have known of several instances of it in this species. The condition arises from an excess of coloring matter in the pigment cells of the skin.]

NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS.—Directions for sending specimens from abroad. Mark the package as follows: "Natural History Specimens. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., Care Collector of Customs, New York City, N. Y." For the National Museum mark it: "Natural History Specimens. U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., Care Collector of Customs, New York City, N. Y." Send a bill of lading either to the Smithsonian or the National Museum.

SPARROWS AND BARB WIRE.—San Francisco, Cal.—Coming home to-day I noticed something hanging from one of the barbs on my barb wire fence. I found that a sparrow had, while trying to fly between the strands of wire, struck its shoulder against one of the sharp barbs and become transfixed. The bird was dead.—A. W. D.

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.—The 136th regular meeting was held on Saturday evening, Jan. 9. Mr. B. F. Galloway described one of the diseases of the sycamore, known as leaf blight, which is due to a parasitic fungus of widespread distribution, very destructive effects, and unknown method of propagation. Dr. Thos. Taylor exhibited a new freezing microtome. Mr. A. A. Crozier gave a very interesting account of foreign pollen on fruit, with particular reference to the effects of cross-fertilization in the squash, apple and orange. Mr. J. N. Rose sketched the geographical destribution of the *Umbelliferæ* in a paper which showed evidence of patient and exhaustive study. Dr. C. Hart Merriam described a new and remarkable vole from British Columbia. This little animal would usually be styled a meadow mouse, but as these are not closely related to the mice, Dr. Merriam prefers to designate them by a name current in Europe, though scarcely known in the United States at present. The new vole was obtained by Dr. Geo. Dawson at Kamloops. Externally it is not distinguishable from the common *Arvicola*; but the dentition is so peculiar that a new subgenus, *Phenacomys*, has been created to receive it. The species is called *Phenacomys intermedius*. The last under molar tooth is very large, and shaped like a broad horseshoe with an emargination in front and a supplemental arm midway between the other two.

GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER IN MASSACHUSETTS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In reply to Mr. George Hughes Coues, I would say that the golden-winged woodpecker is a winter resident in Massachusetts. I see large flocks of these birds during October and November, and then the food supply is ants and other insects. Later the flocks go south, leaving a few birds to try the winter. I have taken much pains to ascertain their food in winter months, or when the ground is covered with snow, and find it to consist largely of berries. The chokeberry (*Pyrus arbutifolia*), black alder (*Ilex verticillata*), and the barberry retain their berries through the winter. These berries, together with borers hammered from dead trees, make up the winter food of the golden-wing.—HERMIT.

WINTER WOODPECKERS OF MICHIGAN.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A flock of six or eight golden-winged woodpeckers (*Colaptes auratus*) were seen twelve miles south of this city about Jan. 30. They had probably been in this State all winter; one was seen Dec. 10. The red-headed and red-bellied woodpeckers are occasionally seen in this vicinity in winter, though I know of none this winter. The hairy and downy and pileated are as common in winter as in summer. I obtained a fine specimen of the last at the market Dec. 12, where I have seen them before. The farmers call them woodcock, and this accounts in part for their finding a place among the game. —E. L. MOSELEY (Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 9).

ROBINS IN WINTER.—Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 11.—I observed a flock of about twenty robins this morning, flying southward. Have seen song sparrows all winter. Hawks scarcer than usual.—J. L. K.

Game Bag and Gun.

"*Sam Lovel's Camps.*" *By R. E. Robinson. Price $1.*

DUCK SHOOTING SUPPLEMENT.

The next number of the FOREST AND STREAM *will contain a four-page supplement containing papers on wildfowl shooting.*

PUGET SOUND GAME.

LA CONNER, W. T., Jan. 15.—The close season for deer began here on Jan. 1. During the season just past fewer deer than usual have been taken, though on some of the islands of the Sound they have been more plentiful than ever. For the past few years these animals have apparently been on the increase, owing, probably, to the fact that the cougars have mostly been exterminated; but deer hunting in this section will soon be a thing of the past, as the settlement of the islands has begun in earnest. As the onward march of civilization drives the large game to the wall those who have spent so many pleasant days with their dogs in the dense tangles of undergrowth cannot but feel a tinge of sadness. On the mainland there are yet many bear and some deer, but the mainland does not afford the sport that we found on the islands. In the foothills of the Cascades, and in the mountains south of the Straits of Juan de Fuca there are still some elk. However, if the present rate of immigration continues the large game in the Puget Sound Basin will soon all be driven to the almost inaccessible fastnesses of the mountains.

As far back as the oldest settler can remember, or the traditions of the Indians can be traced, there has never been such a scarcity of waterfowl as there is this winter. Usually in the fall ducks of all kinds settle down on the bays and sloughs in the vicinity of the Swinomish flats in countless myriads. No explanation has been offered for the scarcity this year. The Indians and professional white hunters bring in some ducks, but there have been no large bags made by those who hunt for sport. Instead of from 40 to 100 ducks this year, a paltry dozen constitutes the average day's work. The weather has been too fine for good sport. For the past four weeks the weather has been clear and bright, freezing slightly at night and thawing during the day. As long as the northerly winds prevail we may expect such weather, and as long as the weather continues fine we must not look for good duck hunting, for the ducks all flock to the middle of the bays, out of reach from the shores, and will not allow the approach of boats. When the southeast or northeast winds spring up, bringing with it snow or rain, the ducks come in and settle down in the sloughs and oat fields.

The Indians secure ducks when they are out in open water by covering their canoes with brush and drifting with the tide, or working their paddles quietly under cover of the brush until within range.

There are many geese here now, but they are hunted so much that they become wilder with each succeeding year. JUNE.

GROUSE SNARING.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The interesting communication of "Hermit" in your issue of 7th inst., on grouse shooters and snarers, is noticed and is concurred in as respects danger of extermination of this bird, and it may be added of woodcock also. The destruction by bird dogs among the young broods is also concurred in, and it may be added that foxes and skunks are equally or more destructive than the dogs in the same line, as these pests are always rambling in partridge haunts. What is most surprising is "Hermit's" defense of snaring on the alleged ground that it is comparatively not destructive. That the Cape Ann fisherman, with "forty snares well tended for three months," only got two birds, is very remarkable. Such stories in print are not calculated to benefit the cause of protection. If this remarkable story is true, one of two conditions must have prevailed, viz: Either there was a dearth of birds in the vicinity, or else he was a bungler at the business. If such was not the existing condition, then it is more probable the "fisherman" suppressed the truth. Those who violate laws seldom boast of their exploits.

As an example of destructive snaring here is one actually occurring. Within a few years over 500 snared birds were caught and sold by one man at one leading hotel in this city in one season. They were taken in a locality where thirty years of gunning had not reduced the supply, yet the snares did it in the short space of four years, leaving scarce a bird. With much effort and expense this man was arrested and convicted upon testimoney of eye witnesses, and in his defense he swore he never caught but three birds in two years, first swearing he caught none. The actual statistics were obtained from the steward of the hotel.

The proprietor of this hotel professes to be a sportsman and it is reported that he has supplied his hotel with snared birds the past season. Another party in another locality boasted that he made $500 snaring birds last year. He paid $100 fine and costs for one catch this year. It may be that these birds learn the ways of the snares, but it may be doubted if one gets into a snare once that he ever survives to warn the rest of the flock. If any one thing is needed it is a law against the sale of snared birds. Such a law cannot be enacted too soon.

U. F. & G. P. A.

A HUNT IN JAVA.

WE started out from Paraka Salah in the early morning to go up Mt. Parah to shoot monkeys, of which there are four kinds, one very large gray baboon and three smaller kinds, one jet black. The monkeys live on the mountain, making their houses in the tops of the trees, which are mostly fruit-bearing ones, on which they live except when they make their raids in the fields and destroy more than they eat, and they are hunted more or less by European visitors with the view of thinning them out. It is a comical sight to see them scud across a field, the female usually carrying one young one clasped in one arm while she runs with the other and her feet, and very often having an older one hanging to her tail. Once in the woods, they are at home. The large gray ones are ugly customers for a man alone to meet, as they often attack a single man and bite him to death.

My friend and I had guns with buckshot, and four coolies to carry the guns, etc., and cut the way through the jungle, which is almost impenetrable, being a matted mass of vines, bamboo and thorny bushes. We rode up through the tea plantation and left our horses at the edge of the jungle, skirting along the edge of a large, deep, shady pool or small lake, in which we could see the noses and horns of several wild buffalo sticking out. They go into the water for comfort, leaving only the tips of their noses and ends of their horns out, and spend the heat of the day, coming out to feed in the evening. We saw two rhinoceros, but they were ugly brutes, charging at the very slightest noise, and were it not that they are so near-sighted that they can see but a little way it would be almost impossible to escape them, but by jumping quickly to one side one can avoid them. They were on the alert, as they could hear but not see us, we being above them, and the small bird which always seems to be near them to give them the alarm was chirping and jumping on them as if to say, "Look out, there is danger!" The buffaloes are also dangerous. An old bull will sometimes charge at you, and when they do they are much harder to escape than the rhinoceros, so we gave them all a wide berth.

Arriving at the edge of the jungle we started in, the coolies clearing the way for us as well as they could, cutting some of the vines and picking the way through. It was frightfully hot down in the thicket, and we soon began to wish we were out, as it is anything but easy to pick your way through an almost impenetrable mass that you cannot see out of in any direction, with the thermometer up in the hundreds, and not a breath of air. We passed the nests of several hornbills. When they are ready to lay, the nest is made in a hollow tree, the female goes within, leaving her whole immense beak sticking out, and the male plasters the hole around it up with mud, that hardens at once; she lays her eggs and sits on them until they are hatched, the male feeding her all the time. The monkeys and snakes looking for eggs see this formidable-looking beak sticking out of the hole and are afraid to tackle it, so she hatches in peace. The poor male in feeding her gets so poor he can hardly fly.

After about an hour of crawling and pushing through, our men suddenly stopped and began to point ahead, chattering and gesticulating. Looking the way they pointed, we saw in a tree an immense boa constrictor waving his head to and fro, with his scales glittering in the sun. My friend said, "Get back, quick, he is preparing to jump!" and we did so as fast as possible. After consulting a few moments the Malays cautiously advanced with a lasso, which by a dexterous throw caught the snake around the neck, and jumping behind a tree tightened it on him. He thrashed and pulled, and it was all the four Malays could do to keep from being drawn near enough for him to crush them, and once or twice it seemed as though he would get them. We could have shot him at first, but they wanted to capture him alive. After a while, by pulling and choking him, he gave up and they pulled him down from the tree. He was a big fellow, 20ft. long and very large around. They have great strength, and this one I was assured could swallow a goat or calf. He was looking probably for leopards that are plenty there, living principally on monkeys, and the snakes also catch them when they can, but usually the monkey is cleverer than the snake. They sometimes gather in big bands and club them to death.

By this time we were so hot and tired that we concluded to let the monkeys rest, although we could hear them chattering and jumping not so very far ahead of us, so we turned back to our horses with our coolies carrying our trophy. The Malays made a cage very quickly, cutting lengths of bamboo and notching them together, into which they put the snake, and swinging it on two poles marched off with it on their shoulders. There were plenty of jungle fowl, the parent of our domestic hen. It looks exactly like a game cock, and is equally pugnacious. The natives when they catch a cock put him down when near the jungle in a cage with a swinging door, and when he crows the wild ones come out to fight, and jumping against the door that only swings one way get caught. A great many are captured in this way. They are very shy, strong flyers and fast runners. There are also pheasants, parrots, coffee pigeons, etc., but we only had buckshot, so did not molest them.

Java would be the paradise of hunters if it were not so hot and the jungle so thick that it is hard work to get at big game; still, this day, if I had had a rifle with me, I could have killed two rhinoceros and several buffalo, but was afraid to try it with buckshot. I saw any amount of small game.

W.

CHICAGO, Illinois.

ADIRONDACK DEER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The resolution of S. R. Fuller, submitted to and adopted by the Black River Fish and Game Association, as set forth in No. 26 of your valuable journal, sounded the key note and should stir to action every association of this State. How the intelligent and enlightened sportsmen throughout the country have sat so unconcerned, with ears closed to all appeals, while our noble game animals and birds were being so ruthlessly butchered, is the query.

The sportsmen of Maine only came to realize the true situation and apply an effective remedy after the game had become nearly extinct. Have we, of this State, to follow their example before the game of bluff has been played and a suitable and conservative game law been enacted? Let our sportsmen from every county within the State wake up to this important subject. Talk it over with your neighbors and friends of all classes and occupations. Instruct your Senators and Assemblymen that suitable enactments may be made.

The resolution above referred to, so far as it relates to the shortening of the open season for hounding deer, in cutting off the latter half of August and the first half of September, and adding on the month of November for still-hunting, is a step in the right direction, not that I believe in hounding deer into lakes and ponds to entrap them at any season of the year, as I do not. But the idea of ending the open season for hunting them in this latitude on the first day of November, just at the only time when the does that have suckled fawns all summer have recuperated sufficient to be in edible condition, and at the only time after which we may expect or look for cool weather for keeping game, is as inconsistent as it is disgraceful.

The law makers of no other State in the Union, I believe, ever thought of enacting such a game law. In fact our open season ends at precisely the period when it should commence. It gives a still-hunter the privilege of bagging three deer in warm weather upon dry leaves, which feat, in being accomplished, usually costs the death of five or six deer, owing to the difficulty of following up and securing wounded game without the aid of snow; and in connection therewith it gives us the right, as it seems, that in case the deer we have bagged are not spoiled by the time of our arrival at the cars, we can, by becoming market-hunters and disposing of two of our catch, express one carcass home—by accompanying the same. How the fulfillment of this clause acts to bring deer back to life or enhance the future stock or keep the disposer of his legally killed game from being classed as a market-hunter is another query. If it would be any greater sin or a more revolting crime for a sportsman, who, having bagged three deer at Big Moose Lake, comes out, gets aboard the cars at Boonville, and on his way home disposes of one carcass at Utica, another at Rochester and takes the third on through to Buffalo and uses it up there, or in fact to take all three carcasses home and use them up or dispose of them there, than it would to sell two carcasses at Boonville and take the third one home, I for one cannot see it. If the intention was to prevent those living at a distance from bagging but one deer or of becoming a market-hunter by disposing of two of the number or even of all three, in case they should feel so inclined, it is still a decided failure. If one carcass is sufficient for sportsmen occupying certain portions of this State the same should suffice for all, no matter where domiciled.

Limit the number to two, or even one carcass, but serve all sections alike and there can be no just complaints.

CAP LOCK.

DOVER, Del.—The weather this winter has been so mild and pleasant that many of our summer songsters have wintered with us. Numerous blackbirds and robins and occasionally a bluebird can be seen in sheltered nooks in the woods. Owing to the almost entire absence of snow and to the great quantities of loose grain left in the fields, the birds have a plentiful supply of food. Our game birds have been hard hit and often this year, the weather enabling continuous hunting, and as the condition of the birds was fine, they were pursued relentlessly. It is doubtful if there will be one-half as many birds to breed from the coming season as last. Our gunning season, as allowed by law, is entirely too long, being from Nov. 15 to Feb. 1. The Delaware State Game Society is doing good work in waging war against illegal trapping of game. It is stated that an appropriation for the buying of game birds to be loosed through the State is to be asked of our Legislature during this session. One of the several pairs of pheasants that were loosed in this county two years ago bred here this season.—DEL. A. WARE.

SAM LOVEL'S CAMPS, a sequel to "Uncle Lisha Shop," is meeting with great succes. It is as full of good things as was Mr. Robinson's first volume.

THE SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

VII.—THE MAK-SAW-BA CLUB.

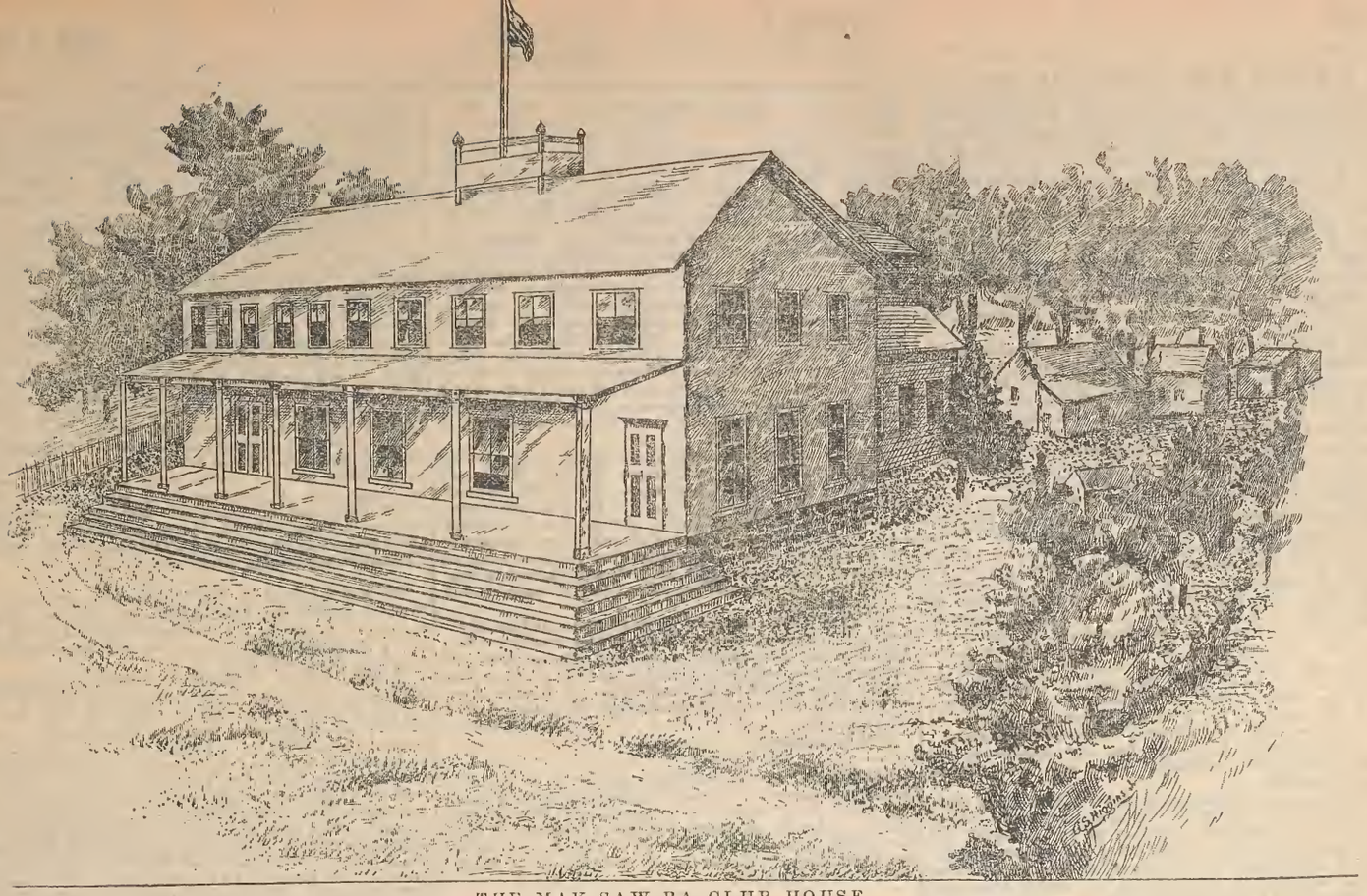
THE Chicago clubs, which are more properly to be called duck clubs, divide themselves roughly into two classes, the lake clubs and the river clubs, always with more or less interlocking membership. The lake clubs cluster about the Fox Lake district, to which has already been given such mention as space allowed; the river clubs lie to the south of Chicago, and may again be loosely divided into those of the Kankakee River and those of the Illinois. The former clubs are organized under the laws of Indiana, and the latter under the laws of Illinois. The membership is practically all from Chicago; and here again there are some members who hold shares in clubs of both sections.

The Mak-saw-ba Club, chosen for this week's mention, is a Kankakee River club, and its grounds are located in Indiana, subject, therefore, to all the fearful and wonderful legislative enactments of that most lawless of all States, so far as any respect for actual game protection is concerned. The great and good politicians of Indiana, willing to promise anything or to do anything to get a vote, have put upon the statute books some very pretty examples of politico-granger wisdom. It is trespass of rank sort to walk with gun in hand across a dry field where there is not any game, nor any possibility of any; but when a body of men have by purchase acquired a quantity of overflowed land, and have endeavored to set apart for their own use a preserve for wildfowl where the presence of the trespasser with the gun does create an actual injury and convey an actual damage, the good Janus spirit of Indiana institutions takes a look over its other shoulder, and solemnly declares that trespass on wet ground don't count. 'Cause why, Indiana people are so constructed that they always want to go out walking where the mud is waist deep, always want to leave the roads and take to the marshes, and are always consumed with a mad desire to meander around over meandered grounds. This being the estimate the politico-granger puts upon his fellow citizen, it at once becomes the duty of said politico-granger to make it an act of public policy to throw open the duck marshes to public travel, they being overflowed and unsurveyed lands. Indiana would resent the imputation that she had legislated against alien capital, which sought to preserve for its own wise use a privilege which the people of the State were not using wisely but were abusing; and yet every member of an Indiana duck club knows that the overflowed lands act is a slap in the face of Chicago clubs, and therefore in the face of intelligent game preservation; nor can such a member disguise from himself that back of all this lies the greedy and lawless selfishness of a mass of people who live in a wonderfully good game country, but who cannot rise above the old ruthless, thoughtless, merciless and murderous instinct of killing so long as there is anything left to kill. Against this well-known sentiment there is no real local current. It is common talk that it is impossible for a club to get a conviction against a resident trespasser for an act the most obviously contraventive of clear rights. The evidence falls through. The judges cannot see it. The clubs have about come to the conclusion that the best way to do is to catch the trespasser, drown him, take his gun, break up his boat, wipe up the earth with his belongings, and then let him do the prosecuting if he wants to. Certainly nothing herein should for a moment be construed as indicating any hesitancy on the part of any of the clubs, or any disposition to yield for an instant any of the rights to which they feel they have a perfect claim. There is no relaxation of vigilance; to the contrary, there is now more than at any previous time a disposition to use prompt measures in putting an end to trespassing, and a determination to keep up the fight till opposition is done away with entirely. The Mak-saw-bas mean business in this matter; and so well is this known that the actual trouble on their marshes does not now amount to much, and is growing yearly less and less. In this, as in other planes of life, the higher and sterner moral fibre is destined to ultimate victory.

In years gone by, the site of the present club house was the favorite camping ground of an old Indian chief, I believe of the Pottawattomie tribe, whose name was Mak-saw-ba. This wise old red man had seen the vast swamps of that locality years long blackened by rushing wings of wildfowl, and had scorned to notice them while he could so easily kill a deer in any of the grassy draws that ran down to the gentle stream of the Kankakee upon the higher side. Old Mak-saw-ba saw the sweeping tide of the white men flow over the country, and even take possession of the sandy marsh ground which could scarce produce more than a healthy ague. Old Mak saw-ba was a sage in his way, a friend to the white man, and yet wise enough to see that the day of the red men was done. "White man come!" said old Mak-saw-ba one day, and he folded his blanket over his face, and was gathered to his fathers, in a country, I do trust, where he may have fair hunting all his life.

The camp ground of old Mak-saw-ba became the farm of an old settler, who put up a log hut, with all the architectural trimmings of his time. This log hut stood for forty years, and was the first club house of the Mak-saw-ba Club, being purchased, with the more modern farm house, by the first of those enterprising men who foresaw that the ducks were disappearing, and were in need of some protection, and who realized that the vast marshes of the Kankakee, almost interminable in extent, and usually supplied with abundance of the natural food of the wildfowl, constituted the best possible choice for a wildfowl preserve. In those days geese fed upon the Kankakee marshes in acres, and the flight of ducks often filled the air in a passing stream as far as the eye could reach. There is no exaggeration in this, nor is it possible to exaggerate in stating these numbers. Within two or three years almost the same abundance has been visible. There was no question about the wisdom of the choice made by these first members of the club, eleven years ago.

The first complete organization of the club consisted of fifty members. The membership fee was placed at fifty dollars, and the annual dues at five dollars. Then the membership was raised to seventy-five, the fee to seventy-five dollars, and the annual dues were made ten dollars. The farmhouse was remodeled and enlarged, and made more suitable to the requirements of a club building. Boat houses were erected, the club began to reach out for land, and entered rapidly upon that vigorous and



THE MAK-SAW-BA CLUB HOUSE.

healthy growth which has warranted its prominence among the clubs of this region. As the need for more and more land became apparent, and as one good point after another was coveted by the club, the purchases ran up until now nearly 3,000 acres are owned, wisely selected, and running up and down the river for five or six miles. To secure easily the balance of the necessary moneys, the club was bonded for $5,000; the bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, were all taken up by members of the club. In ten years the bonds will take themselves up by the accretion of the annual dues paid in. Special assessments are forbidden by the by-laws. It may be seen that the financial standing of the club is in a very simple condition, and so arranged that no member is in the least distressed, or troubled over a possible special call to meet some emergency.

The Mak-saw-ba Club building, as now constructed, is 78×24ft. in size, with a wing 30×40ft., used as the home of the club superintendent and his family, who live there the year round and have the privilege of farming the very considerable acreage of good ground owned by the club. Mr. Ira A. Pease, the club keeper, has been in his place for five years, and the club think he has not an equal for his post. The duties of the superintendent require that everything be kept neat about the premises, that all property be guarded, and the general interests of the club protected. Mr. Pease is careful in his work, and under his care no boat ever goes into the boat house uncleaned, nor any decoy upon the shelves until it is neatly washed and wound. Mr. Pease is notably assisted in satisfactorily filling his position by his good wife, who, any club member is willing to testify, allows no hungry man to escape, no matter what the size and general comprehensiveness of his appetite. A salary is paid the keeper, and also compensation for such meals as are furnished.

The Mak-saw-bas are primarily a duck club, but they don't object to taking in a little of the occasional excellent fishing which the Kankakee affords; they have frequent and hotly contested trap-shoots; they take their wives and families on picnics and general excursions, and they are, first, last and all the time, in for a general good time. They are good workers in the city and good players when they are down at the club. One feature they do possess in a degree which I do not think can be duplicated anywhere, and that is, an absolute jollity and perfect congeniality in their membership. They claim to have "killed the last crank two seasons ago," as one member expressed it. There is not a dyspeptic in the club, not a kicker, not a misanthrope, not a cynic. "Loathed melancholy" cannot abide among them, and the megrims fly away when the conductor calls out "Davis Station, Mak-saw-ba Club house!" The impression carried away from the club is that it is one of a perfectly cosy and homelike character. The members are men of means and business cares, but at their resting place you cannot hear a word of business. Nobody talks shop. Everybody is easy and at home, and tries to make everybody else so. I do not think it is possible to imagine an atmosphere of more perfect quiet *camaraderie*. There is no drunkenness and no drinking, no uproariousness and no exaggeration of good-fellowship, but a dignified and pleasant conduct which certainly warrants the naïve remark made to the writer one evening in the club house by Mrs. F. P. Taylor, wife of one of the charter members of the club: "The Mak-saw-bas are the best men, and the most gentlemanly men you ever met."

The local station for the club house is reached by the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railway, whose evening train leaves in time to get the shooter to the club house in season for a warm supper and a good night's sleep. The distance from the little railway siding is only a few hundred yards, over a soft and sandy road through a wooded swamp, which they do say is about knee-deep under water in the spring. A big moon, perhaps, throws the low swamp trees into shadows and half shades as you wind along toward the club house, and a shepherd dog, erstwhile employed in gazing pensively upon aforesaid moon, bays sharp-mouthed welcome as you step upon the wide veranda. The next memory to be borne away is that of a large and well-lighted reception room, which is also gun room, and which is well fitted with racks containing the best makes of guns now in the market. Neat lockers, numbered plainly, and fastened with the keys which hang on a rack under the keeper's care, stand in cases about the room; a vast box stove, large enough for a whole log, and surrounded with a strong iron frame, whereon one may rest a tired foot, or dry a wet pair of corduroys, occupies the center of the room, while above the stove, and, in fact, all over the ceiling are hooks from which depend so formidable a collection of rubber boots that one cannot escape the feeling that a great army of duck shooters has been destroyed and annihilated all but their boots. Cleaning rods, shell-cases and other impedimenta are bestowed upon appropriate shelves, and there are some comic drawings upon the walls, including one of two Mak-saw-ba men whose boat got afire in their absence, and one of a certain other Mak-saw-ba man of Teutonic persuasion, who couldn't tell "vich vay vas nort." These pictures are the work of Mr. Wiggins, the club artist, who very kindly furnished the sketch for the club house cut shown herewith. I can remember all these things plainly enough as seen in my late visit to the club, and, of course, I couldn't forget the pleasant talk around the stove with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sloan, Mr. L. R. Brown and wife, Mrs. F. P. Taylor, Messrs. Joel A. Kinney, Geo. Randall and T. H. Miller, Jr., who composed the pleasant party who were down at that time. After that I have a general recollection of a wild effort to break the record on a square meal, and of a long and dreamless sleep in a cosy little room, furnished, like its forty odd fellows, in democratic equality and hunter-like simplicity.

There are in the boat houses one hundred and fifty-six boats, of different patterns, some members owning three or four each. The favorite boat seems to be the Monitor, of the Wisconsin model. This boat is large and long, and of good lines for the long run up and down the river which is necessitated by a visit to Rat Island, Winchell's or some of the upper stands, but the roundness of the bottom makes it a trifle unsteady for shooting, it seemed to me; at least, I missed out of one of them a number of shots which I most certainly ought to have killed, and I can't think of anything else to blame it to except the boat. The Mak saw-bas have usually excellent cover, either for their marsh or timber shooting, and they are therefore not so much concerned in the matter of blinds as must be the shooters in a less favored locality. Mr. Kinney's big overcoat of coffee sacking was about as ingenious a device as I noticed.

Each member of the club, of course, has his favorite point or bend on the river, and equally, of course, the question of desirability is one of daily shift and change, as the flight follows its whims in regard to feed or bedding ground. Hailstorm Slough, Winchell's, the mouth of Winchell Creek, Rat Island, and a dozen other localities, are all names on the end of every Mak-saw-ba tongue. The marsh is almost illimitable, and as far as one can "look or listen," presents the appearance of a sea of rice, flags and rushes. The usual marsh feed is abundant, namely, the wild rice, smart-weed, "marsh potato," spiral grass, etc. Acorns and other timber feed also abound. This fall large sections of the marsh were burned over. The natives often make trouble in that way, and often the fires are set out by men who have been most directly benefitted by the club. The scarcity of ducks which was last fall felt all over this section, was shared by the Mak-saw-bas. It is difficult to say that this was due to the low water, or to scarcity of feed; or indeed to determine its real cause in any way. Ordinarily the Mak-saw-ba feed has been good. Mr. R. B. Organ once shipped to a friend five mallard ducks which weighed 20lbs. in the aggregate. Those who know mallards will know that is heavy.

The Mak-saw-ba marsh has its full share of big scores. Mr. Charles Mears once killed 125 teal before 9 A. M., and ran out of shells. Mr. R. B. Organ once killed 50 mallards and stopped. It was the latter gentleman who has the largest score for last fall, 19 mallards; not very much like old times. The records of the club show plenty of heavy shooting. There is a tendency now not to encourage unlimited butchery, and many of the shooters would follow the example of the president, Mr. Organ, and stop when enough had been killed.

The Mak-saw-bas have been much interested in the question of artificial feed. It is very probable they will put in a quantity of feed this coming season. They do not propose to leave untried any measure which will help them. During the coming year they will still further push their work of putting in cut-offs and dams, and thus further facilitate the getting around through the marsh. They have a number of cut-offs in now on the main river, which shorten by two miles, probably, the long pull up to the "Two Trees" and other up stream points.

The rules of conduct laid down by the club are observed rigidly, and are models in their way. The tendency is not to relax, but to make them stricter. At the annual meeting last December the rules were so amended that hereafter only one gun will be allowed to go out in any one boat. This will lessen the danger of accident, and will put each shooter on his own merits when it comes to unloading the boats at night. Under the amendments, also, there will be no shooting allowed after dark. This will be a great boon to the ducks, for very often the great body of a flight will not come into a favorite bit of water until after dark; and if not disturbed at night they become much more attached to a locality, as is very well known to all shooters. Hereafter the Mak-saw-ba shooters will draw lots for choice of pushers, so that there cannot be any imputation of unfairness arising from a too frequent retention of a pusher of exceptional experience and skill. The pusher's fee is fixed at $2 per day. There are plenty of pushers available, who are good hunters and thoroughly familiar with every channel in the labyrinthine marsh. The Mak-saw-bas have never had a fatal accident. The Pittsburg Club, whose house stands only a short distance away, lately lost two members by drowning. In high water the Kankakee, usually quiet, is a wild stream, and a boat must be handled carefully. Before the cut-off was made, the sharp bend known as the Devil's Elbow was a dangerous passage, and the scene of many ugly accidents.

Under the club rules, dogs are not allowed to be brought into the club house, a place being provided elsewhere for them. A $5 fine is imposed upon any member who brings a loaded gun into the house, under any circumstances whatever, and no excuse can be offered in extenuation by the offender.

The Pittsburg Club, above mentioned, is an organization largely resident in Pittsburg, Pa. They own about 600 acres of marsh, and their holding embraces the famous Wolf slough. I have been told that certain members of the Mak-saw-ba Club have gone in and shot upon this slough since the Pittsburgs got possession of it, and that the latter have had trouble to keep them off. I can not believe that the Mak-saw-ba men would do anything of the kind. They wish others to respect their right, and I am quite sure that they are always eager to respect the rights of others.

The membership of the Mak-saw-ba Club embraces many of the best-known shooters of Chicago, and it is especially rich in men who are thoroughly practical and experienced in the field. It prides itself upon being a club of strictly practical and democratic methods. It is one of the best-known and most popular clubs of Chicago, and its membership and character as a club are such that it is never mentioned except with respect. Among the well-known names are those of "Roll" Organ, "Billy" Mussey, "Charley" Petrie, "Jo" Kinny, "Ed" Flint, and a lot others who are old enough to be called by longer names;

Mr. L. R. Brown, of the "Q" offices, is a frequent visitor to the club grounds; Mr. H. A. Sloan, of South Water street, is prized by many men outside the Mak-saw-bas; Mr. G. W. Randle, one of the heaviest game handlers in this market, is also one of the ardents: Chas. P. McAvoy, of the McAvoy Brewing Co., and J. J. Gore, of the big firm of Chapin & Gore, ought to pretty nearly be able to liquidate matters, and Fire-Marshall D. J. Swenie certainly can if they can't; John Watson comes pretty nearly being a household word, and so does Charlie Kern; Chas. Wilcox, T. Benton Leiter, J. W. C. Haskell, W. L. Shepard, T. W. Wilmarth—all these are names you hear about both in the city and around the clubs. It is useless to begin singling out names, for there would be about seventy-five singles. It is better to take a pot-shot at the flock, as below:

Officers—President, R. B. Organ; Vice-President, W. P. Mussey; Secretary, C. S. Petrie; Treasurer, J. A. Kinney. Board of Managers: R. B. Organ, W. P. Mussey, T. Benton Leiter, W. H. Haskell, C. S. Petrie.

List of Members—W. A. Barton, A. J. Baxter, Dixon Bean, Matt. Benner, L. R. Brown, H. C. Buechner, C. Bentham, W. J. Campbell, G. S. Chapin, H. P. Crane, C. A. Crane, F. F. Croxton, Joseph P. Card, A. E. Dyer, W. C. Dyer, C. Ben. Dicks, E. E. Flint, W. H. Gleason, E. H. Goodrich, J. J. Gore, W. H. Haskell, H. C. Hoyt, J. W. C. Haskell, Charles Husche, Fred Henrotin, J. T. Hasting, H. P. Isham, J. A. Kinney, S. S. Kimball, Chas. Kern, C. C. Lamos, W. H. Leckie, T. Benton Leiter, Jos. Leiter, W. H. Lees, John Matter, Chas. P. McAvoy, Chas. H. Mears, H. J. Milligan, G. F. Morcum, Wm. P. Mussey, T. H. Miller, Geo. G. Newberry, J. Milton Oliver, R. B. Organ, Chas. S. Petrie, Michael Petrie, J. W. Parmlee, F. W. Pond, C. E. Rollins, G. W. Rumble, G. W. Randle, J. A. Sharp, H. A. Sloan, P. E. Stanley, L. P. Sutter, Jacob Sutter, Jesse Sherwood, D. J. Swenie, W. C. Stone, W. L. Shepard, W. R. Smith, F. P. Taylor, J. E. Tilt, J. Thompson, John Watson, John F. Whiting, John B. Wiggins, T. W. Wilmarth, J. W. Woodward, Chas. S. Wilcox, L. K. Waldron, J. H. Wall, Everett Wilson, F. S. Waters.

The membership is always full and applicants are always waiting for a vacancy. There is a good deal of comment in that.

The Mak-saw-ba Club has put down a great many quail annually on their grounds. It is an understood rule of the club that a member shall put down two quail for every one he kills. If it were not for marauding natives, it would be easy to make many bags of 38 as one shooter did this fall. This club surely emulates the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4.—The reports of shooters lately in from the South will serve to give some light on the question, where do the ducks go? Mr. Jesse Cummings, who was one of the Chicago party who went to Galveston after canvasbacks, says they found a brackish lake near the Gulf about fifty miles from Galveston, known as Stevenson's Lake, where the canvasbacks swarmed in thousands. Other bays and creeks along the coast, clear on down to the Mexican coast, were fairly alive with mallards and other ducks, and their numbers surpassed anything he had dreamed. The birds, however, showed more than their Northern cunning, they being hunted all the way along their flight. Market hunters were among them even there, and one Chicago commission man was sending two or three barrels of canvasbacks to Chicago every day, packed on ice. The shipping required daily trips of a sailing vessel to Galveston.

In sleepy old Mexico, however, there seems to be found a section where the ducks are not harassed so continually, and where they are found in wonderful abundance. Mr. Wilfrid N. Lowe, president of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, is just back from a trip which extended as far south as the City of Mexico. He says that along the Casa Grande River the railway train passed within forty yards of great banks of ducks and geese, who did not stir, or at most only lazily flopped away to alight a little further on. At the lakes known as Las Palomas, Mr. Lowe and his friends had all the jack snipe and duck shooting they wanted, and they found the birds astonishingly fat. The laguna country near Chihuahua is also a tremendously stocked wildfowl country; indeed, great portions of interior Mexico swarm with waterfowl, contrary to popular belief.

Gen. Pacheco invited Mr. Lowe and his friends to visit his ranch in Mexico, west of the railway, and assured him that every man of the party should kill a deer every day, and see bear and other big furred game as often as they liked. Mr. Lowe had a most enjoyable trip, and like everybody else who visits that wonderful old country, he returns infatuated with it.

Mr. F. P. Taylor says that he saw more quail in the Indian Territory than he thought there were in the world. Other game also is abundant. The numbers of greyhounds kept by ranchmen is increasing. The Burt. Barnett outfit has a pack of over twenty. The Indians are all in earnest hopes that the Springer bill will never be passed by both houses of Congress. They know it would be the worst thing for them that ever happened.

The Fox River Association is still growing. The officers wish it generally published that they desire communications from other clubs and sportsmen's associations relative to this work in hand, and that they wish all such organizations to join in one great organization, so that all opposition may be at once crushed and overcome. The Rock River Association is a good one and a strong one, and in practically the same work. Do the Rock River men know the size and importance of the Fox River Association? Would it not be well for the two to join forces and membership? There promises to be a good membership from the Sandwich Club.

The following papers descriptive of the shooting clubs of Chicago, with illustrations, have been printed in the FOREST AND STREAM:

Fox Lake District, Dec. 27.
Mineola Club, Jan. 10.
Fox Lake Shooting and Fishing Club, Jan. 24.
Odd Corners About Fox Lake, Jan. 31.
Fox River Association, Jan. 31.
Waltonian Club, Jan. 31 and Feb. 7.
Tolleston Club, Feb. 7.

Others are in preparation. Next week will be given the English Lake Club.

It is again impressed upon me that FOREST AND STREAM goes even unto the uttermost ends of the earth. Since beginning the duck club articles which have lately been running in the paper I have had all sorts of letters drop in on me, though not any sort I was not glad to get, for such letters from unknown friends are among the most prized treasures of any writer's collection. I have tried to answer some questions about Western duck shooting methods in work already published or to follow, and to private letters have replied as best I could. A few weeks ago a gentleman of Chelmsford, England, wrote in regard to work he was preparing for the London *Field*, to-day I got a letter from a manufacturer of artificial flies in county Tyrone, Ireland, wanting to know if Chicago duck clubs could supply him with certain varieties of duck plumage that he needed. Can they? Why, of course they can. Chicago can do anything. All this only satisfies me even more that people read even the very poorest part of this journal; and I believe if I wanted the earth I should advertise for it in FOREST AND STREAM with a pretty good show of getting what I was after.

Mention was made some weeks ago of a big ducking trip undertaken by some Chicago shooters. The party was finally made up, I believe, of Messrs. W. B. Chatfield, Jesse N. Cummings and R. W. Cox, who were accompanied by John Taylor, the keeper of English Lake Club House, and Tim and Frank Wood, keepers of the Swan Lake Club. The party have returned after an absence of about a month. They went to Galveston Bay, Texas, and they actually got among the canvasbacks and had big shooting.

Mr. Fred Taylor has been back from his Indian Territory trip for some weeks. I have been unable to find him, and should be afraid to approach him, anyhow, on account of the largeness of the time he must have had, I want him to talk to somebody else a good while first, because they say he is not always safe when loaded with a turkey story. E. HOUGH.

175 MONROE STREET.

NEW YORK SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.—At the meeting of this society last Monday night a check for $2,000 was turned over to Secretary T. N. Cuthbert, to be used for the prosecution of game dealers who have been selling quail and grouse out of season. Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford and Mr. E. P. Rogers were elected members.

FRED A. ALLEN of Monmouth, Ill., sends us a price list of his excellent duck and goose callers. He is doing a big business in calls, and his success is a new instance of the truth that it pays to advertise a good thing.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Sea and River Fishing.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

THE HAGFISH.

MOST of us doubtless have looked upon the hagfish, or slime eel, as a curiosity chiefly on account of its blind, lipless, and parasitic existence: its dentition adapted to burrowing into the flesh of its prey; its large eggs provided with a horny case and polar threads for adhesion, and its wonderful capacity for giving off slime. We learn something still more singular, however, from the writings of Wilhelm Müller, J. T. Cunningham, and Fridtjof Nansen concerning the life history of *Myxine*, namely that it nearly always combines two sexes in one individual. As the studies of Nansen, the curator of Bergen Museum, Norway, and recent explorer of the interior of Greeland, are the latest and most satisfactory on this interesting subject, we cannot do better than quote from his paper in the annual report of his museum, Bergen, 1888:

"On opening large specimens of *Myxine* we generally find well developed ova in their sexual organs. If we, however, take smaller specimens, of about 28 to 32 centimeters in length, and examine their sexual organs, we generally find that the anterior portion is but slightly prominent, and contains very small and young ova, while the posterior portion is often very broad and prominent, is lobate, and has a distinct whitish color along its margin, and has, in all respects, the appearance that we would expect to find in a testis: and this it really is. If we take a piece of the margin of this portion of the generative organ, tease it, and examine it in the fresh state under the microscope, we generally find abundance of spermatozoa in various stages of development. There can thus be no doubt that that portion of the generative organ is a real male organ. * * * Those young specimens of 28 to 30 centimeters in length are consequently hermaphrodites, with quite immature ovaries, but well developed testes, and they must be able to perform male functions. If we now examine somewhat more minutely the generative organ of the large specimens, which generally contains a number of large and well developed ova, we find that those ova occur only in the anterior portion of the generative organ and that the mesoarium of this portion is very broad and prominent, while the membrane corresponding to the mesoarium of the posterior portion of the generative organ is very narrow and carries no reproductive elements, neither ova nor spermatozoa.

"If we examine specimens of *Myxine* of sizes between that of these large females and that of the hermaphrodite previously mentioned, we will often find specimens in which the anterior portion of the generative organ is rather prominent and contains oblong young ova, while the posterior portion is of testicular nature and not very prominent. These specimens seem consequently just to be in a transitory stage between male and female state. Indeed, on examining a sufficient number of specimens, we will easily be able to find every transition stage from hermaphrodite males to fully developed females, and the rule seems to be that, the larger the specimen is, the more are the female organs developed, and the more do the male organs disappear.

"From what has been stated above we seem already entitled to conclude that *Myxine* is generally, or always (?) in its young state a male; while at a more advanced age it becomes transformed into a female. Indeed, I have not yet found a single female that did not show traces of the early male stage.

"*Myxine glutinosa* is a protandric hermaphrodite. Up to a body length of about 32 or 33 centimeters it is a male, after that time it produces ova. The proportion between the posterior male portion of the reproductive organ and the anterior female portion is not constant; the male portion is generally about one-third of the whole length of the organ. The few true males of *Myxine* observed are probably transformed hermaphrodites. The young testicular follicles, or capsules, have a structure quite similar to that of the young ovarian follicles. * * * Nearly ripe spermatozoa may be found in specimens of *Myxine* at every season of the year. *Myxine* deposits its ova at every season of the year."

Deposited eggs of the hagfish are excessively rare. The few specimens existing in museums have been obtained by dredging, but the actual places of deposit remain to be discovered. Perhaps we must seek them in deeper water than that in which the fish itself is habitually taken. A slime eel of a related genus was trawled by the Albatross in upward of 400 fathoms off the coast of California, containing many mature eggs.

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Lee, one of the naturalists aboard the Fish Commission steamer Albatross during her voyage to the Pacific, for the following interesting communication about the southern hagfish, or slime eel, *Myxine australis:*

"While running through the Straits of Magellan in February, 1888, I was much surprised by the slime-producing powers of the hagfish. We took these fish at a number of anchorages; but at Boija Bay the supply seemed inexhaustible. At night we were skinning and skeletonizing a number of gulls and cormorants, and put all the refuse from the laboratory tables into our fish baskets. This bait proved most attractive, and the baskets came up with large quantities of hags and entirely covered with a mass of slime. I then tried holding a hag with stout forceps, to see how much more of this slime it could produce. The fish tied itself into a ball about the point of the forceps and almost immediately covered itself with slime. Repeatedly removing the slime I think I collected a pint before the supply seemed to slacken, and even then it seemed a hopeless job to get the fish free from it. I could not discover how it was produced, and can only testify to the fact of its very rapid production and in great quantities."

Couch describes a slime eel (*Myxine glutinosa*) that was placed in a receptacle holding three or four cubic feet of water and filled it so entirely with slime that the whole mass could be lifted out with a stick in a single sheet. The lateral line at the sides of the belly contains 108 large glands, or mucous sacs, each with an open pore on the upper surface, from which the slime is poured ont. Capt. J. W. Collins states that he has seen trawls which were in the water three hours come up with cod and haddock weighing from ten to fifteen pounds, having their intestines wholly eaten out by slime eels. Sometimes when the trawls have been down from one to three days certain fish will have all their flesh eaten under the skin; this applies to fish hooked in the gills that die very soon after hooking.

The pug nose eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*) burrows into the flesh of halibut and sometimes eats its way along the whole length of the vertebræ.

Lampreys attach themselves to anything they can reach, but they are found in mid depths or at the surface and not on the bottom. Capt. Collins knows of one that came up on a patent log that was towing at the rate of eight or ten knots an hour.

A species of *Ophichthys* has been taken out of cod, but was probably swallowed and, perforating the abdominal wall in its effort to escape, became encysted and hardened in the flesh, just as frequently happens in the case of the lant (*Ammodytes americanus*). The latter even gets into the liver of its captor occasionally, but, strangely enough, does not interfere with the health of the swallower.

THE TROUT OF STERLING LAKE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have just perused the article in your last issue on the trout in Sterling Lake. For many years in the past I was very familiar with that beautiful sheet of water and spent a number of summers camped on its shores, when its surroundings were wild and primitive, and almost unknown to the outer world. It was a grand pond, with waters as clear as crystal, cold and of great depth. During the summer of 1865 I put in most of the season there and made a special effort to capture some of the salmon trout, which an old friend long resident in that section had many years before assured me were denizens of its waters. I tried deep trolling and every method I could think of, but with a single exception without success. One morning when I had about given up, I found a trout of 2lbs. weight on a line which had been set in water 150ft. deep. In many respects it resembled the fish described in the article just read. It bore little resemblance to a brook trout—head and tail as noted in your article and a few small black and red spots on its sides. The flesh was of a deep salmon color. I learned from old Hiram Garrison, who was in the employ of the Sterling Iron Co. and had charge of the outlet of the lake, that some years before he had picked up a dead fish of the same kind in the outlet, which he found to weigh 15lbs. He also informed me that he had several times observed pairs of these fish lying off the rocks, on the edge of very deep water.

Garrison had lived there for many years, and although not a sportsman, had made the lake a special study. He knew of but one man who succeeded in capturing these fish and he visited the lake alone during November, and permitted no one to witness his methods.

But there are other trout in the lake, which differ from brook trout, although not so greatly as the fish I caught in 1865.

Several friends, during the winter of 1878-79, went with me to Munroe, Orange county, to relieve the care and worry of city toil, by having a tramp with guns and dogs through the woods. Birds being scarce one day I

suggested the advisability of trying our hand at pickerel fishing through the ice, and it was agreed that we should go to Sterling Lake. By taking an early train to Sterling Junction we were on the lake soon after sunrise. We had hardly got to work when we became the victims of a most atrocious sleet and wind storm and were speedily routed. We, however, caught several fish, and among them a trout of over ½lb., and the most beautiful one I ever saw; head like a Beaverkill trout, tail slightly forked (the other one's tail was indented almost as deeply as a mackerel's), the back and upper part of the sides thickly dotted with orange and vermilion spots, while the belly and lower sides were free from spots, but presented a sheen of gold and vermilion, which was indescribably beautiful. It certainly could not have belonged to the same species as the fish of 1865, unless it may be that increasing age entirely changed their characteristics. I had intended having this fish identified, but an accident prevented its getting to the city till too late. I feel assured, however, that the first fish belonged to a family whose habitat has been in those waters for many a generation. A VETERAN READER.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28.

[There is some difficulty in determining the black and red spotted trout caught by "A Veteran Reader." Was not this a landlocked salmon rather than a trout? The coloration, and still more the size, would seem to indicate that; but nothing is so difficult as to identify the *Salmonidæ* without specimens of the fish. The trout caught in the winter of 1878-79 should not have been a saibling unless this species was introduced earlier than we suppose. If the back and tail fin were spotted and banded with black, we should say this was one of the many color varieties of brook trout. If, on the contrary, these fins were uniform dusky, it should have been one of the many species like the Sunapee, blueback and Greenland trout.]

A BOYHOOD REMINISCENCE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have read some very pleasant tales where persons have joyously related their unbounded pleasure and bewildering sensations on capturing their first salmon, trout or big bass. My first experience with these fish is kin to Samivel's wision, "Limited, me lud, limited," but I never can, never will forget my first trouble with an eel.

At that time—forty-five years ago—I was a lad of eleven, and was living in the little village of Pine Meadow, New Hartford, Conn. There was nothing peculiar nor phenomenal in my make-up, inwardly nor outwardly, to distinguish me from the average factory boy, if the one point of size be left out of the consideration. The regular tattered, one-sided, crushed palmleaf hat was at times on my head; it was used to corral 'hoppers and catch butterflies, just the same as other boys did. The historic list suspender and sub-post office could also have been inventoried among my assets. Yes, I was small, little—that disagreeable littleness between a speck and a blotch—too small to notice, but old enough to hanker for attention.

I was fishing in the river just below what was then known as the "Kellogg mill," where the stream in one of its angry moods had dug a deep hole in the high bank, then changed its mind and turned sharp off to the left, leaving plenty of water and a very strong eddy. My pole had been cut for garden purposes, but was diverted from its manifest destiny by a little boy's strategy applied after sundown. The line was a piece of wrapping twine decoyed from the "finishing room." The tackle's first, last and only merit was strength.

I can recollect the exact hour, the direction of the wind up stream, and how the clouds were dark and lowering. The second that cork went under there was an instantaneous yank at each end of that pole, and for some time it was an even toss-up whether the thing came up or the fisher went in. I pulled and tugged, and strained as hard as possible; but the best that could be done was to get the cork about one foot out of water, as the pesky thing went gyrating round and round that whirling eddy. I hollered for help, the only result was a loss of wind. I tried to stick the end of the pole in the bank and roll a stone on it, but one hand was not equal to the emergency, the other was very seriously engaged hanging on to the butt end. I pulled up straight, one side, then the other, it was no go; that pole was hung on a pivot in the exact center, my end went down, the other up, then reversed to a dot; my strength was failing, wind was getting low, mad rising fast. The butt end came over my shoulder somehow; leaning my weight on it I felt a faint yielding; I stuck my toes in the earth and started up the bank; desperation and temper gave me strength, I scratched, clawed and crawled my way to the top, then looked back. Hokey pokey! jewsharps and jumping jacks! what was that hideous, twisting, writhing black monster I beheld? Its mouth was wide open, and if not as big as a barn door it certainly did look deep as a well, and it was squirming toward me up the bank. I knew no more about eels than I did of the Concord School of Philosophy or the Keely motor; but I did think it was some dreadful hobgoblin of the river after me for daring to fish in his hole. I grabbed the pole and yelled "'Twan't me, s'm'other boy," and started for home on as hard a run as possible. My hat flew off, it was left; had it been filled with fish hooks, toy pistols and pennies, the result would have been the same, nothing but a superior brute force could have delayed me an instant. I ran for every bit there was in me, and hollered equal to a second mate in a reefing gale.

Two men who were taking cloth from the tenter bars came to my assistance. I dropped the pole, gained the top rail of the nearest fence and howled louder that ever, "I didn't do it, I ain't done nuthing, I ain't." "Shut up, you little wretch," shouted one of my rescuers, "or I will choke you: it's nothing but a big eel." As he quickly drew his knife across the creature's back close to its head, the writhing, twisting, horrid thing was as limp and docile as a piece of rope.

I have caught various kinds of fish since then, have had numerous close shaves on land and sea, none have made so deep and lasting impression on my memory as that black, writhing, twisting mass of contortion, nothing short of a total eclipse of my mental faculties will ever wipe it out.

How large was it? Well, according to my impressions at the time it was about 25ft. long, as black and big as a locomotive boiler. A. W.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

THE STEEL ROD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

When I gave my views about the steel rod I hardly expected to say anything more on the subject; but the remarks of "Black Bass" in your issue of Jan. 31 induce me to add that I am glad to learn the rod has already been improved, and that such improvements as are desirable will continue to be made. In my opinion the rod as heretofore constructed would meet the approval of a very large proportion of those who fish, and possibly also for certain kinds of angling it is well adapted; but as there are wooden rods of all descriptions, so should there be various kinds of steel rods. The strength and durability of the metal rod was next questioned; these are the qualities which, combined with other essentials, are finally to establish its superiority, but there are other properties without which the strongest rod would be worthless. Elasticity, pliability, balance, weight, strength and durability are the considerations. I wrote more from the standpoint of one who requires such flexibility in a rod as enables them to use the most delicate tackle, make the longest cast of fly or bait, and handle with the greatest promise of success the very slightly hooked fish. More especially, however, I had in view such qualities as are required in a first-class fly-rod; and when the steel rod is so made as to equal the cost of the best split-bamboo and compare favorably in weight and balance with first-class rods of other material, it will have attained the highest success. That it can eventually accomplish all these things, if in recent improvements it has not already done so, I firmly believe and desire.

In attaching guides to his rod, "Black Bass" recognized one of the requirements for bait-casting to which I referred. As he wound the guides on, I infer that he let the rod remain in position for use, and consequently did not give the surface coating the amount of wear that it would have received from frequent extension and closing of the several parts. In that case, the coating being intact, no rust would occur. I do not, however, think that to prevent the outside of this rod from rusting need be regarded as a serious thing; for, should the coating wear off, it can easily be replaced.

Should "Black Bass" ever succeed, as he suggests, in casting a frog and landing it on Fuller's door step, I hope he will not fasten to anything that will try his skill and tackle, as a very lively setter dog once did mine.

SPLASHER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The comments of "Splasher" on the Horton steel rod are to the point, and show some of the bad features in this rod, and some of them, I think, might be partially, if not wholly, remedied.

I should like to see the rod made of aluminum bronze. I understand that this metal is made with all the elasticity and strength of steel, much lighter, and does not rust and corrode as steel or brass will. If the butt-end of each section of this rod was fitted with a porcelain ring the friction on the line would be greatly lessened. The butt or hand-piece should be reversible, with a capped plug to put in the ferrule not in use; the reel could then be used below or above the hand. I think that a porcelain eye where the line enters the rod from the reel would tend greatly to lessen the friction. RITO.

TARPON FISHING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It seems rather like a pleasing revenge on some of the angling fraternity to note the interest now taken in tarpon angling; for when I modestly suggested, in 1879, that angling for the tarpon would be proven to be one of the finest of sports, if the lovers of striped bass fishing would only try them, the idea was pooh-poohed at. Some of the Southern anglers tried to make fun of it; and a Philadelphia gentleman, evidently anxious to get at the facts regarding necessary tackle, etc., offered to defray the expense of a three months' trip to Florida of any one who should send him a tarpon caught with rod and reel. Now the anglers seem to vie with each other to see who shall get there first and take a hand.

I have seen more than 100 of these fish in a day when in Florida, previous to 1879. Unfortunately for me (as far as sport is concerned), I have had to stay at home since that time, otherwise I should have tried my hand at a few of the "silver kings."

Time changes many things, and in the reports from tarpon fishing grounds of to-day we hear that it often takes all day to strike a fish, whereas ten years ago the cry of the anglers who knew it all was, that there was no use trying for them, as such a thing as saving a tarpon on rod and reel would be impossible, although they were thought to be quite readily hooked. None could be saved, they said, except with hand line, and rarely then.

I shall hope on for the winter when I can have a leisure month, then I shall look over my old haunts and see if there are not a few tarpon left for me to try for. There were plenty there when I last saw the clear spring waters of those rivers, and I have not heard of any angling being done at that place; so I shall rest content that there will be some left for a long time yet. A. B. DODGE.

FLORIDA FISHING.—The Hon. A. M. Spangler, editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Star*, formerly one of the Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania, is now writing very interesting letters from Florida for his paper. The series promises to be as entertaining as the widely read and highly appreciated articles on similar subjects written by him from Nova Scotia during the summer of 1886. Mr. Spangler tried the fishing at New Smyrna under unfavorable circumstances, the weather being cold and stormy, yet on the first day's fishing he caught a channel bass, eight very large sheepshead, besides a number of kingfish, pigfish, sea bass and spots. On the second day, in Halifax and Hillsborough rivers, he took 24 sheepshead, several drum and a lot of kingfish or whiting (*Menticirrus*). The sheepshead averaged about 4½lbs. The third day's sport yielded 13 large sheepshead and a 20lb. drum, the sheepshead having been caught with a Henshall bass rod and light tackle. For bait the anglers used clams, mullet, crabs and fiddlers, the first two preferred. Surf fishing for channel bass will soon be in its prime. Bluefish and cavalla have not yet made their appearance.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

THE PARADISE FIN AND FEATHER CLUB enjoyed an elegant dinner on Feb. 5, at the Union League Club, New York, at the invitation of the club's president, Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve. The courses extended through six hours, and the jolly anglers revelled in terrapin and canvasback duck served in the consummate manner for which the most aristocratic of America's club *chefs* is famous. The members present were Dr. W. F. Duncan, J. Chas. Davis, E. R. Lewis, John Wood, H. C. Miner, J. K. Emmet, Jr., H. S. Taylor, Chas. B. Jefferson, Chas. A. Thomas, Kit Clarke, James T. Davis, Leander Richardson, J. F. Graham, Allan Foreman. President Cleveland, who is a member of the club, was unavoidably absent, but sent a letter of regret, and stated that he would devote some time during June at the club's summer house worrying the trout. The evening's festivities were greatly enhanced by the presence of the Blossom Banjo Quartett, who discoursed sweet music during the courses and between the speeches. Nearly every member "spoke a piece," but the gem of the evening was the address by Judge Gildersleeve, which not only delighted the anglers, but filled the banquet room with eager listeners of the Union League Club, who joined heartily in "three cheers for the Judge" at his finish. Among the emphatic "hits" of the banquet was a charming song, beautifully rendered in a sweet tenor voice by Mr. J. F. Graham, city editor of the N. Y. *World*, and an original humorous poem by J. Chas. Davis, entitled, "That Little Flat Bottle, so Dear." The regular annual banquet of the club, commemorating the opening of the trout season, will occur on April 1, and will probably be given in the blue room at Delmonico's.

Fisheulture.

COLORADO FISH COMMISSION.

THE report of Mr. G. F. Whitehead, Commissioner, for 1888 recapitulates the distribution of Eastern brook trout fry to public waters, showing the disposition of 326,500 young, besides the sale of 17,000 to citizens: 20,000 fry of the rainbow trout were placed in Platte Cañon. In 1888 Platte Cañon received 20,000 fry of the same species and the number of brook trout deposited in waters of the State was 304,000. Besides these 10,000 fry of *fontinalis* were sold to residents. The first lot of eggs of native black-spotted trout were obtained by exchange for rainbow trout fry from Dr. John Law, of Leadville. These were hatched and the young are thriving. Previous efforts to furnish the hatchery with natives from public waters were unsuccessful. About 13,000 trout, including brook, rainbow and native, were kept in the hatchery for breeding purposes.

Carp culture proved a failure, and the Commissioner congratulates the people on this result, which he attributes to the low temperature of the water in the pond, preventing their breeding.

For the lakes Mr. Whitehead recommends black bass, pickerel, channel, or blue catfish, and yellow catfish. The blue catfish he considers nearly equal to trout and it reaches 10 or 12lbs. in weight. The yellow catfish grows to 3½lbs. in three years in the prairie lakes. In some of the high mountain lakes like Echo Lake, which has no apparent inlet or outlet and contains myriads of fresh-water shrimp, the Eastern brook trout flourishes wonderfully. This lake was stocked for the first time in July, 1886, and in October, 1887, a trout 21 months old weighing 3lbs. 6oz., was taken from it and sent to the Commissioner. Two other lakes in that vicinity have been stocked since. Rainbow trout planted in Platte Cañon, near Denver, have grown rapidly and are becoming great favorites with anglers on account of their game qualities.

The popular belief that the eggs of *fontinalis* are destroyed by ice in the mountain streams is shown to be erroneous because the trout are increasing in those streams. "In the Republican River, on the plains, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea level, a stream made from springs, the brook trout is breeding rapidly." This would correspond pretty closely with the greatest elevation of this species in western North Carolina. It is claimed that this trout grows in Colorado to double its size in Eastern streams.

Colorado has 5063 miles of water adapted to trout, besides innumerable mountain lakes suited for breeding and rearing ground. All of these waters at one time teemed with black-spotted trout, but dynamite and giant powder in the hands of unscrupulous men have nearly depopulated the waters.

The appropriation for 1888 was only $2,000 and the cost of distributing the fish was met by interested parties and by the railroads. The Commissioner calls attention to the urgent need of laws to protect the fry placed in the streams. At present many of them are caught and appropriated by boys and even adults. The law prohibiting the marketing of trout has served a useful purpose. Suckers are very destructive to trout eggs in the lakes and streams and their extermination by netting at certain seasons is strongly recommended. In the agricultural regions the irrigating ditches destroy millions of trout annually. Sometimes, when the water is turned off suddenly, the fish die or are left to be captured in the dry ditches. The appointment of fish wardens by the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties has not produced very good results, owing to the fact that most of the men dislike to inform on their neighbors. The Commissioner praises the ability as a fishculturist of the superintendent of the State hatchery, Mr. E. V. Bogart, and it is wonderful how with the small sum of $1,500 for all expenses, including salaries of two men, the superintendent succeeded in producing about 400,000 trout.

FLORIDA AND CUBAN FISHERMEN.—Capt. D. E. Collins, of the United States Fish Commission, completed his statistics of the fisheries at Key West Jan. 31, and sailed for Punta Gorda in Charlotte Harbor, Florida. He is now at Tampa. In alluding to his investigations at Key West a prominent newspaper referred to the dissatisfaction of the fishermen with the present fishery relations with Cuba. The duty on fresh fish carried under the American flag to Havana is prohibitory, but Cuban fishermen often fish within the three-mile limit in Florida waters and land them in Havana free of duty.

INCREASE OF SHAD.—The U. S. Fish Commission has continued the artificial propagation of this species regularly from 1880 to 1888, and the supply has nearly doubled. In 1880 the catch from Connecticut to North Carolina was found to be declining; the total number taken was 4,140,986. In 1885 there was an increase of 25 per cent. over 1880; in 1886 the gain was 34 per cent.; in 1887, 62 per cent., and in 1888 it advanced to 85 per cent.; the money value of the increased catch of 1888 compared with that of 1880 being $704,500. The number of shad taken in 1888 was 7,000,474.

CARP FOR MEXICO.—Señor Estévan Cházari, Fish Commissioner of Mexico, came to Washington recently for the express purpose of obtaining carp and other fishes for acclimatization in his country. Jan. 3 a U. S. Fish Commission car took him as far as El Paso with 5,000 carp; from thence he transported them to Mexico, arriving there on the 12th with very small loss of fish. The climate of Mexico promises to be admirably adapted to carp culture.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH COMMISSION.

THE report of the Fish and Game Commissioners for the year ending June 1, 1888, shows the following distribution of young fish from the Plymouth hatchery: Brook trout, 452,000; saibling, 3,000; Penobscot salmon, 500,000; landlocked salmon, 145,000; brown trout, 5,000; Loch Leven trout, 30,000; from Sunapee Lake station, 335,000. Total 1,470,000.

From Sunapee Lake station were planted in Sunapee Lake: Brook trout, 150,000; golden trout, 100,000; landlocked salmon, 45,000; Loch Leven trout, 30,000; rainbow trout, 10,000. Total 335,000.

The Penobscot salmon eggs were hatched with a loss of less than two per cent, and the fry were placed in the Pemigewasset River. Young salmon have been unusually plenty in this river. There were more large salmon in the river in 1887 than any year since the Lawrence Dam was built. Forty salmon were taken in the fish ponds, and from these about 100,000 eggs were obtained. The heavy July rains prevented the use of the nets during the height of the run, or many more salmon would have been caught. The salmon that went over the falls at that time passed up to their old spawning grounds near the headwaters of the river. The largest fish was a female 40 inches long, weighing 24 pounds; the smallest, a grilse of 4½ pounds, this being the first grilse taken in the nets since the station was established.

As the water was unusually high most of the brook trout were taken in pound nets set in the mouths of the brooks. The eggs were obtained from large wild trout weighing from one to seven pounds and produced very large and healthy fry.

Col. Hodge pays the following tribute to the black bass: "Previous to the introduction of the black bass into Sunapee Lake it was not known as a trout lake except to a few, and the catch of trout, with the exception of those netted and speared during the spawning season, was very small. The lake at that time was infested with small yellow perch, which destroyed the young trout as soon as hatched. Especially is this true of the *aureolus*, they being lake spawners. The black bass have destroyed the perch and in their place are now taken hundreds of the finest trout in the world. Here we have a lake noted for its excellent bass fishing and at the same time one of the finest trout and salmon lakes in New England; and no fisherman on the lake has ever made complaint that the bass interfered with the trout in any way."

The destruction of Plymouth hatchery by fire, Feb. 29, 1888, involved the loss of over 1,500,000 eggs and fry, all of which would have been distributed in the next two months. The building was owned jointly by the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. At a meeting of the Commissioners in Boston soon after it was decided to rebuild and enlarge the hatchery at once.

BOSTON FISH BUREAU.

THE 14th annual report of this Bureau for 1888 contains a list of 36 American vessels that obtained licenses to carry on fishing from Canadian ports, at a cost of $3,831. The losses during the year were 27 vessels, valued at $145,500, and 83 lives; 19 additional lives were lost in dory fishing. There has been a continued scarcity of cod and mackerel, as in 1886 and 1887, and higher prices have resulted. Boston's trade with Hayti has been greatly interfered with by the unsettled condition of affairs in that island. The value of the fish importations into Boston was $1,263,741. For the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1888, the total value of fish imported into the United States, as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, was $4,539,275.

The entire catch of mackerel by New England vessels was 48,205 bbls., the smallest for 71 years. This scarcity has led to importation from England of mackerel caught on the Irish coast; 10,245 bbls. were received. This species schools on the coast of Ireland from March to June, after which there is no schooling until autumn, when there are some large catches of smaller mackerel. As a substitute for mackerel a Boston firm introduced bonito from Turkey under the name of Bosphorus mackerel; 69 casks arrived in April from Constantinople. The same species occurs in vast schools at certain seasons in Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay and it is a very fine food fish. The only source of wonder is that dealers have made so little of it. A great many people have tried pickled bonito and consider it equal to mackerel. The catch of mackerel at the Magdalen Islands was 4,000 bbls., the largest for fifteen years. The fishing is done entirely by boats. Early in June at Block Island and south of Long Island there were almost nothing but small mackerel and these generally in small schools. Vessels saved about 30 bbls. at a time out of a catch of 100 bbls., and it took from 1,200 to 1,500 fish to make a sea packed barrel. There was, consequently, an enormous waste of fish. The first arrival of salt mackerel from the fleet was the steamer Novelty, June 11, with 160 bbls. caught off Canso; she had about 100 bbls. fresh also. The high line of the mackerel fleet was the schooner Edith Rowe, of Gloucester, with a stock of $14,000.

The total catch of cod for New England was 585,581 quintals, a decrease of 91,142 quintals from 1887. The schooner Nellie M. Davis, of Gloucester, landed about 4,400 quintals valued at $18,125. Two Provincetown vessels fished in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Menhaden were very abundant in 1888 north of Cape Cod. From June to October they were more plentiful from Fire Island to the Penobscot than ever before. After Oct. 1 they were found in abundance from Sandy Hook to Cape Hatteras, disappearing about the middle of November.

Shad made their appearance in Chatham Bay in June, and about 400 bbls. were split and salted and landed at Boston. The southern Cape Cod ports received about 1,000 bbls. additional. The total catch of shad from Connecticut to North Carolina, contrary to what is implied in this report, was much greater than in 1887, the excess amounting to nearly one million fish.

SALMON AND TROUT IN ECUADOR.

DECEMBER, 1, 1888, Mr. E. G. Blackford furnished to Mr. Victor G. Gangotena, of Quito, Ecuador, 5,000 salmon eggs and 5,000 brook trout eggs, with two completely equipped hatching troughs. The eggs were packed in boxes made by Mr. James Annin, Jr., of Caledonia, N. Y. Mr. Gangotena left New York by steamer City of Para. The eggs were placed in the refrigerating room and ice was renewed daily; they reached Aspinwall Dec. 9; three hours took them to Panama, where they remained 3 days. The voyage to Guayaguil ended Dec. 15; here they were stored in an ice house 2 days. From Guayaquil to the last railroad station up to the Andes the run was 3½ hours; thence the journey was continued by mules six days up and down the mountains, with great variations of pressure and temperature. During all the time, of course, ice was constantly supplied in the packing boxes. Dec. 24 they arrived in Quito and were kept there two days while a suitable location was sought. Dec. 26 the eggs were placed in water of 57 degrees Fahrenheit. From 200 to 400 trout eggs showed signs of spoiling when deposited, but there was no loss of salmon eggs. The trout eggs were put under a pressure of 2in. of water and began to hatch Jan. 1. On the next day they continued to develop in small numbers and some of them were coated with fungus. Jan. 4, there were already 400 or 500 trout. The salmon eggs were under a pressure of 5in. of running water at 50 degrees Fahrenheit. They began to hatch Jan. 4 and on the 10th 3,000 to 4,000 were hatched. A good many of the salmon died daily without any discoverable cause.

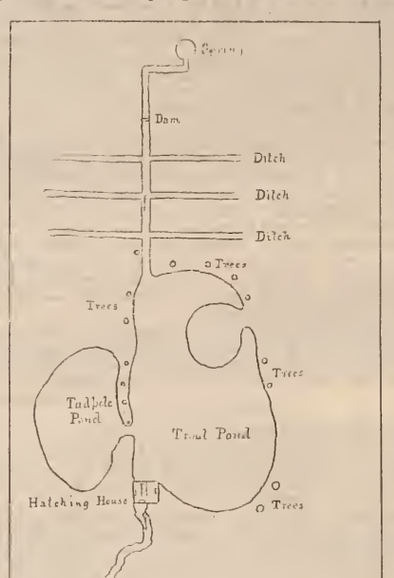
Mr. Gangotena will perhaps order from Mr. Blackford 500,000 or 1,000,000 eggs. He wants to introduce into the fishless rivers and lakes of the interior of Ecuador salmon, trout, carp, tench, goldfish and crayfish. Quito is 2,850 meters (9,348ft) above the sea level and the country has elevations ranging from 0 to 4,075 meters.

A SUCCESSFUL FROG POND.

WE are not aware that artifical frog culture has been successful anywhere, but if so FOREST AND STREAM would be glad to know it.

There is a pond in Massachusetts which deserves to be famous for the number and size of its frogs, but no attempt is made to aid nature in the care and multiplication of the species. The natural conditions, merely aided by excavating the pond and introducing a system of lateral ditches to drain a piece of marshy ground, have accomplished what perhaps no amount of skill could have brought to pass under less favorable circumstances.

The accompanying diagram will almost explain itself. The pond is an artificial one and receives spring water from the source indicated. Surface water drains into it also through the ditches made in marshy ground near at hand. A slight dam near the spring obstructs the movements of



PLAN OF FROG POND.

the frogs in that direction. The sides of the main ditch leading from the spring are lined with stones, in the crevices of which frogs conceal themselves. Trees at intervals around the trout pond furnish ample shade and the greatest depth of water in this pond is about 8ft. On the right of this deep pond the ground rises gradually to form a hill; the remaining ground is low.

The main ditch carries clear water and has water weeds in it. The bottom of the trout pond is light, sandy; the water is clear and excellent for drinking.

The tadpole pond is very shallow, scarcely a foot deep in some parts; the bottom is very muddy and full of aquatic plants.

The water escapes in a small brook after passing through a small hatching house, in which eggs of trout are developed. Trout, suckers and some other fish live in the deep pond. The distance from the spring to the hatching house is about 500ft.

The owner of this pond supplies his table with all the frogs desired. As many as two dozen, each weighing a half pound or upward, have been caught in a few minutes. Tadpoles by thousands may be seen around the leaves of the water plants. Three hundred and twenty were caught at one scoop of a butterfly net. One thousand two hundred tadpoles without legs and 1,200 with two legs were caught in one day, and many more could have been captured. Only 100 with four legs were taken during the same day. The tadpoles are all uniform in size and very big and fat. There would be no limit to the frogs if the big ones did not eat up the little ones and the tadpoles.

PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION.—Two important measures are now pending in the State Legislature at Harrisburg. One of these provides for the appointment of two commissioners annually, thereby securing the presence of four experienced members of the board at all times. The second relates to the preparation of a new code of fish laws for the State. The Allentown hatchery has recently shipped over 300,000 brook trout fry, 10,000 of which were deposited near the establishment in the Little Lehigh. Mr. J. P. Creveling, the superintendent, sees hundreds of these fish every few days, and says they are about twice as large as those in the house. He believes in early planting. The establishment is crowded, and needs twice its present capacity. Orders for trout are coming in rapidly, and supplying them will make room for eggs not yet developed.

PREPARING PONDS FOR TROUT.—Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have a pond in which are black bass, trout, eels and chub. I want to stock it with trout, build a hatchery, etc. Can you tell me of any way in which I can get rid of all the fish now in the pond? It is a natural pond of 250 acres, fed entirely by springs, with no way to draw off the water; some parts are very deep. Can it be fired with any explosive? And if so, how near together would the cartridges need to be in order to make a clean sweep; or can it be done in any other way? What work have you on fishculture, describing hatchery construction and operation, etc., and what is the cost?—E. S. B. [The first thing to be done to secure freedom from eels is to see that they do not have access to the pond by means of its outlet. The young will enter if there is the slightest opportunity to do so. It is pretty firmly believed by naturalists that eels reproduce in the sea and will not breed in fresh waters; if this be true there is nothing to be done but to kill those that are now in the pond and to keep out the ascending army. Eels have been killed in immense numbers by the following method: Bait the killing place for a few days or a week with beef bones having a little meat upon them. The eels will soon collect around the bait from every quarter. Then some night, when it is thought that a sufficient number has collected, put in several dynamite cartridges, and their effect upon the eels will be startling. It is not probable that the other fishes will suffer much from the explosion, because they are not scavengers like the eels. The chubs, bass and trout can remain in the pond together, for it is well known to many prominent fishculturists that they will thrive and harmonize in the same inclosure. Useful works on fishculture are the following: Stone, "Domesticated Trout; How to Breed and Grow Them:" Green & Roosevelt, "Fish Hatching and Fish Catching." A pamphlet on pond culture, by Carl Nicklas, is distributed free by the U. S. Fish Commission. The best German treatise is von dem Borne's "Fischzucht."]

SHAD AND STURGEON IN ALASKA.—The U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries has received information dated Jan. 25, 1889, from Mr. W. H. Woodcock, of Fort Wrangel, Alaska, to the effect that three shad were caught in the Stikine River by fishermen netting for salmon. The Columbia River is the nearest stream in which shad were planted. One sturgeon was also caught, which is the first taken in the river so far as known. In 1880 we had a sturgeon which was supposed to have come from Alaska, but this was afterward discovered to be a mistake, and we erased it from the catalogue of Alaskan species. Now we shall probably be able to add it definitely, for the Commissioner has asked Mr. Woodcock to secure specimens of both fishes if possible during the coming season.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Feb. 19 to 22, 1889.—Thirteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

Feb. 26 to March 1, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Rensselaer Kennel Club, Troy, N. Y. Alba M. Ide, Secretary.

March 5 to 8, 1889.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Albany Kennel Club, at Albany, N. Y. Geo. B. Gallup, Secretary.

March 12 to 15, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club Utica, N. Y. James W. Dunlop, President.

March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, at Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Masoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. John L. Lincoln, Jr., Secretary.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A. K. R.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription $1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **6923**

DOG ARTISTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Mr. L. C. Earle, Chicago's favorite painter of animal and outdoor life, has just finished a beautiful water color of jack snipe, there being three birds shown in the foreground, life-size. In coloring, action and pose the birds are—well, they are snipe. Mr. Earle is one of the very, very few artists who have any right at all to handle sporting subjects. He is a sportsman himself, as well as a painter. That is why his field pictures have the spirit in them which appeals to the sportsman, while their artistic qualities disarm criticism of the non sporting sort. As a painter of the setter, I do not believe Mr. Earle has an equal. He shows some delightful studies of the red Irish—although I believe his own favorite is a Gordon. Mr. Earle has read FOREST AND STREAM from the start of the paper, and showed me bound volumes beginning at Vol. I., No. 1, back in the days when FOREST AND STREAM had poetry on the first page. He keeps them up in his studio along with the rest of the furniture.

Speaking of drawing dogs reminds me of a little experience in which Mr. J. M. Tracy, the New York artist and well-known delineator of the pointer dog, figured to some extent. At the time of the first meet of the American Coursing Club at Great Bend, Kansas, Mr. J. A. Ricker, an artist friend, and myself thought we would win a little glory by sending a report and sketch to *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. Ricker did the sketch, and I did the rest of the trouble. The editor wrote us that Mr. Tracy would make a painting of the sketch, and Mr. somebody else would make an engraving of the painting. There were two greyhounds in the foreground of the sketch, and these greyhounds were in the act of swallowing a pretty good likeness of a plains jack rabbit. The greyhounds were just plain, unvarnished greyhounds, without very much style about them, but the jack rabbit was all right. Well, when the article finally came out, there were two big pointers chasing an abnormally fat and chunky cottontail, and instead of buffalo grass there were pretty flowers. I presume the engraver who copied the painting had monkeyed with Mr. Tracy's dogs. Mr. Ricker on seeing this at once retired to private life. I wrote the editor, and told him that to chase so singularly large and fat a rabbit in that way was neither humane nor decent, and I thought he ought to be ashamed of himself; but he replied only by a large and clammy silence that fell like a pall on all of western Kansas. I don't believe Mr. Tracy will mind my mentioning this, since it happened so long ago, and since, after all, it is only a tribute to his acknowledged skill in his chosen line. E. HOUGH.

A FISHING PARALLEL.—Grand Rapids, Michigan.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I was up in the northern part of this State last January, and while in a friend's store something was said about fishing. The proprietor asked me if I liked to go fishing. The reply was most emphatically in the affirmative. "Well, if you have time, I will go out with you this morning," was the rejoinder. "What kind of fish can you catch at this season?" "Pickerel, all you want." "Fish through the ice?" "Oh, no. There is an old fellow out here a way who nets lots of them and keeps them in a large box made for the purpose, and you can spear all you want at so much per pound." "Tin horns and horn spoons! Call you this fishing? The idea of jabbing a piece of cold steel into a fish in a box! Why the thought of it is enough to give one the blind staggers." And yet this was of the same spirit that would confine a puny rabbit in a small box until half starved, then let it out and set two strong, healthy dogs on it. Dear old FOREST AND STREAM, there are degrees which are not conferred in your lodge nor mentioned in your geometry.—A. W.

MASSACHUSETTS KENNEL CLUB.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your last issue you publish an article from the secretary of the New England Kennel Club, wherein he states that "there is danger of confusion in the public mind in regard to the bench show to be held at Lynn next March;" that "Lynn has infringed on the Boston title;" that "we have requested Lynn to select some other name;" that "on Jan. 18, 1889, the Boston Massachusetts K. C. met and elected officers," and that "the Massachusetts K. C. of Boston and the New England K. C. of Boston are now under one control."

In order to place this subject in its true light before the public, perhaps it would be well to submit the following: The Massachusetts K. C., Lynn, Mass., was organized May 17, 1887 under the name "Essex County Kennel Club," and until the first Monday in May, 1888, it lived under that name, but since has existed under its present title, *i. e.*, "Massachusetts Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass."

This name was adopted at the suggestion of members of this club and also at the suggestion of the secretary of the A. K. C. Association (to which association this club belongs), and on inquiry concerning the old Massachusetts K. C. of Boston, finding it to be a defunct concern (nothing having been heard of it since 1882 until a few days ago), we proceeded to adopt our present name, and it was published in the sporting papers.

Later on we sent to the leading sporting papers the announcement that Lynn would hold a dog show in March under the auspices of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, and this announcement has appeared in like manner each successive week for months past.

Now, if the old Massachusetts K. C., of Boston, was not a defunct concern, why did they not notify us of their existence nearly a year ago? If they had notified us any time previous to Dec. 1, 1888, that they were "not dead, but sleeping," we certainly would have adopted a different name. If the old Boston Massachusetts K. C. was not a defunct concern why did they not meet and elect officers Jan. 18, 1888, as they claim to have done on Jan. 18, 1889? And now, just prior to our forthcoming bench show, when we have completed all our arrangements for the same, comes our first intimation of their existence in the shape of a communication from the secretary of the New England K. C., "forbidding us the use of our name in any shape or manner," and "if we do not select another name they will take proper recourse to defend their rights."

It is extremely unfortunate that this trouble has arisen between Boston and Lynn, having been of the opinion that Lynn would be a help to Boston in giving a bench show here, but it is quite evident that Boston does not look at it in that light. However, as the "Massachusetts Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass.," is a regularly incorporated body, chartered under the laws of this State, we will positively hold our bench show in Lynn next March under our title. The New England K. C., of Boston, and the Massachusetts K. C., of Boston, are now under one control. This statement is sufficient.

ERNEST C. TARR,
Secretary Massachusetts Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass.

THE PITTSBURGH SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your little drama with the scene laid at Pittsburgh show rivals Macbeth, hardly in literary composition or fervor of diction, but in historical accuracy they are much of a muchness. Mr. Wixom certainly did not carry things with the high hand that would be supposed from this modern drama, although he did stand firmly on his rights under his agreement with the superintendent and president that he should be allowed to take his dogs away in time to catch the 9 P. M. train, but before he left the show he secured the concurrence of Mr. Gregg a second time. I believe the preparatory scene of "Go in, Juno," is about correct, and my hired man (the "Bob" referred to) gave a most amusing account of the affair. I don't think my friends will believe that I behaved in such style as to deserve the epithet of "rearing round." I was exceedingly angry at finding the agreement made by Mr. Krueger and concurred in by Mr. Gregg, that Mr. Dole's dogs should go at 8:15 P. M., was set aside by the vice-president, but it would not do for me to raise a quarrel after my former breezes with the show authorities. Mr. Krueger may have been white with rage, but if so, it must have been at the shameful attempt of the vice president to frustrate so reasonable an agreement as was made in the case of Mr. Wixom's and Mr. Dole's dogs. These dogs were the only ones in the show that would not reach home by Saturday night if they remained in the show until it closed, but if they missed the 9 P. M. trains they could not get home before Monday, lying over all day Sunday. Mr. Dole's dogs staid over at Myers's kennel until Monday, as I was running the entire N. D. C.

I had a very pleasing incident, showing how real mastiff men (not "clique clubbers") stick together. My driver was taking my bitch Emma out of the show, when Mr. Probert, the superintendent of Mr. Cook's kennels, ran across him and raised Cain with him, declaring, "You ain't Mr. Wade's man; he had a colored man looking after his dogs;" and actually wouldn't let the man go on until he had produced the gateman who had taken up his identification card. While he was mistaken in his idea, Mr. Probert did just what all real mastiff men do for each other.

I very much regret to have seen in the Pittsburgh papers most shameful attempts of parties connected with the show to make a scapegoat of Mr. Krueger for their own utter incapacity and wretched muddling. That charge that he showed favoritism is utterly false. He showed the strictest impartiality to everybody. The show was the dirtiest, most stinking one I ever saw, with the smallest quantity of the most miserable bedding. Many exhibitors went out and bought bedding for their dogs. All filth, refuse meat, etc., was just poked under the benches, not any being taken out of the show, and the stink resulting can be imagined. But this was none of Mr. Krueger's fault. The show was gotten up to recoup the managers the money they lost at previous shows, and was run strictly from this point of view. (It was that phantasmal "speculative show" we used to hear of.) To this end every item of expense was cut down (except feeding, that was very good). Krueger was forbidden to buy any more straw. He was allowed five attendants in all, and as each judging ring required a steward and at least two handlers, they started one man short of absolute requirements. Then the men were not the right stuff; lacking in nerve and decision. Of course there was nobody to do the cleaning while the judging was going on, and when that was finished, the various stinks had fixed themselves so that Hercules couldn't have purified it. If it had not been for Klocke, Krueger and I showing dogs for absent exhibitors, I don't know whether Mr. Naylor would have got through yet. I saw Mr. Wixom showing a dog for a competitor.

Even the force he had was not under Mr. Krueger's control. He would issue orders, when an "officer" would come and contradict them within five minutes, and all his authority was lost. That he was able to do anything was much to the credit of his patience. A striking feature of the show was the complete lack of common attention to exhibitors from a distance. Several told me that not a person connected with the show manifested the least interest in them or showed them the commonest courtesy. "Your money is all we want" seemed the ruling idea. I must make an exception in favor of Mr. Gregg and Mr. Krueger in this respect. The latter did the little he had time to spare for, and Mr. Gregg really seemed to do his best.

The mastiff judging was all right. Mr. Naylor put Duke too far back on account of his knuckled legs and light thighs, but he did not know that the dog was only a thirteen months' puppy, and supposing him a grown dog set him down as "gone to pices." Where this puppy got his fair type of head and immense substance from I can't imagine; I bred his sire, owned his grandsire, and saw his granddam, and this puppy is worth the lot, 173lbs. for a thirteen months' puppy, with about the head of Hero II., isn't bad by any means.

The fact of the matter is that the leading owners of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society are not fit to run a show. They are not dog men. I don't believe that president, secretary or treasurer knows a smooth St. Bernard from a mastiff, and they neither read the kennel papers nor go to other shows. They have got into a rut and cannot get out of it. I was informed by several parties that, after this show, they propose to retire from the business and let somebody else try. It is said that they cleared $2,000 by the venture. Let us hope that they will be satisfied and quit.

The result of the show is a bit of a study. I don't see how a thing could be more suicidally mismanaged for securing entries. The resignation from the A. K. C. cut off certain entries of the bootlicks of "the gang," which were more than made up by increased entries from local exhibitors, who would not have paid the "bulldoze" 50 cents, but they lost the hurrahing support of the A. K. C. creatures, the puffing and wind work that is so liberally heaped on "gentlemen" (meaning fellows who "stand in with us"). To compensate for this, they struck the two most popular men they could have picked in Krueger and Naylor, but with supreme ignorance of their opportunity, never took a single step to make this widely known. In fact, it was never mentioned in the kennel press that Mr. Naylor was to judge non-sporting dogs. I know of over 30 entries that came entirely on account of the connection of these two gentlemen with the show, and had it been properly published two months in advance, this 30 would have been quadrupled; and these 30 were no scrubs, but carried off the majority of the prizes in the non-sporting division. The Columbus show was belauded to the skies, there was to be a great affair of it, it was under the sacred shadow of "the American Kennel Club, sir;" yet it had 206 entries against 288 at Pittsburg, again teaching the lesson that Buffalo first taught, that membership of the A. K. C. has but little to do with the entries at a show. Rage as you will, gentlemen, this has been proved.

An overlooked feature at the show was the Russian wolfhound puppy of Mr. Hacke's, an immense dog, a thoroughly typical greyhound, with the coat that should come from a cross of setter and greyhound, and by all odds the handsomest dog ever seen in an American show. W. WADE.

HULTON, Pa., Feb. 9.

COLUMBUS DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The first annual dog show of the Columbus Fanciers' Club was held at the City Hall, Feb. 5 to 8. There were 206 entries, of which number 23 were absent. The quality of the dogs was of a higher average than the list of awards will show, as there were a number of recent importations with many English wins to their credit that were not shown for competition. The judges were Messrs. John Davidson and H. Goodman; Mr. Geo. H. Hill was superintendent. Following is a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—St. Joe Kennels' Wacouta Nap.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and special, C. C. Cook's Moses; 2d, C. E. Thompson's Tiger Royal. High com., J. Grant's Leo III. and E. Probert's Jumbo. Com., L. P. Bailey's Blusco. *Bitches:* 1st and special, C. C. Cook's Menglada; 2d, R. M. Conway's Ilford Margory. Very high com., L. P. Bailey's Lady Stoughton.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st and special, J. F. Stone's Philammon; 2d, J. Grant's Leo III. *Bitches:* 1st, T. W. Coon's Grace; 2d, C. C. Cook's April Queen.

ST. BERNARDS.—CHALLENGE—Alta Kennels' Victor Joseph, (also special).—OPEN—ROUGH AND SMOOTH-COATED—*Dogs:* 1st, and special, Acme Kennels' Valcus; 2d, B. R. Geddes's Caleb. Very high com., J. B. Lewis's Knight. High com., H. R. Wood's Tom. Com., A. W. Albright's General Scott. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Keystone Kennels' Madchen; 2d, Geo. Gillivan's Lady of the Alps. Very high com., Alta Kennels' Princess Louise, Acme Kennels' Empress and J. B. Lewis's Ursula III. *Puppies:* 1st, Geo. Gillivan's Lady of the Alps.

DEERHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—S. W. Skinner, Jr.'s Mac.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and special and very high com., S. W. Skinner, Jr.'s Fergus and Cuthan; 2d, C. E. Rowland's Ranald. *Puppies:* 1st, C. E. Rowland's Monteith.

GREYHOUNDS.—1st and special and 2d, Rockwood Greyhound Kennels' Master Rich and Rich and Rare.

FOXHOUNDS.—1st, withheld; 2d, L. Tolliver's Mohawk, Jr.

POINTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* No entry. *Bitch:* Columbus Kennels' Queen Bow.—OPEN—LARGE—*Dogs:* 1st and special, J. R. Daniels's Lord Graphic; 2d, B. F. Scitner's Patterson. Very high com., C. G. Stoddard's Trinket's Cash. High com., Cannonsburg Kennels' Master McGrath. *Bitches:* 1st and very high com., B. F. Scitner's Nell of Idstone and Pride of Idstone; 2d, Columbus Kennels' Larnock Elsa. High com., S. S. Seibert's Jingle.—SMALL—*Dogs:* 1st, H. T. Schmidt's Robert Spring; 2d, Dr. J. G. F. Holston's Wakatonka. Very high com., G. C. Urlin's Count D. U. *Bitches:* 1st, B. F. Scitner's Phantom; 2d, Columbus Kennels' Idstone's Fancy. Very high com., Toledo Kennel Club's Polka. Com., J. O'H. Denny's My Queen. *Puppies:* 1st and special, F. Seibert's Guy; 2d, Dr. J. G. F. Holston's Wakatonka. Very high com., D. H. Moore's Vera Bang. High com., J. O'H. Denny's Nellie's Bert.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st and special and very high com., Maumee Kennels' Cincinnatus and Toledo Blade; 2d, Mt. Washington Kennels' Lindo. High com., J. J. Kinnane's Jan Gladstone. Com., J. O'H. Denny's Brandon. *Bitches:* 1st and special and com., Columbus Kennels' Pearl Bondhu and Lady Change; 2d, Mt. Washington Kennels' Zona. Very high com., Toledo Kennels' Suen C. High com., P. H. Gotzian's Countess Amelia. *Puppies:* 1st and special, F. Tallmadge's Count Druidstone; 2d, Dr. G. B. Bunn's Count Rocket's Rake.

IRISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st and special, W. N. Kuhns's Mack N.; 2d, P. Cambias's Dick Swiveller. Very high com., G. C. Urlin's Don G. U. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Columbus Kennels' Lou II.; 2d, H. Schubert's Nellie H. Very high com., J. L. Maxwell's Nancy. Com., J. C. Chorpenning's Tony the Maid. *Puppies:* 1st, J. L. Maxwell's Sidau. Very high com., J. C. Chorpenning's Tony the Maid.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—W. E. Rothermel's Don.—OPEN—1st, H. C. Biddle's Leo B.; 2d, J. A. Durringer's Grace. High com., J. W. Graham's Graham Duke. Com., A. Mason's Shot. *Puppies:* Absent.

COCKER SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, A. Laidlaw's Giffec. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Columbus Kennels' Lady Babcock; 2d, A. Laidlaw's Laidlaw's Queen.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st and special, Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennels' The O'Donoghue; 2d, J. R. Daniels's Patsy O'Connor. Very high com., J. W. Considine's Barney O'Connor. High com., P. H. Gotzian's The Kerry Gow. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennels' Chippewa Belle; 2d, J. W. Considine's Lilly Pad. Very high com., L. G. Hunt's Maggie O'Connor. *Puppies:* 1st, L. G. Hunt's Maggie O'Connor.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE and special, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Dublin Scot.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and special, E. A. Ferguson's Guelph; 2d and high com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Strephon and Roslyn Bruin. Com. J. D. Shotwell's Nelson III. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Cora II.; 2d, J. L. Lincoln, Jr.'s Marvel. *Puppies:* 1st and special, J. L. Lincoln, Jr.'s Marvel.

BEAGLES.—1st and 2d, Lewis Bros.' Racket II. and Cricket.

BULLDOGS.—1st, Geo. Raper's Rabagas.

BULL-TERRIERS.—1st and 2d, J. Wren's Imperial Prince and Jubilee Puss.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—Blemton Kennels' Marguerite.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and special, A. E. Pitts's Baby Signal; 2d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Corquet. Very high com., J. H. Shepherd's Shepherd Lad. High com., J. Wren's Richmond Crack. Com., Dr. W. Meyer's Richmond Tyrant and R. Butler's Jack. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Blemton Kennels' Tiara; 2d, Lewis Bros.' Lert. Very high com., A. E. Pitts's Gretchen. High com., J. Wren's Richmond Flash.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st and special, Lewis Bros.' Dusky Mark. *Bitches:* 1st, J. Wren's Richmond Flash.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, A. W. Smith's Buffalo General; 2d, R. Stuckey's Sir Wallace. *Bitches:* 1st, Bott Bros.'s Kid; 2d, F. F. Damsel's Lotta. High com., J. Schrinor's Dade.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE and special, A. E. Pitts's Kash.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Acme Kennels' Lord Nelson; 2d, Eberhart Pug Kennels' Douglass II. Very high com., Geo. Gillivan's East Lake Curtis. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Geo. Gillivan's Peggie II.; 2d, A. E. Pitts's Dazzy. Very high com., Howard Bros.' Fairy II. and Eberhart Pug Kennels' Thora. Com., W. B. Newhall's Judy.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Eberhart Pug Kennels' Bradford Ruby II. *Bitches:* 1st, Mrs. Sohl's Flora; 2d, Mrs. A. G. Eberhart's East Lake Virgie. High com., R. M. Conway's Miss Wrinkle.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—1st, withheld; 2d, E. Probert's Charley.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, withheld; 2d, W. M. Graham's Dawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' smooth collie Lady Bird; 2d, G. E. Williams's Maltese terrier Dan.

COL. UMBUS.

NEWBURGH DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The first annual exhibition of the Hudson River Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association was held at the Columbia Rink, Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 7 to 12. There were sixty-one entries in the department devoted to dogs, nearly all of them from Newburgh and vicinity. Mr. H. Clay Glover very acceptably judged all classes. I send you a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—*Dogs:* 1st, C. E. Leicht's Nero; 2d, G. C. Hall's Fritz. *Bitches:* 1st, J. L. Hope's Wanda; 2d, J. Clark's Delia.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st and special, J. L. Hope's Rex; 2d and 3d, J. Clark's two unnamed.

ST. BERNARDS.—1st and special, Hon. Peter Wood's Folka.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st and 2d withheld; 3d A. Shafer's Pedro.

POINTERS.—1st, G. E. Trimble's Jim; 2d, W. M. Patton's Punch.

IRISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st and special, W. H. Hawes's Sachem; 2d, Mrs. G. W. Purdy's Fritz; 3d, D. A. Shafer's Pete. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, withheld; 3d F. Glover's May. *Puppies:* G. W. Sherman's Mag.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st and special, R. Johnston's Dan; 2d, Warwick Kennels' Warwick Albert. *Puppies:* 1st, J. W. Wood's Lady Foreman.

GORDON SETTERS.—1st, withheld; 2d, C. F. Kerr's Ned.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st and 2d, J. H. Doubleday's Flora and Gyp.

FOXHOUNDS.—Withheld.

BEAGLES.—1st, withheld; 2d and special, J. A. Sneed's Goodwood Leader.

DACHSHUNDE.—1st, H. A. Waldron's Comtesse.

MEXICAN.—1st, 2d and 3d; J. Hyde's Romeo, Beauty and Juliet.

COLLIES.—*Bitches:* 1st and 2d, withheld; 3d, W. C. Brewster's Trix.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st and special, E. Van Wagner's Jake; 2d, Mrs. T. F. Ball's Glen. *Bitches:* 2d, J. H. Drevenstedt's Nellie; 3d, J. H. Drevenstedt's Daisy Clyde.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, Mrs. C. F. Brown's Toff.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—1st, withheld; 2d and special, C. V. Fowler's Tiny.

IRISH TERRIERS.—1st, W. P. Booth's Shamrock.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st and president's cup, W. L. Morgan's Lochiel.

PUGS.—1st and special, Miss May Moore's Boodles; 2d, T. Stapleton's Puggie.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, T. K. Waring's Floyd; 2d, H. J. Mayell's Punch; 3d, J. H. Thompson, Jr.'s Ben Harrison. *Bitches:* 1st, J. H. Thompson, Jr.'s Lady Harrison; 2d, H. J. Mayell's Judy; 3d, Mrs. L. H. Andrews' Ruffles.

FIELD SPANIELS.—1st, A. F. Lindley's Pepper.

COCKER SPANIELS.—*Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, B. Warrington's Nellie; 3d, E. W. Deyo's Daisy.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, M. Quinlan's Rex. *Bitches:* 1st and special, H. S. Reynolds's Black Meg; 2d, M. Quinlan's Browney.

FOX-TERRIERS.—1st, withheld; 2d and special, A. M. Cook's Tug; 3d, C. F. Kerr's Zig.

NEWBURGH.

COLLIES AT PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh, Feb. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I desire to enter a protest through your valuable paper against the directors of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. I entered my collie dog Prince in the open class for collie dogs, expecting to get fair and square treatment from the directors of the bench show, but through gross negligence on the part of said directors in not having sufficient attendents on hand my dog was not taken to the judging stand when this class was judged Tuesday evening. Upon my arrival at the show Wednesday morning I was much surprised to find that my dog had not been even noticed. As he is a very fine imported dog, and a splendid specimen of his kind, I asked the judge for an explanation. In a very pleasant manner he stated that the best dog, Rob Roy, had received the first honor, the others not being sufficiently good to take a prize. He courteously agreed to look at my dog in his kennel, and was surprised to find that he had not seen the dog before. Upon consulting with the superintendent they decided that as the dog had been in the show all the time, and by a mistake of the society had not been judged, to re-open the class. This they did, and the judge decided to give my dog Prince the first prize, placing Rob Roy second, which decision seemed to meet with the approval of collie dog judges. On the last day of the show some of the directors met together, and, against the protests of their superintendent, Mr. A. C. Krueger, who was inclined to act justly, they decided to reject the decision of the judge, Mr. Naylor, and place Rob Roy first, and Prince second. I am an amateur with dogs, Prince being my first entry at a bench show, and if my dog had been judged and found wanting I would have remained mum, as I am not a kicker, but to be deliberately jockeyed out of an honor due my dog is very hard to bear. While I do not include all the managers of the bench show in my protest, as I am inclined to think that some of them were angry at the hasty action of their fellows, I think it justly due, both myself and Judge Naylor, that they explain their action, and disperse the clouds that hover over this as well as former actions of the society.—H. L. SHAFFER.

ROCHESTER DOG SHOW.—Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The first annual bench show of the Rochester Kennel Club will be held in the Washington Rink, at Rochester, N. Y., March 19 to 22. As Rochester is a city of nearly 150,000 inhabitants, and this being the first regular kennel club show ever given in the vicinity, older breeders and the public are of the impression that this show will afford facilities for exhibitions not only in the way of exhibiting their dogs to the best possible advantage, but will afford a rich field for those desirous of disposing of their pets at private sale. A very competent list of judges has been secured, as follows: Miss Anna H. Whitney, of Lancaster, Mass., St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Great Danes and pugs; Mr. A. Clinton Wilmerding, New York, spaniels, all classes; Dr. H. Clay Glover, all sporting dogs, and Mr. Jas. Mortimer, Babylon, N. Y., the remaining classes. The premium list figures up $1,700, all of which is guaranteed to be paid up in full. Mr. Wm. Tallman is superintendent, and Spratts Patent will bench and feed. It is predicted that Rochester's will be one of the greatest shows of the season. Send immediately to the secretary, Rochester, N. Y., Box 466, for premium list and make your entries.—HARRY YATES, Secretary.

AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER.

FOLLOWING are the numbers of the dogs entered in the January number of the *American Kennel Register:*

BEAGLES.

6851. Goodwood Flora, J. Hogc.
6852. Jennette, E. L. Bryant.
6853. Music II., G. M. Gibbs.
6854. Ranger, G. M. Gibbs.

BULLDOGS.

6855. Murrax, H. Schloetzer.

COLLIES.

6856. Beauty VIII., S. L. Dawes.
6857. Berry, Levi P. Morton.
6858. Flora VII., Levi P. Morton.
6859. Laddie Rab, R. Wadhams.
6860. Lassie Jean, Curry & Parkes
6861. Lothair of Baltimore, E. V. Harrison.
6862. Malcolm, W. H. Rogers.
6863. Ray II., H. Potberry.

GREAT DANES.

6864. Faust, G. W. Chandler.

MASTIFFS.

6865. Ashmont Tiny, W. Webster
6866. Boz, S. O'Connor.
6867. Captain Jack, A. L. Day.
6868. Dassie, M. H. Raulett.
6869. Dot, M. H. Raulett.
6870. Gippie, M. H. Raulett.
6871. Harner's Maude, J. Decker
6872. Iuana Neville, J. Chaplin.
6873. Leo W., J. Wentworth.
6874. Monitor Neville, J. Chaplin
6875. Psyche Neville, J. Chaplin.
6876. Rowena Neville, J. Chaplin.
6877. Yoe's Rex, W. A. Brown.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

6878. Meadowthorpe Prince George, John Marshall.

POINTERS.

6879. Flirt P., Joseph L. Preble.
6880. Neptune, F. C. Hand.
6881. Pete III., M. H. Sterling.

PUGS.

6882. Gip, W. C. Hamilton.

ST. BERNARDS—ROUGH-COATED.

6883. Berna II., Dr. Bergman.
6884. Brutus, John D. Kuser.
6885. Bueno, Daniel Robinson.
6886. Cassius, John D. Kuser.
6887. Duchess of Heathfield, C. H. Spring.
6888. Gretchen II., H. Barnhill.
6889. Kinglimmon, C. A. Houck.
6890. Ladylimmon, Half-way Brook Kennels.
6891. Leo IV., Mrs. N. Beasley.
6892. Lord Barry III., A. J. Phillips.
6893. Mark, Thomas Brennan.
6894. Myra, N. Myers.
6895. Princelimmon, Half-way Brook Kennels.
6896. Sir Nord, A. F. Young.
6897. Tariff, Greenbrier & Carroll.
6898. Vida, J. M. Gallaher.
6899. Zora, D. Driscoll.

SMOOTH-COATED.

6900. Meg Merrilies, Edward Murphy, Jr.

SETTERS.—ENGLISH SETTERS.

6901. Count Blue, H. M. Cutting.
6902. Floss P., T. L. Patterson.
6903. Glendale, G. W. Stockley.
6904. Leah III., H. M. Cutting.
6905. Snipe, D. H. McKee.

GORDON SETTERS.

6906. Iron Duke, F. P Snowden.
6907. Sanborn's Dash, W. E. Sanborn.

IRISH SETTERS.

6908. Ben II., H. M. Cutting.
6909. Creole, H. M. Cutting.
6910. Don IV., Lewis R. Adams.
6911. Jeff, James A. Shortal.
6912. Tempest, Ed. Aarenburg.
6913. Typo, C. A. Lane.

TERRIERS.—BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

6914. Bessie King, A. W. Smith.
6915. Rosceleaf, A. G. Adams.

BULL-TERRIERS.

6916. Queen Lashtie, W. F. Barlow.
6917. Royal Tyrant, H. F. Church
6918. Winks, Wm. F. Barlow.

FOX-TERRIERS.

6919. Hoosier Tom, H. T. Williams.

WIRE-HAIRED TERRIERS.

6920. Midala, B. B. McGregor.
6921. Petite, Chas. H. Coon.
6922. Trophy II., W. P. Cowan.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

6823. Lady Dido, W. D. Reid.

FOX AND HOUNDS AGAIN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Several very entertaining articles have appeared lately in the FOREST AND STREAM regarding the New England mode of fox chasing. It is also a noticeable fact that several of the Eastern correspondents hold the same views on the question, and favor hunting foxes with dog and gun, while the Western enthusiasts invariably do away with firearms of every description on such occasions, and participate in fox chases for pleasure alone, and for the sole purpose of enjoying riding after a pack of dogs, giving good tongue as well as seeing them trail, and if fleet enough run reynard to earth or kill him.

In this vicinity it is not necessary for dogs to kill a fox to make a chase a perfect success; but to see and hear the hounds, and occasionally, by good stiff riding, and cutting across country, be stationed at a point and see reynard pass, with the hounds close up, is as much genuine sport as a Western man gets, or ever expects.

For parties to go fox chasing here with dogs and guns, their motive would seem more one of pecuniary gain by shooting foxes for their skins than for the excitement of the chase. Foxes are run here as they are the world over, for pleasure, health and excitement alone, and not as one would hunt game for the table or the market. Any party in this vicinity or in the South (which is, I believe, the greatest resort in the world for this sport) who would wilfully shoot a fox during a chase, or carry firearms for such a purpose, would be censured by every true lover of this grand sport. The views of others in the West and South, interested in this subject, would be appreciated by a number of your readers residing in southwestern Ohio. BUCKEYE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The fascination of fox hunting nearly all of us are acquainted with, likewise the ethics of it. At any rate we ought to be after having seen the principles involved exhaustively illustrated in recent numbers of FOREST AND STREAM, along with an unmerciful trouncing for "Tallyho." As one of a numerous company I don't care a rap what the Denver denizen, or any other fellow with a cockney accent, has to say concerning my manner of fox chasing. If he gloatingly jumps on my back for going in pursuit of reynard, on foot, through a strip of country that would afford a young and ambitious mountain goat lots of opportunities for developing its climbing propensities, I shall not passionately chew the wrong end of my cigar during the excitement.

Up to a comparatively recent period the dogs employed in fox hunting in this portion of central New York were of the large, big-boned, big-limbed breeds, occasionally of English blood, but often crossed with that strain, and still oftener of pure native steck. Most of them were cold nose starters, stayers from away back, and every mother's son of them fully warranted to drive the game to almost any point this side of the Canadian border and return, inside of a dozen hours. However, nearly all the old dogs and a majority of the muscular, great-souled fellows who followed them, have dropped out of sight. Younger men and the frisky beagle have come to the front. The constantly lessening snow fall each year, in this county, has brought this tireless little trailer into quite general use. Rabbits have grown notably scarce, while the supply of red-racers has been, during the past two years at least, something unprecedented. As a result of this fox hunters have taken unanimously to the beagles, with highly satisfactory results. Dogs running in size from the staudard along up to full 17in. and even more, are used. The fox not being close pressed, indulges very little in wide casts. His pace in passing choice runways is more favorable to the hunter, and he is not infrequently caught repassing the same runway in surprisingly brief periods of time. Fox hunting with beagles, therefore, is entirely the proper thing among a large majority of those who are deeply attached to the sport here. Nearly all the brushes taken this year and last by Ithacans have been secured ahead of beagles. A frieud of mine who owns a spanking brace, not much, if any, above the standard in size, shot a fox ahead of the pair recently, which, during a lively chase of over an hour, ran inside of a circle that measured less than a mile in diameter.

Isn't that getting a lot of glorious sport within limited measurements? M. CHILL.

ITHACA, N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am a New England fox hunter. Many and many a time after a hard day of it after the game have I dragged myself home and literally gone to bed with my boots on, too tired to pull them off. But I don't recollect ever in all my life—and I'm gray—having been so weary and tired as I am made by your correspondents whom you permit to have their fling at us because we do save the skins of foxes, and who on that ground charge us with fox hunting for profit. In the name of St. Hubert and the one-eyed fox of Shanty Hollow, what sort of men do your correspondents take us for? Do they imagine that the New England fox hunters are a set of poverty-stricken fellows out of a job, who take to fox hunting because there is money in it?

Now, just see here. Our club is composed of six men, and these are their occupations: A runs a grist mill, B deals in drugs, C is an express agent, D "lives on his money," E is the village grocer, F is a school teacher. Of these six I am one. We all think that we live comfortably. We have enough to eat, manage to keep warm, do not work too hard, have little worry—and go fox hunting. Mr. "Tallyho" actually believes that we leave our respective homes before light and undergo all the hardship—I mean fun—of a day with the dogs, in the hope that we may capture a fox skin to sell for the good of the six! In other words, are "Tallyho" and those who talk as he does fools? Fools or no fools, their pretext that we hunt for lucre is foolishness. I don't know what the prevailing prices may be for fox skins, but I do know that I have one skin of a fox that "Tallyho" could not buy of me for one hundred dollars. It is worth more than that to me as a trophy and memento of a two days' chase; but this is something that "Tallyho" cannot understand.

ROCKY HILL.

DOG TALK.

SOME dogs make friends of everybody in town, and departing leave a host to mourn their loss. M. Chill writes from Ithaca, N. Y., of such a dog, which has been transferred to a new owner in another town: "The sudden disappearance of the beautiful pointer Don (Mack—Gipsey) whose work in the field the past season has been of a high order, from this city, brings to the surface another striking instance of man's affection for a dog. The regretful tone and tear-dimmed eye revealed the gentle attachment that existed between Don and the good fellows who loved his companionship. The highways and byways of the city that Don didn't know are not worth worryiug about. And his friends—why, everybody was his friend. His headquarters at a prominent grocery house was supplied with a chair which he iuvariably occupied during the earlier part of business hours. He was always on intimate terms with the butcher and baker and the other characters of the rhyme. Don was both plebian and aristocratic. At a dozen firesides he was daily welcomed. In the presence of wealth or among the common people he was equally lavish in manifesting his appreciation of the delicacies regularly tendered him. And after his morning's tramp about town Don was serenely content to return to the warmth of his kennel and dream of bright days afield. Don was only a dog, but he cleverly won a lot of friends who join with his late owner in wishing that his new home in a neighboring township may reach close to the retreat of those feathered beauties so dear to a pointer's heart—the grouse, the woodcock and the piping quail."

The following touching epistle indicates what woes may sometimes overtake the novice who rashly enters the threshold of the dog world: "BREAKABEEN, Jan. 23, 1889.—*Forest & Streams*, you sent one forest & Streams to me last Jan I read it, I bought one of gorden setter pupies last March at —— he sent the pupy to me, I found that he was diseased as same day as he sent him to me, when he was 3 months old, after 2 weeks he was manged, I spent $30 at the doctors of the city of N. Y. but he is never cured since last March 8. I lost $50 now because he cheated me. I think that I will shoot the dog tomorrow or next week. I will fight with him of —— I troubled much which is costed $200 since last March. The people are afraid of my dog's mange that they could not come to my hotel. My sister & mother are sick now from the diseased dog. Mother is dying. I was eczemed from the manged dog to be cured last April. I dont want you to put —— in your Forest & Stream to sell his dogs. I will never buy one of his dogs because they are diseased. I am very Reveng to him. 4 or 6 dogs of here are manged now this fall, but my dog is manged since last March. Will you please to tell me where is —— I dont know where is he. I sent 2 letters to him to buy one of his pupies 2 weeks ago but the post officer sent the letters back to me. Will you please to send one forest & stream to me for sample. Where can I buy one of gorden setter pupies if they are no diseases it the keunel are good. I dont want any disease pupy. Answer me.—PROF. WM. B. B." On the back of the letter was pasted the dealer's advertisement with the following terse comment: "This is the devil in the world. I cant buy one pupy for 1 ct."

The Troy dog show is sure to be a successful one if good mauagement and care for the needs of exhibitors counts. The managers appear to be alive to their own interests and they seem to believe that the best way to further their interests is to do all that lays in their power to serve those upon whom they are dependent for support. One of the arrangements that they have made for the convenience of exhibitors we are sure will be received with favor. A large vacant barn has been secured and fitted up with a stove and a competent man placed in charge, where dogs will be received and properly taken care of, free of charge, on Friday night preceding the show. The owners of dogs, from distant points, that exhibit at New York the previous week, will appreciate this arrangement, as in many cases it will save a journey by rail as well as much trouble in looking up in a strange city a proper place to keep their dogs over intervening days. We are assured that the managers will do anything in reason that will add to the comfort of the dogs or that may be thought to be of benefit to the exhibitors. We have no doubt that the efforts of the managers will meet with the reward justly their due in a rousing list of entries. Intending exhibitors should not forget that the entries close on Saturday, Feb. 16. The address of the secretary is Alba M. Ide, Troy, N. Y.

The "poisou fiend" has been at work at Haddonfield, N. J., and a number of valuable dogs have been killed. There are strong suspicions of the villain's identity and detectives are on his trail. Should proof be found sufficient to convict the fiend he will find that he has paid dearly for his dogs.

Malignant distemper is raging in Jersey City, N. J., and quite a number of valuable dogs have died from its effects

Mr. A. C. Wilmerding indignautly denies that his team of Clumbers was imported from Wall street. We have carefully investigated the matter and find that he is correct. The invoice bears the imprint of 12 Maiden Lane. We understand that it was Mr. Wilmerding's intention to have kept the news of his importation private until the closing of the entries for the New York show as he did not wish to discourage entries, and he is now greatly chagrined that he will have uo competition, and is looking for the fellow who gave the news away.

There was a "round up" at Hardin, Ill., Feb. 2, for foxes and wolves. One account states that thousands of men and a large number of ladies took part in the surround which covered the entire township. When the circle was complete there were 21 foxes and 2 wolves inclosed, and dogs and men made a break for the victims; but owing to the excitement the wolves and eight of the foxes escaped. There was no end of fun and it is probable that another drive will soon take place.

It appears that the Philadelphia Kennel Club intended to change the dates for their show to the week left vacant by the withdrawal of Baltimore, but as they could not obtain the building for that week the dates remain unchanged. The premium list is not yet ready; we understand that liberal prizes will be offered, and that the managers will spare no pains to make the show first-class in every respect. The address of the secretary is Francis S. Brown, 608 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The judges for Rochester dog show are Miss A. H. Whitney, St. Bernards, Great Danes, Newfoundlands and pugs. Mr. H. C. Glover, pointers, setters, foxhounds, beagles and basset hounds. Mr. A. C. Wilmerding, spaniels. Mr. James Mortimer the remaining classes. Mr. W. Tallman is the superintendent.

We have received a lot more predictions as to winners at the coming dog shows, all marked confidential except one from Tom Aldrich, who has several dark ones in his string. This bit of news will not injuriously affect the New York entries, as they have already closed.

Our correspondent "Clumber" writes that a dog-stealing epidemic has broken out at Ottawa, Can., and that several cocker spaniels are missing. He adds that there are strong suspicions as to the identity of the thief, but unfortunately no positive proof.

Mr. E. B. Sears, Melrose, Mass., received from England on Saturday last the St. Bernard bitch Aveline, own sister to the celebrated youngster Sir Bedivere. We understand that she will be at the New York show next week.

We have received from Dr. Cryer an excellent photograph of his champion pug dog Dude. The picture is by Schreiber, of Philadelphia, and it shows up Dude just as he is, a good one.

Mr. Paul Gotzian, Forest Lake, Minn., has sent his English setter bitch Countess Amelia to be bred to F. Windholz's Count Howard. She is by Lug Dhu and out of Pickles II.

The managers of the Philadelphia dog show have adopted the American Spaniel Club classification No. 2, and Mr. S. R. Hemingway of New Haven will judge the classes.

Rochester adopts classificatiou No. 1, and Albany classification No. 2. Mr. A. C. Wilmerding will judge the classes at both shows.

There will be a meeting of the Pointer Club at Madison Square Garden Feb. 20 for the purpose of permanent organization. All interested are invited to attend.

The Troy dog show will have a class for field spaniels other than black if the entries warrant it. Dr. C. E. Nichols will judge beagles.

Mr. J. Shelley Hudson, of Covington, Ky., has purchased the well-known English setter dog Sportsman from Major J. W. Murnau.

If you are a Chesapeake Bay dog man, read that note about Cleaver in report of Mak-saw-ba Club shoot in our trap columns.

A prominent member of one of the American Pet Dog clubs makes the claim that of the two evils his is the least.

An exhibitor at the last Buffalo show is very anxious to know what has become of the special prizes that were won there.

The annual meeting of the American Spaniel Club will be held at Philadelphia April 16, the first day of the dog show.

The National Coursing Club meet at Hutchinson, Kan., announced for March 3, has been postponed four weeks.

Mr. J. H. Phelan will judge pointers at Philadelphia.

ALBANY DOG SHOW.—Albany, N. Y., Feb. 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The premium lists of our second annual show have been somewhat delayed. They will be sent out Monday. The first prizes in all but a few classes are $10, second prize $5, third prize, diploma. First prize, puppy classes, $5; second prize, silver medal. Kennel prizes in principal classes, silver cup or $15 at the option of the winner. A number of other club prizes are announced in the premium lists, and lists of special prizes will be published later on in the sporting papers. The entries close Feb. 23. Mr. A. C. Wilmerding has been secured to judge the spaniel classes, the club having adopted specification No. 2 of the American Spaniel Club. Mr. William H. Tallman will judge setters, pointers and other sporting dogs with the exception of greyhounds and deerhounds. These will go to Mr. Mortimer.—G. B. GALLUP, Secretary.

BEAGLES AT PITTSBURGH.—Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please state in your next issue that the name of the female beagle winning vhc. at the Pittsburgh show was Fay, and not Elf. It was not a case of substitution, as Elf has not been our property for some months. Elf and Fay are litter sisters, and as the entries were made at the last minute, the name of Elf was inadvertently written for Fay. Elf, by the way, is a much better female than her sister Fay, and, undoubtedly, would have won a much higher place had her owner shown her.—H. T. IRELAND, Manager Associated Fanciers.

COLLIE CLUB MEETING.—Rahway, N. J., Feb. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please announce that members of the Collie Club are requested to attend a meeting of the club in the committee room at Madison Square Garden, Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order executive committee.—J. D. SHOTWELL, Sec'y.

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB.—London, Ont., Feb. 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Kennel Club, held in this city, the rules for the government of bench shows were passed and the secretary requested to send a copy as soon as printed to all members. The appointment of judges was left over until the next meeting. It was decided to send a delegation to New York to attend the next general meeting of the A. K. C. to make arrangements for the mutual recognition of both clubs and other business. It is also intended to make arrangements with some paper to be known as the official organ of the club. Members are coming in fast, and already there are a large number of dogs entered in the club register.—C. A. STONE, Sec'y.

TROY DOG SHOW.—Troy, N. Y., Feb. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have made arrangements to care for all dogs sent us after the New York show and before the opening of our show. Quarters have been engaged and they will receive every attention. A watchman will be in attendance day and night, to feed and exercise the dogs, so that they will be in good shape when the show begins. We have had several inquiries about the special premium offered for St. Bernards of $15. This means $15 for each, smooth-coated and rough-coated.—BENCH SHOW COMMITTEE R. K. C.

AMERICAN ENGLISH BEAGLE CLUB.—February' 1889.—The following officers have been duly elected: President, Herman F. Schellhass; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank D. Hallett; Executive Committee, Geo. Laick, Geo. H. Hill, John Davidson. The proposed amendment to the constitution has been carried. Members who have not yet paid their dues will please remit to Mr. Hallett, Winsted, Conn.—W. H. ASHBURNER, Ex-Secretary and Treasurer.

GORDON SETTER CLUB.—Baltimore, Feb. 11.—A special meeting of the American Gordon Setter Club will be held at the Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M. Members only admitted. By order of the President.—ISAAC T. NORRIS, Sec'y.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Margery. By Oakview Kenuels, Philadelphia, Pa., for white and black beagle bitch, whelped Nov. 5, 1888, by Tony Weller (Kino—Fly) out of Merrybell (Victor—Veta).

Florence. By C. H. Bates, Manistee Junction, Mich., for liver and white pointer bitch, whelped Nov. 6, 1888, by Bang (Price's champion Bang—Salter's Luna) out of Verona (Day's Prince—Vandalia).

Jolly Jet. By Chas. York, Bangor, Me., for blue belton English setter bitch, whelped July 4, 1888, by Young Gath (Dan—True Blue) out of Jolly Flirt (Dick Noble—Jolly Fan).

Torwood, Krado, Ol, Ve and Kishough. By P. Lorillard, Jr., Jersey City, N. J., for two black, white and tan English setter dogs and three orange and white bitches, whelped Aug. 31, 1888, by Count Noble out of Lavalette (A.K.R. 2353).

Valentine, Clochette and Quadroon. By P. Lorillard, Jr., Jersey City, N. J., for black, white and tan English setter dog and bitch and liver and white bitch, whelped Feb. 3, 1888, by Roderigo out of Lavalette (A.K.R. 2353).

Jaca, Alce, D. Jinn, Lath, Lat and Amoret. By P. Lorillard, Jr., Jersey City, N. J., for two orange and white, one black and white and one black, white and tan English setter dogs and orange and white and black and white bitches, whelped Aug. 7, 1888, by Cassio out of Allie James.

Bedlam and Kesovet. By P. Lorillard, Jr., Jersey City, N. J., for orange and white English setter dog and bitch, whelped June 28, 1888, by Bob Gates out of Belle of Stanton.

Médoc and St. Julien. By St. Cloud Kennels, Mott Haven, N. Y., for red Irish setter dogs, whelped Dec. 1, 1888, by Royal Rnby (champion Glencho—Lady Edith) out of Bessie Glencho (champion Glencho—Flame).

Tramp. By St. Cloud Kennels, Mott Haven, N. Y., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Sept. 6, 1888, by St. Cloud (champion Elcho—champion Noreen) out of Zephyr (St. Cloud—Princess Ida).

Vida. By St. Cloud Kennels, Mott Haven, N. Y., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped July 11, 1888, by Delano's Jack out of Ray's Della.

Flossie T. By Geo. L. V. Tyler, West Newton, Mass., for liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped November, 1884, by Col. Stubbs out of Pet (imported Grip—imported Flirt).

BRED.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Bank—Tony Weller. A. H. Gillingham's (Philadelphia, Pa.) beagle bitch Bank to Oakview Kennels' Tony Weller (Kino—Fly), Jan. 3.

Melody—Trailer. H. F. Schellhass's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) beagle bitch Melody (Trailer—Music) to his champion Trailor (Racket—Fly), Feb. 6.

Bell N.—Nick of Naso. L. Neibank's pointer bitch Bell N. (Tony —Jessie) to C. J. Peshall's Nick of Naso, Feb. 8.

Daisy R.—Nick of Naso. Geo. Wilms's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Daisy R. to C. J. Peshall's Nick of Naso, Jan. 25.

Nebela—Nick of Naso. Dr. Wise's (Williamsburg, Va.) pointer bitch Nebela (Mcteor—Beulah) to C. J. Peshall's Nick of Naso, Feb. 2.

——*—Nick of Naso.* Mr. Goodwin's (Newburyport, Mass.) pointer bitch —— to C. J. Peshall's Nick of Naso, Jan. 10.

Bell—Nick of Naso. Mr. Sherman's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Bell (Duke of Bergen—Lass) to C. J. Peshall's Nick of Naso, Jan. 5.

May Flower—Tory White. Geo. Wilms's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch May Flower (Nick of Naso—Temptation) to Clifton Kennels' Tory White (Tammany—Miss Wooster's Juno), Feb. 8.

Nan of Naso—Tory White. Geo. McNeil's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Nan of Naso (Nick of Naso—Temptation) to Clifton Kennels' Tory White (Tammany—Miss Wooster's Juno), Jan. 24.

Phantom—Trinket's Coin. B. F. Seitner's (Dayton, O.) pointer bitch Phantom (Planet—Lilly Bang) to R. C. Anderson's Trinket's Coin (champion Croxteth—Trinket), Jan. 19.

Spinaway II.—Trinket's Coin. B. F. Seitner's (Dayton, O.) pointer bitch Spinaway II. (Bang—champion Spinaway) to R. C. Anderson's Trinket's Coin (champion Croxteth—Trinket), Jan. 15.

Sylph—Clyde Bondhu. Chas. Glidden's (Lynn, Mass.) English setter bitch Sylph (Rock—Nesbitt's Belle) to W. H. Beed's Clyde Bondhu (Gus Bondhu—Lady Dixie), Feb. 10.

Killarney II.—Tim. R. Q. Taylor's (Baltimore, Md.) Irish setter bitch Killarney II. (A.K.R. 1850) to Max Weuzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel), Jan. 30.

Lady—Tim. Ray Tompkins's (Elmira, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Lady (Rory O'Moore—Gay) to Max Wenzel's Tim (Bix—Hazel), Jan. 5.

Nellie H.—Tim. Henry Schubert's (Kaukauna, Wis.) Irish setter bitch Nellie H. to Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel), Jan. 7.

Kate II.—Chief. W. R. Hearst's (San Francisco, Cal.) Irish setter bitch Kate II. (Sandy—champion Kat) to Max Wouzel's Chief (Berkley—Duck), Feb. 8.

Red Belle—Tim. J. E. Hitchcock's (Sing Sing, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Red Belle (Glencho—Tara) to Max Wenzel's Tim (champion Biz—Hazel), Feb. 7.

Lady Flora—Tim. Oakview Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) Irish setter bitch Lady Flora (Begorrah—Leigh Doane) to Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel), Nov. 16.

Zephyr—Kelso. St. Cloud Kenuels' (Mott Haven, N.Y.) Irish setter bitch Zephyr (St. Cloud—Princess Ida) to J. B. Blossom's Kelso (champion Glencho—Sweetheart), Jan. 28.

Zylla—Royal Ruby. St. Cloud Kennels' (Mott Haven, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Zylla (St. Cloud—Princess Ida) to L. Braive's Royal Ruby (Glencho—Lady Edith), Jan. 26.

Gilt—Sir John. J. E. Weston's (Utica, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Gilt (Col. Stubbs—Diamond) to his Sir John (Obo, Jr.—Dido), Jan. 12.

Nellie—Sancho G. H. C. Bronsdon's (Boston, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Nellie (Newton Abbot Laddie—Roxie) to Mount Waite Kennels' Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506), Feb. 6.

Sandycroft Vim—Dennis. V. M. Haldeman's (Milford, Del.) Irish terrier bitch Sandycroft Vim (Benedict—Geesala) to J. F. McFadden's Dennis (champion Bachelor—Jilt), Jan. 27.

WHELPS.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Rose. E. E. Stine's (West Philadelphia, P.) beagle bitch Rose, Jan. 22, six (three dogs), by Oakview Kennels' Tony Weller (Kino—Fly).

Rosa Croxteth. Geo. T. Corman's (Cochituate, Mass.) pointer bitch Rosa Croxteth (Royal Croxteth—Maggie V.), Jan. 24, ten (three dogs), by C. A. Parker's Wm. Tell (A.K.R. 2640).

Duchess of Heathfield. C. H. Spring's (Newton Lower Falls, Mass.) rough St. Bernard bitch Duchess of Heathfield (Rip Van Winkle—Redruse), Jan. 30, twelve (four dogs), by Geo. Booth's (Hull, Eng.) St. Gothard III. (champion Valentine—Lady Nell).

Victoria Laverack. Chas. York's (Bangor, Me.) English setter bitch Victoria Laverack (Tempest—Lilly), Jan. 14, eight (six dogs), by his Gun (champion Gladstone—May B.).

Lady Flora. Oakview Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) Irish setter bitch Lady Flora (Begorrah—Leigh Doane), Jan. 17, eight (five dogs), by Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel).

Curver Bell III. G. G. Davis's (Philadelphia, Pa.) Irish setter bitch Curver Bell III. (Sarsfield—Maud II.), Jan. 12, twelve (nine dogs), by Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel).

Peg. M. W. Costello's (Boston, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Peg (Prince—Peg), Oct. 8, seven (five dogs), by Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel).

Dream. St. Cloud Kennels' (Mott Haven, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Dream (St. Cloud—Princess Ida), Jan. 25, six (five dogs), by their St. Cloud (champion Elcho—champion Noreen).

Daisy G. Mount Waite Kennels' (South Framingham, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Daisy G. (Jet—Beauty), Jan. 21, three (two dogs), by their Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506).

Natlia. Mount Waite Kennels' (South Framingham, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Natlia, Feb. 3, seven (two dogs), by H. C. Bronsdon's Pealer (champion Black Peto—Fannie Obo).

Frantic. Mount Waite Kennels' (South Framingham, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Frantic (A.K.R. 6281), Feb. 6, five (two dogs), by their Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506).

Flossie T. Geo. L. V. Tyler's (West Newton, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Flossie T. (Col. Stubbs—Pet), Dec. 28, six (two dogs), by Dr. Jas. E. Hair's Warwick Obo (imported Obo, Jr.—Blackie); three black and tan, white frill; three black, white frill.

SALES.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Tony Weller—Merrybell whelp. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Nov. 5, 1888, by Oakview Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Wm. West, Camden, N. J.

Harlequin. White, with red spot on side, bulldog, whelped Aug. 6, 1888, by Lion out of Thespian, hy E. S. Porter, New Haven, Conn., to R. B. Sawyer, Birmingham, Conn.

Wacouta Donna. Stone fawn, black points, mastiff bitch, whelped Jan. 31, 1888, by champion Ilford Chancellor out of Ilford Comedy, by Dr. Geo. B. Ayres, Omaha, Neb., to Clinton N. Powell, same place.

Bang—Verona whelp. Liver and white pointer bitch, whelped Nov. 6, 1888, by Bryn Mawr Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. H. Bates, Manistee Junction, Mich.

Midgett. Fawn, with black points, pug bitch, age not given, by Dude out of Twinkle, hy C. T. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass., to E. E. Parnell, Spencer, Ia.

Novice. Black and white English setter bitch, whelped March 9, 1888, by Royal Albert out of Nellie Laverack (A.K.R. 2764), by Jos. H. Brady, Pawtucket, R. I., to T. H. Adams, same place.

Novel L. Lemon and white English setter bitch, whelped March 9, 1888, by Royal Albert out of Nellie Laverack (A.K.R. 2764), by Jos. H. Brady, Pawtucket, R. I., to Daniel McNally, same place.

Ned and Nellie P. Black and white English setter dog and black, white and tan bitch, whelped March 9, 1888, by Royal Albert out of Nollie Laverack (A.K.R. 2674), by Jos. H. Brady, Pawtucket, R. I., to C. B. Parker, same place.

Nat B. and Nobby L. Blue belton and black and white English setter dogs, whelped Aug. 8, 1887, by Prince Napoleon II. (A.K.R. 6365) out of Nellie Laverack (A.K.R. 2764), by Jos. H. Brady, Pawtucket, R. I., to H. A. Stafford, Central Falls, R. I.

Dan. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped Jan. 12, 1887, by Ben Butler out of Maud, by C. T. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass., to Henry Bull, Jr., Newport, R. I.

Dan—Quail whelp. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped Oct. 25, 1888, by C. T. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass., to Joseph P. Davis, Utica, N. Y.

Royal Ruby—Bessie Glencho whelps. Red Irish setter dogs, whelped Dec. 1, 1888, by St. Cloud Kennels, Mott Haven, N. Y., one each to Newberry D. Thorne, Davenport's Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Moses T. Campbell, New York.

St. Cloud—Zephyr whelp. Red Irish setter dog, whelped Sept. 6, 1888, by St. Clond Kennels, Mott Haven, N. Y., to E. B. Kingsbury, Providence, R. I.

Little Nell. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. 4, 1883, by Elcho out of Rose, by Oakview Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Pierre Cambios, same place.

Sir John—Renah W. whelps. Black cocker spaniels, whelped Nov. 1, 1888, hy J. E. Weston, Utica, N. Y., a dog to Dr. J. H. Glass, same place, and a bitch to Geo. Hoyt, Jr., Williamstown, Mass.

Koko—Phyllis D. whelp. Black and tan cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 25, 1888, by J. E. Westou, Utica, N. Y., to Hon. J. H. Kent, same place.

Flossie. Liver and white ticked cocker spaniel dog, whelped November, 1884, by Col. Stubbs out of Pet, by A. A. Savage, Newtonville, Mass., to Geo. L. V. Tyler, West Newton, Mass.

Ben—Nellie whelps. White bull-terrier dog and bitch, age not given, by C. T. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass., to E. E. Parnell, Spencer, Ia.

Rose. White hull-terrier bitch, whelped March 10, 1886, by Ned out of Mand, by C. T. Brownell, New Bedford, Mass., to George Hall, same place.

Sandycroft Bachelor. Wheaten Irish terrier dog, whelped Aug. 23, 1888, by Dennis out of Sandycroft Vim, hy V. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., to Geo. H. Ellwanger, Rochester, N. Y.

Moonshine on Taters. Wheaten Irish terrier bitch, whelped Aug. 23, 1888, by Dennis out of Sandycroft Vim, by V. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., to Amory R. Starr, Marshall, Tex.

PRESENTATIONS.

Skip. Black and tan cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 25, 1888, by Koko out of Phyllis D., by Hon. Jos. H. Kent, Utica, N. Y., to Hon. Fremont Cole, Watkins, N. Y.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

K., Middletown, Conn.—My Skye terrier hitch has a cough which troubles her a great deal; every time she coughs she seems to try and vomit; her eyes run a great deal. Ans. Give 5grs. of quinine in pill form morning and evening for three days. Keep the bowels in good order with teaspoou doses of syrup of buckthorn.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

"TRIBUNE" MATCH OF 1889.

AS mentioned in the FOREST AND STREAM of several issues past, the New York *Tribune* has resolved to throw open another rifle match to public competition. This time, however, careful aim has been taken to avoid the annoying conclusions of the previous match, and it is hoped that this time at least the best man may win, and win without leaving a big cloud of doubt over the record.

It is proposed on this occasion to have two matches. One of them will be confined to amateurs who have had only a desultory or limited experience with the rifle, or who have never been members of any shooting organization of any kind—rifle club, gun club, the army, or the militia—or who have not made a score of 45 or over in any match out of a possible 50. While there may be, and doubtless are, many good shots in the country who have never joined a club of marksmen or a military organization, we think the young men who are just learning the rifle or the older men who shoot simply for recreation will compete on more nearly equal terms with the field by arranging a class of this sort for them. This will give the farm boys particularly an excellent chauce.

The other match is proposed for the benefit of marksmen who have had military experience or who have been members of rifle or gun clubs, or who have made scores of 45 or more out of a possible 50.

Merely for convenience in designation the class first above named will be called "amateurs" and the second class "marksmen."

All who take part in these matches must be readers of the *Tribune.*

Upon one point the *Tribune* wishes to make a few comments. If all the competitors could be gathered for the May matches upon one broad plain, like that at any of the official rifle ranges in the country, they would all shoot under exactly the same conditions of the weather, and with the same force of inspectors, scorers and markers to record their scores. They would also stand in the presence of all the other competitors, whose oversight of the proceedings would serve as a safeguard against any of the pranks and tricks of impulsive youth, or any unallowable expedients for obtaining advantages on the part of earnest competitors of mature years. The gathering of the competitors at one point is, however entirely out of the question. How then can the matches be made perfectly fair, so far as weather conditions are concerned, and how shall compliance with the terms be made so complete that, when the shoot is over, every competitor shall not only have the honest pleasure of worthy and wholesome entertainment, but shall feel the satisfaction of having had fair play in an honorable competition with honorable gentlemen? The first point will be covered by allowing each marksman to choose for his record shooting any day within a given week. There ought to be at least one tranquil day in a week in the middle of May. That should be considered fair play, so far as weather is concerned. On the point of strict compliance with the terms by every competitor, the *Tribune* proposes to reserve the right of private inquiry and a full investigation in every case; but, after all, its main reliance is on the gentlemanly honor and spirit of fair play of every reader. Willful violations of the terms, in order to gain advantage, would necessarily result in the publication and disqualification of the offender, that being the practice of all clubs and military organizations, and publication in the *Tribune* will be severe; but the *Tribune* has no fear that there will be any such violations, and the matter is only discussed as an answer to a few inquiries.

MATCH FOR AMATEURS.

TERMS.—Competitors must be actual subscribers to the *Tribune* for one year, and not now, or at any time in the past, a member of any rifle or gun club or military organization; and further, they must not have a record at 200yds. of 45 or more out of a possible 50 in ten shots at an 8in. bullseye. Competitors must pay 50 cents for privilege of shooting in this match, and must enter regularly by letter addressed to "Publishers of the *Tribune*, New York." Distance 200yds. Position standing, any position of the arms, but no artificial rest allowed. Rifle, any, except that the trigger must have the usual hunting pull of about 3lbs.; hair-triggers barred; globe or Lyman front sights may be used, but rear sight must be open; peep sights not allowed, the object being to keep as near the ordinary hunting rifle as possible. Number of shots 10. Date Wednesday, May 15, 1889, or the first fair day thereafter, not later than May 22. Referee to be chosen by the *Tribune*, and both he and the competitor to be prepared to verify before a Justice of the peace, if required, that the distance was accurately measured and the terms honorably complied with in every respect. Target, the Creedmoor short range; but when ties are shot off the American Hinman paper target to be employed, having 8in. bullseye and 23in. center, but with intermediate circles, enabling closer calculation of the accuracy of the shooting than the Creedmoor target; in case of ties a second time, string measurement to decide. Each competitor, on the day of the shoot, to have the privilege of shooting two targets, 10 shots each, the better target to be sent to the *Tribune* by mail, as the record. Every competitor is expected to send a short account of his shooting and record, good or bad. The *Tribune* will supply targets and score-books.

First Prize.—Remington match rifle, made expressly for fine shooting at 200 to 500yds., perfected from the suggestions of Bodine and the best long range shots, and supplied with all the latest improvements. Half octagon barrel, rebounding hammer, pistol grip, checkered grip and fore end, nickel-plated Swiss butt plate, case-hardened frame, vernier peep and globe sights with wind gauge and spirit level; reloading tools to accompany. Value, $45. The winner can have choice of .32-40, .38-40, .38-50 and .40-65. With this trophy the winner will receive a solid silver badge, suitably inscribed.

Second Prize.—Ballard Union Hill rifle for hunting and target purposes. Half octagon barrel, pistol grip, checkered grip and fore end, off-band nickeled butt plate, graduated peep and globe sights, .32-40 or .38-55. weight 9¾lbs., with reloading tools. Value, $32.

Third Prize.—Winchester new repeating sporting rifle, model of 1886, eight or nine shots, the winner to have choice of .38-56-255, .40-65-260, .40-82-260, .45-70-405 or 500, or .45-90-300; weight 9¼lbs.; Sharp's breech block, case-hardened frame, sporting sights and reloading tools. Value, $23. A strong shooter, with safe breech action, and a valuable weapon.

Fourth Prize.—Remington single-shot sporting rifle; 30in. octagon barrel, case-hardened frame, .38-cal., open sights, with reloading tools, weight 8¼lbs. Value, $18. Winner can have choice of .22 or .32cal.

Fifth Prize.—Whitney's new improved hunting and target rifle, breechloading, with Remington action, but ejecting the shell; octagon barrel, open sights, caliber .22, .32, .38 or .44, as winner may prefer; reloading tools. Value, $14.

Sixth Prize.—Single barrel, breechloading shotgun.

Seventh Prize.—Heavy revolver, 44cal.

Eighth Prize.—Sunday *Tribune*, one year.

Ninth Prize.—"Tribune Book of Open-Air Sports."

Tenth Prize.—For the man making next to the worst score, a copy of Butler's "Anatomy of Melancholy."

Eleventh Prize.—For the man making positively the worst score, "Mother Goose's Melodies," quarto, illustrated.

To all who score 40 out of the possible 50, a marksman's badge, with honorable mention.

To all scoring 35, honorable mention.

MATCH FOR MARKSMEN.

TERMS—Competitors must be actual snbscribers to the *Tribune* for one year, and pay 50 cents entrance fee, and must enter regularly for the match by letter addressed to "Publisher of the *Tribune*, New York." This match is open to all; but it is especially intended for experienced riflemen, and men who are or have been members of rifle, hunting or gun clubs, or of military organizations, or who have made at 200yds. a score of 45 or more, in 10 shots out of a possible 50, Creedmoor count, or 90 out of a possible 100, American target count. Distance, 300yds. Position, standing, kneeling or sitting, as the marksman may prefer; any position of the arms; no artificial rests allowed. Rifle, any, except that trigger must not have less than the ordinary hunting pull of about 3lbs.; hair triggers barred; globe or Lyman front sights may be used, but rear sight must be open; peep sights not allowed. Number of shots, 10. Date, Wednesday, May 15, 1889, or the first fair day thereafter, not later than May 22. Referee to be chosen by the *Tribune*; and both he and the marksman to be prepared to verify before a Justice of the Peace, if required, that the distance was accurately measured and the terms honorably complied with in every respect. Target, the Creedmoor short range, but when ties are shot off the American Hinman target to be employed, string measurement to be employed in case of second ties. Each competitor on the day of the shoot to have the privilege of shooting two targets, the better one to be sent the *Tribune* by mail as the record. Every competitor must send a short account of the record of his shooting, good or bad. The *Tribune* will supply score books and targets.

Prizes for marksmen's match to be the same in number and description as for amateurs' match above.

In each match the target will be the Creedmoor military short-range pattern, bullseye 8in. in diametor; "center" circle, 23in. in diameter; "inner" circle, 46in.; "outer" space, rest of target, which is 6ft. high by 4ft. wide. Shots to score as follows: Bullseye 5, center 4, inner 3, outer 2, miss 0.

AGINCOURT, Ont., Feb. 5.—A rifle match was shot to-day between the Newton Brook and Scarboro' Rifle associations on the grounds of the former, and owing to the very heavy side wind that was blowing, the score was low. The following is the score out of a possible 50 at each range:

Newton Brook.	100	200		Scarboro'.	100	200	
R McCague	38	29—67		S Rennie	44	28—72	
St Humberstone	45	18—63		J Davison	43	29—72	
J Morgan	23	9—32		J W Kennedy	41	42—85	
J Gilzart	34	24—58		R Canning	39	37—76	
G Goulding	34	27—61		F Hood	38	41—79	
J Smith	40	19—59		J Clark	33	14—47	
A Mitchell	38	28—66		G Chesters	37	24—61	
W A Clark	42	29—71		J Walton	35	14—49	
W Clark	39	30—69—546		J Elliott	35	33—68—607	

GARDNER, Mass., Feb. 7.—The last regular meet of the members of the Gardner Rifle Club at Hackmatack range was not well attended, and the only event of which a record was made was the work with a military rifle of Mr. A. E. Knowlton. The scores were the largest of the kind ever made at this range. The work in detail follows:

A E Knowlton	7	8	10	9	10	6	4	10	10	6—80
	5	9	8	9	7	4	9	8	9	8—76
	9	8	8	6	7	8	8	9	6	5—75

ESTIMATING TRAJECTORY CURVES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Feb 16 of last year, I gave an easy method of determining the trajectory of a rifle by means of intermediate screens, similar in general procedure to that followed in making the well known FOREST AND STREAM tests, divested, however, of much of the minuteness of accuracy which characterized them, though sufficiently close for practical purposes. Another expeditions method recently suggested itself, and having tried it with good results, I bring it to the attention of your readers.

It depends upon the principle of similar triangles. A graduated peep sight is a necessity, and a vernier is better. Find by trial what it reads to hit the target at such points as it is desired to find the ordinates to the curve, say every 50yds. If it does not give readings in decimal parts of an inch, the reduction should be made by counting the number of divisions to the inch or part thereof. For example, if twenty divisions on a sight equal .7in., one division equals .035in. Then the readings taken to whole divisions and tenths, multiplied by .035, give parts of an inch. Measure carefully the distance between front and rear sights, and reduce to decimal part of a yard.

Let us suppose it is desired to obtain the ordinate at 100yds., from curve to line of sight to 200yds. The base of one triangle is the distance between sights; its perpendicular is the difference between readings for 100yds. and 200yds. The base of the other triangle is 100y s.; its perpendicular is the ordinate we wish to find. Since these are right angle triangles and each has an angle equal to the other at the front sight, they are similar and their sides are proportional. We may therefore say, distance between sights in yards is to 100yds. as difference of readings in inches is to ordinate in inches. The ordinates at the quarter points may be found by subtracting their readings from that of the line to which they are referred, and making proportions as above. If for practical use, the ordinates from line of sight as found above are just what is wanted, but if for comparison they should be corrected for distance between front sight and center of bore, in inverse proportion to distance from muzzle. The correction for first quarter would be three-quarters, for the middle one-half, and the last quarter, one-quarter of this distance.

To illustrate more fully, I give test of a .32-cal. rifle, using 35grs. powder and 153grs. grooved bullet. To find ordinates at 50yds., 100yds. and 150yds., referred to line of sight to 200yds.:

81yds. : 50yds. :: .142in. : 8.7in.
81yds. : 100yds. :: .103in. : 12.7in.
81yds. : 150yds. :: .054in. : 10.0in.

Correcting to reduce to center of bore we have 9.2in., 13in. and 10.2in. respectively for 50yds., 100yds. and 150yds. From the same data we may compute the ordinates for 150yds. range at the 50 and 100yds. points, obtaining 5.4 and 6.0in. respectively to line of sight, or 5.9 and 6.3in. to center of bore; and at 50yds. for 100yds. range 2.4in. to line of sight, or 2.7in. to center of bore.

It would seem that with a fine vernier sight and taking great care throughout, close work may be done by this method. Even using a Lyman sight as I did and spending perhaps an hour or two in getting the correct readings for the various distances, it gives you very satisfactory results.

It is so simple that it must be well known to riflemen, though I have never seen it mentioned in your columns or elsewhere.

T. H. G.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 9.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The weather conditions were good to-day at the range for rifle shooting and some high scores resulted. Mr. Munroe won the gold medal in the 20-shot match, and Mr. Lee the championship medal. Following are the best score to-day:

Twenty Shot Rest Match, 200yds.

J R Munroe	10	11	11	9	12	10	9	11	8	12	
	12	9	10	10	12	11	11	11	12	9	—210
D L Chase	10	10	12	9	11	10	10	12	11	10	
	9	12	10	11	7	12	12	10	8	11	—208
J Francis	9	11	12	8	11	12	10	12	12	12	
	9	8	9	10	12	9	9	9	9	8	—201
L R Avay	8	10	8	10	10	10	11	12	11		
	9	10	9	8	11	9	10	11	12	9	—198

Champion Medal Match, 200yds.

H L Lee	9	6	9	8	6	10	0	9	7	9—82
W Charles	8	9	10	7	5	9	8	8	7	10—81
A Loring	9	6	10	10	4	7	6	5	8	10—75
J A Frye	6	6	7	7	7	9	7	9	8	7—74

Medal and Badge Match, 200yds.

H L Lee	8	7	10	10	9	10	8	6	8	8—84
C T Moore	10	8	6	9	8	8	5	7	10	8—81
A S Hunt	9	8	10	6	7	7	8	10	6	8—79

Victory Medal Match.

J A Frye	9	10	8	10	8	8	8	8	7	10—85
A Loring	10	8	8	7	10	10	6	8	8	8—82
A S Hunt	9	9	7	10	6	6	7	9	7	9—79
S T Webster	9	9	9	6	6	9	8	7	8	6—78

Pistol Match, 50yds.

J B Fellows	10	9	10	9	10	10	9	9	8	8—92
W Charles	10	10	9	10	8	8	8	8	9	9—89
J K Edward, with revolver	9	7	10	8	7	7	9	6	10	9—72

All-Comers' Match, 200yds.

H L Lee	8	7	9	10	7	9	8	10	8	9—85
W Charles	8	9	9	8	9	8	9	8	7	8—83
A Loring	10	8	5	7	7	9	10	8	10	6—80
W Burnite (mil.)	10	8	7	5	10	9	7	9	9	5—79
C C Clarke	5	9	4	8	4	8	9	9	9	10—75
D L Chase	8	6	6	7	10	5	7	9	8	4—70
B G Barker	7	5	6	3	8	6	6	8	7	6—63
S Ham	5	6	7	5	8	6	6	6	4	4—57

Rest Match, 200yds.

J R Munroe	12	12	12	12	10	12	11	12	12	11	—116
J Francis	11	9	10	12	10	11	9	11	11	11	—105
A L Avay	9	11	12	11	10	7	9	9	11	12	—101
W P Stevens	8	9	11	9	6	7	9	9	9	7	—84
E A Stevens	5	12	6	9	6	8	6	9	6	8	—75
G C Ames	8	9	11	7	9	10	7	7	6	6	—80

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The target ranges at Shell Mound Park were well patronized to-day. The air was clear and the wind low. It was a perfect day for target practice. Company B of the Third Regiment held their monthly shoot. They shoot with the regulation Springfield rifle, and their scores, considering their practice and the style of gun, are as good as the larger made by other teams; 10 shots:

F B Young	40	P Sweeney	34
J Neberbacher	37	A P Bailey	26
F Ostrich	40	W J Kennedy	25
F Prichard	34	W Brusher	26

The old competitors representing the Nationals were on their stands. The scores of the three representatives are improving every week:

F Young	5444445444—42	A Johnson	5555554454—47
A H Biod	4555554555—43		

Battery A of the Second Artillery held its monthly pistol practice at 100ft. range; 10 shots:

Captain Smythe	48	J Mosser	43
C d'Arcy	47	C Forters	43
G Muller	46	A Behnemann	43
J Folkers	46	D Beatty	45

Monthly medal shoot Independent Rifles:

George Muller	4454544453—41	H Goetjen	3244443533—35
P Eickhoff	4344344344—37	L Beversen	2420433434—29
C L West	4405543344—36	C Moeller	3454343203—28

Monthly medal shoot of the City Guard; First class—L. R. Townsend, 44; second class—Irving B. Cook, 39; third class—P. J. Clifford, 34.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—The members of the St. Louis Pistol Club were away off in their shooting at the last meet of the club, and the only reason to be assigned for it is lack of practice on their part, and that 77 should ever win the medal was a grand surprise to all. But it will never occur again if practice will prevent it, because the members are going to buckle down, and they are determined that no score under 85 shall win it in the future. Mr. O. Andrews proved the fortunate individual at the last shoot, and he of course will have possession of the medal until the next meeting of the club on next Wednesday night. For all shooting the club uses a 20yds. standard American target and a .22cal. gallery pistol. The following are the scores:

O Neuhaus	9	7	10	6	6	8	7	7	10	7—77
F A Fodde	10	9	7	7	8	10	6	7	7	7—76
L V D Perret	10	10	8	9	7	6	7	6	7	6—76
E Mohrstadt	9	6	6	9	8	9	7	7	8	7—76
M Billmeyer	7	10	8	7	8	6	7	7	6	9—75
M Summerfield	7	5	9	6	6	8	5	7	10	10—73
W Hettel	7	8	7	10	7	6	7	6	7	6—68
M Muckwitz	7	5	5	4	5	6	9	8	6	7—62
A E Bengel	10	8	9	8	0	4	7	6	6	5—60
A J Lee	5	8	0	7	8	5	5	7	7	6—58

UNSER FRITZ.

CREEDMOOR.—Dr. Bush introduced a bill in the Assembly similar to Gen. Husted's bill of last year, providing that the State shall take charge of the Creedmoor rifle range. It gives certain privileges to the old association not contained in the Husted bill.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 3.—The following scores were made to-day at the regular monthly shoot of the Turn Verein Rifle Club at the 200yds. rauge, German target, 25 center:

E Harris	21	19	19	19	11	17	23	13	18	9—167
C Platt	15	20	13	16	23	17	23	6	18	17—168
W Ginther	23	8	22	22	19	14	11	19	0	13—141
J Singer	13	17	19	14	13	14	14	13	22	15—159
L Odermatt	13	17	13	12	21	18	16	11	14	12—148
C Golmer	20	9	0	7	7	7	2	0	20	22— 94
L Tagg	18	0	24	2	6	0	0	4	25	0— 82
J Hanerwass	18	0	23	22	13	14	12	0	12	10—124
Krimple	0	13	0	8	20	8	9	1	0	16— 66
L Winter	18	16	18	22	12	22	8	11	10	16—153

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Gen. Wingate having declined to serve another year as president of the National Rifle Association, a committee has been appointed to select a suitable candidate for the office. Other officers elected Tuesday for the ensuing year are: Vice-President, Gen. John B. Woodward; Treasurer, Gen. R. C. Ward; Secretary, Capt. John S. Shepherd. The committee which presented to the Legislature the bill providing for the extension of the Creedmoor Range reported that an amendment had been inserted giving the members of the Association the use of one-quarter of the ranges every Saturday during the shooting season.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

Middlesex Gun Club, Dunellen, N. J., Friday, Feb. 22.
New York Suburban Shooting Grounds Association, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 22 and 23.

MAK-SAW-BA MEDAL MEET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The Mak-saw-ba Club met in force at their grounds in Davis, Ind., Friday and Saturday last, Feb. 1 and 2, to contest the races for the Wilcox live bird and the Organ blackbird club medals, and smash a few hundred targets on other accounts. A Mak-saw-ba Club meet means something more than a trap shoot. It is an unique sort of a family gathering, in which ladies as well as gentlemen join, which is a synonym for a large-sized good time, and which absolutely must be seen to be fully understood. Free from the license which too often marks a tournament, distinguished by courtesy and consideration, and yet above all, full of a spirit of irresistible jollity, a Mak-saw-ba meet is something of a puzzler to the reporter of average trap shoots. There isn't anything like it. It lies in a high plane of sportsmen's recreation, and as such an event cannot be too highly recommended.

The club house is about three hours distant from Chicago, and the Friday night delegations were a little late in arriving. The big reception room was full, and from the sounds that arose in the general Babel it might be inferred that the members were indulging in one of the permitted luxuries of the club, a little game of "red, white and blue," whose dimensions are never allowed to exceed ten cents. "I stood a raise of ten cents on a pair of fours," exclaimed one feminine voice triumphantly, "and got another four and two queens in a draw, and didn't I make Mr. Kinney put down his hand!" From this it might be inferred that there are ladies in the Mak-saw-ba Club who know a thing or two when they are down in Indiana where nobody can overhear them.

The club register bore the following rather startling record of members and guests present:

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Organ, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Taylor, Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sloan, Germany; Miss Mattie Hull, Cork; Mr. T. Benton Leiter, Duhlin; D. McCranor, Butte, Mont.; W. H. Haskell, Peoria; Joel A. Kinney, Paris; John Watson, Turkey; J. F. Whitney, Spain; W. A. Barton, China; Dr. Hutchinson, New York; G. W. Randall, Persia; Slick Sharp, Poland; Thos. McNeill, Kilkenny; John J. Kleinman, Gad's Hill, Mo.; J. E. Price, Vienna; G. F. Morcum, Rome; Dr. H. C. Buechner, Stuttgart (Bismarck's right bower); C. S. Petrie, Popocatapetl; J. P. Hayt, Cork; C. S. Burton, Berlin; F. H. Lord, Oshkosh; Chas. E. Willard, Shot Tower; F. C. Donald, Pullman; Jack Wiggins, Hyde Park; John Gillespie, State street; Geo. W. Andrews, Lisbon; W. P. Mussey, Joliet; W. N. Lowe, Mexico; Messrs. W. L. Shepard, G. W. Barstow, T. H. Miller, W. L. Welles, G. B. Reed and L. K. Waldron, who got down either at midnight or on Saturday morning, are supposed to have come from just plain Chicago.

Consultation of the score book showed that the above cosmopolitan assemblage had been doing a little shooting already, and it was confidently predicted that Mr. Kinney's score of 14 out of 15 would win the live bird medal over anything that the late comers could do. Following are the scores of Friday, Feb. 1:

Match No. 1, 10 live birds, sweepstakes, Tucker system:

R B Organ	1111101111—9	G W Randall	0110111101—7
John Watson	0011110101—6	H R Sloan	1100011111—7
J A Sharp	1100000101—4	T McNeill	1111101111—9
W H Haskell	1111111111—10	J F Whiting	1111100110—7
T B Leiter	1100111111—8		

Haskell won first, Organ and McNeill divided second, Leiter won third.

Match No. 2, 10 live birds, sweepstakes, Tucker system:

R B Organ	1110101101—7	T McNeill	1000001111—5
John Watson	1100001010—5	J Kleinman	1111011111—9
J A Sharp	1100011001—5	J E Price	1010011111—7
W H Haskell	0111100010—5	H C Buechner	1011011000—5
T B Leiter	1111011010—7	Joel A. Kinney	1110101101—7
G W Randall	1101101111—8	C S Petrie	0001110001—4
W A Sloan	1101001101—6	G F Morcum	1011111111—9

Kleinman and Morcum divided first, Randall won second, Price third.

Match No 3, Wilcox live bird medal shoot, 15 singles, 30yds:

R B Organ	111111101011111—13
T B Leiter	111111111011010—12
C S Petrie	100011110000011—7
Dr H C Buechner	011110011111001—10
G W Randall	111010111111110—12
J A Sharp	000001010011001— 6
H A Sloan	011111111110110—12
G F Morcum	001101000011000— 5
Joel A. Kinney	011111111111111—14
W H Haskell	101111111110000—10
J E Price	011111111111000—11
J F Whiting	111111111001111—13
J Kleinman	111111111001111—13
John Watson	111100101011111—11

There were two or three entries of non-members in this shoot, and these competed for a $5 sweepstakes which was added. Not all the medal competitors joined this sweepstakes. Mr. Kinney did not, and therefore won nothing, although his score was highest at date of shooting. The sweepstakes was decided as follows: Organ and Kleinman divided first on 13 (best two of those qualified); ties for second were shot miss and out, and Randall won second with 5 straight; Watson won third, with 5 straight on miss and out.

Feb. 2.—The remaining competitors for the live bird medal being now on hand, shooting on Saturday morning began with the continuance of that match as follows:

W L Shepard	111111111111111—15
W P Mussey	111101111111110—13
L K Waldron	011w
T H Miller	1111110w

Mr. Shepard had on the garments of shooting, and was too much for the boys with his 15 straight. Mr. Kinney was obliged to relinquish his prospective hold upon the medal, and Mrs. Organ, wife of the president, handed the tasteful little trophy over to Mr. Shepard, who blushed and said he didn't mean to win it. Mr. Organ, whose score in this shoot is nearly always 13 or 14, and Mr. Mussey, one of the very best live bird shots in Chicago, take it the year through, were obliged to sigh and sit down.

Match No. 4, sweepstakes, 5 live birds, $2 entrance:

W P Mussey	11110—4	W N Lowe	11010—3
F H "Hollister"	11110—4	W L Welles	11100—3
J C Price	11101—4	Chas E Willard	11111—5
F C Donald	11011—4	L K Waldron	10101—3
Geo Andrews	10001—2	C S Burton	11001—3
J H Miller	11001—3	W L Shepard	11111—5
Dr Hutchinson	10111—4	Thos McNeil	11000—2
John Gillespie	11010—3		

The three moneys were divided and not shot out.

Match No. 5, sweepstakes, 5 live birds, $2 entrance:

W P Mussey	11101—4	Chas E Willard	11101—4
F H "Hollister"	10111—4	L K Waldron	11101—4
J E Price	11111—5	C S Burton	11110—4
F C Donald	11101—4	W L Shepard	01111—4
Geo Andrews	11111—5	Thos McNeill	10101—3
T H Miller	11110—4	E Hough	11110—4
Dr Hutchinson	11111—5	R B Organ	11101—4
John Gillespie	11111—5	G W Randall	01011—3
W N Lowe	11110—4	John Watson	11111—5
W L Welles	11111—5		

Ties on 5 divided. On 4, Mussey, "Hollister," Willard, Burton, Shepard and Hough divided second, with 4 each. The birds being now exhausted, McNeill and Randall divided third.

The blackbird traps were now put in, and after a few side matches, the first shoot after dinner was begun, this being the race for the blackbird championship.

Match No. 6, Organ medal shoot, 20 Peoria blackbirds, two traps; sweepstakes added for members and non-members:

T B Leiter	11111011111101111111—18
C S Burton	00101111010111101101—12
F H "Hollister"	11101101111111011111—17
D C Hutchinson	10011011001011000100— 8
Geo Andrews	11100000001111100101—10
J E Price	11110111010111101101—15
J Gillespie	00000111010w
F C Donald	10110111111010111111—16
W L Welles	11111111111111111111—20
L K Waldron	01000100010001110010— 7
C E Willard	11111100111111111111—18
T S Miller	11001010000000010— 6
W L Shepard	10110111011011011111—16
R B Organ	11111111111111111111—20
J F Whiting	01101111101111110001—14

Organ and Welles divided first in the sweep, Leiter and Willard second, "Hollister" won third. Mr. Leiter having the highest score of any qualified competitor, won the medal in this shoot. He having won it at the two preceding medal shoots, it was now awarded to him for permanent possession. Mr. Leiter will probably present the club with another medal for competition. His scores in the two former matches were 17 and 19 out of 20. Mr. Leiter shoots a 6¾lbs. special Edinburgh made gun, 12 gauge; in appearance he is slight, erect and quick; a confident and rapid shot.

Match No. 7, sweepstakes, 20 Peoria blackbird, 2 traps:

G B Leiter	11111101110111000100—13
C S Burton	10110111010111110110—14
F H "Hollister"	11111111111011101111—18
J E Brown	00000011000011111001— 7
F C Donald	11110110110111110111—16
W L Welles	10110111011101111111—16
C E Willard	11111111110101101101—17
W L Shepard	11111111010001011111—16
R B Organ	10111110111111110111—17

Hollister won first, Organ and Willard divided second, Donald, Welles and Shepard third.

Match No. 8, sweepstakes, 12 Peoria blackbirds, Tucker system, last five for ties:

F H "Hollister"	111111111111—12	C E Willard	011010011101— 7
F C Donald	111001111011— 9	W L Shepard	111111101110—10
W L Welles	111111110111—11	R B Organ	111111010101— 9

Hollister won first, Welles second and Shepard third.

The Tucker system, of allowing the last four or five shots of each score decide the ties, is not liked by the Mak-saw-bas, who think it better adapted to large tournament shoots.

There is a growing tendency toward lighter weights and smaller gauges for guns in this club. I saw but three or four hammer guns in the racks, and of these most were 12s. The day of the 10-ganges is past, especially if it has ears on it. Tidy little 7½lb. Dalys are favorites. The president of the club, Mr. "Roll" Organ, shoots a light Daly, and could not now be persuaded to use a 10-gauge. At the score Mr. Organ is a model of presence and style, and hits his birds apparently harder than anybody else, so strong is his control of the gun. His wife, who sat through the shoot, is undisguisedly proud of her husband, and nobody blames her. The Mak-saw-bas could not have a better president. Mrs. Organ herself shoots. Last summer she bagged 36 rail in one afternoon. She killed two pigeons straight from the trap on Friday, but desisted because she had not her own gun with her. Mrs. Organ won the short-range gold medal at Lincoln Park in archery days. It would not do to close mention of a Mak-saw-ba Club shoot without naming Cleaver, Mr. Organ's Chesapeake and Gordon dog, who acts as retriever-in-general at the live-bird matches, and in the evening sits on a chair and shakes hands with everybody, and offers to go bring in the wood, or get a pair of slippers, or get the newspaper, as he does at home in the city. Nothing is too good for him at home. His master has a life-size oil painting of him in the parlor, and he says, "When Cleaver wears out one carpet, we go and get another. It's easier to get a good carpet than a good dog." It may be supposed, therefore, that Cleaver, petted by men and women alike, only jerks his thumb contemptuously over his shoulder toward the sign which says "No dogs allowed in the club house."

Another popular member of the Mak-saw-bas is Dr. Hutchinson, who is fat, short-haired and forty or so. It is said of Dr. Hutchinson that one day, being a trifle exhilarated by the bracing air, he shot all day at a single pigeon, and only learned toward evening that it was a bug sitting on his eyelash.

At the shoot in question there were 41 persons present. This is not quite so many as upon one previous occasion in warm weather, when there were 92 shooters present one night. The club house has beds for only 40. The president skirmished around a while, and as midnight came in with the announcement, "I've got beds for all o' 'em but fifty, and the rest will just have to amuse themselves the best they can." There were enough members and guests present this time, however, to have a mighty good time.

AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the above association was held on Monday, Feb. 11, at the office of Elliot & S. Sidney Smith, 39 Wall st., New York, and the following officers were elected: President, C. W. Dimick, Boston, of the U. S. Cartridge Co.; Vice-President and Auditor, J. A. H. Dressel, New York, of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co.; Secretary, Elliot Smith, New York, president of the American Wood Powder Co.; Treasurer, Solomon Turck, New York, president of Laflin & Raud Powder Co. Added to the above, the following directors were elected: P. G. Sanford, New York, of Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; Geo. T. Haring, New York, Leroy Shot and Lead Manufacturing Co.; W. T. Harvey, Baltimore, of Merchants Shot Tower Co.; Chas. Tatham, New York, of Tatham Bros., and L. C. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y. An advisory board was also chosen, composed as follows: S. A. Tucker, De Bavan, Ill.; Ed. Taylor, Cincinnati, O.; H. McMurchy, Syracuse, N. Y.; Lieut. Geo. E. Albee, New Haven, Conn.; L. E. Willard, Chicago, Ill.; W. Fred Quimby, New York, E. S. Mills, Washington, D. C.; S. J. Kellogg, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. W. C. Cross, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and W. A. DuBray, Walla Walla, Washington Territory. Maj. Taylor was unanimously elected general manager and will at once set about organizing matches for the year's campaign.

Those represented at the meeting were: Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Charles W. Dimick, LeRoy Shot & Lead Manufacturing Co., Merchants Shot Tower Co., Bailey, Farrell & Co., Elliot Smith, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Bandle Arms Co., Kings Great Western Powder Co., Peters Cartridge Co., Oriental Powder Co., and Philip G. Samford, representing the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

The offices are in the Stewart Building, Broadway, New York. A meeting of the advisory board has been called at Cincinnati, O., Monday, the 18th inst., as many of its members will be in that vicinity at the time. It is expected that they will formulate standard rules for both live bird and inanimate target shooting, map out a plan of operations for this year and decide on other matters which may be brought to their attention. In all probability the plan of giving five tournaments, as suggested in our last issue, will be adopted, and in addition to this the Association will no doubt pursue the policy of guaranteeing tournaments, given under their rules, but not directly under their management. This plan will more than anything else, we believe, tend to increase the number of shooters all over the country, and thus attain one of the chief aims of the Association. Due notice of the advisory board's action will be given in our columns.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 4.—The Peninsular Gun and Game Club was organized this evening, when the following officers were elected: Honorary President, N. Woodruff; Honorary Vice-President, J. A. Hammon; President, Dr. J. H. Comfort; Vice-President, Dr. C. O. Beam; Secretary, James A. Keyes; Treasurer, F. St. John. Committee of Management—Frank E. Cox, George Rogers, H. Cluttenbuck, H. K. Woodruff, E. Dorr, E. Dicer and J. S. Carlisle. The principal objects of the club are: To encourage all legitimate sport with the gun; to encourage the destruction of hawks, weasels and other game-destroying birds and animals, and to encourage preservation of game and close season.

ORGAN—KLEINMAN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—There will be shot at Watson's Park at Grand Crossing, the chief trap grounds of this city, on Saturday, Feb. 16, an individual match in which as much interest centers as in any event of late occurrence here, the Organ—Kleinman match, in which Mr. R. B. Organ (known all over this section as "Roll" Organ) challenges Mr. John J Kleinman, the best trapshot of all the thirty or forty "Kleinman boys," to a hundred-bird match at $150 a side. The full terms of the match are as follows: 100 live birds, $150 a side, winner to pay for the birds; shooting under Illinois State rules, Mr. Organ to use a 12-gauge gun at 30yds., and Mr. Kleinman a 10-gauge at 32yds.; the shooting to begin at 2 P. M. Forfeits of $30 are already paid into the hands of Mr. W. P. Mussey, who will hold the final amounts, soon to be added.

This match has been pending for three years, and each shooter has warm supporters. It is a peculiarity of Mr. Kleinman that he always wants some one to back him in a match, and rarely will shoot where he is to lose or win it all. I understand that in this match he has two backers at $50 each. Mr. Organ puts up his own money. In person Mr. Kleinman is a tremendously large and strong man, with much the look of a Methodist preacher. He is said not to have any nerves at all, and is called the most reliable shooter for money there is around here. He is a trifle slow with his first barrel, since he shoots under the old rules, gun held below elbow, but he has a truly wicked second barrel, and his shots are almost simultaneous. Mr. Organ is also a large man and of fine physique, and is never beaten till the last bird is killed. He shoots a 12-gauge, but will give his opponent plenty to do. I asked Mr. Organ who was going to win, and he said he had a notion that he would win himself, or he wouldn't have hunted up the match.

The posting of this match has called up a lot of reminiscences among the old-timers here, and several of Mr. Kleinman's odd matches are brought to mind. He is known as the luckiest man on earth at the trap. Once he bet a shooter $100 that he could not kill 15 out of 20 Guinea hens thrown from a plunge trap, at 30yds., (I believe that is have been the distance). The shooter lost inside of the first 12 birds. He knocked down the first bird all right, but it was challenged, and when he went to gather it, it got up and ran off for a hole in the fence where Mr. Kleinman had a view of the match, and killed all of them to go whenever frightened. The shooter in question thought he had a picnic, but as a matter of fact he only killed 4 Guinea hens dead out of the lot. The rest ran off. At another time Mr. Kleinman backed himself for $50 to kill 60 out of 100 snowbirds, 21yds. rise, with No. 1 shot. This looks like a preposterous wager but he won it inside of 80 shots. He stuck his shot together with tallow.

Whatever the result of this shoot may be, it is the talk of trapshooters here to-day, as both gentlemen are so well-known here. The birds will be picked ones, and the race will go a great pace for both shooters or for either. E. HOUGH.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The attendance at to-day's meet was large. Besides many members of the association there were present a number of visiting sportsmen, among others: Col. J. H. Ames, of New London; L. H. Haughton, of Chepachet, R. I.; Dr. C. H. Gerrish, of Exeter, N. H.; Corydon Wilbur, of the Brockton Gun Club; I. N. Dodge, of Gardner; S. Bowker, of Natick; H. K. Stone, of Waltham; the Bennetts, of pistol shooting fame, and C. F. Packard, of San Francisco. The weather conditions were the most severe and disagreeable this season, a howling wind—cold and piercing—prevailing throughout the entire day. The main features of the day were the ninth competition for the Climax diamond badge, which was held by Mr. Wardwell, and won to-day by Mr. Dickey, and the 100-bird challenge contest between Messrs. C. H. Wheeler, of Marlboro, and O. R. Dickey, of Boston. The latter contest was extremely close and interesting, the contestants being nip and tuck until the nineteth bird, when the competitors tied, with 76 each—Mr. Wheeler breaking 7 of his last 10 birds, and Mr. Dickey 9, thus winning the race. The next shotgun shoot will be held at Walnut Hill, March 6, when the tenth competition for the Climax diamond badge will occur, followed by the usual sweepstake shooting. The summary of the 13 events to-day are as follows:

First, 6 standard targets, 3 traps—Wheeler 6, Chase 4, Nichols 3.

Second. 5 clay-pigeons, 5 traps—Wilbur 4, Dickey 3, Bowker and Wheeler 2.

Third, 7 standard targets, 24yds, straightaway—Stanton 6, Knowles and Nichols 5, Bowker and Wheeler 4.

Fourth. 3 pairs clay-pigeons—Houghton and Wilbur 5, Wheeler, Stanton, Perry and Chase 4, Choate and Dickey 3, Bowker and Nichols 2.

Fifth, 10 standard targets, 3 traps—Stanton and Bowker 9, Houghton, Perry and Dodge 8, Wilbur and Knowles 7, Chase 6.

Sixth, 10 clay-pigeons, five traps—Nichols and Packard 9, Wilbur 8, Knowles and Choate 7, Stanton 6.

Seventh, 15 standard targets, 3 trans—Stanton 14, Charles and Nichols 12, Choate, Knowles and Bowker 11, Houghton, Wild, Wheeler and Chase 10.

Eighth, 15 clay-pigeons, 4 traps—Stanton, Dickey, Wilbur and Bowker 12, Houghton and Charles 11, Choate 10, Wheeler and Packard 9.

Ninth, Climax diamond badge match, 20 clay-pigeons, 5 traps, and 20 standard targets, 3 traps:

	Clays.	Standards.
Dickey	11111111111111110110—17	11111101111111011111—18—35
Knowles	01101111101101111110—15	01101111110011111111—16—31
Wheeler	11101111101111101111—17	01101011111111001110—14—31
Stanton	11111111100101110111—16	10100111101011110111—14—30
Choate	01110111011100010—13	11101001111111111111—17—30
Chase	01110111011010101010—12	10111111111101010110—15—27
Charles	01001110000101111111—13	11001101010101111111—14—27
Wilbur	10101011111101011 00—13	11101111001111100011—14—27
Perry	10101111111101011111—15	11011010000111110110—12—27
Houghton	01100111100101011011—12	11100101101101100111—13—25
Bowker	01101010010111110011—14	00111101101101011100—11—25
Packard	11111001000100100010—10	11100110101110101110—13—23
Johnson	01010110000111000000— 8	11111000111011111111—16—24

A half dozen other competitors started in this race, but finding it difficult to connect with the erratic targets as they sailed away at a terrific rate of speed before the strong wind, withdrew from the contest.

In the optional sweepstake attached to this event the winners were as follows:

Twenty clay-pigeons, five traps—Dickey 18, Weeler 17, Stanton 16, Knowles and Perry 15.

Twenty standard targets, three traps—Coates and Dickey 17, Knowles and Johnson 16, Chase 15, Wheeler and Wilbur 11.

Eleventh challenge match, Wheeler vs. Dickey, 100 standard targets, three traps:

Wheeler	01101101111111111111—17
	11100111111111110101—16
	11111111111111111111—19
	11101111101111111010—16
	11101111001100110110—15
	—
	83
Dickey	11100111101111101111—16
	10110111111111011011—16
	11111111011111111111—19
	11101111111111111111—17
	01011111111111111111—17
	—
	85

Twelfth, 7 clay-pigeons, 24yds., Hurlingham rules—Chase 6, Stanton 5, Bowker 4, Hammond, Ames and Knowles 3.

Thirteenth. 15 standard targets, three traps—Dickey 14, Stanton and Choate 12, Chase 11.

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—The second competition for the medals presented to this club took place at McDowall & Co.'s grounds this afternoon, when a goodly number of sports assembled. There were also several sweepstakes in which the scores totalled fairly. Mr. W. Felstead carried off the honors with 54 out of 63, with Messrs. Bennett and Winchell in close proximity. Following are the scores:

First shoot (club shoot), at 20 blackbirds:

C Morley	11110111111111111111—19	Heathg'tn	00110101100110111011—11
Felstead	11111111111111111101 19	J Rice	11000001111100011101—11
T Bennett	11111111101111011111—18	F Morley	01110010011101110010—10
McClure	00101111011111001111—14	Sawden, sr	11001010010011100000—10
Sawden, jr	11001010111101111001—13		

At Double String.

C Charles	10101010110100010101001011110100110110—23

Second shoot at 10 blackbirds, three money prizes:

Felstead	1011111111—9
Bennett	0011101101—6
Smith	1111010101—7
Heatherington	1111000100—5
Morley	1111011100—7

Felstead first, and Smith and Morley divide second and third.

Third shoot at 12 blackbirds, three money prizes:

Felstead	101011111111—10	Winchell	111111110011—10
Smith	011111101111—10	Bennett	001110101111— 8

Ties: Felstead, 111—3; Winchell, 103—2; Smith, 101—1.

Fourth shoot at 15 blackbirds, one prize:

Bennett	010111110111010—11	Felstead	111110111110000—10
Winchell	110111111011110—11	Smith	001111110111100—10

Ties: Bennett, 100, 111, 110—6; Winchell, 010, 111, 100—5.

Fifth shoot, individual match for $15:

Winchell	011111110101101—13	Smith	100110111111111000—12

There was also a team match captained by McClure and Smith, McClure's side winning.

CLAREMONT, Jersey City, Feb. 9.—The following are the principal sweeps shot on the New York Suburban Grounds on the above date. Ties divided unless noted. Sweep No. 1, entry twenty-five cents, three moneys:

Jones	0101111011—6	Daly	0100000000—1
Hammond	0100110010—3	Simpson	1110011110—7
Hathaway	1100001011—5	Miller	1101111011—8
Lindsey	1110111111—9	Collins	1001111111—7
Mont	0010100111—5		

No. 2, same:

Jones	1101110010—6	Miller	1111111111—10
Hammond	1011100010—5	Simpson	1110111111—8
Hathaway	0001011001—4	Collins	1010111011—7
Lindsey	1000111111—7	Daly	1100000101—4
Mont	1011010110—6		

No. 3, entry twenty-five cents, four moneys:

Lindsey	0010111111—6	Collins	1111011101—8
Jones	1100101110—6	Simpson	1110010110—6
Daly	0011100011—6	Miller	1111111111—10
Jersey	1011110111—8	Stiff	1010001100—4
Hammond	0000010100—2	Walton	0001011100—4
Hathaway	0101001111—6	Enright	0101000000—6
Mont	1001110001—5	Sheriff	1100110010—5

Lindsey won third.

No. 4, same:

Hathaway	1011110100—6	Miller	1111111111—10
Mont	1110101110—7	Simpson	0011110000—4
Jones	0010011101—5	Daly	0010011000—2
Jersey	1111111101—9	Walton	1011011111—8
Hammond	1011100100—5	Sheriff	1011101001—6
Collins	1110011011—7	Enright	1110011101—7
Lindsey	1111100110—7	Collins won fourth.	

No. 5, same:

Lindsey	1111111001—8	Daly	0101110011—6
Jones	1001100010—5	Simpson	1100001111—6
Collins	1111011011—8	Miller	1010111111—8
Jersey	1111011001—8	Stiff	0000100011—3
Hammond	0110100101—5	Walton	1101111011—8
Hathaway	1100111011—8	Enright	1110110011—7
Mont	1011010101—7	Sheriff	1101010110—6

Jersey first, second divided, Sheriff third.

No. 6, same:

Lindsey	1011101110—7	Miller	0111111111—9
Hammond	0010011001—4	Simpson	1001010111—6
Mont	1001111110—7	Daly	1000100000—2
Jones	1000100110—4	Walton	1011111101—8
Jersey	1111111111—10	Sheriff	1111011110—8
Hathaway	1111011111—9	Enright	1100011101—6
Collins	1110011110—7		

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—The Compton Hill Gun Club had a most delightful day, a very high wind was blowing directly across the traps, from right to left. All the shooting was at Peoria blackbirds and they were thrown from three traps, otherwise National Association rules prevailed. Following are the total scores of the shoot:

First match, at 25 blackbirds:

W E Field	1111010111010001111010111—18
E Mohrstadt	1111110111111111111111011—23

Second match, at 20 blackbirds:

Mohrstadt	11111101101111111110—17
Field	10101111111111100111110—15

Third match, 20 blackbirds:

Mohrstadt	11101010111111111110—16
Field	11101100111100111111—15

Sweep No. 1, at 10 blackbirds:

Sieminskie	0101011111—7	Hemphill	0001111011—6
Homer	1111001110—7	Flynn	1000100101—4
Hettel	0110010011—5	Drayer	1010010111—6
Meyer	1111111101—9	Dick	0101111111—8

Meyer first, Dick second and Sieminskie third.

Sweep No. 2, at 10 blackbirds:

Sieminskie	9	Meyer	9
Horner	7	Flynn	4
Dick	6	Rawlings	2
Drayer	10	Hettel	4
Hagerty	6	Hemphill	4

Drayer won first, Roy second and Williams third.

Sweep No. 3, at 10 blackbirds:

Sieminskie	0111110111—8	Hemphill	0101110011—6
Horner	1111111110—10	Hettel	0101111001—6
Hagerty	1111011011—8	Drayer	1100111111—8
Meyer	1010011111—7	Rawlings	1011110001—6
Dick	0101111110—6		

Horner first; ties on 8 div. second, and Moyer third.

Sweep No. 4, at 6 blackbirds:

Sieminskie	110111—5	Hagerty	001111—4
Horner	111101—5	Rawlings	010010—2
Meyer	100111—4	Drayer	110100—3
Field	110100—3	Hettel	011100—3

Two moneys, all ties were div.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—The St. Hubert's Gun Club this afternoon met for the sixth competition for the Thompson Cup, and the shoot virtually settled who becomes the owner of the handsome cup presented by President Phil. Thompson. Mr. Geo. White now stands so far ahead of his rivals that the remaining two shoots cannot deprive him of the cup, in which his best five scores are: 17, 17, 17, 18 and 19, out of shoots at 20 each. This makes a total of 88 out of a possible 100—by no means poor shooting. For a start two sweeps were shot at 10 birds each, the following being the score:

Sweep No. 1, 10 Peorias, 18yds.:

Geo White	10	E White	7
A Throop	9	E King	6
W J Johnstone	9	Dr Martin	5
P Trudeau	7	S White	3
R Dalton	9		

Sweep No. 2, same conditions:

A Throop	8	P Trudeau	6
R Dalton	8	W Lett	5
Dr Martin	7	Dr McPheo	5
W Johnstone	7	E King	4

Sixth competition, 20 Peorias each, 18yds.:

Geo White	20	W J Johnstone	14
P Trudeau	16	Dr Martin	14
A Throop	15	E White	10
E King (4 start)	15	A Lett (3 start)	10
R Dalton	15	W Lett (4 start)	10
J Deslauriers	15		

CORRY, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Corry Gun Club held their regular weekly shoot yesterday afternoon, although the mercury was below zero and the weather very stormy. In the evening the monthly meeting of the Gun Club was held. Seven more were admitted as members. A committee was appointed to select grounds for a shooting park and club house which is to be built on a grand scale. It is to have a parlor, smoking room and general gun room. The following is the score of yesterday's shoot:

Lewis	10011111110 01110001100—15
Howard	01111000101001000101110—13
Berliner	00000000100000110111000000— 3
Blydenburg	10010101000100010111111—14
Wilson	10000011100000110111000000— 9
Lanrie	01011000000100101001010100— 9
Austin	10000101011000010000000110— 8
Newman	11111000010011103100001101—13
Oliver	01011111103001111111101—18
Wetmore	10111111111111111111101—23
Ward	01001000010000000001101100— 7
Penrose	11111111111111111111111—25

KEYSTONE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—A few members of the St. Louis Gun Club met at Compton Avenue Park to-day. A gale blew directly from the shooting score, and the Keystone birds went down wind at a sharp pace. The live birds used were an exceptionally strong lot. The following are the scores:

First sweepstakes, 10 Keystone birds.—Coolidge 2, Smith 6, Tiffany 2, Stole 4. Smith first and Stole second.

Second sweepstakes, 10 Keystone birds.—Shepley 6, Coolidge 4, Smith 6, Tiffany 4, Stole 5. Shepley first and Stole second.

Third sweepstakes, 10 Keystone birds.—Coolidge 4, Tiffany 6, Stole 7, Shepley 7, Smith 8. Smith first and Shepley second.

Fourth sweepstakes, 10 Keystone birds.—Coolidge 6, Tiffany 8, Stole 9, Shepley 4, Smith 6. Stole first and Tiffany second.

Fifth sweepstakes, 5 live pigeons from ground traps, 30yds. rise, use of both barrels:

Shepley	21102—4	Tiffany	01000—1
Coolidge	21112—5	Stole	01111—4
Smith	01000—1	Trescher	10001—1

Coolidge first and Stole and Shepley divided second.

Sixth sweepstakes, 5 live pigeons, ground trap, 30yds. rise, use of both barrels:

Shepley	00200—1	Stole	11101—4
Coolidge	04100—1	Trescher	12010—3
Smith	11200—3		

Stole first and Smith second.—UNSER FRITZ.

WATSON'S PARK.—Grand Crossing, Ill., Feb. 9.—The Gun Club of Chicago vs. the Lake George Sportsmen's Association of Chicago, teams of 10 men, 10 live pigeons, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. bound. Illinois State rules:

Chicago Gun Club.		Lake George Club.	
Hutchinson	1101000 01—4	Hamline	0000101001—3
Willard	0111111000—7	Foss, Billy	1110010101—6
Foss, Hank	0111111111—9	Still	1000101100—4
Lord	1010001001—4	Wood	0111111101—8
Wilcox	0000101110—4	Phillips	1061110001—5
Barton	1010000111—6	Turtle	1001100111—7
Mussy	0110101111—7	Lewis	1011001001—5
Stone	0001111110—6	Orvis	1011110100—7
Dingee	1110001101—6	Place	0100111111—7
Wadsworth	1110101110—7—60	Booth, Sam	1001110011—7—59

The boys are always hankering after hard birds. They got them this time to their entire satisfaction.—RAVELRIGG.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Feb. 3.—The Hutchinson Gun Club held their medal shoot Thursday, Jan 31. The day was fine, but the shooting done by the boys was below the average. Will Allen succeeded in winning the medal. He won it in January and will carry it during the month of February. He used a Lefevre 10-gauge gun in both contests. He has improved wonderfully in his shooting and is setting a pace which will keep the veterans in the rear if they do not improve their scores. First match, at 3 singles and 1 pair:

Allen	101 11—4	Young	011 10—3
Taylor	011 11—4	Chamberlain	001 10—2
George	001 11—3		

Second match, at 12 single bluerocks:

Chamberlain	111111111000—9	Jones	110101001110—7
Young	110001111110—8	Burslem	100100111111—8
Taylor	101001111011—8		

Medal shoot, at 15 singles and 5 pairs:

Allen	101111101111	10 11 11 10 10—20	
George	111111100111	11 11 11 11 10—20	
Young	101111011101	01 01 11 11 11—20	
Burslem	011111010111	10 01 11 11 11—19	
Jones	111111111101	10 00 10 10 11—16	
Taylor	111001100111	11 11 10 00 10—17	
Chamberlain	001111001010	11 11 10 10 11—15	
"Scott"	011010100111	10 11 10 10 10—13	

Allen, Young and George tied for the medal and in the shoot-off at 3 singles and 1 pair, Allen got 4, George 3 and Young 2, which gave Allen the medal. Burslem won the cup on a score of 19.—SHADY.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 6.—Match at standard targets:

C Whealau	1110111—6	Kiefer	1111110—6
Pratchet	1010111—5	Rike	0101011—4
Ed Cain	1110011—5	Wm Lyman	1001010—3
Annie Oakley	1111111—7	Smith	0000101—2
Geo Makley	1110101—5	Dave Johnson	0101010—3

Miss Oakley took first money, Whealan and Kiefer divided second, Cain, Pratchet and Makley third. Second match:

Miss Oakley	11111—5	Chas Wealan	11111—5
Ed Cain	01111—4	A Sander	00000—0
Geo Makley	10111—4	A Webb	00001—1
Wm Kiefer	01110—3	J Meehan	10101—3
Pratchet	11011—4	T Simson	01010—2
Wm Lyman	11100—3		

Whealan divided first money, second went to Pratchet in the shoot-off, Kiefer won third. Third match:

Wm Kieler	11101 01 10 11— 8	Wm Pease	01101 11 01 11—8
Ed Cain	01011 11 10 11— 8	John Klee	10111 00 10 01—6
Geo Makley	10110 11 11 11— 9	A Johnson	00010 10 00 00—2
Rike	10001 11 01 10— 6	S Lemon	10101 00 00 00—3
W McConnell	01010 10 10 01— 5	J Turner	10010 10 10 00—4
Lou Baker	11111 11 11 10—10	D Furgeson	00000 10 00 00—1

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—The series of classification prize shoots under the auspices of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club, at Coal Mine Brook Range, were continued yesterday. The attendance was very large. In the classification there were four strings of bluerocks, with a possible total of 24; in the prize score there was a possible 10, and in the tie a possible 3. The ties were shot off or the prize divided. In Class A the first, $4.50, was divided by E. P. Smith and L. G. Houghton. The second, $2.50, was divided by A. R. Burdick and E. F. Swan, while the third, $1.80, was taken by Dr. Bowers. In Class B the first, $5, was taken by J. B. Tongas, the second, $1 80, by George Sampson, and the third, $1.20, by Dr. Frank. The work more in detail of each man follows:

Class A.

	Classification.	Prize.		Classification.	Prize.
E T Smith	20	9	V D Kenerson	17	9
L G Houghton	18	9	A R Bowdish	22	8
M D Gilman	19	9	E F Swan	18	8
W R Dean	18	9	Dr Bowers	20	7
G J Rugg	18	9	E C Griffith	18	3
C B Holden	17	9			

Class B.

J B Tongas	15	7	C A Parker	13	6
Geo Sampson	13	6	Dr Frank	13	5
E S Knowles	16	6	A B Franklin	14	4

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—The second shoot of the West Toronto Junction Gun Club, for the two gold medals, took place at D. Bley's grounds to-day. The very cold weather made the shooting difficult, which accounts for the low scores as follows; 15 sparrows each; handicap:

W Davidge (3)	11010010111111—14
N Good, scratch	01111111001111—12
C Hinton (2)	00111110101101—12
D C Walton (2)	01010100110111—11
W Blea (3)	00101010111010—11
A Purse, scratch	11110010101 1—11
P Wakefield, scratch	00001101111011— 9
H Jackson, scratch	10011100110001— 8
W McDowell, scratch	00101110011001— 8

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—To-day the Union Gun Club, of Springfield, came up to Newark and met the South Side Gun Club. The men shot in squads of four. There were five traps, and the shooting distance was 5 to 21yds., according to the guns used. Each man shot at 25 flying targets. The weather was unfavorable to big scores. The result of the day's shooting was as follows:

Union.		South Side.	
Miller	25	Breintnall	21
Siegler	23	Brellman	22
Williams	23	O. von Lengerke	20
Conover	19	Dukes	16
Wolstencroft	25	Hobart	15
Lindsley	19	Quad	20
A Sickley	18	Thomas	18
Collins	23	Heritage	19
Johnson	20	Geoffry	21
Haines	15	Manitz	20
Agar	21	Bearn	21
Breningham	23—253	J von Lengerke	24—237

NEW YORK STATE SHOOT.—Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the annual convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, held at Auburn, N. Y., May 8 to June 3, 1888, it was resolved to hold the next convention at Albany, N. Y. The Elm Grove Gun Club of that city having been admitted to membership in the State Association, the above resolution of the convention placed the control and direction of the tournament of '89 in the hands of the Albany club. At the annual meeting of the Elm Grove Club, held Feb. 5, it was resolved to recommend to the State Association that the next annual convention be held in June, the first business meeting to take place on Monday, June 3, and the tournament to be opened on Tuesday, June 4, and continue through the 5th, 6th and 7th. Committees have been formed for the formulating of a programme, and for the securing of guaranteed purses and merchandise prizes.—H. B. DERBY.

THE MIDDLESEX GUN CLUB announces a shoot on their grounds at Dunellen, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 22, Washington's birthday. General sweepstakes will be shot during the day at inanimate targets and live birds. The big event is a guaranteed purse of $75, at 25 inanimate targets, $10 entrance (birds included), commencing at 2 P. M. The Keystone system of shooting will be in force.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The Ottawa Gun Club have re-organized and elected the following officers: President, Dr. McPhee; First Vice-President, W. H. Tracey; Second Vice-President, Ben Rathwell; Secretary, L. C. Labelle; Treasurer, W. H. Baldwin; Field Captain, John Stewart.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Tenth Ward Gun Club was recently organized at Joseph Fischer's, 137 Delancey street, with the following officers: President, James H. Haupton; Vice-President, Louis Hohweiler; Secretary, Wm. Ivey; Treasurer, Wm. Fischer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph Fischer. They will have a live pigeon shoot on Washington's Birthday.

OAKLEY—DALY.—A match between Annie Oakley and Phil Daly, Jr., will be shot at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, Feb. 22, 75 live birds each.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The St. Hubert Gun Club held their annual meeting this evening at Mr. E. King's office, Sparks street. The secretary's and treasurer's reports show that the club has made grand progress during the past year, both in members and financially. The Secretary, Mr. A. H. Throop, in his report specially refers to the effective work of the new Game and Fish Inspector for this city and district, Mr. J. B. Moreau, and expresses hope that a thorough test case will shortly be made for the express purpose of straightening out the legal kinks. The present law seems defective in many points, or at least so framed as to bear of wide constructions. After routine the election of officers resulted as follows: President (by acclamation) Philip N. Thompson; First Vice-President, George White; Second Vice-President, Ed. King; Secretary, A. H. Throop; Treasurer, John Deslaurier; Field Captain, R. G. Dalton; Committee, Alex. Jacques, R. W. Stevens, L. A. Desrosiers, W. McL. Maingy and C. J. Locke. Taxidermist, Ed. White; Auditors, R. W. Stevenson and W. P. Lett, Jr.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 24, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* DEAR SIRS—I find your Climax paper shot shells excellent and quite equal to Eley's. There is no hang fire or tendency to do so. I intend using your shells in a match next week. I will give them a good boom, as they deserve it.

Yours truly,

—*Adv.* (Signed) W. GRAHAM, Champion English Shot.

Canoeing.

SOME CRUISING EXPERIENCES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Carl Fuller's" and "Retaw's" descriptions of their canoes and outfits have set me thinking that if canoeists generally will follow their example we may all get some good points, so here goes for mine.

My craft is a smooth skin 15×31½, fitted with a plate centerboard 12×30×$\frac{3}{16}$, and combination sails of 50ft. for the main and 22ft. for the dandy.

The centerboard is set far enough forward to give me clear sleeping space of a little over 5ft. Cockpit is 7ft. long with two hatches, that reduce the length to a little over 4ft. In the bow is a dry stowage compartment that is dry. Sliding bulkhead in rear end of cockpit. The sails go under the side deck with straps that hold them up out of the way. The latest acquisition is a foot steering gear that goes under the bottom boards. The foot part is a frame of oak with two pieces arranged to slide back and forth in it. These have a brace for the heel, and two posts fastened to it. One of the posts is fastened to the extreme front end and the other about 7in. back of it. Under the bottom boards is a 6in. wheel with a shaft fastened to it that comes up through the middle of the foot gear. The first post or the sliding piece has a rope through it, and the rope then comes around the shaft and is fastened to the second post. Now any motion given to the sliding pieces turns the shaft and wheel. The deck gear has a rod which runs down through the deck to the keel, and on the lower edge has a 4in. wheel. Both wheels have a groove cut in them large enough to take a safety chain. This runs around and connects the two wheels under the bottom boards.

Any motion which is now given to the sliding pieces turns the first wheel, then the second deck gear and rudder. By using a 6in. wheel in front and a 4in. behind it gears up so that a very small motion of the foot will throw the rudder as far as it is necessary for it to go. On the one I have just completed a motion of 1in. will throw the rudder at an angle of 60°. The advantages are that it will not tire your foot as a binged pedal gear does, as the motion is given by the whole foot instead of at the toe alone. Another is that you get a gain in speed and do not have to stretch as far. On the bottom of the gear are two brass pins that engage in holes in the bottom boards. A spring catch, which can be released in a second, holds it in place.

My dry stowage hatch which I used last year is the only one I have ever had that was nearly tight. This year I am going to make a light wooden box and cover it with No. 36 brass. In the top will be a hole 12in. in diameter and a brass pipe the same size soldered to it, reaching up to the deck and turned over on it like the old style mast tubes. The hatch is of oak, the lower side curved to fit the camber of the deck. It is turned in a lathe and the top made perfectly flat. It then has a hole 10in. in diameter cut in it, commencing ¾in. from the outside, leaving an easy curve. On the curve is a half-round groove cut deep enough to hold a piece of soft rubber tubing, which is fastened permanently in it with bicycle cement. The hatch is screwed to the deck and well varnished to make it perfectly tight. The removable part is turned with as smooth a face as possible, and fastened to the other with cams instead of the usual hatch screws. It is a great deal better to use the rubber tubing than the regular rubber packing, as it is softer and will close up any opening that might let in water. By using a piece of ebonite and turning the face accurately the rubber might be dispensed with, but it is absolutely necessary with the wooden hatch.

Of my sails I shall say nothing. For the last two seasons I have used them a very little and on cruises not at all. I have a cork mattress, but think of having an inflatable rubber one next year. I wish some one who has used them would express their opinions about them.

In a personal letter which I received a few days ago from the champion cruising crank he said, "When you write to the FOREST AND STREAM again please describe exactly what your kit is, where you put it, what you do with it, and all about it. Don't generalize too much." Well, I carry in the way of clothing, a coat, hat, two pair stockings, knee breeches two handkerchiefs, two woolen shirts and a pair of shoes. I think next year I'll have an extra pair, for last summer when we broke camp one morning the only pair I had was left to do the Robinson Crusoe, and for two whole days I was without any, there not being a pair in any of the small villages we stopped at that would anywhere near fit me. All my clothing goes in dry stowage, together with blanket, dry plates and mattress.

On each side of the centerboard trunk are two boxes made of ¼in. whitewood. These carry the provisions. All that I can I put in air-tight tin boxes. In one corner is carefully packed a China cup. I can't come down to drinking anything but water out of a tin one. The lower part of the seat is filled with what "Retaw" calls three parts rubbish and one part tools, tin cup, fishing tackle, etc. Some canvas bags along the side carry miscellaneous articles. In the rear of the cockpit under hatch goes rubber coat, camp axe, stove, cooking utensils, tent and tripod. The sliding bulkhead and hatch are fastened with spring catch which cannot be opened until you press on the right place. I thought of that idea at a cost of $8.50 in this way. One afternoon at Pittston I left the canoe in charge of a very good Sunday-school-looking kind of a boy. He greatly admired a rubber automatic reel which lay in the bottom of the boat. When I had occasion to use it again it was gone, so I surmise his admiration got the best of him. On my return home I devised the scheme for locking the hatch and bulkhead together. A detective camera, which lies near my seat, completes my outfit.

Speaking of the Pittston boy reminds me, I want to pay tribute to the boys, and also to the ladies of Lacyville. One night we camped on the island just opposite the village. Having occasion to go over, I piled everything in the cockpit and fastened down the tent. Four of us crossed the river in a 14×28 canoe. I returned to where we landed, and as there was nothing to come back in except the canoe, I called a boy who was rowing on the river, and asked him if he would take me across. He said, "Yes," and on reaching the island tendered him the customary "nickle." To my great surprise he refused it, and no amount of urging would make him accept it. The only thing he said was, "I don't like to be paid for something that isn't worth it." I made his heart glad, however, with some spare fish hooks.

Around the canoes were at least twenty boys looking over our things. Nothing had been disturbed, and as my tent was fastened down they could not see inside. One bright-eyed little fellow said, "Mister, won't you please let me look in your boat?" One of the larger boys asked me if I cared if he brought over his mother to see our things? On my answering that I would be glad to see them they started off, and in a short time returned with a number of ladies. They did not come empty-handed, and for several days after we had a substantial remembrance of their visit. It is such kindnesses as these that we think of when other incidents of the cruise have faded from our minds. GRACIE L.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—*Eastern Division*—A. T. Schofield, Wm. H. Smith, Burt L. Syms, James S. Lassiter, Walter H. Carner, Fred H. Newton, Lewis F. Haywood, Jr., Geo. S. Lewis, F. A. Smith, Fred A. Femno, T. G. Morrow, all of Holyoke, Mass.; J. C. Green, Frank G. Bradbury, L. M. Scarles, South Norwalk, Conn.; W. L. Sadler, A. L. Fennessy, W. H. Selvey, D. B. Howiand, W. F. Cook, A. H. Gardner, Springfield, Mass. *Central Division*—Geo. B. Hayes, Buffalo N. Y.

THAT PROJECTING CENTERBOARD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As a good deal of discussion is being carried on through your columns concerning my centerboard, in connection with standing sails and sliding seats, it will perhaps help matters a little if I explain what led me to adopt that form of board, and the advantages and disadvantages I have found it to possess.

As far as placing the trunk in the center of the canoe goes, I maintain that there is the proper and natural place for it, unless one intends to spread a mizen as absurdly small as Charm's. However, let that pass. A canoeist can surely place his board where he chooses to balance the canvas he proposes to carry.

In designing that board my object was to get a good underwater shape when lowered, and a firm hold in the box. I kept the drop under 18in., but could see no objection to its projecting 4 or 5in. above the coaming when raised. Surely when we limit the length and drop of centerboards, that is sufficient. I do not see that because the board projects above the coaming the canoe is necessarily a racing machine. Is Ramona more so than Dimple or half a dozen other canoes that were at the last meet? Is not a board shaped like mine better in every respect than an old-fashioned dagger board? We can pass all the rules we like against standing rigs, sliding seats and projecting boards, but still racing machines pure and simple will be built, all cut away under water, like Dimple, and will be brought to the meet for the sole purpose of winning as many races as possible.

I have used that board for two seasons, and consider it the best I have ever seen. Owing to its semi-circular shape when down, the canoe is very quick in stays, and it holds well to windward. The disadvantages it has are that when raised it brings the center of gravity higher than usual, and is often in the way. But friend Mac need not be afraid. If I build a new craft, as I hope to, she will not be fitted with this style of board.

As for standing rigs, in a suit of 75 sq. ft. or under they are very convenient, and I would have nothing else. When the skipper cannot carry 75 sq. ft. on a Class B canoe he had better stay ashore and not prate about reefing or stowing. Of course when it comes to large areas, it must be admitted that they are a nuisance ashore and afloat. But if a man is willing to start in a race with a large area of sail that he can neither reef nor stow, go in against him and trust to his coming to grief, but do not whine over it if he does not. If the wind pipes up your reefing rig wins; if not, his standing one gets there. He is willing to take the chances and should be allowed to.

It seems to me that there is mere ground for complaint against sliding seats than against standing sails. Who ever heard of a yacht's being allowed to "plank out" in a race? Practically, it is nothing less than increasing the beam of the craft. "Lowell" comes out pretty strongly about the sliding seat, and alludes to my canoe skating on her side. I do not profess to be a "crack Canadian sailor." Perhaps if I had been the Ramona would not have made such a mess of the Lake George races. However, I am not ashamed of her performance since she was built, even though she does skate on her side, and only hope she will do as well this year. While I cannot but admire the Vesper verse, still I fail to see how "Butler got there." The Vesper Club have good reason to be proud of Fly, but is it not rather bad taste to crow as though Fly had the right to hoist the '88 broom, and not Eclipse?

There is clearly good ground for ruling out sliding seats, though that would come very hard on Fly's owner, who has done as much, or more, for canoeing than any other member of the A.C.A.

But all we ask is to know what will be done in this direction. Let standing rigs, sliding seats, even areas over 50sq. ft. be ruled out, and I will cheerfully adapt my canoe to the rules, but I do not want to build a craft that will promptly be disqualified. If I build it will be for fast sailing only, call it a "racing machine" if you like. I cannot appreciate cruising in a sailing canoe, when for 25 per cent of her price I can get a Canadian canoe much better adapted for it.

By all means let some decision be reached about these matters, so that those who wish to build can do so before the season opens.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Toronto. RAMONA.

THE MERRIMAC CIRCUIT.

"BUDGY! Oh, Budgy! Five o'clock! Starbowline!" These exclamations burst upon a sleepy canoeist with anything but a pleasing sensation. However, he stretches his arms two inches beyond their natural limit and arises, giving vent to a prolonged and startling yawn. The aroma of chocolate fills the atmosphere of the Puritan's home, and soon a cup of that pleasing beverage is standing before both caller and callee. A lunch is partaken of, which, though light, seems to raise their spirits a point or two. By 5:30 A. M. all is ready, and each paddler takes his seat for a brisk thrash to windward. From City Point a straight course is made for Charles River, and after tacking, turning and sheering to avoid tugs and steamers, and paddling in the teeth of a brisk northwest wind, the Navy Yard is reached. A short rest is taken, which respite brings back wind and muscle, so the regular dip of the blades does not again cease until the Harvard boathouse is reached. After waiting an hour and a half the Peterborough is joined by the Doctor and Bob in a Racine canoe. The more the merrier, so up through the marshes of the Charles push the voyagers until the dam at Watertown causes shallow water. Anything for variety, so the canoes are shouldered and manfully struggled with through the streets of the town. The dams are soon passed and dropped all along the streets, when upon rounding a corner a group of urchins sends forth the shrill cry: "Tippecanoe!" More dams not on the map are left behind.

Next comes Waltham, a busy place—that is, if obstructions in the river signify anything. Here Bob, who has raided a pie wagon, is suddenly in need of brandy, and in a temperance town; but luckily the Doctor is along, so a prescription is forthcoming, and soon Robert is himself again.

Three P. M. finds the boats at Riverside, where the Major and the Blink are impatiently awaiting their arrival. A short rest is enjoyed and a chat with the new companions, then more paddling.

The crew of the Peterborough are tired, having already paddled twenty-five miles, hence they do not overwork themselves, but take it leisurely. Newton Falls and its dams are carried around, then a short run and the Upper Falls are treated in a like manner, after which a sigh of relief breaks from all, for there are no more carries between them and their night's haven—Dedham.

The sun has hidden his face behind the clouds which hang heavily upon the horizon, the stars twinkle faintly and the cool evening air braces up the tired ones, so that at 8 P. M. Dedham is made and a good supper at Bob's house is disposed of.

The Skipper and Budgy having paddled forty-five miles in thirteen hours are ready to turn in, and their motion being seconded by the other crews, there is soon to be heard nothing but the sullen roar of the sleepers.

Sore were we on the morrow, the cruisers grip their paddles and push on, gradually warming up to their work and forgetting pain. A carry is made at Charles River Village, and early in the afternoon South Natick is reached. A meal is eaten at the Bailey House, the team is harnessed, and the canoes, four in number now, having been joined there by the Artist and B., are packed into the wagon; for here the Charles is to be left, and Lake Cochituate is the objective point. Many songs and canoeing chornses fill the air, making heads pop out of the houses as the wagon with eight men on it, their legs dangling over horses and wheels, goes merrily along the three miles to the lake. Camp is soon made and foraging for supper is in order. Corn, butter, milk, bread and eggs reward the hunters. There are many unbidden guests at that meal, since those nocturnal birds that fly into one's ears with a biz-z-z-z are out in force to welcome the newcomers. A hot night and plenty of the aforesaid birds, and one can imagine that the tempers shown the next morning are not so sweet as they might have been under other circumstances.

Camp is soon broken, and photographs by the "special artist" are taken. A bold strike is made for the Sudbury River. There are five basins to Lake Cochituate, and as one after another is entered men say, "The outlet is just around the corner." Finally it is found, and, after carrying around two dams, the canoes and crews find themselves afloat in Cochituate Brook, with the current for the first time. A couple of miles down comes another dam, with but little water below it; but, nothing daunted, the Peterborough and Adirondack are put into what little water there is, and paddled, poled and towed about three miles into the Sudbury, at Saxonville. While going down the brook the canoeists are subjected to the scrutiny of several gentleman cows, through whose domain the stream wends its way.

The Racine and B., having carried by team, are in consequence somewhat in the lead. They are soon found resting, which is quite characteristic of the Artist and B.; lunch is eaten and we proceed, making camp on an island in the marshes above Wayland. A swim is enjoyed, and the Maj. and Doc., with their customary agility and luck, procure milk, butter, bread, etc. Pleasing manners with the farmer's daughter bring forth the largest loaves, the fattest pies and the greasiest doughnuts, for stomachs that can now digest rocks.

For once the mosquitoes are foiled, for black fly cream turns those who use it into regular greasers, and the open mouth is the only vulnerable point; so in self-defense that is kept shut, and snoring for the time quieted.

The next day is pleasant, and Fairhaven Bay is reached without incident. Below the bay lunch is eaten and a swim indulged in. Numerous parties of young men and women are rowing up the river from Concord, and are electrified to see 14 feet, out of water, projecting from beneath a boat, and a singularly active bucket on the water bottom up. It is only one travelers hiding behind the boat in shallow water and Bob swimming around with the waterbucket on his head. At Concord, Mass., the Sudbury and the Assabet join to form the Concord River. At this junction is a high rocky point, which the Indian used to inhabit before the advent of the paleface, and there is an inscription chiseled upon its rocky brow to that effect. Up the Assabet go the cruisers, bent upon tasting the water of all the streams in their way. Camp is made near a couple of farmhouses, one of which is rendered particularly interesting on account of a pretty girl. Oh! these rustic damsels.

Sunday dawns clear and warm, and as all days are alike when cruising, the start is made, and down the Concord we go. The Artist and B. leave the party at Concord. At Billerica a short carry is made and soon after Waumsit is reached. Here a carry is to be made to the Merrimac below Lowell. A drunken teamster is hired, and after vainly trying to get down a 20ft. load with three 16ft. canoes on the wagon, he is finally dismissed and a large team telephoned for. In the new conveyance the portage is very comfortably made, and late in the afternoon the canoes are launched upon the placid bosom of the Merrimac, below Hunt's Falls. A few miles are covered and camp is made on a high bluff near the Narrows. A rousing camp-fire is made, and soon the aroma of boiling coffee and frying bacon is wafted to the nose, causing the eating utensils to be quickly brought forward. What a relief, with "Tippecanoe" still ringing in one's ears from the Lowell gamins, to sit in perfect quiet and eat hot toast, bacon and eggs, and drink good hot coffee. As the steam rises one's thoughts go up with it into space, one sees the hot and crowded city with all its noise and bustle, and the tired faces of overworked men, then it is that one says, like the Pharisee, "I am glad that I am not as other men are," in other words, I am glad I'm a canoeist. Supper over, the pipe and fragrant Virginia are brought forth, and its quieting effects make all ready to turn in.

After a cool and refreshing night's sleep camp is broken, and the cruisers swiftly glide down the river to Lawrence, carrying into the Essex Company's canal, to be locked out at the lower end, and continue down the stream as far as Ward Hill. In 1886 some of the party stopped at this place, and they were greatly surprised at being remembered by the natives.

Ward Hill is not a hard place to leave; so without a tear it is left the next morning, and the canoeists are ready for the quick water below. The rapids, which do not amount to much, are soon left far behind, and Haverhill with its humming shoe factories is passed. After a long run Newburyport heaves in sight, is soon reached, and after provisioning is quickly left. With wind and tide, for we are now on salt water, Plum Island River is run through and camp made in a half-a-dollar-a-night cottage on Grape Island.

Grape Island is a sort of third-rate summer resort, and there being strangers in the place, the event was celebrated by the men of the place by more than looking upon the wine that is red. They rolled the chariot along in song, and also in reality by rolling borders across the apology for a piazza which extended along the front of the house. It does not take much to shake a 20×20 house, and as they kept it up until 2 o'clock in the morning, our rest was in consequence somewhat broken.

Not being in an amiable mood after a broken rest, the canoeists started early, and glad to be rid of such an element, it did not take long to leave Grape Island far astern. "Yes," says a fisherman, upon being asked where Ipswich is, "it's about two miles from that house over there." On dip the paddles, and the canoes shoot forward in answer, but that house still looms up in the cold, cold distance. Ipswich may be two miles from that house, but it is ten to the bonse. The next man says, "O! it's just around that bend there." A dozen are rounded, yet no town; and the opinion that all men are liars is beginning to form in our minds, when the old town suddenly permits its dazzling beauty to be gazed upon by strange eyes. Here a carry is made around the mill dam, and a much dyed old fossil takes tintypes of the travelers. A few miles up the Ipswich River, Miles River enters it; so following the map the canoes are nosed into Miles River. Oh, that name! Imagine if you can a city gutter in a heavy shower, and you have Miles River vividly portrayed. Still, up it must the boats go, and by dint of hard tugging, poling, wading (to lessen the beam and make them narrow enough to fit the stream) they are finally brought to the third bridge.

Scene on Miles River, the Maj. standing in his canoe; the Blink up to his knees in water and mud; a fence across the stream, an axe in his hand. "Gentlemen, this is a fence across Miles River, an obstruction to a navigable stream. Gents, it is a four-rail fence (whack!). Strange metamorphosis, it has but three rails, (whack! cut! crash!). All a dream, gentlemen, there is no fence. Old Jo Horton and his team are pressed into service for a carry to Chebaco Lake, where camp is soon made, and a day spent in washing the clothes, and so forth.

It rains for the first time in ten days, and yet, on, on, for there is an end to all things, and vacations do not last forever. Down the lake run the canoes, and another brook is tackled, leading into the Essex River. "Ah! here is a bridge across the stream; what a pretty bridge it is, and so light, too," murmurs the Skipper. So saying he lifts a small rustic bridge across on to one side of the stream, allowing the canoes to proceed. Strangely enough he forgets to replace the bridge.

At last navigation is completely blocked; there is no water to float the canoes; so in a driving rain they are shouldered and carried half a mile to the Essex River, where they are again launched. Passing the shipyards where so many fishing vessels are built, we are again in salt water and the course is shaped for the mouth of the river.

While passing Canova Point, three shots ring out as a salute, donning the last canoe with bird shot. As the canoeists lift their hats in recognition of this courtesy, a hearty voice sings out, "Come in, we're just going to take something." Wet and cold (please mark the excuse), it is not long before our cruisers are responding in the most approved manner to the hospitalities offered by Messrs. G. and T., the inhabitants of Coot Cottage, and a jolly cottage it is, with an exceptionally finely stocked larder. Such a welcome makes a bright spot in our remembrance of the trip, and a warm spot in our stomachs.

With the rain falling gently the course is resumed and Annisquam and Squam River are passed, letting Gloucester Harbor loom up out of the mist. The steamer Chaffee is taken, and after paying the most exorbitant freight charges on record, the party separates, the Racine and Peterborough paddling to City Point. Thus had the party made a circuit of nearly 300 miles, at all times within fifty miles of Boston, having traveled upon twelve streams, two lakes and the ocean, and having made thirteen carries.

Wife nothing to think of to-day, to-morrow's to-do and to-morrow's run, canoeists ought to be jolly fellows, and indeed they are. If you are inclined to doubt it, try it. ILEX, THE SKIPPER.

RUSHTON'S BOATS AND CANOES.—We have received from Mr. J. H. Rushton his new catalogue for 1889, uniform with the edition of last year, but very much fuller and more complete, to meet the growing demands of boating men and canoeists. The list includes all kinds of small pleasure craft, for oars, paddles, sail, steam and electricity, from the 20lb. canoe up to the steam launch large enough for such cruises as have lately been described in FOREST AND STREAM. During the past season the models of nearly all of Mr. Rushton's boats and canoes have been very carefully redrawn and improved, the many good features of design and build which have made these boats so deservedly popular being retained, while many new ones have been added. Among other novelties for canoes are a movable trunk for a centerboard, a self-locking dock tiller, a special racing drop rudder and fastening, and a new form of rudder brace, and also a new boom fastening. The catalogue contains a new and complete list of all requisites for boats, canoes and launches, and is a most useful guide to all boat owners.

INNITOU C. C., Woburn, Mass.—Com., Homer B. Grant; Vice-Com., Stillman B. Shaw; Sec'y, Arthur C. Wyer; Treas., Edward F. Wyer.

Yachting.

CRUISING.—Ballymena, steam yacht, Gen. Geo. S. Brown, has left Baltimore for a cruise in Florida waters... Alva, steam yacht, has arrived at Bermuda ... Republic, schr., Mr. Thomas Hall, arrived at Bermuda Jan. 31 after a stormy passage, on which oil bags were used successfully.

A NEW YACHT CLUB.—On Jan. 31 a new yacht club was organized at Troy, N. Y., the members being residents of Troy and Lansingburg. The officers are: Com., N. W. Weatherby; Vice-Com., Charles E. Wilson; Sec., Edward F. Powers, Lansingburg; Treas., George Kirsop, Jr., Lansingburg.

WEST INDIAN HURRICANES AND THE MARCH BLIZZARD.

ON Feb. 9 a most interesting lecture was delivered by Ensign Everett Hayden, U.S.N., in charge of the Division of Marine Meteorology of the U. S. Hydrographic Office, before the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., the subject being "West Indian Hurricanes and the March Blizzard." The lecture was very fully illustrated by a series of lantern slides prepared from Mr. Hayden's diagrams and exhibited by Mr. Wm. T. Buckley, a member of the club. After the lecture Mr. Buckley also gave an exhibition of a large number of yachting views, including all the leading yachts. Through the kindness of Mr. Hayden we are enabled to give the following abstract of his lecture, its length being too great to allow its publication in full:

As a lecture, to be delivered at a future time, will be devoted to the general subject of winds and storms, a very much more comprehensive one than that now under consideration, it is to be hoped that a somewhat detailed description of the terrific tropical cyclones that devastate the West Indies and advance upon our Gulf and Atlantic seaboard will be a fitting introduction to a broad general outline of the meteorology of the globe, to which the present lecture is merely preliminary. Moreover, it was by the study of these very storms that an American, Wm. R. Redfield, won imperishable renown and the everlasting gratitude of mankind by discoveries that have proved to be the very foundation stone of the great science of meteorology as it is known and practically utilized to-day, at sea and on land, in every ocean and continent of the globe, to which the arts and sciences of civilization have access.

The first three slides, modifications of the familiar pilot charts of the North Atlantic, will serve to make clear the general distribution of barometric pressure and the circulation of the winds over the entire basin of the North Atlantic and the adjacent continents during winter and summer, together with the general paths followed by storms, and the regions where they are most prevalent and persistent. Special attention is called to the great persistent anti-cyclone, or area of high barometer, in mid-ocean to the southwest of the Azores, about which the general atmospheric circulation is in a direction with the hands of a watch, giving rise, below, to the well-known steady northeast trades, and above, or to the northward, to the prevailing westerly winds along the transatlantic steamship routes—the "brave west winds" of the north temperate zone. Another marked feature is the permanent area of low barometer about Iceland, a great stationary cyclone about which the circulation of the wind is against the hands of a watch. To the southward, about the equator, lies what Maury has called the meteorological equator, the region of equatorial rains and calms at the meeting of the southeast and northeast trades, where the warm, steady trade winds, laden with moisture from their long travel over tropic seas, rise and precipitate their moisture, returning polewards as an upper current to descend again to the surface and be felt as cool, dry, anti-cyclonic winds. The position of this great anti-cyclone in mid-Atlantic is the key to the meteorology of half the civilized world; the diagrams indicate its normal or average position, and illustrate how it follows that great monarch of climate, the sun, in his changes of declination, moving northward in summer and southward in winter. But they do not illustrate the abnormal variations in its position, due to, we know not what, though we do know that the storms of America and Europe are guided by it, and the next great step in advance will be to turn this knowledge to practical account in our forecast of weather on the North Atlantic, and on its eastern and western shores.

In addition, then, to those permanent areas of high and low barometers, eddies or atmospheric whirls move along pretty well defined tracks, as indicated on the diagram; cyclones, or "lows" (in ordinary parlance, storms) sucking the air spirally inward and whirling it aloft, its moisture condensing into heavy clouds, with rain or snow; anti-cyclones, or "highs," returning the cool dry air to the surface in outward blowing spirals, with cool dry weather and high barometer. The two storm tracks of spiral interest in this connection are: first, the Great Lake storm track, from west to east over the Great Lakes and down the St. Lawrence valley; and, secondly, the West Indian hurricane track, westward in the tropics, then northward into the temperate zone and eastward again as higher latitudes are reached. These eddies tend to move toward and unite with the permanent "low" near Iceland, into a cyclonic, with the permanent anti-cyclone in mid-ocean. Upon these general laws, together with local modifications due to topographic relief ashore and the influence of the great ocean currents at sea, hang all the weather changes of the North Atlantic basin.

After this general view the lecturer said that he proposed to confine his attention to the western portion of the ocean, that portion which an eminent American scientist has well called the "Bay of North America." This term embraces all of the Atlantic west of the 50th meridian, from Newfoundland to the mouths of the Amazon, including the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. He did not propose, he said, to leave to a postscript what he himself regarded as by far the most important point in at any thorough study of West Indian hurricanes and the March blizzard could possibly emphasize, namely, the tremendous commercial importance of this great Bay of North America. The area from the 50th to the 100th meridian west of Greenwich, and from the equator to the 50th parallel of north latitude, is destined to become, in the near future, the theater of the greatest political and commercial activity that the world has ever seen. Meteorologically speaking, it is a unit, from the slopes of the Rockies and the Cordilleras of the Isthmus to mid-ocean, and from the shores of the Hudson Bay to Venezuela. Abercromby, the distinguished English meteorologist, has well said that the weather predictor cannot explain the weather on any day without casting his eyes over the whole northern hemisphere and around the little hills and valleys which bound his own horizon." Urging his hearers to bear this in mind during his subsequent remarks, and promising to refer to the subject again, he went on to describe Redfield's great discoveries, the methods by which his results were obtained, and their immediate and practical effect in advancing meteorological knowledge and lessening the dangers of ocean storms.

Although it is now generally recognized that Redfield had reached his fundamental conclusions regarding the rotary character of storms, together with a motion of the whole system along a definite track, as early as 1821, yet his first paper did not appear in print till 1831, and was even then unaccompanied by the diagrams so necessary in the then state of knowledge, or rather ignorance, of the subject. Nevertheless, most of his earliest papers were accompanied by such full statements of methods and facts that any one could plot the observations on a chart and thus verify his conclusions for himself. To illustrate his method, therefore, Mr. Hayden selected one of his later diagrams, entitled "Route of the Hurricane October 4-7, 1844," and projected it upon the screen. Upon this chart Redfield had charted by means of arrows, plotted each one at its proper geographic position, observations of wind direction selected for certain fixed times from a large number of reports, extracts from ship's logs, etc., collected with infinite perseverance and care from as many sources as were accessible. Thus three sets of concentric circles are seen at a glance to represent the general size and character of the storm at noon of the 5th, 6th and 7th of October respectively. Moreover, the tracks of certain vessels are plotted, in order that the experience of each may be considered with reference to the circulation of the wind about the storm center and the gradual movement of the whole system along a curved track. Thus we have here on Redfield's chart as clearly and graphically as could be indicated from the data at his command by the most able meteorologists to-day, the whole theory and practice of all our modern synchronous daily weather maps upon which predictions and forecasts are based and spread abroad by telegraph and newspapers to form part and parcel of the daily life of millions of men in every land. Oct. 5, a cyclone central off the northern coast of Cuba, easterly gales in Florida, northerly in western Cuba, westerly in Jamaica, southerly in eastern Cuba. Oct. 6, cyclone central 200 miles southeast from Hatteras, general circulation of wind about the same as before (against the hands of a watch), northeasterly gales from Sandy Hook to Hatteras, northwesterly gales from Hatteras to Cape Romaine, size of storm somewhat greater. October 7, storm central about 150 miles southeast from Halifax, increasing southeasterly gales on the Grand Banks, strong nor'wester between Cape Sable and Nantucket, storm area enlarging and intensity diminishing. How marvelously clear. What a perfect grasp of facts and what a grand practical generalization from facts to principles. It would, indeed, have been small credit to the age in which he lived had such self-evident truths failed to find ready acceptance and prompt appreciation.

The terrific violence of this hurricane was sufficiently indicated by the havoc it caused in the landlocked harbor of Havana, a port absolutely unrivaled for the security of its anchorage; in this ten hours' tragedy seventy-two ships foundered at their anchors—capsized, dismasted, driven ashore, anuihilated by the fury of the hurricane. This is a splendid landlocked harbor, and in spite of all that human strength and skill could do aboard, the various vessels of a great fleet, fighting under every flag and allied against a common foe, were wrecked and shattered by the hurricane. Attention was called to a coincidence of marked importance between the date (1844) of this great storm, so fully and graphically explained by Redfield, and the very year that witnessed the completion and assured practical success of Professor Morse's telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. Right here we have the two great practical discoveries upon which all modern telegraphic weather forecasts depend, the synchronous observations and records and the electric telegraph which transmits them.

Without attempting to follow this gigantic whirlwind in its destructive path toward Hatteras and the Grand Banks, the speaker paused a moment to refer to Redfield himself, and read an extract from a very interesting letter from Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N., at this time a passed midshipman, an officer whose distinguished record at home and abroad, in peace and in war, is well known to every student of American naval history. Admiral Jenkins describes Redfield as a quiet, retiring and reticent man, but always eloquent and patient in explaining the great truths of his new and—in the then ignorance of the subject—startling theories. It seems almost incredible that at that time the great majority of naval officers, even, utterly refused to believe in or even listen to any theories regarding storms at sea or on land, and regarded a barometer as more or less of a nuisance. As late as 1850, Admiral Jenkins says a naval officer, who afterward became one of the most distinguished heroes of the war, asked him if he put any faith in "that thing." "Why, what was there to it?" and at Vera Cruz," said he, "that d——d thing nearly set me crazy."

The next diagram shown upon the screen was one of Redfield's track charts, with the path of various hurricanes, illustrating as graphically as anything could well do the general limits of the great area already defined as the Bay of North America, the tracks along which these terrific cyclonic storms move in their majestic parabolic orbits from the tropics into the temperate zone, and the essential unity of the entire area, so far as any broad and rational scheme of telegraphic weather forcasts is concerned. This latter fact, however, was referred to and emphasized still more strongly later on, in connection with a full description of the paysical and meteorological features of the Bay of North America, and the existing and proposed telegraph lines and cables, so it need not be referred to further here. Attention was called to the fact that while some of these storms pursued a course about west by north across the Carriboan Sea and Gulf of Mexico, reaching the coast of Texas before recurving, others recurve in various latitudes, the greater number about the 30th parallel, following a path very nearly coincident with the course of the Gulf Stream, and approximately parallel to our Atlantic coast line. Again, a careful study of the dates of even the comparatively few storm tracks plotted on this chart brings out the fact that the August hurricanes recurve well to the northward, about the 30th or 33d parallel, while those of October recurve in about the latitude of Cuba. These important general laws, dependent upon the change of the sun's declination, have been strongly confirmed by subsequent investigation, and were discussed in greater detail later in the evening. One other feature of this chart that was referred to particularly was the notable irregularity in the track of the hurricane of August, 1887, which, after having already commenced to recurve in the usual manner was unexpectedly deflected to the westward, striking the coast of Georgia at Darien. This circumstance the audience was requested to bear in mind in connection with similar deflections of certain recent hurricanes, when the principles governing such deflections would be fully explained.

The next diagram was a copy of the Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for August, 1888, on which were plotted the tracks of all the August hurricanes on record, strikingly confirming the fact brought out by Redfield's chart, that these tracks are remarkably uniform, both in their general course and in the latitude where they recurve.

Diagrams from Col. Reid's well-known book on storms served to illustrate the way in which able practical and scientific men took up Redfield's ideas and propagated his new and important theories among navigators, for their guidance at sea in avoiding altogether or maneuvering successfully in ocean storms. Col. Reid was an officer of the Royal Engineers of Great Britain, and his attention was first directed to this subject from having been employed at Barbadoes in re-establishing the Government buildings blown down in the hurricane of 1831, when 1,447 persons lost their lives in the short space of seven hours, in that little island alone; a striking commentary, in itself, of the destructive character of these gigantic tornado-like whirlwinds. The diagrams were especially graphic in clearly indicating the broad belt or swath described by a hurricane in its outward progress, the storm tracks previously referred to constituting merely the axial line of the belt. The first was a hurricane of August, 1837, and a graphic account was quoted, with illustrations, of a thrilling experience of the ship Calypso, typical of hundreds of similar cases in hurricanes in the West Indies and off our own coast in the past, and repeated every year almost before our very eyes. The Calypso was in about lat. 27° N., long. 75° W., when a rolling swell, freshening northeasterly squalls, and other signs of a hurricane, would have warned a captain posted in the law of storms to square away and make the best of his way to an anchorage at Nassau or run around along the southern edge of the approaching cyclone, as it passed. But the sailors knew anything about circular storms, and before the Hydrographic Office had spread broadcast over the world the marvelous results obtained by using oil to prevent heavy seas from breaking on board. The ship's decks were swept by the seas, her close-reefed topsail blown from its bolt ropes, hatches stove in, the vessel thrown on her beam ends, with yard arms in the water. With her crew of 15 men clinging to the weather rigging, mastheads in the water, a furious hurricane dashing the waves over them in sheets of foam, and the vessel sinking beneath their feet, it seems hard to believe that any epitaph but "missing—lost at sea" would ever have been inscribed against their names. But truth is always strange, stranger than fiction. Upon cutting away the lanyards of the lower rigging the masts were freed by the board and the vessel slowly righted. As the gale moderated, jury masts and sails were rigged, and in two weeks time, after the hardships and suffering incident to such a condition, the gallant ship (what was left of her) came to anchor in the harbor of Smithville, North Carolina.

Another of Reid's diagrams gave the paths of two of the memorable hurricanes of October, 1780, as indicated by extracts from the logs of the many British frigates cruising in those waters at that time. The one that destroyed the town of Savauna la Mar, Jamaica, was particularly severe, and in the vicinity of that island four frigates were lost, three of them with all on board. The Phœnix, wrecked on the south coast of Cuba, had a terrific experience, and the long account of it by Lieut. Archer, R. N., published in Reid's book, should be read in full, as no quotations could do it justice. One's feelings relative to the loss of this fine frigate, however, are somewhat tempered by the cool way in which Lieut. Archer speaks of having chased a Yankee man-of-war a short time previously, which, "unfortunately," escaped in the darkness!

Two years later (1782) occurred one of the greatest naval disasters on record, and the lecturer said that—after referring to it very briefly in order to emphasize the vast importance to navigators of a knowledge of the law of storms, rather than with any desire to appall the audience with statistics—he would be obliged to omit all further reference to the accumulated records of the succeeding hundred years and devote to the immediate present what little time remained. The old writer referred to he quoted from Piddington's "Sailor's Horn Book," another of these classic manuals that have translated and made intelligible to rough practical men the great and important truths of pure science, whose lofty reasoning and diction would in themselves be as unintelligible as so much Sauscrit. Rodney's fleet and prizes, together with an immense convoy of merchantmen, in all 92 vessels, were overtaken by a hurricane off the Grand Banks in September, 1782; all preparations for bad weather were made and the fleet hove to, but on the wrong tack. Frigates, prizes and convoy were dismasted, sunk, scattered, abandoned; every man-of-war but one foundered, and upward of 3,000 lives were lost. Hove to on the wrong tack. What an epitaph, and what a lesson for posterity! Truly, "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and if Redfield has still no monument erected in his honor, it must be because he needs none.

Mr. Hayden then explained by means of diagrams prepared in his division and published by the Hydrographic Office, the circulation of the wind in a tropical cyclone, northern hemisphere, upon a knowledge of which the proper handling of a vessel depends. As a good illustration the experience of the U. S. steamer Juniata was cited. This vessel is now in New York Harbor, having recently returned from China, where last September she encountered a severe typhoon during her voyage from Hong Kong to Singapore. The diagrams illustrated graphically the structure of those great whirlwinds, so far as concerns the navigator, showing that while in the outer regions of the storm the wind blows spirally inward, in the central regions it rushes furiously around a calm spot called the eye of the storm, where there is a fearful pyramidal sea, the waves rising and falling in mountainous and irregular masses, oftentimes with a clear sky and bright sunlight to enhance the strange and unnatural calm in the midst of a ring where the wind is blowing a hurricane, the sea lashed into driving foam and the sky of inky blackness. The diagram indicated how aboard a vessel to the right of a storm track, the wind shifts to the right (veers), and to the left it shifts to the left (backs). Directly in front of an advancing storm the wind remains steady in direction, but increases rapidly in force, with light scud and passing squalls. By means of these and many other characteristic indications the navigator can ascertain with considerable accuracy the bearing of the storm center and the approximate track and velocity of the cyclone. He is thus enabled to take such action as may be best adapted, considering the particular circumstances of the case, to avoid the most dangerous region of the storm, and as a secondary consideration take advantage of such winds as may help him on his course. One of the most important circumstances the practical navigator has to consider in dealing with a hurricane is the lay of the land, and of course the proximity of dangerous coast must often prevent him from taking such action as would be most advantageous if there were plenty of sea room. In the case of the Juniata, Commander Wise stood away to the southward to avoid the typhoon and at the same time make headway on his course to Singapore, and finally, rather than cross the entrance to the Gulf of Tonquiu, where the sea would be very heavy, hove-to in the lee of Hainan Island, and rode out the storm under a full head of steam. The fore storm-staysail, set to steady the vessel, was carried away, and four boats were torn from their davits. Hatches battened down, vessel shipped sea after sea till oil was used in bags towed from the weather bow. Weather thick and misty, with continuous heavy rain. The critical examination and analysis of the action taken by steam and sailing vessels encountering such storms under the many and constantly varying conditions that occur in actual practice, the rules that govern such action and the results that follow it, furnish the very best and, indeed, only method of impressing upon masters of vessels the vital importance of this branch of their profession. Practical men want practical information, with concrete, definite examples drawn from real life, with details familiar to their own individual experiences. The lecturer was willing, he said, to submit this proposition to his audience, and to ask if such instances, taken from the records of the Hydrographic Office, with names, dates, positions and all details given, were not infinitely more effective in impressing such facts upon the mind than some ideal imaginary situation gotten up to suit some particular line of argument, and, perhaps, never likely to occur in actual practice.

Now the records of the Hydrographic Office contain hundreds—he might almost say thousands—of such reports, more complete, probably, than similar records in any other office in the world, and he regarded it as worthy of an earnest effort on the part of all concerned to see that means were provided for their publication and circulation among the hundreds of voluntary observers who have willingly contributed their time and services in taking and recording their observations day after day, month after month, and year after year aboard vessels in every ocean of the globe.

To illustrate the special dangers of navigation in the West Indies, the birthplace and natural habitat of these terrible storms, a copy of one of the Hydrographic Office charts was projected upon the screen, and attention called to the intricate and dangerous character of navigation in these waters. Remembering the circulation of the wind in one of these cyclonic storms, it will be readily seen that every hurricane that skirts the West Indies and the Atlantic seaboard of the United States is sure to put hundreds of vessels in danger of being driven on a lee shore, and lost beyond all human power of deliverance. Just such tracks were those followed by the two hurricanes of August, 1887, which were then exhibited, plotted from more complete and reliable data, by far, than have ever been collected in connection with any hurricanes on record. The tracks of only a few of the many vessels from which reports had been received were shown upon the same chart, and served to give some idea of the completeness of the data. Of these, the first originated off the coast of Africa, about the Cape Verde Islands, Aug. 13, and moved at a high rate of speed westward, across the Atlantic, recurving east of Florida, striking Cape Hatteras with furious energy on the 20th, carrying havoc among the gallant fishermen off the Grand Banks on the 22d, and passing to the northward of the British Isles and coast of Norway on the 29th and 30th—a track more than 7,000 miles in length. What a tremendous engine of destruction!

"Let us," said the speaker, "watch its original progress. Imagine to yourself a hot, sultry August day in the tropics, off the Cape Verde Islands, at about the northern limit of the belt of equatorial rains and calms, where the northeast trades have become fitful and irregular. The uniformity of the trade sky is disappearing, and the little masses of cumulus clouds that have flecked the sky from zenith to horizon gather together here and there, as if something had to do, and now and then rise in tall, massive columns, that grow before the eye and mount higher and higher, till one lazily wonders how high they will rise ahead their broad level bases before they reach some upper current that will scatter their beautiful crests and spoil their snow-white symmetry. In the distance an occasional dark mass is seen, from which heavy rain is falling, with sometimes a broad flash of sheet lightning. In one of the tall masses of cumulus, off to the westward, taller and more majestic than its mates, a slow gyratory motion can be detected, which, gathering strength, rapidly draws in the warm air from below, saturated with moisture, and sends it aloft into cooler and cooler regions, to add rapidly to the growing and darkening mass of clouds. A new feature catches the eye; long, graceful, snow-white, feathery plumes reach out at the top of the mass, projected against the deep, clear azure sky. Beneath them the sharp rounded, upper edges of the now dark and threatening cumulus begin to grow misty and indistinct, and the inner shafts of the radiating cirrus plumes are lost to sight in this now misty veil. Gradually faint, and then sharp, dark, horizontal lines appear against the cumulus, and rapidly grow into stratus clouds, as though a fine rain were falling and settling at the level. Below, the distant horizon is now obscured by heavy rain. Off to the northeast some little tradewind clouds are moving this way; watching them a moment, as they rise toward the zenith, some mysterious force over there to the westward seems to attract them, and their paths curve that way. What does it mean, you say, and looking in that direction you see more little patches of scud moving across from left to right, and notice that a breeze is springing up from the east, while the barometer is falling slightly and the whole great mass of clouds is moving westward. A hurricane has had its birth, a great cyclonic storm has started on its westward march toward St. Thomas, Hatteras, Cape Race and Norway. One of our western tornadoes is to this monster as an electric light to the noonday sun, and all the tornadoes in the records of the Signal Office, rolled into one and added to it, would hardly add appreciably to its energy.

Whirling along its ocean pathway at an average velocity of nearly, twenty miles an hour it sends out a long rolling swell a thousand miles in advance, and is heralded by long, high feathery plumes of cirrus clouds radiating far beyond the slowly thickening cirrus veil that casts its pale halo over sun and moon, and at dawn the twilight envelops heaven and earth with an awful fiery glare like the light of some great conflagration. Soon the massive leaden-colored cloud bank heaves in sight above the horizon, a great mountain range—Ossa piled upon Pelion—and flying scud forms over head and drifts to leeward, not with the surface wind, but at a marked angle to the right, moving with the upper currents of the great whirlwind. At intervals fine misty rain seems to grow out of the air and then vanishes again, and the squalls freshen, the barometer sinks lower and lower, heavy clouds cover the whole horizon, and the low distant moan gradually changes into the shrieks of a thousand demons wrenching at the stout masts and spars, tearing the strong canvas into shreds and fluttering pennants, hurling timber and masonry into heaps of shapeless ruins, driving wild breakers high up on land, and laughing to scorn the feeble strength of man. Suddenly a pause. Silence. Calm. The warm, bright sunshine of a summer day. A brief glimpse of heaven. And then another seeming eternity of hell. As is often the case, a second hurricane succeeded the first after a few days' interval, following approximately the same track. Time did not allow the speaker to go into any detailed description of either one, although each would be well worthy of a volume.

The lecturer then spoke briefly of his visit to Cuba during September and October, 1888, under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, issued at his own urgent application. These two months constitute the latter half of the hurricane season, and October is specially dreaded because of the fact, already mentioned, that October hurricanes recurve in just the latitude of the island, which they cross from south to north, retaining all the furious intensity that marks their paths at sea. The very day that he sailed from New York the great September hurricane had just swept across the island from east to west, and was expected to recurve across the peninsula of Florida and reach the Gulf Stream again off Hatteras. Diagrams were given to show the remarkable deflection of this cyclone toward Vera Cruz, and the track of another one that followed close after the first but recurved about as usual. Various diagrams and illustrations were given in the effort to convey some idea of the summer climate in the city of Havana, the historic, picturesque old Spanish capital of lovely Cuba, "la Perla de las Antillas," and to describe some of the leading results of the studies of Padre Viñes, the eminent Havana meteorologist whose scientific ability, indefatigable energy, and unrivalled opportunities, have linked his name so inseparably with all recent advances in our knowledge of these storms. Indeed, the lecturer had himself suggested coining the word "Viñesa," to express for our tropical storms what the word "typhoon" does for those of China, in honor and recognition of the distinguished services of his esteemed friend, the director of the Meteorological Observatory of the "Colegio de Belen."

Regretting that his limited time did not allow him even to mention the many other incidents of his month's stay in Havana, Mr. Hayden returned to the subject of the deflection of hurricanes from their normal paths, a subject of infinite importance, both theoretically and practically. To select a case that admirably illustrated exactly what was meant, how and why the deflection took place, and the manner in which it was possible to anticipate and predict it, he illustrated by means of six synchronous weather charts, shown upon the screen together, the weather conditions at noon, G. M. T. (7 A. M., 75th meridian time) Oct. 9 to 14, inclusive, 1886, during which time one of the most severe hurricanes ever experienced in the Gulf of Mexico originated south of Cuba and west of Jamaica, recurved in the usual latitude off Cape San Antonio; but then, completely foiling Padre Viñes' published predictions, turned to the westward, swept over the entire Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi Valley to Lake Huron and the St. Lawrence Valley. Only the other day a report was received from Capt. José Riera, with graphic details regarding the loss of his vessel, the Spanish bark Tres Auroras, in the very vortex of this terrific storm about 120 miles north of St. Cape San Antonio, and the marvellous escape of six of the crew, thirteen in all, after tossing about for four days on wreckage from his vessel. The charts showed that a strong anti-cyclone had prevailed over the Middle Atlantic States, and that it was this that had blocked the track of the advancing cyclone and forced it westward before allowing it to go north, so that it eventually reached the Atlantic by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley.

The same considerations were shown to have held good in other cases, notably that of the great Cuban hurricane of last September, and the comparatively recent hurricane that devastated our Atlantic seaboard the last few days of November, blocked in its northward progress by an anti-cyclone over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and veering its baffled rage upon the Samana and a dozen other vessels, sent to the bottom with all on board, almost in sight of their homes, firesides and friends. The physical explanation of this interaction between cyclone and anti-cyclone is simple enough, and lies in the fact that the fuel of the cycloiic furnace is warm, moist, ocean air, which ascends, precipitates its moisture, and is carried away in the upper atmospheric currents, to descend again in the anti-cyclone or "high" as cool, dry air. Just as a great forest fire changes its course when it meets a clearing and dies out or runs around it, so a tropical cyclone follows the lines where its fuel is most abundant, and rages with greatest intensity where the tropical sun and tepid ocean currents load the heavy atmosphere with moisture. In the words of Shakespeare, that immortal painter of the smiles and passions of nature and mankind, "The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction robs the vast sea."

Four synchronous weather charts, prepared from hundreds of reports received from vessels off our coast during the November hurricane, presented at a glance the most striking features of that great storm during the period of greatest intensity, and the progress or growth of a hurricane in the direction of heaviest rainfall was illustrated by a weather map for Aug. 21, 1888.

The March blizzard, one of the most notable storms of the century, and of a very different type from those that had just been considered, was illustrated by means of six lantern slides, in colors, showing the progress from west to east of a long line or trough of low barometer extending from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, moving toward the Atlantic at the rate of 600 miles a day, in the form of a great arched squall, whose front was more than a thousand miles in length, in front southeasterly winds drawing supplies of warm moist ocean air from far down within the tropics, and in rear a long battalion of cold northeasterly gales, carrying temperature below the freezing point far down the line into Louisiana and Mississippi. The speaker dwelt upon the enormous increase in the energy of the storm when it reached the Atlantic, the terrific combat between Arctic and Gulf Stream forces, and the obstruction encountered by the center of the line in the form of a stationary anti-cyclone about Newfoundland. A track chart giving the tracks of vessels and a barometer diagram illustrating the fluctuation of the barometer at selected positions ashore and at sea were discussed and it was stated that 138 vessels were blown ashore, sunk or damaged along the coast of the United States north of Hatteras. Off the coast, west of the 40th meridian, some 20 vessels were sunk or abandoned, among them the gallant New York pilot boats Phantom and Enchantress and the yacht Cythera with all her brave crew, friends and fellow yachtsmen of his present audience and old members of the Seawanhaka Club. Among the abandoned vessels was the American schooner W. L. White, and this derelict vessel commenced a long aimless voyage across the Atlantic, at the mercy of the winds and currents, with no hand at the helm by day and no lights at night to warn navigators of their danger. Ten months and ten days later, after wandering more than 5,000 miles, she stranded on one of the little rocky islands of the Hebrides, off the northwest coast of Scotland, and has thus completed the last act of this great ocean tragedy.

The following conclusions were quoted from the speaker's monograph description of the great storm, recently published by the Hydrographic Office: "It has enforced in most unmistakable terms the importance, not only to our extensive shipping interests, but to the people of all our great sea-board cities, of the establishment of telegraphic signal stations at outlying points off the coast; at St. Johns (or Cape Race) and Sable Island, to watch the movement of areas of high barometer, upon which that of the succeeding 'low' so largely depends; and Bermuda, Nassau, and various points in the West Indies and Windward Islands, that we may be forewarned of the approach and progress of the terrific hurricanes which, summer after summer, bring devastation and destruction along our Gulf and Atlantic coast, and of whose fury this great storm is an approximate example and a timely reminder. Moreover, there are other important objects to be gained, in addition to the better forecasting of stormy weather off our coasts and along the transatlantic routes. Every edition of the Pilot Chart records the latest reported position of numerous derelict vessels and other dangers to navigation—submerged wrecks, buoys adrift, icebergs, and masses of field ice. But at present such reports are necessarily several days old, and the present locations of these dangerous obstructions must be roughly estimated, allowing for the probable drift in the interval of time that has elapsed since the report was made. There are recorded also, the probable limits of frequent fog for the ensuing month and the regions where fog was most frequently reported during the preceding month. But general averages only give the regions where fog is most likely to be encountered; they do not and cannot attempt to state whether or no there will be a fog at a given place at a given time. But scientific research and practical inventive genius, advancing hand in hand for the benefit of mankind, have discovered not only the laws governing the formation of the dense banks of fog that have made the Grand Banks dreaded by navigators, but also the means by which certain localities may be telegraphed, charted, and studied a thousand miles away, and the occurrences of fog predicted with almost unfailing accuracy, even while the very elements themselves are only preparing for its formation. By means of such predictions the safety of navigation along the greatest highway of ocean traffic in the world will be vastly increased—routes traveled yearly at almost railway speed by vessels intrusted with more than a million human lives and property of an aggregate value of fully a billion dollars."

The lecturer closed his lecture by referring again to the commercial importance of the great body of water known as the Bay of North America, exhibiting diagrams that brought out very clearly to the entire audience the various features of greatest importance in connection with a comprehensive and effective system of telegraphic weather service for the benefit of the commerce of every nation frequenting these waters, as well as of the inhabitants of its coasts and islands, from Venezuela to Newfoundland. A photograph of a superb relief model, the property of E. H. Butler & Co., of Philadelphia, illustrated the general topographic relief—an essential feature in connection with meteorology; a chart of ocean currents indicated their important bearing on the subject, and a map of telegraph lines and cables, existing and proposed, showed that the shore and islands were joined by an almost perfect network, giving the most admirable facilities for an almost perfect system. The conclusion of Mr. Hayden's paper was as follows:

"In apology for having detained you so long to-night, I must plead the tremendous importance of the subject you have chosen for my remarks, the vast field it covers, the completeness of the records and data at my command, and my own absorbing interest in the subject. Here in this great bay of North America commercial interests are at stake of vastly greater importance than in any similar body of water in the world—interests involving every commercial nation. To the north are the British Provinces, already cooperating with our Signal Office, descendants of our own forefathers, and linked to ourselves by the strongest bonds of geographic position and commercial interests. Then comes this Great Republic, just growing into the full strength of manhood, and reaching out the hand of peace and friendship, not of conquest, to all mankind. To the south, the Spanish American republics and the Greater and Lesser Antilles, where almost every European flag is represented, and where the benefits of an efficient weather service, conducted by means of united efforts and well-directed co-operation, would be enormous. The completion of the Nicaragua Canal will soon change the great routes of ocean traffic, and divert into these waters half the tonnage of the world. Coincident with my recent visit to Havana, a Department of Marine Meteorology, or a Marine Observatory, has been established under the direction of my esteemed friend Capt. Luis Garcia y Carbonell, of the Spanish navy, and the French and Spanish cable companies, with a broad-minded and generous liberality, have granted him the franking privilege for his telegrams over all their lines—will it be too much to hope that our own companies will grant us the same privilege over their lines from Key West to Havana, and to Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Progreso?

"Here at home we have a superb weather service, the admiration of the world—a fact I would call to the attention of that portion of the press that racks its brains to get up cheap jokes about it—but circumstances have compelled it to devote almost its entire attention to the pressing needs of our great inland States, and to almost neglect commerce and the seaboard. I was amused the other day to read of the anxiety shown by Lieut. Maury, when in the full flush of the success of his great system of meteorological observation at sea, to have the system extended to the land: "In my humble way," said he, "I have been advocating the establishment of a similar system of weather reports and telegraphic warnings, not only for the shipping, but for the farmers also of the United States." Shades of Maury, look down upon us now, and lend the influence of your great name to help regain for your beloved shipping some small share of the benefits of the great system that you did so much toward organizing!

"I want to live to see the day when there is a first-order light at Hatteras Shoal, Matanella Reef and Hillsboro Inlet, in additiou to the magnificent lights we have already, and when weather forecasts at least as good as those signalled off to shipping at Hong Kong or in the Bay of Bengal are available to navigators at every prominent lighthouse and headland of the shores of the great Bay of North America, and I expect to do it, too. I intended to have read extracts from at least a few hurricane reports from vessels of our own build, and flying the stars and stripes—the thrilling experience of the S. S. Knickerbocker, or Manhattan (two good old New York names), in these great hurricanes off our coast—but time forbids. I cannot forbear, however, from reiterating the fact that it is to an American that we owe the discovery of the law of storms in almost all the perfection and simplicity that we know it to-day—a discovery that has revolutionized meteorology and resulted in the saving of thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property at sea. The empirical laws of Kepler in astronomy, the grand results in biology of Darwin's vast accumulation of facts, and the deduction therefrom in the hands of that great master, find their parallel in the thorough and painstaking work in collecting data, the scientific skill and insight in their consideration and comprehension, and the lifetime's devotion to this one subject, of Mr. Redfield, of New York."

MEASUREMENT QUESTION ON LAKE ONTARIO

FOR several seasons, in fact since the beginning of the International races, yachtsmen have been content to follow the racing, either through sailing their own boats or watching intently the great contests of the large craft, without any thought of the rules under which races were sailed, or of their influence on building and racing in the future. Quite recently, however, a decided change has taken place, and by no means the least promising feature of yachting for the coming season is the strong feeling that has lately manifested itself among yachtsmen in different locations in favor of improved methods of measurement. The matter is now under discussion in New York and the East, and at the same time it has been started on Lake Ontario. For some time past it has been evident that the rule in use by the Lake Y. R. A., length plus √sail area divided by 2, did not tax sail heavily enough, and that the yachts built under it would be by no means the best for the use required of them, and the yachtsmen of Toronto and Hamilton in particular have been quietly discussing the question of a change of the rule. The matter has been publicly broached by an editorial in the Toronto *Empire*, with the result that a whole shipsmith's shop has been turned loose in print, and a hot controversy is now being waged. The article in question, under the rather comprehensive and ambitious title of "How the Speed of Yachts may be Greatly Increased," reviews first the natural advantages of Toronto and the backward condition of yacht racing, continuing as follows:

"One reason for this is found simply in the fact that too little attention has been paid to model, that instead of the builders of the yachts which have been turned out during the past few years being supplied with a model from a designer of ability, they have been allowed to work their own sweet wills. Another reason for the poor showing of Toronto yachts is the present system of measurement of the Lake Y. R. A. A length and sail area rule of measurement will not tend to develop a style of craft suited to the requirements of the lake, and at the same time give a fair show to a number of the yachts which have done good work in the past. A rule should be devised that would meet these ends. That beam should not be taxed and waterline length should be taxed so heavily is unfair to the narrow cutter, of which there are a number on the lake, all of them either built here or imported for racing purposes, and it will also result in great beamy boats, unsightly and unwieldy, although, perhaps, fast through the great sail spread their excessive stability permits them to carry. It may be said that sail area is the corelative of beam and that sail area is taxed. This is true, but the tax on sail is not sufficient. A rule should be adopted by the Lake Y. R. A. that would allow a length about as much as the present rule does, tax sail area more, and also tax beam. This would give the narrow cutters on the lake a chance, and at the same time encourage the building of a nicely-proportioned, fast and serviceable type of yacht."

We can agree most heartily with the writer so far as the evils of the present rule, the lack of good design, and the need of a better system of measurement are concerned; but the remedy proposed is not only unnecessary but impracticable, and the arguments used to support it in this and subsequent articles can only serve to mislead and confuse. Nowhere else in the country has the work of organization been so complete and rapid as on Lake Ontario. During its brief career the L. Y. R. A. has succeeded in uniting all the clubs on the lake in one body, governed by one system of measurement, one classification, and uniform sailing rules, with a series of annual races as part of a cruise from port to port around the whole circumference of the lake, thus insuring a pleasant cruise of two weeks with its scrub races and the livelier and more exciting competition of the regular races at each port, and a great deal of social intercourse and good feeling between all lake yachtsmen, whether sailing under the Stars and Stripes or the red ensign. This in itself is no small matter; if anything like the same progress has been made by yachtsmen in any other locality we have failed to hear of it; and taken all together, Lake Ontario stands to-day ahead in many respects of the Atlantic Coast. It is true that there are a number of serious defects, but they are all matters of detail, and as long as a wide-awake and efficient organization exists to remedy them, there need be no apprehension that they will not be speedily removed. All of these evils are only what must be encountered in the attempt to organize into one good fleet a number of boats built at various times and places and under no rules, bad rules, or rules good in themselves but unsuited to the locality; and also to create out of almost nothing a good and permanent system of measurement and classification.

The lake fleet to-day is composed of the greatest possible variety of craft, the old American skimming dish imported from New York, the many modifications of the same type turned out by local builders about the Lake; the strange nondescripts that have drifted in from Lake Erie, the Georgian Bay, the Lower St. Lawrence; the narrow Scotch cutters, imported from across the Atlantic; and the many amateur attempts at the modern type of craft. In this nautical "Happy Family" are the old McGiffan boat Comet, once known to New York yachtsmen; the first Verve, Watson's 5-tonner, with her younger sister, Cypris; the new Burgess compromise, Merle; the old iron cutter, Rivet, built at Glasgow in 1856; the new Smith schooner Oriole; the moderate draft cutter Aileen, designed for the lake by Watson; the famous 10-tonner Madge; the little Boston cutter Vellette, a moderately wide boat; the new Cuthbert sloop White Wings and her sister Atalanta, once a contestant for the America's Cup; and many yachts of less note built on the Lake, or imported from various places. With such a fleet of all sizes, from 20ft. to 70, it is small wonder that the classification is unsatisfactory, the entries poor in some classes, and that the one rule in general use does not satisfy all. As for the special complaint of the *Empire*, and the proposed remedy, quoted above, there is nothing to show that the fault lies with the general form of the rule, or that any radical change is necessary, but only that, as on the coast, a heavier penalty must be placed on sail. As for a rule that will make the narrow cutter, long outbuilt at home and superseded by more modern boats, win from any sort of craft, such a retrogression and clog on the development of yacht design would not be tolerated for a moment by any intelligent yachtsmen; and the type of boat that such a rule would encourage would be entirely unsuited for Lake Ontario, however well adapted for racing in British waters.

With a warm climate, smooth water, and where even the smallest boats carry a large Corinthian crew in place of a few picked professionals, the narrow 5-tonner is far inferior to a wider boat for the mixed racing, cruising and general sailing that the Lake affords, and the rule of the L. Y. R. A. should be framed to encourage the modern cutter of medium beam, and not the obsolete tonnage racer. That the present rule does not do this is very true, but the remedy, at least, as far as can be seen at present, lies in the direction of a heavier tax on sail, rather than in a resurrection of the old attempts to tax the three dimensions, length, beam and draft. The strong claim of the length and sail area rule, that through sail area both beam and depth can be effectually taxed, is quietly passed over, and the defects of the present rule are laid to its method, rather than to the details of its construction. The proposed remedy to include beam in the rule, is not only impracticable but useless, as beam can be reached directly, and to any extent that may be desirable, by taxing sail.

Though it is not very clear after reading the *Empire*'s suggestions how the speed of yachts may be greatly increased by the passage of a rule that will aid small and narrow cutters win from larger and more powerful boats; at least one good purpose has been served in arousing a discussion, and a correspondent over the nom de plume of "Shackle" disputes some of the points made, showing at the same time where there is ample room for improvement in the Lake yachting. In commenting on "Shackle's" letter the *Empire* speaks as follows of the present length and sail area rule in use in Great Britain:

"We predict a failure for the length and sail area measurement, for the following reason: Why should not a Yarana of 3½ beams, or even 3 beams, be built, and is there not reason to believe that her greatly increased size will give her an advantage which will enable her to beat with ease her narrower rival? Now, if this increase in size was equitably taxed, we think the case would be different, and that the boat of reasonable beam would prove the faster."

Certainly, the writer must know that the imaginary Yarana with more beam would not be allowed any more sail to drive the extra beam and size; or if she did take more sail, she must at the same time cut off the length. This, in fact, was done in Petronilla, the rival craft, 2ft. wider and 2ft. shorter and entitled to carry more sail; but she failed signally to beat Yarana.

The discussion has awakened much interest about the Lake, and two other writers, "Spanshackle" and "Bobstay," have joined in. We quote the following from the former's letter because it is a specially good sample of an argument which comes up whenever the measurement question is mentioned, and which has done more than anything else to hinder a correct understanding of the real points involved in every rule:

"We hear a great deal in these days about 'taxing.' None of the yacht clubs appear to be able to get along comfortably without taxing something. If it is not the length, it is the beam, or the draft, or the sail area, and now I have received a letter from a friend in Buffalo, a member of the yacht club there, saying that their club considers stability ought to be 'taxed' instead of sail area, and asking me to frame an appropriate rule for the measurement of stability. These conversant with the labor attached to working out curves of stability can appreciate what this involves, and will be inclined to sympathize with any attempt to do away with 'taxes' altogether.

"Before a new rule is established it will be well first to settle the principle upon which the classification is to be made, whether upon the dimensions, displacement or other tonnage, sail area, stability or upon what combination of either or any of them with others. This done, let the rule be framed in such a manner that it shall be thoroughly comprehensive, and at the same time afford the designers all possible scope, and not hamper him with 'galling taxes' on either hulls, spars, sails or ballast. Let 'size' be the standard of classification for speed, and let that 'size' be arrived at in a common sense manner."

The writer attempts to make a distinction which does not really exist, between a rule of measurement as a good thing, and a tax as something in every way bad and undesirable. Every rule of measurement is simply a tax on certain dimensions or elements which enter into the rule; if a "mean length" rule, then length is taxed, overhang is taxed, appearance and utility are taxed, and beam, draft, sail and ballast are left to run wild. If stability is the standard then length is allowed to go free, while beam, ballast and draft are restricted; if sail area alone is taken then again length is free, while beam and draft are limited in other words "taxed." The two words limit and tax are synonymous, and the recognized function of a rule is to establish just and proper limits in all desirable directions, whether of length, breadth and depth, bulk, sail area, or in some other direction.

To speak of abolishing taxes and making "size" the standard is such an obvious absurdity that one is tempted to laugh at it, and yet this same old snag has stood in the way of every proposed improvement in measurement rules for years and years. If yacht building and yacht racing are to exist, some limit must be put on size; not on any one dimension, leaving the others open to evasion, but on enough to restrain any abnormal development in draft, length, sail or some other direction. The origin of every rule will be found to lie in this idea of taxing size, and so long as a rule did this it answered perfectly well. The old length rule practically taxed size in the first instance, as all the boats racing under it were of one model, and the longer boat was at the same time proportionally larger and faster. As soon as some genius discovered that by increasing the beam he could carry more sail and travel faster on the same length, thus measuring no more, the rule ceased to measure size, and its value departed. The old tonnage rule originally measured the size, the boats being all of similar proportions, but soon the raking sternpost came in, then the fact that depth was measured became generally recognized, and finally the introduction of the lead keel opened the way to a still more extreme evasion of the rule, until a very large and powerful boat could be built to measure actually less by the rule than a small craft. It is the same with all rules thus far tested; at first they work well, competition becomes keener, men succeed in evading the rule in some way, and finally it becomes as worthless and bad as the old length or the tonnage rules. The problem of measuring "size" in a yacht is still unsolved, and unfortunately "Spanshackle" fails to show how it may be done in common sense manner.

It is probable that no thoroughly satisfactory solution of the problem will ever be reached, but the most promising method yet devised seems to be that by length and sail area combined in some proportion yet to be determined. What the proportions must be we shall leave to a subsequent time, but as far as the L. Y. R. A. is concerned the next step forward which it must take is very plain—a considerable increase of the proportion of sail area in its present rule. Such a step will be provisional and experimental rather than final, but it will be followed by a direct improvement of the fleet and will also indicate in a short time where a further improvement may be made. One important advantage of the length and sail area rule over many others is that the influence of the rule on hull or sail may be readily checked from time to time with little disturbance, whereas any change in most other rules means a complete overturning of the established order of things, as of late in British yachting, when the old rule in its final form was abandoned prior to the building of Thistle and Yarana.

In a second letter to the *Empire* the original critic, "Shackle," offers some suggestions of such practical nature that we quote them in full.

"1. As to the question of classification, I would suggest that the various classes be called by their maximum w.l. limit: thus, if 30ft. is the largest limit for a class call it the '30ft. class.' If 35ft., 'the 35ft. class,' etc. The reason for this is, that to an outsider the present system of numbering the classes does not convey the idea of a classification according to size, but rather of condition and quality. This, to a yachtsman, may appear absurd, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that for this reason a large number of spectators take no interest in any other than the 'first class' yachts. The divisions might be as follows:

20ft. class (new) 20ft. on l.w.l. and under.
25ft. class 20 to 25ft. l.w.l.
30ft. class (new) 25 to 30ft. l.w.l.
35ft. class 30 to 35ft. l.w.l.
45ft. class (new) 35 to 45ft. l.w.l.
55ft. class 45 to 55ft. l.w.l.
75ft. class 55ft. and over.

"This is the same classification as the Inter-Lake Yacht Racing Association up to the 45ft. class, which is their largest. Let it be understood that subsequent changes be made at the 5 or 10ft. mark. It may be objected that we cannot afford to sustain this number, but by spending less money in dinners and suppers, and devoting the funds more to the encouragement of yachting, there should be no difficulty. As before suggested, the prizes of the larger classes might be considerably reduced, and by spending no more money than we do at present a better result obtained. The prizes might be as follows:

Class.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
20ft.	$15	$10	$ 5	$ 3
25ft.	25	15	10	5
30ft.	30	20	15	10
35ft.	40	25	15	10
45ft.	50	35	20	10
55ft.	50	35	20	10
75ft.	50	35	..	..

This would make a total of $568.

"2. All classes should start together and by a 'one gun start,' i.e., all timed from one gun. This will be a premium on seamanship and promptitude and reduce the work of the timekeeper. The hour of starting should be the same for all the races during the cruise, and the mode of finishing uniform.

"3. The first race of the cruise should be on a fixed date, so that our crews (who are mostly Corinthian ones) may know exactly when to arrange their holidays, and it will prevent the clashing of dates with our sister association on Lake Erie.

"4. The annual meeting of delegates should be held in the autumn, so that any alterations then made can be acted upon during the winter, and any person building will do so with the assurance that no alteration can be made for at least one season.

"5. There should be no postponement of races during the cruise. If a race cannot be finished let it be settled by the time of the last round completed by the number of yachts for which there are prizes given in their class.

"6. An association officer should be appointed to take the times of all association regattas, have charge of the numbers, and personally superintend their distribution. He should be the one to direct where the buoy shall be laid (if the course be to windward or leeward and return), so that no blame can be attached to the local club if it does not turn out dead to windward or leeward. The same numbers might be carried throughout the cruise."

The lack of a comprehensive classification has been a more serious evil on Lade Ontario than the rule itself; small cutters are compelled to stay out or enter against new boats of greater power and size; in some cases the 19ft. open skiffs, with neither depth nor ballast, are pitted against 25ft. cutters, very powerful craft with deep lead keels, while the gaps between the larger classes are very wide. This is the more unfortunate as the Lake yachtsmen are as a rule racing men, always ready to enter for the sake of sport; but, as cruising is the first requisite; building to class has hardly begun yet; and in each class there are a number of boats running all the way from the lowest to the highest limit, with one or two near the top to take all the prizes, it is rather discouraging work. A thorough revision of the classes is a pressing necessity, and the result of smaller, but more numerous prizes will be to encourage rather than to hinder entries. If it be necessary to curtail some of the entertainments on shore in order to offer more prizes, a double good will result, as the jollification which very often follows a race on the Lake Round could very well be considerably modified or dispensed with. One very good suggestion is that in regard to an officer who shall have a general supervision over all the races of the Round, thus securing a thorough uniformity of details and preventing complaint against the action of the local regatta committees. The Lake Y. R. A. is very fortunate in possessing a strong and well founded organization, with much that is good in the way of rules and methods in its races and business management. The task that now lies before it, though by no means easy, is only a matter of the improvement of various details; with this accomplished it may look for even greater success in the future than has attended this far the first and only well-managed attempt to found a yachting association in American waters.

Since the above was written we have received a later copy of the *Empire*, which pays us the compliment of reprinting at length the article on measurement from the FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 31. What we have condemned there in the rule applies first to the New York Y. C. rule, and then, in a lesser degree, to the Seawanhaka Cor. Y. C. rule, in use by the L. Y. R. A. Even the latter, though taxing sail more heavily, allows too big a rig and too powerful boats on a given length. The *Empire* objects that the rule mentioned by us would tax depth, and also tax beam and draft equally; but we cannot admit either of these propositions, nor another to the effect that such a rule would encourage the old skimming dish. The result of an appreciably heavy tax on sail is certain to be a boat of moderate proportions, and of reasonable cost, both of building and running, in fact, the type of boat best adapted to the L. Y. R. A.

STEAM LAUNCH CRUISING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The inquiry of "W. P. A." in your issue of Jan. 31, leads me to think that the experience I gained last year in both long and short trips might be of interest to some of your readers.

Last year the idler was built for us, 26ft. overall, with 5ft. beam, decked 3½ft. forward and 2½ft. aft; in her we put a 2 H. P. Acme oil engine. As we intended her for some long trips and to take us regularly from camp to the train, we had a permanent awning of wood, with curtains that could be buttoned down all around making her dry in all weather. The question where to put six life-preservers without taking up all the locker room was solved by tying them to the awning with string that would break with a slight pull. This we found very satisfactory, as they took up only 2in. of the room over head and were always handy.

The next things we found needful were places for the oil cans, wrenches, waste, soap, etc., in the engine well where they would be handy and could not shift with a big roll or pitch. This is one of the many little things that boat builders do not do. We now had all our locker room under the seats and in the fantail for blankets, provisions, dishes, and cooking utensils. How to cook and what to cook in was easily settled; we always had plenty of steam when running, and when standing still it was easy to keep up a little steam. Steam being the perfect way to cook we had Wilmot, Castle & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., make for us a steam cooker and coffee pot after the general design of their cookers, but specially suited to our wants. With this compact outfit we were able to cook either meat or fish with potatoes and any other vegetables we wished, and also to have rice, oatmeal, hominy, fresh peas, beans or stewed apples to give variety to the meal. To make it complete we had hot coffee, tea or chocolate equal to any served in the best hotels, where steam is used for a large part of the cooking. We are able to cook for a party of eight, but four or five is all we can accommodate at night.

We did not find a good way to have a first-class table and sleeping arrangements till near the end of the season, but at last thought of a plan. False floors of ⅝in. pine take up little room, and when wanted for a bed are supported even with the seats by three pieces of gas pipe extending across the standing room and supported by thimbles let into the sides of the lockers. This gives a bed at the stern 7ft. long by 4½ft. wide, and at the bow 6ft. long by 4ft., tapering to 2½ft. For the table the false floor for the stern is raised on legs screwed into floor plates let into the regular floor of the standing room. This gives us first-class beds and a good table without loss of room. This is how we fit our boat for cruising; where we can go and what it costs will do for some future time. C. A.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

QUAKER CITY Y. C.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Quaker City Y. C. was held on Feb. 6. The constitution of the club was amended and new by-laws adopted, after which followed the election of officers for the ensuing year: Com., Charles D. Middleton; Vice-Com., Charles L. Work; Rear Com., Brereton Pratt; Pres., John H. Sloan; Sec., C. W. Glaser; Cor. Sec., Wm. S. Hoffman; Treas., E. S. Farson; Meas., S. A. Wood; Fleet Surgeon, W. G. MacConnell, M.D.; Trustees, Arthur Colburn, H. F. Smith, George de B. Keim, W. Rawlings, Jr.; Regatta Committee, A. F. Bancroft, C. L. Wilson and N. N. Wentz. The following new members were elected: C. B. Mills, W. G. Roberts and Harry Murray. At the next meeting several more new members will be elected, and at least two more yachts added to the Quaker City fleet, including Anita, an 80ft. steam yacht, at present entered in the New York Y. C., and Mr. Charles E. Ellis's Nanon, designed by Burgess and built by Lawley & Son, of Boston. An invitation was received from the yachting committee of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Washington, and it is probable that the Quaker City fleet will go to New York and participate in the ceremonies. Members to serve on the lectures and entertainments, library, lines, models and exhibits and law committees will be elected at the next meeting. After the meeting was over the annual banquet of the club took place.

BROOKLYN Y. C.—Officers for 1889: Daniel O'Reilly, Pres.; Wm. Cagger, Sec'y; W. H. Burk, Treas.; R. C. Hopkins, Com.; Sydney Grant, Vice-Com.; Geo. H. Foote, Rear-Com.; and H. R. M. Cook, Meas. Board of Trustees—Dr. E. F. Drayton, M. J. Hanley, J. C. Reilly, Wm. Waring, N. McLean, E. T. Birdsall, F. F. Chandler and A. F. Walden. Membership Committee—Harry Riley, F. Rogers and Alexander Locheod. Regatta Committee—Chas. Vaughn, Wm. Dodman and J. J. Welsh.

NEW STEAM YACHTS.—Lawley & Son have the contract for a 65ft. l.w.l. steam yacht for Mr. E. P. Boggs, from Mr. Burgess's designs. At City Point Pryor is building in a closed shed a steam launch for C. D. Mosher, of Amesbury, Mass., the builder of the fast Buzz. At East Boston Wood Bros. have a contract for a 50ft. launch, designed by Burgess.

NEW YORK Y. C.—On Feb. 7 the annual meeting of the New York Y. C. was held at the club house, with Com. Gerry in the chair. The following officers were elected: Com., Elbridge T. Gerry; Vice-Com., L. A. Fish; Rear-Com., Archibald Rogers; Sec'y, J. V. S. Oddie; Treas., F. W. J. Hurst; Measurer, John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon, Morris J. Asch; Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, Wm. E. Elslin; House Committee, James W. Hayward, R. P. Lounsbury, Robert S. Brown, John M. Wilson; Committee on Admissions, Edward M. Brown, Frederic Gallatin, Charles Watrous, Alexander Taylor, Jr., Frank T. Robinson. The following new members were elected: John B. McCue, Frank B. Martin, John A. Manning, Brockholst Cutting, Rouald Thomas, Alexander S. Williams, Coas. S. Stillman, H. A. C. Taylor, Ernest C. Bliss, Samuel H. Austin, J. Malcolm, H. Graham, Jr., F. W. Sharon, Wm. H. Forbes, John J. Astor Jr., Geo. C. Rand, Ashton C. Clarkson.

TITANIA AND SHAMROCK.—Both of these yachts will sail in the Larchmont regatta of May 30, the owners adding an extra purse to the regular club prize.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. E. S. H.—The shells do not injure gun barrels.

J. MCN., Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Mr. Lovejoy's address is Savannah, Ga.

READER, Manchester, N. H.—"Sam Lovel's Camps" is published from this office, price $1.

G. W. R., New Haven, Conn.—The electric light is used with a reflector for search lights, in preference to the calcium light.

NIMROD, Montreal.—Are breechloading canes or walking stick guns made in the States, if so please give name and address of manufacturer. Ans. We know of none.

C. V. S., Appleton, Wis.—1. The operation of spaying is unnatural and cruel, and we advise that it be not performed. In the many cases that we have known, but very few have been successful in accomplishing the desired result, while a very large majority of them have proved disastrous. 2. Well matured, healthy bitches generally come in season when 9 to 12 months of age.

G. B., Harrisburg, Pa.—The fishermen of this city are discussing the question, Does ice form on the top or on the bottom of water? Will you be kind enough to settle the question by giving the true facts of the matter in the FOREST AND STREAM when you have space to spare, and very much oblige your numerous readers in this city? Ans. Ice forms on the surface usually, though under certain conditions it may form at the bottom.

REFEREE, Amityville.—As referee I have decided on the following shoot: 1. In shooting single birds from a trap two men tie and agree to shoot off on double birds; the first man missed both birds, the second man shoots both barrels at one bird and kills his bird. Who wins? 2. In shooting single birds from two traps, by accident both traps are pulled and the shooter takes one bird and shoots the first barrel and missed his bird; then the other bird being nearer he shoots at and kills it with his second barrel. Is it a lost bird or not? Ans. 1. No. 2 wins unless conditions forbade use of second barrel. 2. It should be scored a killed bird.

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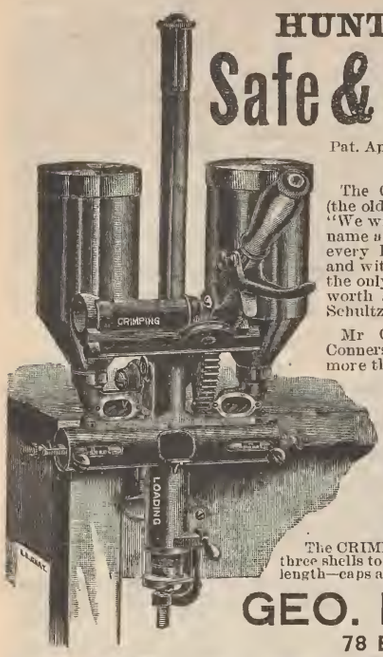

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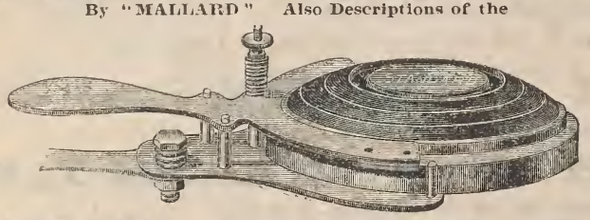

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CONTENTS.

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II.	Mallard Ducks.	XX.	American Coot—Mud Hen.
III.	Wood Duck—Summer Duck.	XXI.	Buffle-Headed Duck—Butter Ball.
IV.	Blue-Winged Teal.	XXII.	Redhead Duck.
V.	Shooting Mallards from a Scull Boat on the Mississippi.	XXIII.	Science of Sculling Wild Fowl.
		XXIV.	Pin Tail—Sprig Tail.
VI.	Cornfield Mallard Shooting.	XXV.	Two Sports; or Out for a Lark.
VII.	Shooting Mallards in a Snow Storm.	XXVI.	A Morning with Nature and an Afternoon with Ducks.
VIII.	Wilson Snipe—Jack Snipe.	XXVII.	White-Fronted Goose.
IX.	Mallard Timber Shooting.	XXVIII.	The Snow Goose.
X.	Mallard Shooting at Ice Holes.	XXIX.	Brant, or Brant Goose.
XI.	In the Marsh—Morning, Mid-day and Evening Duck Shooting.	XXX.	Trumpeter Swan.
		XXXI.	Canada Goose Shooting.
XII.	Shoveler—Spoonbill.	XXXII.	Boats.
XIII.	Blue Bill—Scaup Duck.	XXXIII.	Outfits—Blinds—Decoys—Duck Calls.
XIV.	Canvasback Duck.		
XV.	Green-Winged Teal.	XXXIV.	The Shotgun and How to Use It.
XVI.	American Widgeon—Bald Pate.	XXXV.	Shot, Powder, Shells, Wads and Loading.
XVII.	Gadwall Duck—Gray Duck.		
XVIII.	Quail Shooting.	XXXVI.	Dogs and their Characteristics.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portrait of Author.
Mallard Duck.
Retriever Bringing Mallard (in Marsh).
Blue-Winged Teal.
Sculling Mallards on Mississippi.
Wilson Snipe.
Snipe Shooting Over Dog.
Canvasback Duck.
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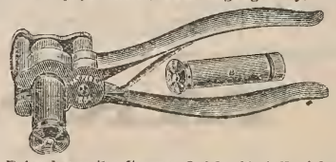

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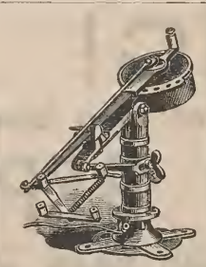

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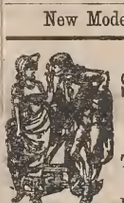

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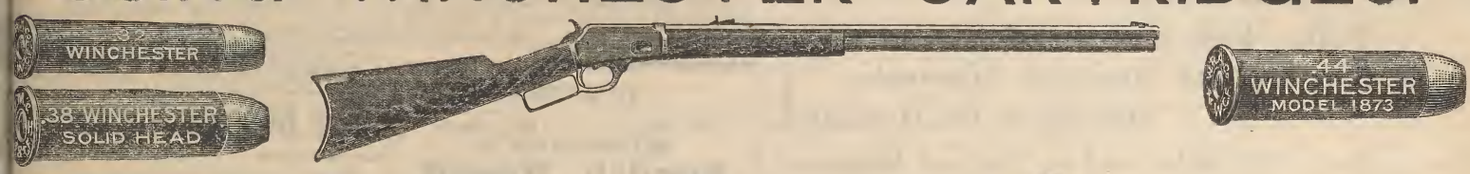

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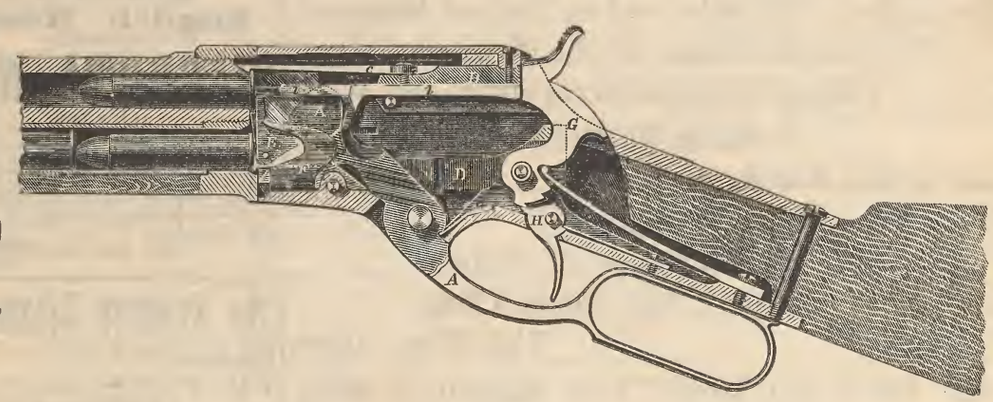

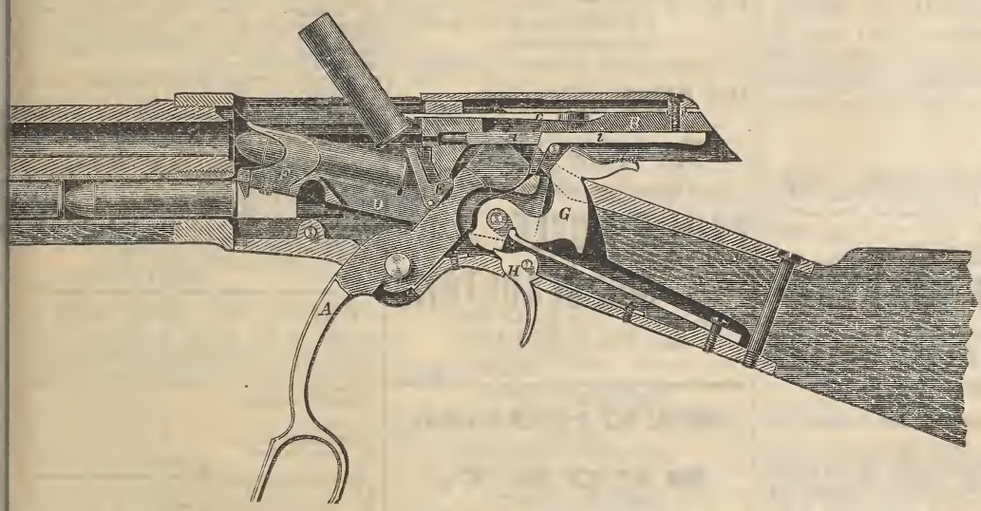

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Our Duck Shooting Supplement.
Open Trap Weather.
The Maine Deer Law.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
A Month in the Rocky Mountains.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Notes on the Caribou.
The Sooty Grouse.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Missouri Quail.
Michigan's Northern Peninsula.
Three Days After the Last One
Pattern and Penetration Tests
Quail in Maryland.
The New York Legislature.
Game in Town.
DUCK SHOOTING SUPPLEMENT:
A Master of the Art.
Comfort in Duck Shooting.
Camping on the Mississippi.
A Bunk in a Blind.
North Carolina Waters.
Old Times about Chicago.
Shooting Clubs of Chicago.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Jerked Trout.
Virtues of Mud.
The Steel Rod.
Carp as Food.
FISHCULTURE.
Sawdust in Streams.
Wisconsin Fish Commission.
THE KENNEL.
New York Dog Show.
Chicago Dog Show.
Boston Dog Show.
Bay City Dog Show.
Intelligence of the Beagle.
New England Fox Hunting.
American Coursing Club's Meet.
With Hounds on Bruin's Trail
Collies at Pittsburgh.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Cooper-Casbmere Rifle.
The Trap.
Buffalo Tournament.
Forester Gun Club Tournament.
YACHTING.
Music of the Waters.
Classification by Corrected Length.
Hints on Yacht Engines and Boilers.
Building Notes.
Ice Yachting.
Larchmont Y. C.
International Racing.
CANOEING.
A Cruise in a Dory.
A New Cruising Organization.
Atlantic Division, A. C. A.
A. C. A. Committees for 1889.
W. C. A. Executive Committee
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE MAINE DEER LAW.

IT has been reported in these columns that the Maine law relating to deer would probably be amended this year; and measures to that end have been introduced into the Legislature.

Maine owes her big-game supply to her non-hounding law and to her non-export law. These laws are excellent in their working, but they are maintained only in the face of tremendous opposition. Doggers are eager to dog game into the lakes; market-hunters are eager to ship to Boston. Take away these two laws, give the doggers and the market-hunters what they demand; and good-bye to Maine's game interests. If these interests are to be conserved, the market must be cut off; the dogs must be kept out.

Happily there is little probability that the Legislature will listen to the hungry cries of the enemies of the game; there is too much sterling good sense among the members. The law will hold good, in spite of the assaults upon it.

A hearing was given by the Committee on Fisheries and Game on Wednesday the 13th. There was a good deal of interest manifested, with a large attendance. From the course of the meeting it is plain that the deer hounders stand no chance whatever, unless they should spring a trap, of which there is little danger. Jonathan Darling was there, and appeared before the committee as an advocate of dog hunting, but if he is backed up by others, they had not the courage to appear before the committee. Darling made no impression on the committee whatever. In fact they began to cross-examine him in a way that came near making him acknowledge himself to be a law-breaker, and we have reasons for believing that if they had succeeded in making him state before the committee that he had broken the statute in regard to hounding deer, the purpose was to have arrested him before he left the town. But he hardly dared to criminate himself before the committee.

It is likely that the committee will report a bill involving the ideas of the Commissioners in regard to a "square non-export law," while at the same time the owner of a moose, deer, or caribou, legally killed in the open season, will be allowed to transport it from the State by proving that he legally killed the venison. On the other hand the new bill will doubtless put severe penalties in the way of any persons found with moose, deer or caribou not killed by themselves, or any parts thereof, in possession, even in the open season. But the law will not prevent the holder from satisfying the magistrate or arresting officer that he purchased the venison to the extent of the full allowance of the law to any one person in any season—that he purchased it for consumption within the State, and not for transportation. In short, the law is likely to be so framed as to permit the real hunter, who legally kills game in the State, to take it home; but the greatest possible restriction will be put upon the forwarding of game to market.

It is also proposed to put it within the power of the wardens to arrest law breakers on the spot. This feature is designed to do away with the former necessity that the warden should procure a warrant, no matter how far away the magistrate might happen to be. It is altogether likely that the moiety system will be restored, whereby the wardens will get half, or the whole, of the fines. This will restore the interest formerly felt by game wardens in the enforcement of the game laws. The new laws are likely to impose a very heavy fine, or even imprisonment, on the killing of a cow moose at any time. The bill will probably involve the opening of the season for shooting on September 15th and closing it on December 15th, which really gives the same length of open season as under the present law. The lumber people from the eastern part of the State may oppose the opening of any part of September to the hunters, since they fear forest fires, while on the other hand it is urged that September is a very safe month in which to permit the hunter to be abroad, and that under the present law it is already an open month for bird shooting. One of the designs of the new measure will doubtless be to bring the ruffed grouse under better protection, for it has been for some time felt by the best sportsmen that the broods are far too young to be hunted on the first day of September, especially in the northern portions of the State.

It really looks like good legislation in Maine this winter, and there is not a doubt that it will be reached, unless the lack of opposition should make the friends of game protection too easy, and hence bad legislation creep in through neglect.

OUR DUCK SHOOTING SUPPLEMENT.

LAST week we referred to our Index as an indication of the scope and character of that many-sided correspondence which keeps up the charm and value of these pages. To-day, as in further exemplification of the resources of the FOREST AND STREAM, we publish a supplement devoted to the sport of duck shooting. The sketches and communications cover a wide range of country, and experience equally wide. It is one of the curiosities of human nature, this duck hunting passion, and manifests itself in ways utterly incomprehensible to those who have no share in it. A grown man will travel further, toil harder, undergo more hardship, endure more deprivation, fatigue, physical suffering, to kill a duck than to do anything else under the sun. Whatever possesses a man of years and discretion, and average common sense to tumble out of bed at twelve o'clock midnight, make himself a hot cup of coffee—"breakfast" he calls it—row out to a point on the bay, lie down in a blanket and go to sleep, to hold that vantage ground against all intruders, until the fowl begin to fly, then blaze away, and at last row home with a half-dozen black duck—all this is something that the uninitiated cannot understand.

But you understand it well enough; and in that understanding are you more blest than they who turn up their noses at ducks and scoff at duck hunters.

And if ever you are grateful for anything, it is becoming to cherish a sense of gratitude for the possession of those traits by which you do understand the charms and reap the pleasures of the outdoor, wild, open-air life of marsh and bay, and point and bar.

OPEN TRAP WEATHER.

WHILE ice syndicates, curlers, ice yachters and purveyors of heavy overcoats may find something out of sorts in the manner of weather this land has been treated to during the winter now closing, the trap-shooters may congratulate themselves upon having had an exceptionally fortunate time of it. There has not been a week when a tournament could not have been carried through with success, and clubs have kept up practice uninterruptedly. The result has been that shooters will come to the score at the early spring shoots with nothing in the shape of a winter's rustiness to wear off. And the result of all this inviting weather has been a great impetus to the already growing boom in the trap-shooting line. Those who furnish the paraphernalia of the trap park have been pushed to their utmost in keeping pace with the demand, and the consumption of powder and shot has been enormous.

The man who buys a gun is finding out that in place of getting one week's use of it in the course of a year, he may find it an instrument of pleasure during the whole fifty odd weeks if he will but combine trap with field-shooting. One is not a substitute for the other, but rather a complement of it. The first step will be in the formation of small neighborhood clubs for mutual rivalry and enjoyment, and then in time may come trap-shooting rules which will invite honest shooting at tournaments, in place of the present cumbersome rules, fitted only to trap the unwary and assist clever, unscrupulous experts.

SNAP SHOTS.

A MEMBER of the Wisconsin Legislature named Hill has introduced his little bill. Mr. Hill asks to have it declared "unlawful to hunt any woodcock, quail, partridge, pheasant or ruffled grouse, prairie hen or prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse or grouse of any other variety, snipe or plover, with dog or dogs." And if any one is caught hunting with dogs, Mr. Hill wants them fined not less than $20 nor more than $100, or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than one month nor more than six months—very moderate penalties, by the way, for an offense which Mr. Hill evidently looks upon as heinous. Now won't somebody take Mr. Hill out and let him see a dog at work in the field, and so convert him, as Hyperides won over the Heliasts for his client Phryne.

They have some odd characters in Connecticut. One is an hermit who lives in an old wolf den and subsists on the game of the vicinity, as one might very well do in any of the New England States if he led a very ascetic life. But the oddest genius is a wooden-headed justice of the peace, of East Windsor Hill, who undertook the "extermination of so-called game" by advertising rewards for game birds and their eggs, from January to October. Upon the appearance of this advertisement the most natural thing in the world happened: the Connecticut Association of Farmers and Sportsmen put detectives on him, traced unlawful booty in his possession, arrested him, and the result is that the enterprising justice of the peace has been fined for his rashness. Take him all in all, he is more of a curiosity than the anchorite of the wolf den.

California shooters are at odds over the preserve question. The lands are taken up there to such an extent as to breed dissatisfaction among sportsmen who do not belong to the clubs. The same feeling prevails in many other sections. The old cry raised by "Didymus" years ago, that game preserve clubs partake of the character of monopolists is echoed and reechoed by the outsiders. The controversy has but just begun; in years to come we shall hear more and more of it.

That enterprising individual who is going to start a frog farm is in nowise discouraged by our reports of the difficulties attending the enterprise. He bobs up serenely now in one newspaper and again in another. We also learn of a scheme for the farming of beavers.

Restocking depleted ground with quail is carried on more extensively than ever. From many quarters come reports of such effort. This is an altogether sensible method of setting about an improvement of the shooting.

Nova Scotia farmers have in convention declared the English sparrow a nuisance, and they have declared that it must go.

The Sportsman Tourist.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

A MONTH IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

[*Continued from page 62.*]

MY friend Moore, when I last heard from him, was camped on Strawberry Creek, about twenty miles distant, and my anxiety was how to get to his camp with my load of blankets and other baggage. I was assured that probably during the day some opportunity would offer to send my things in that direction. The opportunity came that afternoon. A herdsman, an old Irishman, whose sheep were in the vicinity of my friend's camp, would be going in that direction in the morning, and I could go along that far with him. So I patiently waited for the next morning to come. The hotel accommodations are not as good at Beaver Crossing as I have seen in the East, but after twenty-two hours continuous shaking up in the stage, I could sleep very well in a blanket on the floor of the annex, or bunk in with the children and dogs on the porch. The bill of fare here is not equal to what can be obtained at Delmonico's or Murray Hill—not by a good deal—in fact, the cooking partook more of the character of the Indian than the French side of the family. However, my hunger and fatigue overcame all other considerations, and at an early hour in the evening I spread my blankets by the side of the sheep herders on the annex floor.

The night was cool and comfortable, and as my eyes opened the next morning upon the dark long-necked bottles displayed about the room, I realized that I was feeling better physically than I had been for months past, and that one object of my trip was a success already. When I was ready to start, the report came that the horses could not be found. One of the most prominent peculiarities of these ponies is that they can never be found when wanted. If there is ever a time when a man, pretending to piety, cannot find words to express himself, I think it would be in a case like this. Here are all your weeks of anticipation nearly brought to a focus, when your plans suddenly come to a standstill by the straying off of a couple of worthless ponies. Here is plenty of good feed near by, but these good-for-nothing cayuses have to go straying off four or five miles and hide themselves. It is nearly noon before we get off.

From Beaver Crossing our journey takes a northwest direction, for the first three miles through a narrow valley walled in by high perpendicular rock. Emerging from this we come to the ranch house of Mr. Louis Miller. A stream of clear water flows past the house and irrigates some green meadows below. We stop before the house and are invited to dinner. It is said that the greatest blessings often come to us when least expected, and so anyway it happened this time. Looming up above the commonplace events of my month's stay on the frontier, will ever remain the happy memory of that dinner at Louis Miller's. The bread, butter, milk and apple pie that we sat down to, I thought then and think now, were fit for a king. The lady who presided at that table was neither very young nor remarkably beautiful, but she is a jewel in her way. The floor, table, the house and all the surroundings were as neat and clean as it was possible to make them, and this is all the more notable in a country where cleanliness is not considered much of a virtue; that is to say, that Indians, herders and hunters are not especially noted for their cleanliness, at least I did not see any whom I thought took a bath more than three times a day.

We continue our journey in much better spirits, the road leading up a long hill. The sun shines out hotter than I ever felt in the South, and I turn down the broad rim of my cowboy hat to save myself the scorching. I get out my Baker and slip a cartridge into each of the three barrels, as the old man says we are likely to come upon sage hens, but no sage hen or other game appears, although the old man says he always sees them on this road, and only yesterday he saw three antelope on his way down to the valley. We are getting up into a better grazing country now, and see scattering herds of cattle and horses. This, however, is the sheep herder's country, and although none are in sight, we see their numerous tracks in the sand, and the closely nipped grass that grows in thin scattering bunches between the sage bushes, tells that great bands of sheep have recently passed here. For ten miles or more our road makes a gradual ascent, and we are getting up on the great elevated plains of Wyoming, averaging 7,000ft. above the sea. Our road leads along the crest of a ridge overlooking a vast extent of country. For miles the view is unobstructed. A rough broken territory, divided by rocky ridges, finally merging into a leveler plain in the far south. A long, narrow valley extends down to the left of us, through which the winding course of Beaver Creek is handsomely marked by a thick growth of willows. Its sides are covered by a dense growth of alternate pines and quaking asp, the light yellow and scarlet of the latter, painted by the early frosts, in glowing contrast with the deep green of the pines, form a coloring to the landscape of surpassing beauty. Down we go into the valley and up on to the plains beyond. From here we get the first sight of the Oregon Buttes, three prominent peaks of the Rockies. We come to old Fort Stambough, some old log buildings where the Government once stationed soldiers to protect the settlers from Indians. A few miles further and we come into the vicinity of the old man's camp. It seemed he had left his partner in the morning with the sheep to find a good camping place near a spring in the neighborhood, the exact location of which he did not know, and we had to hunt about some, driving to the high places to try and discover the tent.

As we were driving along through the sage bushes we discovered a number of sage hens walking leisurely about not far off. The old man said he was about out of mutton, and would be glad to have a few sage hens for supper. I jumped out of the wagon with my three-barrel and crept up within easy distance of the flock. They seemed in no great hurry to get away, but were walking about among the bushes. I took, as I thought, a careful aim at one of the birds on the ground, and blazed away. The shot seem to have no effect except to make the bird quicken its pace into a run. The others continued to walk around as if nothing had happened. I fired the left barrel at the nearest one, breaking its wing. The old man left his horses and started after the wounded bird, while I followed up the flock that had now taken flight, but had relighted only a few yards away. I determined to make them fly this time before firing, and up they went with a great flapping of wings like turkeys. I banged away at the largest, and as the wind was blowing toward me could hear the sharp spat of the shot against its wings, but without any apparent effect on the bird. Still following them, I finally succeeded in bringing down two in three more shots—three birds with six shots—a pretty bad beginning. The old man looked rather astonished, evidently expecting one who had come so far and had such fine guns to do better shooting, while I concluded that the sage hen, like the Irishman's squirrel, must be pretty tough. As I found afterward, it takes hard hitting with large shot to kill these birds, and I was shooting with No. 7.

It was now getting toward night and the weather was quite cold, so that I found overcoat and gloves desirable, notwithstanding the heat in the middle of the day. We at last came in sight of the tent, a mere white spot on the plain. I gladly accepted the old man's invitation to remain with him over night. After a good supper of sage hens, mutton, biscuits, potatoes and tea, we spread out the blankets under the tent and turned in. It was my first night in a tent. The wind blew furiously, and with the constant flapping of the canvas and the old man's snores, I succeeded in getting a few hours' sleep.

We were up the next morning at daylight. The air was cold and clear. Some water left in a vessel outside the tent was frozen over with a thin coat of ice, and the ground was white with frost. The old shepherd told me that water had frozen in his tent every night during the summer except two, and yet in the middle of the day the sun shines scorching hot. The old idea that we were taught in the geography about the "slanting rays of the sun" at the north producing less heat, is in need of revision. I doubt if the sun's heat is greater at the equator than north of the forty-fifth parallel.

Our breakfast is a duplicate of the supper last night, for a herder's larder admits of but little variety. The old man wanders off with his sheep, while his partner, a lad of twenty, undertakes to pilot me to my friend's camp, which is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood. We start out afoot, leaving my baggage to be brought on afterward. I carry my three-barrel and my companion takes his Colt's revolver, the only weapon the camp affords. We don't go far before up jumps a jack rabbit, followed closely by a little yelping shepherd dog that came along with us. The rabbit starts off apparently on three legs, giving a novice the idea that the fourth is disabled. It is not, however, as I quickly learn, but is only a way the animal has of showing what it can do on three legs, and its contempt for the dog. When the jack rabbit thinks there is any necessity for being in a hurry down goes the other foot, and then—all that is left in that immediate vicinity is a few waving sage bushes and a streak of flying sand. Before I could get my gun ready the rabbit was out of the reach of shot, and I "turned loose" at him with the rifle barrel. The bullet struck the ground directly under the rabbit and raised the dust all around him. The way in which that animal "got up and got," was something wonderful to behold. He put down that other leg in a hurry, and the distance he put between us in the next half minute prevented all hopes of getting another chance at him during the day. We saw a number of sage hens, but as we had no use for them allowed them to walk off unharmed.

It was here that I first saw an antelope. My companion pointed it out to me a long distance off, and I only caught sight of it as it took a few light bounds and disappeared over a swell of ground. It must have been fully a mile away. After a while we met some sheep herders with their horses and wagons moving their camp equipage to new feeding grounds. Finding they knew where my friend was camped I proposed to join them, and as they were very willing, I bade good-by to my young friend, to whose kindness I was greatly indebted, and climbed up into the wagon. After a drive of four or five miles we came to the spot selected for the camp. Here at last I found my friend Joe Moore, who, hearing I was in the neighborhood, had come here to look for me. We all took supper together, and later in the evening walked over with him to his camp on Strawberry Creek, about a mile away. He and his partner had two tents, side by side, one for cooking and eating in, and the other for sleeping. They were designated as kitchen and parlor. A bright fire of pine branches blazed in front of the tent, and some visiting herdsmen from the neighborhood came in, and we all sat down on the ground in the parlor and talked.

The prospects for game in the vicinity were somewhat discouraging. Game was not very plenty in the neighborhood, but up on the Big Horn Mountains, or on the headwaters of Sandy River, seventy miles northwest, in the vicinity of Fremont's Peak, they had heard the "woods was full of 'em." I have always found that the game becomes scarcer as we get near the hunting ground. All along the road I had heard of immense numbers of antelope in this country, but now they seem to have suddenly disappeared. The antelope is a semi-migratory animal. During the summer they are scattered about singly or in companies of two and three and remain quietly in some sheltered locality; but toward fall when the young are well grown they gather in small bands of fifteen or twenty, and as the cold weather increases these unite, forming herds often reaching into the hundreds, and for greater protection seek the broadest plains, for the antelope never depends upon covert for safety, but solely upon its ability to keep its enemies at a long distance. These large herds may loiter in the same vicinity for a week or more—the time depending upon how much they are hunted, for there is feed enough anywhere for an antelope—and then all of a sudden may put themselves a hundred miles away, so that however abundant they may be in any given locality to-day, they may disappear to-morrow, nobody knows where.

"If you had only been here last week," said one of the party, "you could have killed all the antelope you wanted from our tent door, as they came down every morning to the spring to drink." "If it were only a month later," said another, "when the cold weather drives the deer down from the mountains, you could get plenty of them." And so it usually happens. There is a scarcity right here, but just ahead, "the woods are full of them." One of the party related how a cinnamon bear had attacked a herder during the last summer near the very spot where we were then encamped. It happened that the herder was out with a small shotgun hunting for sage chickens, and creeping through the willows that grow very thick along Strawberry Creek, he came unawares upon an old bear with her cubs. The old bear immediately made for the man, who was unable to get out of her way and was afraid to use his shotgun for fear of wounding the bear and making matters worse. Bruin got up on her haunches, in the regulation bear style, and came at the poor herder with open mouth and claws sawing the air. The herder defended himself the best he could by placing his shotgun crossways in the bear's mouth, and in that way held her off until fortunately his dog came up and attracted the bear in another direction. This allowed the man to get to a tree close by, which he climbed up just in time to save himself from a renewed attack. The bear not being a good climber, and the cubs by this time having gone some distance away, left the shepherd to climb down at his leisure. The flesh from the poor man's arms was stripped to the bone, his face scratched in a horrible manner, and his clothes torn in strips.

There are quite a number of black-tailed deer and a good many antelope. My friends had seen antelope every few days during August, although they had not hunted especially for them, and Joe had killed a fine one only the week before. There is some small timber along the streams, and on the sides of the ridges, and in this the deer find shelter. Antelope are always found on the open plains, Coyotes are quite frequent visitors to the sheep ranch. These animals seem to have changed their habits of late years, as we read of them being very tame, prowling around near camp in the day time, and at night carrying off provisions from the tent, and even stealing hats, boots, etc., from under the heads of sleepers. Now they are exceedingly shy, seldom come about in the day time, and are very difficult to shoot at night. I only saw one and that was a long way off and running away as fast as possible. A big gray wolf occasionally pays his respects to the shepherd, and when he does usually carries off a good stock of mutton. A neighboring herder had an adventure not long since with a mountain lion. After thoroughly frightening the herder, who had no gun, the animal disappeared without further damage. Thus the evening was spent listening to stories of adventure and incidents that had happened to these men during the summer. It must have been near midnight when our visitors left us for their own camps in the neighborhood, and the two shepherds and myself crawled under our blankets and were soon asleep.

During the night the heaviest rainfall of the season occurred. The wind fairly howled, and I expected to see the tent go over, although it was fastened with guy ropes to stakes driven into the ground. We happened to be lying in a little hollow, and were awakened by a stream of water running under the blankets and wetting through. I got up and went into the other tent to secure my cartridges and ammunition from the rain, and it is well I did so or they would have been spoiled, and no more nearer than Rawlins. I got pretty well soaked as to my under garments, but no one complains or loses his temper on account of such little inconveniences, but learns to take them as matters of course.

After the interruption of the night I slept late the next morning and woke to find myself alone in the tent, the shepherds having taken breakfast and gone out with their sheep. The sun was shining brightly through the opening in front of the tent, and the white frost still covered the ground. I go into the kitchen, stir up the fire in the little sheet-iron stove, and look around to find something for breakfast. My appetite has been getting furious for the past few days. After breakfast of mutton, potatoes, molasses, pancakes, dried apples and turnips, I set about cleaning and wiping my guns that had such a wetting during the night. I amuse myself about camp until the middle of the forenoon, when it occurs to me that the men will soon be back to dinner, and I will show them what I can do in the way of cooking. A little search discovers the hoof of a leg of mutton protruding from a box in one end of the kitchen tent. Closer examination develops that there is very little meat on the bones, in fact that the camp is nearly out of meat. In this extremity I think of the ever-convenient sage hens, and taking my three-barrel and a few loaded shells, stroll off down the creek.

Poor foolish birds! You are everybody's victim. Without sense enough often to get out of the way of a long stick, you will allow the clumsiest bungler that ever carried a shotgun to knock you down at ten paces because you are too stupid to use your wings in time. You are the last resort of every hunter, herder, or wandering immigrant whose skill fails on better game. Your bones lie in little heaps all over the prairie, the melancholy proof of defenseless contact with every prowling varmint that comes your way. Your only reliance is in your color being the same as the sage bush. It is a surprise that your tribe is as numerous as it is, and you probably owe your delayed extinction to the fact that no one wants you when anything else can be obtained.

In an hour I came back to camp with two birds dressed and ready for the pot, but my friend had come in meanwhile and so I divided with him the honor and responsibility of the fine dinner we sat down to. After dinner we strolled out a few miles from camp to see the country and replenish our stock of provisions. I took my trusty three-barrel and Joe his Sharps rifle. It was the coldest day of the season. The wind blew a gale. We climbed a high ridge overlooking some fifty miles of gray undulating landscape on the south, and on the west the bare outlines of the Rocky Mountains. We came upon a flock of four or five sage fowl, large fine-looking birds (they are the largest of the grouse family) seventy-five yards off, and for a wonder they seemed quite wild. They made no attempt to fly, but ran from us, their long necks appearing above the sage bush. I gave one of them a load of No. 4 shot from my chokebored barrel which broke its wing. As they were getting away too far for shot, I fired twice with the rifle barrel without effect. The birds still kept the ground. Thinking to try the experiment I put a load of buckshot into the cylinder barrel, and "let her go" as one of the birds came out from behind a bush. Rather to my surprise, the bird fell over dead; the distance was 110 paces. As we were going over the brow of a hill I discovered a jack rabbit crouched by the side of a rock. As I had not yet examined a specimen closely I took no risk of scaring him up or giving him any chance for his life, but fired at the crouched form. The rabbit made

one jump and keeled over dead. Soon after another one, probably the mate of the first, as two are usually found near together, jumped up near me, and as he halted about thirty yards away, I fired and killed him. As we were going home, descending a hill near camp, an immense sage cock took flight on our left, and as he was crossing in front, down wind, with wings set and tail spread out, as they do when under full headway, I dropped him in fine style, fully sixty yards.

Returning to camp early in the afternoon, I was put under additional obligations to my friends by transportation to Miner's Delight, one step further toward the Mecca of my anticipations—the Rocky Mountains. At this place I had previously employed a guide and hunter, with his horses, wagon and camping outfit, and we were to leave at once for the territory of the elk and the grizzly. It was with much regret that I bade farewell to my friends the herders, to whose kindness and hospitality I was indebted for many favors the past two days.

The sheep herder's life, to say the least, is a hard one. He lives in a tent the year round, and often for weeks at a time entirely alone. The sheep require constant attention to keep them from straying and to protect them from the wolves and coyotes. Out in the blazing sun all day, with no friendly shade trees, and returning at night to his tent, he has to do his own cooking and washiug and other work of the camp. As the grass is thin and scattering, the herd has to be kept constantly on the move, which makes the additional labor of moving camp at least every ten days. The herder is a stranger to even the common comforts and conveniences of life, and is deprived of all the benefits of society and friends. His bed is on the ground. His blankets and clothing become soiled and dirty. Often water is very scarce and he is thankful if he can get enough to make his tea. He is from forty to one hundred miles from any post office. He has no knowledge of what is going on in the world, and seldom keeps the run of the day, week or month. He must get his own breakfast and be out by daylight, as that is the time the flock are on the move. Often at night he has to be out to prevent the herd from being scattered by coyotes and other enemies. When added to all this are the fierce winds and fearful cold of the Wyoming winter, when he must pitch his tent upon the open plains with no fuel but the scanty roots of the sage bush, surely his occupation is not a desirable one. If asked what compensation there is for all his hardships and privation, I should have to give it up. C. L. S.

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Natural History.

NOTES ON THE CARIBOU.

Editor Forest and Stream:

With the permission of Mr. Fenton I place the inclosed correspondence at the service of the FOREST AND STREAM that you may publish so much as you may deem of importance. I also inclose tuft of hair he refers to.

CHICAGO, Ill. J. D. CATON.

JOHN D. CATON, ESQ.: *Dear Sir*—I have a copy of your "Antelope and Deer of America," in the perusal of which I have been much interested. In fact I have read it over and over. In the appendix I notice that in speaking of the sacks in the feet of the caribou it is claimed that they seem to be formed—in part—for secreting odor of the animal, etc. Now, I have been up in the State of Maine, falls of 1887 and 1888, expressly to hunt caribou. Last fall I had the pleasure of killing a buck and doe, and saw two others after they had been bagged.

In all of these, so far as I could judge, the odor came not from the feet or legs, but from the tail. In fact the tail was saturated with a yellowish gum or odor, *i. e.*, down among the hairs of the tail seemed to be this gummy substance, which was so pungent that one could hardly hold the tail up to within six inches of his nose and take a good snuff of air. This was so in all I have examined of both sex. The hides of the two I killed I brought home with me, wrapped around the saddles, and now after being killed over two months and the hides salted and hung up, the odor contained in the tail is almost as strong as ever. In fact there never seemed to be much odor in the tubes of their feet. I find the tube in the hindfeet of those I have, but they do not seem to give off much if any scent.

We killed two bucks and two does last fall and neither of the does had any antlers; and the buck I killed, although he dressed 200lbs., and I think by the looks of his teeth (grinders) that he was four or five years old, still had no antlers. In fact I don't think he ever had any, or ever would have had any, as his head was smooth as a doe's head. He had little nubs started up about half an inch high and about half an inch in diameter, but not through the hide. There was no scar over the horns, so I judge he never had any more antlers than when killed the 1st of November. * * *

FREWSBURG, New York. THOS. J. FENTON.

THOS. J. FENTON, ESQ.: *Dear Sir*—Your favor of the 9th inst. reached me here this morning. I am gratified if my work has in any way interested you.

I am much interested in your statements of your observations on the caribou. I have never heard of a substance similar to that which you mention, and if it is universal or even common I am surprised that it has not been observed by others. A description of the odors you observed, whether offensive or not very repugnant, or if there be any agreeable taint in them, would be interesting to know.

The want of antlers, on both buck and doe, is certainly phenomenal, and must be very exceptional. It would be important to know if the buck had been castrated, for if that had occurred when he was a fawn it might explain the absence of antlers. The want of antlers on the female caribou might be considered as exceptional, as their presence would be on the female of any other species of deer.

If you will give me permission I will offer your communication for publication to the FOREST AND STREAM.

J. D. CATON.

JOHN DEAN CATON, ESQ.: *Dear Sir*—Yours of the 14th inst. duly received. You say "it would be interesting to know if the odors I mentioned were very offensive, or not very repugnant, or if there be any agreeable taint in them." An old hunter brought in a caribou doe's saddle the night we arrived up on Moose River, the 12th of last October. I went out and examined it, as it was the first of the kind I had ever seen. I did not think of nor take any notice of odor. The second week we were in camp my cousin, while on his way one evening back to camp, after an unsuccessful day's hunt, ran into a drove of three, a buck, doe and calf. This buck had quite a nice set of antlers, containing fourteen points. I did not examine for odor. The next one killed, about the 1st of November, was the buck with no antlers. He had never been castrated. This one I examined more particularly, and while skinning him out noticed that if we got our noses near the tail, we got a strong dose of very pungent odor, not so strong nor offensive as that of the skunk, but pungent enough so that if the tail was brought close to the nose and a strong breath inhaled, it had a tendency to shut off the breathing—like hartshorn inhaled. We then looked over the feet and legs and smelled of them, to see if they—like those of the Virginia deer—gave off any odor, but we could not discover that they did; and we made up our minds that the most of it came from the tail. The last one bagged was a doe about Nov. 6. She like the buck seemed to have the odor secreted (to the same extent) in the tail and none in the feet that we could notice. At the time I did not think anything singular or strange over the matter. If I had I would have sent you one of the tails, fresh before they had been salted. After my return home I took your work and ran through what it said on the caribou, to see if it mentioned anything concerning bucks without antlers and odors in the tails. Seeing nothing of the kind mentioned I thought I would drop you a line in regard to it. I did not think it so strange that the doe I killed had no antlers, as I asked the old hunter that came in with the saddle the day of our arrival up there if she had any horns and he said she did not have any; he also stated that he killed a doe caribou the fall before (1887), and that she also had no antlers. So of course I was not looking much for antlers upon the head of a doe, but I did expect to find antlers on the adult buck at that season of the year, or at least that he had had a set sometime. This buck's head is set up (and where it can be seen and examined at any time) at Number Four, Lewis county, N. Y., at the residence of Lyman Wetmore, Esq. The head of the doe now adorns my sitting room, to keep company with a 14-pointed buck's head that I bagged up in the Adirondack Mountains.

I salted both hides heavy after I got home, which I think had a tendency, coupled with the time that elapsed since they were killed, to subdue in a great measure the odors they then gave off. Still I think you will have no difficulty in detecting in the squib of hair inclosed, cut from the middle of the under side of the tail of the doe, enough of the odor to give you an idea of its character.

An article in FOREST AND STREAM might be of sufficient importance to draw attention to these matters by hunters in the future. THOS. J. FENTON.

THE SOOTY GROUSE.

ITS HABITS, NESTS AND EGGS.

THE sooty grouse, better known on the Pacific coast, however, under the names of blue grouse and pine hen, has a wide range of distribution. Ridgway, in his "Manual of North American Birds," gives its habitat as "Mountains near Pacific coast from California to Sitka, Alaska." It is found, however, equally abundant in suitable localities throughout the entire interior mountain system of the Northwest, as far east at least as the western spurs of the Bitter Root Range of Montana, fully 800 miles from the sea coast, throughout the entire Blue Mountain and Cascade ranges of Oregon, as well as through the mountains of Washington and Idaho Territories, and northern Nevada. These birds from the interior, beginning from the eastern foot hills of the Cascade Range (vicinity of Fort Klamath, Oregon), and throughout the remaining localities mentioned, are, however, much lighter and paler colored than the type specimens of *D. obscurus fuliginosus* Ridgway, which were obtained in the vicinity of Sitka, Alaska, but are nevertheless referable to this form rather than to *D. obscurus* (Say).

I have met with the sooty grouse in all the above-mentioned localities in the Northwest, and have had excellent opportunities to observe their habits. As a game bird, considered from a sportsman's point of view, it has no peer, and its flesh, in gastronomic value, is of an equal order of excellence. Although a resident throughout the year, wherever found, the sooty grouse is seldom seen during the winter months, spending almost the entire time in the tops of tall, bushy fir and pine trees, which it leaves only for a short time about the middle of the day to procure water from some little mountain spring.

Their presence in a tree selected by these birds as a roosting and budding place can, however, be readily detected by a close observer, especially when the ground, as it almost invariably is at that time of the year, is covered with a foot or two of snow. The food of the sooty grouse during the entire winter consists almost exclusively of the buds and tender tops of the pine and fir branches, as well as of fully grown pine needles. In picking these off, a certain amount is usually rejected, or dropped by accident, and I have seen fully a bushel or more scattered about the base of a single tree, which I attributed first to the work of squirrels, till I found out otherwise. The use of such food imparts to the flesh of these birds at this season a strong, resinous flavor, not particularly relished by me at first. After finding such a tree used as a roosting place, it still remained to locate the birds, which generally proved to be a more difficult matter than one would anticipate. When they found themselves discovered they would usually remain perfectly motionless, and it was no easy matter to see a bird among the dense branches. If sitting on a good-sized limb, they would crouch lengthwise on it, leaving very little of their body exposed to view from below, and if one went off some little distance the foliage of the lower limbs would hide the bird equally effective. Single families only are found together during the winter, say from eight to twelve birds, and frequently but two or three. I have scarcely ever seen larger packs together at any time. They certainly do not pack in the late autumn in the manner of sage-fowl (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) and sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediocætes phasianellus columbianus*), both of these species having been observed by me on more than one occasion in packs numbering over a hundred.

I first met with the sooty grouse on Craig's Mountain, near Fort Lapwai, Idaho, on the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, and was told by both trappers and Indians that these birds did not remain there during the winter, in which belief I consequently shared at that time. I was also told that when a covey had been located in a tree, by being careful always to shoot the bird sitting lowest, the whole lot might be secured successfully. This may be so, but somehow it always failed with me; usually after the second shot, often even after the first, and certainly at the third, the remaining birds took wing, and generally flew quite a distance before alighting again, nearly always placing a deep cañon between themselves and me.

At Fort Lapwai, Idaho, in the early fall of 1870 and of 1871, on two or three occasions I found a few of these birds mixed in and feeding with large packs of the sharp-tailed grouse. This must, however, be considered as an unusual behavior, as I never noticed it anywhere else subsequently, although both species were equally abundant in other localities where I met them frequently in after years. The favorite locations to look for the sooty grouse during the spring and summer are the sunny, upper parts of the foothills, bordering on the heavier timbered portions of the mountains, among the scattered pines and the various berry-bearing bushes found in such situations and along the sides of cañons. According to my observations these birds are scarcely ever found any distance within the really heavy timber. In the middle of the day they can usually be looked for with success among the deciduous trees and shrubbery found along the mountain streams in cañons, especially if there is an occasional pine or fir tree mixed among the former. The cocks separate from the hens after incubation has commenced, I believe, and keep in little companies, say from four to six, by themselves, joining the young broods again in the early fall. At any rate, I have more than once come on several cocks in June and July, without seeing a single hen among them. High rocky points near the edges of the main timber, among juniper and mountain mahogany thickets, are their favorite abiding places at that time of year. The young chicks are kept by the hen for the first week or two in close proximity to the place where they were hatched, and not till they have attained two weeks' growth will they be found along the willows and thickets bordering the mountain streams. Their food consists at first principally of grasshoppers, insects and tender plant tops, and later in the season of various species of berries then in abundance everywhere, as well as the seeds of a species of wild sunflower of which they seem to be very fond. It is astonishing how quick the young chicks learn to fly, and well, too, and how quickly they can hide and scatter at the first alarm note of the mother bird, which invariably tries by various devices to draw the attention of the intruder to itself and away from its young. A comparatively small leaf, a bunch of grass, anything, in fact, will answer their purpose; you will scarcely be able to notice them before they are all securely hidden, and unless you should have a well trained dog to assist you, the chances are that you would fail to find a single one, even when the immediate surroundings were open. After the young broods are about half grown, they spend the greater portion of the day, and, I believe, the night as well, among the shrubbery in the creek bottoms, feeding along the sidehills in the early hours of the morning and evening. During the heat of the day they keep close to the water, in shady trees and the heavy undergrowth. They walk to their feeding grounds, but in going to water they usually fly down from the hillsides.

The love note of the cock has a very peculiar sound, hard to describe. It can be heard at almost any hour of the day in the spring, often in the beginning of March when there is still plenty of snow to be found, and it is kept up till well into the month of May. It is known as hooting or booming. The cocks when engaged in this amusement may be found perched on horizontal limbs of large pine or fir trees, with their air-sacks inflated to the utmost, wings drooping and the tail expanded. They present then a very ludicrous appearance, especially about the head. When at rest these air-sacks, of a pale orange yellow color in the spring, are only noticeable by separating the feathers on the neck and upper parts of the breast, but when inflated they are the size of a medium orange, and somewhat resemble one cut in halves. This call is repeated several times in rapid succession, decreasing in volume gradually, but can at any time be heard at quite a distance. It appears to be produced by the sudden forcing of a portion of the air in the sack quickly through the throat, and is quite misleading as to the exact locality where uttered, the birds being expert ventriloquists. I have frequently hunted in vain to locate one while so engaged where there were but a few trees in the vicinity; and although I searched each one through carefully, and with a powerful field glass to assist me, I had to give it up, completely baffled.

It is beyond me to describe this love call accurately. Some naturalists state that it resembles the sound made by blowing into the bunghole of an empty barrel, others find a resemblance to the cooing of a pigeon, and some to the noise made by whirring a rattan cane rapidly through the air. The latter sound comes in my opinion nearer to it than anything else. The closest approach to it I can give in letters is a deep, guttural *muhum*, the first letter scarcely sounded.

The accounts of the nesting habits of the sooty grouse are somewhat vague, the number of eggs to a set being variously given as from eight to fifteen. I have personally examined quite a number of the nests of this grouse between May 6, 1871, and June 25, 1883. The largest number of eggs found by me in a set was ten, in two instances three sets contained nine each, seven sets contained eight each and five sets seven eggs or less, the latter, probably, incomplete, although some of these sets of eggs were advanced in incubation. I think that eight eggs is the ordinary number laid by these birds.

Eggs may be looked for from April 15 to the latter part of May, according to altitude. The earliest date on which I obtained eggs of this grouse was April 18, 1877, when a set was found by Lieut. G. R. Bacon, 1st Cavalry, containing seven fresh specimens. This nest was placed in a willow bush growing under a solitary pine tree, in a small ravine, five miles northwest of Camp Harney, Oregon. This nest was composed entirely of dry pine needles, picked up in the immediate vicinity.

A nest found by me April 22, 1877, about four miles west of Camp Harney, was placed under the roots of a fallen juniper tree, in a grove of the same species, growing on an elevated plateau close to the pine belt. This nest was well hidden, a mere depression in the ground, and composed of dry grasses, a few feathers from the bird's breast and dry pine needles. The nine eggs were about half way imbedded in this mass and nearly fresh.

As a rule, most of the nests found by me were placed in similar situations under old logs or the roots of fallen trees, and generally fairly well hidden from view, and among the more open pine timber along the outskirts of the forest proper. Occasionally, however, a nest may be found some little distance from timber and in the lower parts of mountain valleys. I found such a nest on April 26, 1878, among some tall rye grass bushes, in a comparatively open place and within a yard of Cow Creek, a small mountain stream about four miles east of Camp Harney. There was no timber of any size, only small willow bushes, within two miles of this nest. The nest was placed partly under one of these rye grass bushes, and the bird sat so close that I actually stepped partly on her and broke two of the eggs in doing so. This nest contained eight slightly incubated eggs. It was composed of dead grass and a few feathers.

The most exposed nest, without any attempt at concealment whatever, that came under my observation, I found on June 8, 1876, on the northern slope and near the summit of the Cañon City Mountain, in Grant county, Oregon, at an altitude of about 6,800ft. I was returning from escort duty to Cañon City and sent the party with me around by the stage road which wound in zigzag turns up the steep mountain, myself and one of my men taking a much shorter but far steeper Indian trail which intersected the wagon road again on the summit.

Near this intersecting point the trail passed through a beautiful oval-shaped mountain meadow of about an acre in extent, and near the summit of which stood a solitary young fir tree. No other trees were growing nearer than thirty yards from this one. The meadow itself was covered with a luxurious growth of short, crisp mountain grass and alpine flowers, altogether as lovely a spot to take a rest in as could well be found. Arriving at this point, and knowing that the party would not be along for more than half an hour at least, I dismounted and unsaddled my horse to let him have a roll and a good chance at the sweet mountain grass, of both of which opportunities he was not slow in taking advantage. Throwing the saddle in the shade made by the little fir, I lay down to take a rest myself. I had a fine setter dog with me, who had been ranging along both sides of the trail and who came up wagging his tail just as I had settled myself comfortably. Rock, my setter, had approached perhaps within two feet of me at a pretty brisk lope, when all of a sudden he came to an abrupt halt, fairly freezing and stiffening in his tracks, and made a dead point alongside of me. I could not understand at first what this all meant, even my horse thought it worth the while to stop eating, and with his ears pointed forward was looking in the same direction. Rock was fairly trembling with excitement, but kept to his point. Jumping up quickly, I looked to the right and rear, thinking that perhaps a rattlesnake might be coiled up in the grass, and saw at once the cause of my dog's strange behavior. It was only a poor sooty grouse sitting within three feet of me on her nest containing two chicks and seven eggs on the point of hatching. It was as touching a sight as I had ever seen, the poor bird, although nearly scared to death, with every feather pressed close to her body, and fairly within reach of the dog, still persisted in trying to hide her treasures; and her tender brown eyes looked entreatingly on us rude intruders, and if eyes can speak, hers certainly pleaded most eloquently for mercy. She let me almost touch her before she fluttered off the nest, feigning lameness, and disappeared in the neighboring undergrowth. Counting the eggs, and examining one of the young chicks which apparently had only left the shell a few minutes before, I at once vacated this vicinity and took up a position some 50yds. in an opposite direction from what the bird had taken, to watch further proceedings. The grass was so short that it did not hide the bird, which, after perhaps ten minutes' waiting, came slowly creeping and crouching toward the nest and covered the eggs again. I did not disturb her further, and hope that, although her selection of a nesting site so thoroughly exposed was not judicious, she succeeded in rearing her brood in safety. None of the eggs in the nest touched each other; they were all about half covered or imbedded in the material out of which the nest was made—dry grass, pine and fir needles, and a few of the bird's feathers, presumably plucked out by herself.

Incubation lasts about eighteen days. Females predominate in numbers. The weight of full grown cocks varies from two and a half to three pounds; I have never obtained one that weighed more. Hens weigh from one and three-quarters to two and a half pounds; the latter weight, however, is rare. Many of the young broods are fully grown by Aug. 15. They afford excellent sport, lie well to a dog, often letting you almost step on them before taking wing, and are strong and swift flyers. Their ordinary note very much resembles the cackling of a domestic hen. The Indian name of the sooty grouse on the Northwest coast is *tyhee cullaw-cullaw*, chief bird.

As stated before, according to my own observation, the usual numbers of eggs laid by the sooty grouse is about eight, and occasionally as many as ten are found in a set. Their ground color varies from a pale cream color to a creamy buff, the latter predominating; in a single set before me it is a pale cinnamon. The eggs are more or less spotted over their entire surface with fine dots of chocolate or chestnut brown; these spots vary considerably in size in different sets of eggs, ranging from the size of a No. 3 shot to that of a mustard seed. These markings are generally well rounded, regular in shape and pretty evenly distributed over the entire egg. They never run into irregular and heavy blotches, such as are frequently found in the eggs of the Canada grouse (*Dendragapus canadensis*), which approach the pattern found among the eggs of the willow ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*) much nearer than the former. In the eggs of the sooty grouse all these markings, as well as the overlying ground color, can be readily washed off when the eggs are still quite fresh, leaving the shell of the egg a very pale creamy white in reality. The largest egg in the series in the National Museum collection measures 2.08×1.35in.; the smallest 1.78×1.28in. Average size about 1.86×1.31in. The shape of the majority of these eggs is ovate; some may be called short ovate and others elongate ovate. There is no perceptible difference between the eggs of the sooty grouse and those of *Dendragapus obscurus*, the dusky grouse, as well as those of *Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii*, Richardson's grouse; their habits are also essentially the same.—*Capt. Chas. E. Bendire, in the Auk.*

The Copperhead's Warning.—Williamsport, Pa.—The copperhead (*Ancistrodon contortrix*), a daugerous serpent of the rattlesnake family, is generally supposed, unlike other venomous reptiles, to give no warning before it bites. I have in captivity two fine specimens. They are confined in a glass case on the bottom of which is a thick layer of sand. When a live coal or lighted cigar is held quiet close to the glass, they immediately erect their heads and place themselves in position to strike. Before striking the rattlesnake erects the tail and sounds the warning, but the copperhead turns the end of the tail downward and vibrates it with lightning like rapidity, thus making a rustling sound which is quite distinctly heard when one listens attentively. Out of doors, however, the warning of the copperhead is likely to go unheeded.—Chas. H. Eldon, Taxidermist.

Crocodiles in Florida.—Marco, Fla., Jan. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The schooner Little Tycoon, Capt. E. V. Stephens, engaged in hunting alligators for their skins, brought in on the last trip the skins and heads of fourteen crocodiles, which proves beyond a doubt that they are native in that portion of the coast where they were captured. They are in no small numbers, as fully seventy-five were seen, but owing to heavy winds they could not be secured, the hunters being unable to strike them, the water being so muddy. No alligators were found in same section.—Marco. [It has long been known that the crocodile (*C. americanus*) is occasionally taken in Florida, but it has not been supposed that they were anywhere as numerous as here stated.]

An Excursion to Labrador in the summer of 1889 is under preparation by Prof. Geo. E. Gladwin, No. 16 Howard street, Worcester, Mass. The plan is to charter a steamer, start from Sydney, Cape Breton, July 12, and go by way of the Gulf, Straits of Belle Isle and along the coast as far north as the Savage Islands in Hudson's Straits. The expedition will afford opportunities for sport, scientific investigation, and all the charms of northern travel. Provision will be made for ladies. The expense of the trip will not exceed $250.

Game Bag and Gun.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Price $1.

MICHIGAN'S NORTHERN PENINSULA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The fact that deer, heretofore so abundant in the upper peninsula, are rapidly decreasing in numbers, has been admitted as beyond question, and the cause was mainly attributed to the number of wolves that abound in the woods, as well as to the excessive slaughter by sportsmen during the open season. A still greater enemy has just been revealed, however, by Deputy Game Warden Moriarity, of Menominee county, in the discovery that human wolves have been doing the work of extermination after the sportsmen and hunters have returned to their homes. Two men, with more enterprise than honesty, had been buying and shipping wood from a small way station about a mile south of Floodwood, Mich., on the Milwaukee & Northern Railway, to Green Bay, Wisconsin. The fact that there could be very little profit in this "wood business" gave rise to suspicions that it was only pursued as a blind, and the game warden, upon hearing of the case, decided to investigate. Upon arriving at the place he found a freight car on a side track, loaded to all appearance with wood for the market. Upon unloading the wood, however, he found in the back end of the car a tier of deer, numbering some twenty-seven carcasses, and in a condition that would find a ready market. Upon searching for the industrious Wisconsin woodsmen it was found that they had already decamped for parts unknown. They not only violated the law by shipping venison out of the State, but also for killing deer out of season, and it is to be regretted that they escaped punishment. This unlawful practice had been carried on over six weeks ere this discovery.

In the Legislature of Michigan the law-making machinery is running along smoothly, and the revision of the game laws is receiving some attention. A petition has been presented, asking that the laws be changed so that deer may be killed in the Upper Peninsula between the dates "first day of November to the fifteenth day of December," instead of between "first day of October and fifteenth day of November."

That the words "except Upper Peninsula" shall be stricken out. As the law now stands no bounty is paid by the State upon wolves in the Upper Peninsula.

If deer is permitted to be killed earlier than October first, hunters will rush into the woods and kill them for mere sport. Earlier than October first the deer are in the streams and lakes from the flies, or on the shores, and are killed easily, but the venison cannot be shipped nor used, unless used at once. Hunters will kill for mere wantonness. If the time for killing deer is to be extended at all, let the extension be while the deer are in good condition, and not when poor from fighting flies.

Speckled trout, the finest game fish in the world, are scarce enough here now; let us protect them while we can.

Wolves are numerous. Although the hunters may kill many deer, the wolves kill even more when the deer are helpless in the deep snow. Many instances can also be shown where the wolves have killed calves, and they are a complete estoppel to the raising of sheep. If a sufficient bounty were placed upon wolves, the hunters would devote their energies to kill them, and it would prove a double advantage to the protection of deer.

The enactment of the above, it appears to us, would be in the interest of all concerned, as it would protect our game. In this there is some difference of opinion, however, as a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Chippewa county was presented to the Legislature, in which they declare that they believe that the present game law is unjust and oppressive to the settlers of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and recommend that it be so changed as to allow actual settlers to kill deer or catch trout for their own use only during the months of September, October, November, December and January; and that the deer season for general hunting and selling be only during the last week of the months of September, October, November and December. The same board refused to give its game warden any compensation. A member expressed himself as follows in a local paper:

> The board has no respect for the game law as it stands, or for men who make laws just for the benefit or pleasure of a favored few. We wish to see the game and fish properly protected for the proper use of mankind, not to provide sport, pastime and pleasure for the few who have money and leisure to spend in the pursuit of excitement and sport. * * * The game law was framed by the sporting men of Michigan; it would be more proper to say the sporting men of the Lower Peninsula. The settlers of the Upper Peninsula, to whom game and fish are sometimes of the utmost importance, have had no voice in the matter, and now they propose to—at least some of them are going to—have something to say about it.
>
> The law preserves the game for those who do not need it for food or seek it for use as food, but for the mere pleasure of killing it, and shuts out the inhabitant of the country—forbids him to kill it at the time when he has leisure to do so and when he needs its flesh for food. It is wrong in principle and unjust in its provisions, and we will not aid in its enforcement. * * * I believe God made the game and fish for man's proper use, and not for man to torture just for sport. I am one of the members of the board of supervisors which voted unanimously not to pay any salary to the game warden; and believe I have only mildly expressed the sentiments of the board.

A bill has been introduced which provides a bounty of $12 for full grown wolves and $10 for whelps.

Laube.

Lake Linden, Mich., Feb. 12.

MISSOURI QUAIL.

Seneca, Mo., Jan. 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To-day closes the hunting season with us, and I am glad to say that the supply of birds left is greater than it has been for years. This winter has been very mild, with not enough snow to give the pot-hunters a show at their deadly work. They have brought but very few birds to market this season, although the shooting has been fine for real sportsmen. I think the supply of birds will be greatly increased by the opening of another season. There are a few hunters here who do some hunting in the close season, but they will be watched this year and dealt with according to law, for we must protect our game, as there is a very limited supply.

There are a few market-hunters here, but they are sportsmen and cannot be classed as pot-hunters, as they do their shooting for the sport, not considering the profit.

The buyers here have shipped during the open season 10,114 quail, 259 prairie chickens, and there were 300 quail damaged, not shipped. I know of some hunters who have done their own shipping, which I think would bring the number of quail shipped from this place alone near 15,000. This is several thousand less than last season; which shows plainly that the potters are the ones that keep the supply of birds down, as last season was a fine one for their work. The farmers should protect the birds, and learn that protection does not mean simply to keep men from shooting, but that they must do away with their nets and not drive whole flocks into them and pinch their heads. This I think is very cruel, not considering the rapidity with which it destroys the birds. You might put a half dozen sportsmen out with dogs and guns, and they could not destroy birds at this rate, for it is very seldom that you can kill more than five or six birds out of one covey.

We have a great protection here for birds in the way of an undergrowth of black-jack and post-oak brush. After the birds are shot at a few times in the first of the season they become wild; and then as soon as you get from two to six shots they fly into the thick brush. Then you had better go for a new covey, for you will find it hard work to get through the brush with your gun, even without trying to shoot a bird should you be lucky enough to see one. I have tried the brush a few times, and instead of seeing the birds could only hear them fly. You would think it impossible for a bird to fly through such places, but they go. Some of the farmers have forbidden hunting on their farms, and do not allow shooting on them at all, which I think will give us more birds in a few years. A great amount of shooting is done in the Territory, but the Indians are trying to have it stopped, and I think, altogether, we will soon have the supply of birds on the increase.

The prairie chickens are almost extinct in this part of the country, and it has been only a few years since the shooting was fine. I have shot them day after day with a small rifle, and could kill more than I can now with a good dog and a first-class shotgun. By going fifty miles west we can find chickens enough to have a few days' sport; and early in the season I have had good shooting only eighteen miles west of this place in the Territory; but that is growing less each year. We have not had any duck shooting this fall and winter, and I am afraid from the present outlook we will not have much this season.

F.

Game in Town.—When Custodian Allen, who has charge of the Government building at Ninth and Chestnut, walked through the basement this morning he heard an unusual slight noise and looked about for the cause. After some effort he discovered that the intruder was a plump woodcock with an extraordinarily long bill. Nobody knew where the bird came from, and some one of the clerks said they had a suspicion that it was looking for an office under Harrison's Administration. Mr. Allen took charge of the visitor and said he would keep it as a pet.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Feb. 5.*

Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The few ruffed grouse in this section left by the shooters seem to be wintering well. Shortening the seasou as proposed by the Coggeshall bill would in my opinion be wise, but it cuts off the wrong end. The birds should be protected during September. The killing of one full-fledged strong flying mature bird is more satisfactory than shooting half a dozen half-grown bob-tailed chickens from trees.—F. A. E.

A Large Gray Fox was recently killed by J. E. Baker, near Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y.; it is a rare prize in that region.

FOREST AND STREAM.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1——DUCK SHOOTING.

A MASTER OF THE ART.

Editor Forest and Stream:

To the lover of the gun no branch of field sports gives more genuine pleasure than wildfowl shooting. In early spring the first flight would make me forsake my daily labor and get out my old muzzleloader and invest my scanty means in the purchase of wads, caps, powder and shot. The result very likely was scarcely more game than I had found room to put in the side pocket of my jacket, after tramping all day through mud and water, at times lying flat down on the prairie, at others crouching in a fence corner trying vainly to hide from some passing mallard.

The Illinois river bottom was my home when I made my first attempt at duck shooting. How many weary tramps I made through that black, sticky mud, tired and worn out, darkness overtaking me often before I could reach home. My game in those days usually gave me very little trouble; two ducks I usually considered a decent average, and five or six something to be carried in full view of the unfortunates who did not have any.

In 1883 Heron Lake, Minn., became my resting place, and during that fall I made the acquaintance of C. W. Hamilton, of Windom, Minn. While chicken shooting I was stopping for dinner at the house of a German farmer, when Hamilton and Sheriff Barlow, who were also out chicken shooting, came in to have their dinner. Hamilton, learning that my brother John owned one the finest duck points on Heron Lake, invited himself to be my brother's guest during the ducking season, and said he would give me some points on duck shooting I did not know.

A native of Henry, Marshall county, Ill., Hamilton is one of the best duck hunters I ever knew. He is a dead shot, and an intimate knowledge of the habits of wildfowl, gained from a life spent in their pursuit, enables him to take the advantage of every trick known to the professional duck hunter; and on the famous Senachwine Lake, a few miles above Henry, he shot many thousand wildfowl.

Hamilton made his promised visit to my brother's farm, which lies on a point projecting into the marsh that surrounds the open lake. To the north of the house is a large marsh, hundreds of acres in extent, and southward runs the marsh bordering it for about three miles. East of the house the dry land terminates in a point, forming one of the finest duck passes in the Northwest. Hamilton made his appearance about 5 o'clock. The evening flight had set in, and mallard, teal, pintail, spoonbill, gadwall, redhead, canvasback, etc., were flying past in quick succession. After unpacking his tent and taking his boat and gun out of the wagon, Hamilton proposed to go and have a shot on the pass. A shot fired by Hamilton to see it any ducks were on the marsh north of the house, had raised up an immense number of mallards and pintails, and they were settling over the marsh in all directions and settling down again. I was in advance, and on my reaching the small creek that runs past the point a mallard drake took wing. I thought it was too far away, but Hamilton, from behind me, raised his gun and knocked it stone dead. "Mark south," from Hamilton, made me crouch among the grass, and looking over the canes I saw about a dozen bluewing teal coming down on our left. Just before they reached us Hamilton rose up, and jerking gun to shoulder cut down three with his first barrel, and, taking time, brought down two more with his second, after which he quietly turned round and asked me why I did not shoot. Looking south just then I saw a half dozen mallards coming down on our left, with a fine large drake slightly in advance. It is too early in the season for the green on the head and neck to be distinguishable, but the light-colored belly showed up plainly and placed his identity beyond a doubt. "Now, show what you can do," whispers Hamilton, "and be sure to swing your gun on the head and slightly in front of the duck you shoot at, and he's your duck." On they came, unsuspicious of danger. The drake in front, catching sight of us kneeling in the grass, begins to climb upward; but too late. Hamilton, rising to his feet, throws gun to shoulder, and seemingly simultaneously with report the drake throws head back on shoulders and drops stone dead among the canes. The whole bunch are now climbing skyward for dear life, but not before two more respond to Hamilton's second barrel, and drop from midair to terra firma.

Obeying Hamilton's directions, I singled out one in the rear of the flock, and swinging my gun on his head made a clean kill with my first barrel; but neglecting to allow for the frightened ducks' upward flight, I shot under with the second barrel and made a clean miss. "I guess that's not so bad," was Hamilton's quiet rejoinder to my congratulations on his fine shooting, "if I can't kill ducks I ought to. I've been long enough at the business, and I think after a while I can make you kill them, too. Sit quite still now, and I will show you how to kill a single bluewing teal coming down wind."

The teal were now flying thick and fast, and we did not have long to wait. One was now seen coming from the north up the creek, a brisk wind was blowing, and the bluewing was flying fast but low, and going to pass on our left. Now Hamilton whispers to me: "I will kill that duck by shooting 5ft. ahead." Just before it was oppsite Hamilton rose to his feet. The teal must have seen him, but he kept straight ahead, and at the crack of the gun seemed to collapse as if struck by lightning, plunging forward an inert and lifeless mass into the sawgrass that lined the creek.

"That's the way to groundsweat 'em," was Hamilton's quiet remark as he coolly took the empty shell out of his gun. "When you go duck shooting there's nothing like knowing how," a remark I fully appreciated.

The sun was now beginning to get low, and as it was his first night in a strange place, Hamilton proposed we go to the house and have supper and make preparation for an all-day hunt on mallard, teal, widgeon, pintail and other shoal water ducks next day. An account of this I may lay before your readers, and I may give them the benefit of many valuable hints I received during a long shooting acquaintance with one of the most expert duck hunters I ever knew.

RUSTIC.

COMFORT IN DUCK SHOOTING.

THE prevailing opinion among many seems to be that in order to shoot ducks one must necessarily endure a siege of hardship and suffering similar to that of a North Pole expedition. Even old sportsmen who have for many seasons gathered in their quota of quail, grouse and woodcock, I have heard vehemently declaim against duck shooting. That there is a way of rendering this sport replete with pleasure instead of suffering I will attempt to prove.

I have had the pleasure (note I say pleasure) of being one of a ducking party for several successive years, and on each and every excursion I have been exposed to all kinds of weather—fair and wet, mild and freezing, gentle southerly breezes and roaring northwesters. Still, I live to tell the tale, and hanker for more of the same.

To shoot ducks and enjoy the sport, the very first desideratum is to be clad properly, so that no matter how severe and changeable the weather may be, one's blood can be kept in thorough circulation. Remember if the feet are kept dry and warm half the battle is won. Don't be afraid of dressing too warmly.

Our party on Barnegat Bay is ensconsed aboard the shooting scow Halcyon, owned by our host, Mr. G., a most genial and entertaining gentleman. It is one o'clock A. M. as we turn out of our wide, roomy bunks to prepare for the coming day's sport. The wind is howling from the northeast, which, together with the surge and pounding of the seas against the Halcyon's flat bow, is very suggestive of discomfort, but also of long lines of honking geese and bunches of fowl.

Through the cabin windows to the eastward Barnegat light can be seen dimly flashing through the mist and darkness. A slight odor of steaming coffee prevails in the room, while a faint sizzling is heard emanating from the kitchen forward, which betokens that we are not to go away hungry.

The cabin is warm and I strip off my woolen night shirt and in the buff I go to the wash room and sponge from head to foot with cold sea water, then back to the cabin and rub dow with a coarse towel until all aglow. Two pairs of long all wool knee hose are drawn on over a very thick pair of knit wool drawers, outside of which I wear a pair of long red flannel trunks; old heavy pantaloons complete my lower wardrobe. On my feet are seamless woolen felt slippers worn inside of rubber hip boots, purposely large in the feet so as not to impede circulation in the slightest degree.

Two heavy all wool undershirts and a woolen jersey are the next to come on, then a blue flannel shirt, and last my brown duck shooting vest and flannel-lined shooting coat, in the pocket of which is a knit woolen scull cap, which permits of being drawn down over the ears and at the same time protect the back of the neck. Lined, neatly fitting leather gloves and a soft hat completes my rig.

Of course I have a long heavy ulster for special need, but seldom worn while shooting, as it is clumsy for a gunner. The object of wearing so much underclothing is to do away with heavy overcoats, which impede rapid movements. Woolen wristlets are very comfortable, as by protecting the wrists the fingers are not so easily stiffened by wet and cold.

I also have a pair of heavy woolen blankets with one of rubber tucked away in my sneakbox, for more than once have I been forced to remain all night on a point in an open boat, the weather being too bad to permit of my returning to the scow.

Fitted out in this manner, with plenty of dry meadow hay in the bottom of my box, particularly at the stern, to stuff my feet into, I have serenely enjoyed many a cold wet day with the ducks, while my gunner, though toughened with years of such exposure, would lie there shivering and teeth chattering.

If by chance I feel that I am becoming cold, I invariably at once get out of my box and take a short run on the meadows, which soon restores the natural heat. By no means wait until you are chilled. And always avoid stepping into your box with your boots clogged with snow.

Some may think all this clothing superfluous, but it is not in the least while you are lying motionless and unprotected in an open boat. I always remove my coat and vest while rowing to and from the points, thus having additional clothing to put on upon the relaxation of exercise.

I remember well, upon my first ducking trip, how, having been warned by the many stories of the hardships a ducker was bound to encounter, I had taken with me, as one of the party claimed, enough underwear for three men, and for half a day endured many jokes cracked at my expense, and listened to much sarcasm in the way of remarks reflectingly cast. I did a little joking myself, however, the next day, when these same men of wisdom expressed a desire to borrow an extra shirt or so.

One very important item is that these garments are all made of pure wool, not merino or of any cotton mixtures. Bear in mind that wool worn next to the skin is at all times most healthful. Hoping that my hints may prove of value to some uninitiated I ask the doubters and skeptics to cease scouting the sport of duck shooting and to give my methods a fair trial.

BROADBILL.

CAMPING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

FOR many miles along the Mississippi Basin, on either side, the river is bounded by a stretch of low swampy land, ranging in width from one to ten miles. This land in certain seasons of the year is subject to overflows when the river gets on a rampage, which, as with the Nile, generally occurs at stated seasons of the year, usually in the fall and spring, but the spring more especially, when the ice and snow melts from the northern latitudes and comes down with a rush.

Aside from these overflows, the land, being almost on a level with the river, is continually water soaked and covered with bogs, ponds, running sloughs and lakes; and though immensely fertile, it is unfit for any kind of agriculture; but over this wide range of lowland territory a luxuriant growth of wild grass grows in summer, often to the height of a man on horseback, and so thick as to make many tons of hay to the acre. Certain kinds of this spontaneous wild grass is used for hay where it can be got at by farmers and stock feeders when upland hay is scarce, but more commonly the larger part remains on the ground, and is burned off the next spring for the new crop. In summer the ponds and lakes are covered with water lilies, which spread out their broad leaves and always remain flat on the surface, no matter at what stage of water the lakes may be in. They also have a beautiful flower, rarely obtainable on account of their peculiar place of growing.

On the eastern bank of the river in Illinois, not far from Burlington, Ia., the river bottom is six or eight miles in width and is bordered by a narrow strip of timber along the river's bank. In this swamp and marshy land wild ducks and snipe in fall and spring abound. In the spring from the beginning of March until the middle of April, and from the middle of August or first of September, till the lakes freeze over in the middle of winter, duck shooting is the main sport. The fowl migrate slowly, feeding upon the surrounding country as they go, until the frosts and freezes finally drive them to the swamps of Arkansas and a more southern climate. A few summer species remain with us all summer and nest in their native swamps, but they are only the few and non-important varieties. They stay in the swamps throughout the day and feed upon the wild rice, which grows in profuse abundance along the edges of the lakes and streams, until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they take their flight to neighboring cornfields, often going many miles beyond the bluffs in their search for this much loved food. They have been known in early days to create considerable shrinkage in the corn crop, but later this shrinkage has lessened with the diminished quantity of ducks, until now it is not perceptible.

Several years ago, before duck shooting came into so general practice as a sport, farmers and local sportsmen could easily supply their own tables with this game by invading their feeding grounds in the cornfields of an evening or morning; but later the ducks were driven out and ceased to haunt their old feeding grounds, until to-day duck shooting is almost entirely confined to the swamps and marshes of the Mississippi.

The boats used are usually skiffs about eighteen or twenty feet long and are made as light in weight and draft as possible, so as to be easily and quickly handled, as they must be carried where the water is too shallow to row. They are commonly made for two men and two dogs. The men sit in the center of the boat back to back, while in either end is an ammunition box or magazine where all the shooting utensils are kept. Many go into camp when the season becomes good and remain for weeks at the time engaged in this sport, from the city of Burlington and the surrounding country in Illinois. Hardly a week goes by in the duck shooting season but what numerous tents may be seen stretched here and there over this wide waste of marshy country. The camp hunt is one of the most enjoyable seasons of the sportsmen, and is looked forward to throughout the whole year with an intense longing. When the ducks have come good, as the hunter terms it, immediate preparation is begun. First of all is procured an old box stove with a few cooking utensils, and then he commences with the commissary department. Bread, coffee and other edibles are provided in bulk. On the highest ground nearest the swamps, with provision made for getting wood and fresh water, the tent is stretched, the stove set up, wood hauled, chopped and everything put in order. Generally three or four go into camp together, one acts as cook, while his companions divide up the success of the hunt with him. It often happens that the best cook is the poorest shot. The cook, however, is privileged to hunt when camp duties do not require his time, but this is not a great deal of the time, as hunting creates a huge appetite. In one of these hunting camps a person may sometimes imagine himself on the Western frontier enjoying the full benefit of the camp life of the cowboys and border settlers.

Should the weather be dry and not too cold, camp life is very pleasant and enjoyable, as the best shooting is in the early morning and in the evening just before sundown. One who is in camp can get out before daylight in the morning and can remain out as long as he can see to shoot in the evening, thus having advantage over those who come from their homes many miles out and return the same day. Some of the neighboring towns along the foot of the bluff are almost as favorably located as the camps. From the village of Gladstone it is but two miles out to the nearest point on the lake, in ordinary seasons, but when the river rises the water approaches to within less than a mile of the village. Gladstone is on the C., B. & Q. R. R., and is the centering point for sportsmen coming from the East. Here they buy their ammunition and hunting supplies; and it is also one of the shipping points for those having game to sell. Oquawka and New Boston further up the river are other points.

At Gladstone many of the villagers rely on the gun to supply their table with meat in the duck shooting season. Many derive no little revenue from the sport by selling their game to local shippers. Every boy in the village who is lucky enough to have a gun or fowling piece, from an old rusty Government musket to a double barrel shotgun, will sally forth at break of day in the morning and will stay out until darkness closes in in the evening, and they are not always among the unlucky number. Hunters come from inland towns many miles on either side. Burlington, Ia., furnishes a good many, but not so many now as formerly when every Sabbath was a holiday for those employed in the city, who could not well get off any other day. Then throughout the whole Sabbath the reverberating echoes of the shotgun would awaken the still air, and its constant and steady pound would be heard for miles back beyond the bluffs.

When game is to be shipped to market, it is taken to the nearest railroad station, and if there be a carload on hand a car is ordered and the birds tied in groups and suspended from the roof and sides of the car as thick as they can be conveniently packed, taking care, however, to leave air passages for ventilation between them at suitable intervals. In this way they reach market in a good salable order, even though many of them may have been killed a week, if it be cool weather in the meantime. If for sale they are never thrown in heaps at camp nor piled in bulk in shipping unless they are few in number and are to be shipped but a short distance. During the busy season several carloads of these birds have been shipped from one shipping point in a week, while more or less are used for home consumption.

This land containing these swamps has lately found its way into different hands, as a large tract has been bought up and turned over to be used entirely for sporting purposes. A few years ago a syndicate of prominent sportsmen with capital behind them bought up a large tract of this land lying a short distance out from the river bank, around which they put a barb wire fence and erected a fine club house. This house is on the railroad, the main line of the C., B. & Q., which runs directly through the club grounds, and was erected at no little expense. The railroad company stop all local trains, and others if necessary, at this place, which is known as the Crystal Lake and Eagle Grove Club House, and is about three miles out from Burlington. The house is run on the first-class hotel order, and is kept open the entire year. While the hunting season does not occupy all of this time, the fishing season begins as soon as the former closes, and throughout the summer continues until the hunting begins in the fall again, so that with the exception of a month or so in the winter the grounds are continuously occupied. Being a short distance out from Burlington, throughout the long summer season it is a great place of resort for pleasure seekers, who come out, ladies and gentlemen, for a few hours' fishing. These club grounds, however, include but a small portion of this duck shooting territory.

S. H. McMillan.

A BUNK IN A BLIND.

WITH a genuine feudal independence, the Lake Champlain duck shooter may claim that his blind is his castle. It is undoubtedly the most elaborate affair of the kind in use among the wildfowlers of the country. Totally unlike the bush blind of the Eastern rivers, the reed blind of the West or the box blind of the South, it stands quite alone as a representative type of field architecture. It is, in fact, a miniature house, equipped with all the paraphernalia of domestic economy, thoroughly provisioned and fitted out to stand a siege of six weeks' bombardment by the great army of southward-flying ducks. Let us take a peep at one of these cosy Lake Champlain ducking blinds.

The house part of the blind is very nearly square, about 5x6ft., and 5½ft. high. It has a sloping roof to shed rain, a door at the front end and a small window at one side. On the opposite side there is a board slide which can be opened to provide air or furnish an outlook. Across the back end—the ends being the long sides of the blind—are two bunks or berths, one over the other. A wide shelf under the board slide answers the purpose of a table. Heat and cooking facilities are furnished by a small oil stove standing in one corner by the door. In the other corner is the "armory," a rack in which are placed the guns of the occupant or occupants of the blind, convenient for immediate use. A cupboard under the lower berth contains the dishes, cooking utensils, ammunition, etc., of the garrison, while a big chest, answering also the purpose of a bench, stands conveniently beneath the shelf packed with provisions and other perishable supplies of the gunners. So much for the interior of the house part of the blind. The door opens upon a platform about 3½ft. wide, railed all around and heavily bushed with cedar or pine to such a height that the gunner when erect can conveniently shoot over the wattled boughs. On the front part of the platform is a long, trough-like pen in which are confined the live decoys. The entire structure which I have described is overlaid and concealed with evergreen boughs, so that it looks like a dark green mound standing on the edge, or in the midst of the shallow water.

It may easily be imagined that duck shooting with such comforts and advantages as are provided by these house-blinds is most delightful sport. Especially charming is it to have a brief, sweet taste of the sport for a few successive days, in the midst of one's common vocation and cares, to drive out, as I did, on a certain October evening, straight from my office to the little cedar-covered snuggery of my friend at the mouth of the Lamoille River, and bunk there for three blessed nights, with nothing to do but to eat, and shoot, and sleep, and then, for variety, to sleep, and shoot, and eat! The great busy world slipped so completely out of consciousness that when I came back to it I felt lik a Rip Van Winkle with the rags and tatters of a twenty years' slumber fluttering about me. But, unlike the venerable Van Winkle, I felt as though the vigor and gladness of youth had returned, instead of departed, while I was helping my silent friend with his keg of powder, and listening to the bowling, thunderous echoes of his 8-gauge among the surrounding hills.

I shall never forget the first night—the night of my arrival—and how I bunked like a rabbit in the heart of that mound of cedar; how strange it was, how romantic, with the great desolate flats behind us, stretching away to the bases of the hills, and the broad lake in front, lapping all night long with its waves the platform of our little house.

First, when I had unloaded all my impedimenta, and sent my team back to town, we had supper, and the getting of it; one quite as delightful a process, to me, as the other. We closed our little refuge to the chilling night air, and sat down, in a space quite as circumscribed as the old woman's in the shoe, to our culinary operations. The cheerful little oil stove furnished both light and heat. Everything necessary had been laid out upon the shelf, and we sat before it through all the operations that succeeded—preparing the food, cooking it, eating it, even down to the dish-washing—without once stirring from our places.

There is magic in an oil stove, properly managed. The wonderful rapidity and neatness with which it will deliver into the hands of an expert manipulator dish after dish, all savory and smoking, can only be equalled by that "hat from the audience" under the mazy motions of the magician's wand. My friend in rapid succession placed before me broiled duck, eggs boiled to a turn, potatoes in cream, puffy flapjacks and steaming coffee—to say nothing of his reserves, his bread, his doughnuts, cookies, pies, apples and other home and boughten delights. To be brief, I was confronted with such an array of edibles as would have surprised me out of an appetite had I been less voraciously hungry than I was. But on this occasion I ate and praised the cook by turns, until everything disappeared as mysteriously as it came, and a sense of delicious satisfaction had taken the place of a hollow yearning within. Meanwhile, a pan of water had been heating over the wicks, and, supper done, my friend washed and I wiped the dishes. Then they were stowed away in the cupboard for the night.

Afterward we lit our pipes, and, turning our backs to the shelf, looked out through the little window at the stars. My friend, who had been on the ground a week or more, told me of his daily successes and failures; how Monday's had been a good flight and Tuesday no birds had come in at all; how the evening flight compared with the morning flights; how the big 8-gauge Scott decimated the flocks and tumbled the wild ones at long range, and how the 12-gauge Parker was sure death to anything in the feathered line within 40yds. In return I detailed the news of the town; what had happened since he had been away; what were the principal topics of gossip, and how business was thriving "under the hill." National politics came up for intellectual dessert; and by the time we had settled presidential possibilities our pipes had twice burned to the stems, and we got us to bed.

Not one wink did I sleep all that night; but no dreams could have made more of a wonderland of my surroundings. I was stretched at ease upon the lower berth, under plentiful blankets. The slide over the shelf was slightly open, and I could smell the fresh, clean odor of the flats and the wide lake. Looking through the window on the north, I could see the stars glinting with the steely brightness of midnight. Various were the sounds that came to my straining ears. Overhead my friend was snoring lustily in his bunk. From the pen outside came, every now and then, the restless rustle and quacking of the decoys. A light breeze rippled the water, and the waves lapped the edges of the platform and gurgled underneath it. There were also sounds from further away; some of them mysterious, some easily accounted for. Once or twice I heard a great splash in the water, which, I suppose, was the announcement of a late-arriving flock of ducks. Occasionally a loon laughed and screamed far out on the lake. There were mysterious rustlings in the air, like the swift passage of many small birds. From the hills came the hooting of an owl, and also certain mournful, plaintive cries, which I could not assign to any living creature. Often, too, there were soft stirrings on the roof above, and sudden taps and concussions, as though some small object had dropped there from a considerable height.

I lay there with all my senses alert until the stars began to pale and a gray film seemed drawn across the sky. Minute by minute it grew visibly lighter; and at last my friend stirred, turned over with a long, regretful sigh, and poked his head over the edge of his bunk.

"Ho, hum! Are you awake, Paul?"

"I should say I was."

"How long have you been awake?"

"Since 7 o'clock yesterday morning."

"Well, I declare! Didn't you get a nap all night long?"

"Never once closed my eyes."

"It was the coffee!" exclaimed my friend. "I never thought about that. Well, we must get up. The ducks will be flying soon." Down came a long leg, narrowly escaping a foothold on my head, and balancing on the edge of the lower bunk, my friend dropped lightly backward on the floor. I followed at once, and we both got into our outer garments with all expedition, for it was distinctly cold.

"We won't have breakfast until after the first flight," said my friend. He drew on his dogskin jacket, struggled into his rubber hip boots, and went out on the platform. Presently I heard a great commotion among the live decoys, and then a splash as my friend opened the little gate and stepped off into the water. "It's an elegant morning!" he exclaimed, as I emerged, muffled to the ears. "Just enough wind to keep the ducks flying, and not enough to drift the shot." He stooped, and anchored the drake in about 2ft. of water, directly in front of the blind. Then he came back to the pen, and let loose all the ducks, which went skittering away with a joyous clamor, and settled around their quacking lord. There sat the whole flock, dancing on the water and preening themselves, as pretty a sight as one could wish to see in the gray of the morning.

My friend stood admiring the picture for a minute, and then stepped inside and brought out his big 8-gauge gun. Dropping in a couple of enormous shells, he leaned the gun against the railing of the blind, and then stood slapping his hands on his shoulders and gazing out into the still, thick and blurred air of the early morning.

"Hark!" he suddenly exclaimed. "They are beginning to move. Better go in and get your gun."

From far overhead, faint and vanishing as elfin music, came the sound of the swiftly-cutting wings of a flock of ducks. The shrill, mysterious, vibratory monotone had a strange sort of fascination about it. We listened with bending heads until the last faint pulsation of the air had ceased. Then I went inside and got my gun and a box of shells. "Bring the Parker too," called my friend. So I emerged with a gun in each hand.

At that very instant the expression of my friend's face, and the attitude of his body, underwent a startling and sudden change. He ducked down behind the cedar boughs, with intense excitement animating every feature, and while one hand stole to the barrels of the 8-gauge the other motioned vigorously for me to subside. I did so, crouching upon the floor with a gun on each side of me. "Load up, quick!" whispered my friend. "Mark right—ready!"

At the word he stood up, the hammers of the big gun clicking as he rose. I was in the act of dropping a shell into the left barrel of my Greener hammerless. The boom of the Scott drowned the snap of the barrels, so I locked them and sprang to my feet. Boom, again. The light was so dim I could see only a confused mass of objects towering skyward above the decoys. There was a great fluttering in the water, and the air was full of the rush of wings. Throwing up my light 12-gauge I singled out a duck that had separated from the main mass and was swinging off to the left. The Greener cracked spitefully, and the bird, folding its wings, dropped like lead into the water. The left barrel I fired at random into the now disappearing flock, apparently without any result. Meanwhile my friend had hastily loaded the Parker, and with two rapid shots stopped a couple of cripples that were making off as fast as they could swim.

"Well, that was pretty quick work," he cried gleefully. "Six redheads inside of a minute and a half. You dropped that quartering bird very neatly.

"I didn't expect to," I replied, modestly; "but accidents will happen in spite of the best regulated carelessness. I fired wholly without aim."

"Do so some more," cried my friend, as he waded out to retrieve the birds which the waves were drifting in. Five of them had fallen to the destructive 8-gauge; but, though I didn't tell my friend so, I was prouder with my one bird, killed clean with 3½drs. of powder and 1oz. of shot, than he could possibly be of his three slaughtered innocents and two crippled, brought down by those successive, wide-spreading hailstorms of shot, aggregating 5oz. of lead from both barrels of his Scott. But duck shooting is duck shooting, America over, and in some localities my friend's 8-gauge would be considered a mere popgun, and his method charity itself, compared with the death-dealing practices of the native gunner.

It was now beginning to grow fairly light, and the whistle of ducks' wings far out on the water in every direction told us that the birds were on the move from their bedding to their feeding grounds. We piled six redheads on the platform and crouched down to wait for further developments. Our decoys, inspired with the old, wild yearning after freedom by the associations of the place and hour, flapped their wings, lifted themselves bodily out of the water and clamored lustily to their brethren on the lake and in the air. Had it not been for the stout string that held the drake to his anchor, doubtless our entire flock would have merrily skimmed away to join their kin. At is was, however, their excitement and clamor only served to lure their wild cousins into unsuspected danger.

Through a convenient loophole my friend kept close watch of the shifting flocks and groups of wildfowl. "Keep low till I give you the word," was his caution. "Ducks are getting to be very suspicious; and no wonder, they have been shot at so much." We had not been crouching behind the green rampart more than five minutes when I saw my friend's grasp tighten on the big gun. He shifted his position a little, looked sharply off to the left and then said in a low voice, "Here come some of those little blue-winged teals. They won't pitch, but we'll rake them as they go by. Now, then, mark left, ready!"

We popped up like jacks in a box, just as some eight or ten of those wonderfully swift-flying little fellows, the blue-winged teals, skimmed past outside the decoys. Boom! Crack! Then a mingled boom and crack and it was all over—with most of the teals. Seven of them lay dead or fluttering in the water. The big gun had done its work again; I was too modest before its stupendous powers of destruction to claim a single bird. I knew that I had selected my pair, but had too much respect for the comprehensiveness of the 8-gauge to believe that I dropped them. Again the Parker came into play and the cripples were quieted.

"Isn't this immense!" exclaimed my friend, all aglow with righteous self-satisfaction.

"Yes, it is—immense slaughter," I responded somewhat ruefully.

"Ah, yes, you mean a big bag," said my friend, condescendingly. "You will learn the stock expressions in time." He dropped a couple more of the big shells into the 8-gauge and sallied out after teals.

Fortunately—for my peace of mind at least—no more flocks were decoyed during the morning flight. Occasional bunches of three or four, with pairs and singles, gave us some delightful shooting of a more sportsmanlike kind. My friend speedily discarded the 8-gauge for this fine work and made some very pretty single shots with the 12-gauge Parker, which I praised as they deserved. As for myself, I occasionally dropped a bird, but more frequently an exclamation of disgust, which seemed to tickle my friend immensely. But the climax came when he proposed that I should try the 8-gauge! Then I indignantly retired to the house part of the blind, and began pealing potatoes for breakfast.

Oh, the romance of those October days and nights in the blind! The morning flights and the evening flights; the snipe shooting on the flats; the excursions up the river banks for woodcock! It all came to an end too soon: and yet they were long days and happy days, and long nights and happy nights—after I learned how to sleep in a bunk under cedar boughs, with a pint of strong coffee singing through all my nerves. I felt as though I had lived a primeval life for ages, when I mounted into my buggy on the appointed day and said good-by to my friend. The wagon groaned with a mighty heap of ducks, and my friend smiled as he said:

"Tell the boys I am having pretty good luck."

"No need of that," I replied, looking down at the spoils; "they'll recognize your work."

As I rode over the brow of the hill behind the flats, a mile away, I heard the dull, throbbing roar of the 8-gauge, and knew that another flock of wildfowl had suddenly been wiped out of the fauna of North America.

Paul Pastnor.

NORTH CAROLINA WATERS.

IT has been such a long time since I have seen anything in your columns pertaining to duck shooting that perhaps a few words about the waters of Albemarle, Pamlico, and Core Sounds, North Carolina, may be of interest to my fellow sportsmen. I will try and recount as far as possible my experience down there during the past three winters on board my ducking sharpie yacht, the Madelon.

One beautiful day in December, 1887, we found ourselves in tow of a smart tug en route through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal bound for Roanoke Island, N. C. And a hard time of it did we have, indeed, getting through that blessed old canal. It was a bitter cold night, and our tug captain seemed bound to get through, reckless of consequences to ourselves or anybody else. So, after banging into numerous rafts at the risks of having some stray log punch a hole through the yacht's bottom, and at other time swinging us so close to the shore that it looked as if the masts and rigging would be torn out of the yacht by the overhanging trees, it was with a sigh of relief that the tug cast us free to anchor off North River light. We lay there all one day waiting for a favorable wind, and the next morning at daybreak set sail; and at two o'clock that afternoon we found ourselves safe in the little harbor of Manteo, Roanoke Island. Having procured guides, and made some repairs to our rudder, we set sail the next morning, and that afternoon we found ourselves at anchor in about three feet of water off New Inlet, and about two miles eastward of the Life Saving Station.

The waters of the Sound for many miles in this vicinity are extremely shallow, being not more than 2ft. deep, and there is an abundance of grass and good feed for ducks. I never saw so many brant in my life as seemed to frequent those waters. They were in flocks of thousands, and had we chosen to gun for them with brant decoys we could have loaded the yacht without difficulty. We did indeed kill more than we needed from odd flocks that came to our redhead decoys. But the redhead duck has always had a peculiar fascination for me, and there is nothing more attractive to my eyes than to see the rigging hung with numerous bunches of this splendid bird.

It was not long before we had our sinkbox and 300 decoys placed in position out on a shoal reef along which the birds seemed to travel, and of course it was the proper thing to place my guest safely therein, so that he could have the first chance at the birds. Now, W. is a mighty good fellow and a splendid fisherman, and I think the world of him, for a more jolly friend and better companion in camp it is hard to find. But somehow W. does not seem able to "catch on" to shooting out of a sinkbox. The flight was superb, gang after gang of redheads came sailing along, set their wings, and dropped to the decoys. Up would rise the head of W., bang! bang! would go both barrels, and away would scud the flying ducks, leaving not a feather behind. This we kept up long enough to use up fifty or sixty cartridges, when W. concluded that he could not "catch on," and signalled to me to relieve him. I did so in double-quick time, but alas, the flight was nearly over, and although I remained in the sinkbox until dark, our entire bag for the day, including four birds killed by W., amounted to just half a dozen pair of redheads.

The next morning was calm and foggy. About 10 o'clock the fog lifted, and it became as bright and balmy as an April day. We left the yacht with the sinkbox, expecting to put it into position at once, when there occurred an experience not uncommon in those waters, but which was most unexpected, and decidedly startling.

Now, be it remembered that there was not a cloud in the sky and the gentlest of breezes when we left the yacht. Before we had gotten 500yds. away, a squall was upon us, the like of which I never saw before. It lasted only about fifteen minutes, but must have blown at least seventy-five miles an hour. The whole Sound was white with foam, our sinkbox was sunk in a moment, and it was only by the greatest care and constant bailing that our boat also was not sent to the bottom. The long boat belonging to the Life Saving Station was made fast astern of the yacht, and the wind caused the yacht to go so quickly about that this boat was instantly swamped. And had it not been that her crew with their guns were safely in the yacht's cabin, they too would have gone down. I understand that these peculiar squalls are quite common to these waters. They are dangerous in the extreme; in fact, the following summer the mail schooner (quite a large craft) was caught in just such a squall, and capsized with all on board. It was thought that two lives were certainly lost, an old woman and child, both of whom went down with her, but the day after she sunk, luckily, the Life Saving Crew visited her, and found her lying on her side, only partly submerged, and hearing some sounds inside, they cut away with their axes, and found the woman and child alive, but very nearly exhausted.

We remained some ten days on the flats off New Inlet, and were not fortunate enough to again catch such a flight of redheads as we found the first day. In fact it stormed and blew so hard that most of the time we were unable to use the sinkbox. There is little or no point shooting to be gotten in those waters. The flats are so wide in extent that the birds feed and remain far away from the land. So after ten days down there we regretfully turned our faces homeward, having bagged about thirty brant and about fifty redheads and blackheads.

I paid another visit to those waters in the winter of 1887-'88, and while the brant seemed as abundant as ever, the redheads seemed to have almost disappeared. And the sport was so poor that we came home quite disheartened. So when the winter of 1888-'89 came along I determined to send the Madelon further south, and on the evening of Dec. 31 I found myself on board of her at Morehead City, N. C. The morning of New Year's Day broke bright and clear, and as the rays of the morning sun were reflected upon the buildings and outworks of Fort Macon, which guards the entrance of the harbors of Beaufort and Morehead City, we found ourselves gliding rapidly along with a fair wind, bound for the flats off Harker's Island, Core Sound, distant about fifteen miles. It was not long after we sighted Harker's Island that we began to see considerable flocks of blackheads, and some brant, but alas! no redheads whatever. We proceeded on our way until late in the afternoon, and having located a shoal place where the ducks seemed to be using (feed being abundant there), we determined to try our luck the next morning. That was a beautiful night, the wind fell to a dead calm, and the air was as balmy as April, but no sooner had darkness come upon the waters than the lights of the "fire-lighters" began to creep along the horizon. They appeared in every direction; there must have been at least a dozen boats out, engaged in this murderous work. And every few minutes would come the boom, boom of their guns, a sad reminder to us that our chances for sport were being thus ruthlessly destroyed by the natives who, without the slightest concealment, thus defy the laws of North Carolina.

The next morning was just the day for sinkbox shooting, but few or no birds were to be seen. And although we put out the decoys, and faithfully waited all day, we were not rewarded with a bag of more than a half-dozen blackheads and one or two brant. We remained in that vicinity the remainder of the week, with no success whatever, and having returned to Morehead City on Sunday, Jan. 6, we set sail the following morning for Harbor Island, distant 35 miles, and arrived there that afternoon. This little island, less than an acre in extent, is located right in the mouth of Core Sound; it is of shell formation, and is thought to have been constructed by the aborigines, for numerous specimens of human bones and pottery have been found there. The island now belongs to the Harbor Island Club, a party of New Yorkers, and one of the most genial members thereof, Mr. Lawrence Pike (or "Larry" for short), met me with hospitable welcome, and did everything in his power to make my stay there an agreeable one.

The Harbor Island Club has built a very sightly and comfortable club house, two stories in height, and no one could ask for a better harbor than within its hospitable walls. The sitting-room has two enormous fireplaces, in which a roaring fire is kept up of logs 6ft. long. Their steward, Walter Homans, is a Long Island gunner boy, and they have all the luxuries, including Joe the mulatto waiterman, who is so excruciatingly feminine in voice and manners that some joking club member presented him with a complete suit of feminine attire, crinoline, flounces, bustle and all, in which upon the arrival of any guest Joe delights to array himself, and thus create a sensation at meal time. I was informed that Joe also had a ball dress with low neck and short sleeves, in which he occasionally pranced around, but he did not don it while I was there.

But the ducks were not there. For the first time in eight consecutive years Friend Larry reported himself "left" as to ducking. Day after day the sun rose brightly, and the warm breath of summer breathed upon us. How we prayed for cold weather; how we hoped and watched for a blizzard to freeze up the Northern waters and send the ducks our way. But they came not, and after waiting over two weeks we made sail for Morehead City and came home. The truth of the matter is that ducks are usually plentiful enough in these waters, and, in fact, all along the Atlantic coast. I have information that there are now enormous flocks of them along the Chesapeake, but the mild weather of the past two months has prevented their flight southward, and has caused them to gather on the feeding grounds of the Chesapeake in enormous flocks.

I notice the assertion in your columns that the birds are disappearing, and beg leave to differ with you on that, for to my personal knowledge there were never more birds on the Northern and Chesapeake waters than this and last winter; but for some unknown reason they remain in these large flocks and do not decoy. Every gunner knows by experience that unless the ducks are separated and divided up into small flocks, not to exceed about a dozen birds each, they will not decoy. The truth of it is, that among a large flock of ducks there are always some extra watchful ones, who have learned by experience what a sinkbox is, and these give the alarm to their younger and less experienced companions. Large flocks of ducks also invariably fly high, and, of course, easily discern the gunner. Small flocks fly close to the surface of the water, and these are the ones that come to the decoys. For these reasons there have been comparatively few redheads killed on this coast for the past two or three seasons. Their increase is thus scarcely disturbed at all, and just as soon as these great flocks of birds disintegrate there will be better shooting and greater chances for the success of sportsmen than for years past. I have information from certain points on the Chesapeake, etc., that canvasbacks and redheads never were so plentiful as they have been this year and last year. But they seem to have got educated and to know what a sinkbox is, for when some distance off they rise in the air high enough to look down, and see for themselves whether the flock they are approaching is genuine or not.

ROBERT C. LOWRY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

OLD TIMES ABOUT CHICAGO.

I READ with much interest the description in FOREST AND STREAM of these luxurious resorts, where the wealthy citizens of Chicago recuperate their energies and indulge the sporting sentiment, with the assistance of professional cooks, trained waiters, and well-stocked wine closets. These things contrast strongly with the old days of 1840 50, when that region between the Big Calumet and Blue Island, and the Sag and Lake Michigan was a vast game preserve, needing no protection, since the game was so much more abundant than were the gunners, that no visible impression could be made on the herds of deer, flocks of geese and ducks, swarms of pigeons, flights of woodcock, snipe and plover, packs of grouse, and coveys of quail. Of all these probably only the birds of passage are now to be found in their old haunts, and these only where they find food and protection.

There are perhaps 100 guns at work now in fall and spring where there was one fifty years ago, and the breechloader of to-day is a far more deadly weapon than the old muzzle percussion gun of the forties, and all that wealth and ingenuity can do in the way of boats, blinds and decoys is brought to bear upon the wildfowl of these times.

In 1840 we drove from Chicago through the heavy sand in wagons, a tedious ride of three or four hours, with the chilling norther whistling about our ears. No stopping place whereat to warm one's fingers or take a hot drink between Myrick's, on State street, and the lower Calumet Bridge. Arrived at the river, we did our own pushing in heavy flatboats, without blinds or decoys, taking the shots as they came—a big mallard getting up from the weeds along the bank with a loud squak, or a flock of teal coming down the wind like bullets. Neither did we usually have retrievers, and so lost many ducks in the marsh. From twenty to fifty ducks to the gun was the bag, but there being no sale for them in Chicago at prices which would pay for powder and shot, there were few, if any, market-shooters. Our surplus game we distributed among our friends.

In looking over the list of the members of the Tolleston Club, I find few familiar names—perhaps six or eight—which were known in Chicago fifty years ago, and even those are perhaps not descendants of the sportsmen of 1840.

So pass the generations of men. S. C. C.

MARIETTA, Georgia.

THE SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

VII.—THE ENGLISH LAKE CLUB.

THE past year of low water and no ducks detracted from the glory of the English Lake Club, just as it did from that of all the river clubs, and some of the members looked as gloomy as if they didn't ever expect to see another mallard this side of the river Jordan. Even if this were to be the case—which isn't, by a great deal—I should write of the English Lake Club to-day just the same, for there is enough in the past to debar any immediate necessity for a future.

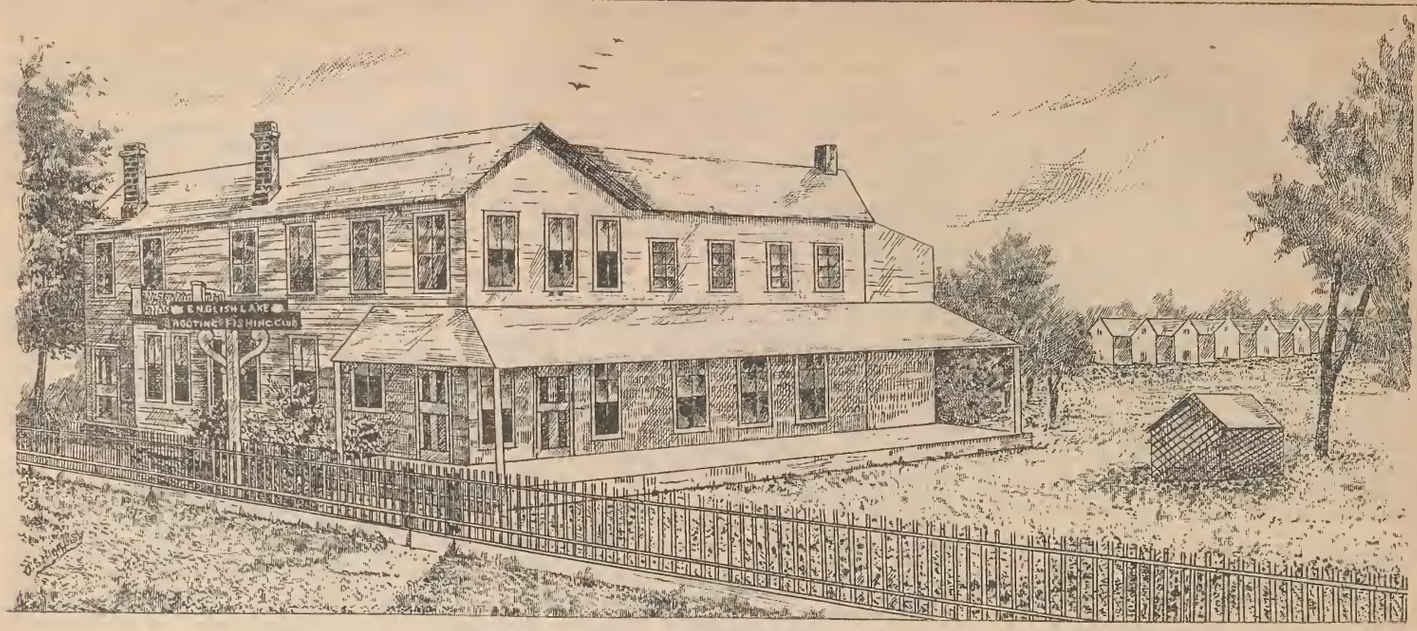
English Lake club house is seventy-two miles from Chicago, and accessible via the Panhandle Railway. The evening train gets you down in time for supper, and if you will tell the conductor that you want to get off at the house, he will stop the train at the club platform, just 47ft. and 5in. from the club house door, and, if you can manage to walk that far, Mr. John Taylor, the club superintendent, will get your baggage in for you. This is better than running on to the station across the lake, a half mile or so, and carrying your own baggage across the railroad bridge.

The grounds of the English Lake Club comprise in all about 5,000 acres, and extend up and down the river about four miles, being in some parts about two miles in width. They are located on one of those sections of the absent-minded Kankakee which were undoubtedly originally intended for a duck marsh, and for nothing else on earth. The "lake" itself is only a widening of the river, about a quarter of a mile by a mile in size. It is named after a Mr. English, an old settler. It formerly was much greater in extent, and indeed took in nearly all of what is now known as the North Marsh. There is water enough in it now to make its passage dreaded by up-bound duck boats on one of the windy spring days. The club owns marsh on both sides of the river, which is a very good feature, since it has a tendency to preserve the game. If the pounding is too heavy for the ducks, they get up and go across the river, and it must be some time before the shooter can make so long a change of base and get at them again. Probably he would not do so at all on that day, and on the next day the ducks would have the same chance over again. This constant shifting of the flight from one part of the marsh to another necessitates a sharp lookout on the part of the shooter, or rather on the part of his pusher. Happy is that pusher who discovers some little "hole" where the birds are feeding on the smartweed, or acorns, or some other of the favorite local products. The pusher watches it for perhaps a day, and then, confident in the instinct of the birds to return to an undisturbed feeding spot, he steals over to the telegraph office, and flashes a hurried message to the club member with whom he happens to have the best understanding. Then the shooter drops any and all business, hurries down to the club, promises the pusher a suit of clothes if they get a hundred birds, and forth sally the two, as quietly as may be, and with the innocent look of those who reck of naught more choice than mudhens. If the "hole" has not been disturbed, or eaten out by the devouring thousands, there is perhaps realized that "big day" which has so long haunted the sportsman's dreams, and he may come home at night with his boat fairly groaning with a feathered freight. Whether this be at some of the almost inscrutable recesses of the North Marsh or the South Marsh, whether it be on Bogus Creek, Bogus Lake, or the Little Yellow, or the Big Yellow, or on the wet meadow, or over in the oak flats—that is a question each day must decide for itself.

Mallards and bluebills make most of the shooting on the English Lake grounds. Redheads and bluebills are abundant in the spring and in the fall, when the water is high. There are a few canvasbacks, but no regular flight. Teal are plentiful. In common with all the river clubs, the English Lake folks unhesitatingly say that the shooting is best in the spring, although a great many of their members decry the practice, as the ducks are at that season in such very poor condition. I have been surprised, in getting about among the clubs, to find so many men of the most intelligent element who persist in spring shooting even while they admit that a general law against it, North and South, would be the solution of the duck supply. If we wait for all the States to pass such a law at just the same moment, it is not likely ever to be passed by any.

The local feed on this marsh seems to consist mostly of wild rice and smartweed. There are, of course, the usual marsh roots and grasses; and there is also a pretty good supply of acorns, the overflowed oak flats being a peculiarity not often found in other sections to such extent as here. Shooting on a smartweed flat in the timber of Little Yellow River, Mr. Chas. E. Willard once killed 100 mallards in half a day. This was in open, bright weather, and yet I am told that the birds came in so fast and close that the pusher, Charles Baker, killed three with his paddle. The barrels of the shooter's gun became so heated that he could not hold them. On the following day Mr. Abner Price killed 52 mallards at the same place. Mr. Price also once killed 115 ringbills in one day's shoot on the marsh.

The year of 1886 seems to have been about as good as any since the organization of the club, in 1879. Referring to the club records, it appears that during that year, in the fall, and from Oct. 20 to 26, such scores as the following were common; 31, 15, 15, 34, 15, 80, 58, 34, 32, 100, 41, 34, 21, 23, 52, 30, 78, 58, 55, 32, 53, 33, 30. On Oct. 31 the scores were: 30, 20, 30, 31, 20, 43, 32, 28, 51, 20, 37, 20. On Oct. 10, 1886, snipe bags were recorded of 17, 44, 52. There were a great many snipe this past fall, and the nature of the country is such that this sport is very often afforded almost at its very best.



ENGLISH LAKE SHOOTING AND FISHING CLUB.

There is usually pretty good rail shooting in August and September, and in September also there is usually good shooting at woodducks. There used to be a pretty heavy flight of woodducks along this part of the Kankakee, and even now they nest in considerable numbers along the oak flats. One nest with seventeen eggs was found by children near the school house, not far from the club building. Harry Hanson, 11 years old, is now the proud possessor of three big wild geese, hatched from eggs he took from a nest and carried home in his dinner pail. Mallards nest all over the wet prairie, and at the edges of the brushy points, usually upon the muskrat houses. The teal seem to prefer higher ground. One teal nest found had twenty-one eggs in it. The Canada goose annually breeds on these marshes in numbers. It is probable that the English Lake shooters kill more geese than any of the other clubs. Mr. Jesse Cummings, with John Taylor as pusher, killed twenty Canada geese in one day last spring, shooting over decoys from a woven grass blind on a shallow overflowed meadow.

The teal flight comes regularly to the English Lake marsh from the 18th to the 20th day of September, no matter what the weather; so, at least, Mr. Taylor's observations would point, and he is a hunter. Once Mr. Chas. Mears was down at the club house and having a rather dull time of it. He had packed his kit together and was about to start home on the evening of the 18th. "I told him to wait for the teal," said Mr. Taylor, "and sure enough on the next day, the 19th, the lake was black with them."

The fall mallard flight usually begins to drop in about the 18th or 20th of October. I have already, in an early note, mentioned the fact that the local nesting mallards make a flight north about Aug. 30, and it is thought that these home birds bring other new birds back with them.

The spring flight usually comes up at the first loosening of the ice, there usually being a flying advance guard, which may remain only part of a day if the marsh is still too close. Sometimes the whole spring flight will go south for a few days. The date of the first spring birds depends upon the weather. In an early season they may appear in March; upon the other hand, shooting may not begin until April 1. The season closes by law April 15. Although there are more ducks in the spring, the scores already cited show that the fall offers birds enough to satisfy a moderate shooter in any ordinary year. It was in the fall, four years ago, that Mr. Jesse Cummings, with John Taylor as pusher, took in 128 shells, and brought out 92 mallards at 2 P. M., the shells being then exhausted. In this case, the boat was level full of ducks, and sat so low in the water that only the combing of the deck stood out. The boat was strained and broken, and was barely got in to the landing in time. That ought to be pretty near good enough fun, and shows what the marsh is capable of doing. After shooting like that, it isn't much wonder that the club shooters complain of a year like this; but the fact is, they would think they had a right to complain of a bag of a dozen or fifteen birds, which to many sportsmen would seem a fair day's shooting. There were a great many days this past fall when English Lake men were growling about "no ducks at all," when a patient hunter might have gotten in with a dozen or so. Mr. Taylor, who has long been a settler on the marsh, and indeed has filled acceptably the place of club superintendent ever since the organization in 1879, says that he does not think the days of the Kankakee are numbered in the least, and points out the fact that, while 1886 was the best year of the marsh, 1880 was the poorest. He thinks it is only low water and local fires that have made the trouble this year.

There are some ruffed grouse on and near the club grounds, and there would be quail if the natives did not murder them off. Rabbits and squirrels also are to be found in some small numbers. The club records show that there are a good many woodcock in season from July 1 and on. The low warm timber lands of the Kankakee offer a tempting field to this bird.

In dull days of the past season it occurred to some of the members to try the Kankakee as a fishing stream. On Oct. 6, Mr. A. M. Fuller took 7 black bass, on Oct. 7 he caught 23, and Mr. Taylor 27. They took 80 black bass out of one "hole" in the river. There might be good fishing in this stream, but illegal spearing and seining is carried on openly, and in one well known case natives were caught using dynamite.

The records show that on Sept. 14, 1887, 12 wild pigeons were killed in the woods near the club house, and what is more singular they were killed by a young lady only fifteen years old, Miss Grace Hazen, daughter of J. T. Hazen, of Cincinnati, O. On this same trip, Wm. Haskins being her pusher, Miss Hazen killed one teal. She shoots in regular hunting coat and hat and handles a rifle as well as the shotgun, ringing the bell on the club target as often as many of the men.

The English Lake club house grounds cannot well be shown in an illustration, as they cover too much country. There is a pleasant little oak grove which fills up the yard close to the house, and it is here that the little rifle target is most usually set up. Here, too, is a contrivance which I do not see at any of the other clubs, and which is a good idea—a sort of little summer house, covered with wire netting, and therefore perfectly ventilated, whis is used as a duck house by the club. It is provided with lock and key, so that no marauding railroad man can slip over from a passing freight train and steal a bunch of ducks, as had been done before this little house was provided. The trap grounds lie between this little grove and the boat houses, which latter are situated upon the edge of a basin, which is connected with the river by a short channel.

There is one club boat house, and there are nine boat houses which belong to individuals. In and about these boat houses one can learn about as much in regard to the industry of modern duck shooting as he can anywhere. I thought John Gillespie's den might do as well as any, so we went into that. He had two boats of the patterns most favored on that marsh, and on the walls hung a full complement of oars, paddles and punt poles. There were 200 duck decoys of all sorts, and a number of profile goose decoys. Tools of different sorts were visible, and indeed there was a whole chest devoted to tools and odds and ends such as a blind maker and boat carpenter might have to use. There were two or three boxes of fishing tackle, which I regret to say I can't approve very highly. If I had worked in a sporting goods house as long as John has, I would have accumulated a lot better supply than that. Boots, sails, nets, rods, and all that, lay around or hung decently suspended. There was a willow blind, such as I have described in a previous article, and also a grass blind and a hay coat. The boats had irons screwed along the bottom, to fit them for running on the ice in the early spring; and I saw some paddles shod on the end with a serrated steel, like a saw blade, to fit them for use upon the surface of the ice. The boat seat was a sawed-off chair, and the favorite boat was arranged so that about 4,000lbs. of stuff could be piled into or on top of it. I saw a contrivance which looked like a brass post auger with a school desk on top of it, and was informed that this was a "marsh seat." You screw the auger down in the mud, and its wide flanges keep it from sinking; then you adjust the seat by means of thumbscrew, and there you are. I would rather sit on almost anything than that sort of a seat, but I should think that it would be nice at a lawn-tennis party. I saw also in this boat house another device, although I believe Mr. Taylor was the owner of it as applied: it was a combination lock attached to the fastening of a spirits keg. Mr. Taylor told me that they took in a gallon or so of whisky on a late hunt in the Indian Territory, and the only way they could devise to keep the negro cook and the visiting Indians out of the keg was to put a lock on it. They did so, and found it a good idea. It would be a good idea if extended to divers other kegs.

As I looked around through this typical boat house and made mental inventory of the curious stock, I began to be impressed with the notion that duck hunting nowadays comes pretty near being a business all by itself. It in no wise lessened this idea to walk through the assortment of boats, of which this club has an unusually good one. There are over 100 boats owned by the club, most of which, when bought of the trade, are of either the Green Bay or Waukegan model. Neither of these boats quite pleased the English Lake men, and in an earlier paper I remarked how Wm. Hine—who, by the way, lives at North Judson, and not at Logansport—had been trying to get just exactly the kind of a boat they wanted. I should think Kane & Co., or Douglas, or some of our folks out here, might supply a craft which would be infinitely better, and I would rather see such firms patronized, believing that the business belongs to them and can be better handled by them. The local boats were not above criticism, by any means. The Green Bay boat, as is well known, is a shallow, wide and straight-bottomed boat. Some such model seems best adapted to the long trips through shallow water and through the boat ways mowed out through the tall "cane" and rice. There is not enough river work to make much need for a higher, rounder and stiffer boat. The Hine boat does not differ widely from Green Bay lines. It is flat, round, with long rake, and is about 15ft. long. There was one little, low, highly-polished butternut boat, as pretty as a racing shell, that took the eye at once, though too pretty for actual service, and there were numbers of others, of good make and finish, and in style different as the tastes of the owners. Most of the boats were partially protected along the bows and sides by tin or copper. It does not take more than half a day or so of work in tough ice to cut through the thin shell of a ducking boat. Nearly all these boats, of whatever make, had a trim and hunter-like look about them, and were strong and light, so that the pusher may easily handle them. The English Lake pushers have never had an accident yet. There are fifteen of these men who are considered regular pushers, and more can be called if wanted. I believe the pusher fee at English Lake is $3 per day.

The original club house was only 24×46ft. in size, and was moved over from the other side of the river in 1879. The first addition was made four years ago, when rooms 18×36ft. were added for the accommodation of the keeper's family. A second addition of 24×36 was later put on, and the total is quite a good sized building, whose exterior, with its long porches, its broad and home-like air, and with the flanking outbuildings of barns, ice houses, sheds, etc., give it much the character of a big farm house, set down on a not very prepossessing farm country, at the edge of a body of scrubby timber, and in the arm of the river. There are about nine acres of farming ground utilized near the house, and at some little distance there are forty acres devoted to oats. 100 tons of hay were this fall put up by Mr. Taylor, who has all the privileges of the farm, besides the emoluments of the club keeper. There are twenty-seven head of cattle and a lot of horses in the barns, but they are just like any other cattle or horses, and I believe none of them are broken to retrieve.

The interior of the house is more prepossessing than its exterior. The first room is the gun room, and this shows the stern sportsmanlike qualities in its furnishings that such a place of congregation should. There is, of course, the usual big box stove, and there are, of course, the proper gun racks, tidy lockers, and shelves for the big tin shell boxes. In the little hall leading to the dining room hangs a large map showing in detail the club's possessions. Near by stands an ornamental bronze gong, of a deep and booming voice, such as may have startled the ears of the Spanish conquerors when they heard the fateful roll of the Aztec war drum. To deeds of high emprise, also, does this modern signal summon, and he must be indeed valiant who comes forth ultimate conqueror in the contest with the hosts of yellow-leg chickens, backed by all the skillful enginery of honest butter, flaky rolls, fair-visaged cream, and coffee, naïve if insidious, the same marshalled, aided and abetted by Mrs. Taylor, who presides over this portion of the club's welfare. As is commonly the case after a scene of wild dissipation of this kind, I have only a vague recollection of separate events, and would not dare say how many times I tried to engage Mr. Taylor's attention in another part of the room, while I endeavored to steal another piece of chicken without admitting that I wanted it. That kind of chicken is only grown in its absolute perfection at English Lake club house.

The sleeping apartments are upstairs, and are uniformly and nicely furnished, with marble stands, good mirrors, durable carpets, etc.

In the gun room there is a very business-like air conveyed by the long lockers, the full racks, the gun implements, etc., and this is well augmented by the imposing front of a very large and beautiful elk head, presented to the club by Messrs. E. Hoyt and John Gillespie, as the little metal inscription states; once the folding doors are opened, however, the spectator is presented a parlor interior which might well serve for an illustration in an architectural magazine's article on modern home furnishing, and which at once arouses the impression that if modern duck hunting has been reduced to a business, it is a mighty pleasant and luxurious business in at least some of its features. I have seen few rooms more unspeakably comfortable looking than the English Lake parlors. There is a nicely tiled fireplace which would measure, I should say, 8ft. across. What rare stories of

the field have been told and are yet to be told beside that vast and flickering flame! I was alone at the club house, but I could easily people the big room with lounging hunters, and could see the smoke wreaths rise and hear the quiet jest and well spun yarn. Deprived of this actually, I fell rummaging in the very well stocked sportsman's library, which seems to hold about all one would want. The furnishings of this room are tasteful and costly. The couches are wide and leather-covered, and the oaken tables, the big chairs, and the good pictures, make up an effect which you wouldn't guess at from anything you saw at the boat houses. Yet this effect is one not less pleasing than the other. It shows what kind of men go shooting nowadays. It shows that the men who have had enterprise and courage enough to set on foot this club have wealth enough and taste enough to draw about them what they please of taste and culture. I knew this anyhow, but as I wandered around the rooms I could not help smiling a little at the old popular picture of the sportsman which made him a shiftless ne'er-do-well. Times have changed since then. Do the non-sporting public know how much, and are they now up with the times?

My visit at the English Lake Club was in the winter, and there were no shooters and no ducks to shoot. In company with the superintendent, Mr. Taylor, however, I went about over the marsh somewhat, and I can say from my own observation that it is a grand one. I should think that its worst drawback would be the fact that a pull of from three to five miles would seem to be necessary to get from the club house into the heart of the marsh, at least during low water. This, however, is not a serious objection, and is balanced by the fact that there is no long ride from the railway to the grounds. For the purposes of a ducking club, and for the further purposes of an organization devoted to general recreation and conducted under the general comity of thorough fellowship, I do not see how nature or art could add very much to the English Lake Club.

Mr. Taylor regaled me with lore of the club, and I wish I had space to repeat much I heard as I sat by the big stove, trying to pick an acquaintance with the big cat, which whips all the shooters' dogs that come about the place, or to make friends with Isis, the absurdly elongated little dachshund that looks on all newcomers with serpentine suspicion. Mr. Taylor gave me much information about the traits of some of the club members, which may be useful some later day. So, talking about the frequent big trap shoots, and recalling big scores, and discussing how best to mark down dead birds in a rice marsh, and reading the club records, and wondering what sort of a year 1889 would be, we at last grew sleepy, and the first thing I knew it was morning, and my train had come to end the very pleasant visit.

In the following list of names there will be recognized many of the most persistent, most practical and most successful duck shooters of this neck of woods. They are true to the creed of the real sportsman; and as they are thus true, it must follow, as the night the day, they cannot then be false to any man. The list: Abner Price, President; Chas. E. Willard, Vice-President; John J. Gillespie, Secretary; Wm. J. Crow, Treasurer; Executive Committee—Abner Price, Jesse N. Cuinmings and John J. Gillespie. Present members—Chas. H. Mears, R. W. Cox, John F. Hazen (of Cincinnati, O.), Abner Price, W. J. Crow, J. N. Cummings, Jas. M. McKay, J. F. Barrett, W. W. Foss, F. A. Howe, Geo. H. Mueller, John B. Sibley, R. W. Stafford, Fred H. Lord, Thos. W. Wilmarth, Edward Engle, W. B. Chatfield, W. A. Barton, T. H. Elmer, Chas. Morris, F. L. Charnley, D. P. Wilkinson, John R. Adams, Chas. E. Felton, Wm. A. Angell, Marshall Field, Geo. F. Anderson, Thos. H. Ball, Daniel B. Scully, F. B. Foster, Wm. H. Bungee, John F. Phillips, S. M. Millard, Walter T. Clark, F. H. Watriss, Ed E. Ayer, T. C. Edwards, A. W. Cobb, Chas. E. Hayden, Frank Floyd, E. H. Lahn (of Alton, Ill.), D. H. Denton, H. B. Bogen, Dr. John E. Owens, C. E. Deam, L. G. Fisher, H. V. Pierpont, Graeme Stewart, R. Deam, R. W. Hosmer, J. P. O'Neill, A. M. Fulton, E. C. Sherman, Frank Pilkin, A. H. Mullikin, John T. Cowles.

E. HOUGH.

No. 175 MONROE STREET, Chicago.

THREE DAYS AFTER THE LAST ONE.

MADISON COUNTY, New York.—The bird season which closed with Jan. 1 did not result in the capture of the usual number of birds. The unprecedented wet October kept many from the brush, but some good bags were made during the last of December. I think December should be stricken from the open season, because all know that grouse take to trees much more then than during any other season, which fact causes their death from the hands of fox, rabbit and skunk hunter. I know of a run through which I, in September—finding five or six birds and killing three—was dogged over by a hunter and his brace of spaniels after a hard storm in December, and this man slaughtered from the trees twenty in one day. These birds were driven into this secluded gulf by the severe storm, and undoubtedly they constituted nine-tenths of the grouse in a radius of a mile. How was next season's shooting affected by this act? The sportsmen in our section have a rule that when we have killed all but two or three in a certain cover we will leave these for breeding; and not do as a man who came here on a hunting trip did in his section. He said only one bird was left there, and he hunted three days before he killed her, but he was bound to have her. He must have felt like a conqueror as he held her panting form in his hand.

No sterner fact stares us in the face than this, the game must go unless we use judgment in its preservation and discretion in our killing. Although we have here no strictly market-hunters, nevertheless many facts combine to bring about the above results. Within a radius of twenty miles we have five gun clubs, averaging fifteen to twenty members, or on the whole about 100 wing shots. Add to this another 100 of tree shooters, and you have a small regiment armed with the double-barrel Smiths, Parkers, etc. Besides, where ten years ago you could not find a single well trained dog now you can find scores of pointers and setters.

There is one other condition that injures our grouse shooting. It is allowing woodcock shooting in August. Although many live up to the law others disregard it entirely. If the present Legislature would put August in the closed season for woodcock and squirrel then there would be no excuse for the gunner to be in the brush.

WING.

PATTERN AND PENETRATION TESTS.

LAST summer the FOREST AND STREAM mentioned that it would place on the new grounds of the Suburban Shooting Association at Claremont a screen where tests of shotguns could be made with the least outlay of time and trouble, and with perfect safety. The screen is now finished, and is a solidly built affair of timber with a facing of wood blocks a foot deep, fit to stop any possible rain of shotgun pellets. It is 12ft. long and 8ft. high, with an opening in the center 4ft. square. Two solid shutters close across the opening from the rear, and on these shutters the targets to be fired at will be mounted, while in the center, covered by the target sheet, will be the penetration pad. One discharge will make a double record, and present in a clear and tangible form just what the gun is capable of with the charge in use.

It is proposed to carry on the tests on the same lines followed in the trajectory trials so successfully carried out by FOREST AND STREAM. The only aim and object will be to find out by trial just what any particular gun will do with any particular cartridge shot under carefully noted conditions. With the results attained FOREST AND STREAM has no concern beyond that of having them accurate and indisputable.

The order of test will be simple and exact. A gun is to be tried. It is brought to the range and its pedigree taken. Its shop number, length of barrel, description of same, whether choked and how and of what material, who made it and of what model and gauge, its weight unloaded, and any other points about it worthy of note.

Then the weather conditions will be put down, the wind, its direction and force, the state of the atmosphere as to temperature and moisture, and the barometric pressure.

The cartridges to be used will be placed in a tray, in separate trays for each barrel if different loads are used. Then the gun will be warmed with a few shots fired into the ground. Then the firing will take place, over a bag or a barrel rest if desired, or from the shoulder. The owner or agent of the gun may shoot it, or the range superintendent will act. Each target made is labeled, so that when collected they form a complete story of the gun's doings; 5 shots from each barrel at 40yds. and 5 at 60yds. will make a total of 20 targets. These are for fixed 30in. circles, but to make the test one of the gun independently of the shooter, a clean sheet of paper 4ft. square will be put up and a 30in. circle struck at any point where the best pattern may be shown. This will be done as before, several times for each barrel at each distance. While the shooting is in progress 5 cartridges will be taken from the tray. They will be brought to the office of FOREST AND STREAM, where they will be opened and the manner of loading described, with the weight of powder and shot taken with a pair of scales capable of noting differences down to a single grain. In this way the observations will be broad enough to secure averages that will be fair to the gun and of valuc to those who are studying the interesting question of shotgun performances. The first trial of the screen will be a sort of free-for-all contest between shotgun makers, each to offer the gun which he considers a model one for the sportsman. He may load it as he pleases, but as above stated all the conditions of the gun's doings will be so set down and analyzed that there will be no inducement to anything but the best work by fair means. The FOREST AND STREAM will test all the guns now before American shooters and pushed on this market. The results when published will furnish a rich fund of information worthy of careful study, and it will be but the opening chapter of the big volume of data which it is expected the new gun-testing screen will furnish on every point of concern to trap and game marksmen.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Just as the FOREST AND STREAM Trajectory Trial settled forevever some of the most important points connected with rifles, so it is to be hoped that the trial of shotguns you are preparing to hold will settle, once for all, the following among other points, in the interests not only of American sportsmen, but of the largely increasing numbers on this side of the Atlantic who are taking interest in your paper.

1. The effect of difference of gauge upon pattern and penetration, both when the loads for which each gauge is regulated are used, and also when the ordinary loads of one gauge are fired from another.

The general opinion seems to be that small gauges throw shot more closely than large, and with equal charges of powder give greater penetration. This is not in accordance with the usual results of many experiments made by myself during the last twenty-five years. I have generally found the smaller bores, especially when unchoked, spread their shot over quite as wide a circle as the larger, and consequently put fewer pellets into a given space. Last year I tried a 28 bore and an 18, with barrels of the same length and of the same metal, both being choked and made by the same company. The 18 beat the 28 in pattern and penetration even when using the loads of the small barrel, and with its own loads was greatly superior.

As regards penetration, experiments with scientific apparatus have clearly proved that a given charge of powder produces far greater pressure on the square inch in a small than in a large bore, and might therefore be expected to drive the shot with greater force; but the effect of the greater pressure is counteracted partly by the gas having a smaller surface of shot to act upon and partly by the extra length of the column of shot causing a large increase of friction between the pellets and the barrel.

The trial held by the London *Field* in 1879 showed that not only do small gauges put fewer pellets into the 30in. circle at 40yds. when loaded with 1oz. of No. 6 shot in the 16 and 20 bores against 1¼oz. in the 12-bores, but that they even put fewer upon a 10in. square in the middle of the circle. The following were the average patterns of 25 shots with each gun, the shot containing 270 pellets in an ounce:

	On 30in. circle.	On 10in. square.
12-bore	195	45
16-bore	161	36
20-bore	155	34

Twelve guns of each gauge were tried. The average pattern of the best gun of each gauge was at 40yds.:

	On 30in. circle.	On 10in. square.
12-bore	224	56
16-bore	189	45
20-bore	183	43
At 60yds.:		
12-bore	100	19
16-bore	92	16
20-bore	84	14

In one 12-bore only 1oz. of shot was used, and its average of 25 shots was 183, beating all the 16-bores except one, which averaged 189, and all the 20-bores except one, which averaged 183 also.

The editor of the *Field* afterward tried a 12-bore and a 20 with Nos. 6, 5 and 4 shot, firing 10 cartridges of each size of shot from each gun, the 12 gauge being loaded with 3drs. and 1⅛oz. and the 20 with 2½drs. and ⅞oz.

The following were the average patterns at 30yds.:

	12-bore. On 30in. circle.	On 10in. square.
No. 6 shot	197	47
No. 5 shot	155	27
No. 4 shot	98	21
	20-bore.	
No. 6 shot	146	29
No. 5 shot	87	21
No. 4 shot	78	15

In Long's "American Wildfowl Shooting" there is an account of some trials of large bore guns at 40yds. against a target 1ft. square. Among them were two 10-gauges fired with only 1oz. of No. 4 shot and 4drs. of powder. One put on the target an average of 72 pellets and the other of over 57.

The guns used at the *Field* trial and also those of Mr. Long were all choke-bored, and the results show clearly that the large gauges made closer patterns than the small, nine or ten years ago. Within the last two years some wonderful shooting has been obtained from 28-bores, but probably the same principles applied to the larger sizes would cause them to maintain their superiority in closeness, if this were desirable.

2. Another subject of great importance is the effect of length of barrel upon penetration and also upon pattern at long ranges. The majority of the best British gun makers assert that, in 12-bores, barrels of 30in. give better results than any of lesser length, but a few seem to differ in opinion about this, and one sportsman of great experience in guns (Mr. Lane, who signs himself in the shooting papers, "One who has fired 20,000 trial shots at marks") asserts that certain makers who know the secret of boring can produce as good pattern and penetration with 24in. barrels as with any of greater length. He speaks of a 28-bore with 24in. barrels, which makes an average pattern at 40yds. of 231 with the right and 183 with the left, when fired with one ounce of shot containing 240 pellets. He also states that such guns are greatly superior to 12-bores for ranges beyond 50yds., and that they carry large shot better. In direct opposition to such views your correspondent, "Cyrtonix", wrote to FOREST AND STREAM about the end of 1884, and again in April of the present year, strongly advocating 16-bores, with barrels of 34 or 36in., and asserted that they would give more penetration with 2¾drs. of powder than 10-bores with 5drs. He also said that barrels of 36in. are as easily handled by those accustomed to them as barrels of ordinary length, a point upon which very few sportsmen will agree with him.

3. The effect of difference of gauge upon the closeness and regularity with which the large sizes of shot are thrown, has not yet been clearly determined. Nearly all writers upon firearms say that narrow bores throw small shot best, and wide bores the larger sizes. Dougall, the London maker, in his book upon shooting published in 1875, said that this rule applies to 10 or 12-gauge as compared with 16 or 20, but that barrels of 36 gauge, if of 36 or 40in. in length, greatly excel the larger gauges with large shot.

It seems to me that any comparison of gauges must be fallacious unless the barrels be of the same length. In my own experiments I have found, with one or two exceptions, that the large gauges beat the small with large sized shot. A 42 gauge with 26in. barrels carried No 9 (about 600 pellets to the ounce) very well indeed, but all larger shot went in clusters. A 17-bore threw No. 7 shot (about 340 to the ounce) with such closeness and regularity that a snipe at 40yds. could rarely escape, but it scattered badly with any larger shot that I tried. A 16-bore by one of the best London makers, though a wonderfully hard hitter, did not carry any shot, from No. 7 upward, so closely as a 12-bore, both having 30in. cylinder barrels. I have, however, at the present time a 16-bore with 28in. barrels, recess choked, made for me nine years ago, which throws No. 3 shot (about 135 pellets to the ounce) with great closeness, and makes a better pattern with buckshot than any other gun of any gauge that I ever saw tried.

4. The difference (if any) in shooting qualities between barrels choked at the muzzle and those with a "tulip" or "recess" choke, is at present unsettled. Most of the best gun makers adhere to the former plan, but I know of at least three celebrated makers who use the "recess" choke, and have seen guns made by two of them which could hardly be surpassed in closeness and regularity of pattern. The recess plan has two decided advantages for work in wild countries. It will carry bullets as accurately as a cylinder bore and without the least risk of injury to the barrel, and it will also make splendid shooting with soft shot, whereas the muzzle choke requires hardened shot for good work, the pellets of soft lead being so deformed by the constricted part of the bore as to cause a bad pattern. After trying hard shot for duck shooting I came to the conclusion that it does not kill so well as soft, and that it is liable to break our teeth when eating the game, so discarded it altogether.

5. The relative penetration of fine and coarse powder is still a matter of dispute. In trying them up to forty yards, with cards one inch apart in a rack, the fine grain has shown a decided superiority over the coarse, but some sportsmen contend that the latter gives more penetration at long range through keeping the shot more together and deforming the pellets less.

6. In rifles there appears to be no doubt but that extra weight of barrel adds slightly to the velocity of the bullet. In shotguns it seems probable that penetration depends more upon the elasticity of the barrels than upon weight, for some of the hardest-hitting guns are very light. Perhaps this point may be determined in your trial, if some of the British 12-bores of 7lbs. weight or less contend against the heavy weapons preferred in America.

A great deal of misconception about penetration has arisen through the methods used for testing it. Paper pads are probably the most unreliable of all. When the sheets are pressed closely together a hard-hitting gun will often penetrate fewer than a weak shooter, owing to the extra velocity causing the pellets to flatten. The same gun will vary greatly in successive shots, according to the number of sheets in a pad, and also according to the looseness or closeness with which they are pressed together.

The *Field* force gauge is quite as much a test of the simultaneous arrival of the whole charge of shot as of its penetration. A hard-shooting gun, from which the pellets arrive consecutively, will not show so great a force as a feeble weapon which sends them in a mass.

Some months ago a water target was described in the English sporting papers, but it is never mentioned in them now. It seems very probable that after shot reaches a certain degree of velocity, its penetration into water would begin to decrease, owing to the extra resistance offered to very swiftly moving bodies. This principle was well illustrated by some experiments with bullets, described in Cleveland's work on American rifles, published in 1864.

On the whole, the most satisfactory test of penetration is, perhaps, that of firing at cards, placed half an inch apart in a rack, as recommended in Long's "American Wildfowl Shooting." With care in procuring the cards of the same thickness and weight, and keeping them at an even state of dryness, the results of trials are remarkably uniform. The number of cards pierced also increases exactly as the proportion of powder to shot is increased, which is the result reasonably to be expected.

In conclusion, I would say that the most important point to be settled in your trial is the best gauge for any given weight of gun. Suppose, for instance, 7lbs. as the weight which a man of average strength and endurance can carry with comfort in a long day's shooting, 3 to 3¼drs. of the strongest powder and 1¼ to 1½oz. of shot can be fired from it without unpleasant recoil. The question is, whether a 12-bore is best for such charges, or whether, as some think, a 16 or 20-bore of the same weight and length of barrel would throw them with superior pattern and penetration. Extra long shells are now made for these smaller bores, so that there need be no difficulty about getting in the larger loads. J. J. M.

DUBLIN, Ireland.

QUAIL IN MARYLAND.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your correspondent "Del. A. Ware," writing from Dover, Del. says: "The Delaware State Game Society is doing good work in waging war against illegal trapping of game." I have lived in this State for two years and have seen none of the "good work," on the contrary, gunners pay no attention to the game laws. In the neighborhood of Frederica, Milford and down through Sussex county the quail were being slaughtered forty days before the season opened. I enticed a bevy upon my place by planting buckwheat, which I allowed to remain standing. All but three of these birds were killed before Nov. 15. Of course I know who did the shooting, but cannot afford to incur the ill will of my neighbors by punishing them.

It is my opinion, if instead of "an appropriation for the buying of game girds to be loosed through the State," the money was spent in securing the arrest of illegal shooters we would have as a result a large increase of game. VICTOR M. HALDEMAN.

MILFORD, Del., Feb. 16.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In FOREST AND STREAM of the 7th I noticed a query as to the best place for black bear. Let me suggest Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, in West Virginia. White Rock and Greenbrier Mountains in the former county are said to be well supplied with black bear. These animals are also reported numerous in the Williams River region, Pocahontas county. Should Dr. Dwyer wish to visit West Virginia to try his luck and pluck on black bear he will do well to write to Henry Gilmer, Esq., Lewisburg, who can give him all the information he desires. Mr. G. would likely accompany him in a chase after bruin should his business permit, and if the doctor wants a good companion. The best time in the spring to hunt bears here would be from the 1st to the 20th of March, because during that time we often have good tracking snows, and later in the spring it is a rare thing to see the ground white twenty-four hours at a time. It is thought that the West Virginia Legislature will change the game law to a certain extent if its members get through quarreling over the Senator in time.—P. C. O. (Lewisburg, W. Va.).

GROUSE, GUNS AND SNARES.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If a person understands the art of setting snares, he can catch a whole flock of grouse or partridges if he sets the snares while the birds are in flocks, before the leaves begin to fall. After the birds are scattered, and the leaves begin to fall, the snarer does not have as good a show as the shooter (who can shoot). A good shot, one who understands the tricks and habits of our partridge, with a dog that knows how to work them up carefully, is in my opinion about as destructive to partridge as the condemned snarer. There are probably three hunters to one snarer; the shooter gets at least half the birds. There are many more hunters than there were ten years ago. Hunting and snaring kill the birds. The farmer and land-owner should regulate the killing on his territory so that "supply will exceed the demand," then there is a chance for this noble bird to increase.—FARMER.

STRAHAN, Ia., Feb. 11.—I consider your paper worth double the subscription price, and will not do without it as long as I am able to rake enough together to pay for a subscription. Game is very scarce here this winter, there are a few prairie chickens on the river bottom, but rabbits seem to have been killed off. Quail are very scarce here; I have seen but one covey of sixteen this winter.—H. W.

SUNDAY HUNTING IN OHIO.—For hunting on Sunday, three men of Gregg's Corners, O., were arrested, and one docked in the sum of $48. The residents there mean to enforce the law.—CANIF.

PUTTING OUT QUAIL.—Dover, Del., Feb. 4.—The Delaware State Game Association has contracted for 2,000 live Southern quail to be turned loose in the State. Indeed game was shot so close this season that a petition is likely to go before our Legislature at its present session, asking for an act to prohibit the killing of game for one or two years. Such an act would be acceptable to lovers of good sport and to those desiring an increase in our game supply.—DEL. A. WARE.

NEWPORT FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.—This club is in a prosperous condition; it has a membership of forty, a boat house on Lily Pond, where the black bass fishing is now fair, a fruit of the club's work of restocking the pond. Trout have been put into Neilson Pond. The Newport anglers are taking common sense measures to provide good fishing for themselves.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

[*Special Correspondence of Forest and Stream.*]

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Collins has introduced two bills. One of them prohibits the importation of game into this State and forbids the selling out of season, whether killed in this State or outside.

The other bill appropriates $2,500 for a fishway at Lackawaxen, where the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey come up to the New York State line. It is expected that each State will contribute the same amount, thus making $7,500 in all.

Assemblyman McAdam has introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of speckled trout in Oneida county at any time.

The Assembly Committee on Game Laws has reported the following bills: McAdam, prohibiting the shooting of partridges outside of Oneida (ordered to a third reading); Savey, for the protection of fish in Lake Ontario adjoining Cayuga county (to third reading); Little, prohibiting the selling of quail and partridges in Niagara county for three years more; McAdam, amending the general act of 1879 so as to prohibit the shooting of ducks in spring (to third reading).

Senator Hawkins's bill for the protection of oysters, etc., has passed both houses and gone to the Governor.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

260.

THE communication from "J. M. S." which, under the heading of "The Bronzebacks of Sussex," appears in your issue of the 7th inst., reminds me of the following facts:

Will, John and the humble scrivenor hereof were fishing in the Fox River, Wisconsin, one afternoon late in the summer of 1887 and caught twenty-one black bass and one pickerel, the lot weighed exactly 55lbs. on scales as honest as ever "aided and abetted" a grocery man in "the struggle for existence."

Will can disport the delusive sproat and feathers with a sinful seductiveness, the result, I suspect, of closely observing the maneuvers of the appetizing "bluebottle" on a molasses barrel, and scrutinizing the habits of boneless cod and canned salmon; but John, being a master mason, fishes "on the square," with a rod from nature's workshop and the sinuous and succulent earthworm for bait. John had hooked a big bass (in fact he had a lien on most of our catch) and was trying to land him after the manner of the Scotch navigator—by main strength and stubbornness—when Will, who was watching the tug-of-war with dubious eyes, remarked: "Let him play, John, let him play." "Yes," said John, "just as soon as I get him in the boat he can play all he pleases."

HOODOO.

AURORA, Ill.

Sea and River Fishing.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

THE STEEL ROD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In regard to the standards designated by "Splasher" of elasticity, pliability, weight and strength, as mentioned in last issue, these requirements were all (to me) very satisfactorily met, in the rod used last season. The balance needed correction for use as a casting or fly-rod; durability as yet undetermined. The eight ounce fly-rod just submitted, guides outside, fulfils, so far as I can see, all the necessary requisites of a fly-rod in above mentioned points, and including a proper balance.

I never permit my rods to remain jointed over night, but separate, clean, wipe and bag, as all good anglers should at the close of each day's fishing.

There was no protection to the bare metal where united at joints, and a little oil wiped on prevented rust. I see no more need to have the rod rust than a gun. How it will affect the rod by having a wet line drawn through I cannot say, as I use guides outside, and also bottle up, with a vial cork, the opening of the tube joints at butt. The joints being on last season's rod slightly tapered (from being telescopic) were that much objectionable, but those made now are parallel at joints, and exactly equivalent to the ferrules on rods as commonly united.

I never "tackled" a setter dog. Solomon says "spare the rod," but, if the dog didn't mind it, I would hang on to the rod and land the dog. BLACK BASS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Errors in my article in your issue of Feb. 14 make me say just the reverse of what I intended. Instead of "the strength and durability of the metal rod was next questioned," read "the strength and durability of the metal rod was not questioned." Instead of "I wrote more from the standpoint of one who requires such flexibility in a rod as enables them to use the most delicate tackle," read "I wrote more from the standpoint of those who require such flexibility in a rod as enables them to use the most delicate tackle." Instead of "and when the steel rod is so made as to equal the cost of the best split-bamboo." read "and when the steel rod is so made as to equal in cast the best split-bamboo." SPLASHER.

CEDARVILLE, O.

THE VIRTUES OF MUD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In Charles Barker Bradford's pamphlet on black bass fishing at Milton Lake, N. J., he says: "The fish under and about the bridge are very tempting, but also very wary, and the residents say that they are but seldom caught from the bridge itself. If fished from the bridge they will lie there and never move a fin; the current is weak, and if scared away by a stone or twig they will return in a second or two, almost to the same spot. Now, if any of my fishing friends think they can catch these bridge bass I will guarantee to show them (or they can go and see for themselves) from six to a dozen of the beauties lying there at any time. When I do not succeed with them to my satisfaction I get some one to systematically drop stones and drive them up stream, where, perhaps out of pure unadulterated cussedness, they seem to readily take a fly."

I can tell Bradford a better way to take either bass or trout that have grown too familiar with man and his methods to be enticed from their native element by the usual means. I have found that where there is a current the best mode of procedure is to go a few rods up stream and cave in a bank or dig up the bottom until the water is very muddy. This I keep up until the cloud of thickly earth-colored water reaches within a few yards of the pool that shelters the "big ones." I then wade down and cast a worm bait (the large night-walker is the surest) into the muddy water, allowing it to float down into the pool with the muddy cloud not ahead or behind it but in the part of the current that is the most deeply colored. Try this and I will wager that you will be rewarded with a strike in a moment. I first saw this practiced by a Maori guide recommended to me by an old fisherman in Christ Church, New Zealand. We were fishing the Avon River above the public gardens and saw plenty of fine large English brown trout in the deep holes that would not notice anything I carried in my well-stocked book. We tied worms with no better success. The fish were not even shy; they would nose the bait but not take it. The Maori explained his method and I prepared for it as above described, and soon had three fine fish out of the first pool.

In casting into muddy water, do not use either shot or float, but allow the worm to drift down with the current, letting 15 or 20ft. of line lie in the water. This gives the worm the appearance of floating down without being attached to anything, and I have never known it to fail. Whether the fish form the impression that high water is bringing down an extra supply of worms or not I do not know, but I do know that the moment they see muddy water coming down stream they begin to show signs of activity, and when the lure reaches them they take it, provided the operation of discoloring the water takes place far enough above the pool not to alarm them, and is kept up long enough to allow the pool to become well muddied. I have tried this in many different streams and always with killing effect, both on trout and bass, and am sure if my friend Bradford will carefully pursue this plan he will surely basket some fine fish from his pool of "bridge bass."

Your correspondent "G. E. W." might also find this method of great value to him in angling in his pond near Taunton, Mass., where, he complains, the black bass, though plenty and of great size, seldom take a bait.

J. CHARLES DAVIS.

JERKED TROUT.

ON a promising morning during the second week in September a friend and myself, who had been for some time sojourning at Smith's Lake, in the heart of what is left of the wilderness proper of the Adirondack region, started with our guides for a trip to Clear Pond, noted for the size and beauty of the speckled trout that thrived in its pellucid waters, as well as for the variety of catches made therefrom. It was our avowed intention of exhausting every means known to anglers of some experience in the endeavor to capture a fair creel of some of the "old settlers." A pull across the western end of the lake soon brought us to the north inlet, where the rough and stony carry of half a mile leads up the inlet to the navigable stream which forms the outlet of Harrison Pond. Having launched our boats in this stream, the sportsmen took their places in the bow and the guides silently paddled up to and through the pond, each with eager eye intent on surprising a deer feeding along the shore and obtaining a shot en route. The season was getting late, however, and we were not disappointed in the fact that none were seen, notwithstanding the fact that it is a famous resort for deer.

The carry from Harrington to Clear Pond is a well cut out trail of a mile and one-half, and leads through a magnificent growth of beech, birch and maple, after first passing one-third of a mile of tamarack and balsam swamp. The glimmer of Clear Pond is seen through the trees for quite a distance as the trail slopes gradually toward it. It is a beautiful sheet of spring water, pure and bright as crystal, shaped somewhat like the letter Q, and nearly three-fourths of a mile in diameter. In some places the water has quite a depth, and is remarkably clear and transparent, as the name implies. It is fed entirely by springs within its compass, and an outside area of but limited extent.

Our first trial was in the orthodox way of fly-casting, and although persisted in, and several changes made, no trout of any unusual size could be lured. Then a trial of minnows was had, both trolling and casting, with but little better result. Then artificial baits were tried for a time, including the phantom minnow and spoon trollers, but the catches made were not up to the standard. The guides then induced a trial of angleworms and chub tails in still-fishing in the best-known localities, and with long lines, and were disappointed in the result. It began to be conceded that there was not much show of getting any of the big fellows until springtime should again whet their appetites, and an early bird with a worm struck them on some favorable day.

As a last resort, some 9-foot leaders were gotten out and adorned with a gang of three selected large bass flies, a set of swivels arranged, and half an ounce of sinkers completed the preparation for trolling with long lines in deep water. Before casting off we gratified what we considered a whim of our guides, by consenting to permit them to add a worm upon the hook of each fly, "that in case a fish struck and was not hooked, but got a taste, he would try it again." Whether this had any-

thing to do with our success remains an open question; but the fact is, that we very soon began to obtain remarkable strikes, and were rewarded by bringing to net during the remaining two hours that we fished no less than twenty-three of the finest speckled trout that either of us had ever before seen at one time. The smallest weighed over three-quarters of a pound, the next smallest a trifle over a pound, and ranging up to the three largest, which pulled the scales at 2¼lbs. each. They were, indeed, a splendid string, and had afforded us magnificent sport in handling with our 7oz. split-bamboo rods, and excited the admiration and possibly the envy of all who saw them when they were proudly exhibited on our return to the log sportsman's hotel at Smith's Lake. The greater part were served for supper, and were found of fine flavor and the meat firm and of the salmon color.

The writer tried an experiment with a few of the largest to determine whether "jerked trout" would be palatable and could be kept for any length of time, and the result was so satisfactory that it is given for the benefit of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM. The trout after having been nicely dressed and washed, were placed over night in a weak brine, that they might thoroughly slime. Then after washing and then drying with napkin, they were slightly peppered sufficiently as for cooking. A jerking rack was improvised by putting cleats and birch slats across near the top of a box 3ft. long, set on end. The trout having been placed on the rack, an iron pot with coals fed by bits of birch, was placed under them, and the front of the box closed by a board held in position by a stick slanting to the ground. A slow fire was kept up—except during the night—for two days, and the trout were thus slowly cooked and thoroughly dried and smoked, and were reduced nearly one-half in bulk. Some were served hot from the rack and pronounced delicious. Others were kept and served at intervals of one to three months, and found to be in nice condition and very palatable. A number of sportsmen who partook agreed that trout thus prepared would be a convenience for preserving and prevent wasting when more were caught than could be at once used, besides being an acceptable variety to camp stores, and in shape to carry for lunch or home use.

The red-ibis was the most eagerly taken of the flies used; the grizzly came in as a fair second, while the white-miller was but occasionally struck.

There are numerous bodies of water in the Adirondacks where large trout are known to exist, but are exceedingly difficult to catch, especially late in the season. Notably so is Spring Pond near the Bog River chain of ponds, mentioned in Colvin's report of the Adirondack survey, stocked originally by the veteran sportsman A. E. Kerr. After the experience recorded, it might prove advantageous for sportsmen to add a few bass flies to their trouting paraphernalia, and try deep trolling when visiting such waters. The season having closed ere another opportunity presented, the relative merit of additional worm appetizer remains yet to be tested. E. S. W.

GARRETTSVILLE, O.

THE CARP AS FOOD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I beg to differ with you as to the edible qualities of carp and suckers. Their very habits would at once to my mind settle this question. They live in the mud or sluggish water except when running up to spawn. Their food consists of dead and decayed substances that lie upon the bottom and are sucked up, squiggled and then swallowed with portions of mud. Sometimes they come in contact with the spawn of other fish, which are gulped with as much avidity as a piece of half decomposed animal matter. You say "they are always kept a few days in pure cold water before they are killed." Of course this would tend to work off some of the food effluvium and improve the flavor of the flesh. Again you say "much of the blame attached to this fish really belongs to its surroundings." Of course it does—living in the mud and picking any decayed matter deposited there would make the fish offensive to both smell and taste. But why does he seek such "surroundings?" Simply because it is his nature. Why don't the sucker exhibit more enterprise and sometimes capture a live bit of food if he expects to adorn a plate on a gentleman's table? But no, he has no such elevated notions. His instincts are low, his tastes are low and he must always be classed with "those that breathe out contagion to this world." H.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was interested and amused by reading to-day, in your issue of this week, the communication of Mr. Hapgood, of Boston, that great center of learning and information; concerning the capture of a "mysterious millpond monster," which is duly described with semi-scientific minuteness, worthy of Bostonian culture. Being myself a Massachusetts man, I naturally felt proud of the elucidation, and especially because it treated of the best-abused fish in American waters, and one which I delighted to champion for a dozen or more years past, as the files of the FOREST AND STREAM will abundantly testify. I cannot understand why the communication should have reminded me of another Boston incident, but it did, and although "chestnuty" I will repeat it. When the Colorado beetle, or potato bug, had been for several years ravaging the country, a specimen was caught in the suburbs of Boston, and duly brought before a highly-cultured class of Boston scientists for identification. A young lady of the class adjusted her eye-glasses, and examining the beetle promptly announced its scientific name, whereupon the poor beetle at once rolled over and died. Is it not possible that the shooting of this fine carp, in the zenith of its spawning season, saved it a more horrible, scientific death?

But seriously, now, is it a wonder that the Massachusetts Fish Commission cannot understand why the people of the State do not engage in carp culture, when they know so little of the carp? (See last report of the Commission). Hundreds of Massachusetts farmers would engage in the fascinating industry if they knew the intrinsic value of the carp, the ease and comparatively slight expense of inaugurating the business, and when started systematically, how very little attention is required ever after, and finally, how much more profitable the business is than the same areas devoted to any other farm industry. As before intimated, the carp has been outrageously belied, and mainly by those who do not know a carp when they see it. I have investigated several cases where carp have been publicly pronounced a very inferior table fish, and by prominent gentlemen, who would not knowingly misrepresent any subject under discussion. In every instance I have ascertained that they had eaten of carp which had been taken out of season, as was the case with the one shot in the pond at Shirley, Mass., "early in September." In the vicinity of Boston, carp will commence spawning in May, and continue spawning from time to time until October, providing the weather is moderately warm and the conditions of the pond are favorable. These months, then, are properly the close season, when the carp is unfit for table use. But, even during the cold months, if taken direct from waters having muddy or otherwise filthy bottom, they will be found to be in poor flavor. If, however, they are placed in clear, cold water for two or three weeks, and screened or floored from contact with the earth, they will be found to be second only to the *Salmonidæ*. MILTON P. PEIRCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.

FLORIDA EXPLORATIONS.—Feb. 9 the Grampus took a seine boat fully equipped for cruising along the shore and in the lakes and lagoons of Florida to Indian Key, 75 or 80 miles from Key West and about 30 miles from the point where Dr. Henshall was to go in her among the islands, to enter Biscayne Bay. Feb. 11 the Doctor, with two seamen and a local pilot, left the Grampus for Biscayne Bay. The Grampus returned to Key West Feb. 12 and was joined by Mr. W. C. Kendall, who will accompany her to the Gulf fishing banks as naturalist.

GOOSE FISH IN BRACKISH WATER.—A correspondent, "C.," living in New Jersey, mentions the capture of a goose fish or angler (*Lophius piscatorius*) near the mouth of the Cohansey River, about Dec. 20, 1888. This is a very unusual locality for this marine species and it is not to be wondered at that the fishermen did not know it. The length of the fish was four feet. The stomach and mouth contained fifteen large menhaden. Daniel Biggs was the fortunate captor of the curiosity.

LARGE BASS CAUGHT THROUGH THE ICE.—West Winsted, Conn.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One week ago to-day Will White, of this borough, caught a smallmouth black bass 21in. in length and weighing 5¼lbs. On the following Saturday the same fisherman secured another of the same species weighing 4¼lbs. Both these elegant fish were taken from Little Pond about 1½ miles north of Winsted, and were caught while fishing through the ice for pickerel with tips.—B.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TROUT IN JANUARY.—Conway, N. H., Feb. 16.—E. B. Hodge, Fish and Game Commissioner of the State, was here this week and had ten fishermen brought before J. C. Wood, J. P., charged with catching brook trout in January. They all pleaded guilty and were fined in sums from $5 to $50 each and costs. This will put a stop to illegal fishing in this part of this State for the present. They were catching brook trout ranging from 2 to 6½lbs. each.—SACO.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHES.—Mr. Harry Piers, an assistant in the Colonial Museum at Halifax, records the following fishes as new to the fauna of Nova Scotia: Oceanic bonita (*Euthynnus pelamys*), harvest fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*), swell fish (*Tetrodon* sp.). The last we suppose from the description to be the common *T. turgidus*. The oceanic bonito was eaten at one of the hotels and pronounced excellent.

Fisheulture.

SAWDUST IN STREAMS.

THE effect of sawdust in lakes and streams has been discussed by many writers and with conflicting opinions. In the second part of the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Mr. James W. Milner gives the result of his observations on the Great Lakes. Speaking of Green Bay, he says that whitefish were formerly taken in abundance in the spawning season in a number of rivers emptying into this bay; but sawmills are numerous at present on all of these streams, and the great amount of sawdust in the rivers has caused the whitefish to leave them. The effect of the sawdust, he states, is to cover up the spawning grounds and destroy the food of the fish. Watson, in the third part of the same report, charges the sawdust with the destruction of the purity and aërated condition of the water, so changing its character as to revolt the cleanly habits of the salmon. He mentions the experience of Mr. Arnold, who had seen the gills of salmon filled with sawdust. Mr. Mather, in Transactions American Fishcultural Assoc., 1882, and in these columns of the same year, thinks that sawdust is destructive to the young by covering up the spawning grounds and by polluting the water with turpentine from the pine and tannin from oak. Mr. J. J. Brown, of Ludington, Mich., in Bulletin V., U. S. Fish Commission, charges the sawdust and shingle shavings dumped into Lake Michigan with the annihilation of the feeding grounds of fish. The statements of "Sportsman" and Livingston Stone in recent numbers of this paper, are very positive as to the deleterious influence of sawdust in polluting the water, killing the young and promoting the growth of fungus. Mr. Stone believes that after the spawning grounds are covered with sawdust the stream can produce no more trout.

Charles G. Atkins, in Part II., Report of U. S. F. C., speaks of the Penobscot River. He finds that sawdust has interfered with the success of certain fishing stations, but the salmon are not prevented from ascending to their spawning beds, which are free from obstruction and seem to suffer no injury from the refuse. Prof. H. Rasch, an eminent authority in Norway, communicated his views on the sawdust question to the Norwegian Hunting and Fishing Association in 1873. He admits that rivers on which there is considerable cutting of timber gradually become more and more destitute of salmon, but thinks that the injury is not to the fish directly, but is caused by limiting and partially destroying the spawning grounds. He cites the river Drammen, which was greatly polluted by sawdust for many years and in which the salmon decreased constantly until the fishermen at Hellefos begun hatching them artificially and planting the fry annually. Having access to the upper part of the river, which was comparatively free from sawdust, the ascending fish seemed to be little affected by the mill refuse from below Hellefos. His opinion, based upon experience on the Drammen River and the Soli, was that unless the salmon are prevented by impassable dams from ascending above the mill locations, the sawdust will not drive them from the streams nor materially injure them. "Piscator," Charles Hallock, and Milton D. Peirce have produced statistics and observations to prove that sawdust in streams of Nova Scotia and Massachusetts has not injured the fishing for trout and has not unfavorably affected any of the river fisheries.

From the foregoing survey it will be evident that there are two sides to the question as to the influence of sawdust in streams and lakes, and it may be possible that some of the States which have legislated against the deposit of this substance in certain waters have placed unnecessary restrictions upon an important industry. Unless spawning grounds are actually covered and feeding grounds destroyed, there would seem to be no case against the sawdust. At all events, the instigators of this legislation should produce evidence of deleterious effects to be remedied by legal enactments, and show that such pollution is necessarily and always fatal and cannot be mitigated by measures to aid the ascent to the spawning beds.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your last issue, in an article treating on sawdust in streams, it is held that such pollution does not prevent the population of the waters unless the spawning grounds or feeding places are invaded by the deposit. It seems to me that as long as such a contingency might exist, it furnishes a sufficient warrant for prohibitive legislation on the part of the States. I would add in the interest of the owners of saw mills, that if they would give the matter a moment's serious thought they could see in the laws forbidding the dumping of their refuse in the streams a means of permanent benefit to themselves. Let them dig a pit, such as used for charcoal burning, except that a flue should be run up from the center to promote draught. The flue could be constructed of flat stones, and the entire cost would only be the labor, while the benefits would be lasting. Into this pit all the ashes and refuse of the mill could be put and burned, the fire being introduced from the top of the flue. When the mass is reduced to ashes the mill owner will find himself in possession of a fertilizer especially valuable for low lands contiguous to all bodies of water—his own lands or those of his neighbors. Farmers have little use for sawdust, but they all understand and appreciate the value of ashes. J. D. J.

NEW YORK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Let me thank Mr. Hallock and Mr. Peirce for their cool-headed utterances on this sawdust question. I have been for many years investigating this subject, and have under my hand many such facts as I published in my former letter, and it is cheering to have them so effectively buttressed as they have been by similar experiences and facts. That laws have found their way upon the statute books of the country prohibiting the passing of sawdust into the streams is not proof that to do so is an evil. Many other laws have found their way there as well only to be repealed after more was known upon the subject, and I feel quite sure that the law against sawdust ought to and will share the same fate, and because it never should have been enacted, as the necessity for it does not really exist.

At the risk of wearying you on the subject, I add a few more facts, which to me are quite significant. The River St. John, in New Brunswick, is only to a limited extent on its branches encumbered with mill dams, but it is and has been for nearly a century abundantly supplied with sawdust, still it produced during the six years from 1876 to 1881, of salmon, an annual average of 172,942lbs., and during the six years from 1884 to 1887 210,866lbs, an excess during the latter over the former period of 224,544lbs. Its product of alewives during the former period was 10,018bbls. per annum, and during the latter period 16,622bbls., an increase during the latter period of 39,624bbls. The fish killing properties of sawdust do not seem to be very formidable on the river, though much of it is of that horrid pine which "Sportsman" seems to think is so deadly in its results. The following catch of shad on the river during the years indicated also tells its own story in the same direction: 1878, 429bbls.; 1879, 521bbls.; 1880, 613bbls.; 1881, 1,885bbls.; 1882, 1,882bbls.; 1883, 1,728bbls.; 1884, 2,420bbls.; 1885, 2,189bbls.; 1886, 2,716bbls.; 1887, 3,950bbls. These fish were mostly caught during the month of May while full of spawn.

The whole Province of New Brunswick with her large fish-producing rivers, except the St. John, clear and clean of mill dams and sawdust, produced of salmon per annum during the nine years from 1869 to 1877 1,789,930lbs., and during the ten years from 1878 to 1887 but 1,189,980lbs., a decrease of 599,950lbs. per annum; and of alewives during the former period 23,053bbls. and the latter 17,714bbls. per annum, a decrease of 5,339bbls. per annum. Those figures of course include the St. John, so that while anadromous fish of all kinds are increasing on the sawdust-cursed St. John by including the produce of her clean rivers, we see there must be something at work much worse than either dams or dust. Had the reverse of these figures been the result he would be a much bolder man than I who undertook to prove that sawdust did no harm; but as it is I claim that I have made a strong point in favor of the innocence of sawdust. If the deadly dust is as ruinous to fish as some suppose, it should produce results in a series of years which could leave no doubt upon the mind of any person.

The very best thing to be done for anadromous fish in your country as well as ours is to put good fishways in the dams at any cost and add to the fish year by year by artificial culture, and the imaginary sawdust evil will soon vanish and the lumbering interests will be saved a needless expense.

Your New Brunswick correspondent "Fisher" seems to think that I am not informed as to the enormous size of the New Brunswick trout, which he seeks to make one think are very whales as compared with the troutlings of Nova Scotia, which he intimates are too small to be killed by sawdust! When he takes this singular position, he proves nothing so much as that he and his companions—in the contention that sawdust kills fish—are advocating error and wrong, because no two of them can agree as to how or why it is so destructive; see Livingston Stone's view as compared with "Fisher's" and "Angler's". There are as many theories as writers; but all are provokingly economical of facts, and it is facts we want; we have been familiar with groundless theories from childhood, and it is about time the theories were supported, to some extent at least, so give us data and don't ask us to take fancy for fact.

As to the size of trout in Nova Scotia, I have seen thousands that weighed from 1lb. to 4 and 5lbs., and one or a half dozen may be seen in the museum at Halifax weighing from 5 to 7lbs. They catch double the quantity every year taken in New Brunswick. It is quite evident "Fisher" should be more sure of his facts. His Province produced of trout in the year 1886, 65,650lbs., and Nova Scotia the same year, 131,562 lbs., double the New Brunswick catch; and in 1887 the former Province caught but 71,765lbs. in her clean rivers, while the latter Province in her sawdust-poisoned waters caught 155,469lbs., being 11,939lbs. more than double that of New Brunswick, the increase in Nova Scotia in a single year being nearly 20 per cent. as compared with less than 10 per cent. in New Brunswick. Had the result been the reverse of this the facts would at once be accepted as conclusive against the deadly dust; as it is I claim them as being overwhelmingly in the opposite direction.

He discourses on the poisonous gases from rotting sawdust, and I will not waste space in refuting this idea, so flippantly put forth from time to time, but demand that the

dead fish from such causes be prodnced in some single river or stream in America. It cannot be done, hence full-grown men should discard such transparent nonsense. His closing remarks are fully answered by the facts and figures given above. I am prepared to figure on either single rivers, whole Provinces or districts, on single or periods of years, and the facts in all cases will be overwhelmingly against his contentions. This is too important a matter to be settled either one way or the other without conclusive facts; and if sawdust so kills fish as to deplete our streams, facts in the form of dead and dying fish should be at hand in all directions, and by hundreds and thousands on certain streams and at certain seasons, but nothing of the sort is ever seen, except in the imagination of the disappointed sportsman.

PISCATOR.

WISCONSIN FISH COMMISSION.

THE twelfth report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Wisconsin for the years 1887 and 1888 shows a most gratifying condition of affairs as the result of intelligent propagation and protection of valuable fishes. The amount of money expended during the two years was about $35,000, and the following tabular statement exhibits, in part, what was accomplished therewith:

DISTRIBUTION OF FISHES.

	1887.	1888.
Brook trout	2,930,000	2,285,000
Rainbow trout	1,345,000	1,590,000
Wall-eyed pike	8,800,000	4,450,000
Carp	17,865	25,437
Whitefish	31,500,000	18,000,000

The catch of fish, as officially reported by the wardens for the years 1886, 1887 and 1888, was as follows:

	Pounds.	Value.
1886	4,924,149	$169,739.44
1887	5,541,744	250,168.88
1888	8,780,780	270,595.06
Increase of 1887 over 1886		$80,429.44
Increase of 1888 over 1887		20,426.18
Total increase for two years		$110,855.62

Reference was made last week to the success and public indorsement of the Commission's work, and we now quote the best of the report:

"We submit this part of our report with the utmost assurance that it will prove eminently satisfactory. To stock our Great Lakes with food fishes and protect the young fish planted, till they reach maturity, has been until the past few years a great question, and not wholly removed from doubt as to its final success. In the light of modern improvements, however, a more extended experience, and with the fruits of the labor bestowed on the matter by the boards of Fish Commissioners of the several States bordering on the lakes, together with the noble work being done by the Dominion of Canada, we can unhesitatingly say that the question has been stripped of the doubts and misgivings surrounding it. The most skeptical now admit its solution.

"The fishermen who have had a life-time experience in the business, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of the various kinds of food fishes, their habits, food, spawning, etc., were slow to believe that the stock could be increased by the efforts of the Fish Commission or wardens. We are pleased to report that all fishermen who have given the subject a moment's intelligent thought or watched the rapid increase of food fishes in our lakes, are now unanimous in the belief that the planting of fry, together with our present law for their protection, is of great benefit to an important industry.

"We regard the opinion of fishermen, who are the most interested in this subject, as of great value. They not only had to be converted to the idea of propagation, but their minds had to be cleared of a strong prejudice against the Commission—a prejudice that had been engendered through unwise and impractical legislation. They had the idea, too, that the Commissioners were more especially interested in stocking the streams and inland lakes with speckled trout than they were in trying to increase the supply of food fishes of great commercial value. We are glad to say this prejudice has at last been wholly removed. The conversion is complete. We should consider this evidence sufficient and would willingly rest our case, did we not have other testimony so near at hand. The fish merchants, who are as intelligent as any class of business men, are strong in the belief that without the aid that has been extended to the industry by our State, the business of taking fish would not and could not be made to pay. Thoughtful and practical people, who, by their close proximity to the fishing grounds have had an opportunity to watch the results of the planting and protecting of young food fish, are loud in their praise of the benefits arising from an intelligent treatment of this industry.

"The law of 1885 was the first really practical measure adopted by our State. It was based upon practical ideas and was well calculated to arrest the useless and reckless destruction of the most valuable food fishes. And while the legislature did not think it wise to go further that year, it was a great stride in the right direction. It invited the attention of fishermen and fish dealers to a great industry that by their own acts was being rapidly and certainly ruined. There was a general awakening along the whole coast, and in obedience thereto a convention of fishermen and dealers was called to meet at Fort Howard in the winter of 1887, and the present law was the outcome.

"Chapter 520 of the laws of 1887 re-enacts the most valuable portions of the law of 1885, and adds to that the suggestions of the fishermen's convention at Fort Howard. It is a wise and practical measure, and has done a great work toward restoring a much depleted industry. The most valuable provisions in this law are those that require all ova to be impregnated and planted by the fishermen; that protect young and immatured fish; that prevent the throwing of offal in the water, and that require all fishermen who are engaged in fishing as a business to make reports to the warden of their district as to the amount of fish caught, their value, the number of nets and boats used, and the number of men employed, together with such other information as may be required from time to time. This last provision is of great benefit, as it brings to the minds of those who are called upon to legislate in its behalf the great value of the industry, and points out the importance of providing for it and properly guarding it.

"We are pleased to say that, so far as our information extends, the law is obeyed by fishermen; they are largely in favor of a strict adherence to its provisions, and are willing to co-operate with the wardens in its enforcement. If this is not true of all the districts, it is reasonable to assume that the wardens can improve the local sentiment by more frequent visits and a more thorough explanation of the objects and provisions of the law.

"Our fishing interests were, previous to this law, fast being narrowed to very small proportions. For many years this great natural resource has been on the decline. Each year, capital invested in the business yielded a smaller return. Every inducement for profitable investment had been removed. The business was looked upon as one that in former years had been profitable, but its restoration to a paying basis seemed hardly probable. We think the figures contained in the present report justify the hope that this great industry has not only been checked in its downward course but that a healthy reaction has been brought about. It is now in a fair way to restoration."

One very interesting part of the report (referred to in another column) is the appreciation expressed by Wisconsin railway managers of the work of the Commission and its effect upon summer pleasure travel.

The custom among land owners in some parts of the State of renting portions of creeks flowing through their premises to individuals and sporting clubs from the cities has the effect of monopolizing the food supply, and the Commissioners will refuse to furnish fry for stocking such streams.

Wisconsin has the reputation of distributing more trout than any other State, and the result is seen in the great increase of summer visitors, who go there largely to enjoy the fishing.

A preliminary report on a peculiar disease affecting the eyes of trout, by Prof. Edward A. Birge, of the State University, is to be found in the appendix. "Two symptoms characterize the disease. First, an enlargement of the eyes, finally resulting in blindness; secondly, the formation of vesicles filled with gas on the skin of the head and mouth." "The disease seemed to spread in the pond where observed, and affected a considerable proportion of the fishes. It did not spread to other ponds, nor did it cause any considerable mortality. It seemed to increase in warm weather and to decrease as winter came on. * * * It was thought to be a bacterial disease, but very careful and somewhat elaborate experiments have failed to find bacteria of any kind in the case."

The Commissioners very justly appeal to the Legislature to make a standing annual appropriation for the expenses of their work, since its value is no longer doubtful. They receive no compensation and yet have placed the State in the front rank with regard to her fisheries.

The reports of the wardens bear unanimous testimony to the complaints of fishermen about the admitting of Canadian fresh fish free of duty, the result being to lower the price paid to the fishermen, while the consumer reaps no benefit at all.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Feb. 26 to March 1, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Rensselaer Kennel Club, Troy, N. Y. Alba M. Ide, Secretary.

March 5 to 8, 1889.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Albany Kennel Club, at Albany, N. Y. Geo. B. Gallup, Secretary.

March 12 to 15, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club Utica, N. Y. James W. Dunlop, President.

March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, at Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Field Trials of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. John L. Lincoln, Jr., Secretary.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A. K. R.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER, for the registration of pedigrees, etc. (with prize lists of all shows and trials), is published every month. Entries close on the 1st. Should be in early. Entry blanks sent on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope. Registration fee (50 cents) must accompany each entry. No entries inserted unless paid in advance. Yearly subscription $1.50. Address "American Kennel Register," P. O. Box 2832, New York. Number of entries already printed **6923.**

INTELLIGENCE OF THE BEAGLE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I read with pleasure the articles in FOREST AND STREAM about the intelligence of man's truest friend, the dog. Allow me to add my mite attesting the high order of intelligence of the sportive little beagle.

Mr. W. J. Hembree, Denver, S. C., who has been my life-long friend and hunting companion, has a beagle bitch Nell (Thom, A.K.R. 6777—Venus) and a half-breed bitch Muse (— —Venus) that are exceptionally good rabbit killers, but are exactly opposites in the disposition of game when caught. When Nell catches a rabbit she almost invariably starts with it to Mr. H., and if not intercepted seldom fails to deliver it to him with evident pride and satisfaction. On the other hand, when Muse catches one, she tries to evade the observation of Nell and carries the rabbit to some quiet spot and buries it.

Mr. H. has "caught on" to this trick and has taught Nell to hunt for the buried rabbits. One very cold windy day last week Mr. H. felt satisfied that Muse had caught a rabbit, and so told Nell to "go fetch 'em," which she began to do in a businesslike way—by going to Muse and smelling of her, apparently to be sure a rabbit had been caught. Satisfied of this she raised her bristles and started on the back track of Muse, closely followed by Mr. H. with Muse at his heels looking very dejected and cross. On they went across the railroad, through a swamp and then through a very thick patch of pines and brush, finally coming out in a clearing. Here Nell was somewhat bothered to keep the trail, owing to the high dry wind and the lapse of time since the trail was made. After a few circles she got right again and led off across a piece of cultivated land, going in the direction of a piece of timbered land lying just across a public road.

On nearing the road Muse began to show signs of uneasiness, and finally ran in ahead of Nell as if to turn her from her purpose. Being ordered back she reluctantly gave up all opposition, and allowed Nell to have her way undisturbed.

But the chase was nearly over, for Nell, shortly after crossing the road and entering the woods, made a short circle or two and went up to an old log and scratched away some leaves and brought the rabbit forth, much to the discomfiture of Muse.

It should be stated, in justice to Nell, that being heavy in whelp she was not in the race that ended in the catching of the rabbit, and knew nothing whatever about the rabbit being caught until told to get it. Over a half mile of ground was gone over from where the start was made to where the rabbit was found. She has frequently performed feats similar to this.

I have a little beagle puppy (Dan—Weasel) whelped Oct. 17, 1888, that is very intelligent for his age. When this little fellow gets thirsty and there is no water handy he has been known to go to where the water bucket is and looking up at it bark with as much judgment and precision as an old veteran coon dog would when he knows there is a coon above him. This the pup keeps up till some one gives him water, when he drinks his fill and evidences his gratitude by wagging his tail and other unmistakable signs of pleasure. This little fellow never had any training to enable him to tell where the water bucket was kept, and must have learned by observation or the sense of smell, which in either case is unusual in a pup of his age.

BLUE RIDGE.

DENVER, S. C.

NEW ENGLAND FOX HUNTING.

Editor Forest and Stream.

I most heartily concur with "Tallyho" as to shooting foxes before the hounds. His position, as taken in your paper of Feb. 7, is absolutely impregnable. To kill a fox in any way when before the hounds is butchery, not hunting. Of course, there is an exception to this if foxes become overplentiful and must be thinned out; but even then, if they are vigorously chased for a few weeks, they will conclude the neighborhood unhealthy and emigrate. Increasing years and failure of bodily vigor have caused me to give up fox hunting for some years past; but I can honestly say that in the many years in which I did follow the sport, I never assisted in the killing of a fox, and I never knew a true fox hunter who did not look down on it as foul play. The reasons for this are not necessary; "Tallyho" has given them in stronger words than I can.

BULGER.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Pa.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have hunted foxes for the last ten years and have shot and dug out from eight to twelve each winter, and have owned a good many hounds, but have never owned nor seen one that could catch our red Wisconsin foxes, and I doubt it very much if "Tallyho" owns one that can do it. I am of the opinion that our Northern fox can run faster than the foxes in the South. The fox hunting in this part of the country is entirely on snow, and it is not so easy to get a shot at Mr. Fox as it is made to seem by "Tallyho." Foxes must be remarkably plenty in Massachusetts when it is possible for seven to be killed in one day. I hope that "Tallyho" can sell me some young hounds or refer me to some one that can guarantee dogs to catch our red fox.

Let us hear from the owners of those very fast packs. I very much desire to get such dogs as "Tallyho" mentions, if it is so very much more sport to hunt with that kind of dogs.

E. G. B.

SCOTT, Wisconsin.

THE AMERICAN COURSING CLUB'S MEET.

APISHAPA, Col., Feb. 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If not too late I should like to make a few remarks upon the last meet of the American Coursing Club in Kansas. I did not see your report until a short time ago (when one of the best friends the sport has in America kindly sent me a copy), or perhaps you would have heard from me at an earlier date. Before going any further I should like it to be understood that I give place to no man as a true friend of greyhound coursing, and that whatever I say is in the most friendly spirit, and my only wish is to benefit coursing in America. I hope to see coursing meetings established in all parts of the States; in fact I have no doubt that inclosed coursing near the large cities will be one of the most popular sports in America, and that very shortly. No sport when properly conducted and when understood takes such a hold of true lovers of field sports as greyhound coursing. There is no lover of sport in America who is not under obligation to the American Coursing Club. Those gentlemen took hold and have stuck to it. They were called all kinds of names and laughed at; but they stood their ground, and have now got a meeting that they may justly be proud of, and many thousands of people journey great distances to see the sport.

What I wish to call attention to is the judging and the undue length of some of their courses, and I hope they may be able to overcome this in future. Not being able to attend, of course I have only your report to guide me, and must be governed accordingly. No doubt the judges gave their decisions according to their honest opinions; but by the rules of coursing they were in many cases very unjust. No one can help making mistakes I know, and I have seen that best of all judges, Mr. Jas. Hedley, do it more than once, yet for the good of the sport they ought to be mentioned, and guarded against in future if possible. Take Miss Smart vs. Rich and Rare. Miss Smart scores ten points, then they have a give and take course of four and a half miles, the judge gets unsighted and calls it a no course. According to the rules of coursing a no course is when the judge thinks there was not plenty of work done to justify him in giving a verdict. Surely four and a half miles after one dog had scored ten points before the other scored was plenty to satisfy any one. Miss Smart most undoubtedly won, and it was cruel to send her to the slips again. The judge ought to have decided upon what he saw up to the dogs becoming unsighted.

Miss Rose vs. Plymouth. Plymouth scored eight for one and a half miles, placed Miss Rose who never scored, yet got the course. How could she win if she never scored?

Young Golddust and Little Lady Glendyne. Lady killed after 130 yards. Now the Lady most undoubtedly won, and it was hard luck for her to go in again, and be put out, when she again led and did all the early work, and so placed the other dog, after she had completely collared the hare and played herself out.

Those are in my opinion a few of the worst decisions that were given; such ought by all means to be guarded against in future by Messrs. Nash and Williams, or they will do coursing great injury, unintentionally, of course, on their part. I also suggest to the management that they plant some of the ground to trees, coarse grass, sage, gorse or any other cover, that the hares can escape to, and so prevent those long and cruel courses that will spoil any good greyhound, I care not how game a dog he may be. On the plains at Altcar, England, they have sluices and long boxes that the hares can make their escape to, and so prevent needlessly long and cruel courses. When a course becomes over a mile in length it loses its fascination to true sportsmen, and becomes cruel both to dogs and hare, who ought to save her life if she can stand up before two greyhounds for that distance. I hope that greyhound coursing may be introduced to the public of New York, in fact brought to their city before long in some of their parks.

WILLIAM GREEN.

ANTI-DOG CRANKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Andover, Mass., Feb. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The spite of a few of the farmers of Essex county has again shown itself in a meeting lately held for the purpose of discussing the dog laws of the State (which, to say the least, are bad enough now). These farmers want the tax raised from $2 and $5 to $5 and $10, with the conditions that all dog owners shall be obliged to keep their dogs on their own grounds, not to be let out on the roads or streets without a keeper, also that any dog may be shot at sight if found off his own premises. Now, this thing has been tried before by farmers in the western part of the State, but, thanks to the friends of the dog, the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. and the New England Kennel Club, the law was not passed. It will not be this time, either. The friends of the dog in Massachusetts and Essex county will again arise and bring all the influence possible to bear in favor of our best friend. Let the lovers of the noble animal in Massachusetts be up and ready to defend their pets when the time comes. Our representatives are not the kind of men to let the prejudice of a few farmers run away with them.—ESSEX.

COLUMBUS SHOW.—Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your Columbus report you forgot to say that Keystone Kennels' rough St. Bernard dog Meinrad took reserve or vhc.; also in smooth bitches Keystone Kennels' Lola took reserve, instead of Ala Kennels' Princess Louise.—A. STUCKY

COLLIES AT PITTSBURGH.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The statement of Mr. Shaffer, that his dog was finally allowed second by the "managers" at Pittsburgh, reveals a stupidity that so far stands unequalled. Where shall we search for its peer? "Construction" won't do; putting a defendant on the jury to try his own case falls a bit short; appointing on a committee four out of five who were ineligible don't rival it. Making a rule that a club shall not describe bronze medals as such but must say "club medals," nor even the wonderful apologies for the A. K. C. that reek so strong, still fall behind this performance. Do you want to know why? Well, remember that the class was once judged and Rob Roy got first, when Mr. Shaffer "kicked" and it was discovered that his dog had not been judged, the superintendent, acting entirely within his authority as the agent of "the managers," ordered a re-judging, then Prince was put first. I heard the active secretary, Mr. McClain, read the action of the "meeting of managers," and it distinctly based the reversal of the re-judging on its being "unauthorized." This was simply false, the rules distinctly provided for re-judging in case of "mistake," and what greater mistake could happen than the show attendants leaving an exhibitor's dog on its bench? There was only one justification possible in this case; that was, that the dog was absent from its bench when the class was called, by the act of its owner or his agent. This would have effectually estopped Mr. Shaffer from any right to a re-judging, and while it was set up as a defense of "the managers" after their "decision" had been given, it was only as a "I heard so" and was vigorously denied by Mr. Shaffer in my hearing. Anyhow, had it been the case, the stupidity of basing a verdict on other grounds, when such a solid reason as this could be given, is about equal to the giving a completely bogus pedigree to Corsair, when he was probably by DuVernat's Lion ex Dr. Sawtelle's Venus.

The climax was reached, however, when the "managers" decided that Prince, although not entitled to be first, was good enough for second! Isn't this just simply immense? There was not a "manager" who could till a black and tan collie from a "pure" Gordon (this requires "pure" judgment), nor could one of the lot have told whether Caractacus or a five dollar "shepherd" were the better if put together before him, yet they took it on them to decide that Mr. Shaffer's dog was better than one of Mr. Evans' St. Bernard-collies! Did mortal man ever hear before of a show committee (even when acting as "managers") deciding on the merit of a dog? "Well" somebody will say, "what is all this fuss about? The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society is dead and will not come up again." Just this little thing. If said society now applied for membership in the A. K. C., it would be admitted. Several writers (one of whom must have known of this performance) urged it to apply for re-admittance, and past history of the A. K. C. shows that it is ever ready to admit any Falstaffian brigade that may apply, and it is the presence of just such "members of this association" that makes the A. K. C. obnoxious to many exhibitors. I have twice stated in print, that the owners of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society are incompetent to direct a show. Need any stronger evidence than this be given? The late show answered its purpose, the debts incurred at former shows are either paid off or reduced to a trifling amount, nobody wants "the managers" any more as show directors, hadn't they better quit?

Pittsburgh is a great doggy center. At New York in 1883, we won seven firsts and one second with nine dogs shown, mastiffs, bull-terriers, setters and pointers, don't we deserve better management?

I forgot to say that I learn on inquiry that it is a fact, that a vigorous kicker against Mr. Wixom being allowed to take his dogs away before the show closed, actually made an agreement with the "managers" that if he didn't get his dogs to the show, his entry fees were to be refunded to him! Mr. Krueger certainly had nothing to do with this, yet the profound "managers" actually tried him for "favoritism!" Great snakes! W. WADE.

HULTON, Pa., Feb. 15.

WITH HOUNDS ON BRUIN'S TRAIL.

I HUNT bears with a pack of from five to twelve black and tan hounds, of Virginia origin, I think; but I procured my first stock from an old and enthusiastic hunter and frontiersman, now living in Menard county, Texas.

On the 10th of April last a Pueblo Indian, belonging to my outfit, returned toward dusk, after the general hunt for fresh tracks of bear and pumas; and not without some signs of mental disturbance—for he was young and a new hand—informed us that he had seen the tracks of a large bear and of a small one; and while watching the valley from the mesa he had also seen a medium-sized black bear crossing an open space below; he fired at it at a long range and missed. We asked why he did not follow, and he replied by owning that he was afraid. It did not take long to see that all the coupling chains, rifles, etc., were in thorough working order, and next morning, shortly after daybreak, we started, C., the Indian, a Mexican and myself, with three couple of hounds.

On arriving at the foot of the mesa we tied our horses and proceeded on foot for about half a mile up the side of a very steep hill on our way to where the Indian had seen his bear. However, before getting there we found a fresh track. It was but the work of a minute to uncouple the dogs and away we went, or I should say, away went the hounds in full cry, for we had some distance to toil up the hill before reaching ground level enough to put the pace on. When we arrived at the first bench or flat the whole pack could be plainly heard running to our right, at the same time we observed the fresh track of a large bear going off to the left, and thinking that while we might get a shot at him, the dogs would tree the other on the right, the Indian and I followed his track, C. went after the hounds and the Mexican made straight for the top of the mesa. Expecting one of them to run up as they nearly always do, I walked slowly for half a mile or so, crossed a deep ravine and sat down on the opposite side in some brush to watch the course of events. The dogs had run out of hearing, but were coming back toward us, though still some distance off. I should think we had been here about fifteen minutes, yet it seemed hours, when the dogs came to the top of a gulch not far distant, and the baying became so audible that I could not stay there any longer; so leaving the Indian behind to cut off bruin's retreat in case I missed him, I proceeded down the steep side of the gulch, steadily at first, to prevent falling or making a noise, but as the baying came nearer I increased my pace till I stumbled and rolled to the bottom. However, I was only slightly scratched, not hurt. Struggling up the opposite side, I waited a minute, no longer, for breath. On they came. I could hear the blundering old bear smashing oak brush and scrub in his course, and snapping his teeth at his tormentors, but they were all well aware of the danger of a too close proximity, and eluded him every time. He passed a little above me, and owing to the dense brush I did not catch a glimpse of him, but as I ran forward I saw Rosy in the lead as usual, and the rest of the pack a yard or so behind. Letting them pass I took to my heels in their rear. Here C. and the Indian, who had heard the dogs alter their course, came running up, and we had a good race to see who would get there first. However, we had not far to go, for on emerging from the brush we found the dogs ascending a trail, at no great pace. I went up just behind them, and was somewhat disconcerted and puzzled to know why they did not go faster, and where the bear had gone, when, suddenly, Rosy stopped dead, and commenced a series of long, unearthly howls, with muscles set, and tail erect. She was right under my nose, but I could see nothing remarkable, till the matter was explained by Spot, who dashed under a large flat rock close by, from beneath which came a savage growl and a screaming dog.

Matters now became exciting around that rock. Three dogs simultaneously made a run for the hole, the noise kept up by the rest was deafening. Of course I was well prepared for the advent of old bruin, so when he came floundering out after a dog I let him have it between the eyes with my .50.95. The instant the shot was fired every dog was on him pulling, hauling, tugging in all directions, a living, howling mass, that threatened to roll down the hillside and over the bluff below. When they had worried him to their hearts content, we tied them up to examine our bear. He proved to be a cinnamon with a very long, sandy coat, probably a two-year-old, for he was small and I should think weighed about two to three hundred pounds. We then went to look at the rock, which had probably sheltered him all the winter. The hole underneath was just big enough for him to squeeze in, and must have fitted close all round the body.

The rest was soon done, the bear skinned, the dogs fed as much as they could eat, and the remainder of the meat taken back to camp, which was not far away. I do not know what became of the bear that made the large track; anyhow we never saw his foot marks any more. We did not hunt him that day, as I make it a rule always to go to camp after a kill, in order to give the dogs a good rest for the next hunt.

We found our Mexican in camp; having lost track of the hounds he went home to cook up some dinner, which was very acceptable just then. So ended our first successful spring run. If your readers care to hear any more about the bears of New Mexico, and the way we hunt them, I will send you some of our fall runs at a future date.

A. P. F. COAPE.

NEW MEXICO.

MENTALITY IN DOGS.

DO fanciers ever realize that there is something in dogs, that in its dim and glimmering way, corresponds to intelligence in man? Perhaps my term of "mentality" may be objected to as too pretentious, but I know of no better title for that peculiar faculty shown in the prœminently useful breeds of dogs. "Instinct" hardly goes far enough, for that is a quality possessed by all animals, while none but dogs commonly show the apparent use of a reasoning power, an ability to distinguish between cases and the course of action called for under varying circumstances. For instance, a cow will sometimes learn how to pull the peg inserted behind a gate to keep it shut, or to press down a pump handle to draw water, or a horse will know his way home over a road he has traveled but once, etc., etc. But all these seem but imitative in their character. To illustrate, I must quote instances in the breeds I know best: *i. e.*, mastiffs and bobtails, and must be forgiven if I repeat stories that I have told in the past. What prompted my Gipsey (before she departed for the canine paradise she certainly earned) or what now prompts her son Lion when a woman or child goes off the place, particularly after dark, that they will go along if they can? If a man goes, they are somewhat indifferent, but if prevented from following a woman or child, they would and will fret in a distracted way. What taught them that women and children needed a protection that full-grown men didn't? Why will Lion allow the housemaid to hammer the hired man and only frets and fumes, pushing himself between them, whining and barking, but if the case is reversed and the man hammers the woman, he jumps on the former, knocks him down if possible, or catches his arm or leg? The man feeds him, looks after him, and as far as association goes, the man should be the favored one, yet he never misses taking the side of the weaker party. (Of course, the "hammerings" are all in sport, serious work in that line would be very dangerous were any mastiff around that I have ever known.) What taught Gipsey, Lion, Boadicea, Bertha, Persephone, Lee's Turk, etc., that if the house was left without any of the family, or only one of the women, they must not go out of it until adequate protection returned? Why did the very old, crippled Maidstone Nellie bristle up her back, bare her teeth, growl like a tiger, and advance at a crowd of roughs gathered at my gate? She paid no attention to them when they were quiet, but when the air became blue with curses, she took in the situation at once. When Hector was passing along a public road and saw a woman beating a child with great severity and the child howling, what impelled him to jump the fence, and without offering to hurt the woman, just growl at her and push between her and the victim of her brutal temper? Forty or fifty years since, Mr. J. W. Thompson's Juno was lying in a room and two tramps came into the adjoining hall and walked off with a piece of meat lying on the table in the hall; from whence came the impulse that directed Juno to follow them and bring them back to the house? She didn't see the theft. Why is it that any mastiff will bristle up and growl if a crowd assemble near his owner's premises, and stand looking, pointing, etc., at it? What suggested the discrimination Gipsey made between the glazier she found cutting at a pane of glass in the house and the man who might pick up something in the yard? The former she knocked down, the latter she obliged to drop what he had taken, and she evidently recognized that one looked like burglary and the other was only petty larceny. Persephone didn't object to a stranger going to the front door, but when she saw a man go in the back door she followed and dragged him out of the house by his coat tail. Then the bobtail, Bob, drew on his inner consciousness for the knowledge that rams should not be allowed to fight, that corn thrown down to the chickens was not to be taken by the hogs, that a sick animal in the field must be laid aside by him, and all intruders must be kept at a respectful distance, that he must bark like all possessed if he found a sheep in such difficulty as being fastened by the hindleg in a wire fence, that all strange dogs must incontinently be chased out of fields where stock were; if no stock should happen to be in the field, Bob might have a play with the stranger, but let the latter cross the fence to where the stock were, there would be war unless the stranger left at once. Dame Judith knows which cows are dry and which want milking after once seeing them; the cows which are left in the barnyard she knows are not needed, and afterward never brings them, while she does know that those taken into the stables are wanted there, and she will hunt all over a field to bring one that she knows is wanted, passing by a dozen times those she knows are not wanted. She also knows that strange dogs are improper visitors in fields with stock, but she differs from Bob in that she will attack such a trespasser with the utmost ferocity, while Bob simply drives them out of the field. Bob knows that a hen's nest found in a field must be promptly reported by barking until somebody comes for the eggs, but as the eggs are not gathered from a turkey's nest, Bob does not report the latter. Now, not one of the dogs I have mentioned ever received any specific training that led it to perform the work I have described; the mastiffs never received any training whatever. One of the latter, Boadicea, was bred by Mr. Wynn, and he knew no more about her wonderful powers of discrimination than he did of the late Brigham Young's family, as she was merely an inmate of his breeding kennel, and her wisdom was not shown until she became a member of her American owner's family. The two bobtails were broken to drive stock, but never taught any of the things I have mentioned. To avoid any appearance of personal interest, I may say that of all the dogs mentioned, only three belonged to me. Of course, this mentality or whatever it may be called, is not an original characteristic of dogs in their natural state. It is fair to presume that the special intelligence shown in particular fields of work is the result of training and use in such work of many generations of ancestors, in fact, no other contention is admissible, and it is certain that these proclivities are tolerably firmly fixed in certain breeds; that is, the mastiff has the watchdog qualities, the collie or the bobtail, the stock-saring instinct (par parenthesis, bobtails are elegant watchdogs), but fixed as these traits are, it is simply absurd to claim that they are inevitable attendants on the breeds, that is, that we can keep on breeding mastiffs in crowded kennels like so many black Essex pigs, and with as much attention to their mental and moral development as is given to a coop of Plymouth Rock fowls, and still retain their discriminating wisdom. To do this their owner must make them part of his family, part of his daily life, let them lie by his fireside, accompany him in his walks abroad, and learn to associate themselves with him and his. So the collie breeder cannot with a ghost of reason expect that his collie, bred for show and show alone, knowing nothing about a sheep, without the faintest idea of which is the "business end" of a cow or horse or whether sheep are to be driven or killed, are to rival Hogg's Yarrow. No doubt much of the old inbred disposition yet remains dormant in both breeds. I know it is so with mastiffs, but in the name of common sense how is it to continue if no measures are taken to perpetuate it? The present fashion of making "a mastiff" simply a question of snubbiness of nose, or "a collie" only a rival of a tapir in snout and a bear in coat, will doubtless result in most "typical" specimens, but where will the usefulness of the breeds come in and how many people will continue to keep them when their usefulness is gone? Do you not remember Dr. Gordon Stables' story of the Cockney, inquiring of the Scotch shepherd, who had just sold him a collie at a long price, why he didn't raise collies instead of sheep and the Scot's reply, "We migthna aye find fules to buy them?"

To carry the war into Africa (how precious little do I know of the geography of this Africa), pugs are pet dogs, it is supposed that ladies and children keep them for household playmates. Yet I have heard it said of this and that "crack," "he (or she) is snappish." Surely a snappish dog is not a fit playmate for little children; and as a matter of information, do your pug breeders ever inquire into the temper of animals they breed from? Suppose your great crack is bad tempered (I know nothing about it) would he not be as extensively used as a stock dog as any other in your land?

Of course "mentality" does not come within the domain of show decision, but is that any reason for entire neglect of it? When your breeders are breeding animals that the merest infants are to play with, is it not a requirement of common honesty that they sell safe ones? Whether they do it or do not, I do not pretend to say, but I do know that if they keep on building everything on the twist in a tail (or whatever "type" may be) they will eventually be putting off some very bad bargains on a simple-minded public. It may surprise many to be told that a bobtail is one of the very best of pet dogs, and a most charming companion, but it is true nevertheless. Mastiffs are my first love, and I will not concede that any dog equals them, all things considered; but I must admit that purely as companions, no dog I ever knew equals a bobtail. All that we have so far had have that charming disposition, affectionate, quiet, always near one, solicitous of notice, yet never fussy, forcing themselves on attention, overwhelming one with frantic demonstrations, and becoming somewhat of a nuisance. Bob, Sir Lucifer and Dame Judith will jump up beside one for quite a time, yet never jumping on one. With all their desperate courage, and tremendous powers as gladiators, no dog is less prone to pick fights, although when one is forced on them, they become very much interested. This, however, is straying from the subject. What is now on my mind is to impress on all dog lovers, that there is a nobler quality in dogs than "type"; that as our servants, friends and companions, their mentality is infinitely their most important quality, and while we may raise heaven and earth to shorten a mastiff's nose, or lengthen a collie's, or corkscrew a pug's tail, let us keep in mind what it is that makes a dog "the friend of man.—*W. Wade in the Illustrated Kennel Magazine.*

BOSTON DOG SHOW.

WE have received the premium list of the fifth annual dog show of the New England Kennel Club to be held at Mechanic's Hall, Boston, Mass, April 2 to 5. The prizes in the prominent classes are: Challenge, $20 and $10; open dogs, $20, $10 and $5, bitches the same; puppies, $5, $3 and bronze medal. In some of the other classes the prizes are: Challenge, $10 and $5; open dogs, $10, $5 and bronze medal; bitches the same, with silver and bronze medals for puppies. In a few of the remaining classes the prizes in the challenge classes are $5 and $3, with $10, $5 and bronze medal in the open. The St. Bernard Club's cups (two of $25 and six of $15 each) will be competed for; also the Collie Club trophy, and two specials of $10 each, and the club medal for the best puppy are offered by the Collie Club. The grand challenge cup of the Fox-Terrier Club will be competed for, and the home-bred puppy stakes will be decided. The club also offers a special of $25 each for best kennels—not less than four—of mastiffs, St. Bernards—rough and smooth—pointers, English setters, Irish setters, collies and fox-terriers; $10 each for deerhounds, spaniels, beagles, bull-terriers, Yorkshire terriers and pugs. The judges are: Mr. Frederick Gresham, London, England, mastiffs, St. Bernards, bloodhounds, spaniels, collies, fox, Irish, Airedale, Welsh, Skye, Scotch, Dandie Dinmont, Yorkshire and toy terriers, and miscellaneous classes; Mr. Chas. H. Mason, New York, English, Irish and Gordon setters, Newfoundlands, foxhounds, beagles, dachshunde, basset hounds, poodles, pugs and Italian greyhounds; Mr. C. J. Peshall, Jersey City, N. J., pointers; Mr. H. W. Smith, Worcester, Mass., deerhounds and greyhounds; Mr. J. W. Newman, Boston, Mass., the remaining classes. Entries close March 11. J. W. Newman, secretary, 6 Hamilton place, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO DOG SHOW.

WE have received the premium list of the first annual dog show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, to be held at Chicago, Ill., April 9 to 12. The judges are: Major J. M. Taylor, English, Irish and Gordon setters, pointers, foxhounds, beagles and Chesapeake Bay dogs; Mr. J. H. Whitman, retrievers, Irish water, field and cocker spaniels; Mr. James Mortimer the remaining classes. In the prominent classes the premiums are: Challenge, $20 and $10. Open, dogs, $20, $10 and medal; bitches the same, with $10, $5 and medal for puppies. In some of the less important classes it is $10 and $5 in challenge classes, with $10, $5 and medal in the open classes. In the remaining classes it is $10, $5 and medal. Kennel prizes of $25 each are offered for St. Bernards, both rough and smooth; deerhounds, pointers, English, Irish and Gordon setters, collies, fox-terriers, largest kennel sporting and largest kennel non-sporting dogs. The Mastiff Club, the St. Bernard Club and the Fox-terrier Club offer valuable specials, and in addition there is one of $25 for best American-bred mastiff, the same for best St. Bernard, $10 for St. Bernard puppy, silver medals for both pointer and setter dogs and bitches that have been placed at American field trials, $25 for best American-bred collie, $25 for best bulldog or bitch, $10 for best uncropped bull-terrier, $40 silver cup for best American-bred fox-terrier. Entries close March 25. Mr. Geo. H. Hill is superintendent, room 36, 34 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK SHOW.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ENTRIES.

BREEDS.	77	78	79	80	81	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Mastiffs	26	18	20	28	24	36	61	40	42	44	36	44	67
St. Bernards	17	16	14	33	24	52	64	97	78	92	104	113	166
Bergh'nde	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newfound'nds	12	13	20	25	7	20	8	15	17	11	9	11	8
Greyhounds	18	23	15	15	28	28	20	16	19	24	18	27	26
Deerhounds	9	4	5	7	4	11	5	18	14	15	20	17	19
Retrievers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	2
Great Danes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	7	17
Bloodhounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4
Pointers	121	83	128	134	125	144	112	149	100	96	115	150	143
English setters	203	123	157	235	160	172	159	150	77	102	101	87	77
Black and tans	65	64	73	74	91	58	56	53	36	38	14	43	54
Irish setters	149	108	158	135	97	99	97	105	84	67	62	60	89
Chesape'ke Bay	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	4	1	..	10	8
Irishwater sp'ls	11	17	8	7	10	17	6	3	1	1	4	3	3
Field spaniels	32	18	51	41	43	56	8	13	20	19	17	22	28
Clumber sp'ls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	2
Cocker spaniels	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	31	39	59	49	67	64
Foxhounds	14	16	9	9	18	13	10	13	5	14	7	..	15
Beagles	6	5	15	13	36	13	10	22	26	31	24	47	23
Basset hounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	2	1	5
Dachshunde	16	11	8	9	17	12	6	11	19	10	11	13	21
Fox-terriers	25	36	45	63	69	60	56	78	50	89	79	87	137
Collies	8	19	16	31	50	60	71	72	85	103	86	88	109
Bulldogs	10	10	8	19	15	14	23	20	17	12	26	15	19
Bull-terriers	11	20	36	54	23	24	15	19	34	25	30	28	40
Skye terriers	23	17	15	16	19	12	12	14	7	8	7	12	25
Irish terriers	..	..	..	..	4	3	5	..	4	5	8	15	14
Rough terriers	..	..	..	..	5	10	4	14	11	2	4	3	2
Black and tans	13	20	15	9	6	14	8	6	9	6	5	3	15
Dandie Dinm's	10	3	3	6	5	6	4	3	6	3	2	3	9
Bedlington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	7	3	7	6
Yorkshire	..	39	36	26	30	18	22	35	30	19	25	8	21
Toy terriers	21	12	9	18	5	10	10	11	13	8	17	10	10
Pugs	27	30	27	33	22	32	40	47	31	23	23	40	33
Toy spaniels	8	15	13	9	13	15	10	15	18	29	22	26	18
Italian greyh'ds	6	14	9	10	10	..	6	5	5	6	9	7	15
Poodles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	20	15	20	15	16
Mex. hairless	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
Miscellaneous	23	8	27	38	23	18	26	11	28	19	12	2	20

WESTMINSTER SHOW AWARDS.

THE catalogue of the Westminster show, now in progress at Madison Square Garden, shows 1314 entries. The awards up to Wednesday noon were as subjoined. A full report will be given in our next issue:

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, E. H. Moore's Mintiug. *Bitches*: 1st, Fairview Kennels' The Lady Clare; 2d, F. T. Underhill's Duchess.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, E. H. Moore's Alonzo; 2d, Oakhurst Kennels' Melrose Prince; 3d, E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch; 4th, C. C. Cook's Moses. Very high com., O. Brandt's Regulus and Dr. H. F. Praeger's Duc de York. High com, C. P. Fraleigh's Wolsey and J. F. Halsted's Bruce VI. Com., J. C. Smeaton's Kaffir. *Bitches*: 1st, 3d and 4th, E. H. Moore's The Lady Coleus, The Lady Phyllis and The Lady Dorothy; 2d, E.B. Sears's Countess of Dunmore. Very high com., Canmsett Kennels' Mayflower and J. L. Winchell's Lady Gladys. High com., G. J. Rupprecht's Medusa. J. L. Hope's Wanda and Mrs. S. S. Browning's Lucy. Com., C. Porter, Jr.'s Boss's Lady Clare and J. A. Gargiulo's Topsy II.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, J. L. Winchell's Pharoah Queen; 2d, E. D. Hayes's Countess; 3d, J. Hellen's Minting, Jr. Very high com., C. P. Fraleigh's Wolsey and F. T. Underhill's Friar. High com., I. S. Wheaton's Rollo.—PUPPIES—*Dogs*: 1st, W. A. Dick's Gurth; 2d, very high com. and high com., W. E. Rothermel's Achilles, Ajax and Anchises; 3d, J. Coles's Linden King. High com., J. L. Hope's Rex and Mrs. S. S. Browning's Leo II. *Bitches*: 1st and very high com., J. L. Winchell's Lady Gladys and Tigress II.; 2d, F. T. Underhill's Edda; 3d and very high com., W. E. Rothermel's Helen and Medea. High com., Mon Caprice Kennels' Baby Bunting. Com., Mrs. S. S. Browning's Lucy.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, Hospice Kennels' Otho; 2d, W. J. Ehrich's Barry II. *Bitches*: 1st, Hospice Kennels' Gemma I.; 2d, E. H. Moore's Miranda.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, E. H. Moore's Ben Lomond; 2d, Oakhurst Kennels' Burns; 3d, E. B. Sears' Philimmon, Jr.; 4th, Erminie Kennels' Lysander. Reserve, Waverly Kennels' Ivanhoe. Very high com., W. E. Connor's Fonthill Hector, C. E. Shelly's Macduff, A. C. Downing, Jr.'s Sir Philip, Contoocook Kennels' Kastleborn II., J. T. Pyle's W. Scott and Hospice Kennels' Alpine Chief. High com., J. S. Bache's Bruce II., E. S. Benjamin's Huguenot, Harriet R. Robb's King Cole, Mrs. E. A. Housman's Le Roi, H. Coghill's Alert, J. V. Hecker's Carlo II., C. O'Connor's Sheila, Quinsigamond Kennels' Vindex and T. B. Burnham's Prince of Orange. Com., F. B. Downs' Adonis, A. Ward's Leo X., Mrs. W. M. Brown's Bayard, L. F. Beckwith's Jovis and J. M. Harding's Wallace. *Bitches*: 1st and 3d, E. H. Moore's Saffron and Recluse; 2d and 4th, E. B. Sears' Lady Wellington and Lady Aveline. Reserve, Oakhurst Kennels' Miscabel. Very high com., Kamernap Kennels' La Duchesse, L. F. Beckwith's Tania and Quinsigamond Kennels' Lakme. High com., B. P. Johnson's Kate, Monastery Kennels' Monastery Nell, Mrs. J. Grant's Beda, Dr. W. Young's Empress and Quinsigamond Kennels' Chrysa. Com., A. B. Vanblaricom's Lady Gay, J. T. Pyle's My Lady Mac and J. S. Wibert's Fanchon.—PUPPIES—*Dogs*: 1st, C. F. Barney's Montrose; 2d, G. Schmidt's Major Hector; 3d, G. J. Rupprecht's Abdallah. Very high com., Dr. R. Taylor's Boucicault. High com., Mt. Sion Kennels' Othello. Com., C. R. Allison's Don Rodrick and P. C. Ohl's Glacior. *Bitches*: 1st, E. B. Sears' Lady Aveline; 2d, A. M. Seixas' Lady Beauty; 3d, Dr. R. Taylor's Lady Agnes. Very high com., Hospice Kennels' Blanche Hector. High com., Mrs. J. M. Nicholson's Duchess of Albany and B. Young's Princess. Com., J. S. Dudley's Virginia Queen and P. C. Ohl's Victoria the Great.

ST. BERNARDS.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, Alta Kennels' Victor Joseph; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Hector.—*Bitches*: Hospice Kennels' Daphne; 2d, J. W. Dunlop's Thisbe.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, Teague & Tilton's Beauchamp; 2d, and reserve, C. T. Barry's Nevis and Nigel; 3d; J. E. Wilkinson's Adonis II; 4th, W. Phillips's Sir Roger. Very high com., J. O. Thurston's Barry and J. Fox's Pluto. High com., C. D. Bernheimer's Don, J. Turnbull's Monitor and J. Fox's Sam. Com., A. S. Van Wickle's Montreux and W. T. Barnard's Mars. *Bitches*: 1st, Contoocook Kennels' Burton Belle; 2d and 3d, Monastery Kennels' Monastery Myrtle and Monastery Mercedes; 4th, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Norah. Reserve, J. H. Long's Alpino Queen. Very high com., W. D. Quinn's Abbess and J. H. Long's Elsie. High com., Keystone Kennels' Lola.—PUPPIES—*Dogs*: 1st and reserve, J. R. Draper's Trojan Hector and Trojan Towzer; 2d, A. B. Vanblaricom's Victor Van Hugo; 3d, Oakhurst Kennels' St. Michael. Very high com., Welz & Zerweck's Prince William and Quinsigamond Kennels' Alaric. High com., Welz & Zerweck's Guide II., E. R. Jones's King Nelson and L. Daniels's Bache. Com., Quinsigamond Kennels' Robert Elsmere. *Bitches*: 1st, L. Daniels's Veneta; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Flora Hector; 3d and very high com., C. Wagner's Thisbe Wagner and Linda. Very high com., Erminie Kennels' Vera. High com., H. A. Cary's Beauty.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, Contoocook Kennels' Burton Belle; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Roland; 3d, Waverly Kennels' Ivanhoe. Reserve, J. T. Pyle's W. Scott.

BLOODHOUNDS.—*Dogs*: 1st and 2d, Brough & Winchell's Premier III. and Barnaby Scott. *Bitches*: 1st and 2d, Brough & Winchell's Barnaby Nell and Ripple Buxom.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—*Dogs*: 1st, J. Marshall's Meadowthorpe Prince George; 2d, C. Ebner's Caro; 3d, E. Griffith's Sailor Lad. Com., W. Ball's Major. *Bitches*: 1st, R. D. Sullivan's Gypsey; 2d, Mrs. R. P. Braive's Brunette; 3d, C. Elmer's Neva.

GREAT DANES.—*Dogs*: 1st, A. C. Downing, Jr.'s Triton; 2d, G. Leibacher's Sultan; 3d, Mrs. M. Shaw's Ramys. *Bitches*: 1st, G. Leibacher's Bella; 2d, C. Heimerle's Irene; 3d, A. C. Downing, Jr.'s, Wolga. Very high com., C. Kirchner's Diana.

DEERHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st and 3d, J. E. Thayer's Chieftain and Highland Laddie. *Bitches*: 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Wanda and Ramona.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Factor; 2d and very high com., J. E. Thayer's Robber Chieftain and Duncan; 3d, S. W. Skinner, Jr.'s, Fergus. High com., E. D. Morgan's Bevis III. Com., J. W. Mather's Taggert II. *Bitches*: 1st, Geo. Shepard Page's Olga; 2d, 3d and very high com., J. E. Thayer's Theodora, Pride of the Heather and Highland Lassie. High com., S. W. Skinner, Jr.'s, Lady Dane. *Puppies*: 1st, W. L. Clark's Dick.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st and 2d, H. W. Huntington's Balkis and Memnon. *Bitches*: 1st, Mrs. Sarah Leggett Emory's Lancashire Witch.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, Meadowthorpe Kennel's Meadowthorpe Douglass Fleming; 2d, G. Stanton's Fleetwood; 3d, H. W. Huntington's Highland Chief. Very high com., L. H. Broome's Highland Laddie. High com., Miss Minnie Palmer's Peveril. Com., Mrs. J. Henry Work's Prince and Mr. L. M. Thorne, Jr.'s Harper, Jr. *Bitches*: 1st, Mrs. Sarah Leggett Emory's Dora; 2d, L. H. Broome's Highland Lassie; 3d, Capt. O'Brien's Gyp. Very high com., Miss Ida Orme Jones's La Gitana. High com., E. Talbot's Countess *Puppies*: 1st, A. A. Knoblauch's Cora; 2d, P. H. Quinn's Gypsey Belle; 3d, A. M. Ide's The Bard. Very high com., R. Lambert's Spring.

POINTERS.—LARGE—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, Chas. Heath's Graphic. *Bitches*: Chas. Heath's Meally.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, L. Gardner's Duke of Vernon; 2d, E. Dexter's Pontiac; 3d, G. M. Arnott's Freedom; 4th, S. W. Pentz's Brake. Very high com., Clifton Kennels' Tony White and Chestnut Hill Kennels' Sachem. High com., C. Bassini's Scott and Lewis Bros.' Master Mc Grath. Com., S. C. Bradley's Coroner. *Bitches*: 1st, C. Heath's Bloomo; 2d, Barnes & Rumney's Devonshire Countess; 3d, Don Quixote Kennels' Nell; 4th, J. R. Purcell's Jess. Very high com., Vail & Wilm's Lady Snow and Fleet View Pointer Kennels' Belle Randolph. High com., S. D. Riddle's Ruby. Com., G. Jarvis's Renie and S. B' Foard's Kittie.—SMALL—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: No entries. *Bitches*: 1st, W. H. Moller's Juno S., 2d, T. H. Terry's Queen Fan.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, E. Dexter's King of Kent; 2d, F. R. Hitchcock's Duke of Hessen; 3d, Jacob Pentz's Fashion; 4th, S. S. Bank's Ned B. Very high com., W. H. Moller's Boy Jon and Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Duke. High com., Thos. Hitchcock's Glancus and F. E. Clarke's Vanst ue. Com., H. B. Thomas's Naso of Troy and P. C. Ohl's Rap. *Bitches*: G. M. Arnolt's Mealy's Baby, 2d and 4th, C. Heath's Lady Norwich and Sally Brass II.; 3d, F. R. Hitchcock's Stella. Very high com., E. R. Bellman's Stella, G. M. Arnolt's Revel VI. and J. R. Purcell's Flake of Flockfinder. High com., D. G. Hartt's Blossom, G. L. Wilson's Mayflower, Toledo Kennels' Polka, and Dayton Kennel Clubs' Roberts' Trinket. Com., O. W. Donner's Merry Leggs and C. H. Odell's Lalla Rookh. PUPPIES—*Dogs*: 1st, W. Hepsley's Naso Peshall; 2d, Miss H. Woos er's Lad of Tammany; 3d, J. R. Purcell's Joy, Jr. Very high com., W. H. Moller's Mark Antony. High com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Young Ben. Com., C. Phelan's Sachem Boy. *Bitches*: 1st, Miss H. Wooster's Lass of Tammany; 2d and very high com., G. M. Arnolt's Mealy's Baby and Ridgeview Sal; 3d and very high com., J. R. Purcell's Arrowfeather and First Flight. High com., P. C. Ohl's Victoria's Mand. Com., D. G. Hartt's Dora.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, G. M. Arnolt's Revel VI.; 2d, E. Dexter's Pontiac; 3d, Clifton Kennels' Tony White. Very high com., F. R. Hitchcock's Stella. High com., E. R. Bellman's Stella and N. L. Rockwell's Lapford Pearl. Com., Toledo Kennel Club's Polka.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, F. Windholz's Rockingham; 2d, Leonard's Royal Prince II. *Bitches*: 1st, F. Windholz's Cora of Wetheral.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, F. Windholz's Count Howard; 2d, L. Garder's Roger; 3d, Manmee Kennels' Cincinnatus; 4th, Mt. Washington Kennels' Lindo. Very high com., C. N. Hubbard's Pride of Dixie II. and Nahmke Kennels' Fluke and Peveril; high com., G. M. Arnott's Sylvan, Manitoba Kennels' Manitoba Gladstone and Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Heather. Com., F. E. Lewis's Don Petrel, J. White's Gloster II. and Hillside Kennels' Forest Planter. *Bitches*: 1st, F. Windholz's Princess Beatrice II.; 2d, very high com. and high com., Nahmke Kennels' Haphazard, Calico and Stray Shot; 3d, Peet & Lyons's Chautauqua Belle; 4th, Mt. Washington Kennels' Zona; very high com., W. T. Bernard's Belle of Montebello; high com., E. F. Thomas's Maud Foreman; com., W. A. Gilbert's Judy of Troy, J. P. and H. W. Gray's Frelic Bondhu and E. W. Jester's Moshannon Dolly and Sleeping Beauty.—PUPPIES—*Dogs*: 1st, Rosecroft Kennels' Don Quixote; 2d, R. W. Brown's Glen Belton; 3d, E. Thomas's Denver. Very high com., C. A. Ives's Count S.; high com., Dr. H. L. Irwin's Sir John; com., H. P. and H. W. Gray's Ned B. III. *Bitches*: 1st, Rosecroft Kennels' Donna Juanita; 2d, Dr. J. E. Hair's Warwick Phœbe; 3d, C. A. Ives's Mena III. Very high com. and com., P. C. Ohl's Victoria's Breeze and Victoria's Fancy; high com., J. W. Wood's Lady Foreman.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, Maumee Kennels' Cincinnatus; 2d and 3d, Rosecroft Kennels' Don Quixote and Donna Juanita. Very high com. and high com., Nahmke Kennels' Fluke and White Wings; high com., E. F. Thomas's Maude Foreman and A. S. Hoffman's Alberta; com. F. E. Lewis's Don Petrel.

BLACK AND TAN OR GORDON SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, S. S. Dixon's Little Boy; 2d, W. E. Rothermel's Don. *Bitches*: 1st, H. F. Smith's Rexie; 2d, W. S. Hammett's Rose.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st and 3d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Heather Harold and Meadowthorpe Heather Roy; 2d, H. C. Biddle, Jr.'s, Leo B.; 4th, E. H. Morris's Ronald. Very high com., H. C. Glover's Ben, Dr. F. L. Classen's Kent IV. and J. S. Ames's Ned. High com., W. S. Hammett's Royal Duke, Jr., and J. W. Graham's Duke. Com., Midwest Kennels' Gazelle and Bright. *Bitches*: 1st and 4th, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Bellmont and Meadowthorpe Blossom; 2d, G. Griffin's Jessie; 3d, J. L. Campbell's Becky Sharp. Very high com., J. B. Blossom's Venus. High com., G. W. Bayford's Princess Rose. Com., Dr. J. E. M. Lordly's Begs.—PUPPIES—*Dogs*: 1st, withheld; 2d, J. L. Campbell's Pelham. *Bitches*: 1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Blossom; 2d, J. L. Campbell's Monna; 3d, J. W. E. Clark's Countess of Devonshire II. Com., F. M. Bennett's Nadine.—NOVICE CLASS—J. S. Ames's Ned; 2d, H. C. Glover's Ben; 3d, C. M. Johnson's Rex.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, Dr. W. Jarvis's Elcho, Jr.; 2d, E. W. Clark, Jr.'s, Blarney. *Bitches*: 1st and 2d, C. T. Thompson's Nellie and Mollie Bawn.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, P. Cambios's Dick Swiveller; 2d, Kerr & Chapman's Rory O'More IV.; 3d, A. H. Hovey's Dee; 4th, J. J. Scanlan's Elco. Very high com., S. E. Wolff, Jr., Ned, E. O. Damon's Patsy, G. Langran's Gen. Burnaby, J. B. Wallace's Dick, C. E. Bunnell's Tam O'Shanter and W. J. Bagot's Dan. High com., Prof. L. P. Braive's Royal Ruby, A. W. Pearsall's Redstone, Mrs. John Miller, Jr.'s Kildare II., Miss Ridley's Rex, H. B. Goetschius's Chief II. and W. C. Hudson's Romie. Com., A. J. Pearsall's Jack Malone and C. T. Thompson's Desmond II. *Bitches*: 1st, J. R. Hitchcock's Red Belle; 2d, C. T. Thompson's Winnie II.; 3d, J. B. Moore's Grace; 4th, Dr. W. Jarvis's Maid. Very high com., St. Cloud Kennels' Bessie Glencho, J. J. Scanlan's Elsie II., S. H. Marshall's Lady Fawn. High com., A. W. Pearsall's Belle Ida, F. L. Cheeney's Daisy, Kerr & Chapman's Miss and W. C. Hudson's Cora B. Com., H. Hawke's Agnes, J. T. Miller's Kate and L. & J. Backer's Daisy.—PUPPIES—*Dogs*: 1st and 3d, A. W. Pearsall's Connelly and Young Redstone; 2d, J. J. Scanlan's Elkwood. High com., W. C. Hudson's Rex. *Bitches*: 1st, J. J. Scanlan's Elsie II.; 2d, E. L. Young's Lady Fenwick; 3d, withheld.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, H. Briggs's Dick; 2d, J. B. Moore's Grace; 3d, A. W. Pearsall's Redstone. High com., F. P. Jordan's Jefferson.

FOXHOUNDS.—AMERICAN—*Dogs*: 1st, 2d and 3d, S. C. Bradley's Slippery, Bounce and Pede. Com., E. W. Jester's Mount. *Bitches*: 1st and 2d, E. W. Jester's Biz and Nip.—ENGLISH—*Dogs*: 1st, Rockaway Hunt Club's Rascal and Warrior. *Bitches*: 1st, Rockaway Hunt Club's Goldfinch.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.—*Dogs*: 1st, F. B. Greenough's Rum; 2d, F. Windholz's Bounce; 3d, W. Goodwin's Sailor. *Bitches*: 1st, R. Millbank's Lady; 2d, J. F. Towner's Polly; 3d, G. B. Tucker's Ripple.

ENGLISH RETRIEVERS.—1st and 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Diamond and Meadowthorpe Pearl.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—Prizes withheld. Com., J. Skeldine's Nellie.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Wilmerding & Kitchel's Newcastle.—OPEN—1st, Wilmerding & Kitchel's Tyne.

FIELD SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, Compton Grove Kennels' Compton Bandit. *Bitches*: 1st, Oldham & Willey's Glencairn and Nowton Abbott Lord; 3d, Compton Grove Kennels' Compton Brigand. Reserve, F. Bollett's Nil Disperandum. High com., J. R. Dennis's Prince Charlie. Com., W. H. Moseley's Jerry. *Bitches*: 1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Lady Abbott and Newton Abbott Lady; 3d, D. G. Hammond's Darkness. Very high com., W. Scott's Black Flash.—LIVER—*Dogs*: 1st, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbott Don; 2d, W. T. Payne's Newton Abbott Skipper. *Bitches*: 1st, Bridford Kennels' Bridford Ruby.—OTHER THAN LIVER OR BLACK.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st and 3d, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbott Laddie and Charlie II.; 2d, G. H. Bush's Adonis. Very high com., Master H. Nicholas's Toby. High com., Waverly Kennels' Little John. *Bitches*: No entries. *Puppies*: 1st, Dr. G. Hammond's Darkness. Very high com. and high com. (2), Compton Grove Kennels' Compton Darkie, Compton Beau Boy, Compton Banson and Compton Boodler; 3d, T. L. Jacques's Clio. Reserve, R. H. Eggleston's Ace of Spades. Com., J. G. Stevens's Monk III.

COCKER SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, Oldham & Willey's Black Pete; 2d, American Cocker Kennels' Doc. *Bitches*: 1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Miss Obo II. and Chloe W.—OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs*: 1st and 2d, Oldham's & Willey's Jersey and Baby Obo; 3d, Nahmke Kennels' Frl-mousse. Very high com., G. H. Bush's Dandy W. High com., J. Stacom's Black Joe. *Bitches*: 1st, G. Bell's Sensation; 2d, 3d and reserve, Oldham & Willey's Dolly Obo, Lacco and Beatrice W. High com., W. H. Moseley's Riette. Com., American Cocker Kennels' Hornet.—OTHER THAN BLACK—*Dogs*: 1st, H. J. Leslie's Silver King; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Little Dan; 3d, Nahmke Kennels' Mint. Very high com., G. Bell's Silver Thread. *Bitches*: 1st, Oldham & Willey's Lady of Learning; 2d, G. Bell's Vermillion; 3d, Nahmke Kennels' Trimbal-mouche. Very high com., W. Dougherty's Dora. High com., F. E. Curtis' Simcoe Lou. *Puppies*: 1st, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Little Dan; 3d, Nahmke Kennels' Fri-mousse. Very high com., Barnes and Rumney's Red Doe. High com., J. Stacom's Grover Cleveland and H. S. Reynold's Black Meg.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, G. Bell's Sensation; 2d, W. T. Payne's Newton Abbott Skipper; 3d, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet. Very high com., Waverly Kennels' Black Dwarf and Nahmke Kennels' Fri-mousse and Trimbal-mouche. High com., Miss S. B. Haight's Muggin's Grouse, Oldham & Willey's Little Dan and Nahmke Kennels' Mint and Tansy. Com., Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Rose.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st and 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Scotilla and Dublin Scot. *Bitches*: 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Flurry II.; 2d, W. D. Hughes's Bonnie Brae.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Charleroi II.; 2d and very high com., J. Watson's Clipper and Prince Charlie; 3d and very high com., Fairview Kennels' Guy Mannering and Donald; 4th, A. H. Gluck's Sir Walter Scott. Reserve and high com., James Lindsay's Strathmore and Robin Gray. Very high com., Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Jura and W. D. Hughes's Nullamore. High com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Ethelwulff, H. S. Barnes's Scot's Guard and J. Van Schaick's Surbiton. Com., H. H. B. Angell's Clipper Boy, J. M. Waterbury's Lad of Pleasance and J. Van Schaick's Doncaster Lad. *Bitches*: 1st, J. P. & H. W. Gray's Jakyr Dean; 2d, A. R. Kyle's Adila Doon of Nesseldown; 3d, Kyle's Alida Sky Pilot; 4th and very high com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Metchley Surprise and Roslyn Torfrida. Reserve, C. G. Hinckley's Fannie Brown. Very high com., J. Lindsay's Flotilla. High com., Fairview Kennels' Fairview Bertha. Com., J. S. Bacon's Fly and H. H. B. Angell's Della Glenlivat.—PUPPIES—*Dogs*: 1st, F. R. Carswell's Bevis; 2d, J. Van Schaick's Kalmia Chief; 3d, J. Lindsay's Eugene. High com., L. C. Root's Rutland Glen and A. R. Kyle's Frank of Nesseldown. *Bitches*: 1st, J. P. & H. W. Gray's Jakyr Dean; 2d, J. S. Bacon's Zulu Princess II.; 3d, J. Watson's Hera. Very high com., Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Gip and J. Van Schaick's Laura II. High com., R. Buckle's Floss. Com., L. C. Root's Arrow and Scotish Top.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, Fairview Kennels' Fairview Donald; 2d, J. S. Bacon's Zulu Princess II.; 3d, A. H. Gluck's Sir Walter Scott.—SMOOTH—1st and 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Ladybird and Spot.—COLLIE CLUB FUTURITY STAKE—1st, F. R. Carswell's Bevis; 2d, J. Watson's Prince Charlie; 3d, J. Lindsay's Eugene.—PRODUCE STAKE.—*Dogs*: 1st, F. R. Carswell's Bovis; 2d, J. Watson's Prince Charlie; 3d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Ethelwulff. *Bitches*: 1st, A. R. Kyle's Alida Doon of Nesseldown; 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn Gaylass.

BOBTAIL SHEEPDOGS.—1st, C. Rosser's Sir Lucifer.

POODLES.—BLACK—*Dogs*: 1st and 2d, W. C. Sanford's Styx and Brigand; 3d, Mrs. R. C. Cornell's Nanki-po. Very high com., P. L. Drayton's Boy II. High com., Anna P. Stevenson's Pierrot. *Bitches*: 1st, Mrs. Haines's Czarina; 2d, W. D. Cochran's Nigress; 3d, withheld.—OTHER THAN BLACK—1st and 2d, G. Redmond's Rex and Regina; 3d, Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Jr.'s Marron.

BULLDOGS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Robinson Crusoe; 2d, R. B. Sawyer's Merry Monarch. *Bitches*: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Britomartis.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, Geo. Raper's Rabagas; equal 2d, R. B. Sawyer's Portswood Tiger and T. L. Park's Monarch VI. Reserve, T. L. Park's Gipsey King. *Bitches*: 1st, R. B. Sawyer's Soudan; 2d withheld. *Puppies*: 1st and 2d withheld; 3d, R. B. Sawyer's Harlequin.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, W. F. Hobbie's Cairo; 2d, H. A. Harris's Jubilee. *Bitches*: 1st, W. F. Hobbie's Bonnie Princess; 2d, Sunnyside Kennels' Lady Tarquin.—LARGE—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, F. F. Dole's Trentham Baron; 2d and 3d, Sunnyside Kennels' The Earl and Tony. High com., G. W. Woodill's Americus. Com., Dr. F. Brown's Hempstead. *Bitches*: 1st, F. F. Dole's Royal Rose; 2d, G. D. Woodill's Minerva; 3d, A. Thompson's Duchess. Reserve, H. A. Harris's Miss Norah. Very high com., H. D. & J. R. Steer's Queen Bess.—SMALL—*Dogs*: 1st, 2d and 3d withheld. High com., A. Burgess's King Dick. Com., H. J. Leslie's Vixen. *Bitches*: 1st, H. Harris's Marguerite; 2d, F. F. Dole's Nell Bright; 3d, E. D. Hayes's Venus. Very high com., H. P. Hopkin's Gretchen. High com., T. Fullerton's Gipsey. Com., A. Burgess's Viper. *Puppies*: 1st and 3d, G. D. Woodill's Minerva and Americus; 2d, F. F. Dole's Snow Dick. Reserve, C. Fresneil's Vixen. Very high com., H. P. Hopkins's Gretchen. High com., T. Fullerton's unnamed. Com., A. Burgess's Count Victor.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.—1st, F. P. Kirby's Fred, Jr.; 2d, P. Lawrence's Pin.

BASSET HOUNDS.—1st, withheld; 2d, C. Stevensons Jocusse; 3d, C. Porter, Jr.'s Babette. High com., F. Fuchs's Shorty.

DACHSHUNDE.—*Dogs*: 1st, L. and W. Rutherfurd's Rubenstein; 2d and 3d, Mrs. A. P. Morewood's Paddle and Lion. Very high com., W. B. Vogelsang's Fretzel, Jr.; high com., O. A. Pernaux's Black. *Bitches*: 1st, Mrs. A. P. Morewood's Thelma; 2d, C. R. Roberts's Diane; 3d, W. B. Vogelsang's Gretchen. High com., A. McL. Hamilton's Gretchen; com., W. D. C. Scheele, Jr.'s Cora II.—*Puppies*:—1st, 2d and reserve, Mrs. A. P. Morewood's Thelma, Passion, Lion and Tramp; very high com., C. Bahr's Gypsey; high com. and com., O. A. Pernaux's Paulette and Linda; com., C. R. Roberts's Blaine, Delphine and Desire.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, G. Laick's Rattler III.; 2d, H. F. Schellhass's Trailer. *Bitches*: 1st, Mrs. F. C. Phœbus's Myrtle.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, A. Parry's Frank Forest; 2d, J. S. Anthony's Harkaway; 3d, Oakview Kennels' Tony Weller. High com., Lewis Bros.' Racket II. and H. F. Schellhass's Riot. Com., H. F. Schellhass's Leader. *Bitches*: 1st, J. S. Anthony's Melody II.; 2d, H. F. Schellhass's Trinket. *Puppies*: 1st, withheld; 2d, T. B. Manly's Arbutus.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs*: 1st, F. Hoey's Valet; 2d, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Splauger. Very high com., J. E. Thayer's Belgrave Primrose. *Bitches*: 1st, J. E. Thayer's Richmond Olive; 2d, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Diana. Very high com., F. Wheeler's Village Belle.—OPEN—*Dogs*: 1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Raffle; 2d, and 4th, J. E. Thayer's Raby Mixer and Reckoner; 3d, F. Hoey's Veronese. Reserve, J. A. Burden's Banquo. Very high com., F. R. Hasley's Suffolk Trap and T. B. Burnham's Jack. High com., J. E. Thayer's Raby Jack and H. L. Goodman's Jack Splinter. Com., H. P. Frothingham's Mugwump, G. A. Leib's Harry of Volker, T. P. Field's Ostler Joe and L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sampler. *Bitches*: 1st, 2d and 3d, J. E

COUNT HOWARD.—Winner of First Prize in Open Class, English Setters, at New York.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—1st, withheld; 2d, E. D. Morgan's Highland Laddie.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—1st, F. R. Hitchcock's Border Wang; 2d and 3d, G. G. Cleather's Meg Merrilies and Mcg. High com., E. M. Field's Eppie.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, W. H. Russell's Syrup H.; 2d, F. P. Kirby's Barney; 3d, C. Porter, Jr.'s, Punch. Com., E. D. Morgan's Tees Rock. *Bitches:* 1st, H. R. Child's Gray Bess.

SKYE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, C. Stevenson's Lovet; 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Gladstone Boy; 3d, W. S. Leiber's Sir Roger. Reserve and high com. (2), S. S. Howland's Mugwump, Ben More and Tousie. Very high com., F. P. Kirby's Monarch and F. W. Flint's Punch. High com., F. S. Grant's Laddie S. Com., Oldham & Willey's Claymore. *Bitches:* 1st, F. W. Flint's Peggy; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Kirkella; 3d, S. S. Howland's Highland Lassie. Reserve, Mrs. D. J. Leir's Jess. Very high com., J. Howard's Skye. High com., S. S. Howland's Rosemary.

CLYDESDALE TERRIERS.—1st and 2d, C. A. Shinn's Clydesdale Lady and Clydesdale Loris.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, P. H. Coomb's Bradford Harry; 2d, Mrs. F. Senn's Teddy; 3d, E. G. Carlton's Jim; reserve, J. Maddox's Beauty. Very high com., J. Cumming's Dandy. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, F. Sloan's Jessie and Silver; 2d, T. A. Maitland's Guenn. Very high com., Mrs. Fremout's Flossie and W. Keogh's Dot; high com., F. McCarthy's Millie.

TOY TERRIERS.—1st, C. Lowrie's Mousey; 2d, E. W. Jester's Jiffey; 3d, L. Wolfgram's Miss Dotzey II.; reserve, Dr. H. R. Searles's Ben Butler; com., W. C. McClellan's Nellie.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, H. T. Foote's Meersbrook Billy; 2d, A. W. Smith's Buffalo General; 3d, W. Coates' Dick. Reserve, A. W. Webster's Beppo. High com., R. Stucky's Sir Wallace. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, H. T. Foote's Meersbrook Girl and Meersbrook Maiden; 3d, F. P. Kirby's Buttercup.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS.—1st, G. M. MacBride's Snowflake; 2d and reserve, O. H. P. Belmont's Darby and Diamond Spark.

PUGS.—Challenge—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Dude and Max. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bessie and Vesta.—Open—*Dogs:* 1st, G. Burgelin's Guess; 2d, Mrs. C. Wheatleigh's Mikado; 3d and very high com., Dr. M. H. Cryer's Othello and Bob Ivy. Very high com., R. Schreyer's Tony and H. R. Surles' Jim Jam. High com., Miss L. Cunningham's Baby Bunting. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Vic and Myrtle; 2d, H. L. Goodman's Bo-Peep II. Reserve, G. Bell's Rustic Queen. High com., W. Keim's Daisy II. and A. Merley's Duchess. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bob Ivy and Matt; 3d, H. R. Surles's Little Duke II. High com., Mrs. Schumacher's Daisy and H. R. Surles's Cobby.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—Challenge—1st, W. Phillip's Roscius.—Open—1st, Mrs. E. E. Kendall's Monkey; 2d, C. B. Hillhouse's Blossom; 3d, Mrs. F. Senn's Romeo. Very high com., A. W. Lucy's Dorothy.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—Challenge—1st, W. Phillips's King Pippin.—Open—1st, Mrs. Hawxhurst's Rex; 2d, Mrs. A. W. Lucy's Queenie.

PRINCE CHARLES AND RUBY SPANIELS.—1st and 3d, Mrs. Kistemann's Lilly and Ruby; 2d, Miss E. R. Catlin's Sweet Violet.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.—1st, Mrs. E. S. Davis's Wee Wee; 2d, M. F. Reeves's Una; 3d, Mrs. M. L. Mitchell's Jap. Very high com., Mrs. Eugene Clark's Ootah.

TOY SPANIELS.—1st, Mrs. Kistemann's Otto.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st and 2d, Miss Edith Van Buren's Fanny and Cupid; 3d, Mrs. W. R. McKee's Molly. Very high com., Dr. H. R. Surles's Dandelion. High com., Mrs. A. M. Kramer's Little Phil and Mrs. T. Townsend's Prince.

MEXICAN HAIRLESS.—1st, 2d and very high com., Mrs. H. T. Foote's Me Too, White Wings and Bow Wow; 3d, Miss Helen Dauvray's Chiquita.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Large—1st, E. Kelly's Siberian wolfhound Ivan Romanoff; 2d, F. Hall's Dalmatian Spot; 3d, L. Korndorfer's Terrace.—Small—1st, Miss Ida Orme Jones's Maltese Topsy; 2d, Miss Marguerite Lewis's Chihuahua dog Budge; 3d, Marquise Clara Lanza's Chinese-crested dog Gyp.

BAY CITY DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

There was a dog show held in connection with the tenth annual exhibition of the Michigan State Poultry and Pet Stock Association at Bay City, Mich., Jan. 23 to 30. Mr. John Davidson judged all classes. Following is a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—1st and 2d, St. Joe Kennels' Wacouta Nap and Queen of Ashmont. *Puppies:* 1st, J. Turner's Nero II.

ST. BERNARDS.—1st, J. E. Davidson's Sailor; 2d, C. H. Bradley's Donald.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st, D. O'Shea's Leo; 2d, C. McGraw's Rover; 3d, E. Donovan's Major.

FOXHOUNDS.—1st, H. Gregory's Jim.

GREYHOUNDS.—1st, Dr. W. E. Bessey's Skip; 2d, C. J. Staake's Jack; 3d, O. Feyerbend's Dude.

POINTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, W. B. Mershon's Jack of Naso; 2d, H. Sellock's Music; 3d, B. Conklin's Sam. *Bitches:* 1st, J. A. Powell's Hypolite; 2d, T. F. Shepard's Croxteth Victoria; 3d, R. G. Schuler's Fanny.

GORDON SETTERS.—1st, F. H. Mason's Dandy; 2d, E. J. Hutton's Topsy; 3d, G. H. Cruse's Sport.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. W. Winslow's Diamond; 2d, T. G. Davey's Brighton Dick; 3d, R. J. Campbell's Samuel. *Bitches:* 1st, R. V. Munday's Countess G.; 2d, J. W. McGraw's Dorcas.—Puppies—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, G. Huntley's Storm. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, W. Bens's Sylph.

IRISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, L. Lee's Earl of Beauty; 2d, C. J. Staake's Jack Larry; 3d, F. S. McGraw's Sport. *Bitches:* 1st, L. Lee's Fame; 2d, withheld; 3d, R. J. Campbell's Lufree.

FIELD SPANIELS.—1st and 2d, Campbell & Blake's Pansy and Fan.

COCKER SPANIELS.—Black—1st and 3d, Campbell & Blake's Belle and Nettie; 2d, T. F. Shepard's Capt. S.—Any other Color—1st, R. V. Cadmus's Dash. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, Campbell & Blake's Tom and Jim.

BEAGLES.—1st, D. O'Shea's Tomboy; 2d, T. Funnell's Bunny.

FOX-TERRIERS.—1st, D. O'Shea's Frank; 2d, G. H. Smith's Nellie. *Puppies:* 1st, A. Jackson's Crib.

COLLIES.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Rawson's Rysdyke. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and 3d, J. A. Armstrong's Crathie, Mazzie and Vixen.—Puppies—*Dogs:* 1st, 2d and 3d, J. A. Armstrong's Young Bruce, Roland and Signal. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and 3d, J. A. Armstrong's Nellie, Treyler and unnamed.

BULLDOGS.—1st, Campbell & Blake's Remus.

BULL-TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, D. O'Shea's Danger; 2d, F. A. Hamilton's Eyekey; 3d, G. H. Smith's Jack. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, F. P. Craves's Jess; 3d, G. R. Nicoll's Gyp.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, V. Liddicoat's Fannie; 2d, P. Sturm's Jumbo; 3d, J. Brown's Saylor.

PUGS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Hope's Dandy; 2d, W. O. Heinlien's Trix; 3d, C. H. Miller's Pixey, Jr. *Bitches:* 1st, A. W. Niblock's Mollie; 2d, withheld; 3d, C. H. Miller's Countess Leonora. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, C. Kivvin's Levi and Ben.

WHIPPETS.—1st, Campbell & Blake's unnamed.

POMERANIANS.—1st, A. Brawn's Jack.

MALTESE.—1st, Dr. W. E. Bessey's Dot.

POODLES.—1st, A. Feyerbend's Mingo.—Black—1st, J. McGuire's Susie.

TOY TERRIERS.—1st, Campbell & Blake's Zing; 2d, J. McQuinn's Lady; 3d, R. S. Cunningham's Lady C.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—1st withheld; 2d, W. Argle's Maud.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st, G. W. Smith's Caunie; 2d, W. Argle's Major.

IRISH TERRIERS.—1st, D. O. Shea's Garryowen.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—1st, W. Kelley's Flo; 2d, F. Lee's Barney.

D.

DOG TALK.

SOME one who read in our last issue the plaintive appeal from Breakabeen sends in this letter from the "Professor," who, it appears, is not dismayed, and has the grit to make a dog man after all if he once gets started with a healthy pup: "Breakabeen, Jan. 29, 1889. — — —: My gorden setter pupy is 13 months old, he is manged since last March after I bought him at Pa last March. he will die tomorrow or next time. If you have any gorden setter pupies to be colored with dark, Mahogany tan & white spot on his breast & red spots on his face near their eyes. how much will you sell one if he is 2 months or 6 weeks old & he is all health. I dont want any disease pupies. If he is diseased before 3 or 4 months I will return him to you back. Answer me Prof Wm B B— Prop."

The Newark *Call* is responsible for this: "The cook in the family of Mr. Horace N. Congar, 65 Washington street, lost a small shawl. One evening she saw Spot, Horace Congar, Jr.'s little fox-terrier, pull the missing wrap from beneath some kindling wood in the furnace room, and carry it to her sleeping box. There the dog whirled about until she had wound herself up in the shawl, and then lay down to sleep. The next morning she again hid her stolen blanket in the woodpile. This clever trick won her the shawl, and now that her ownership is recognized she doesn't conceal it, but every day removes it from the box to give it an airing, and every night puts it back again."

Mr. C. H. Mason writes us that the following subjects have already been selected for illustration in the second volume of "Our Prize Dogs," viz.: Mr. F. Windholz's English setter Count Howard, Mr. John E. Thayer's deerhounds Robber Chieftain and Ramona, Mr. H. W. Huntington's greyhound Cassandra, Mr. E. S. Porter's bulldog Lion, Mr. John E. Thayer's fox-terriers Raby Mixer and Richmond Dazzle, Mr. P. H. Coombs's Yorkshire terrier Bradford Harry, and Miss Edith M. Van Buren's Italian greyhound Cupid. Nearly all the other breeds will be represented by typical specimens, and there will also be portraits of a number of the prominent winners in England.

One of the forthcoming shows was to receive a large number of entries from a certain clique, provided it came into the "fold." The club agreed, but refused to be dictated to in the management of its own affairs. In due course a list of independent, honest and competent judges were chosen and premium lists mailed to the clique, who refused to make entries. It is now quite clear that certain parties intend, if possible, to own the judges and control all awards at bench shows. This they will never do until more than one-half of the exhibitors are dishonest. As might be expected the boycotted show has a very large entry and the quality is exceptionally good. With the exception of Boston and New York it will in all probability be the best show of the circuit.

Anent the Long Island way of doing to death penned rabbits, a correspondent who attended the Pittsburgh show writes: "At the Pittsburgh show I questioned all the fox hunters I met as to their views on catching rabbits and then devilling them to death with dogs, and without an exception they condemned it with scorn and loathing, as beastly rabbit murder and without a semblance of sport."

The Maine Legislature proposes to tax dogs $1 and bitches $3. Perhaps that will change the status of the animal there, where as the world now wags, dogs are held by the courts to be *ferœ naturæ*.

A Brooklyn gentleman has a dog that was presented to him by a Russian noble. In formation he is something like a field spaniel, but his coat is not unlike a Skye terrier's. He has a pedigree as "long as your arm," but owing to the nobleman having died and omitted to forward the name of the breed, the owner cannot tell which group he belongs to.

We have news that Troy will have an entry of at least 400 dogs and the quality is of an exceptionally high order. It could not fail to be otherwise with such a list of judges.

A well known dog man writes us that he feels positively sure that Mr. German Hopkins was asked to judge fox-terriers at New York, but that out of courtesy to his employer he declined and recommended Mr. Belmont for the office.

Mr. F. R. Hitchcock has had the misfortune to lose by death his well-known pointer dog Tammany. He died Feb. 14 from paralysis.

We predict that there will be a turn-up in another of the specialty clubs before very long. A prominent fancier says that he will not remain a member of a club that is run in the interest of one man and subservient to a ring.

The management of one of the bench shows have engaged the superintendent to judge a number of classes. This is a mistake. None of the shows are so well managed but that there is room for improvement; and when a man enters his dog he has a right to expect that the superintendent's time will be given to the proper care of the valuable property intrusted to his charge. "Penny wise and pound foolish" is not a desirable motto.

Mr. Geo. L. Fish of New Bedford, Mass., is going in for Irish terriers, provided he can get two or three of the right sort. Experience in breeding bull-terriers has taught him that good ones are few and far between.

There is an impression at home (not abroad) that Mr. H. W. Lacy, who handles Mr. Hopf's dogs, is the same Mr. Lacy who was once a very popular and successful exhibitor of black and tan terriers in England.

The latest thing in judging at a dog show is the *pollice verso* style.

We learn with surprise and regret that it is Mr. H. W. Huntington's intention to sell his entire list of greyhounds. This means the disposal of a notable collection—Cassandra with sixteen prizes, Balkis with thirty-six, Memnon with fifty-six, and Highland Chief with ten. There will be here a capital opportunity for buyers, but the greyhound fancy cannot well afford to lose such an ardent member as Mr. Huntington, and we hope that he may yet reconsider his purpose.

The Albany club is fortunate in having as fine a building for show purposes as can be found outside of the largest cities. It is about one-half as large as the Madison Square building and of similar construction. It is perfectly ventilated and has a large open space at the rear for exercising the dogs. The management of the show is desirous of doing all that can be done to secure convenience and satisfaction to exhibitors. The city, of course, has its attractions, and the show will stand a good chance of being a popular and successful one.

The proposition made by some anti-dog cranks in the Massachusetts Legislature, and alluded to by "Essex," is not likely to get beyond the committee room; but dog owners in that State will do wisely to keep an eye on the progress of the measure and do their best toward squelching it. The poor dog appears to come in for more than his share of assault this winter. A New Jersey bill authorizes his killing on sight, if found hunting game, a Wisconsin bill forbids the use of a dog in hunting birds, and this Massachusetts

measure is designed to tax the life out of a dog or kill him if he shows his nose in public. The only redeeming feature of this year's legislation referring to dogs is the Maine measure to tax and make them personal property. This move is prompted by a desire to make everybody responsible for the damage wrought by dogs, but the effect of the law, if enacted, will be beneficial.

At a meeting of the New Jersey Kennel Club, on Feb. 16, Mr. C. J. Peshall was unanimously re-elected as delegate to the A. K. C.

At a meeting of the National Dog Club, last Tuesday evening, it was decided to amalgamate with the associate membership of the A. K. C., on certain conditions, the acceptance of which will probably be discussed at the A. K. C. meeting this afternoon.

ROCHESTER DOG SHOW.—The premium list of the first annual dog show of the Rochester Kennel Club is now ready. The show will be held March 19 to 22. The judges are: Mr. James Mortimer, mastiffs, bloodhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, dachsbunde, poodles, Italian greyhounds, collies, bulldogs, all terriers and miscellaneous; Miss Anna H. Whitney, St. Bernards, Great Danes, Newfoundlands and pugs; Mr. H. Clay Glover, all setters, pointers, foxhounds, beagles and basset hounds; Mr. A. C. Wilmerding all spaniels. Mr. Wm. Tallman is superintendent. The premiums in the more important classes are $10 in the challenge classes, with $10 and $5 in all the open classes with the exception of the wire-haired fox-terrier class, in which it is $5. A number of specials are offered and many are expected. Entries close March 6. The address of the secretary is Harry Yates, Box 466, Rochester, N. Y.

ALBANY DOG SHOW.—Albany, Feb. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Quite a number of entry blanks had been sent out when it was discovered that the printer had by mistake used the cut of the Westminster Club in preparing them. Due apology was at once made to the officers of the Westminster Club, and a new set of forms issued. Both entry forms and premium lists can be obtained at the Westminster show at the exhibit of Spratts Patent. A large number of the exhibitors at Albany will come direct from the New York show, and many also from Troy, who will go on to Utica. Arrangements have been made for keeping dogs over Sunday that are sent from Troy. A large and convenient stable has been provided, a watchman will be placed in charge, and every effort will be made to provide for the comfort and safety of all dogs arriving on Saturday.—G. B. GALLUP, Secretary.

MASCOUTAH KENNEL CLUB.—Chicago, Feb. 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* An article in the Chicago *Sunday Herald*, of Feb. 3, stated that Harry L Goodman was a partner and half owner in the Oakhurst Kennels, located at Auburn Park, Ill. I beg to say that Mr. Goodman is not a partner of mine in said kennels, nor is any one else. They are and always have been my sole property. Mr. Goodman was sent to Europe by me last fall, under instructions to make purchases, which he did to my satisfaction. On his return he took the position of superintendent for me, which place he now holds. By publishing the above you will greatly oblige and correct an impression which may possibly exist in the minds of some of your many readers as to the ownership of the Oakhurst Kennels.—R. P. H. DURKEE (Oakhurst Kennels).

UTICA SHOW.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have made arrangements so that dogs can be sent to reach us any time after the close of the Albany show and will be taken care of at the hall. Have divided class 54, beagles, challenge, and made class 54½ for bitches; also added kennel prize for beagles, greyhounds and black and tan or Gordon setters, to consist of not less than four. St. Joe Kennels, Miles, Mich., offer free service of Wacouta Nap for best mastiff bitch in the show. Wentworth Kennels offer free service of Rigi for best smooth-coated St. Bernard dog and bitch, American bred, in the show. Other specials will be announced later. —FT. SCHUYLER KENNEL CLUB.

BUFFALO SHOW.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If the "Anxious Exhibitor" at the last Buffalo show will write me about the special prize he won, and who it was that offered it, I will do what I can to get it for him; but I think he is mistaken about winning any, except it might be a medal, as I know of only three specials besides, and they were shipped long ago. It would also be a good plan for those who won N. D. Club medals to write Mr. Huntington full particulars, name of dog, breed, etc. The Buffalo Fair Association medals will soon be ready, and I assure you they will be fine.—J. OTIS FELLOWS, Supt. at the last Buffalo Show.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Briarthorn. By Capt. Weeks, Philadelphia, Pa., for black and tan Gordon setter bitch, whelped Oct. 8, 1883, by Thorne (Malcolm's Malcolm—Malcolm's June) out of Bell (Turk—Splash).

Killarney. By A. L. Finney, West Medford, Mass., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Dec. 14, 1888, by Timmey (champion Brush—Young Lill) out of Colleen Bawn II. (A.K.R. 4796).

Gladys. By John W. Gale, Providence, R. I., for dark red Irish setter bitch, whelped May 30, 1888, by champion Tim (champion Biz—Hazel) out of Lady Edith (champion Rory O'More—Lady Berkeley).

Peveril. By Waverley Kennels, Noroton, Conn., for black and white greyhound dog, whelped Dec. 22, 1886, by Old Sportsman (Rocket—Lucy) out of Nan (Lion King—Coral).

Ivanhoe. By Waverley Kennels, Noroton, Conn., for lemon and white St. Bernard dog, whelped March 1, 1887, by Courago II. (champion Oscar II.—Snowden) out of Zellah (champion Rector—Jura).

Sir Walter. By Waverley Kennels, Noroton, Conn., for sable collie dog, whelped Dec. 7, 1887, by champion Rutland out of Heather Bell.

Waverley Kennels. By A. Wallack and D. Yardley, Noroton, Conn.

NAMES CHANGED.

Jack to Little John. By Waverley Kennels, Noroton, Conn., for black and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped Aug. 21, 1886, by Wallace II. (Wallace I.—Minnie) out of Susette (champion Sport —Suanee).

Compton Bob to Black Dwarf. By Waverley Kennels, Noroton, Conn., for black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Nov. 13, 1887, by champion Compton Bandit (champion Compton Brahmin—Woodland Queen) out of Dolly (Compton Monk—Ethel).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Melody—Trailer. H. F. Schellhass's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) beagle bitch Melody (Trailer—Music) to his Trailer (Racket—Fly), Feb. 7.

Bonnie—Sir Walter. Waverley Kennels' (Noroton, Conn.) collie bitch Bonnie (Rob Roy—Fairy) to their Sir Walter (champion Rutland—Heather Bell), Jan. 7.

Fairy—Sir Walter. Waverley Kennels' (Noroton, Conn.) collie bitch Fairy (champion Rex—Kitty Mac) to their Sir Walter (champion Rutland—Heather Bell), Jan. 13.

Mollie R.—Bang. ——'s (Wilkesbarre, Pa.) pointer bitch Mollie R. (Tempest—M'liss) to Bryn Mawr Kennels' Bang (Price's champion Bang—Salter's Luna), Feb. 9.

Vandalia—Bang. Bryn Mawr Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) pointer bitch Vandalia (Bang Bang—Zanetta) to their Bang (Price's champion Bang—Salter's Luna), Feb. 7.

Devonshire Countess—Bang. Barnes Bros.' (Philadelphia, Pa.) pointer bitch Devonshire Countess (Harry's Sam—Croxteth's Rival Queen) to Bryn Mawr Kennels' Bang (Price's champion Bang—Salter's Luna), Feb. 12.

Portland Lilly—Beaufort II. Geo. W. Lovoll's (Middleboro, Mass.) pointer bitch Portland Lilly (Glenmark—Zanetta) to his Beaufort II. (champion Beaufort—Zuba), Jan. 24.

Fedora—Belthus. P. C. Ohl's (Plainfield, N. J.) English setter bitch Fedora to H. F. Schellhass's Belthus, Feb. 14.

Queen V.—Heather Jack. H. W. Thayer's (Franklin, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch Queen V. (Gem—Rose) to G. E. Browne's Heather Jack (Argus II.—Jessica), Feb. 15.

Flossie—Little John. Dr. Munson's (Noroton, Conn.) cocker spaniel bitch Flossie (Rex—Nan) to Waverley Kennels' Little John (Wallace II.—Susette), Nov. 29.

Flossie—Bradford Harry. A. H. Thaxter's (Bangor, Me.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Flossie to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beal's Lady), Feb. 13.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Dixie. W. E. Deane's (Somerset, Mass.) beagle bitch Dixie (Elmore's Flute—Thorne), Feb. 15, six (three dogs), by his Little Duke, Jr. (A.K.R. 2389).

Flossie. Col. R. J. Hamilton's (Springfield, Mass.) pug bitch Flossie, Feb. 12, five (four dogs), by his Toodles.

Flossie. Dr. Munson's (Noroton, Conn.) cocker spaniel bitch Flossie (Rox—Nan), Feb. 1, nine (four dogs), by Waverley Kennelf' Little John (Wallace II.—Susette).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Jolley's Tom and Sue. White, black and tan beagle dog and black, tan and ticked bitch, whelped June 26, 1887, by Thom (A.K.R. 6777) out of Venus), by John L. Jolley, Denver, S. C., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsvillo, Pa.

Bob Lee and Minnie. White, black and tan beagle dog and black, white and tan bitch, whelped June 9, 1888, by Thom (A.K.R. 6777) out of Nellie, by Blue Ridge Beagle Kennels, Denver, S. C., to Dr. L. G. Clayton, Central, S. C.

Nick. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped June 5, 1888, by Dan out of Dinah, by Blue Ridge Beagle Konnels, Denver, S. C., to Dr. L. G. Clayton, Central, S. C.

Gloucester—Snowflake whelps. Black, white and tan English setters, whelped Nov. 8, 1888, by Geo. W. Lovell, Middleboro, Mass., a dog each to C. Lindoll, Boston, Mass.; D. F. Wilbur, Middleboro, Mass.; Fred Phillips, Brockton, Mass., and a bitch each to Chas. Copeland, Lakeville, Mass., and S. McBurney, Middleboro, Mass.

Peter. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Feb. 29, 1887, by champion Black Pete out of Fannie Obo, by H. C. Bronsdon, Boston, Mass., to G. B. Poss, same place.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

W. W. C., Jamesport, L. I.—I have lately purchased a hunting dog, but am afraid he will lose his eyesight unless something is done for him. His eyes are considerably inflamed and run water; I think he has ingrowing eyelashes. What can I do for him? Ans. Examine the eyes carefully, and if you find ingrowing hairs pull them out. Get a solution of zinc sulphate, 2grs. to the ounce of water, and drop a little into the outer angle of the eye and let it diffuse itself over the ball. Do this morning and evening. If the lids seem granular and inflamed touch them with bluestone lightly once daily.

S. O., Eaton, N. Y.—What are the causes of canker in the ear of a dog? What are the symptoms? What remedy shall I use? Is it incurable when running three months? Ans. Symptoms, pain, heat, swelling, shaking and scratching of head, discharge of offensive nature. Wash the ears carefully and let a few drops of the following fall into the ear two or three timos daily:

℞ Bromo chloral	ʒ ii
Tr opii	ʒ ii
Aq	ʒ ii
Mix. Sig. External.	

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

MARYLAND CLUB.—Write to Mr. F. Blackwood Fay, Boston, Mass.

F. B. S., Allentown.—Where can I purchase lancewood for rod making? Ans. J. H. Monteath, 133 Center street, New York.

D. BRISTOL, R. I.—Bang is by Price's Bang (Coham's Bang—Price's Vesta) out of Salter's Lorna (Francis's Sancho—Lass). Jean is by Glenmark (Rush—Romp) out of Girl (Tell—Maryland).

L. W. M., Dillingersville, Pa.—1. Can the American clay-bird be thrown from the bluerock trap? 2. There was a report circulated that the American clay-bird was no longer manufactured, is there any truth in the report? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. It is made by Al Bandle.

F. M. F., Lost Nation, Iowa.—I am thinking of taking a trip in a skiff down a small stream. I would like to know which would be the best for me to use, the common oar or the bow-facing oar. I have no experience with either. Ans. The bow-facing; but learn to handle them by practice before you set out.

SUBSCRIBER, Denver, S. C.—1. Is a dog bred in London, Ont., and brought from there to the United States, an imported dog? 2. In the pedigrees of some beagles we have two champions by the name of Rattler, one of them by Rover out of Old Music, and the other one by Warrior out of Rosey. Are they both right? If not, which one is wrong? 3. Can you give the breeding of the beagle bitch imported Actress? She is given as the dam of Banker. Ans. 1. Yes. 2. Both are right. 3. No breeding is given.

GUIDO, Memphis, Tenn.—What is the best food to bait wild ducks? How should it be done in lake? Wild ducks eat lotus, yonquepins. Can Carolina or Louisiana rough rice be raised as duck food in Mississippi and Arkansas lakes? Ans. Wild rice has been extensively sown in waters as bait for wildfowl, and in many instances with great success. See reports of what has been done by some of the Chicago shooting clubs, as related in late issues. The wild rice has come from Canada and Wisconsin. Perhaps some of our Southern readers can tell us about the practicability of sowing the Carolina and Louisiana rice.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.*—Gentlemen: Your new primers gave me the best of satisfaction. I have averaged nearly 80 per cent. of kills both on live birds and targets ever since I began to use them. Yours truly, (Signed) M. M. F. LINDSLEY, Supt. American Wood Powder Co., West Hoboken, N. J.—*Adv.*

WAS HE INSURED? is a question we ask almost as naturally after a man's death, as after a fire; because it is coming to be recognized as much a matter of business prudence to insure one's life as it is to insure against loss by fire. There are many good business men in the world, and it might be a matter of wonder where they all insured their lives did not the annual reports of the companies call attention to the immense business done by some of them. Here is the NEW YORK LIFE, for example, whose report appears in another column, with an annual income of twenty-five million dollars, with assets to the amount of ninety-three millions, and carrying nearly four hundred and twenty millions of insurance on its books. It paid over ten millions to policy holders in 1888, and wrote a hundred and twenty-five millions of new insurance. This Company carries about fourteen per cent. of all the insurance in force in American companies, and does about twenty-five per cent. of the new business. Its success is the result of superior management, and is well deserved.—*Adv.*

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

THE COOPER-CASHMERE RIFLE.

MR. W. M. COOPER, of this city, has recently designed a rifle for military and sporting purposes. The Cooper-Cashmere rifle, as it is called, is a magazine capable of being used as a single-shooter. The caliber is .32, small enough to allow soldiers to carry a large supply of cartridges. The principal advantage noticeable in this rifle is that the breech block which sustains the recoil has little or no connection with the loading and firing mechanism, being a solid block, having a perpendicular motion and covers the whole base of the cartridge with the exception of a small slot underneath occupied by the extractor. The extracting hook is so arranged that it does not appear until pushed into its place; it is not connected with the freeing pin, and no damage can come to it by the snapping of the hammer. The working model was very strongly constructed, and it was claimed that it would stand the strain of the most powerful explosive ever used. The finishing was very good, and taking into consideration that the entrance to the magazine is covered by a slide which fits tightly, there is no doubt but with a little oil the breech mechanism would be perfectly watertight.

The barrel and magazine are made out of a single piece of steel, which renders it strong enough to prevent any bending if used in a bayonet charge, and also renders the magazine impervious to a sword cut. The bayonet is quite unique, being automatic and half round in form, hollowed out to fit the barrel; it is fixed by pressing a button, which releases the cocking pin, when it can be pulled up to the muzzle.

This rifle can be made to use a detachable magazine, which will be placed in front of the lever like the Lee Remington, but circular in form, and will hold twenty cartridges. The general outline of the rifle resembles the Martini-Henry, but it has a hammer which, by some, is regarded as an advantage. The device for locking the magazine differs somewhat from the Remington, and, on the whole, Mr. Cooper has invented a new rifle all through. Patents have been secured in England, France, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Canada and the United States. The thirteen points claimed were allowed in all the countries named except the United States, which allowed eleven.

The cartridges are 4½in. in length, containing 55grs. powder and 250 lead, which will be used in a 30in. barrel having a twist of 1 in 16in. R. L.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The weather conditions were very fine for rifle shooting to-day, an unusually good one for this season of the year. A light wind from 3 o'clock. A large number of shooters were on hand and entered all the matches. Mr. Monroe won the medal in the 20-shot rest match to-day and Mr. Charles the champion medal. Following are the best scores:

Twenty-shot Rest Match.

J R Monroe	12 12 9 10 12 11 10 9 9 11 9 11 12 10 12 12 12 9 9 11 12	—216
J N Eames	12 9 7 11 12 8 11 9 10 12 9 11 10 9 10 8 8 8 9 11	—195
S Wilber	9 11 10 9 10 8 9 8 9 11 9 9 10 8 12 9 10 11 9	—194
S P Williams	8 8 6 11 9 12 12 7 8 7 7 5 9 7 6 9 7 7 8 8	—160
W P Conway	12 8 7 7 4 7 3 8 9 8 9 8 8 10 9 8 10 8 9 8	—160
J Francis (ruled out)	12 11 10 12 10 10 11 9 10 11 12 11 11 12 9 11 11 12 12 10	—217

Champion Medal Match.

W Charles	10 6 6 8 7 10 8 10 19 9	—84
A Loring	6 9 9 8 7 6 5 10 9 7	—73
J A Frye	5 8 8 7 7 5 8 8 10 7	—71
C C Clarke	8 10 8 2 4 7 8 8 7 8	—68

Rest Prize Match.

G W Whitcomb	11 9 10 12 11 12 11 11 12 11	—110
F Holbrook	10 10 11 10 10 9 8 12 9 10	— 99

Victory Medal Match.

G F Ellsworth	7 9 7 10 8 6 10 10 10 8	—85
J A Frye	6 9 7 9 8 8 6 7 9 8	—77
A S Hunt	9 6 7 8 6 8 5 7 8 9	—73
G W Whitcomb	10 6 9 5 10 7 4 6 5 6	—68

Fifty-yards Pistol Match.

W Charles	10 8 9 9 10 9 10 18 10 9	—94
J B Fellows	9 9 8 8 8 9 10 10 10 10	—91
A Stevens	7 8 10 8 8 10 8 8 9 10	—86
F Martin	9 9 8 7 10 10 9 7 8 7	—84

Rest Match.

J R Monroe	12 11 12 10 11 12 9 12 11 12	—112
S Wilder	12 12 9 11 12 10 9 11 11 9	—106
J Francis	9 11 12 9 11 10 10 12 10 10	—104
J N Eames	9 10 12 11 8 12 10 8 7 11	— 98
W P Stevens	8 11 9 7 8 9 9 9 12 11	— 93
W C Prescott	9 8 6 12 8 9 12 9 11 8	— 92
A Ballard	12 8 7 9 9 12 7 8 8 8	— 88
F D Hart	10 8 10 10 8 8 8 7 10 9	— 88

Military Match.

W O Burnite	7 8 8 5 7 8 10 9 6 10	—78
A S Field	10 5 10 6 8 9 8 6 6 6	—74
F Carter	5 6 10 9 5 8 6 5 5 7	—66

All-comers' Match.

W Charles	10 7 9 10 7 10 8 7 10 10	—88
A Loring	6 8 5 9 9 7 10 9 9 10	—82
A Sharp	8 9 7 7 8 9 6 6 4 8	—72
D L Chase	9 9 7 9 4 4 10 7 7 6	—71
B G Barker	7 6 4 8 7 7 8 6 7 10	—70
S Holmes	5 6 6 6 6 8 9 4 4 10	—66
A S Hunt	4 7 7 8 9 3 6 8 6 7	—65

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 18.—There was to-day a small attendance at Healdmoor Rifle Range, but those who attended enjoyed sport until dark. A match had been arranged between C. Fehrenbach and C. Heid, to take place during the afternoon, but as Mr. Held did not put in an appearance the match was postponed. The stakes are held by a leading member of City Council, who will insist upon the consummation of the match and a strict compliance with its terms. The scores made were as follows, standard American target:

Revolver Match, 50yds.

C Heinel, Sr.	5 6 6 10 8 6 5 10 10 8	—74
J W Geyer	9 5 4 7 7 6 7 4 10 7	—66
J Nortb	7 6 7 8 6 5 5 6 5 6	—61
H Simpson	6 10 5 3 8 4 7 5 2 8	—58
J Williams	7 5 7 8 9 5 4 4 7 1	—57

Record Practice, 200yds.

C Heinel, Sr.	6 10 4 4 5 9 10 7 6 6	—67
H Simpson	6 6 8 5 5 8 6 4 10 5	—63
C Fehrenbach	6 5 10 7 5 6 5 6 9 4	—63
J W Geyer, mil	5 7 8 7 8 7 4 7 7 3	—63
A Heinel	5 5 4 8 7 5 7 10 10 2	—63
J Williams, mil	7 5 8 7 6 5 8 3 5 4	—58

Military Match, Creedmoor Match, 200yds.

Corp Geyer	444544455—43	Pvt Williams	4454445344—41
Pvt Fuller	4454544443—41	Pvt Casey	4443444454—40
Sergt James	4444543454—41		

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11.—The following scores were made by members of the Chicago Rifle and Revolver Club on Friday evening, at No. 351 State street. Conditions: Off-hand, open sights, at Massachusetts target; possible, 72; range for rifles, 50ft.; for revolvers, 36ft.:

	Rifle.	Call shots.	Revolver.	Call shots.
M Bolan	68	69	54	50
A Sorensen	67	64	63	58
F Parker	67	62	65	55
H B Thurston	66	66	29	33
E Mitchell	65	55	..	..
W Bishop	61	59	..	..
C Mageban	60	51	53	44
T Wingate	54	48	..	..

Further scores, same evening; call shots, three seconds allowed in which to raise the rifle from below the hip and fire:

	Taking time.	Call shots.
F Parker	67	59
C Kroell	64	56
M Bolan	64	57
A Sorensen	63	57
H Kramp	62	52
T Wingate	61	45
C Mageban	61	50
W O Siller	61	55
C Sherman	57	53
H B Thurston	54	53

Mr. H. Fuerman, of No. 9 West Ohio street, is anxious to hear from gentlemen who may wish to form a private rifle and revolver club, which shall possess its own premises, and bean organization distinct from any one gallery or range.—E. HOUGH.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—The members of the St. Louis Pistol Club once more failed to record a score of better than 80. The attendance was fair, but the scores were miserably poor. This week's shooting is about on a par with that of the previous meeting, and is, to say the least, a mighty bad showing for what was supposed to be the crack organization in this country. Many of the members are not satisfied with the present range and target, and are in favor of a return, when the present tournament is finished, to the old target and 12yds. range. "This change, though," said one of the members, "should not be made. They should keep on using the present range and target, but if they hope to make big scores they must put in more practice. Without it they can never expect to make a better showing." Standard American target, .22cal. pistol:

W J Lord	5	8	9	9	6	6	7	6	10	4—77
L V D Perrot	8	7	8	10	9	5	6	9	8	6—76
W Bauer	5	8	5	7	10	10	7	9	9	6—76
E Mohrstadt	6	9	7	10	10	6	8	8	6	4—74
L H Race	5	8	9	9	6	6	7	6	10	4—70
A J Lee	6	10	5	7	7	10	7	5	5	7—69
M Summerfield	6	6	4	7	9	6	10	8	6	6—68
M Billmeyer	7	8	6	8	8	6	5	7	6	6—67
W H Hottell	4	10	7	6	7	6	7	8	5	6—66
H Griesidieck	6	7	8	4	9	6	6	8	6	6—66
A E Bengel	5	9	6	6	6	7	4	6	7	7—63
W Mackwitz	5	9	4	7	7	4	6	7	7	8—57

UNSER FRITZ.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb., 14.—Hartranft Rifle Club was out in full force this afternoon at their weekly practice shoot. Messrs. Daily, Coulston, Doylo and Master Hillman were guests of the club during the day. Mr. Daily indulged in some pistol practice, in which Messrs. Coulston and Travis also took a small part. Standard target, 50yds., off-hand:

C L Dailey	9	8	9	10	9	9	10	9	10	8—91
	9	10	10	10	9	9	7	8	8	7—87
	10	9	7	7	10	9	8	10	9	8—87
	7	6	8	9	8	9	9	9	10	7—32
	9	10	8	7	10	8	6	8	8	10—84—431
Ed Travis			8	6	9	7	8	7	5	7	9	5—71
			7	6	9	7	9	8	8	6	7	10—77
Geo W Conlston			8	6	8	8	8	9	9	10	8	6—79

At 200yds. off-hand, Standard American target, the club members made the following official scores:

Ed Travis	9	9	8	8	9	10	9	8	4	7—81
Geo Doyle (mil)	10	9	8	6	9	7	6	7	5	5	4—76
E Kolb	4	9	4	9	9	6	9	7	10	7—74
Wm Winrflein	10	8	9	9	7	10	6	9	2	4—74
J L Lauderr (mil)	8	5	7	7	7	6	5	5	8	4—69
L F Tobeldt (mil)	5	10	6	5	5	4	5	7	9	8	4—67
J J Mountjoy	8	5	9	4	9	3	10	7	5	6—66
E Stees, Jr	7	4	5	7	8	8	7	5	6	0—62
J H Buehles	3	3	6	6	4	8	5	3	10	4—52
H Steinbeisser	1	4	3	6	5	6	4	9	2	4—45
J T Oliver	2	4	3	6	5	6	4	9	2	4—45

As the wind was from 5 to 9 o'clock, blowing about a 15-mile breeze, it was with a great deal of judgment that the above scores were made.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., Feb. 16.—A return shooting match between Bowmanville and Highland Creek was held at the latter place to-day, 5 shots each at 200 and 400yds., Bowmanville using military rifles, Highland Creek sporting rifles. The following is the score:

Bowmanville.	200yds.	400yds.	Highland Creek.	200yds.	400yds.
W S Russell	22	—44	R Parker	21	14—35
J B Mitchell	21	20—41	T Parker	20	20—40
J Sando	22	21—43	J Westney	22	22—44
W C King	23	21—44	W Chester	19	22—41
N S Young	22	21—43	W Morrish	22	22—44
D Beach	22	22—44	J Morrish	24	22—46
J Horsey	21	21—42	G Chester	22	23—45
J H Morris	23	22—45	W Closseu	19	21—40
E Lumpton	22	22—44	C D Closson	24	21—45
J Curtis	21	22—43—433	Humphrey	22	23—45—425

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

Middlesex Gun Club, Dunellen, N. J., Friday, Feb. 22.
New York Suburban Shooting Grounds Association, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 22 and 23.
Omaha, Neb., Gun Club Tournament, April 16, 17 and 18.
Amateur Tournament, St. Louis, Mo., April 23, 24, 25 and 26. Fred A. Fodde, Manager.

THE BUFFALO TOURNAMENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—One of the most enjoyable shoots that Buffalo has had for some time was held there Feb. 13 and 14. With the excellent sleighing the six-mile drive from the hotel to shooting grounds was one of the most pleasant features of the entertainment. Jacob Koch escorted the party to the grounds, and there the genial Charlie Oehmig met and cared for all. Jake kept things moving, but the pace was too warm for some, and the second day saw an appreciable dropping off in number of entries. The Keystone traps and targets were advertised to be used, but owing to delays in freights at this time of the year, did not get there in time. Jake says that this spring Buffalo will have a tournament that will eclipse anything ever attended by local shots. Following are the scores:

Wednesday.—Shoot No. 1, at 9 singles, entrance $1, three moneys:

Hadley	111111111—9	Babcock	101111111—8
Luther	101111101—7	Koch	111111111—9
Wagener	111101100—6	Foote	110101011—6
Lynch	011010011—5	Whitney	111111011—8
Wyness	111101111—8	Brown	001110111—6
Oehmig	001110101—5	Pope	110010110—5
Andrews	110111111—8		

Ties div.

Shoot No. 2, at 12 singles, entrance $2, four moneys:

Hadley	101111111111—11	Babcock	111100111111—10
Besser	011111111111—11	Page	101111111100— 9
Luther	111111111111—12	Pope	111010101010— 7
Kelsey	111111111111—12	Lynch	000011110111— 7
Andrews	101101111110— 9	Brown	111100110000— 6
Wyness	111111111101—11	Koch	110111011111—10
Whitney	111111111112—12	Skucse	101000111010— 6

Ties div.

Shoot No. 3, at 50 singles, $7 entrance, six moneys:

W C Hadley	01110011111011110110101110111101111100111111—39
J A Whitney	01011111111101101111101011111111111111111111—44
G W Lynch	11110101110111111100101111111111111111111111—42
A Wyness	01111011111011111011001011100111111111111010000—34
G Luther	11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111101—46
Kelsey	11110111111111111011111111111111111111111111110—45
G Brown	11111010111011101101101101110111111111111111101111—36
Besser	11111111111001110111111110101111111010101101111101—40
Cook	11101111111101000110110011011000111000000000010010—26
Andrews	01111101111111111101111111101011111111111110111—44
Pope	10111101111101101011111100011111111111111111011—36
Keeney	11110101100111010111011001101111111110110100011—36
Foote	01110110111111111111010100100011011011101101201—34
Wagner	11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111—47
Koch	11111110111011111111111111111111111111111111111—45
Russell	01111101011111001011001101101111010111111111111—36

Wagner first money, Luther second, Koch and Kelsey third, Whitney and Andrews fourth, Lynch fifth, Besser sixth.

Shoot No. 4, at 9 singles, entrance $2, four moneys:

Luther	011111011—7	Pope	011110011—6
Kelsey	111111111—9	Baker	111101111—8
Brown	101101010—5	Andrews	111101111—8
Hadley	111111111—9	Wagner	110110011—6
Besser	111111111—9	Sugan	111111001—7
Whitney	111101101—7	Koch	111111001—8

Ties div.

Shoot No. 5, at 9 singles, entrance $2, three moneys:

Hadley	111111111—9	Andrews	110101011—6
Besser	111111111—9	Pope	111110111—8
Kelsey	111111111—9	Page	110011101—6
Luther	011101101—6	Baker	111111111—9
Brown	000111111—6	Whitney	011111111—8
Wagener	111001111—7	Koch	111111101—8

Ties div.

Thursday.—Shoot No. 1, at 9 singles, entrance $2, three moneys:

Wagner	111111110—8	Wetmore	111111111—9
Kelsey	111111111—9	Koch	111111011—8
Andrews	111111111—9	Oehmig	101111100—6
Elliott	111010100—5		

Ties div.

Shoot No. 2, at 9 singles, entrance $2, three moneys:

Wagner	101111111—8	Wetmore	110111111—8
Kelsey	111111111—9	Oehmig	110101010—5
Andrews	111111001—7	Wasson	111101111—8
Elliott	101000111—5	Koch	111111110—8

Kelsey wins first, second shot off and won by Wagner, third won by Andrews.

Shoot No. 3, at 9 singles, entrance $1, four moneys:

Murphy	111111111—9	McCally	111111111—9
Oehmig	110100111—6	Swartz	011110111—7
Wasson	111111101—8	Bush	111111111—9
Ed Smith	101111111—8	Harmes	101111111—8
Elliott	111111111—9	Finzens	111111010—7

First shot off and div. by Bush and McCally, second and third div., fourth won by Oehmig. KENO.

FORESTER GUN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 15.—The eighth annual tournament of the Forester Gun Club, which began on Tuesday, has just closed, and in point of numbers and entries was a great success. On Tuesday the air was rather sharp and made it somewhat unpleasant for the shooters. Wednesday and Thursday finer weather could not have been desired by any one, but to-day (Friday) it was cold and rainy, making it rather disagreeable. A number of prominent sportsmen were present—C. W. Budd, of Des Moines; J. R. Stice, of Jacksonville, Ill.; H. A. Penrose, of the Keystone Target Co.; S. A. Tucker, of the Parker Gun Co.; J. F. Kleinz, of Philadelphia, who has challenged the winner of the American championship cup, to be contested for by Budd and Stice, March 5 next, at Jacksonville, Ill.; H. B. Jewel, of Wabasha, Minn.; J. H. Ruble, of Albert Lea, Minn.; W. Fred Quimby, of New York, and Richard Irwin, of Philadelphia, who is rapidly coming to the front as a shooter.

The scores on the first day stood:

Shoot No. 1, 7 single rises, 30yds., both barrels, from 5 ground traps, 22 entries, entrance fee $7, and the prizes were 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

W F Quimby	0111111—6	J F Kleinz	1111111—7
H A Penrose	1101111—6	J B Smith	0000101—2
C M Powers	1111111—7	J Davis	1011011—5
W Harbaugh	1011101—5	Bob White	1011011—5
J W Dukes	1111100—5	J R Stice	1101111—6
F Parmele	1111101—6	C E Cahoon	1101113—6
R Irwin	1111110—6	Dr Stone	1111110—6
Al Runge	1101111 6	E Berg	0010010—2
C W Budd	1111111—7	J W Howard	1110100—4
A Roland	0110100—3	F O Davis	1111010—5
T Yearshaw	1111111—7	D Franklin	1111011—6

All ties div.

Shoot No. 2, 7 single rises, 25yds., ground traps, single birds. Entrance $5, prizes 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.; 20 entries:

Quimby	1101010—4	Scott	0110011—4
Stone	1010111—5	Blake	1010111—5
Harbaugh	0111011—5	Penrose	1111100—5
Kleinz	1111111—7	Parmele	110 111—6
Smith	1110111—6	J Davis	1101111—6
Berg	1111011—6	Bob White	0111011—5
Yearnsbaw	1111111—7	Stice	0111111—6
Cahoon	1111111—7	Laflin	1111011—6
Budd	1111111—7	Dukes	1011111—6
Runge	1101010—4	C M Powers	0171111—6

Ties divided.

Shoot No. 3, 7 single rises, 30yds., both barrels, 5 ground traps. Entrance $8, prizes 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent.; 26 entries:

Quimby	1111111—7	Harbaugh	1011111—6
Budd	1001111—5	Penrose	1111110—6
Stice	0111110—5	J Davis	1111111—7
Berg	0111110—5	Smith	1110111—6
Parmele	1111111—7	Kleinz	1011010—4
Runge	1111111—7	Adams	1101010—4
Dukes	1111101—6	Cahoon	1110110—5
Roland	1101100—4	White	1111111—7
Blake	1100001—3	Franklin	1111111—7
Emerson	0110010—3	Laflin	1111111—7
Yearnshaw	1010111—5	Howard	1001110—4
Powers	0110111—5	F O Davis	0111111—6
Stone	1110111—6	Irwin	1011000—3

Quimby, Parmele, Runge, J. Davis, White and Laflin divided first money; Smith and Stone second; Budd, Stice and Yearnshaw third; Rowland, Kleinz, Adams and Howard fourth; Blake, Emerson and Irwin fifth.

This being the end of the programme, and as the boys had a little time to spare, an extra was shot. This was at 5 rises, ground, traps, entrance $4, including birds:

Quimby	10111—4	Powers	01110—3
Kleinz	11111—5	Stice	11111—5
Budd	11111—5	Cahoon	10001—2
Parmele	11101—4	Laflin	11111—5
Runge	01100—2	Irwin	10101—3
Penrose	10101—3	Smith	10011—3

Ties divided.

Feb. 13.—The attendance to-day was much better than on the first day, and the shooters appeared to take more interest in their work, having apparently just got warmed up to it. The shooting was as follows:

Shoot No. 4, 8 single rises, 30yds., both barrels, 5 ground traps. Entrance $8, including birds:

Budd	10111111—7	Scott	01101010—4
Gilman	11101011—6	Cahoon	01111111—7
Penrose	11111110—6	Parmele	11111111—8
F O Davis	01101110—5	J Davis	11110101—5
Blake	10101111—6	C Fish	11100101—5
Yearnshaw	11010111—6	Roland	11001111—6
Kleinz	11110111—7	Runge	11111110—7
Quimby	00011111—5	Adams	11101000—4
Smith	01101011—5	Irwin	11111110—7
Powers	11111111—8	Dukes	01011100—4
Harbaugh	11101111—7	Laflin	01111110—6
Stice	11111101—7	Tucker	11101101 6
Hughes	10111011—6	Emerson	10100001—3
White	11110111—7	Cropper	11011100—5

First money was divided between Powers and Parmele; second money between Budd, Kleinz and Irwin; third money between Penrose, Hughes and Laflin; fourth money between Quimby and Smith; fifth money between Scott, Adams and Dukes.

Shoot No. 5, 4 pair double rises, 21yds., Rudolph traps. Entrance $6, including birds:

Quimby	00 00 10 01—2	Smith	10 11 11 01—6
Hughes	11 10 11 00—5	Dukes	10 10 01 10—4
Harbaugh	00 10 00 00—1	Adams	01 10 00 10—3
Bob White	11 11 11 11—8	Porter	01 11 01 10—5
Franklin	11 11 01 00—5	Blake	00 10 10 01—3
Budd	11 10 10 11—6	Stice	00 01 11 11—5
Kleinz	01 10 00 11—4	Kemper	10 00 01 10—3
Laflin	10 10 11 11—6	Cahoon	10 10 11 10—5
Roland	00 10 11 11—5	F O Davis	11 10 11 01—6
Tucker	10 00 11 11—5	Cropper	01 10 01 10—4
Parmele	00 11 11 11—6	Howard	10 10 11 01—5
Runge	01 10 01 11—5	Booth	01 11 00 01—4
Davis	10 01 01 00—3	Yearnshaw	01 10 11 00—4
Powers	01 11 01 00—4		

Bob White carried off first money without any assistance; Budd, Laflin and Smith divided second money; third money was captured and divided by Hughes, Franklin and Howard; Yearnshaw pocketed fourth money.

Shoot No. 6, 7 single rises, 30yds., both barrels, 5 ground traps; entrance $7, including birds:

Budd	0111111—6	Irwin	1111100—5
Hughes	1111111—7	Penrose	1111111—7
Quimby	1111011—6	Powers	1101111—6
Parmele	1011111—6	Gilman	1111111—7
Williams	1101111—6	Gordon	1111111—7
Dukes	1111010—5	Cropper	1111010—5
Berg	1111111—7	Franklin	1100101—4
Kleinz	1010111—6	Bob White	1111111—7
Blake	1110111—6	Van Patten	1010100—3
Tucker	1111101—6	Porter	1111101—6
Stice	1111111—7	Scott	1010110—4
Roland	1111111—7	Laflin	1111101—6
Smith	1111111—7	Yearushaw	1111111—7
Adams	1011010—4	Booth	1010100—3
J Davis	1111110—6	Howard	1111010—5
Runge	1110111—6	Mosher	0110100—3

First money was divided by Hughes, Berg, Roland, Smith and Penrose.

Feb. 14.—This was the third and great day of the tournament, and was marked by the elegant complimentary dinner given the visiting shooters by the club. The dinner was prepared and served by the club caterer, Frank Taylor, and was most tempting. Mr. Quimby of New York, was called upon to make a few remarks in behalf of the Eastern shooters who were present, and expressed the gratification the Eastern men had experienced in meeting such good fellows in the West. Mr. C. M. Leonard, in behalf of the Western shooters, then arose and thanked Mr. Quimby for his kind expressions, and then said that there were a few of the Western boys who were likely to get into trouble—that Carver was after Budd and Stice, and would make it warm for them. And then Budd and Stice were intending to have a match, after which Kleinz, an Eastern shooter, was ready to challenge the winner. The shooting of the third day was as follows:

Shoot No. 7, 7 single rises, 30yds., both barrels; from 5 ground traps; entrance $8, including birds:

Gilman	1111111—7	Stone	0111111—6
Bob White	1111111—7	Berg	0111111—6
Dukes	1101111—6	Laflin	1111001—5
Powers	1111101—6	Penrose	1101111—6
Converse	1110111—6	Stice	1111100—5
Hughes	1111111—7	Booth	1110011—5
Harvard	1011010—4	Mosher	1111111—7
J Davis	0111111—6	F O Davis	1110011—5
Quimby	1111111—7	Tucker	0111111—6
Racester	0101110—4	Kleinz	1011111—6
Smith	1010111—5	Irwin	1101101—5
Cahoon	1110111—6	Williams	1111001—5
Budd	1101111—6	Porter	1110111—6
Runge	1001110—5	Franklyn	1101000—3
Yearnshaw	1111111—7	Chambers	1010100—4
Parmele	1111111—7	Cropper	1111011—6

First money was divided by Gilman, White, Hughes, Quimby, Yearnshaw, Parmele, J. Davis and Mosher; Kleinz and Porter took second; Stice, Booth, Irwin and Williams divided third, while Howard, Racester, Davis and Chambers took fourth.

Shoot No. 8, 4 pair double rises, 21yds., Rudolph traps: entrance $5, including birds:

Bob White	11 11 11 00—6	Smith	10 00 00 11—3
Stice	11 10 10 10—5	Porter	11 01 11 11—7
Hughes	11 10 11 11—7	Laflin	10 11 01 01—5
Parmele	10 11 10 11—6	Cahoon	00 11 11 11—6
Stone	11 10 11 01—6	Yearnshaw	11 01 10 11—6
Elliott	00 01 00 00—1	Dukes	10 11 10 11—6
Roland	01 00 01 11—4	Jordan	01 11 11 00—5
Budd	11 11 00 10—5	Kleinz	10 11 10 00—4
Mosher	10 00 10 00—2	Howard	10 10 10 00—3
Franklyn	11 00 11 00—4	Tucker	00 00 11 11—4
Harvard	11 10 11 01—4	Williams	11 11 01 00—5
Harms	00 11 11 00—4	Booth	00 00 00 01—1
Quimby	01 10 00 00—2		

The four prizes were divided as follows: First, Hughes, Porter and Budd; second, Bob White divided with Parmele; third, Gilman and Williams; fourth, R. Kleinz took it all.

Shoot No. 9, 6 single rises, 20yds., one barrel, ground traps, entrance $5:

Quimby	111110—5	Smith	111110—5
Parmele	011111—5	Chambers	101011—4
Converse	111111—6	Stone	111110—5
J Davis	111111—6	Stice	111011—5
Hughes	010111—4	Berg	111111—6
Budd	100111—4	Kleinz	110111—5
Cahoon	111111—6	Irwin	111111—6
Porter	110111—5	Dukes	110110—4
Van Patten	001001—2	Tucker	111011—5
Williams	110101—4	Laflin	111111—6
Emerson	101010—3	Shade	101000—2
Mosher	010010—2	Booth	011011—4
Gilman	101101—4	Cropper	111101—5
Powers	011110—4	Elliott	011000—2
Yearnshaw	111111—6		

First money was divided by Converse, Davis, Cahoon, Yearnshaw, Berg, Irwin and Laflin; second money was divided between Quimby, Smith, Tucker, Stice and Cropper, while Booth, Chambers, Dukes, Gilman and Powers had third.

Feb. 15.—When the boys awoke this morning and found it drizzling rain it rather gave them the blues; but, nothing daunted, they went to the park and commenced their last day's sport. The shooting resulted as follows:

Shoot No. 10, 7 single rises, 30yds., both barrels, 5 ground traps; entrance, $7, including birds; four prizes, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

Gilman	1111111—7	Irwin	0111111—6
Quimby	1010010—3	Converse	1101101—5
Williams	1111100—5	Wilson	1111011—6
Stone	0001011—3	Budd	1111111—7
Dukes	1111110—6	Stice	1101110—5
Parmelo	1111111—7	Cropper	1111101—6
Yearnshaw	1010111—4	Laflin	1111111—7
Porter	1111011—6	J Davis	1101111—6
Hughes	1111011—6	Powers	1111111—7
Cahoon	1101111—6	Kleinz	0011111—5
Chnrchill	0001110—3	Bob White	1111111—7

The prizes were divided as follows: First, Parmele, Budd, Laflin and Bob White; second, Irwin and Porter; third, Kleinz, Stice and Williams; fourth Yearnshaw enjoyed all alone.

Shoot No. 11, 8 single rises, 30yds., both barrels, 5 ground traps, entrance $7 including birds; five prizes, 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent.:

Bndd	11111111—8	Cahoon	10110110—5
Stice	11111110—7	Booth	10110101—5
Williams	11111111—8	Laflin	11111011—7
Stone	01011100—4	Scott	10011111—6
Hughes	11101111—7	Cropper	01111111—7
Parmele	11111111—8	Churchill	11111111—8
J Davis	10111111—7	Yearnshaw	11010011—5
Converse	11101101—6	Porter	11111111—8
Kleinz	11111011—7	Howard	10011001—4
Irwin	10011111—6	Gilman	10111110—6

The prizes were divided on the tie shoot as follows: First, Budd, Parmele and Porter; second, Hughes, Stice, Laflin and Cropper; Irwin, Converse, Scott and Gilman; fourth, Booth took all; fifth, Howard and Williams.

It was getting rather late when the ties on No. 11 were shot off and some of the boys proposed that they have an extra instead of No. 12, and that it be shot under the Monaco rules. This was agreed.

The Monaco Extra, 5 single rises, boundary 19yds., 5 ground traps, entrance $4 including birds. The score:

Kleinz	11111—5	Stone	11111—5
Parmele	00111—3	Laflin	11110—4
Budd	11111—5	Caboon	11011—4
Wagner	00111—3	Cropper	11110—4
Robeson	00111—3	Howard	11011—4
Stice	11011—4	Churchill	10111—4
Gilman	11111—5	Yearnshaw	11100—3
Converse	11110—4	Booth	10101—3
Porter	01111—4	Williams	01101—3
Scott	01111—4	Hughes	10110—3
Irwin	11111—5		

TOURNAMENT NOTES.—During the third day H. A. Penrose was taken sick and had to be taken to the hotel, where he was attended by Dr. Stone, one of the shooters, who brought him around all right.

The Forester and Burlington clubs have adopted the Keystone target and traps. For two days a constant target practice was kept up from two Peoria B. B. traps and one Keystone, and during this time not one bird was broken from delivery of the Keystone.

The semi-annual tournament of the Foresters occurs in August, when they usually have a good time considering the season of the year.

The Foresters' park is about as fine a one as can be found in the West. By next season they hope to have wooden buildings instead of a tent.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The attention of our executive committee has been called to the composition of the team from the Union Gun Club that recently did up the Newark boys in such good style, and we are asked by several country clubs if such a team will be allowed to enter at our tournament. Our reply is "That only clubs which have been organized more than three months can enter, and only shooters who have been members for that length of time and who have paid the usual club fees and dues and have shot in practice shoots upon the grounds of said club." We have notified the different members of our classification and tournament committees to see this ruling faithfully carried out. By giving this notice in your paper, parties who may think such a thing might be done on our grounds will be assured that all rights in the matter will be protected. Yours truly,

N. Y. SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS ASSOCIATION
(per CHAS. RICHARDS).

DR. CARVER.—The challenge sent out by Dr. Carver has been accepted by Bandle, Stice and Budd, all at 100 live pigeons, Hurlingham rules, $250 a side. The Bandle match will be shot at Cincinnati, the Stice match at Chicago and the Budd match at Des Moines.

UNKNOWN GUN CLUB.—Regular monthly shoot at Dexter's Park, Jamaica Plank Road, Feb. 14. Although the weather was very cold there was a large attendance of expert wing shots. The club's gold medal was won by President H. Knebel, Sr. The full score of the shoot is as follows:

W Skidmore (25)..... 1100010—3	C Plate (24)..... 1100111—5
H Hubbell (26)..... 1110000—3	J Rathjen (24)..... 1111110—6
W Gilman (23)..... 1110111—6	G Ellenborst (22)..... 1010010—3
H Rankin (23)..... 0010010—2	H Knebel, Jr (27)..... 1000111—3
Dr O'Brien (21)..... 0011001—3	K Stillwell (22)..... 0110111—5
H Cahill (24)..... 0011011—4	A Hass (25)..... 1110111—6
J Schultz (23)..... 0101011—4	H Knebel, Sr (24)..... 1111111—7
J Heyle (22)..... 0111101—5	E Vroome (25)..... 1110111—6
H Simmons (24)..... 0110011—4	C King (25)..... 1110101—5
Dr Hopkins (23)..... 0111110—5	H Muller (24)..... 1010101—4
H Van Staden (23)..... 1011100—4	Jumbe, Jr (26)..... 1110010—4
M Brown (25)..... 1110101—5	

Ties for second prize divided by Rathjen and Hass; ties for third prize won by Brown. Referee and scorer, Mr. R. Stillwell. The postponed match between Messrs. W. Gilman and A. Hass was declared off, it being too dark to complete it.

WATSON'S PARK.—Grand Crossing, Ill., Feb. 11.—John J. Kleinman vs. J. E. Price. 50 tame live pigeons, 5 ground traps, 80yds. bound. Shot under Illinois State rules; $100 prizes. Kleinman, 32yds., 10-bore; Price, 30yds., 10-bore:

J J Kleinman....1012120000012111211202111101112211210102011121111—39
J E Price.....1112210111111111111001110001110100111011100111011—37

Same day. John J. Kleinman vs. Charles S. Wilcox, 50 tame live pigeons, 5 ground traps, 80yds. bound. Shot under Illinois State rules; $100 prizes. Kleinman, 32yds., 10-bore; Wilcox, 28yds., 12-bore:

J J Kleinmau....1112122111111121100011121102302120111121111010112—42
C S Wilcox.....2110211111012002220020011220021202001110221101001—31

Same day. R. B. Wadsworth vs. Marsh, 20 tame live pigeons, 50yds. rise, 80yds. bound. Shot under Illinois State rules:

R B Wadsworth.....2112122220221111111—19
Eddie Marsh.....1010011200002000010— 7

Feb. 16.—J. E. Price vs. Eddie Marsh, 50 live pigeons each, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. bound. Shot under Illinois State rules, $50 a side, 10-gauge guns:

J E Price.....0111111011111101011110111111111111111111111111—43
Eddie Marsh....0111110011101100110101111110011111111101001101—35

R. B. Wadsworth vs. J. J. Kleinman, 100 live pigeons each, 5 ground traps, 30 and 32yds. rise, 80yds. bound. Shot under Illinois State rules, $50 a side. Kleinman 10-gauge, 32yds.; Wadsworth, 12-gauge gun under 8lbs., 30yds.:

J J Kleinman....1111111011110010111010011111101111101111001111
1111111111111111111111111111001111101011111111—84
R B Wadsworth.1111011111111111111100111000101111011111111011
0100000111111111101111101010111111011110111—79

The birds were the select from 700, all fresh gathered.—RAVELRIGG.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Feb. 10.—The members of the Hutchinson Gun Club are arranging for an all-day's shoot on Washington's birthday. Several valuable prizes will be contested for on that day. Following are the scores made yesterday: Club match, 15 singles and 5 pairs bluerocks:

Young.....011111011101111	11 01 11 11 10—20
Chamberlain.....1010001101101101	11 11 11 10 11 11—17
Burslem.....1111100000111 0	11 11 10 11 10—12
Allen.....1011110100001001	11 00 10 00 10—12

Twenty-five single bluerocks:

Young.....0111111111111111111101110—22	
Chamberlain.....1110111111111111111101110—22	
Allen.....0111011111110111101110011—19	
Burslem.....0111111110001111011011—19	
Forsna.....0101111010111101111011110—18	

SHADY.

WELLINGTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—The regular shotgun matches of the Boston Gun Club to-day were well patronized, the strong winds, however, preventing high scores. Following is a summary: First event, 5 clays—Flanders. Second event, 5 Peorias—Flanders and Savage. Third event, 5 clays—North. Fourth event 5 Peorias—Johnson. Fifth event, 5 straightaway clays—E. M. Whittle, G. M. Savage and Roberts. Sixth event, 5 Peorias—Savage. Seventh event, 5 clays—Roberts. Eighth event, 10 Peorias—Wild and North first, Johnson, Savage and Williams second, Round third, Greeu fourth. Ninth event, 10 clay-pigeons—Johnson, Flanders and North first, E. M. Whittle and Roberts second, Savage third, Stone and Round fourth. Tenth event, 5 Peorias—Roberts and E. M. Whittle first, Johnson second, Round, North and Kirkwood third, Green and Savage fourth. Eleventh event, 3 pair Peorias—Roberts. Twelfth event, 5 clays—E. M. Whittle. Thirteenth event, 7 straightaway Peorias—Savage, Johnson and Roberts. Fourteenth event, 7 straightaway clays—Roberts. Fifteenth event, 5 Peorias, Burlingham rules—Johnson. The matches 8, 9 and 10 were for the Boston Gun Club prizes and resulted as follows: C. North and B. Johnson first, E. M. Whittle and Roberts second, G. H. Savage and Flanders third, Wild and Williams fourth, E. Round and D. Kirkwood fifth, Green sixth, H. K. Stone seventh, R. E. Whittle ninth, Marr tenth.

CHICAGO Feb. 9.—Teams of the Lake George Sportsmen's Association and the Gun Club met this afternoon at Watson's Park, Grand Crossing. The day was all that was desired as to weather and temperature, as the excellent scores accomplished testify. A number of well-known shooters from other clubs constituted the audience. Shortly after 2 o'clock the sport began. The teams were composed of 10 men each, from the two clubs, and the 20 sportsmen represented the best shooting talent of Chicago. They were all picked men. The match was under the Illinois State rules, 10 birds to each man, the cost of the birds to be defrayed by the losing team. The excitement over the scores made was intense as the match progressed. At the finish some dissatisfaction was expressed over the matter of scoring, but the referee awarded the trophy to the Gun Club by the following score:

The Gun Club.	Lake George Sportsmen's Ass'n.
Hutchinson.....1101000001—4	Hamline.....0000101001—3
Willard.....0111111100—7	W Foss.....1110010101—6
H Foss.....0111111111—9	Still.....1000101100—4
Lord.....1010001001—4	F Weed.....0111111101—8
Wilcox.....0000101110—4	J Phillips.....1001110001—5
Barton.....1101000111—6	Turtle.....1101100111—7
Mussey.....0111010111—7	Lewis.....1001100101—5
Stone.....0001111110—6	Orvis.....1011110110—7
Dingee.....1110001101—6	Place.....0100011111—7
Wadsworth.....1110101110—7—60	Booth.....1001111001—7—59

Each team has now won a match. The deciding contest will be shot off in the near future.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Notwithstanding the blizzard that was blowing this afternoon, eight men stepped to the score on the Montreal Gun Club grounds. It was the eighth handicap competition for the club Greener, and as Cowley had already two liens on it he was looked upon as a probable winner, but he was not allowed to get the gun without a struggle for it. The scores do not come up to the average, but when the blustering weather is considered they were very good indeed. The winners of previous competitiens with their scores were:

1. W McCaw	13	5. J Paton	16
2. A Leckart	17	6. E Cowley	19
3. E Cowley	17	7. R James	18
4. N Parker	17	8. E Cowley	15

Following is to-day's score. Eighth competition for club Greener, 20 Peoria blackbirds, 18yds. rise:

R James (hcp. 2)	0011000000001001010 – 8
N Parker (hcp. 2)	0.0101100010011000010— 9
W Lumsden (scratch)	0110111010100011100—11
E Cowley (hcp. 4)	1111010001101001010—13
W Mack (hcp. 4)	0110000100100000000— 8
B George (hcp. 4)	1000300100000100000— 7
J Paton (hcp. 2)	0101110011010001010—12
A Alexander (hcp. 3)	0101011000101100101O—12

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—The Toronto Gun Club held a sparrow shooting meeting at Woodbine Park this afternoon, when a match was shot between teams of 12 chosen by the president and vice-president, the premier officer's side winning by only two birds. The terms of the match were 15 birds each, 18yds. rise, for a supper to be given at the club rooms, to be shot after the match between 10 men of the Guelph Gun Club and 10 of the Toronto Club. Following is the full score of to day's contest:

President's Team.	Vice-President's Team.
C Small.....9	Gee Briggs.....10
G Hansaw.....11	D Beldam.....11
A Elliott.....10	N Kipp.....10
S Staneland.....6	Ed Reid.....10
Geo Leslie.....7	R Meldrune.....2
B Pearsall.....13	Wayper.....9
W Felstead.....8	T Sawdon.....6
J Worden.....9	D Blea.....13
J Fanner.....12	A Purse.....10
W McDowall.....11	C Ayre.....9
R Dixon.....10	Geo Pearsall.....10
D Hales.....7—118	L Lauden.....11—111

WELLINGTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—In the contest for the silver pitcher to-day Stanton won by breaking 15 birds straight. Since a number is handicapped to a distance of 21yds. each time he wins, it is doubtful as to its being captured for six months at least. In this match the following scores were made: Bradbury 10, Swift 9. Stanten 15, Choate 9, Weld 10, Bradstreet 13, Sanborn 8, Lang 14, Lee 12, Field 9, Tucker 10, Warren 14, Schaefer 10, Snow 10, Payson 7, Short 6, Cbase 12, Perry 13, Baxter 9, Stone 4, Bewker 12, Scott 14, Pumphrey 13, Nichels 10, Melcher 12. In the merchandise match the scores made were as follows: Perry 11, Warren 17, Lee 8, Bradstreet 12, Chase 11, Scott 9, Lang 12, Schaefer 9, Field 12, Snew 12, Baxter 10, Stanton 10, Weld 14, Short 7, Bowker 11, Pumphrey 13. In the sweepstake matches the winners were: Six bluerocks, Bradstreet, Melcher, Perry, Bowker and Chaset 6 clay-pigeons, Lang; 6 bluerocks, Choate and Baxter; 6 macombers, Bradstreet and Perry; 6 bluerocks, Weld, Swift and Pumphrey; 6 bluerocks, Cheate, Perry and Stanton; 6 clay-pigeons, Cbase, Choate, Bradstreet, Scott and Schaefer; 6 blucrocks, Perry, Chase, Weld, Sanborn and Stene; 6 macombers, Stanton; 6 macembers, Perry, Bowker and Cheate; 9 bluerocks, Weld and Nichols; 8 pairs clay-pigeons, Perry, Lee, Tucker, Field and Bowker; 7 bluerocks, Stanton, Bradstreet, Tucker, Chase and Pumphrey; 8 clay-pigeons, Stanton, Warren, Scott and Lang.

THE CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., Feb 12.—Match for the champien medal of the Capital City Gun Club, Mr. Hunter used for the first time the new Parker hammerless, 12-gauge, 7lbs. 5oz., and shells loaded by Hunter's loader:

F K Harper (18).1100101011010111010000111111111101101100111110101—34
J H Hunter (18)..1111111111101101111111111001111001110111101111—42

LLEWELLIN.

AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.—New York, Feb. 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am directed to inform you that in the list of gentlemen who have been requested by the American Shoeting Association (Limited) to act as an advisory board, the uame of Justus von Lengerke of this city, should have been included.—ELLIOT SMITH, Secretary.

IN THE NEW YORK SUBURBAN shooting, on the Suburban Grounds, Claremont, Jersey City, to-morrow and Saturday, merchandise matches will be shot each day, 20 singles, 50 cents entry, prizes consisting of traps, powder, shot, wads, loaded cartridges, for highest scores. To-morrow the four sets of prizes will be worth respectively $32.55, $6.55, $5.55 and $4.55. Saturday they will be $8.95, $7.90, $6.90 and $4.55. For full programme apply at the Association office, 291 Broadway.

QUIMBY AGAINST THE WORLD.—From a rumor that we hear, trap-sheoting matters in Cincinnati have received an unexpected impetus, and we may look for a series of matches, as all the boys have been seized with a thirst for score, but strange to relate they are all after the scalp of one man, and that one the genial Fred Quimby, who is at present making a tour among the Western trade. Hearing of his intended arrival, the boys took care that he should find an extra large mail awaiting him, and every letter contained a challenge to shoot under every conceivable rules and conditions. This speaks well for their valor, but as our Fred is not wont to swallow a bluff, some of them may be made to bite the dust. We shall anxiously await further news from the Paris of America.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.—The following officers were duly elected at the last annual meeting of the Lake City Gun Club: Prest., A. M. Daggett. Vice-Prest., C. F. Ford. Sec., Wm. G. Dunn. Treas., Dr. R. W. Hurd. Trustees: L. Fauerbach, A. A. Mayers, A. C. Meyer.—WM. G. DUNN, Sec.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The St. Hubert's Gun Club had the seventh match for the Thompson cup this afternoon, and, although Geo. White has captured President Thompsen's handsome silver cup, the contest for second place proves very close. Mr. White to-day added another 19 to his score, and now has 17, 17, 18, 19 and 19, each out of 20 shot at, a total of 90 out of 100 shot at. Thompsen cup, any competition at 20 each:

Geo White.....19	B Trudeau.....12
W Johnston.....16	A Throop.....12
E King (4 star).....15	A Seth (3 start).....12
R Dalton.....14	Dr Martin.....10
J Deslauriers.....13	Dr Equis.....7

A strong wind was blowing during this shoot and that, to some extent, accounted for the small score of some of the men. E. King now leads with 79 out of 100 for second prize.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Feb. 15.—A trap and baudle pigeon match took place here this afternoon under Dominion rules, between Messrs. Harwood and Miller, Thempson and Meadows, 15 birds each, for $50 a side, resulting in the following score:

Miller.....1100100111011—10 Thompson.....1101011001001—7
Harwood.....1011110101011—10 Meadows.....1010101011011—10

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Gun Club was held to-night at the City Hotel, and there was a large number of members present. Reports of the president, secretary and treasurer for the past year were read and proved highly satisfactory, and showed the club to be in a flourishing position. After discussing some club business it was unanimously resolved that the club join the Dominion Gun Alliance. The annual election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as tellows: President, Dr. F. W. Barnes; Vice-President H. A. Ekers; Secretary, Lewis T. Trotter; Treasurer, T. W. Lesage; Captain, C. H. Wallace; Committee, A. H. C. Walfoll, J. Allan, H. Emond, E. L. Clark and Gus Brault.

OMAHA, N. B.—The annual State shooting tournament will be held this spring at the fair grounds, under the auspices of John J. Yardin, on the 13th, 17th, 18th and 19th of April. Most extensive preparations are being made, and it is confidently expected that it will prove the most successful shooting tournament ever held in the State. Mr. Hardin has already engaged 5,000 live pigeons and made all other arrangements on elaborate scale. Besides the live birds there will be two or three matches at artificials in pregress throughout each day.

KEOKUK, Iowa, March 12, 1883.—*J. F. Brettenstein, Esq., Keokuk, Ia.:* Dear Sir: The box of U. S. C. Co. paper shells that I received from you last fall I tried, and found them to be all that you claimed, and better than any shell I ever used, not one of them missing fire. Yours truly, (Signed) T. J. LOWRIE.—*Adv.*

Canoeing.

A CRUISE IN A DORY.

CHIPS FROM THE MONA'S LOG.

I WAS born within sound of the ceaseless moan of old ocean, in a ship-building town in New England. My earlier years were from force of circumstances intimately associated with the adzo, oak chips and hand-made trunnels, and very forcibly with an old-fashioned steam box. Perhaps that accounts for my love of the water. At any rate, the wide open sea and quiet inland streams possess a charm hard for me to withstand.

My first river cruise was made in a cranky "flat iron," decked with bed ticking. Since that eventful pilgrimage between the slimy, thatch-grown banks of the crooked Ipswich River I have canoed it more or less every summer. Each trip, however, convinced me more than its predecessor that I needed a larger craft than one 15ft. by 30in. for comfort's sake. I found I needed a craft large enough to be comfortable under sail; one that could be easily portaged in the canoe or in a wagon, and, moreover, easily towed when the wind wouldn't waft.

One day last March, while in Boston, I took a tour of observation and inquiry along the wharves, thinking I might find the boat that would come within my rather exact requirements. While watching the unloading of a fishing schooner, just in from George's, the ocean tugboat, B. W. Morse hauled alongside of T wharf and made fast. At her stern was a centerboard dory, which the captain said he had picked up off Highland Light, Cape Cod, while running into Provincetown for an anchorage during the blizzard two days before. It was blowing heavily at the time, he said, and an ugly breaking sea was running, when the man at the wheel sighted the castaway through the blinding snow squalls as she rose upon the crest of the seas. Thinking some poor fellow had lost his vessel to the eastward, and was perishing from exposure, the tug was hove to, to wait for the dory to drift down. A huge wave burled the frail craft against the tug's quarter, and before the sea fell from under her she was easily hauled inboard. No traces of her vessel or owner could be found, and the tug ran into Provincetown.

The captaiu's narrative set me to thinking something like this: Two dories have crossed the Atlantic; all the deep-sea fishermen use this handy, buoyant little craft, which also predominates in every New England seaport town where boat fishing is followed for a livelihood. If that dory can keep keel up in a storm that will drive a powerful steam tug into harbor, and is light enough to be hauled from the water over a vessel's rail before a sea can fall from under her, wouldn't she make a first-class boat for vacation cruising upon large bodies of water?

Then the important question as to a dery's sailing qualities arose. Would she stand up under a geed spread, and would she work to windward? I asked a salt-incrusted old fellew with a black pipe in his mouth, who was stretched out on a heap of nets, if a dory could sail well. He eyed me for a moment in evident distrust; removing the pipe he get up and opened his meuth: "Why, man, the derles round Provincetown and Swampscott will outsail anything of their length. Portugese dory fishermen are always the last ru in a blew, and they don't start first, either. A dory, she'll sail like a witch when she's built that way."

That settled it, and I purchased the derelict for a $10 bill. I found she was a lapstreak 18ft. long, with 5ft. beam and about 20in. deep amidships, with plenty of rise at bow and stern. Her bottom was oval, 14ft. long by 18in. wide, thus giving considerable rake to bow and sternpost. She was a sailing dory and her bilge was very full, giving stability and power. I found to my chagrin that one of her strakes was stove amidships, and I worried day and night as to how I should repair the fracture. A warm day and a little patience fixed the plank as geed as new, and I was supremely happy.

The mast steps and thwarts were orignally placed fer a scheener rig, with the jibstay fastened in the eyes, ne bewsprit being used. I placed the step and thwart as far forward as possible. Then I decked her over with ½in. white pine, supperted by stout arched carlins, 7ft. forward, 2ft. aft and 10in. at the sides. A 2in. white oak coaming encircled the oval cockpit. A pair of long-shanked oarlecks were fitted firmly to the ceaming 10in. aft the amidship thwart. Although rather timid of hatches, I did place one in the after deck and packed it not; for I cut a circular hole in the deck and fitted in a circular tin box minus the bottom, and with a telescopic cover with a handle, which gave me an opening 10in. in diameter. The centerboard was well forward, and I gave the boat a good grip I had a drop rudder made with an immersed area of 15×12in.; the tiller was 3ft. long, and to prevent it fouling with the mizen sheet; a traveler was dispensed with and the sheet rigged after the simple yet very handy fasbion of the Vineyard and Block Island fishing boats. I rivetted a very stout chafing batten around the gunwale, and theu thoroughly painted the Mona inside and out.

I rigged her with two sprit sails, and got them nicely balanced after a few trials. The mainsail was peaked up well and had no boom. At the clew was fastened a lug sheet, which was very handy, and rendered the sail easy to furl in case of a squall. The mainsail had three sets of reef points. The mizen was a standing rig. For bad weather I used the mizen forward and a very small dandy aft, and get a very good balance. The storm sail was seldom taken from its gaskets under the port-side deck. A strap and cords held the mainsail when furled along the starboard washboard.

The Mona's tent was satisfactory. It was made of heavy duck and tanned, as were the sails. Two uprights at either end of the cockpit supported the ridge which did service as a sprit and projected a foot over the cockpit. The sides of the tent were fastened under the chafing batten by a series of hooks in the same manuer in which a sboe is laced. The ends, which were in one triangular piece, were fastened by a similar arrangement across the decks. In each end a flap rolled up for a door and fastened with a strap like the sides of a carriage top. Eyes were placed in each side and end of the tent and formed convenient windows. The peak of this tent was 40in. from the grating in the bottom of the dory and the side decks gave ample shelf room when the tent was set.

I carried a 75-cent lamp stove and would not attempt a cruise without it. Wheu not in use this handy, yet much persecuted utensil was stowed in a tight box in the bows and out of the way. It did not slop over and did not smoke, but it did cook nicely and gave plenty of light and gratefnl warmth during cold storms while riding it out in some sheltered creek or hauled out high and dry on the beach. I must add bere that I carried two light rollers, and with their aid I could move the heavily loaded boat any reasonable distance upon level ground. I was provided with a good Chester anchor and 50 fathoms of ½in. cable, which were stowed under the deck forward of the centerboard. A grub box was stowed under the forward deck, as were my blankets and "duds" in oiled cotton bags.

At length my holiday came and I was free for a three weeks' outing. I had planned trip after trip, and studied the maps at my disposal till I knew more of the coast and rivers of New England than I had ever learned of my own family history. A cruise down the Merrimac and around the coast from Newburyport to Boston at last seemed the most feasible, and one morning found me at Lawrence, and afloat with a canoe as far as Essex for my traveling companion. I intended to follow the Merrimac to its mouth, take the Plum Island, Ipswich, Essex Canal and Essex River to Essex, then take open water to the Squam River, and the ocean to Boston, which itinerary was carried out to the letter before my wanderings ended.

Everything being finally pronounced correct we waved adieu to the urchins and omnipresent loafers who had assembled to see us off, and grasping oars and paddle we shot out into the river. Aided by the strong current we floated past high gnlled banks surmounted by dense groves of maples and birch, and skirted with alders, swamp and smoky maples. In places the gnarled and twisted roots formed fantastic networks where freshets had washed the earth away. The river bed is a streaked yellowish clay, hard and smooth, with few dangerous submerged rocks. Above the water mark was a deposit of white dust sifted into the grass, reeds and driftwood.

Rowing soon proved too much of an exertion for both of us, and taking advantage of the little air there was stirring we stepped our masts, and with lazily drawing sails stood close into the rushes on the Bradford side of the river, startling the dragon fly from cardinal and blue joint. Here and there the sparkling surface was broken by an eddy, or shaded by clumps of alders with an occasional scraggy oak standing alone like a sentinel above the level meadows. Stretching ourselves upon our cushions we grew drowsy; the breeze wafted us along without exertion, its cool breath fanned us into a half sleep, and we were oblivious to aught but day dreams, with now and then a loll against the tiller to keep clear of the bank. I do not know how long we proceeded in this soporific way, as the monotonous, yet ever changing panorama lulled us into a half sleep.

The Mona gradually drew ahead of the canoe, when suddenly I was rudely awakened frem my reverie by an unearthly yell from my companion. I tumbled ou end just as a rain squall moved past and received a tremendous whack en my brain-case from the jibing mizen. The air seemed full of stars, wind and water (no doubt this phenomenon was heightened by the rap my head had received), and for a moment I stood helpless. Before serious damage was done we got ashore, wet and disgusted. In a few minutes the sun again brightened the smiling water, and we headed toward the ocean with the hard earned conviction that eternal vigilance is the price of an upright beat.

We extended quite rapidly, for the current quickens between Bradford on the right and Methuen on the left bank. These towns have fertile and highly cultivated farms and meadows, and the rambling farm houses and dwellings gleam on the uplands among groves of oak and pine. The river widens and from its whirling eddies Long Island, one of nature's emeralds, rises from a setting like burnished silver. We landed, and then crossing the river, entered a bush-fringed brook which we fellowed till we found ourselves in a glen amid a profusion of wild roses and moss-covered rocks which filled the water course. Beneath an oak reclined a couple of Cupid's victims, no doubt exchanging those oft-repeated vows and whispering the same sweet old story which has so often made or marred a life. At any rate they had chesen an Eden for their trysting place, and we thoughtfully turned our backs upon dreams of bliss we had so rudely awakened and retreated into the open stream. A miniature rapid awaited us and before we knew it we were in the rush and tumble of the falls. Below was a sandy cove where sticks and leaves were riding at anchor or drifting round and round in the circling eddies that lapped the sedgy banks. A score of turtles dropped into the quiet water at our approach, and a sleepy bittern, scared out of his wits, flopped away with his precious legs to a more secluded retreat.

Again rain pattered upon us, announciug another shower.

"Was that thunder?" suddenly asked my companion; but there was no need for a reply, for from a black cloud now rising fast we saw a vivid flash of lightning fall.

"I should say it was," I replied, and, getting into my oil clothes, we began to look for a camp as the salt sailor eagerly scans the coast for a haven. The caneeist camper becomes a very fair topographical engineer after a little experience, and a deep ravine under the confines of Haverhill, beneath the skirts of a pine wood, looked to be the best shelter from the fast gathering tempest. Rounding another bend we hear the sullen roar of a rapid, and the tumbling, turbulent Mitchell's Falls burst upon our view. With some difficulty we reached the hillside, and the canoe was carried up the incline and placed on a level beneath a giant beech, while the Mona was run ashore in the lilypads. We put up our tents, and beneath dry roofs watched the river as the rain churned its surface into foam and finally shut its misty water from sight. The shower soon passed, and, finding we had selected a good camp, we made a jolly camp-fire and satisfied the inner mechanism.

"Wouldn't it be a grand thing," said 15×30, "if we had neve

learned to eat; then we could 'travel light,' as our clan prophet, dear old 'Nessmuk,' puts it."

I could not agree with him, for if I did not assimilate there would be no grub box to monkey with and work myself into paroxisms over during the winter.

As the twilight closed over the hills we sat by the fire, watching the river in silence. Flowing without a ripple, the sunset clouds were reflected upon its quiet bosom, producing another sky which melted into the dark shadows of the tree-fringed banks. The foam of the rapids became grayer and darker, a cold mist hovered above the hurrying waters and hung like a veil as it merged into the blackness of the banks beyond.

Our pipe had gone out while we were watching this wonderful dissolving view, and 15×30 roached for an ember to touch up the weed. A cracking stick on the bank above us sent the "goose flesh" creeping over me in an instant, for I knew not what manner of man or beast we had to deal with.

"What was that?" gasped my companion, with the glowing brand held over the expectant pipe bowl. We investigated. There, on the level ridge not 25ft. distant, calmly stood a dozen cows, reflectively chewing their cuds and eyeing us with open-eyed wonder. I was about to put down the word admiration, but that term would scarcely fit our lack of valor. A yell and rush and the animated milk fountains were dispersed, and sought more congenial quarters.

Putting out the fire we turned into our narrow beds, and adjusting the mosquito netting were ready for nature to put in her work for the next ten hours. But sleep was a long time in coming to us. Listening to the fairy-like music of countless insects, the moaning of the whip-poor-will, the wild laugh of the loon as it blended fantastically with the cadance of the rapids, we at last fell into an uneasy slumber. Once I awoke and indistinctly heard the hoarse rapids and the chilly night wind as it sighed along the hillside. A sturgeon leaped from the water, and the ripple of the closing circles gently rocked my floating bed chamber. When next I awoke it was broad daylight, but the river was concealed by fog, nothing but a few yards of gray rocks and water and a world of gray vapor. Gradually the filmy trees and bushes defined themselves, the fog thinned out and sailed away to the eastward, leaving the air clear, the sky

"Of an azure hue,
Untarnished fair as is the violet
Or anemone, when the spring strews them
By some meandering rivulet."

Mitchell's Falls is a long reach of rocks and broken water, through which a canal 60ft. wide has been cut of sufficient depth to admit the passage of light draft vessels. Nothing had been done to remove this impediment to navigation till 1870, when a large appropriation was made by Congress through the instrumentality of General B. F. Butler. The work, I believe, has been abandoned. The object of this canal was to open the river from the sea to Lawrence and Lowell.

We entered the swift yellow torreut, and in a few moments drifted side by side in a quiet cave below, where, some ten years ago, several coal barges were sunk in a freshet and 300 tons of black diamonds were lost. We had now reached the limit of tide-water, although the Merrimac is backed by tidal influence to Lawrence. The left, or Haverhill side of the river, is shaded by a thick growth of birches and oaks, with here and there tiny beaches of white sand. The right bank is vastly different, being for the most part a rolling country, rich in farms and pastures. With an energy born of the morning we paddled steadily till we came in sight of Haverhill, the gem of the Merrimac valley. Across the river stretches an iron bridge 690ft. in length, supported by five piers and supplied with an improved draw. This bridge was built in 1875 at a cost of nearly $100,000. Haverhill has now some 20,000 inhabitants. Certain portions of the town, or rather city, have an appearance of venerable age, but the river side was leveled by fire a few years ago and has been rebuilt. A few tall masts and sailboats betray the vicinity of the ocean, as we glide under the railroad track, and a festive fireman dumps his ashpan upon our immaculate decks.

As Haverhill and Bradford are left behind the nature of the country changes; that on the right to meadows, on the left to sparsely wooded uplands rising abruptly from the water. Setting sail, we beat around a bend in the river, and then skimmed down a straight reach to Groveland, a mile below. As we proceeded the meadows gave way to hills, and we saw the beautiful town nestled upon the right bank in a grove of lofty pines. The sunlight upon the white cottages gave an indescribable effect, and made a picture worthy a more facile pen than mine. We landed beneath the magnificent bridge which spans the river at this point, and looked over the quaint little settlement. The village store was raided, and our miscellaneous purchases somewhat disconcerted the urchin behind the counter. He toted the crackers, cheese, canned goods, etc., to the fleet in an old meal bag, and we explained the method and workings of our little craft to a round dozen of interested citizens. At Groveland the tide rises 6ft., and floats vessels of 200 tons, besides the steamers with passenger capacity of 1,200. The new bridge was built in 1871, at a cost of $85,000, and is crossed by the Haverhill & Groveland Street Railway tracks. The river is wide and straight for several miles, and very unlike the waters 10 miles behind. With a spanking beam wind, and enough of it, we laid our course for Rock Village, and "let her hum." The dory drew away from her consort as the boats sped through the dancing water, with even a dash of spray now and then, and a rush of white foam under the lee rail. It was glorious, but a trifle flawy as the puffs swooped down off the hills.

GEO. S. HUDSON.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

W. C. A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE executive committee, W. C. A., held its annual meeting at the Stillman, Cleveland, O., on Jan. 5. All the officers and members of the regatta and executive committees were present with the exception of Vice-Com. D. H. Crane, D. J. Kirkpatrick and C. J. Bousfield. Com. J. R. Bartlett presided. It was moved by Stedman and seconded by Ellard that the meet be held at Ballast Island, July 13-29 inclusive.

Very spirited and well presented discussions were held concerning Class C canoes and their limitations, resulting in their being disqualified from competing for the Trophy or the Gardner cups, which remain for classes A and B only, and the limiting of their sail area, to make them a cruising rather than a racing canoe, the rule for limitation being that of Mr. H. D. Crane, which is as follows: The centerboard or boards to extend no more than 24in. below the garboard, and the maximum sail area to be calculated by adding the length in feet to the beam in inches, and multiplying this quotient by 2½. This equals the square feet of sail area to be carried in any proportion so long as it can be efficiently set, lowered and reefed to three-fourths its area when afloat.

A cup for Class C will be provided by Judge or rather Skipper N. Longworth of Cincinnati. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the Skipper for his gift and his kindness. The second week of the meet will be devoted to racing, the regatta beginning Monday, July 22. The hop will be held at Rehberg's, Toledo Club. The programme of races was presented by the regatta committee, as published in the FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 7. Business being concluded, the meeting adjourned, at the invitation of the Cleveland C. C., to the private dining room of the Stillman, where a bounteous repast was discussed by the hungry canoeists. Many excellent and eloquent speeches, intermingled with both vocal and instrumental music, made the evening a most enjoyable one. O. H. ROOT, Sec'y-Treas.

[We have received with the above a copy of the *menu*, a little text with the W. C. A. flag above it, the bill of fare being on each side of the tent.]

A. C. A. COMMITTEES FOR 1889.

REGATTA—E. B. Edwards, Peterboro, Canada; E. L. French, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. B. Jacques, Toronto, Canada.

Transportation—C. Y. Wiune, Albany, N. Y.; W. J. White, Montreal, Quebec; J. N. McKendrick, Galt, Canada; W. McK. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Camp Site and Arrangements—R. J. Wilkin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Z. Rogers, Peterboro, Canada; J. G. Edwards, Lindsay, Canada; Ford Jones, Brockville, Canada; C. E. L. Portens, Kingston, Canada.

Cruising—A. F. D. Macgachen, Lindsay, Canada; L. B. Palmer, Newark, N. J.; D. A. Poe, Montreal, Quebec.

Certified: G. W. HATTON, Sec.-Treas., A. C. A.

"CANOE HANDLING."—Now is the time, before the season commences, to look over your canoe and outfit and put all in order for cruising, racing and camping. If you have not Mr. Vaux's indispensable book "Canoe Handling" send at once for the new and enlarged edition.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Atlantic Division: Theo. Ledyard, New Rochelle, N. Y.; G. W. Vreeland, Hackensack, N. J.; Wm. T. Roberts, J. A. Barten, E. H. Barten, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGAWAM.—We call attention to the advertisement of this fast canoe, offered for sale on another page.

ATLANTIC DIVISION A. C. A.

THE officers of the Atlantic Division, comprising the States of New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York, including Long Island, have been at work during the winter in laying out the exact boundaries of the Division, preparing large maps covering all of its territory, and making a list of all navigable and canocable waters with a view to collecting all possible information regarding them, not only for the use of canoeists, but for general reference. The annual meet of the Division will be held in July, from the 10th to the 22d; and it is intended to arrange the location and programme so as to secure the largest possible attendance from within the Division. To this end all thought of Long Island Sound has been abandoned, as it lies to far from the center of the Division, and efforts are being made to find a suitable site near the Navesink Highlands, probably on the Navesink River below Red Bank. This place can be reached in a couple of hours from Philadelphia, and in about half that time by boat or rail from New York. The general programme, so far as arranged, is to start two cruising fleets, one from the Hudson and one from the Passaic, about Wednesday, July 10, with a rendezvous on Staten Island on Wednesday night, where the New York and Brooklyn clubs will join. The combined fleet will take one or two days, according to the weather, to continue the cruise to camp, arriving not later than Saturday morning, which will really be the first day of the meet proper. If the weather should be unusually bad some arrangement will be made for a steamer to call at Staten Island for the canoes, landing them near the camp and avoiding the rough passage across New York Bay.

The meet will continue during the week, some races being held, but the most interesting events will be reserved for Saturday, July 20. The morning will probably be devoted to racing, in the afternoon a clam bake or similar festival will take place, after which the annual meeting of the Division will be held, followed by a camp-fire in the evening. If a suitable location can be found arrangements will be made so that men who cannot take a vacation from business can send their tents to camp by the first Saturday and spend each night in camp, going to New York every day; while it is expected that many will avail themselves of the half holiday to spend the last Saturday and Sunday in camp and be present at the meeting, though not able to enjoy the entire meet. The programme of races has not yet been arranged by the regatta committee, but the officers have decided to present a special prize for a sailing race over a course of not less than three miles, to be open only to canoes that comply with the following conditions: Each canoe must come within the limits laid down by the A. C. A. rules, and in addition must have a well not less than 16in. wide for a length of 4ft.; there must be a permanent bulkhead forward and one aft, not less than 3ft. from the stem and stern respectively, and with at least 6ft. between them; and there must be room in the well for the crew to sleep, with at least 5ft. between the after end of the well and the centerboard trunk; all centerboards must house without projecting below the keel or above the surrounding deck or coamings; no part of the hull or fittings shall project beyond the beam allowed by the A. C. A. rules. Sails shall be lowered on deck and hoisted again at least once during the race, and the start may be ordered with sails down. The donors of the prize reserve the right to refuse the entry of any canoe which shall violate the spirit of these rules. The programme will include the usual unlimited race, but the above prize is offered in the hopes of securing competition between *bona fide* cruising canoes, and the notice is given at this early date in order that ample time may be allowed for preparation. It is the intention to interpret the above conditions as liberally as possible in the case of existing canoes that are in essential respects cruising craft, and at the same time to bar out boats obviously not suitable for cruising, but built to evade the conditions.

A NEW CRUISING ORGANIZATION.

THE Pequot Canoe Association has just sent out the following circular letter:

To all those interested in boating and yachting, Greeting:

With your permission, we desire to call attention to a movement, that is now in progress, toward uniting the "Small Boat" owners of Long Island Sound into a compact association for cruising, racing, and general good-fellowship, under the flag of the "Pequots."

The Pequot Association was founded in the summer of 1886, as a sub-division of the American Canoe Association, in the effort to popularize canoeing hereabout, but after a two years' experience (following the natural tendency of all boatmen, pleasure sailing upon salt water, with its almost unlimited possibilities in matter of distance and the consequently increased demands upon sea-going qualities, storage and carrying capacity), the Pequots, while still recognizing the many special features of merit peculiar to the canoe, have so amended their organization as to include larger boats and aim to form a strictly cruising fleet.

In the new order, the canoe finds fraternal companionship with sloop yachts, jib-and-mainsail boats, steam or naphtha launches, sharpies, and the Yankee version of the English yawl; all of the same organization, and through a union of effort, bound for the same good port of concentrated pleasure.

The membership of the Pequots already extends to several ports other than New Haven, and the club pennant insures the certainty of most hospitable and fraternal recognition wherever it is shown in the Sound or adjacent waters, individual members profiting greatly thereby while cruising.

The annual "Meet," with a regular programme of races, in which each class may participate, produces that good natured rivalry resulting in improved types and seamanship, and accompanied by the pleasures incident to camp life with family and friends, including the ladies, naturally proves the date of most profound and pleasurable anticipation in the Pequot almanac.

With the probable selection of one of the "Thimbles" as the permanent summer home of the Association, the members, their families and friends, and cruisers in general, will be welcomed and furnished a delightful rendezvous for the entire season; supplying all the necessities and conveniences of a first-class resort, without the usual cost, that factor being persistently reduced to the very minimum.

The out-of-commission season is enlivened by the annual dinner in October, and a series of monthly camp-fires, where a mutual exchange of cruising and camping experiences, with a pretty large admixture of good music can but please and profit all.

Although we have a complete and thorough organization, it has not been deemed advisable as yet to place a limit upon the style or size of entering craft, and while confessing a decided preference for "single-hand" cruisers, small yachts and small boats of every description will be welcomed, upon the approval of the proper authorities.

We propose to encourage elementary boating, and to such as are interested, but smattering nautical, but are inexperienced, we would suggest that there is no better school for seamanship, nor a safer, cheaper, healthier, or more pleasant recreation than small boat sailing.

It may interest those giving the matter serious consideration to know that the officers of the association are prepared to furnish gratuitous information regarding all the pleasure craft and appointments of every sort now in the market in this vicinity and in New York, and to aid any would-be member in every way possible that may tend to boom the "small boat navy."

The initiation fee of the association is one dollar, and the dues are one dollar per year. No assessment for any purpose whatever.

F. P. LEWIS, Sec'y-Treas. W. A. BOWDEN, Com.

Past Events.—1887, July 1-6. Annual meet at Lighthouse Point, New Haven Harbor. 1888.—July 18-23. Annual meet at Chimon Island, Norwalk Group.

Fixtures.—1889.—July 31-Aug. 7. Annual meet at the "Thimbles." Aug. 8. General cruise of the whole fleet lasting until Saturday, Aug. 10.

The officers are:—Com., W. A. Borden; Vice-Com., F. P. Sherwood; Sec'y-Treas., F. P. Lewis; Chaplain, Rev. A. N. Lewis. Meas., E. C. Bogart; Captain, Bridgeport Division, J. H. Rowland; Captain, New Haven Division, G. Skiff Ford. The club has now 40 members.

THE A. C. A. YEAR BOOK.—Sec'y-Treas. Hatton writes us that arrangements have been made with Messrs. Pentz and Vaux, of the *Sail and Paddle*, to publish the A. C. A. Year Book on terms most advantageous to the Association. The publishers will print and mail, free of cost to the Association, a book similar to that of last year, but larger and more complete; they in return to have the sole advertising privileges. The book will be issued about May 1, or before, and will be re-arranged, with much new matter, including cuts. This plan relieves the Association of a large item of expense and at the same time secures a better book than in the past. In order to have a complete record of members and canoes, members are requested to send as soon as possible to their Division Pursers their present addresses and the names and dimensions of their canoes where alterations have been made since last year. It rests largely with the individual members of the A. C. A. whether or no the book is complete and accurate and published in season.

LIMITS IN THE "UNLIMITED" RACE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am surprised to see the interpretation of "unlimited" which such an old canoeman as "Katrina" puts forward in his letter to the FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 7. After reading it one would infer that the "unlimited" race was free from any restrictions whatever, while the facts are that nearly a page of the A. C. A. book is taken up with restrictions which a canoe must conform to in order to enter this same "unlimited" race. The term originated at the time when there were limits both to ballast and sail in the races, and was applied to races in which a man could carry as much ballast and sail as he chose, though at the same time he was limited as now, in beam, depth, drop of board and other particulars, and was by no means free to exercise his ingenuity without regard to rules.—S. D. S.

THE A. C. A. REGATTA REPORT.—Mr. Vaux, the chairman of the committee of 1888, has prepared a very complete record of the work of the committee in the shape of a scrap-book in which are the full reports of the races, as published in the FOREST AND STREAM, the report of the regatta committee, the regatta programme, entry blanks, prize lists, and all the bills and accounts of the committee for 1888. In addition there is a copy of every circular and blank used by the committee, as well as all correspondence relating to its work. This is the first time that information of this kind, almost invaluable to new committees, has been put into convenient and permanent form. The idea originated with Mr. Vaux, and it is to be hoped that future committees will adopt it in turn.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

1. Larchmont, Spring.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
17. Seawanhaka, 40ft. Class, N.Y
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open

JULY.

4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marblch'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
6. Beverly, Marblch'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13 Corinthian, Marblehead.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
24. Pleon, Club.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
31. Pleon, Open.

AUGUST.

3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
3. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
24. Lynn, Excursion, Lynn.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24 Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Lynn, Open, Lynn.
2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead.
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup
7. Larchmont, Fall Annual.
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Corinthian, Marblehead.
14. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
21. Beverly, Marbleh'd, Sail Off.
28. Lynn, Club, Lynn.

BUILDING NOTES.

THE new Morgan 40 has been started at Piepgrass's yard. She will be of steel, the plating being 8 and 10 gauge. Her beam will be 12ft. and draft 10ft. Mr. Thomas's steel yawl has the deck laid, and the work is going ahead quite rapidly. She will be 65ft. over all, 52ft. 6in. l.w.l., 14ft. 10in. beam, and 9ft. draft. The keel is laid for the Morgan schooner. Mr. Grinnell's schooner is nearly plated. Her length over all will be 81ft., l.w.l. 65ft., beam 19ft. 10in.

At Bay Ridge Mr. Ayres is busy with three new boats, having completed Mr. Mayberry's launch. The latter now lies in the shop, a very handsomely finished piece of work. Besides Mr. Whitlock's cutter Mr. Ayers will build a 40 from Mr. Gardner's designs for a New York yachtsman, and also a 28ft. c. b. sloop from his own model for Mr. H. B. Ogden, of Brooklyn. The 40 will be similar to Mr. Whitlock's 50, but with 13ft. beam and 9ft. draft. The 30 is now nearly planked and the deck frame is in. The yacht is very graceful in outline, with a handsome overhang at each end. The stern promises to be particularly light and pleasing. The frame has occasioned some comment on account of the small scantling, but the best of material and workmanship is employed, and the boat will be not only lighter but stronger than most of her class. Mr. Ogden's sloop will be 33ft. over all, 25ft. l.w.l., 12ft. beam, and about 3ft. 6in. draft, with inside ballast of iron.

At Mumm's yard the Chispa is practically completed, save the final painting. Her mast has been stepped for the past three weeks and is drying out in a way that will tell when she comes alongside some of the new boats whose spars are not roughed out yet. The bowsprit is also in place, a very long stick. The yacht will be launched and fitted out very early in the season, and if there is any truth about the "early bird" she should capture some prizes before other new boats of the class are in commission. It pays in more ways than one to order a yacht in the fall. Next to Chispa is the handsome little compromise sloop that Mr. Mumm is building for sale. She is completed so far as the hull is concerned, except the cabin joiner work.

At South Boston Lawley is pushing rapidly the large fleet of yachts now in hand. A part of the hill will be removed to give room for a new building shed, in which Mr. Boggs' steam launch, designed by Mr. Burgess, will be built. She will be 65ft. on l.w.l. Col. Forbes' schooner is partly planked, and the trunk is completed. The Beebe 40, Vanessa, is about planked, while the lead keel of the Belmont 40, Mariquita, has been cast, the stem and stern are set up, and the frames are ready. Mr. Richardson's 46-footer, Neponthe, has been run out of doors, and Mr. Ellis' Nanon is nearly completed. Another 40 from Mr. Burgess' designs will be built for a syndicate of Providenee yachtsmen. Mr. Lawley has also estimated on a 3-tonner of the old type, about 28ft. 3in. l.w.l., 4ft. 9in. beam, and with 4½ tons on keel, for Mr. C. P. Richardson, of New Orleans. The steel steamer at the Atlantic works is plated up and the inside work is going on. She will be launched early and finished by June.

At Salem Mr. Frisbie is planking the 40 and will lay the keel of the 30 this week. The dock joinor work is being pushed rapidly and will be ready before the decks are laid. Capt. Harry Randall, of the cutter Stranger, has arrived from Southampton and will fit out both craft.

At Essex Mr. A. D. Story is building a keel schooner with inside ballast, designed by Mr. T. A. Irving. She is a cruiser, 48ft. over all, 40ft. l.w.l., 15ft. beam and 7ft. 6in. draft.

At Pryor's yard, City Point, the windows have been painted and all cracks caulked to hide from outsiders the new launch building for Mr. C. D. Mosher, of Buzz fame. She is to be about 60ft. long and to show more speed than any of her predecessors.

Lawley has the contract for another 40-footer for New York, designed by Mr. Burgess for Mr. Macomb G. Foster, of the Knickerbocker C. C., an old canoe sailor and paddler, who has lately taken to yachting. She will be a keel craft, 39ft. 6in. l.w.l., 13ft. 6in. beam and 2ft. draft.

At Baltimore Mr. Joseph Hutson has nearly completed a cutter for Mr. Alfred Nickles, of New York. She will be 27ft. 6in. over all, 22ft. 6in. l.w.l., 8ft. beam, about 5ft. draft, with 2,500lbs. of iron in keel. She will have a single jib and will bear the honored name of Benjamin Harrison.

Capt. Cuthbert, of Trenton, Ontario, will build a centerboard sloop for Mr. J. H. Fearnside, of Hamilton, Ontario. She will be 25ft. l.w.l. and 10ft. beam, and is to beat a certain Hamilton yacht under a forfeit of $100.

At Winthrop, Mass., Mr. D. W. Belcher is building a catboat 25ft. over all, 11ft. beam, 3ft. draft. He has in hand also a catboat 17ft. over all, 10ft. 4in. l.w.l., 6ft. 6in. beam and 1ft. 6in. draft. Mr. Belcher has built the fast catboats Mischief, 18ft. 6in. over all, 16ft. 1in. l.w.l., 8ft. 6in. beam, 2ft. draft, and Topsy, also the spritsail boat Mary, 16ft. 4in. long, 7ft. 6in. beam and 2ft. draft, and the jib and mainsail boats Trouble, 23ft. over all, 20ft. l.w.l., 11ft. beam, 2ft. 3in. draft, and Modoc, the very successful racer of last season.

Williams has nearly finished Com. Corbett's little cutter and has started the second one, while C. A. Borden is building another for the Mosquito Fleet. Mr. Jeff Borden, Jr., has designed one, 21ft. over all, 16ft. l.w.l., for the Pleon Y. C. of Marblehead,

INTERNATIONAL RACING.

SOME excitement has been created by the announcement of the receipt of a letter some time since from the Royal Clyde Y. C. by the New York Y. C. inquiring whether a challenge would be received under the second deed of gift; to which an affirmative reply was sent. We can state that there is at present not the least possibility of a challenge behind the letter. The mysterious Mr. Phelps, N. A., whose postal card of inquiry created a similar ripple of excitement some time since, is a student of Trinity College, Dublin, who thus far has attained prominence only as a designer of model yachts. The latest reports state that Lord Dunraven's new 60 is to have a centerboard of some kind, but there is no reason to suppose that either she or the new 90 will challenge for the cup this season.

LARCHMONT Y. C.

ON Feb. 13 the annual meeting of the Larchmont Y. C. was held at the Brunswick, New York; with Com. Lowery in the chair. The following officers were elected for 1889: Com., Girard C. W. Lowery, sloop Daphne; Vice-Com., Thomas J. Montgomery, steamer Cosette; Rear-Com., Seymour L. Husted, Jr., schooner Tioga; Sec., William G. Scott; Treas., Eugene L. Bushe. Trustees to serve for one year, William S. Alley, Howard W. Coates. Trustees to serve for two years, Augustin Monroe, William Murray. Trustees to serve for three years, Francis M. Scott, Edward J. Gleacen.

The sailing rules were amended to read as follows: "All cabin yachts may carry, in addition to the captain, one man for every 5ft. of length over all or fraction thereof. All open yachts may carry, in addition to the captain, one man for every 3ft. over all or fraction thereof. In racing the club flag heretofore shown on all mark boats will be replaced by a blue and white-striped ball, while the blue peter will be replaced by a similar flag with a red in place of a blue ground, the white being unchanged. The course for open boats was made 10 in place of 16 miles, and the following was added to the sailing rules: "Should the regatta committee think it advisable, they may start any classes not more than half an hour before or after the balance of the fleet, in which case a notice to that effect must be posted in the club house before 9 A. M. the morning of the race." The membership limit of 600 is likely to be reached shortly. The fleet now includes 190 vessels.

THE MUSIC OF THE WATERS.

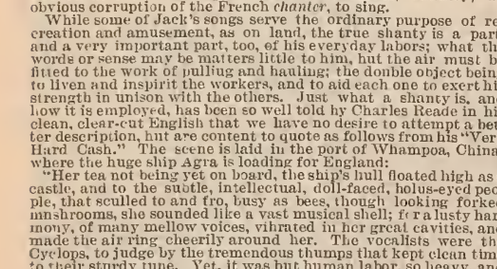
"And if you ask for a song of the seas,
We'll heave the capstan round.
With a yeo heave ho, and a rumbelow,
The anchor's apeak and away we go,
Hurrah for the homeward bound;
Yeo-ho, heave ho,
Hurrah for the homeward bound."

SO sings the light-hearted and lighter-heeled Nanki Poo, and the reason why he does not at the same time hitch up his trousers in true (stage) sailor fashion, is the same that he has for not carrying his name on his handkerchief; his picturesque but scanty wardrobe boasts neither of these useful if not absolutely indispensable articles.

The sea song as known to the average landsman comprises a large and varied collection, ranging in excellence from the hold and spirited compositions of Dibdin down to that last dreary specimen of namby-pamby jingle that has been so aptly paraphrased as "White wings, they make me so weary." Beyond these limits the knowledge of the white-gloved and swallow-tailed tar of the concert stage, and his fellow fiend the picnic tenor, goeth not; and it would surprise and perhaps shock both to learn that the sea has a school of music peculiarly its own, and as distinct from theirs as the music of Wagner's Trilogy is from the set marches and conventional arias of Donizetti and Bellini. There are, nevertheless, many songs born of the sea, peculiar to it, and partaking thoroughly of its restlessness and freedom from restraint and conventionality; which songs are classed under the general name of "shanty," or "shanty song". If the origin and meaning of the term are not plain at first sight, they become so as soon as the word is spelled as it sometimes is, "chantey," an obvious corruption of the French *chanter*, to sing.

While some of Jack's songs serve the ordinary purpose of recreation and amusement, as on land, the true shanty is a part, and a very important part, too, of his everyday labors; what the words or sense may be matters little to him, but the air must be fitted to the work of pulling and hauling; the double object being to liven and inspirit the workers, and to aid each one to exert his strength in unison with the others. Just what a shanty is, and how it is employed, has been so well told by Charles Reade in his clean, clear-cut English that we have no desire to attempt a better description, but are content to quote as follows from his "Very Hard Cash." The scene is laid in the port of Whampoa, China, where the huge ship Agra is loading for England:

"Her tea not being yet on board, the ship's hull floated high as a castle, and to the subtle, intellectual, doll-faced, holus-eyed people, that sculled to and fro, busy as bees, though looking forked mushrooms, she sounded like a vast musical shell; for a lusty harmony, of many mellow voices, vibrated in her great cavities, and made the air ring cheerily around her. The vocalists were the Cyclops, to judge by the tremendous thumps that kept clean time to their sturdy tune. Yet, it was but human labor, so heavy, and so knowing that it had called in music to help. It was the third mate and his gang, completing the floor to receive the coming tea chests. Yesterday he had stowed his dunnage, many hundred bundles of light flexible canes, from Sumatra and Malacca; on these he had laid tons of rough saltpetre, in 200lbs. gunny-bags; and was now mashing it to music, bags and all. His gang of fifteen, naked to the waist, stood in line, with huge wooden beetles called commanders, and lifted them high, and brought them down on the nitre in cadence, with true nautical power and unison, singing as follows, with a ponderous bump on the last note in each bar:



Here goes two, Owe me there two, &c.

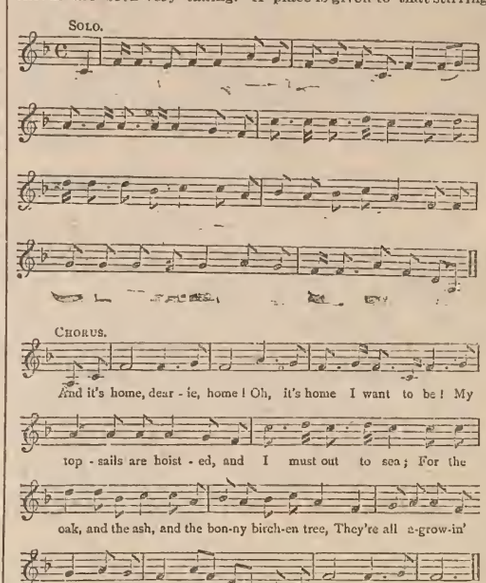
"And so up to fifteen, when the stave was concluded with a 'Spell, oh!' and the gang relieved, streaming with perspiration. When the saltpetre was well mashed they rolled ten butts of water on it, till the floor was like a billiard table. A fleet of chop boats then began to arrive, so many per day, with the tea chests."

Such is the shanty and such its chief use, and there are hundreds of these crude but vigorous songs upon the sea, every nation having its own. Now and then, as in the instance given above, one is found in a novel or tale of sea life, but it is only recently that this peculiar and interesting branch of music has found a friend both able and willing to collect and arrauge it, and to present the best part of it in attractive form.

Some two years since, at the suggestion of the editor of the *Shipping World*, Major E. R. Jones, United States Consul at Cardiff, the task was undertaken by Miss Lanra Alexandrine Smith, daughter of the Russian Vice-Consul at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and the result is a most interesting volume entitled "Music of the Waters," lately published by Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., London.

A thorough musician, a pleasing writer, and full of enthusiasm, Miss Smith was specially fitted for the work, and she well deserves the success that is likely to attend her labors. Her studies and researches have been carried on in every possible direction; through correspondence with persons in distant seaports; through study of many collections of old songs; and through searches in person in the forecastle and about the docks, sometimes taking down an air as it was hummed for her by a sailor. The amount of material thus collected made the task of arranging and assorting, rejecting much that was useless and yet leaving out nothing essential, a very difficult one. Further than this, there are, besides the shanties proper, many sea songs of comparative merit which might seem to claim a place in such a collection, and yet are not recognized by Jack himself as a part of his repertoire, or as having the true nautical ring; and it is no easy matter for the landsman to discriminate between the true and the imitation. The selection, however, has been very well made, and such songs as the "Lorelei," where introduced, are accompanied by good reasons for their admission.

The first chapter is taken up with English and American shanties, among which we find such old friends as Old Stormy, Rio Graude, Reuben Ranzo, Whisky for My Johnnie, The Flash Packet and several versions of the ever-popular "Roll a Man Down," one of which will be found in the FOREST AND STREAM of May 29, 1885. Perhaps the best in the whole collection is one that may be familiar to the readers of Black's novels, a shanty of far more than average merit, credited to the sailors of the north of England, entitled "Home, Dearie, Home." The air and chorus are both very taking. A place is given to that stirring



chorus of old John Oxenham, familiar to all who have read "Westward Ho," but we are left in doubt as to how much of the song was written by Kingsley and how much is genuine, nor is the air given. The song itself is probably new, but the old chorus has vigor and vitality enough in it to have kept it alive since the days of Franky Drake, with its

"Randy dandy, dandy O,
A whet of ale and brandy O!
With a rumhelow and a 'Westward ho!'
Hey, my mariners, heave O."

We are loth to admit it, but America has little to be proud of in the way of national songs, either of the land or sea, nearly all of them being mere adaptations of words and music belonging to other nations, as in the case of "My Country 'tis of Thee." Miss Smith does full justice to our sea songs, such as they are, mentioning in particular the famous one of "Hull's Victory," or the "Constitution and Guerriere," but there is very little room for national pride even in this, as the words are set to a well known English air. The war of 1812 gave to the young nation nearly all of its sea songs, many of them lively and stirring enough, but at the same time there are few that are anything better than adaptations of Dibdin and other English song writers, and we find the Hornet's victory sung to the tune of the "Battle of the Nile," "Truxton's Victory" to "Hearts of Oak," "The Freedom of the Seas" to "Ye Gentlemen of England," and "Perry's Victory" to "Admiral Benbow." Such borrowed ditties may be good enough for all the navy that the United States could boast of during the last twenty years; but let us hope that with the new fleet of war vessels there will arise some poet of sufficient ability to enshrine in stirring and original words and music the deeds of her old time sailors, of which America can never be too proud.

The second collection of songs, a very good one, deals with the Gaelic boat songs, and will be appreciated by all readers of Black's novels. Here are given "Fear A Bhata," "The Skye Boat Song," "Ho, Ro, Clansmen," and "The King Sits in Dumfernline Town."

We do not know whether to credit it to the musical skill and taste of the coaly bargemen and watermen of the Tyne or to the local pride of the authoress, but she has gathered together a very interesting collection of songs peculiar to Newcastle and the Tyneside. All of them are evidently born of the river and its busy life, the famous "keels," the fishing, and also of the sad days of the press gang—"Here's the tender coming, pressing all the men."

The Canadian boat songs have a chapter to themselves, several good ones being given, though we miss the best, perhaps, of all—"A La Claire Fontaine." We find, however, an old friend in a new dress, and at first failed to recognize under the title of "V'le L'Bon Vent" the "Boule Roulant," familiar to many American canoeists.

Though well known throughout Canada, its first real introduction on this side of the line was probably at the meet of the American Canoe Association at Grindstone Island, in 1885. The occasion was a grand camp-fire, such as is held every year; the scene, the top of the round hill overlooking the calm St. Lawrence, a clear blue sky above, against which arose the smoke and flame from a huge pile of logs and stumps. The whole camp, some two hundred or more, was scattered in a straggling circle in the semi-darkness that framed the bright glow of the fire, while from one side or another in turn came a song, a story or a bit of music on a guitar or banjo, varied at times by a rousing chorus in which all joined. In one of the pauses there stepped quickly from the darkness into the brightest of the firelight a tall, muscular figure, surmounted by the picturesque striped Canadian "toque," and started up in Canadian French, with a rolling reverberation of resounding r-r-rs, the chorus:

"En roulant ma boule-le,
En roulant ma boule-le;
Roull roulant, ma boule roulant,
En roulant, ma boule roulant,
En roulant, ma boule-le."

The singer was the chef of the Doseronto camp, a French Canadian cook of the lumber camps, an artist whose bread was the envy of the entire canoe camp, a poem in flour and water.

Among the odd bits of flotsam and jetsam in the form of song and story that are thrown up each year at this same meet is a good sea song which we have never seen in print, a reminiscence of the whaling days of our correspondent "Tarpon," an old sailor as well as canoeist. The first verse is as follows:

"Once more with flowing northern gales
We're bounding o'er the main,
Those verdant hills of the tropic isles
We soon shall see again.
Five sluggish moons have waxed and waned
Since from those shores sailed we,
But now we're hound from the Arctic ground,
Rolling down to old Mohea."

"Rolling down to old Mohea, my boys,
Rolling down to old Mohea,
We're once more hound from the Arctic grouud,
Rolling down from old Mohea."

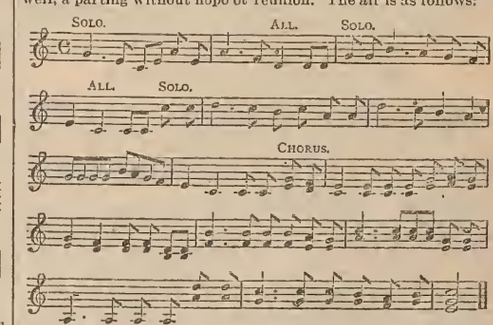
The French sailors and fishermon are credited in the next chapter with some very good songs, among them being one which, though not properly a sea song (boing, we believe, rather a child's song, like "Malbrock"), deserves at least a passing notice, the hero being well known to all lovers of Thackeray. The title is "Le Petit Navire," the little ship, and the song, several verses of which Miss Smith has been unable to supply, goes on to tell how there was once a little ship which had never sailed far before, which put to sea and undertook a long voyage to the coast of Guinea, and how at the end of six weeks there was nothing left on board "but one split-pea." The sailors draw lots as to who shall be killed and eaten, and the one who draws *la courte paille* is none other than that famous discoverer of "Jerusalem and Madagascar and North and South Amerikee," Little Billee. In short, it was from this little poem that Thackeray derived his amusing yarn of the "Three Sailors of Bristol City."

The Italian and Scandinavian sea songs each fill a chapter of their own, the former being, as one would expect, more musical and poetic, largely composed of boat and fisher songs, which partake of the easy and indolent character of the sunny shores of Italy. The Scandinavian songs, on the contrary, are far more vigorous and partake of the sea entirely, as becomes the descendants of the Vikings.

The German songs are few in number, but include some very good ones. Miss Smith has included in the collection a little song which we have heard in this country, but the music of which we have never been able to find in print, and which she is probably the first to put in type. Though the excuses she is forced to make at times for the words apply to part of this, the song is a peculiar one in some respects. The air is a very plaintive one, well fitted to the sad words of the chorus, and both are entirely at variance with the rather nonsensical words of the song itself. Though popular with sailors it is worth while to point out that it is evidently not a sailors' song, but probably owes its origin to the immigrant, who at Hamburg says farewell forever to the Fatherland, and whose efforts to keep his courage up and the tears down are evidenced in the nonsense of the verses no less than in the pathos of the chorus:

"Ach es fällt uns so schwer,
Aus der Heimath zu gehen,
Wenn die Hoffnung nicht wär
Auf ein wieder, wiedersehn,
Lebe wohl, lebe wohl,
Lebe wohl, lebe wohl,
Lebe wohl, auf wiedersehen."

When the sailor sings of parting, he at the same time couples with it a speedy and safe return; but in this case it is a final farewell, a parting without hope of reunion. The air is as follows:



Though not a sailor's song no one will quarrel with the presence of Heine's beautiful "Lorelei," especially as it is accompanied by a very good translation, preserving much of the rhythm and poetry of the original, the same, we believe, which Mark Twain has given in his "Tramp Abroad." There is much that is worthy of notice in the songs of the Dutch sailors and fishermen, the Russian sailors, and the Greek, Japanese, Chinese, Indian and the Nile boatmen, but we have not space to discuss them in detail. The final chapter of the book is devoted to the superstitions, customs and water legends of the sea, rivers and lakes. Among other water spirits are mentioned the Necks, in which connection we would call attention to the song published in our columns a few weeks since. Taken altogether the collection is a most unique and comprehensive one, and all lovers of the sea will join us in wishing to the authoress the success she so well deserves for bringing into public notice one of the brighter sides of the hard life of the sailor. If the old saw be true, that a fiddle is as good as ten men on a purchase, then the "Music of the Waters" should be equal at least to a whole outfit of steam winches and capstans.

HINTS ON YACHT ENGINES AND BOILERS.

BY FAR too many different kinds of engines and boilers are used that are not well adapted to the work. In looking over the yachts in service it is found that engines of all descriptions are in them, styles that were not intended for any such work or position, therefore are hungling, taking up valuable room, are not regular in motion, and are unsatisfactory in almost every way, and in many instances are far from being economical, and the owner may not be well enough acquainted with steam machinery to realize their wastefulness. Every upright engine is by no means fitted for a yacht because it is upright, and the failure to realize this to the full extent is the cause of many owners of yachts having put in engines that have turned out very unsatisfactorily as to running, speed, etc. With an engine and boiler properly planned and arranged for a yacht, there is no reason for their taking or spoiling so much room needed for other purposes; every inch of space in a boat is valuable, as those who have had experience well know, and the machinery should be planned to be as compact as it is possible to make it (and here we are to note what perfection is possible in this line if we will make it so). It would seem when we see the crude plan and surplus size of engine, boiler and connections in many yachts, that there was no approach to perfection obtainable, and then again in a few boats we see the effects of good planning and the use of an excellent engine and boiler, the whole occupying small space and giving entire satisfaction.

The prime requirement of a good yacht engine is capability to maintain a high speed. Usually a high rotation of engine gives the best results (with a proper corresponding pitch of screw). If we want a high rotation of wheel on account of its ability to drive the boat at speed, then an engine that will not only run up to the fast revolution desired but one that will maintain this speed on a long run without breaking down or heating any part, packing giving out, or pump failing to work or anything causing astop, or a slack down, which often occurs with many boats, is needed.

Regular motion is of much importance, irregularity in this respect wastes steam by the jerky motion of wheel absorbing power in such a way that a large proportion of it is not available for driving the yacht as it should be. Next, it fast wears and brings a heavy strain on all parts of the engine, tending to loosen them and heat the bearings. Next, the unpleasant irregularity of the boat's motion and jarring are failures that should not and need not exist.

Economy of room occupied by engine and boiler and connections is an element appreciated by all yacht owners. As has been noted above, it is possible by proper planning to bring the space taken down to a minimum.

A low center of gravity should be secured in all engines, as a top-heavy machine in a high-speed yacht, with its narrow beam, is, especially in rough seas, an unsatisfactory affair (if not dangerous).

Accessibility of Parts.—When on a cruise the time is valuable, and that spent over the engine causes uneasiness and impatience; therefore, packing, setting up a box or nut, or any little attention the engine may require, should be quickly and easily possible. Both the engine and arrangement of connections control this.

Simplicity is a valuable feature in any machine, and especially in a yacht engine, where we want one easily got at. The fewest possible number of joints or working parts are desirable, thereby limiting the amount of wear, liability to heat, etc. The simpler a machine the stronger it can be made, securing direct motion and strains. In many boats, especially small ones, those who are running them are practically unacquainted with steam; therefore, the simpler the engine the better.

The economical use of steam is of importance from a financial point, but more important on account of space taken up by the coal, and weight to be transported, every 100lbs. lowering the speed of the boat. This makes it highly desirable on a small launch as well as on a large yacht, to have an engine that will give the highest economy.

A proper plan giving direct motion; large journals, guides and all moving surfaces, preventing excessive heating and giving long life and satisfactory working of engine is essential.

In far too many engines poor and improper material is used, the makers trying to increase profits, or being forced by competition to use cheap material. Connecting rods, shaft, piston and valve rods should be of good steel, connecting rod brasses should be of a proper composition of brass, main shaft bearings should also be of the same composition, giving good wearing ability and minimum amount of power used to overcome friction; bearings should not be formed of babbit metal run around the shaft when bearing

caps are on, as is done in many instances, giving a cheap miserable affair. The metal of the cylinder should be of as fine and even a texture as possible, with proper hardness to secure the proper retention of its cylindrical form as long as possible and also prevent improper wearing of valve seat, causing the valve to leak and waste steam. The link should be of steel, made wide and hardened, with joints at end of eccentric rods that give a large surface, thereby preventing excessive wear and lost motion, which causes an imperfect motion of valve and thereby an irregular and wasteful working of engine.

Fine workmanship is an element of great control over the satisfactory running and life of the steam engine, but in 75 per cent. it is far from a fair standard. The cylinders are not bored evenly throughout, and are left with a rough, coarse feed; heads are packed with rubber, that soon burns or blows out, instead of being ground in as they should be, thus giving a joint that needs no packing and always remains tight, and the head can be taken off or put on quickly with no trouble. Piston packing should be nicely fitted and ground to an easy and perfect fit, both in head and cylinder; side valves should not be ground in with emery, but planed and scraped to a fit and tested under steam pressure; steam chest cover should be grooved and a copper wire packing used; this gives a good wearing joint, tight, and one that allows the cover to be taken off and replaced with little trouble, not requiring scraping and a new packing every time, as with rubber packing; piston and valve rods should have a fine finishing feed run over them, and then be draw-filed by a machinist who knows his business. Filing in the lathe is a barbarous way of finishing a rod. The rod packing should be patent metallic, which lasts steam tight for a long time, requiring no repacking; rods on which this is used are found after a year or more of constant running to be as perfect as when put in. Guides and cross heads must be fitted and adjusted to secure a motion in perfect line, not wearing the rod or packing onesided or cramping the piston head and putting excessive wear on the piston rings.

Connecting rod brasses and shaft brasses should be such a fit in the bearings as to move easily for adjustment, and not give a loose fit in any direction or position, scraped to an even bearing on shaft journal, and against the collars on shaft. Engines should be double-cranked in every instance, this preventing wearing and springing out of line; the link should be hardened and then ground to give a perfect and easy fit of block in any position of link, with no lost motion anywhere, thus securing a fine working of valve, and insuring the link and block from excessive wear, as is found in many engines whose links are of soft material, not hardening in the least, because it is in this way easily and cheaply made. Eccentrics often give much trouble and improper working of valve, by slipping around on the shaft from their right position, which is caused by the slipping of set-screws used to hold them, instead of their being keyed, which should be done with every eccentric, as there is no reason for ever moving them from their original place.

The general plan of an inverted cylinder engine, except on the small launches or largest yachts, is very good; it gives a low center of gravity, and a compact engine, the long connecting rod putting less wear on the journals, and giving a more direct and even motion, and less jar to the boat. With the valve gear in use on most small yachts little or no expansion of steam is obtainable, where by a proper plan of engine an early cut off and high expansion is admissible, thus making a marked saving in fuel. The use of a double engine is excellent practice, giving uniform speed, and admitting usually very good expansion of steam. A boat in point is one my experience acquainted me with, one in which a double high pressure non-condensing engine run at 180 revolutions, giving exceptional high speed of boat (boat about 40ft. long). The economy in the use of fuel is also very marked. The boiler is a water tube, occupying small space for the power developed, is quick to raise steam, and supplies the engine easily. As yachts increase in size the advantage of a compound condensing engine is very apparent, developing a given power on 50 per cent. less fuel, the expansion of the steam is carried to an extended limit, thus utilizing much more of the power which it contains. Next, the pressure of 12 or 13lbs. additional, which is made available on the large piston by the vacuum of the condenser, gives a great increase in power from a given amount of steam. When a large power is desired in a boat, the cost of a compound condensing engine is more than for a high pressure non-condensing, but only about one-half the boiler capacity is required to develop the given power through the compound engine, thereby, through the less cost of boiler, helping to counterbalance the extra cost, the reduced amount of fuel used gives a great saving in the cost of running.

As to form of engine, it is controlled by circumstances. With an engine using half the coal the saving in space taken by the coal is of much importance. The surface condenser should be used by all means, the jet condenser is not a proper thing in any instance of steam engineering, where it can possibly be avoided. The method of running a surface condenser without the use of a circulating pump is seldom if ever taken advantage of, though it saves the cost of a pump and the power required to run it. What is required to condense the exhaust steam is cold water; now when the boat is surrounded and floating in water above the level of the condenser, giving a chance to lead it in directly from the bow, thus forcing it to circulate through a properly-placed tube, the needlessness of a pump is apparent; this, of course, cannot be done in all instances, but is available in some.

By a proper proportioning and balancing of parts against steam pressure it may be practicable to make a high expanding and condensing engine without compounding; thus securing the advantage to quite an extent of a compound engine by the use of a single cylinder condensing. There are practical examples which lead us to think this can be satisfactorily accomplished, thus giving simpler and more compact engine, more easily handled.

BOILERS.

A very large per cent. of the boilers used in yachts are not well fitted for the purpose; they are large and clumsy; their center of gravity is high; they are excessively heavy from the large amount of water they contain; the fire boxes are improper in shape and size; they are not economical, etc. In the first place, a boat boiler should be as simple as it is possible to make it, because it can be more perfectly made. In an irregular boiler, particularly when the sheets are heavy and thick, the forging of them to shape or sharp angles is a difficult job, seldom attained without some injury to the metal; small cracks are started on the edges, which weaken the sheet and allow a chance for corrosion to work; the metal by the forging is hardened in spots, and internal strains are caused by it, which are not counteracted by proper annealing. Next simplicity is demanded, because it gives more chance to keep the boiler clear from scale, and can be thoroughly watched to detect cracks or deterioration of metal and corrosion, which is a serious element at work against boilers. It may start along a seam or in the smallest crack or in the laminated plate, where it has a chance to work its destruction fast and sure if not detected and prevented. The simple boiler is much stronger, both from the element of taking the strains of pressure direct, and, as has been mentioned, can be more properly made; next, it is more easily handled in all ways.

Steam room in a boiler should be large, and area of water surface sufficient to allow a free disengagement of steam, thereby not carrying water up with it, causing excessive moisture in steam, which beside the disadvantage of having it in the engine is very wasteful of fuel. A perfectly plain, simple firebox (free from all patent arrangements), that has an area of grate in proper ratio to the heating surface, will give invariably the highest economy when properly fired, and as complete combustion obtained as is possible.

Simplicity recommends the cylindrical upright where it can be used, and not have the center of gravity too high. In high speed yachts with their narrow beam we want as much stability as can be secured, especially in rough weather, and a high boiler which brings a heavy bulk of water far above the loadline, gives by the swashing back and forth of the water it contains a dangerous effect, added to every roll of the boat. When an upright cannot be used, the proper form should be governed by circumstances, but the first and most important element to consider is simplicity. A properly made watertube is an excellent and very satisfactory boiler, giving perfect safety, easy and quick steaming, and light weight, both of metal and water contained. Capacity to carry extremely high pressure gives extended expansion in engine and thereby high economy, which is only attainable with a high initial steam pressure. The boiler should be fed by an injector, and on a small boat an independent bilge pump should be so connected as to be used as a boiler feeder if any accident happens to the injector. On large yachts two injectors should be used, one for a relay, as the bilge pump from the nature of the pump has too large a water cylinder.

W. H. WESTON, M. E.

CHELSEA, Mass.

CLASSIFICATION BY CORRECTED LENGTH.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I cannot imagine any one who has considered with horror and amazement the prodigious monsters which the 40ft. class has already developed—40ft. with upward of 50ft. boom and 30ft. hoist—not agreeing with every word in your article of Jan. 31 in deprecation of such a type. If such boats are to come into any class then farewell to all racing in it to any save very wealthy men. It is not want of racing spirit that kills yacht racing, that is a thing too strongly implanted in human nature to be wanting. Every man will race if he only has a chance. Not an owner of a cruiser, but if on cruise chance throws an oven bit across his way but will race her all he is with keenest pleasure.

What kills racing is "racing machines," and the object of all racing rules should be to handicap them out of existence, and enable men to keep a boat for pleasure and racing too. But opinions may differ as to how this can best be done.

Any one who considers the result of the season's racing in the United States and in Great Britain will be struck with the difference in the results as displayed in the development of type. As to what it has been here I need not say, you have done so more clearly than I could. Size every way is victorious, more beam, more depth, more lead, more sail, more crew, more money, and monstrosities, good for smooth water racing and good for nothing else. But in Great Britain Yarana beats Petronilla, with more beam and sail, all around the islands. May and Neptune with their sail plans cut down to bring them into the 40 rating to even less than a snug cruiser's allowance sweep their class. In the 20's the new Vreda, head of the class, has gone back to the dimensions that have been accepted as the best possible for a cruising 20-tonner, 45ft. long by 10.5 wide with 2,600ft. of sail. In the 10's the best boats out of a score of racers are Dis (a smaller Vreda), Dolly Varden, a comfortable old square-sterned cruiser, and Lollypop, a 30ft. boat with 1,400ft. of sail, designed for a cruiser and not for racing at all. The "lengthers," such as Curtsy and Verena, are out of it altogether. All along the line sail and size have been routed effectually.

Why such a difference? At the first blush one would say that the system of measurement must be radically different to produce such different results. But it is not so. Both countries measure by length and sail; and not long since, when the question of racing Katrina against Yarana was up, the *Field* showed that the latter's time allowance from the former was almost identical by the rule of the N. Y. Y. C. and the British Y. R. A. Where, then, is the difference? for difference there must be to produce such marked difference in results. In his introducton to "English and American Yachts," Mr. Burgess says: "It was not the measurement as a basis for allowance which killed the beamy boat [in Great Britain], but the unfortunate classification by this measurement, which compelled a wide boat to compete with boats far longer and larger every way." Substitute length for beam, and you have the reason of the difference between the result of the English and American racing rules. It is classification, not measurement, that makes the difference.

The British are the more logical in this matter. If length and sail are the two factors of size to be taken into account in measurement, then surely classification should be by reference to these two factors also, and that is what the British rule does. For a 20-rater you may have your boat as long as you please and as much sail as you please, but the combined product of length and sail must not exceed such a number as when divided by 6,000 will give 20, *i. e.*, 120,000. A man is free to experiment in any way he pleases, but with the class limit fixed hard and fast with reference to both factors of size, it is impossible to outbuild.

By the rules of the United States one factor only, that of length, is taken into account in classification, the other is used only in calculating allowance. The size of the class is fixed only in one direction, in all others it is free to grow as it pleases. So every man takes all the length the class allows, and enters into a competition, the result of which no one can foretell, to pile up beam and draft and lead and sail. The work of outbuilding is going on as briskly as ever it did under the old Y. R. A. rule in England. A heavier tax on sail may do something. It is hard to say what its effects on type would be. As like as not, as the English designers pointed out in discussing, in their evidence before the committee of the Y. R. A., the probable effect of the continuance of the severe restriction on sail in the B and C classes, it would result in cutting down displacement to an undesirable extent. But time allowance is always unsatisfactory. The object of establishing classes at all is to do away with the necessity of it as far as possible. And there can be no doubt that if the class limit were fixed by both factors of size, designers would bring their boats exactly up to the limit, and the races would be practically without allowance.

Consider the effect on the 40-footers of classifying them by both length and sail area. As it is, the only way one can hope to beat Baboon, let us say, is by a bigger boat; that is what Mr. Morgan and others hope to do. But suppose the change is made. Then how does the problem stand? Suppose, for illustration, we consider the English 20 rating which corresponds most nearly with the 40-footers. Baboon has, I suppose, about 3,000ft. of sail, therefore $\frac{40\times3,000}{6,000}=20$. Now try her with Vreda or Bayadere. Then we have $\frac{45\times2.666}{6,000}=20$. Then we have a competition that will actually tell us something of type, a competition where model must win, not size. I do not suppose anybody will have much doubt that in good racing weather the long loan boat would beat the sail carrier easily, while apart from speed the former would be all that was desirable and the latter all that was not. All the difficulties of slight construction, tearing out the inside of a boat before a race, etc., disappear at once. Because if you take the length you must take a small area, and the consequent necessity for all these tricks is gone.

Pardon this lengthy scrawl, but it does seem to me that logic and experience alike point to the desirability of classifying by both factors of measurement instead of by one.

ECONOMY.

EASTERN Y. C.—The 19th annual meeting of the Eastern Y. C. was held on Feb. 2 in Boston, the following officers being elected: Com., Henry S. Hovey, schr. Fortuna; Vice-Com., Alanson Tucker, schr. Clytie; Rear-Com., F. Gordon Dexter, schr. Foam; Sec., Edward Burgess; Treas., Patrick T. Jackson, Jr.; Meas., Edward Burgess; Council at Large, Charles O. Foster and J. Malcolm Forbes, the other members of the council being the flag officers, treasurer and chairman of the house and regatta committees; Regatta Committee, Charles H. Joy (chairman), J. Story Fay, Jr., T. Denny Boardman, William S. Eaton, Jr., and Richard D. Sears; Committee on Admissions, J. Malcolm Forbes (chairman), Frederic Cunningham, B. W. Crowninshield, Augustus Hemmenway, F. Gordon Dexter, Percival L. Everett, John A. Burnham, E. V. R. Thayer, Henry D. Burnham, T. Denny Boardman and A. A. Lawrence; House Committee, J. Henry Sleeper (chairman), B.W. Crowninshield, F. E. Peabody, C. Linzee Tilden and Henry H. Buck. The club has a membership of over 600.

A STEAM YACHT IN COLLISION.—The steam yacht Meteor, Mr. A. E. Bateman, American Y. C., left Norfolk on Feb. 14 at 3 P. M. for Old Point Comfort, in charge of Capt. O. Ludlow. Beside her owner and his family she had on board the Rev. Canon Knox Little and son, of Worcester, Eng., Gen. V. D. Groner and several ladies. When between Sewell's Point and the Rip Raps the yacht collided with the sidewheeler Wyanoke, of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., bound from Norfolk to New York. The bow of the Meteor was very badly damaged, while the starboard wheel of the steamer also suffered considerably. Both vessels proceeded to Norfolk where the Meteor was docked. Her damage is stated at $2,500. She was lately altered considerably in hull and rig under the direction of Mr. A. Cary Smith. It is not known yet where the blame lies.

ICE YACHTING.—The present season has proved a most disappointing one to the ice yachtsmen, there being very little good ice anywhere. Some sailing has been done on Toronto Bay, in spite of the thin ice. On Feb. 14 a race was sailed on the Hudson, at Carthage Landing, N. Y., over a 5m. course, in a strong S. W. wind. The starters were Ranger, Van Voorhees and North Star. Ranger, a lateen-rigged boat, won in 5m. On Feb. 16 the first race of the season was sailed on the North Shrewsbury, in a high wind and with snow over the ice. The course was 12m., the winner, Bella, covering it in 41m. 20s. The White Wings, of Burlington, Vt., was the last boat in, so she was shipped home. A race for the second class pennant was also sailed, being won by the Kitty.

ATLANTIC Y. C.—At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Y. C. the following officers were elected: Com., Jefferson Hogan, yacht Haze; Vice-Com., Edwin B. Havens, yacht Athlon; Rear Com., Thomas P. Fiske, yacht Fanny; Treas., H. C. Wintringham, yacht Nomad; Rec. Sec., Paul H. Jeannot; Meas., Henry J Gielow; Cor. Sec., W. T. Wintringham; Trustees, William Peet, J. R. Maxwell, S. Loines, Jacob T. Van Wyck, P. H. Jeannot and F. C. Swan; Regatta Com., Charles T. Pierce, L. M. Sheldon, Jr., and H. B. Howell.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. OF CHICAGO.—Five new boats are now building for members of this young and active club, which will begin its series of fortnightly races in June. The club has offered a gold watch as a prize for a series of races on the Indian River, Fla., where some of its members spend the winter. The new club house at Chicago is now completed.

THE 53FT. CLASS.—The latest addition to this class in the New York Y. C. is the beautiful centerboard sloop Eleanor, owned by Police Inspector "Alex" Williams, who was elected at the last meeting. The new yacht is one of the finest in her class, and is likely to have a pull on all the cups, as her owner is not only an old sailor, but a practical mechanic and shipbuilder.

RHODE ISLAND Y. C.—The second annual dinner of the Providence Y. C. was given on Feb. 14, nearly 200 persons being present. The club has interested itself actively in favor of a naval reserve, and the subject was discussed at length during the evening. Letters were read from Sec. Whitney, Gen. Paine and Com. Soley, of the Dorchester Y. C.

RACING ON LAKE ERIE.—A match for $1,000 per side is now being talked of between the White Wings, of Hamilton, the City of the Straits, of Detroit, and the Minnie M., of Chicago. The Cleveland Y. C. is moving in the matter with its accustomed spirit, and every inducement will be offered to the three boats.

CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA.—It is reported that Mr. J. D. Spreckles, owner of the schooner Lurline, will offer a $10,000 challenge cup for an international race between the yachts of the Pacific coast and Australia. Such a generous gift would give the much needed stimulus to Pacific yachting.

SEAWANHAKA COR. Y. C.—The next lecture of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. will be delivered by Lieut. Sidney R. Staunton, U. S. N., on Feb. 23, at 8:30 P. M., sharp. The subject will be: "Aids to Navigation—Lights and Lighthouses, Buoys, Fog Signals—their Value and Reliability."

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—Flossie, schooner, has been sold to Mr. J. W. Hill. She will have a new double head rig and cabin fittings. Wanda, cat, has been sold to R. E. Robbins by W. D. Sheldon. Nonpareil, cat, has been sold to Wm. O. Taylor by Edward Lanning.

IROQUOIS.—The steel schooner Iroquois, formerly the Julia, designed by Mr. A. Cary Smith, and built by Mr. C. W. Chapin in 1885, has been sold by Mr. T. J. Coolidge to a member of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C.

AN AMERICAN DESIGN FOR DUTCH WATERS.—Mr. A. Cary Smith is now at work on a design for racing centerboarder for Holland, to sail on the shoal waters of the Meuse. She will be 40ft. l. w. l., 15ft. 9in. beam., 4ft. draft.

NEW YORK YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the New York Y. R. A. will be held at the Gilsey House, New York, on March 8.

NORMA, steam yacht, Mr. E. C. Rand, was disabled south of Cape Henlopen by the breaking of a coupling.

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VETERINARY SPECIFICS
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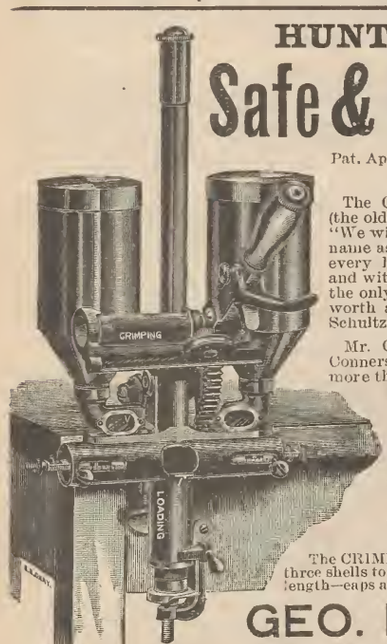
Pat. April 17, 1888. Pat. April 17, 1888. Pat. May 29, 1888.



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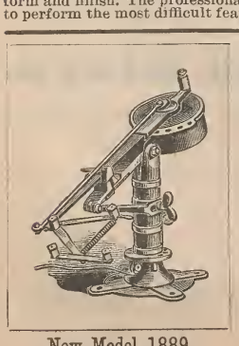

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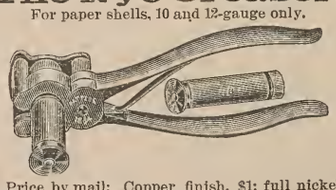

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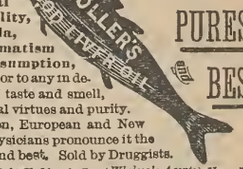

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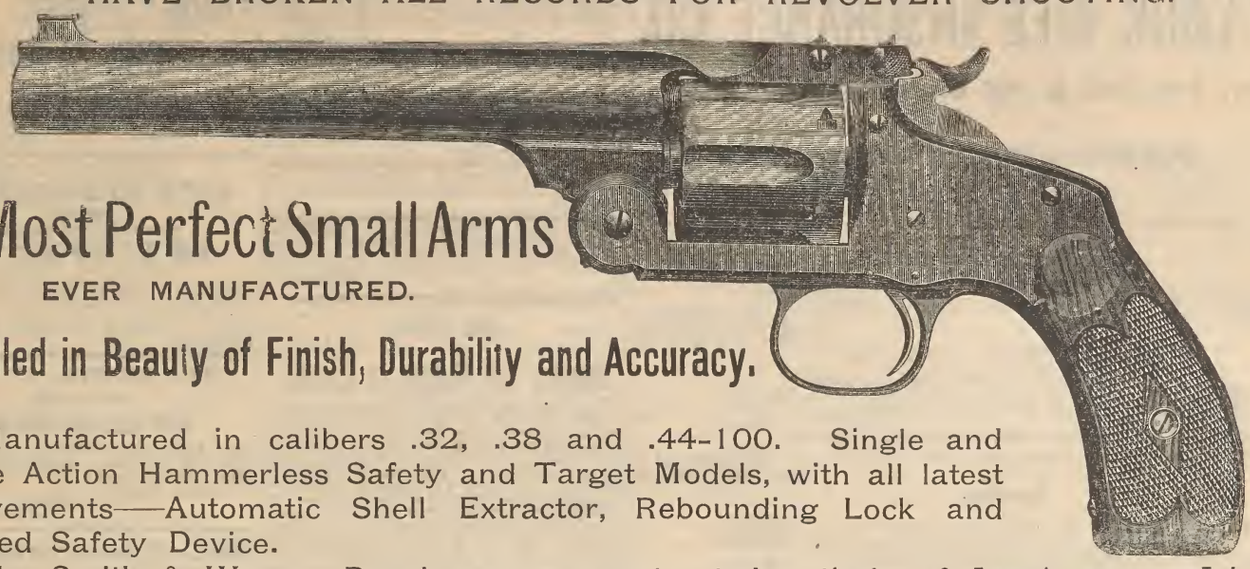

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The Forest and Stream Trap Reports of 1889

will be given in the best form by the journal's own representative and other competent reporters. They will make good the promises contained in the actual performances of the autumn of 1888, when our full reports of important tournaments were acknowledged to have been the best pieces of special work of the kind ever done. The Trap columns will be kept in the front rank; and because of them the paper will be indispensable to shooters. In our

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will be found, in 1889, reports of all the bench shows, prepared by conscientious and perfectly competent hands. In this strong feature the FOREST AND STREAM is universally recognized as *facile princeps*, and it will be the highest ambition and most zealous care of the editors to continue on the old lines, giving the public show records and reports to be studied with profit. Our field trial reports will be graphic and reliable.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Office: Nos. 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.

JANUARY 1, 1889.

Amount of Net Assets, January 1, 1888.....$79,912,317.17

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums	$22,301,981.11	
Less deferred premiums, January 1, 1888	1,174,340.36	$21,127,590.75
Interest and rents, etc.	4,762,169.67	
Less Interest accrued January 1, 1888	488,477.39	4,273,692.08—25,401,282.83
		$105,313,600.00

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, and Endowments matured and discounted (including reversionary additions to same)		$5,425,926.78
Dividends (including mortuary dividends), annuities and purchased insurances		5,547,143.27
Total Paid Policy-holders	$10,973,070.05	
Taxes and re-insurances	303,062.84	
Commissions (including advanced and commuted commissions), brokerages, agency expenses, physicians' fees, etc.	3,598,440.80	
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.	654,690.12—$15,489,263.81	
		$89,824,336.19

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit, on hand and in transit	$3,695,836.94
United States bonds and other bonds and stocks (market value, $53,222,751.94)	54,566,901.58
Real Estate	9,308,132.03
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for $13,850,000 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	16,966,932.50
Temporary Loans (market value of securities held as collateral, $2,144,670)	1,676,250.00
*Loans on existing policies (the Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, amounts to over $2,000,000)	378,874.10
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1889	1,435,734.86
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection. (The Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, is estimated at $1,500,000)	1,045,089.46
Agents' balances	268,959.43
Accrued Interest on investments January 1, 1889	451,605.24—$89,824,336.19
Market value of securities over cost value on Company's books	**$3,655,850.36**

*A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

TOTAL ASSETS, January 1, 1889.....$93,480,186.55

Appropriated as follows:

Approved losses in course of payment		$555,555.62
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c.		302,964.77
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented)		56,511.88
Annuities due and unpaid (claims not presented)		26,865.69
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies; at the Actuaries' table 4 per cent. interest		78,985,757.00
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1, 1889, over and above a 4 per cent Reserve on existing policies of that class	$5,315,720.83	
Addition to the Fund during 1888	2,043,665.84	
	$7,359,386.67	
DEDUCT— Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines	935,609.54	
Balance of Tontine Fund January 1, 1889		6,423,777.13
Reserved for premiums paid in advance		46,504.21
		$86,397,936.30
Divisible Surplus (Company's New Standard)		**$7,082,250.25**
		$93,480,186.55
Surplus by the N. Y. State Standard (including the Tontine Fund)		**$13,500,000.00**

From the undivided surplus, as above, the Board of Trustees have declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

Returns to Policy-holders.	Insurance in force.	Assets.	New Policies Issued.
1886....$7,627,230	Jan. 1, 1887....$304,373,540	Jan. 1, 1887....$75,421,453	1886....22,027
1887.... 9,535,210	Jan. 1, 1888 ... 358,935,536	Jan. 1, 1888.... 83,079,845	1887 ...28,522
1888....10,973,070	Jan. 1, 1889.... 419,886,505	Jan. 1, 1889.... 93,480,186	1888.. 33,334

Number of policies issued during the year, 33,334. Risks assumed, $125,019,731.

Total number of policies in force January 1, 1889, 129,911. Amount at risk, $419,886,505.

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THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier. A. HUNTINGTON, M. D., Medical Director.

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WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND 6-GAUGE or 8-gauge breechloading shotgun of standard make. Address with full particulars J. G. ELY, Hamburgh, Conn. 1t

WANTED.—FEMALE FERRETS. STATE lowest price. CORNWELL, Box 927, Schenectady, N. Y. 1t

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND BREECHloading shotgun, 10 bore, 36 to 38in. barrels, 10 to 11lbs.; must shoot buckshot close at a long distance. Address J. HEROLD, Kansas City, Mo. feb21,2t

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Shooting and Fishing in Canada.

The subscriber, who has had many years' personal acquaintance as a surveyor with the forests and streams of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, as well as with those of part of Quebec, is prepared to act as resident Canadian agent for any association of sportsmen in the United States, for the purpose of pointing out and directing parties to localities for fishing as well as for hunting moose, caribou, bear and other game; also for procuring canoes, guides and hunters, and the securing of all supplies required for a camping outfit—the guides engaged would be such as are personally known to him. Proper reference given on application. EDWARD JACK, Fredcricton, N. B., Canada.

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Strong flying common pigeons in lots to suit. ABEL. HOOPER & CO., 708 East Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md. feb14,3mo

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The English bench winner Bradford Harry. Described in all show reports as "best Yorkshire in America." Photos 50c. Pedigree and winnings free. P. H. COOMBS, 1 Exchange Block, Bangor, Me.

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 6. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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Address all communications

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Practical Forest Restoration
Our Dog Show Supplement.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Away from the Throng.
A Month in the Rocky Mountains.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Those Mysterious Creatures.
Bird Notes.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Grouse Snares and Dogs.
Express Bullets.
The Cumberland Club.
The Maine Game Laws.
Bursting of a Rifle Barrel.
Uncle Tine's Bear Story.
Game Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Tuckerton Waters.
The Menhaden Barons.
Carp and Suckers Again.
More Pickerel—Less Trout.
Florida Kingfish and Tarpon.
FISHCULTURE.
Minnesota Fish Commission.
THE KENNEL.
New York Dog Show.
THE KENNEL.
St. Bernard Club.
American Mastiff Club.
The American Kennel Club.
The National Dog Club.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
Middlesex Gun Club.
Suburban Grounds.
Canadian Trap Notes.
YACHTING.
Inland Cruising in Steam Yachts.
Biscayne Bay Y. C.
Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C.
Small Launches for Cruising.
Building at Bordentown.
Changes in Yacht Measurement.
CANOEING.
A Cruise in a Dory.
Racing Rules for the Coming Meet.
Quaker City C. C.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE TWO DOG CLUBS.

AFTER a brief and tempestuous career the National Dog Club announces its intention to merge into the associated membership of the American Kennel Club. When the former body was organized last July we expressed the conviction that there was in this country room for two clubs, one on the scheme of the American, a club of clubs, and one working on the lines laid down by the projectors of the National, a club of individual breeders, each club working in harmony with the other for the common good. We frankly acknowledge that in taking this view we did not foresee the virulence of the assaults which were to be made upon Dr. Perry and his associates by individuals representing the older club. The character of these abusive onslaughts is so well known that there is no necessity of recalling them by specific mention. It is enough to say that while those persons who thought it their duty to bespatter Dr. Perry with charges of duplicity and bad motives may have believed all that they wrote, and may have persuaded others of the truth of their charges, no one personally acquainted with Dr. Perry and his associates ever questioned their perfect sincerity, honesty of purpose, and straightforward conduct. Dr. Perry has borne himself all the way through with conspicuous ability, dignity and credit. His club has been potent for good in a measure; beyond that, whatever benefit might have been achieved by it has been thwarted by its over-zealous, and we think mistaken, opponents.

Now that the breeders, by the action of the National Dog Club, in amalgamating with the American Kennel Club, appear to be again united, the American Kennel Club has a clear field before it; and in the future it must be judged by its record, as it has been in the past. The degree of confidence and support given to it will be measured by the good sense and justice of its actions. The good sense and justice of its actions will depend upon the composition of its delegates.

It is to be hoped that the club may commend itself by its performances, and that the kennel interests of the country may be conserved and advanced by open, fair, honest, judicious government.

PRACTICAL FOREST RESTORATION.—I.

AS exploiters of forest the American backwoodsmen have no superiors; and even in the matter of timber transport, whether by land or water, they are the peers of the most highly trained foresters of France and Germany. But as regards the creation of forest, the restoration of denuded forest areas, or the fostering of natural reproduction, very few of them are aware that these operations constitute a proper part of the forester's profession. There is nevertheless a growing recognition of the fact that the State ought to take some practical measures for the restoration of denuded forest areas, to provide for the maintenance of a perennial timber supply; and in view of the probable future demand for timber at figures very much above current prices, private owners of denuded forest tracts or of tracts from which the pine or other immediately marketable timber has been cut out, are concerned to know whether they could not profitably restock the area, instead of allowing it to be forfeited for arrears of taxes. But just here they are confronted with the practical difficulty, that they neither know how to go about the task of restoration nor where to turn for instruction.

Of course the nurseryman is at hand, he knows how to raise pine seedlings fit for transplanting in the forest, and he may possibly know that if a bared area is to be planted with nursery stock of pine, or other coniferous timber, it will require about three thousand plants to the acre, to provide for timber free from knots at the heart: his experience in planting has been mainly confined to fruit trees, his best men will hardly set out a hundred trees a day, and if asked the terms on which he would be prepared to restock a tract of five thousand acres, would name a figure somewhere between sixty and a hundred dollars an acre. Now, it goes without saying that at the present market price of timber there is no encouragement to engage in raising forests at an outlay of from sixty to a hundred dollars an acre for planting only.

The object of the present series of articles is to point out that a great deal may be done in the direction of forest restoration at a very moderate outlay by following nature's methods, and subordinating them to intelligent direction.

In the case of woods which have been denuded of their choice timber only, and the ground simply laid bare in spots, we have all the conditions favorable to the germination of any seed lying hidden in the soil, or that may be dropped on it. The mass of decaying vegetation on the surface, the rich soil of vegetable and insect remains below, the advantage of sufficient shade to protect the soil from evaporation and of sufficient sunlight to give vigor to everything that germinates, combine to constitute the conditions most favorable to all kinds of vegetable growth. On these very grounds the forest character of the floor is frequently lost, by being taken possession of by grass, which, when it once has hold of the soil, keeps possession and gives tree seed no chance of coming up. If the forest clearance was not very heavily timbered before the felling, the soil will probably be found stocked with young tree seedlings of some sort, as thick as they can grow. Perhaps not one in a thousand of the seedlings is pine, or such other timber as the owner would like to have the young forests stocked with, but since not more perhaps than one in a thousand of the seedling can reach maturity, the presence of one pine or other valued seedling in a thousand may, if evenly distributed, suffice for restocking the bared area with the required species. Nine hundred and ninety-nine per acre of the seedling must come out to enable the one in a thousand to reach maturity. Left to themselves there would be a struggle, in which the strongest would survive, but if man takes part in the struggle intelligently, he can provide for the survival of the trees of his election by cutting out the surrounding trees whenever they show any signs of dominating them.

And if it is so simple a matter to favor certain species of existing seedlings at the expense of others growing along with them, it is no less simple to grow artificial or planted species, and favor them at the expense of the natural sown seedlings in possession. For example, a forest consisting mainly of hardwood trees, with one or more openings to the acre, from each of which a large pine tree has recently been cut out, and these openings stocked wholly, or almost wholly, with hardwood seedlings, a condition of things which will frequently exist, it would cost but a mere trifle to plant out nursery-raised, two or three year old, pine seedlings about ten feet apart through all the openings; that is from thirty to forty plants to the acre. Under skilled management this work, including cost of raising plants, need not materially exceed a dollar an acre for the area operated on. Some additional outlay may be necessary for cutting back any hardwood seedlings that may crowd the pines too much and threaten to overtop them; but if the pines keep their heads above the crowd it may not be necessary to interfere for twelve or fifteen years, when the hardwood being cut out will leave a clean pine forest to grow up and retain secure possession of the soil.

In many such forests the hardwoods will gradually come into demand with increase of population, at first for fuel. This demand should be met by reserving the best stems most likely to come into demand for timber, cutting out all the inferior stuff area by area, and as soon as it is removed dibbling in pine seed at 5 or 6ft. apart over the whole cleared surface. The hardwood seedlings will probably go ahead of this pine, and in this case it will be necessary to cut them back the following year.

In carrying out this operation on a large scale it should be remembered that the pine seedlings require protection from summer's heat and drought, and winter's extreme cold, and that the required protection is best afforded by large trees shading the ground, conserving its moisture, modifying its temperature, and breaking the force of the winds, and that consequently no large areas of the forest should be laid bare at one time, unless there are strong nursery-raised plants, that have been two or three times transplanted, that are available for restocking. Such plants, having a dense mass of fibrous roots, take hold of new soil and find sustenance readily.

Under the systematic method of natural reproduction by self-sown seed in a compact forest, the first step is to thin out about one tree in every four to let in sufficient light and air to foster the germination of the seed as it is shed; from two to five years later another thinning out of the timber is resorted to, to afford light and air enough to foster the growth of the young crop, and after another interval of from two to five years, the young crop having got secure possession of the soil, the old timber is cleared off, and the young plants left to keep each other clear of side branches, and to struggle for supremacy for perhaps twenty years, when the forester goes in with his axe and thins the thicket down to six or seven to ten feet apart, leaving of course the strongest trees.

If the forest were now left to itself for a couple of centuries, the seven or eight hundred trees to the acre would perhaps be reduced to ten or fifteen giants to the acre, covering the whole ground; but by systematic thinning out, the value of the timber removed would be equal to the value of the final crop.

Going back to the subject of restocking forest which has only had its pine timber cut out, it will be readily seen that the bared areas, having a forest floor and forest shelter, may be restocked with any required species of timber by sowing or planting at a very trifling cost, and that if the remaining hardwood come into demand for fuel at a price that will pay the cost of cutting it out, the whole area may gradually be stocked up with young pine at perhaps one-tenth of the cost which would have to be incurred for restocking a bare area, a fact which should be weighed carefully by owners meditating allowing their woodlands to be forfeited for taxes.

DOG SHOW SUPPLEMENT.

LAST week we gave a four-page supplement devoted to duck shooting. To-day's issue contains a supplement with the report of the New York dog show. The comments and criticisms on several breeds are very full, and they are also intelligent and worth studying. We pride ourselves upon the high character of these show reports given in the FOREST AND STREAM.

THE menhaden fishing question is again to the front The subject is one that cannot be ignored so long as the public is unwilling to see valuable food fishes ground up into oil and fertilizers.

THE New York courts have just decided that to call a man a "swindler" and a "bluffer," meaning that he claims a bigger rifle score than he actually makes, is not actionable.

The Sportsman Tourist.

AWAY FROM THE THRONG.

IT may not be—yet it seems to me
Away from the throng is best;
By some lonely shore where the waters roar,
Or far in the crimson west.
For friends are few that are sure and true—
Aye, the crowd is a mob to me;
More tame and mild is the distant wild,
More calm is the stormiest sea.

Ah, it must be so, for the wisest know
That man is a foe to man!
The love is small that extends to all,
Tho' we trust it as we can.
To have one friend at a long life's end,
Is a blessing rare, I sigh,
One faithful clasp as we dying gasp—
One glance in an honest eye!

Yet there's love in all, in great and small,
In the fiend whom all avoid;
You may see its gleam in a demon's dream,
And it cannot be destroyed.
In the great and least, in man and beast,
'Tis the soul, till life shall fail;
I'm sure 'tis part of my lady's heart,
And it wags my spaniel's tail.

But I sigh again as I say with pain,
Away from the throng is best;
My fondest dreams are of woods and streams
Afar in the hostile west.
There's a gleam I prize in my horse's eyes,
And I like—three dogs at most—
Aye, one dear face in my heart has place,
But it cannot hold a host.

C. L. P.

A MONTH IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

[*Continued from page 83.*]

MINER'S DELIGHT, in the palmy days of gold mining ten years ago, was a smart town of 1,000 inhabitants. When the gold gave out, there being nothing else to hold them, the people left, and the present population numbers, or did at the time of my arrival, just three people, an old gentleman and his wife, and an old bachelor who lived by himself. During my stay a man with his wife and child moved in, which doubled the population. I remained here two days waiting for my guide to make his preparations, for I was still sixty or seventy miles from the hunting grounds. The time was pleasantly spent. I explored the neighborhood for game, without, however, any marked success. On one occasion the man who was out with me claimed to have started a deer, and pointed to the fresh track as positive proof of his statement. I observed the same day the track of a mountain lion, precisely like the footprints of a common cat, but several times larger.

Miner's Delight is the highest point, probably, in all this region east of the Rocky Mountains. The view from here exceeds in magnitude everything I have yet seen. It is simply unlimited, there being nothing to obstruct the vision. The Rocky Mountains bound the horizon on the west, and the sight of them from this point is grand beyond description. On the south the view is most extensive. It is a broken desertlike prospect, cut up with barren rocky ridges and abrupt cañons, and streaked with strips of stunted pines and cottonwoods. Toward the north the timber is more abundant, and the sides of the mountains are covered with a thick growth of pines, extending two-thirds up their sides to the timber line. A few lonely miners may be camped here and there in the gulches, or the white tent of a herder may be seen on the gray plains, where he is spending a few days of his gipsy life, but other than these there is not a human habitation in view. The atmosphere is wonderfully clear, rendering the reach of the naked eye much more extensive than in the East. There is no smoke or mist, and no dust, and there is none of the hazy appearance, prevalent in the East at this season. The atmosphere actually magnifies, making distant objects appear as though viewed through a spyglass. The rarity and clearness of the air and freedom from moisture may account for the heat of the sun in this northern latitude. Added to its purity are the delightful coolness and freshness of the atmosphere. It stimulates every nerve. I begin to feel like an athlete. My appetite is something alarming. I eat and eat and eat until I am ashamed of myself. Part of the credit of this appetite is due to Mrs. Kime; there never was a better landlady. Her table is supplied with everything the Territory affords, and prepared in a way that would do credit to Vanderbilt's *chef*. Dishes that I never especially craved at home, here seemed glorious luxuries.

At last everything was ready for the start to the hunting grounds—the headwaters of Little Sandy River. My guide was an experienced hunter. We had a good spring wagon and three horses, one to be used as a reserve in case of accident to the others. We had a tent, blankets, cooking utensils, and provisions to last a week, for the rest we relied on our guns. At 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 16 we pulled out for Miner's Delight. The weather was perfect. Our road was the old immigrant trail used by the first settlers to Oregon and northern California, in the early days before railroads, and has been the scene of many a bloody encounter with the Indians. We see plenty of sage hens along the road, and amuse ourselves firing at them with our revolvers, aiming at their heads as they trot off over the plains, but without much damage to the birds. We go down into a deep gulch to South Pass City, an old mining town now deserted, and then out into the broad plain beyond. Some traders who passed along this road the week before informed us that they saw "hundreds" of antelope in this vicinity, but not an antelope came in sight of us. Evidently they had loped off anterior to our arrival. We examine closely every suspicious looking stone and bush with the glass, but not a living thing came in sight. We see now and then the white skulls of buffalo distinguished from those of common cattle by the thick short horns and greater breadth between. In some places the ground is cut up with little round hollows, which my companion says are buffalo wallows. This locality was doubtless but a few years ago the resort of this noble animal, but we do not hope to see any now, as the race is practically extinct.

We soon leave the old immigrant trail and take to the right, following a dim path and the recent tracks of a wagon drawn by a horse and mule, as we see by the tracks in the sandy road. An Indian tepee trail comes into our road and goes in our direction. We see the trailing marks in the sand where the ends of the lodgepoles drag along on the ground, the other end being fastened to the pony. Further on we found where some Indians had camped the night before. A number of slim poles like fishpoles were stuck into the ground in a circle, and the ends tied together at the top. We are sorry to find that Indians are in the neighborhood, as they frighten the game, and for that reason the white hunter tries to avoid the neighborhood where Indians are supposed to be. Toward night we began to look out for good camping ground, but it is very nearly dark before we come to a good place, for we must find water and feed for the horses. This we find near a clear stream of water called Lander Creek. Dan unhitches the horses while I gather up some wood for a fire. Thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Kime, we do not have to cook much. We put over the frying-pan with two young sage hens, a piece of bacon and some slices of potatoes. We have some good biscuits, pickles, molasses and dried fruit, and some "way up" tea that I obtained at Denver. We sit cross-legged on the ground and eat with an appetite unknown outside of camp life.

As we were sitting by the fire after supper I heard a little rustling near by, and looking in the direction, saw two peering eyes glancing and turning in the darkness. I nudged my companion and pointed excitedly in the direction, declaring that there was a coyote, or wolf, or perhaps a mountain lion, at the same time fumbling around for my gun, intending to give the animal a load of buckshot between the eyes. Before I could get ready for the "tragedy," in walked a little half-starved tame cat, mewing and purring and rubbing herself against our legs. I could hardly restrain my feelings of disgust. Here I was one hundred miles from civilization and just about to add a gray wolf skin to my stock of trophies (yet to be obtained), and it turns out to be a miserable tame cat that has probably strayed from some moving ranchman or immigrant.

There is no use going to the trouble of putting up the tent, so we select a suitable spot and spread our blankets on the ground in the open plain. In this country where it seldom rains and the ground is perfectly dry, one can sleep on the ground without the least danger of taking cold. You double up your tent canvas in the right shape, and lay it on the ground first. Then your heavy double blankets are folded so as to be twice your length. You lie down upon one end and draw the other end up over you, clear up to your head. Your coat can be used for a pillow, and your rifle laid along the edge of your blanket underneath will prevent you from rolling out of bed You should have something like a traveling cap to protect your head. The stars shine out brightly through the cold air, and you go to sleep to know no waking until the morning sun shines in your face.

Our road from here is a gradual ascent following the course of the stream. Little Sandy River, our destination, flows into the waters of the Pacific slope, although we do not have to cross the main "crest of the continent" to get to it. It rises in a cañon southeast of the National Park and flows down between the principal range and a large spur of the Rockies on the east, thence out through an opening or break in the chain, and on into the Green River. We must, therefore, follow up the streams on this side and cross over the divide in order to reach it. About noon we reach the highest point of land, and turn down the other side to the river. Here we conclude to stop a while, rest the horses and try the fish. It is a curious fact that there are no trout in the Sweetwater River, a clear stream on the east slope, although they abound in all the streams flowing into the Pacific. Numerous attempts have been made to introduce the mountain trout into the Sweetwater, but all have been unsuccessful. We soon had all the trout we wanted for dinner. These fish differ somewhat from the Eastern brook trout. They are not near as gamy a fish as their brothers in the Allegheny Mountain streams, but I found them equally as shy in taking the bait. If I showed myself the least they would not take the most tempting bait; but half an hour afterward, creeping up carefully behind the willows, I caught four in a few minutes from the same place. They have the same red and black spots, but are a shade darker, and grow to a much larger size, often to 4 or 5lbs. in weight.

When Dan came in from fishing he reported having seen a large owl fly up from the thicket near the river and alight in the top of a tall pine not far off. Taking my three-barrel, I went out in that direction, and after peering up into the treetops for a while, finally discovered his owlship gazing down upon me solemnly from his perch, eighty or ninety feet above. It seemed a pity to do so, but I let fly a charge of No. 5 shot from the choke-bored chamber of my triple shooting machine, and down came the owl like a stone. He didn't even take time to unfold his wings, and I picked him up under the tree as limp as a wet rag, every bone in his body seemingly broken into half-inch pieces. He was a beautiful bird with mottled white and gray plumage, his outstretched wings extending as far as my hands could reach. As I came in carrying my owl, Dan was rather inclined to be out of humor on account of the noise I had made in firing at worthless game when we were so near the hunting ground. I expressed to him in a mild way that I didn't think there was any danger on that account; that it was yet several miles to the foot of the mountain, and there was no possibility of any large game nearer unless it might be a stray antelope, and that was not very probable, and besides I had plenty of ammunition along, and had come out here as much for owls as anything, although I knew they were not very good to eat, but were rather tough when boiled; in fact, I was something of a hunter myself. All which demonstrates, I suppose, that success in hunting makes one boastful, even though that success be no more than the killing of an owl at short range with a shotgun.

What annoys me most, however, is the occasional empty tin cans and bottles I see scattered about. Of course in this country, where no fruit or vegetables grow, every traveler brings canned fruits and throws away the cans. Along the stage road this was expected and was not objectionable, but now, after being eight days from railroads, and fifty miles from the remotest apology for a town, these things ought to disappear. I feel like telling them, "Avaunt and quit my sight." If I cannot achieve my great ambition, and find some place where civilized man has not yet taken up his permanent abode, I do hope at least to get out of the way of old tin cans and empty beer bottles.

Our intention was to drive up the stream as far as possible, and there make a permanent camp. We cross the river (it would be called a creek in the East) and turn to the right, leaving the trail, and follow the valley of the river toward a gap or narrow opening through which it is possible to take the wagon nearly up to the foot of the mountain. The mountains are about fifteen miles distant, although they appear to be but seven. We find after going some distance that the wagon track, which also left the trail at the river crossing, takes the same general direction that we have marked out for ourselves, a matter of disappointment to us as we don't know whether the party are Indians or whites, or what influence they may have on the game. If Indians, they are, of course, hunters; but if whites, they may be a party of mining prospectors, and will not interfere with us. We continue, however, following the wagon track up some steep pitches and over some almost impassable rocks.

While Dan is resting the horses I take my Marlin and push on ahead, ascending a benchlike plateau. Suddenly I see five antelope skipping away in the distance. They scamper off behind some quaking asp timber and get out of sight. I wait and get into the wagon in the hope of coming nearer to them in that way than I could on foot. As we go around a point of woods, sure enough about 400yds. away, we see them making toward the woods. I jumped out of the wagon with a view of taking a rest across a roll of blankets in the back end, but before I got around the game had disappeared, and by this foolish move on my part I lose the only opportunity I had of getting anything like a fair shot at antelope. We push on way up into the timber, going about as far as it seems possible to go with the wagon, but the fresh wagon tracks still going on, we urge the horses over rocks and logs through a recently made opening, and finally, descending a little hill, come to where the owners of the wagon are encamped. As we suspected, they are a party of white hunters. There is their tent and wagon and close by the horse and mule, whose track we had seen. What attracts our attention particularly and raises my spirits several degrees is about half the carcass of a calf elk hanging to a tree by the side of the tent. Here at least is evidence that we are in the neighborhood of noble game.

While Dan is looking after the camp affairs, I take my rifle and stroll out. Near by is a high and bald-top mountain, and I determine to climb up there and get a good view of the surroundings, and observe the lay of the land, for in such an immense extent of new country the stranger must first endeavor to fix upon some landmarks to guide him when out hunting alone, for if he once loses his reckoning in this wilderness he might wander about for weeks without coming upon a sign of a human being, so that my anxiety was not only to find game, but to keep from losing myself. I found the bald knob to be the point or termination of a long flat ridge or table land, extending back to the base of the main mountain, which seems further away now than it did from the river crossing. On each side, east and west, was an extensive valley. On the east the valley stretched out a good many miles, for the most part thickly covered with pine. Some patches of quaking asp, with here and there a spot of sage-grown prairie, gave variety to the scene. This wooded country extended from down into the plain or level country a mile or so below our camp to back up the sides of the mountains, a distance probably of fifteen or twenty miles.

Along the nearer edge of the valley I could trace the course of Little Sandy River by the denser growth of pines and an occasional rocky cañon. About half way up the main mountain is distinctly marked the timber line. Above all this is a bare rocky surface. The mountain sides are ribbed into huge sharp-pointed ridges, high, irregular and scraggy, sharply outlined against the sky, like immense saw teeth. Where the river breaks through, the sides come down in dizzy, almost perpendicular, steepness. The highest of one of these peaks is pointed out as Fremont's Peak, and on its eastern slope still remain drifts of last winter's snow. On the other side of the table land the valley is less regular, being broken by great spurs dropping down from the main ridge. Over and beyond there is an enormous thickly-wooded territory extending up the Big Sandy. The prospect seems interminable in extent. It is beautiful, grand, imposing.

Around the camp-fire that night we learned from our neighbors, the two hunters, who had in the meantime come in, that they had arrived three days before, and until the afternoon of the day previous had only killed the elk calf, but yesterday, just as they were returning to camp, having seen nothing all day, they suddenly came upon a band of four elk, an old bull and cow and two calves; they had fired into them at close range and killed three, and the fourth, one of the calves, got away with probably a fatal wound. They had skinned and quartered the elk, and last night a whole quarter of the cow elk had been carried off by a bear. This was exciting news. We were certainly in the country of large game. I rolled up in my blanket that night with anticipations at fever heat.

C. L. S.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Woodcock Portrait.—H. L. Brackett, the Boston artist, has recently finished a painting of a woodcock for E. H. Lathrop, which is now shown in one of the windows of Mayott's sporting goods store. The picture was painted from life, something that probably was never done before in the case of this species of game. Mr. Brackett, however, obtained a bird, and the excellent result he has portrayed on canvas is the fruit of his study. The bird is about life size, represented as standing on a miniature sand beach commonly seen on the lowlands frequented by woodcock. In the background is a slight fringe of coarse swamp grass or ferns. A common idea is that the bird stretches its neck out and down near the ground, and with its highly sensitive ears is able to hear the worms moving in the moist sand, and then bores after them with its long bill. This idea is followed out in the picture, and the position represents much intensity, and is so faithful that when one moves before the canvas he expects the bird to fly away.—*Springfield Republican.*

Natural History.

THOSE MYSTERIOUS CREATURES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Jan. 31, on page 22, about the middle of the article entitled "A First Hunt in Mexico," the writer gives some account of certain mysterious large creatures that exist, and of which he had a view, in a small lake in the vicinity where he was stopping. The reading of this item brings to my mind an account of a "something" given in a book published in London, by Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, in 1843. The book is entitled "Narratives of the Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet in California, Sonora and Western Texas," written by Capt. Marryat, C. B. The work is in two volumes, and commencing on page 279 of the second volume may be found the following account of the mysterious "something":

"As soon as the rider feels his horse sinking, the first movement, if an inexperienced traveler, is to throw himself from the saddle and endeavor to wade or swim to the canebrakes, the roots of which give to the ground a certain degree of stability. In that case his fate is sealed, as he is in immediate danger of 'cawana.' This is a terrible and hideous monster, with which, strange to say, the naturalists of Europe are not yet acquainted, though it is well known to all the inhabitants of the streams and lagoon's tributary to the Red River. It is an enormous turtle or tortoise, with head and tail of the alligator, not retractile, as is usual among the different species of this reptile; the shell is one inch and a half thick, and is as impenetrable as steel. It lies in holes in the bottom of muddy rivers or the swampy canebrakes, and measures often ten feet in length and six in breath over the shell, independent of the head and tail, which must give often to this dreadful monster the length of twenty feet. Such an unwieldy mass is not, of course, capable of any rapid motion; but in the swamps I mention they are very numerous, and the unfortunate man or beast going astray, and leaving for a moment the small patches of solid ground, formed by the thicker clusters of the canes, must of a necessity come within the reach of one of these powerful creature's jaws, always extended and ready for prey.

"Cawanas of a large size have never been taken alive, though often in draining the lagoons shells have been found measuring twelve feet in length. The planters of upper western Louisiana have often fished to procure them for scientific acquaintances; but, although they take hundreds of the smaller ones, they could never succeed to drag on shore any of the larger ones after they had been hooked, as these monsters bury their claws, head and tail so deep in the mud that no power short of steam can make them relinquish their hold."

Having always thought that the description of these animals was a canard on the part of Monsieur Violet or Capt. Marryat, as I have never seen any scientific description of them, it is to be hoped that "Aztec" may be permitted a closer inspection of the creatures that he saw, and so be able to corroborate or deny the existence of the "cawanas." W. B. HARRISON.

FOSTORIA, Ohio.

BIRD NOTES.

COCOANUT GROVE, Dade County, Fla., Feb. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The migratory birds have started northward. On Friday, the 15th, just at sunset, thousands of bluebirds and ground sparrows reached this point coming from the southward. They were very weary as though from a long flight, and spent the night among the trees and bushes close to the coast. At daylight they left and when last seen were headed in the direction of the FOREST AND STREAM office. Robins, red-winged blackbirds and peewees (Phœbes) are with us in large numbers, but the swallows have not yet put in an appearance. There are a number of loons in Biscayne Bay, and their wild cry can be heard at all hours of the day and night, but ducks are very scarce and very shy. Quail are fairly plentiful.—O. K. CHOBEE.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 23.—Yesterday, Feb. 21, I saw a pair of bluebirds here, which are doubtless the first of the season; I have never seen them here so early as this before. We have had song sparrows all winter. *Feb. 23.*—Coldest morning of the season thus far. Saw a pair of robins this morning. They were singing and seemed lively. More bluebirds.—E. E. CRITCHFIELD.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 17.—The absence of bird visitants from the north has been very marked this season in this section. This is not to be wondered at, as we have had no winter, as usually understood. Have run my sleigh but six days so far, and the local ice cutters could not get to work till last week, and then had to be satisfied with 10in. Reports have been received of a single flock of snowflakes, redpolls and goldcrowns each a few times; tree sparrows occasionally, shrikes about as usual; no grosbeaks, crossbills, snowy or hawk owls. Robins, flickers and meadowlarks have been with us all winter. —F. C. B.

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.—At the 137th regular meeting, held Feb. 23, the following papers were read: Mr. E. M. Hasbrouck, a new Maryland yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas roscoi*), found in the Mississippi Valley from Wisconsin and Minnesota in summer, to Louisiana and Florida in winter. This rediscovered race is larger than the typical eastern form, has a louder song, and differs in coloration. Mr. M. B. Waite read notes on a parasitic fungus (*Melampsora hydrangeæ*) and on the seed vessels of the lop seed (*Phryma leptostachya*). In the lop seed the ovary bends downward when ripe and is three-hooked at the tip for attaching itself to the hairs of mammals and thus securing a wide distribution. In its favorite localities, where found by Mr. Waite, rabbits were very abundant and supplied the needed agency for spreading the seed. Mr. Charles D. Walcott sketched the distribution and age of the genus *Olenoides* of Meek and exhibited a new species (*O. curticei*) from Alabama This is a trilobite, a remote relative of the horseshoe crab (*Limulus polyphemus*) of the present time. Dr. L. Stejneger described Pallas's cormorant, a species which disappeared about the same time as the great auk, and which is much rarer in museums, than this bird, there being only four skins in collections. Steller found this cormorant very common on Behring Island, and it is possible that it occurred in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. The last one was killed on Behring Island about 37 years ago. The natives ate the flesh of this bird, as they do now with other cormorants when fresh meat is scarce in winter. Pallas's cormorant weighed 12 to 14lbs., or as much as a goose; it had small wings and was very clumsy—a good swimmer but a poor flyer. About 30ft. above the present sea level on Behring Island Dr. Stejneger found numerous bones of this species along with mammalian remains. Mr. F. V. Colville read a paper on the fruit of *Stipa spartea*, a grass which has the peculiarity of planting its own seed in the ground by the effect of alternating moisture and dryness, which give a twisting motion to the awn, persistently driving the seed vessel downward. Sometimes this seed vessel becomes attached to the wool of the sheep and penetrates through the skin, causing a troublesome wound. Dr. C. H. Merriam exhibited a new marmot, or woodchuck, from the Black Hills of Dakota, a much larger species than the common eastern ground hog and distinguished by a very long mantle of golden yellow hair over the shoulders. The feet are not black. A black stripe, sharply defined, marks the under part of the tail.

HABITS OF THE FLICKER.—Boston, Feb. 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice recently several notes in regard to *Colaptes auratus* wintering in Massachusetts. They can be seen at all times during the winter along the south shore, and are a source of annoyance to people owning summer cottages left vacant during the winter. They do great damage to window blinds by cutting through them, and no doubt to obtain shelter. I have shot them by carefully approaching the house, and pounding upon the side, whereupon *Colaptes* darts out, and affords an excellent shot. In several instances I have known them to bore completely through the clapboards and thin wall boarding, and take up a temporary residence inside, completely sheltered from cold and storms. Do not woodpeckers "peck" at times merely as a signal to their companions? Last spring I observed a downy woodpecker mount the top of a telegraph pole and tap several times with great vigor and then listen attentively. This was repeated several times, and finally an answer came from quite a distance. The woodpecker then beat quite a lively tattoo and was soon joined by a female, apparently, and the pair immediately made off. Upon examination with a good glass the wood appeared perfectly sound, and I was led to infer that the bird was not engaged in seeking for food at the time, but was simply rapping a signal for a companion. Should be glad to have the opinion of others on these points.—C. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

ALBINO RED SQUIRRELS.—Chateaugay, N. Y.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 14 I saw "Subscriber's" account of a black robin. I wish to ask if albino red squirrels are often met with. I have a friend who has a mounted specimen; it is pure white and of usual size and shape of our common red squirrel. The person who captured it, near the same place a few weeks previous killed another, probably of the same litter, which was partly white, having a white strip on its back, with tail entirely white.—ANOTHER SUBSCRIBER. [Albino red squirrels are sometimes seen, but not very often.]

"HABITS OF THE OTTER."—I wish to say a word in appreciation of the article on otters, in your last issue, by your correspondent in Bethel, Me. You have seldom published a more interesting communication on natural history matters. These notes of practical men are what we want; and I hope that you will see to it that we are favored with further observations and experiences of "J. G. R."—F. C. BROWNE.

THE CALIFORNIA ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB was formed at a meeting of ornithologists, held in San Francisco on Feb. 9, for the study and advancement of the ornithology of the Pacific Coast. The following officers were elected for the year 1889: President, Walter E. Bryant; Vice-President, H. R. Taylor; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Otto Emerson.

Game Bag and Gun.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Price $1.

GROUSE SNARES AND DOGS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of the 14th inst., in an article signed "U. F. & G. P. A.," exceptions are taken to my statement "that snaring cannot exterminate the ruffed grouse."

The writer also avows that my story of the Cape Ann fisherman, who caught but two birds in forty snares, "well tended for three months," is not in the interest of protection.

Let me say, in justice to myself, that I do not yield the palm to any member of the Utica Associatian in my desire to protect any and all game birds or game animals of our country, more particularly of Massachusetts, my adopted State.

I have watched with much anxiety the almost total extermination of quail and grouse on Cape Ann. Wishing to call the attention of our Legislature to the fact that bird dogs were destroying the young broods and exterminating the grouse, I sent my former letter to FOREST AND STREAM, well knowing that through the columns of that paper the members of any State Legislature could be quickly and effectively approached.

I had hoped—and do hope now—that others would agitate the subject after I had placed it before the public, and leave me free to return to my hermit life and bird studies.

I would say to the writer, "U. F. & G. P. A.," that if he had devoted years of untiring observation and patient study, as I have, to bird life, he would have learned ere this that kindness, persecution, etc., can greatly change the type of birds. Kindness has changed the nature of some wild birds around my cabin home, until they will eat from my hand; notably the chickadees in winter and the catbirds and towhee buntings in summer,

On the other hand, years of persecution have made the grouse as wild and wary as hawks. As cunning as foxes; too wary, too cunning to be exterminated by snaring.

If my critic were here I could take him to a locality where there are six grouse, five of them young birds; and then I could show him more than forty snares, some of them artfully and temptingly baited with coral-red barberries or rosy-cheeked baldwins.

Then I could tell him (which he might not believe) that these birds have had these snares constantly before them since about the middle of October, and yet decline to be snared.

I could then introduce him to a score or more of remarkably well preserved and intelligent old gentlemen, who would tell him, as they told me, that they set snares in their youth, fifty years ago, and that their fathers and grandfathers before them set snares; that snaring has been persistently followed for an unknown number of years on the Cape.

When I located here, four years ago last August, grouse were by no means scarce. At that time there were but few dogs in the woods without masters, but of late years they have increased in numbers to an alarming extent.

I say it without fear of contradiction, that bird dogs killed nearly all of the young grouse and quail on Cape Ann last season. What will the Legislature do about it?

HERMIT.

EXPRESS BULLETS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

During the last six months I have used something over four hundred express bullets, but fail to get the smashing effects with which such bullets are credited. The bullets used were the Winchester .45, 300grs., one part tin to sixteen parts lead, with hollow point containing a blank copper or brass tube; the rifle a Winchester .45, model of '86, with slow twist. Loading my own cartridges I use 100grs. (by weight) American rifle cartridge reloading powder No. 3. In shooting into a bag of fine sand the bullet expands to about the size of a half-dollar, and looks somewhat like the cup of an acorn. In soft pine the point is flattened and expanded about the same as a solid bullet of same size and weight.

Last summer I shot quite a number of woodchucks with these hollow-pointed bullets, and in every case they seemed to expand, making a hole where they came out from three to four inches in diameter, scattering the entrails in all directions.

Last October I shot three deer with the express bullets, shooting one square through the shoulders, the deer running about forty yards and falling dead. Another, shot just back of shoulder, bullet going just over the heart, dropped in its tracks and never kicked. Another, standing slightly quartering, was struck a couple of inches back of shoulder, bullet coming out near the hip; this one went out of sight as though it was not touched, ran at least fifty yards and fell dead. In cutting up these deer I was careful to follow the course of the bullets, and there were no signs whatever of any shattering. The holes where the bullets came out were no larger than where they went in. My guide (a man who has hunted most of the time for fifteen years) said he never saw the express bullets used before, but that he had seen a great deal more smashing done on a deer's body with an ordinary .45 solid bullet with much less powder.

Yesterday I shot some cattle which had run wild (a steer and a heifer). They had been in the woods all winter and had been hunted and shot a great many times during the past month. A couple of men had been hunting them to some heavy timber near here. They called here late in the afternoon as they had got lost (it was snowing hard) and were out of cartridges. I went out with them and after following the tracks of the cattle about two miles and a half, came in sight of them on some open ground about 100yds. away. It was so dark I could not see the sights of my rifle at all and had to sight along the barrel; I dropped the steer at once and shot four times at the heifer, which was making for the woods; the fourth shot struck her in the middle of the body and knocked her over. When the cattle were dressed we found the steer was struck square in the middle of the shoulder, the bullet going out between the ribs on the other side. The heifer had a bullet through the middle of body, it lying flattened under the skin on the opposite side. As on the deer there were no signs of smashing, simply a hole straight through, no larger than would have been made by a .45 round bullet.

If this is the way the hollow pointed express bullet works on large animals I prefer the solid bullet of 300 grains, finding the latter more accurate at distances over 200yds., the express tipping over occasionally, owing as I suppose to being too light forward on account of the hole in the point.

It may be that I do not use powder enough, but I understand 100 grains of powder to 300 of lead is called an express charge. C. M. STARK.

DUNBARTON, N. H.

BUTCHERY IN WASHINGTON.—A friend writes us from Washington Territory (now State): "Let me tell you something that happened this past summer in Pacific county, W. T. Three gentlemen (?), one of them a bank cashier, went from Portland, Ore., to Shoalwater Bay for a hunt. They were unsuccessful for two or three days, but finally got on to the tracks of a small band of elk, which for some time they could not find. At last one of them came on the band and commenced to shoot, killing five—three bulls and two cows. There were but seven in the band to start with. To add insult to injury, these men left the carcasses to rot, taking but 30 or 40lbs. of meat from the loin of a fat bull. A skin-hunter is a prince to these men. Again, a friend of mine was up from the same part of the county last week. I said to him, 'Jim, how is the game making it this spring?' 'Catching blazes,' he said. 'How is that?' I asked. 'Well,' he replied, 'you see, there are two fellows in there with dogs, and in the last seven weeks they have killed between fifteen and twenty elk, and what they didn't kill they drove out of the county. And the worst of it is, they do not save any part of the most they kill, but let them lay and rot. It is a wonder to me there is such a thing as an elk left in Washington Territory.'"

MASSACHUSETTS GAME LAW.—Boston, Mass., Feb. 22.—It is probable that the seasons will be made Sept. 15 to Dec. 15 for woodcock, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 15 for quail.—HUB,

THE CUMBERLAND CLUB HOUSE.

THE SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

VIII.—THE CUMBERLAND CLUB.

ONCE upon a time, so goes the story, there was an English lord, and this English lord had two sons, and these two sons had a friend, and this friend had a proclivity, and the proclivity has a story.

The name of the English lord was Lord Parker—if there ever was any such a lord—and in due time the eldest son would be called Lord Parker. The simple-minded country folk of Indiana, however, called young Lord Parker and his younger brother both Lord Parkers, and if there had been any more of the family they would have called them lords too. Captain Blake, the guide, philosopher and friend of the resident Parker lords, was only a plain military man, and as such to be pitied.

The young Lord Parkers—for, as the novelist says, so must we call them from this time forth—were sent to America to see life, to grow up with the country, to go into the fine stock business, and, incidentally to all this, to invest about $110,000 of good English gold. Just how they happened to drift down into Indiana and buy land along the edge of the Kankakee marshes is something that no fellow can find out. Nevertheless, they did do this. They hauled lumber from the nearest railway station, Crown Point, distant eighteen miles, and built at a very considerable expense the large, commodious and comfortable building which soon became known far and wide throughout the country as the "Lord Parker place." They bought 160 acres of land, back from the marsh a little, embracing a part of the bottom grove of native timber, and running back toward the timbered ridge. They stocked this farm with the best of blooded stock, put up extensive barns and granaries, and laid the foundation far a grand stock farm. The house itself stood, as it stands to-day, upon a little swelling crown of land some ten acres in extent, which overlooks the vast sweep of the Kankakee marsh. The knoll is covered with magnificent forest trees, and affords a building site whose picturesque qualities it would be hard to duplicate anywhere in that immediate section. Provided with numbers of spacious rooms, well furnished, well lighted, fitted with a perfect view to comfort, this big building is somewhat of a curiosity to-day, when one reflects that it was constructed by two young bachelors, the one little over thirty and the other barely twenty years old.

If the young Lord Parkers were careful about any one portion of their house, it was about the cellars. That cellar was the wonder of northern Indiana, stocked as it soon was with the best and most expensive wines the Old World could produce. It does not seem to be known whether Capt. Blake helped fill this cellar or not, but he did much toward emptying it, and in this he was ably seconded by the young Lord Parkers and their friends, and by everybody else whom they could invite in from the country round about.

Nothing less than a grand tally-ho coach would do for these gentlemen when they drove over after their mail, or when they sallied forth to the chase. Elaborate kennels were provided, and it is probable that no known race of sporting dog lacked a representative therein. There is conflict in the statements as to the numbers of these dogs, but it is never put less than fifty or sixty, and Mrs. Driscoll, wife of the present tenant of the place, declares that there were over two hundred dogs of all sorts in the Parker kennels. Each dog slept on a spring bed. The kennel was of brick, circular, with a cement floor sloping toward the center. A man and his wife were employed to attend to it. They cooked all the meals for the dogs and had none but kennel duties to perform. A cyclone destroyed the kennel and the barns and took off one corner of the club house.

But these dogs did not serve to satisfy the ambition of these young gentlemen. They had also a great quantity of wild animals, among others a captive bear. Once in a while they would announce a grand bear hunt and would hunt this unfortunate bear all over the country with foxhounds. The bear in desperation would run out into the marsh, and the hilarious lords would follow it out with the tally-ho as far as they could go, and finally bring brain home in the stage coach.

There was no form of sport which these madcaps did not practice. They must have had grand shooting at wildfowl in those days, and there was also upland and timber shooting. It seems, however, that they sometimes wearied of such tame sport as this, and were contented with nothing but to lie in bed and shoot flies on the ceiling with the pistol. The walls of the rooms were peppered full of holes from one end of the house to the other.

All this sort of thing took money. Remittance after remittance came from the old country, but didn't seem to do anything but create a demand for more remittances. At length the old Lord Parker, or whoever constituted the remittance-sending power, over in England, grew a little suspicious, and despatched an agent to investigate this singularly bottomless stock farm. The true state of affairs was disclosed. The remittances stopped.

When the remittances stopped everything else stopped. Then the young Lord Parkers, to pay what were probably gambling debts or other extravagancies brought about by Captain Blake's proclivity for spending money, resorted to the good old English expedient of borrowing money. They mortgaged "Cumberland Lodge" to Mrs. Clark, mother of Dave Clark, whom many Chicago men will have seen about the Circuit Clerk's office. When their mortgages fell due they had them renewed, again and again. At length, so goes the story, the elder Lord Parker went back to England and went insane, probably from drink. What became of the younger boy I do not know. Capt. Blake was last heard from in charge of somebody's kennels in Philadelphia. The mortgages were now foreclosed, and a rapid decadence in the whilom glory of Cumberland Lodge ensued.

But, Phœnix-like, this structure whose foundations were laid in a genuine, if wild and reckless, love of outdoor sports, was destined to rise again for life in a similar atmosphere, and to flourish in an existence more enduring if less glorious. The property not yielding returns the heirs of Mrs. Clark sold it to a club of Chicago sportsmen, organized for that purpose, and incorporated under the name of the Cumberland Club. That was in 1881, and since then the big house has echoed again to good cheer a trifle less unbridled than that of the old days, and the present owners of the property have paid their regular respects to the wildfowl of the big marsh, until these last two years of dearth, when there hasn't been anything much to pay respects to; failing of which they have devoted themselves to trap-shooting, to fishing and to those large and enthusiastic picnics, half club meet and half Fourth of July, wherein the Cumberland men, in common with their jovial brethren of the other clubs, delight occasionally to revel.

The present railway station for Cumberland Lodge is Lowell, Indiana, on the Monon route. It is distant about six miles from the lodge, over a very pretty and restful country road. If the shooter takes the night train down, he will be obliged to take this drive at an hour near midnight, and if this be in duck season, the temperature may be a trifle low. Against this he has the alternative of spending the night at the sleepy old town of Lowell, at a hotel which has a firm grip on the early half of this century. This, however, and his further contact with a quaint and simple life among the inhabitants of that easy and untroubled land, will be a new and pleasant experience to him, and the more prized as he is proportionally not more duck hunter than hunter of odd corners of life. If he chooses to forsake the marsh entirely, and wander back along the sweeping ridges of nut-bearing woods, he may, I pledge him, find himself in surroundings which will take him back to the days of Daniel Boone. True to the instinct of the early pioneer, the settlers who live in these little log houses preferred to hew out their homes and farms from the solid forest, rather than take up the wide reaches of rich prairie lands and open glades, and here, in much the same simplicity, and quite the same apparent poverty of the earliest days, they live to-day, heedless of the bustle of the busy world near by. You may find here hoarse-voiced and gray-haired squirrel dogs, whose stiffened limbs will lead you after a sport of days gone by. Here you shall find still the old muzzle-loading rifle, and some long-legged fellow who will wield it with much of the old-time skill. Yonder are the still brown woods, sombre, mysterious, quieting, pathetic, mournful; and as you pass on to these, following the ghost of dog and rifle, there at the clearing's edge stands an old white-haired man, even yet deft wielder of the axe, and turning toward you a face lit by the light of other days. You are, even now, even here, in the land of the axe and rifle.

Hard by and in close contrast is the land of the boot and breechloader. And in Cumberland Lodge, big, well furnished, cheerful, modern in all its appointments, you shake off the feeling of sadness, which is so closely attendant upon a near look at the past, and settle down to a big dinner, which Mrs. Driscoll, wife of Martin Driscoll, the club superintendent, will have prepared for you. After that, even if you do not care to go out on the marsh, you will have plenty to amuse you in a stroll through the big house, in a trip to the well-stocked boat house, and a visit to Mr. Driscoll's pen of tamed Canadian geese, who will softly honk to you if they think you have some corn. A portion of these geese in the wire pen are a cross between the Canadian and the Chinese goose, and are a small, singular looking bird, of a general bluish color, and with a hairy crest extending down along the neck. Their note is hoarse and strident, and does not very closely resemble the resonant and not unmelodious honk of *Canadensis*.

The Cumberland Club owns in fee simple only the little wooded knoll upon which the club house stands, a plot of about ten acres. It holds 3,600 acres of the marsh by lease, and its territory covers some exceptionally good duck country. The records show the shooting to have been at times very heavy, and quite as good as the average of the other clubs up to within the past few years, when, as everyone frankly confesses, the shooting has been capricious, and, indeed, almost worthless. There is little doubt, however, that a year of high water and good feed will bring the mallards and teal and bluebills back in as good numbers as before, and the member who has Cumberland stock should hold it with jealous care, for there is not any prettier stretch of marsh out of doors than that which sweeps up almost to the door of the lodge.

The strip of marsh which lies right at the edge of the grove, just below where the trap grounds are arranged, is said to be the best jacksnipe ground in the country. It must be full of the feed most sought by that bird, for it can scarcely be driven away from it. A bag of twenty to forty each, made by two guns in the morning, has been reported in the afternoon on the same ground, and very often the bulk of the birds will drop in again not far behind the shooter.

There has been a great deal of trouble with fire on the Cumberland marsh, and it has been repeatedly burned over in large section within the last few years. The marsh was on fire to the southeast on the evening of my visit, and it seemed probable that the flames would make considerable headway into the body of the marsh. These fires are probably set out by malcontent natives who imagine they are doing themselves good by injuring the sport of the club members. There cannot be any doubt that these repeated fires have injured the feed. The spongy and peat-like soil, made up largely of matted roots, continues to burn for days after the passage of the surface fires, the gases thus generated exploding in miniature eruptions all over the marsh. In such a state of affairs the roots of all vegetation cannot fail to be destroyed over the whole section not actually lying under water. There can be no benefit in this. A mallard duck does not naturally resort to a barren and blackened waste in its search for a resting place and food.

The Cumberland Marsh is crossed by one or two big ditches intended as drains; but the State of Indiana does not seem to have gained much by its efforts at the reclamation of those lands. Through the effacing fingers of time and marsh alluvium, the ditches have well nigh fallen into an innocuous desuetude. The old "18-foot ditch" is altogether filled up. They are handy as boatways, and as such are duly appreciated, and they also serve as a fishing ground for an idle day; for, although only a foot or two deep at low water, they fairly swarm with little pickerel, which the Cumbeland men delight to slay. The pickerel are mostly such miserable, scrawny, no-account things that I should think they would be happier dead. They are not bad eating, however, and once in a while a big one is taken.

The marsh water of the ditches, though discolored to a deep reddish brown by its passage over and through the continuous vegetation, seems to be pure and not unhealthful. There is no ague in the water or in the air, and a more healthful country than this now is would be hard to find. Indeed, the whole region of the Kankakee swamps seems now to be relieved of all odium of ague or malaria, and some physicians of Chicago have sent patients down to the club houses of the Kankakee for a six-months' visit, during which they have gained rapidly in health and vigor. As a place for a "day off," and a resting spot in the heated term, there is no more delightful locality than the shaded yet breeze-swept point occupied bp Cumberland Lodge: and that the members fully recognize this fact is shown by the club register, which on some midsummer dates holds long lists of gentlemen and ladies who have thrown off the heat and burden and come down here to have a good big romp. This *dolce far niente* feature of the Chicago shooting clubs is a marked one and a commendable one. The whole atmosphere here is one of absolute freedom from work or care, and of complete surrender to the mercies of the day and hour.

The reception room of the Cumberlands is a large double room, and serves also as gun room and locker room, as is the case in most of the club houses. Every thing is simple, plain and business-like in this apartment. The parlors are nicely and the sleeping apartments neatly furnished. The superintendent and his family live in one part of the same building. The plan of the superintendent's retention is that in force at the other river clubs. He is paid a stated sum, paid for meals actually had by a member or his family and guests, and is allowed further the privilege of carrying on a farm. The fresh country products of the farm are esteemed as privileges by the city people who come down to the lodge.

There are plenty of pushers accessible at the Cumberland Club, all of whom are skillful, thoroughly posted on the marsh and quite reliable as aid to the shooter. Among the men who sometimes take a hand at this are the Allbright brothers, three old bachelors who live together in a little house just at the turn the sandy road makes up to the club house. These men are rather lightly alluded to as the "Swamp Angels." I do not like the allusion. It is probable that the lives, the inherited traits, the misfortune, perhaps, of these men have left unkind traces on their mental vigor. They may be odd, eccentric, even yet more worthy of the significant touch upou the forehead, but they are yet simple, kindly, honest and hospitable with what they have. No more jeers should go their way, but only a graver kindness. They have been the butt of other writers and the subject of many an untimely jest by thoughtless hunters and more than thoughtless neighbors. It is time for that to stop. It would be a great deal better fun to see if their lives could not be better understood and made more happy.

The boats used by the Cumberlands are chiefly of the Green Bay model, and they are well suited to marsh work. They pole easily, draw light and sit strong on the water. The main fault is that they have not rake enough to ride down driftage well. The decoys and all other appliances are admirable. The natural cover of the marsh is such that artificial blinds are not in much requisition. I have in a previous article spoken of Mr. Geo. T. Farmer's two dugouts. He doesn't use any other kind of a boat, and skims around alone all over the marsh in his tipsy-looking craft, not getting any wetter than anybody else. Mr. Farmer is one of the most regular and most successful shooters of the club. There has long been great rivalry between him, Mr. C. D. Gammon and Mr. W. W. McFarland as to which should hold the palm as most persistent and successful duck shooters, and when a good season comes again it is very probable that they will resume the contest, in which they will be joined by Mr. Shepard and a number of other successful if less frequent visitors to the marsh.

They are able and enthusiastic sportsmen who make up this club, and in the following list of members a reader will recognize a number of names familiar to every gathering of shooters in and around this city:

LIST OF CUMBERLAND CLUB.

C. K. Herrick, President; Henry Stephens, Vice-President; W. L. Shepard, Secretary; John Heiland, Treasurer; Geo. T. Farmer, John O. Blake and H. P. Thompson, Board of Managers. Members—A. G. Spalding, W. C. Scupham, F. P. Blair, G. M. Davis, M. J. Eich, Chas. E. Felton, Geo. T. Farmer, Walter Mattocks, C. D. Gammon, James Gandner, R. R. Street, John Heiland, J. M. Hutchinson, Henry Stephens, H. W. Loveday, W. N. Lowe, E. W. Lee, W. W. McFarland, W. G. McCormick, John F. Gray, George B. Kerr, Rev. Ed. A. Kelly, Frank C. Roundy, A. M. Hofman, W. L. Shepard, W. P. Freeman, F. B. Norcum, H. D. Nicholls, J. O. Pierson, Chas. E. Rollins, John M. Smyth, Perry H. Smith, Jr., Jas. A. Sexton, H. P. Thompson, E. W. Gillett, Samuel T. White, L. P. Hansen, Geo. R. Grant, G. F. Harmeyer, Geo. McConnell, F. O. Griffin, W. L. Goggin, Geo. Hoffman, Jr., H. G. Purinton, John O. Blake. E. HOUGH.

No. 175 MONROE STREET, Chicago.

MINNESOTA, Mo., Feb. 19.—A glorious open winter in this part of the State. Prairie chickens wintering finely with plenty of food.—C. P.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

THE MAINE GAME LAWS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Of "Nor'east's" criticism in FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 7 no one has any right to complain, least of all the writer he takes to task. One of the chief uses of FOREST AND STREAM, and to many its greatest charm, is the free interchange of views by its readers on subjects of interest to all. That all should agree on any subject God forbid. A dreary world would we have of it if all minds thought alike. Yet to glean good out of any discussion it is the part of wisdom to check the inclination, to which all of us are more or less prone, to question the sincerity of the motives of those who differ from us, and to believe all men wholly bad who do not subscribe to our favorite tenets.

"Nor'east" wastes considerable indignation over the little tale of the moose killing out of season; and calls it "unjust, misleading and necessarily untrue," and wonders that the "editor of our paper would allow such statements to be made through its columns." Nevertheless it is true, every word of it. Why not? The man who fired the shot was only one of several guilty ones. Were not the guide who paddled the boat and the hotel man who harbored the venison equally subject to penalty? As to the procceedings taken by the wardens or Commissioners nothing was said, but it does not follow that there were none. The point illustrated by the anecdote was simply the length guides and hotel men will go to protect visitors who have illegally killed deer, not "the tyranny of the Commissioners," as "Nor'east" seems to have taken it. Our worthy Commissioners have earned the respect and deserve the support of all, and their best friends will not imagine attack where uothing but praise is intended. If a law is unwise, amend it, don't stand off and damn the executive.

Again "Nor'east" is positive that it is "impossible to frame a law to allow a sportsman to carry home his bit of venison and not allow the market huuter to market his spoils to almost any extent." Why has the State found it impossible to prevent the shipment of trout to market, while allowing the angler to take home his box of fish with him? Then why cannot a similar regulation be made for the benefit of a deer hunter? Look at it generously, "Nor'east." You go to the woods and can carry to your home the entire carcasses of three deer, two caribou and one moose; and at the same time say to your companion from New Hampshire, "You can leave your share of the spoils of the chase on the ground to rot, or you can carry it out of the woods to give to strangers, or you can even sell it to a Portland game dealer; but not a shred of hide or hair, not an ounce of flesh can you take to your home. The antlers you would prize so much are legally yours of course, you can have them mounted and hung any place you wish within the State of Maine, and whenever you want to see them we will let you come and look at them." Your friend in astonishment asks, "Do you mean to say that the State of Maine tells the stranger that is within its gates, 'This article is your property, lawfully acquired, and our laws will defend your possession, even imprisoning him who attempts to deprive you of it, but when you leave the State this item of property, absolutely yours, must be left behind." This is clearly not equitable. Is it even lawful? The power to regulate commerce between the States is by the Constitution reserved to the Federal Government, and it is sound law that a State has no more right to interdict commerce in one species of property than another. You may prevent the felling of timber or the killing of deer if you choose, but make either lawful and you cannot prevent him who legally acquires ownership from carrying his property where he wishes. I propose to take my moose to New Hampshire, and if you attempt to prevent me, I shall appeal to the protection of the Federal Courts." If the possibility of this question being brought to an issue is recognized, and intelligent provision made for meeting it, we may find that thereby we have prevented the doors being thrown wide open to the market hunter.

"Nor'east," while giving a qualified approval to the shooting license system, urges that the section of the Constitution providing for "the right of the people to keep and bear arms," would render such a law invalid. This is an error. Several of the States have such laws, New Jersey is an instance, Maryland in a degree another, and the courts have upheld their constitutionality. Again, the laws against concealed deadly weapons, almost universal, have been held to be constitutional as being mere police regulations, and within the province of States and cities to control.

"Nor'east" is very positive that the fawns are not all weaned by September even, and individual instances may give color to this view. At times healthy mothers will continue nursing after a child is able to walk alone. The real point is whether the fawn is able to care for itself by August, for it may continue to suck far into the winter, and certainly follows the doe for a full year or even two. On this point Caton, in "The Antelope and Deer of America," gives us little exact information. He tells us that deer in confinement breed "later and later each succeeding year" (p. 304). That "the fawns are weaned by the time they are four months old" (p. 308). The rutting, however, begins in September (p. 307), and nursing is, of course, over before that. This is by no means uniform, however, as, in referring particularly to the moose, he says, "The rutting season with the old animals commences in September, and the fawns are dropped in May. With young animals this season is later with both sexes. In general, it may be said to commence at the time the antlers of the males are divested of their velvet, and this remark is equally applicable to all of this great family of ruminants, though, as I have shown elsewhere, they are capable of procreation at any other season of the year, and when opportunities are wanting at the proper season they at least sometimes breed at other times of the year" (p. 280). As to the proper season for beginning the chase, he says, "The proper season for hunting the moose is at the commencement of the rut, say in September, when his antlers have perfected their growth, the velvet has been rubbed off, and they have become finely polished against the trees. Then it is that he is in the best condition and the venison is the choicest" (p. 280). When the bull moose "finds himself accepted by an agreeable partner they retire to a deep, secluded thicket on low marshy ground, where they spend their honeymoon of three or four weeks, * * * the male at least scarcely taking food" (p. 278). "During this connubial period the male moose becomes emaciated, and at its termination retires to still deeper seclusion, where, with returned appetite, he tries to recruit his flesh and strength wherewith to meet the rigors of winter; but if he is an old buck he but partially succeeds in this, and if the hunter has to depend on his flesh to supply his camp he needs sharp teeth and a good appetite to make it tender and delicious" (p. 280). This is the condition of the moose in October, a condition analogous to a spent salmon or kelt, and yet "Nor'east" declares this to be the proper season to kill him in, and would not even give the title of sportsman to him who would hunt in September. If deer and moose to any great extent nurse their young in August it would be a valid reason for making that month a close season, but that they sometimes nurse in December even would not affect the question. Surely many of your readers can give us valuable information, gleaned from practical experience, on so important a point.

But to refer again to the reasoning of the original communication. Deer are now killed in Maine in every month from June to March. The killing in summer is by visitors with the aid of guides. The killing late in the winter is by market-huuters for gain. The guides take their parties into the woods in June, July, August and September, because otherwise they secure no profit from the game to themselves, and by reason of this well-known fact they wouldn't "dare to" take any active steps to prevent crust-hunting by others. Our Commissioners and wardens, able and euergetic as they are, have been unable to stop this illegal work. Now, if we give the guides a chance to run something in August and September, it will be to their interest to stop killing in June and July, when the fawns are dependent upon the does, and also put it in their power to stop the crust-hunter at his work. "Nor'east" does not answer this by saying that "those lawbreakers are not entitled to any consideration whatever," for this is not a plea for the guide, but on behalf of the deer. ANTHONY MORCE.

BURSTING OF A RIFLE BARREL.

Editor Forest and Stream:

An instance of the bursting of a rifle barrel came under my observation recently, which presented some unique features. Two boys were shooting at a target with the rifle barrel of a three-barreled Baker gun. After bursting the rifle barrel they brought it to me to find an explanation. The conditions were these: There were three longitudinal rents or splits extending from the point of the forearm about three inches toward the muzzle. The two "ribbons" thus formed between the rents were bulged outward in the middle. A bullet was jammed at their junction, three inches above the forearm. The only explanation I could offer was that a bullet from a previous discharge had lodged in the barrel. But they felt sure that every bullet fired had gone to the target.

After taking away the gun and ramming out the bullet they brought it back and showed me that there were in fact two bullets jammed together. One of the boys then remembered that a cartridge had failed to fire, and after some diversion of his attention from the matter he had extracted the faulty cartridge, which was empty, but he failed to uote that it had not been regularly discharged. He inserted a fresh cartridge and attempted to shoot, which resulted in bursting the gun.

My conjecture is that the defective cartridge had no powder in it, and the fulminate in the cap had sent the bullet far enough to lodge as an obstruction in the barrel. The metal of the barrel was very thin and exhibited great toughness of fiber, which was longitudinal and without any cross fibres, as the rents were clean cut and parallel to the axis of the bore. COAHOMA.

AMASA AND THE FISHER.—Colebrook, N. H., Feb. 11.—A vigorous winter is here at last with not more than one foot of snow in this valley, and a prospect of game wintering well. The first snow that came to stay was Jan. 21. Ward came out from his camp on Dead Diamond last week. He gives an account of trailing a fisher that had carried a trap six miles after breaking the chain. He found that the trail led under the trunk of a large tree that was uprooted on the mountain side, falling down hill, the earth clinging to the roots in a way to form a cavity, the only entrance to which was by crawling under the body of the tree. This is a thing an old guide will not do until every other way to approach a wildcat has been tried. A careful search revealed a 2in. opening through the roots, and hair could be seen inside. The repeater was carefully aimed and discharged. The hair remained in sight, and all was silent inside and out after the echoes had exhausted their force on the sides of those granite peaks. Amasa wanted that fisher. After carefully setting his rifle against a tree he went under that fallen tree headforemost, the light in the little opening was not sufficient to enable him to outline the cat, and thinking of claws he began to grope about for a stick to try the supposed dead animal. After prodding it he came to the conclusion that it did wince a little, but about that time a pile of sticks and leaves broke through within a foot of his head and another head with it! But the size was the surprising part in that scene—as the visage opened, hooked ivories over an inch in length were exposed to view. Ward says there was only room for one to get out of that hole at one time. He wanted to show his respect for strangers and so gave the other chap all the room he could. "How many times did you shoot, Amasa?" "I don't know," was the reply, "but when the smoke cleared away a large bear lay in full view."—NED NORTON.

NORTH CAROLINA GAME LAWS.—Efforts looking to the more efficient protection of game in North Carolina are being made this winter, though it is as yet uncertain whether any needed reforms will be accomplished. Like most of the Southern States, the laws of North Carolina are unintelligent, loosely drawn, and to a large extent local. An attempt is being made to secure a codification of these laws which will condense them, make them uniform and provide for their enforcement. Among the bills now before the Legislature is one entitled, "An act to prevent the total annihilation of wildfowl in the State of North Carolina," which, in view of the unprecedented scarcity of fowl in the West and North during the past shooting season, will have a special interest for gunners all over the land. A special committee of the Legislature was appointed last Tuesday to hear arguments on this bill.

UNCLE TINE'S BEAR STORY.

NOT long since the writer had the pleasure of spending an evening with "Uncle Tine" Withers, who is well known through this country as the "old bear fighter," and although white with the frosts of sixty-seven winters and covered with scars, he is ready to do battle with Bruin whenever he finds him. Among his many stories of bear and deer hunts, and Mexican and Indian war experience, he told the following, which I will try to give to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM as nearly as possible in his own words:

"There had been a bear killed a hog or two down in the bottom not far from my house, and so one morning Meade and me and a nigger struck out to kill it. We didn't have but nine hounds, but they was good ones as ever nosed a trail, and I knowed if the bear hadn't left the country old Bob would find him. Sure enough we hadn't more than got there before they commenced trailing, and pretty soon they jumped him. He led us a chase over some pretty rough swamp for about a mile and then treed. We got there as quick as we could, and found the dogs doing their best to climb a big cypress. About thirty feet up there was a big hole where a limb had been twisted off by the wind and had broke through to the holler. We knowed Mr. Bear was right there, but how to get him was the question. We had no axe, it was a good long way home, and the tree was a big one anyway. Well, as luck would have it, there was a big bamboo vine run away up the tree and seemed to be pretty strong, and about half way up to the hole was a good strong limb that stuck right straight out from the tree. I was pretty active in them days, and I concluded finally that I could climb the vine to that limb, and stand there and poke fire into the hole; so we got some "choctaw" chunks and set 'em afire, and got a long slim pole to raise 'em with.

"When we had got everything ready, I clumb up my vine to the limb and had just got sit down on it, when I heard a clawing inside of the tree, and directly I see a paw laid up into the hole, and then the other paw and then his head. He was a big fellow and he didn't look pretty a bit from where I sat, but I'll give you my word, I was a heap worse scared of Meade than I was of the bear. He was one of these terrible excitable kind of fellows, and he was dancin' around down there with his gun cocked and I didn't know what minute he was going to shoot. He was just as apt to hit me as he was the bear, and even if he didn't hit me, I didn't want a wounded bear coming down on me, so I'd quarrel and cuss at Meade a while and tell him not to shoot, and then I'd talk to the bear. I told him if he had an idea of coming down to just let me know and I'd try and get down first. The bear didn't appear to be a bit bashful. He would look all around, and then at the fellers down below, and then at me—wasn't scared at all, but didn't seem to know what to make of us and the dogs. Now if you don't think I felt sorter shaky, you are mightily mistaken. There was Meade below with that gun, and a bear above that looked like he had just as leave come down as not. I just tell you, it was a pretty tight place, but Mr. Bear finally figured it out I guess, that down the holler was the safest place for him, so down he went. You bet I was glad he took that notion too, and just as soon as he got pretty well down, the fellers below stuck the end of the pole into one of the big chunks and handed it up, and I raised it on up to the hole and pulled it loose. I got down to the ground in a hurry, and by the time I did the fun commenced.

"Of all the rearing and snorting rackets you ever heard in your life, they was in that tree—scratching, snapping, growling and pounding all mixed up. He stayed down there with that fire until we could actually smell burnt hair and cooked meat, but he had to give it up after a while, so out he came, smoking like a tar-kiln, and bounced on to a limb just below the hole, and began licking himself. It was all I could do to keep Meade from shooting until the bear got still, and then he just had to shoot. He turned loose his shotgun barrel and the bear never quit licking, and then he blazed away with the rifle barrel, and the bear sorter snapped at his hindleg. I was laughing so at the smoking bear and Meade that I never thought to shoot until he had made up his mind to come down, and when he did, it was in a hurry. Of course, them dogs they just covered him, and I was awful glad Meade's gun was empty, or there would have been some dead dogs sure. Well the bear soon made a charge and got through the dogs, but he didn't go far before they stopped him again, and then he was good and mad, and I knew he would kill a dog in a minute. Sure enough he did get one down, and as he did I made a rush at the dogs, and getting a little clear space, I put a load of buckshot, wads and all, right into the burr of his ear, and that settled him. As soon as we could get the dogs off we commenced looking for Meade's shot, and where do you reckon it was? Well you can believe it or not, but there didn't a single one of them buckshot hit that bear and the rifle ball had gone through his heel.

"He was a nice fat bear, but that skin wasn't worth packing home." KOKO-KOHO.

WEATHER FOR DUCKS.—St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The many sudden changes in the temperature have caused the ducks to keep moving from south to north and vice versa in quite a lively manner. Last Saturday it was pleasant and reports came in thick from all the ducking resorts of good flight, but before the hunters could reach the marshes and lakes they had left, and all because a cold wave struck in here. For a few days we enjoyed a bit of genuine winter and all thought of ducks disappeared from the minds of the sportsmen. Wednesday the wind went to the south and immediately the mercury took an upward shoot. On Thursday it was pleasant enough to lay aside overcoats without feeling in the least uncomfortable. Broad smiles of contentment were plainly visible upon the faces of the sportsmen, as they saw possibilities of returning flocks of ducks to this locality again. They came, and in far greater abundance than at any time this season. Now the duck shooters were happy once again. Bustle would be a mild term to apply to the activity that manifested itself on account of the many telegrams which came pouring from points within 100 miles of this city. Guns were cleaned up, shells loaded, and everything was made ready. But fortunes seems to favor them not; for last evening the wind shifted to the northwest and brought down a regular blizzard accompanied with a light snow. The temperature since yesterday has fallen fully 40 degrees, and the Signal Service says it will go down to zero before to-night. Many of the gentlemen who left Thursday night, no doubt, now wish they had remained at home, where they could toast their toes at their own firesides. Friday evening nearly all of the sportsmeu returned to the city thoroughly disgusted with their trips, and they have fully resolved not to venture forth again until the weather has settled.—UNSER FRITZ.

OHIO QUAIL.—The Commissioners recommend changes in the law, to make the open seasou for woodcock from July 4 to Dec. 15 inclusive; duck shooting to be continued to and including Dec. 31; rabbits and doves to be protected, to prevent so-called sportsmen, under pretense of hunting rabbits, from shooting quail out of season. They urge that the conveying and shipping of quail beyond the boundaries of the State be prohibited; and they say, "We consider this feature very important, as great inducements have been offered violators of this law by parties advertising for large quanties of quail, which they ship to Eastern markets, thereby greatly depleting our fields of this bird which we so much wish to protect."

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

Sea and River Fishing.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

TUCKERTON WATERS—I.

A SOJOURN of five weeks at Beach Haven, New Jersey, last summer, with daily excursions upon Tuckerton Bay and its adjacent waters, gave much familiarity with the resources of the region for sailing and fishing. From Bay Head, which is sixteen miles below Long Branch, all the way to Cape May, the Jersey coast has a continuous line of bays and thoroughfares lying between a narrow line of beach and the mainland. The beach varies in width from one-half to an eighth of a mile, and the bays from six miles to half a mile. From Bay Head to Brigantine Beach the broad waters are nearly continuous and frequently have as much depth as ten feet over extensive areas. From Brigantine Beach to Cape May there is a succession of shallow bays or sounds traversed by narrow and much deeper channels and connected by thoroughfares. Great Egg Harbor or bay is the only exception to this. Numerous inlets connect these waters with the ocean. In the region of the large bays there are but two within a reach of nearly fifty miles. Below Brigantine the inlets are much more numerous.

Beach Haven is situated near the southeru limit of the region of the large bays, and at their widest part. It is six miles north of Tuckerton Inlet and about sixteen miles south of the noted Barnegat Inlet and lighthouse. It is essentially a watering place. Good sailing, fair fishing and fine bathing conspire to this result. The regular programme for the day is: Fishing for gentlemen and enterprising ladies frym 8 to 12; bathing for all from 11 to 1; family sailing parties, with some fishing, from 2 to 6. Long and wide areas of deep and landlocked water, over which the wind has as free play as over the ocean, offer facilities for safe sailing seldom equaled. The yachts are all cat-rigged and are about 26ft. long. They are graceful in shape and motion, and are manned by a thoroughly capable set of captains. They are always managed by one person only. Often as many as thirty or forty may be seen at once, with slack sheets and sails flapping in the wind, drifting with the tide, while their occupants are drawing up the weakfish.

The fish most numerously caught here are weakfish, sea bass, barh or kingfish, bluefish and striped bass, here mostly called rockfish. Besides these there is a smaller run of cunners, porgies and spots. The weakfish are by far the most ahundant, and are most generally sought for. Throughout the whole season the professional fishermen could get from 150 to 250 per day, averaging in weight nearly half a pound. Parties in yachts would get from 30 to 70 in a morning, though sometimes the numbers ran much higher. The ordinary procedure was to sail a mile or so out into the channel, point up a little into the wind, slack the sheet, and let the boat drift with the tide. The lines are then thrown out over the windward side of the boat. In this way the party drifts over the fishing ground. When it is past the captain hauls in the sheet and sails back to the starting place and takes another drift. Near the turn of the tide the boats sometimes anchor. But with the tide running full there is too much current to reach the bottom through the twenty feet of water. A light wind against the tide gives the best conditions for drifting, for then the boat moves more slowly than the current and stays longer on the good grounds; also there is a fair wind to sail back for another turn. With the wind and tide together everything is reversed, and the result is not satisfactory. The ordinary baits are hard crab, shrimp, clam, mussel and pieces of fish. The first two are mostly used, though the others are nearly as good. The yachts are always liberally furnished with hand lines and bait, but the true angler uses his own pole and tackle. A light strong line, and double or treble snoods and leaders are the right tackle. Anything large and heavy catches too much of the strong current. Even with these a limber pole cannot be handled to advantage.

The right-minded fisherman, however, does not follow this general plan. At certain stages of flood tide the larger weakfish run up the little chaunels and scatter over the shallow flats, hunting among the grass and seaweed for shrimp and small fish. Through these flats there are occasional deeper places called sunks, and these are points of rendezvous for the scattering and returning fish. To these places the patient angler proceeds, and taking a light pole and fine tackle, he lets his bait float astern, held midway in the water by a due adjustment of cork and lead. If the fish happen to be runuing well he will have the pleasure of landing five or six (or twice as many) weakfish of two or three pounds weight. Iu the main channel not one fish in fifty will turn a pound. After various experiments I settled upon a Virginia hook, Nos. 1 to 4, according to the bait used. Soft crab takes the large size, hard crab or clam a medium, and shrimp the smaller. A foot or two of strong leader makes a nice rig to handle, though it may not secure any more bites. One is discouraged from using very fine tackle by the likelihood of hooking a 10lb. shark. I have taken three of such fish in pretty close succession. The weakfish is good when fried fresh, but it quickly loses its flavor. But it is best boiled, and when your three-pounder of the morning's catch is so served for a late dinner, you discover a delicacy of flavor hitherto unsuspected. Taken in the way here described the weakfish may well be classed as a game fish. He is soft of flesh and therefore soon exhausted, but a large one will make things lively for a few minutes. He has a tender mouth and requires careful handling, for one is never certain of his catch until it is actually in the boat.

Next to the weakfish in number come the sea bass. If you take a six-mile sail down to the inlet and fish off Point Creek on the ebb tide, you will probably fill your basket with bass, running from a half a pound to a pound. And when these are fried for supper you will find in them a substantial excellence such as belongs more to beefsteak and mutton chops than to game. They are just what you want to eat when you are right hungry. The bait mostly used for these is cut from the flying fish or smaller specimens of any kind. Crab is not esteemed so much by them, but clams and mussels are readily taken. Pieces of fish, or fish bait, as it is called, has this great advantage, that small nibblers cannot soon destroy it as they can your choice morsels of clam or mussel. Small sea bass are found in various parts of the bay, but the larger ones keep near the inlets. In fact the best specimens do not come in from the ocean at all, and can only be caught by going outside.

The barb, or kingfish, or hake, disputes with the sea bass the first place as a pan fish. Its flesh is hard and close and of fine flavor. Moreover, it is the strongest fish of its size which those waters contain. Even a half pound fish will hug the bottom tenaciously and never fail, when drawn near to the surface, to strike down strongly and compel the giving of line or lowering of the pole. They will average nearly a pound, and if light tackle is used will generally require a little play. They pull more than a weakfish of twice their size. They are found on the points and edges of sandy bars in 10 or 12ft. of water, and their only disadvantage is that they are scarce and rather uncertain. They are fished for with clam or mussel on the bottom. Their mouth is small and under the head like a sucker's, but except in manner of feeding in no other way do they resemble that common fish.

The bluefish is frequently found in the ocean all along the Jersey coast, though it is not as numerous or as large as it is further north. It sometimes enters the bays, however, and some very fine sport was had in the early fall near the inlet. Single small specimens are not infrequently caught, but it is rare to catch them in any quantity with a squid.

Striped bass, or rockfish, are the sweetest fish which the bay affords, but they are mostly scarce and very hard to catch. They have a habit of coming close to the edges of the grassy shores, on flood tides at night, and on cloudy days. They do this mainly to hunt for soft crabs. Their method of capture is founded on this practice: The fisherman selects some grassy point, opposite to which is a smooth, sandy bottom, bare of grass. When the tide is such that it begins to flood by the middle of the afternoou, so that it will be half full or more by dark, he takes his sneakbox to this point an hour or two before the sun goes down, and draws his boat into the grass, and stakes it there. Then he baits his large hook with a generous piece of soft crab, and casts it out on the sandy bottom. In this work even the natives use a pole.

In the majority of cases, while the mosquitoes and gnats fall upon the fisherman, the crabs do likewise on his bait. Meanwhile, as his line is across the run of the tide, the drifting grass is continually clogging it. He is, therefore, kept busy fighting mosquitoes, getting crabs off from his bait and freeing his line from grass. But every now and then, if he is diligent and very quiet, he will find his bait suddenly seized and carried out into deep water with a strong rush. He will now strike carefully, so as to break nothing, and let the fish ruu till tired. When the struggle is over he may have a three or four or six-pound rockfish, or it may be a weakfish of the smallest figure. If he have three or four such experiences in the evening, he will sail or row home in the closing darkness well contented. If the wind blows briskly the mosquito nuisance is abated, but the crabs and seaweed are a constant factor. The rockfish, alas, is very inconstant, and seven or eight expeditions last summer saw only three fish in all. In most seasons the result would have been better, but it is always uncertain.

I believe that rather better fishing is found in the numerous inlets between Atlantic City and Cape May than the large bays afford. But to those who want a combination of sailing and fishing, nothing much better than Tuckerton Bay can be found on that coast. Besides the yachts, the charge for which is uniformly $5 per day and $3 per half day, a fair run of skiffs and sneakboxes can be hired, in which the amateur can safely and cheaply indulge his love of the water. It was in this way that the writer sought and found both health and pleasure. There is an abundance of shallow water, sheltered by islands, in which the learner can find scope for practice, and some good fishing may he had also without going into the open bay. Yet in ordinary weather these small boats may safely venture upon any of the fishing grounds. The wind was sure to be ahead when we wanted to come home from such expeditions, but no deeper sense of pleasure and consciousness of accession of health were experienced than when beating down from Ma'sh Elder Island iu the quiet glow of the summer twilight, the cool night wind tempering the heated brow, and the restful peace of nature soothing the wearied brain. PENN.

NOTES ON FISHES.—In the markets of Washington, D. C., male shad averaging over 4lbs. each were found Feb. 19 in fair supply; this is a remarkably large size for males; they came from North Carolina. Steel head trout, *Salmo gairdneri*, weighing from 12 to 18lbs., are sufficiently common; among them are females with eggs nearly mature. Crevallè, *Caranx hippos*, are offered under the name of pompano. Squeteague of large and small size, and of both the common species, are plentiful. Suckers from the Potomac are abundant.

THE MENHADEN BARONS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Occasions frequently occur to cause your readers to feel thankful for the existence of a paper that takes so timely, outspoken and manly a stand in behalf of our fish and game interests, as does FOREST AND STREAM, a paper whose high tone, intelligent conduct and progressive policy enhance its value to its subscribers and readers more and more. Not given to ill-advised and immature expressions on subjects within its sphere, its words of counsel, advice or warning merit and in fact receive the fullest consideration.

In the brief space of fifteen lines in an editorial column of the issue of the 14th inst., you have given a concise and forcible expression of views on the iniquities of the menhaden pirates in connection with their descent on the Maine Legislature.

Think for a moment! Think of the great State of Maine taking a backward step and receding from her wise course with regard to her shore fisheries and the use of the seine in the interdicted limit. Such action would be suicidal to her fishing interests. May she never subject herself to such a self-inflicted blow.

Not her own citizens alone, but those of her sister States, look with admiration and satisfaction on the course of the State of Maine in the enactment and enforcement of wholesome laws for the preservation of fish and game. Her example is worthy of emulation, and is being followed. Maine has done much and much more remains for her to do in strengthening and providing for the more thorough working of existing laws.

The three-mile limit law now in force in that State was adopted to check the exhaustion of the fish supply which was rapidly going on in her coast waters ten years since. About the same time the menhaden, from known causes, ceased to visit her shores, consequently the seiners had no incentive to violate that law. The season of 1888, however, witnessed the return of the menhaden in great numbers. It was then that these violators of law, when opportunity offered, operated in defiance of the statute.

Commenting on these violations of law the Kennebec *Journal* remarks that "a member of the U. S. Fishery Commission says he shall have all the State laws removed which regulate seining on the coast." A correspondent in a recent issue of this paper states: "The great Mr. Maddocks, I learn, is going to have the law repealed." Will he do it? He surely underestimates the weight of public opinion in that State and misjudges the temper of the people.

I am informed that Mr. Maddocks operated an oil factory at Boothbay last season, and that he appeared against the State as a witness in a case involving a violation of the law. This is certainly an anomalous position for an employe of the Government to occupy.

Maine knows too well where her best interests lie, to snuff out the light kindled by experience and grope again in darkness. Standing in the front rank as a preserver of fish and game, continually legislating in those interests, having thoroughly competent and active Commissioners, she will not now make a retrogressive move. She receives too much benefit pecuniarily and enjoys too much prosperity directly from her supply of fish and game, to act at the dictation and behest of menhaden semers.

Massachusetts, in the interest of her shore fisheries, has a law for the protection of Buzzard's Bay. Steamers from Rhode Island went there on several occasions last summer and seined, contrary to law, but were finally forced to retire from the bay. The State of New York, by a recent law, protects Raritan Bay. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware have taken joint action for the protection of Delaware River. The good work of protection is contagious and is becoming popular. Rhode Island cannot be classed with the States mentioned. She is an unfortunate example of what menhaden pirates can accomplish in the process of extermination. She has able and willing Commissioners, but has practically no laws relating to salt water fisheries. She once was in the lead with famous fishing grounds, as the departed renown of Point Judith, Narragansett, Barrington, Newport, Seaconnet, West Island and Block Island attest. Now her waters are poverty-stricken and depleted. Yet the oil factories at Portsmouth, with their foreign labor, gather in the dollars for their owners, who laugh in their sleeves at anything beyond the chimes of an oil barrel.

The Church steamers of Rhode Island caught 95,000,000 of menhaden the last season after July 1. This almost incredible number produced, in round numbers, 500,000 gallons of oil and more than 3,000 tons of scrap. The latter commodity more than pays running expenses, and to its value is to be added the snug sum realized from the sale of 10,000 bbls. of oil. The Church influence has dominated in Rhode Island for years, and the fishing grounds have been almost wholly ruined. The monetary loss to the State by the decline of the fisheries is many times in excess of any benefit derived from the Portsmouth factories with their imported labor. The menhaden men are represented in the State Legislature by Capt. Nat Church. As an evidence of the oilmen's influence, this is what an admirer says in substance of Capt. Daniel T. Church:

"He has fought over legislation on the fish question year after year and always came out ahead. He has won pitched battles in the Massachusetts Assembly and in the courts of Virginia and other States."

In the New York Legislature Capt. Hawkins represents the menhaden men. He vigorously opposed the passage of the Raritan Bay bill and characterized it as infamous.

In the days when sailing gear was the only appliance for the pursuit of menhaden, but little, if any, opposition to the avocation existed. It is only since the skinning process became possible and prevalent by the exchange of sail for steam power that opposition has developed, and it will continue with accelerated power till the menhaden men are subjected to the requirements of just and proper State or national laws.

The menhaden men are as but one to a hundred of those unorganized thousands who pursue for pleasure or profit the food fishes of the Atlantic coast. These men have invested their millions voluntarily in an enterprise once circumscribed by no law, and desolate waters have been the result. Now that laws are slowly and surely crystallizing in the vital interest of the whole people, they squeal and attempt to undo the little that has been done for the general good. In short they violate law and boast that they will effect a repeal.

No law along the line of this article exists or is in contemplation, a syllable of which is other than absolutely just to them and the people. Their rights are not paramount, and their business, when properly controlled, will go on the same as now, bringing gold to their coffers (which is apparently all they comprehend), notwithstanding their pretended fears to the contrary.

No interest whatever can suffer by their subjection to law. The net and twine factories will still find a growing demand for their productions. The tackle dealers will flourish as never before, and the millions in money dispensed by summer sojourners will be doubled. This is not all. There are thousands of deserving fishermen along the entire stretch of coast that would be immensely benefited by the revival of their once prosperous calling. Why? Because the conditions known to be the best for the preservation and perpetuation of the food fish supply would be restored to their natural state.

No, Mr. Editor, it is too late in the day for backward steps where such important economic questions are involved. The State of Maine, rather than repeal the law referred to, will, if she continues in wisdom, fortify it for her citizens and the strangers yearly attracted within her borders. She, as well as every other State bordering on the Atlantice north of Hatteras, should be alive to the fact that those who pursue menhaden for their oil, and those whose dollars are invested in such enterprise, are not safe advisers on the food fish question. They are not vigorous and whole-souled laborers for the restoration and perpetuation of the food fish supply.

At the yearly dinner of the Massachusetts Fish and Game League in Boston last month, Congressman-elect Randall advised the holding of conventions in each State, and then a general convention in the interest of fish laws for the Atlantic coast. Such action would undoubtedly result in much good.

Fish propagation by nation, State or individual must be supplemented by protection to secure the best results. Propagation and protection are properly inseparable. The three-mile limit, as applied to menhaden seiners, supplemented by a close season, will pave the way for the revival of the shore fisheries.

The autocratic and dictatorial methods in vogue with the menhaden men render it imperative that they be legislated into reasonable bounds. They must be made to respect the fact that menhaden are in existence for other and more important uses than that of enriching them at the expense of the people.

If the pursuit of menhaden as conducted with steamers was devoid of harm, the outcry against it would not be voiced. It is by reason of this outcry, wide-spread and determined, that it must be patent to every one that unrestrained seining is productive of ill effects. The warfare is waged to restore that which has been taken from the people by the menhaden barons.

In keeping then, with the spirit of the age, when economic questions and natural resources and possibilities are being investigated and carefully considered, let Maine add to her present law if need be; let Massachusetts do the same and let Rhode Island re-assert herself, throw off the domination of the menhaden barons and place her waters under such wise laws as shall restore their former preëminence.

Uniform laws along the entire coast are much to be desired; these, reënforced by a general law, are confidently looked for in the near future. ARTHUR MARTIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

CARP AND SUCKERS AGAIN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In last week's number your correspondent, "H." casts objections at suckers and carp, and he states that his methods of observation are somewhat faulty by saying that their food consists of dead and decayed substances that are garnished with mud. Now, as a matter of fact, the food of the *Cyprinidæ*, which are commonly known as suckers, consists principally of the slippery coverings of stones and sticks, and this material is composed, not of dead matter, but of the very loveliest of diatoms and desmids and algæ and fungi. The carp are fond of the larger algæ and more highly organized plants. The reason why suckers are not very good eating is because their pretty delicate stomachfuls have a peculiar odor that happens to be disagreeable to most people.

An old farmer, at whose house I occasionally stop when on hunting trips, goes to town five or six times every year, and about once a year he buys at a corner fish wagon a lot of suckers that have been caught at some time in the distant past. These he tosses into the sunny back of his wagon, along with the calico, crackers, crockery, lamp wicks, oats and hoes, and takes them home to the folks. He says they don't care very much for fish at his house anyway.

I will not champion the cause of the sucker, but for the carp I have a good word, and this good word is superfluous among readers of FOREST AND STREAM, who are familiar with the subject of European table fish. The carp properly prepared, boiled and served with butter sauce and small boiled potatoes, is a luxurious addition to our table; and this expression of sentiment on my part is not original. It may be heard in any first-class restaurant in northern Europe. It is true that the flesh of the carp is redolent of the odor of various algæ and diatoms when the fish has been recently taken from a warm pond, but the particular flavor rapidly disappears if the fish is put down the well for a few days before being killed. It is not half as much trouble to sweeten a school of carp as it is to fatten one hog, and the profit of the former work may far exceed those of the latter. I profess to be something of a connoisseur at the table, and am willing to make the assertion that "qualified carp" is delicious. ROBERT T. MORRIS, M.D.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

"WHERE THE TROUT HIDE," Kit Clarke's new book, is announced for publication during the coming week by Brentanos'. It will be handsomely illustrated and printed upon the finest quality of paper. Mr. Clarke is often aggressive, and usually obstinate in his views, yet always an ardent angler, and his volume will doubtless prove interesting. The author has made a careful study of the wininnish of Lake St. John, and after fully describing it, says: "It has been my good fortune to struggle with hook and line against finny competitors in nearly every quarter of the world, but never have I met so heroic a combatant as the ebony mottled wininnish of Lake St. John."

MORE PICKEREL—LESS TROUT.

IN the stocking of inland waters, a grave mistake has been made by the Fish Commissioners of more than one State. Too great prominence has been given to certain game fishes, the favorites of sportsmen, and to fancy kinds from distant localities, and too little regard had for certain other and coarser kinds, capable of yielding large quantities of cheap and valuable food for the people.

Another mistake has been the experiment, too frequently tried, and often at a considerable expenditure of funds, of putting certain favorite kinds into waters in which they had not previously existed, without any certainty that their surroundings would be favorable to development, instead of restocking with indigenous species. As a rule, the plan should be, not to introduce new kinds, that, under new conditions, might or might not thrive, but to restock exhausted lakes and streams with the species natural to them, and to keep up the supply in waters not exhausted by putting in annually enough fry to supply the annual waste caused by legitimate fishing.

Another mistake, more or less plainly seen in nearly all codes for the protection of fish and the regulation of fishing, is the attempt to keep up the supply mainly by preventing the fish from being taken, instead of so increasing the production as to allow them to be taken in increased quantities. To say that to enable the people to catch a great many fish you must prohibit them from fishing, is an extravagant expression of the underlying idea, but is nevertheless a truthful one. Two or three examples will illustrate the points I wish to make.

The Jordan and the Boyne are natural trout streams. Formerly they swarmed with the speckled trout. They have been fished out. To attempt to stock them with bass or pickerel, or any similar fish, would be folly. We do not know whether the rainbow trout, the landlocked salmon or other members of the salmon family, from other localities, would thrive in them or not; but we do know that no streams were ever better adapted to the development of the sportsman's favorite, the speckled trout. Let the Fish Commissioners fully restock these streams with this species, and forever keep them fully restocked, by putting in annually a liberal supply of young fish. Then let the sportsmen fish to their hearts' content, only restricting them to an open season of reasonable length and to the taking of fish of not less than a certan size.

Again, Houghton Lake is a natural pickerel pond. Once it was alive with pickerel, bass and wall-eyed pike, the pickerel predominating in numbers. It is well adapted to the production of these food fishes. A gentleman whose business has been partly the marketing of the fish from this lake, states that within a few years he has handled more than a hundred tons. But the supply is failing. Let the Commissioners annually put in half a million of pickerel fry, and bass and wall-eyed pike in proportion, and Houghton Lake will continue to be a source of food supply, in comparison with which in value a hundred trout streams like the Jordan and the Boyne would dwindle into insignificance. M. L. LEACH.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.

FLORIDA KINGFISH AND TARPON.

COCOANUT GROVE, Fla., Feb. 16.—Now is the season for kingfishing in the open waters between Cape Florida and Foney Rocks Light, where they fairly swarm. The great silvery, gamy fellows can be had in any number by anybody who will go out for them—that is, if he is properly equipped and knows how to catch them. The common mode of fishing for them is by trolling with a squid from a quick-moving sailboat, but Mr. Edward Prince, of New York, has recently demonstrated that they can be successfully taken with a rod. During the past week he has caught several weighing from 20 to 40lbs. apiece, with an ordinary bass rod, and all the handliners now stand ready to follow his example.

The upper end of Biscayne Bay swarms with tarpon at present, but it is rather too early in the season for them to gorge bait. Messrs. T. B. Asten, Dr. Grymes, Edward Prince, T. F. Falls and Frank L. Anthony, all expert tarpon fishermen, are now here experimenting with this gamiest of game fish; but thus far without making a catch. They report having caught sight of larger fish than have ever been seen on the west coast, and have had many bites; but the fish will not swallow the bait. They merely take it into their mouths and immediately eject it. Two of our native fishermen went out yesterday, and in less than an hour one of them had captured three tarpon with a grains. One of them was a splendid big fellow, weighing 145lbs. The ill success that has thus far attended the efforts of the rod and reel fishermen is doubtless due to the fact that tarpon rarely gorge bait before March. That month and April make the tarpon season, and if any one wants them let him come and get them during these eight weeks, when they are guaranteed to be on hand in quantities to suit all who seek them.

O. K. CHOBEE.

STEAMBOATS ON RICHARDSON LAKE.—Boston, Feb. 19.—I have been expecting to see some mention in your paper of the steamboat troubles on the Rangeley Lakes, or rather on Richardson and Cupsuptic. I call your attention to the matter, as I believe that it will be of interest to all sportsmen who go into this region. As I understand the matter, Capt. Barker, who has heretofore owned the only steamers on these two lakes, has had everything in his own hands. This winter, Billy Soule, who owns the fine camps on Cupsuptic, brought up a steamer and petitioned the Maine Legislature for a charter to run on the two lakes. At once Capt. Barker put in a counter petition for exclusive right to run steamers on these ponds. I may be misinformed, and if so shall be glad to be put right, but under present circumstances I think these lakes should be free to every one, and that there should be no monopoly of any of them in any way. —J. S. C.

SCARCITY OF COD.—For some time past the returns from the inshore fishing grounds and George's Bank have shown a great falling off in the catch of cod. The fishermen believe that the scarcity on George's is due largely to the extensive use of trawls on that bank by haddock fishermen. This fishery is carried on from Oct. 1 to May by a fleet approximating 150 sail. Capt. J. W. Collins informs us that such a fleet will use fully 2,500,000 hooks while fishing for market chiefly on George's Bank.

Massachusetts Net Fishing.—The committee on fisheries and game for Massachusetts will give a hearing at the State House, Boston, to-day to parties interested in the expediency of amending section 70 of chapter 19 of the Public Statutes, so that no person may be authorized to construct fish weirs within the limits of any city or town lying upon tide water, unless the people of said town or city shall by vote authorize the mayor and aldermen of said city or the selectmen of said town to grant such authority; that no license to set pounds, weirs, traps or fykes shall be given for more than one year, and that no license shall be given to any person or persons which does not locate or fix the place by metes and bounds where the same is to be set, nor upon land of another person, or in the tide waters upon the same.

Tarpon up a Tree.—Some one has redrawn the illustration of a tarpon hanging to a tree, given originally in these columns, changed the face of the angler, put on eye-glasses and made him look like a New York angler editor, and sent the thing on a wild syndicate career through the papers from Dan to Beersheba.

Shad or "Whitefish."—The first shad from a tributary of Chesapeake Bay reached Baltimore Feb. 22; they were of good size and in fine condition. Among the negroes of the lower Potomac, in the time of George Washington, the shad was commonly known as "whitefish."

Fisheulture.

MINNESOTA FISH COMMISSION.

THE fourteenth and fifteenth annual reports of the Minnesota Commission of Fisheries, from July 31, 1886, to July 31, 1888, repeat the story of difficulties overcome and great results accomplished, together with the welcome news of a healthy growth of public sentiment in favor of fisheulture and protection. The generous assistance rendered by the railroads in their efforts to minister to the public good is gratefully and conspicuously acknowledged by the Commissioners. Some of the serious obstacles to progress are mentioned in the following extracts:

"We want remedied, if practicable, the irregularity of drawing our appropriation from the State treasury. If possible, that we may have specified sums at specified times at our disposal, that the proper bills and accounts may be liquidated with regularity and promptness. In short, the demands upon the Commission to be fully met require that our appropriation be increased to $10,000 per annum at least. The demand for more fish comes to us from all parts of our State; an unending and insatiable plea, 'Give us more fish,' comes from every side. In our attempt to meet this larger and ever increasing demand for distribution and the unexpected and unusual expenses added to it, we are in debt about $3,000 to our superintendent, who has allowed his pay to accumulate that other necessary expenditures might be made; of the above amount we owe $2,348.30.

"We need also some provision to pay for the inspection of dams and the location of fishways. With the meagre allowance of money for the work we have calls to do in fishculture and distribution, we have not felt authorized to use it for that purpose and have hesitated in so nsing it. With the pecuniary aid of those largely interested, we have inspected a number of dams of Cannon River and Cottonwood River, and located fishways which have been built. We find it necessary to have an attorney to conduct the proceedings and manage the prosecutions when necessary. Experience has demonstrated that dependence upon the county attorney for assistance in such matters is most unreliable and expensive, from its vexatious delays which are sometimes caused by the evident reluctance to offend those who may be called upon for a vote, which fear seems to check inclination to any prompt and vigorous action. We need provision for meeting the additional cost of transportation since some of the railroads over which we are necessitated to go have withdrawn passes.

"That our work is important and valuable and well done, we have so many evidences on every side that we feel encouraged to ask more liberal appropriations to go on and keep Minnesota abreast of the progress making in our sister States of practical fisheulture. We are not ashamed of our record among them. We desire still to hold our place in the front rank and continue to be distinguished for the excellence and success of our work, which has the commendation, we are proud to say, of every one who has investigated our hatcheries and ponds. Among them are not only the best fisheulturists of America, but also several eminent European proficients, who have complimented us in a very gratifying manner upon our modes of culture and success.

"The community are demanding more work of the Commission every season, and the Commissioners are not only willing but desirous to supply every citizen who has suitable lake or stream in his vicinity with the fish most suitable for the waters of the locality. With the increased money we have asked for at our disposal this enlarging demand can fairly be met, and we feel justified in saying no such moderate outlay of the public money as is asked for will give so universal and unusual satisfaction as the sum appropriated and expended in the propagation and distribution of food fishes to the people of the State."

DISTRIBUTION IN 1887.

German carp	2,695
Whitefish	10,000,000
Wall-eyed pike	3,900,000
Rainbow trout	11,000
Landlocked salmon	10,000
Native brook trout	292,000
Lake Superior trout	96,000
Black bass	35,500
	14,347,195

DISTRIBUTION IN 1888.

Carp	529
Whitefish	10,000,000
Wall-eyed pike	1,970,000
Rainbow trout	28,000
Loch Leven trout	10,000
Native brook trout	434,000
Lake Superior trout	147,500
Brown trout	10,000
Black bass	3,000
	12,603,022

"Carp have proven to be prolific, so much so that one can buy either the dead or living fish in the markets of St. Paul or Minneapolis. Carp, like pigs, will stand much abuse; either will survive being kept in a mud hole, but it spoils the flavor of the meat of both unless they have a chance to recuperate on proper food and clean habitat. Complaint is made sometimes that they taste of mud, which is not to be wondered at, considering how little care and attention they receive to make them palatable compared with the pains taken in Europe to give them improved quality and flavor. It should be borne in mind also that good water makes good fish, and that plenty of water is required. I have the testimony of one man at least that 'a wash tub full of water in the warm cellar all winter don't seem to do, as they all died.'"

We are somewhat surprised to learn that the mongrel whitefish, *Coregonus tullibee*, is one of the most important species in Minnesota; it is represented in the National collection by only a few very poor specimens.

The beneficial result of artificial propagation of the whitefish is fully admitted by the fishermen who have long doubted the wisdom of the work. The subjoined extracts from a Duluth newspaper are from the testimony of men engaged in the fisheries:

"The season has been a remarkably good one at the island, fish having been plenty and in good demand, in fact the demand for Lake Superior whitefish and trout is growing so rapidly all over the West and Southwest that it cannot be supplied. In the season just past, fishermen have caught a great many of the young fish planted in the lake by the State Commission in late years, these fish having now begun to arrive at a size and age when they become valuable. If there had at any time been doubt of the value to the fishing industry and to Duluth of this system of planting whitefish and trout the experience of this season will quickly dispel such doubt. Of the total catch a very large proportion have been of the planted fish, and the lake, which three or four years ago seemed about to become depleted of these magnificent food fish, contains now more than ever. There is no reason why Lake Superior should not be a vast food reservoir, and the establishment of the new hatchery, the greatest in the world, will do much to make it so.

"A new fish firm, composed of experienced men in the business and backed by a large amount of capital, is now making arrangements to move its entire plant from one of the lower lakes to Duluth. Their coming will give a wider market and competition, and will aid in making this city what it is surely destined to be, a stupendous fish market. Already Duluth handles more fresh fish than all other points on Lake Superior combined, and this trade is destined to grow rapidly."

The new arrangement by which the United States Fish Commission will relieve Minnesota of the labor of the whitefish hatching is very acceptable to the State Commissioners, whose approval is thus expressed:

"Hereafter the State Commission will relinquish the whitefish work on Lake Superior to the United States Fish Commission, which will carry it on with an efficiency and energy from their larger and better appointed hatchery impossible for us with our limited State resources and modest equipment. We are glad of their aid and they are glad to help us. Indeed, Commissioner McDonald has added greatly to the scope of the United States Fish Commission work, reaching inland and establishing stations undreamed of until he, with his broad and comprehensive planning, made them feasible, and we bespeak for him from our State's delegation in Washington their support and encouragement in carrying out the great national work he is accomplishing."

The United States station at Duluth has a capacity for 100,000,000 whitefish eggs, besides an equal number of ova of wall-eyed pike, and of lake and brook trout an unlimited quantity. The establishment is under the charge of the following persons: R. O. Sweeny, superintendent, fisheulturist; M. S. Root, foreman, fisheulturist; Andrew McCormick, assistant fisheulturist; R. O. Sweeny, Jr., engineer; Peter Dubé, first fireman; Daniel McLachlin, second fireman; Mrs. A. McCormick, housekeeper.

The notes relative to the life history of the food fishes in the hatchery are of very great interest. The rainbow trout, which causes much complaint in our coastal streams by its wandering instincts, is a favorite in Minnesota, where it grows rapidly and does not go astray. The Loch Leven trout does not grow so fast as the native fish, nor is it so prolific in eggs; but 10,000 fry were reared from fish obtained from imported eggs, and the outlook for the future is promising. The brown trout yielded for the first time this year eggs which produced 10,000 fry. The breeding fish are healthy, vigorous and growing rapidly. Brook trout are thriving remarkably; although over three-quarters of a million have been planted, the demand is far from being satisfied and the number of anglers is steadily increasing. Landlocked salmon have done well in mill ponds and clear, cold spring streams.

Black bass fry were collected Aug. 18, Sept. 7 and Sept. 16. In 1887 wall-eyed pike began spawning April 28 and were hatching fast May 12. In 1888 the first spawners were caught May 6, twenty of them yielding 300,000 eggs, and fry were coming out rapidly June 4. Doubtless some were hatched earlier. Whitefish eggs received Jan. 28 began to hatch March 16 and all were out by the 29th. Loch Leven trout spawned from Dec. 19 to 25. Brown trout spawning ended Dec. 29. Landlocked salmon eggs placed in the hatchery March 7, and some of the fry were planted May 25. Rainbow trout spawned from March 16 to April 9. Brook trout commenced spawning one year Oct. 21, the earliest date observed at the hatchery; in 1885 the earliest was Oct. 24. Feb. 19 all of the native brook trout eggs were hatched.

THE HALIBUT FISHERY.—The catch of halibut at the present time on some of the banks which for a number of years have been almost deserted by fishermen is much larger than usual. This may be due to some extent to the remarkably fine winter weather, which has allowed a more extensive use of trawls than has been possible for many years. The grounds yielding good returns are Quereau and the Le Have ridges. At Yaquina, Oregon, a new fishing company, with a capital of $250,000, will engage in the fishing for cod and halibut. Their outfits will be furnished by a firm in Gloucester, Mass., and the company will be prepared to cure their fish by salting or smoking and to ship them either fresh or cured.

WALL-EYED PIKE HATCHING.—The U. S. Fish Commission is making arrangements to hatch, in the spring, 100,000,000 eggs of the wall-eyed pike at Sandusky, Ohio. Of these Pennsylvania will get a large share for the Susquehanna, Delaware, and other suitable rivers. In the former river the species seems to be scarcely holding its own. A few adults have been transferred from the Susquehanna to the Delaware in the last two or three years by the Pennsylvania Commission.

The Equitable Life Assurance Company presents to-day on another page its twenty-ninth annual statement. Nothing could show better than this statement the enormous growth of Life Insurance in this country within the past few years, especially when it is managed by shrewd and conservative business men. The amount of assets on the ledger Jan. 1888, was $79,297,955.46, while on Dec. 31, 1888, it was $89,427,026.92. Of these assets more than twenty-five millions are loaned on bond and mortgage, and over thirty-four millions invested in United States stocks, State stocks, city stocks, or are held in trust companies; real estate accounts for twenty-two millions more, and loans on collateral and cash in bank for more than six millions. During the year nearly twelve millions were paid out to policy holders on claims by death, matured endowments, dividends, surrender values, annuities and discounted endowments. The statement shows a total undivided surplus over all liabilities of more than twenty millions. Persons who contemplate life insurance may study this statement with profit.

Lafayette, Ind., Aug. 21, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Dear Sir—I am pleased to be able to give you a most satisfactory account of the paper shells you sent me. I have used Schultze powder altogether for the last seven years, with Eley's shells, and yours are the first perfect substitute I have found, and I shall take care to recommend their use. (Signed) W. Graham, Champion Shot of England.—*Adv.*

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

March 5 to 8, 1889.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Albany Kennel Club, at Albany, N. Y. Geo. B. Gallup, Secretary.

March 12 to 15, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club Utica, N. Y. James W. Dunlop, President.

March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, at Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. John L. Lincoln, Jr., Secretary.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ST. BERNARD CLUB.

AT the meeting of the Board of Governors of the St. Bernard Club, held at Madison Square Garden Feb. 19, the following members were elected: Messrs. W. H. Warder, Springfield, O.; I. V. Hecker, New York; J. Lohman, Orange, N. J.; W. T. Fraser, Detroit, Mich.; W. W. Macfarlane, New York; Hon. J. S. Wise, New York; J. S. Dudley, New York; W. E. Connor, New York; Fred Kimball, Worcester, Mass.; B. P. Johnson, New York; R. R. H. Durkee, Chicago, Ill.

At the annual meeting held at the Hoffman House at 7 o'clock on the same day the following were present: Miss A. H. Whitney and Miss Chandler, Lancaster, Mass; R. J. Sawyer, Menominee, Wis.; R. Stucky, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass.; J. H. Long, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Warder, Springfield, O.; Thos. B. Lee, Toledo, O.; H. S. Pitkin, Hartford, Conn.; J. Lohman, Orange, N. J.; W. H. Joeckel, Hoboken, N. J.; Lorenzo Daniels, New York, B. P. Johnson, New York; E. B. Sears, Melrose, Mass.; K. E. Hopf, Arlington, N. J., in the chair.

The new constitution and by-laws were adopted. The latter provided for a club album of photographs of winners of club specials, one copy of which may be obtained at cost by members of the club. The correct measurements, weight, color, etc., of each winner to be recorded in the album. The standard as adopted by the Swiss St. Bernard Club at their meeting last June, modified so far as markings are concerned. The collar had been included in the obligatory markings. Now the standard reads: "Absolutely necessary markings are: Noseband (white around muzzle), blaze, chest, legs and tip of tail. Collar, or white spot on nape of neck are desirable." The officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, President, K. E. Hopf; Vice-Presidents, E. H. Moore, R. J. Sawyer and Miss A. H. Whitney; Treasurer, W. H. Joeckel, Secretary, Lorenzo Daniels. To complete the number of the Board of Governors, nine were elected as follows: Rev. W. H. Walbridge, John Lohman, S. B. Macfarlane, B. P. Johnson, R. P. Durkee, W. S. Diffenderffer, J. B. Lee, J. W. Dunlop and Geo. M. Elwood.

The club is in a flourishing condition and many applications for membership are coming in. The meetings of the Board of Governors in future will be held on the second Monday of each month.

THE AMERICAN MASTIFF CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the American Mastiff Club took place at the Madison Square Garden, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M. Among the members present were Messrs. Winchell, Cook, Belknap, Underhill, Herbert Mead, Stevenson, Swords, Banks and Derby. The report of the treasurer showed receipts from all sources during the last year $936.88; the expenses for the year $438.24, leaving a balance in the treasury of $498.64. The list of members numbered fifty-two. Fifteen new members have been added to the list since the last year. The secretary presented a correspondence with Mr. W. K. Taunton of the Old English Mastiff Club, and announced that Mr. Taunton had offered as a breeder's prize a gold challenge medal, value $50, for the best American-bred mastiff, the contestant to be under two years of age. The secretary also stated that the executive committee had offered at the New York show of 1889, a new cup, value $300, to be known as the Westminster Challenge cup, for the best dog or bitch under three years of age, the property of a member of the American Mastiff Club. In addition to this the club's three silver cups and medals were offered for competition at the same show. At the coming Chicago show the American Mastiff Club offered three silver cups and a money prize of $25 for competition among club members. The club's silver medal was also offered at the approaching Albany and Philadelphia shows. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Robert Lenox Belknap; Vice-Presidents, Herbert Mead, Edward Dudley and F. T. Underhill; Executive Committee: R. L. Belknap, Herbert Mead, Edward Dudley, F. T. Underhill, R. H. Derby, C. R. Colwell, W. R. Stevenson, C. C. Marshall, J. L. Winchell and James Rawle; Secretary and Treasurer, R. H. Derby.

WORCESTER DOG SHOW.—Worcester, Mass., Feb. 25. *Editor Forest and Stream:* Arrangements are progressing favorably for the first annual bench show of the Worcester Kennel Club. The premium lists are to be sent out this week, and as we offer $1,500 in cash prizes, besides a large number of specials offered by friends of the club and business houses, we hope to receive a large entry of dogs. It is our purpose to have everything square and fair and to secure competent judges. Our dates are the week following the Boston show, and we shall get special railroad rates for exhibitors at that show, who will stop over in Worcester. We have hired the Worcester Skating Rink for the week of the show, and it is very hard to find a more suitable place. There is a large yard attached, surrounded by a 12ft. fence, large enough, in fact, to turn the whole show into for exercise. The rink is large enough to accommodate 700 or 800 dogs without crowding in the least. We have contracted with Spratts Patent to bench and feed, and have secured Mr. William Tallman as superintendent.—Edward W. Dodge, Secretary Worcester Kennel Club, P. O. Box 988.

THE POINTER CLUB.—A meeting for the purpose of perfecting the organization of The Pointer Club of America was held on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 20, at Madison Square Garden. Following is the list of officers: President, John S. Wise, of New York; Vice-Presidents, James L. Anthony and F. R. Hitchcock, of New York, B. F. Seitner, of Dayton, O., and A. C. Collins, of Hartford; Secretary and Treasurer, George La Rue, of New York. Executive Committee—The above named officers and C. M. Munhall and J. R. Daliba, of Cleveland, Charles Heath, of Orange, N. J., James P. Swain, Jr., of New York, J. H. Winslow, of Philadelphia, and J. M. Arnott, of New York.

FOREST AND STREAM.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2——NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE thirteenth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, held at Madison Square Garden last week, was the best both in number of entries and excellence of management that has ever been held in this country, and we were assured by several exhibitors who have attended some of the recent large shows abroad that so far as good management goes, New York is far ahead and well up both in number and quality of the dogs shown. This may well be believed when we take into consideration the fact that very nearly nine-tenths of the winners in the challenge and open classes are well-known winners at the principal shows in England, and in many cases they are acknowledged to be the best representatives of their breed living. Quite a number of recent importations succeeded in carrying off the honors in their respective classes, while a number of others with important wins to their credit had to be content with honorable mention. Aside from the interest one naturally takes in inspecting good specimens of the different breeds, the knowledge gained by the breeder and fancier in comparing the recent importations with those that have been in the country for some time and with those that have been bred here, was of inestimable value; and it is to be hoped that with the vast quantity of good material we now have we shall soon see a marked improvement in our American-bred dogs. This much to be desired improvement has already begun in some of the breeds, and we hope to see it continue and extend to all breeds until it will no longer be necessary to send to England to obtain a winner even when the best are competitors. Any one with plenty of money can purchase a sure winner, but, as we have often remarked, the breeder of an exceptionally fine specimen is entitled to far the greater honor. We were greatly interested in looking over the native-bred ones and note with pride that there were many very fine specimens among them, and some that promise to give the best a good fight for the honors when they are mature.

The mastiff and St. Bernard classes were a wonderfully good collection, better than has ever before been brought together in this country. There was also considerable improvement in the pointer classes, and the youngsters were the best that have ever been shown at New York. The improvement was especially noticeable in legs and feet, and if breeders continue the good work their dogs will at least have something to stand upon. The English setter classes were not up to those of former years. Why this should be so we are at a loss to comprehend. A large amount of money has been expended on this breed, and yet we have comparatively nothing to show for it. We were also disappointed in the Irish setters; they were not nearly so good as we expected to see. Outside a few of the winners the rule was, coarse heads, awkward legs and bad form or color, not as combination, however, but some one of these defects was apparent in by far too many instances. There was an improvement in the black and tan or Gordon classes, although they were far from being an even lot so far as type is concerned. Now that the American Gordon Setter Club has taken hold of them we shall expect to set this handsome breed come out strong in the near future. The spaniel classes filled only fairly well, although many of the best in the country were present.

The collies were very good, but not quite up to those of last year, the puppies outside the winner being a poor lot. The fox-terriers were the largest and best collection that we have ever seen together, and we were pleased to note among them quite a number of good youngsters, some of them being exceptionally good. Many of the terrier and toy classes were much better filled than we have before seen and among them were some very fine specimens. There appears to be an increasing demand for almost all breeds, and a large number of sales were made during the show and in many cases good prices were realized.

The weather during the show was all that could be desired and the attendance was even better than last year. We were informed by several members of the club who are undoubtedly excellent judges in the matter, that the number of beautiful women who visited the show is something unprecedented in the past. As our own eyes at every turn beheld vast throngs of brave men faultlessly attired, and as we all know that chivalry is ever found in attendance upon beauty, we could readily believe this. We certainly have never before seen at a dog show such well-dressed and well-behaved crowds as thronged the Garden every day and evening of the show, and the best of it was that every one appeared to be delighted with the exhibition. As one of the daily papers aptly put it, in a startling headline, "Fashionable Society Going to the Dogs." No show was ever better advertised, nearly all of the dailies gave us columns of "dog talk" every day, some of it gossipy and interesting and not a little of it intensely amusing to those who know a little something about dogs.

The managers of the show are deserving of great praise, and they may well feel proud of the very able manner in which the thousand and one details were carried out. We have never attended a show where everything appeared to run so smoothly. Mr. Mortimer, the superintendent, covered himself with glory, and fully demonstrated that he not only knows what is necessary to be done, but that he also knows just how to go to work to accomplish it. There was quite a change from former arrangements in the benching. Instead of placing the large dogs, as has been the custom heretofore, around the sides of the building, the space was open and the dogs were benched in six double rows extending the length of the building, except in the center, where a space 72ft. square was devoted to the judging rings. This was divided into six rings of varying size, and as soon as the judging was over the inside partition was taken away, giving the whole space for an exercising ring, which was filled a large portion of the time with dogs of all descriptions, from the lordly St. Bernard to the diminutive toy, and eager faces surrounded the ring all aglow with interest, watching the beautiful animals as they took their exercise and indulged in many a sportive antic.

It was an interesting and very instructive sight to many to see dogs whose looks denoted a most ferocious and quarrelsome disposition, fraternize with others equally unpromising so far as looks are concerned, and after the briefest of introductions, join in a game of romps around the ring and playfully tumble over each other and their companions to the evident delight of all; even the sedate deerhounds appeared to enjoy the fun and occasionally would join in a romp with some chance acquaintance, while the beautiful Russian wolfhound, notwithstanding the fierce and bloodthirsty character given him by some of the daily papers, was one of the most playful and frisky animals that we saw in the ring. Professor Parker with his band of trained dogs amused large audiences, giving a very good performance every evening and in the afternoon after the first day. The large hall over the Madison avenue entrance was used for benching the beagles, toys and some of the terriers, making quite a respectable dog show of itself. There were two good-sized judging rings at the upper end of the hall, making it quite convenient, as the dogs did not have to go down stairs to be judged.

The benching and feeding was done by Spratts Patent in their usual excellent manner. The attendants appeared to be of a better class than is generally seen, and their duties were performed in a painstaking manner. Many of them obtained the confidence and love of the dogs in a remarkable degree, while others did not succeed at all. We noticed one young fellow in particular who apparently had the good will of every dog that he came in contact with, and when he passed through the aisle over which he had charge every tail was wagging and every eye followed him as long as he remained in sight. These are the sort of men for attendants, for dogs as well as other animals thrive best under kindly care, and nothing will put them out of condition sooner than a want of sympathy between them and their keeper. We have had much to say in past years regarding the very bad practice, common at all shows, of benching together dogs of different classes owned by one exhibitor. Last year Mr. Mortimer informed us that a reform would be inaugurated at the next show, and we are pleased to note that the dogs were benched consecutively according to their numbers. Consequently when they were wanted the veriest tyro of an attendant could at once bring up any dog called for, and we have never seen the judging ring served so well and expeditiously as at this show, and we were assured by the managers that under no circumstances will the old plan ever again be allowed. Other shows will do well to take a note of this, and by adopting the plan save themselves much of worry and no end of trouble.

The catalogue was a model in its way, and is the best one, taken as a whole, that we have yet seen. The type was large and plain, and the senseless publication of the long list of winnings that we usually see was omitted. The list of special prizes was published at the head of each breed, and, best of all, the dogs were given but one number each. There were 1,372 regular entries, and some 200 re-entries in other classes, but in the extra classes the original number was retained, greatly to the convenience of all, even the reporter was not a little benefitted thereby, and thankfully acknowledges and blesses the thoughtful care that lightened his labors. On Wednesday morning we were agreeably surprised to receive a copy of the catalogue with the awards plainly printed opposite the numbers of the winners. Although not absolutely correct, the work was better done than we expected to find, as in making up the list for FOREST AND STREAM we had no end of trouble owing to the hurried manner in which the slips for the press were copied from the judges' books. This will account for the number of corrections which will be found below.

For the past three years at each show we were informed that this was the last dog show to be held at Madison Square Garden, and in consequence were not surprised to hear the old story again last week. There seems, however, to be better grounds for the report, and there is a strong probability that the present structure has seen its last dog show. We were shown the plan of the new amusement building, which it is proposed to commence next May and complete in season for the horse fair in November. The plans include an amphitheater about the size of the present one, a concert hall on Madisou avenue, capable of seating 3,000, modeled after the great Wagner Hall at Bayreuth; a small hall with a seating capacity of 700, and smaller rooms that will answer for committee or waiting rooms, as may be needed. We are assured that everything will be on the most liberal scale and that nothing will be left undone to make the resort worthy the great city which is sadly in need of just such a place in which to hold its annual dog show. We are informed by Mr. Hitchcock, the secretary of the W. K. C., that the corresponding week in February is claimed for the New York show, and that the premium list will be on a much more liberal scale than that of this year. This will be welcome news to old exhibitors, and we have no doubt that many new ones will be added to the list. Judging begun on Tuesday shortly after half past ten, and with the exception of the black and tan setter classes and some of the specials, it was finished before dark. As a whole it was better performed than is usually the case at this show, some of it, however, as will be seen by the subjoined report, was not up to the mark, and there were mistakes that should not have been made.

Following is a list of the judges and the classes assigned to them:

Mr. C. C. Marshall, mastiffs. Miss A. H. Whitney, St. Bernards, Great Danes and pugs. Mr. John Davidson, bloodhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, English foxhounds, pointers, English and black and tan setters and English retrievers. Mr. Max Wenzel, Irish setters. Mr. James Luckwell, spaniels. Mr. Geo. C. Clark, Chesapeake Bay dogs. Mr. D. Baillie, Newfoundlands and all terriers except fox and bull-terriers. Mr. N. Elmore, American foxhounds and beagles. Messrs. Martin Dennis and J. D. Shotwell, collies. Mr. A. Belmont, Jr., fox-terriers. Mr. E. S. Porter, bulldogs, bull-terriers, basset hounds and dachshunde. Mr. F. B. Fay, toy spaniels. Mr. J. R. Pierson, poodles, Italian greyhounds, Mexican hairless and miscellaneous.

Following is a list of the additional awards, corrections and special prizes:

ADDITIONAL AWARDS AND CORRECTIONS.

In the mastiff novice class, Dr. H. F. Praeger's Duc de York was 3d instead of Minting, Jr. In the mastiff bitch puppy class, J. L. Winchell's Tigris II. was 2d instead of Edda. In rough-coated St. Bernard dogs, P. J. Egan's Egan's Barry was com. instead of Wallace; in bitches, Keystone Kennels' Madoken was very high com. and B. P. Johnson's Kate was com. instead of high com.; in bitch puppies, C. Heim's Bedford Flora was high com. In smooth-coated bitches, J. Kevan's Appolonia was very high com. and Erminie Kennels' Erminie was high com.; in dog puppies, Erminie Kennels' Matterhorn was high com.; in novice class, C. G. Shelly's Macduff was very high com. In large pointer dogs, Bryn Mawr Kennels' Bang was com. In small bitches, G. M. Cornell's Revel VI. was 1st and Meally's Baby was very high com. Polka was unnoticed, and S. S. Banks's Daisy of Naso was com. In the English setter novice class, Nahmke Kennels' Peveril was very high com. and their Stray Shot was com. In Irish setter dogs, C. H. Thompson's Desmond II. was 2d instead of Rory O'More IV.; F. P. Jordan's Jefferson and L. V. J. Backer's Irish Laddie were high com.; Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Rover was com. and Rory O'More IV. and Romie were unnoticed; in the novice class, Prof. L. P. Braive's Royal Ruby was very high com. In foxhounds (English), Rockaway Hunt Club's Warrior was 2d and G. H. Mercer's Warrior was 3d.

In the field spaniel challenge bitch class, Oldham & Willey's Miss Newton Obo won; in open class as published last week, for bitches read black, dogs; in the other than liver or black class, Nahmke Kennels' Tansy was com. In the open collie dog class, Fairview Kennels' Donald was 3d and Guy Mannering very high com., Roslyn Torfrida was 4th and Metchley Surprise was very high com. In the bulldog open class, J. E. Thayer's Quasimodo was very high com., P. Sharkey's Carte Rouche high com., and C. L. Collins's Bendigo and T. S. K. Hawkhurst's Cribb com.; in bitches, R. B. Sawyer's Beatrice was 3d. In beagle bitches, Lewis Bros.' Banner Queen was 3d, and T. B. Manly's Arbutus and Barberry Kennel's Loncsome were com. In fox-terrier dogs, J. E. Thayer's Luke was reserve instead of Banque, and L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Strapper and Warren Sophist were com.; in the bitch puppy class, H. P. Frothingham's Fidget was com. instead of Stanly Cauliflower; in the novice class, F. Hoey's Vignette was 3d. In Irish terrier dogs, H. Dinning's Wasp was com. In Bedlington terrier dogs, 1st and 2d were disqualified and the 3d winner Punch was 2d. In Yorkshire terrier bitches, W. C. McClellan's Nellie was com. instead of in the toy class. In pug dogs, O. Eggeling's Clique was reserve. In the miscellaneous class, Miss Lewis's Carlotta won 2d instead of Budge.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

MASTIFFS—Kennel, E. H. Moore; best, Minting. Mastiff Club specials: Taunton challenge medal, Melrose Prince; American-bred, the same; puppy sweepstakes, Lady Gladys. Owned by members: Best, Minting; under three years, Alonzo; best bitch, The Lady Coleus. St. BERNARDS—Kennel, E. H. Moore; best rough bitch with two of her produce, Gemma L., with Barry II. and Alpine Chief; smooth, Monastery Mercedes, with Monastery Myrtle and Monastery Nell; rough puppy sired by Hector, Montrose; smooth, Trojan Hector. St. Bernard Club specials, for members only: Best smooth, Victor Joseph; rough, Ben Lomond; smooth stud dog, Victor Joseph, with Nevis and Nigel; rough, Otho, with Vindex and Chrysa; American-bred smooth dog, no entry; bitch, Monastery Myrtle; rough dog, Otho; bitch, Madoken. Kennel bloodhounds, Brongh & Winchell; deerhounds, J. E. Thayer; greyhounds, H. W. Huntington; pointers, Chas. Heath. Best pointer, Graphic; sired by Tammany, Tory White; dog with field trial record, Duke of Hessen; bitch, Lalla Rookh. Kennel English setters, F. Windholz; best, Count Howard; dog with field trial record, Roger; bitch, Manitoba Belle. Kennel Irish setters, C. T. Thompson; dog with field trial record, Desmond II.; bitch, Daisy. Kennel Gordon setters, Meadowthorpe Kennels. Kennel American foxhounds, E. W. Jester. Best Chesapeake Bay, Rum. Kennel spaniels, Oldham & Willey; field spaniels, the same; cockers, the same; best field spaniel, Glencairn; puppy, Darkness; Clumber, (2) Newcastle. Kennel collies, Chestnut Hill Kennels; best, Scotilla. Bull, Rabagas; bull-terrier, Cairo; kennel beagles, Somerset Kennels; fox-terriers, L. & W. Rutherfurd; American-bred puppy, Hillside Dandy; brace wire-haired, Billet and Capsicum. Fox-Terrier Club specials: Challenge cup, Valet; best dog, the same; bitch, Richmond Dazzle; dog puppy, Hillside Dandy; bitch, Warren Sparkle; pair, Raffle and Diana; pair of puppies, Hillside Dandy and Hillside Freda. Best black and tan terrier, Meersbrook Billy; Yorkshire, Bradford Harry. Kennel pugs, Dr. M. H. Cryer; challenge cup, Bessie.

MASTIFFS—(MR. MARSHALL).

This was probably the best class of mastiffs ever seen at an American show. There were manifestations of dissatisfaction over several of the awards, but in justice to the judge, who made his debut on this occasion, we must say that but few mistakes were made, and those that we noticed were not of a serious nature. Maximilian's magnificent son Minting had the challenge class for dogs to himself; but what difference would it have made if he had been opposed by a hundred competitors? He is even a grander dog than he was last year, and in his present great form we believe him able to give points and a beating to any mastiff in the world. The hundred dollar challenge cup and the special prize of twenty-five dollars for best mastiff in the show were literally at his mercy, although we heard it said that the judge considered Alonzo very nearly his equal. Waconta Nap, the other entry, was absent. In the bitch class The Lady Clare, another good one, had as her only competitor Duchess. Both were in good condition, but Beau's handsome daughter won with several points to spare. The open class for dogs, which contained twenty entries, brought out some really good dogs which were carefully and well judged. Mr. E. H. Moore's Alonzo scored a rather easy win, being several points ahead of his competitors. Defects: Skull not quite flat and not showing enough volume, especially in cheeks; set of ears not quite right; color of eyes a couple of shades too light; chest should be wider; hindquarters not perfect but good; coat rather long and coarse and showing slight waviness. In other points he is a very hard dog to beat, and is probably the second best mastiff dog in America. Competition for second honors was very keen between Melrose Prince, formerly Crown Prince, and Sears' Monarch. The first named won first in the puppy class at Boston last year, and our report of him was as follows: "Third prize went to Crown Prince (a poached name, Mr. Moore), a rather promising puppy by Ilford Caution. He has the same defect that The Shah had, viz., a domed skull, very well in a bloodhound or Irish setter, but not what we want in the mastiff. He has a short, blunt face of fair volume, but is cut away too much in front of the eyes, and has plenty of ear. The light Crown Prince face markings do not add to his appearance, and his condition at present is not good. Still, he is a good puppy, perhaps the best I have seen in America, and if all goes well with him he will be heard from next spring." This criticism was correct, but the dog has put on cheek muscle since then, and his head, taken altogether, has a much better appearance. Monarch has the advantage in massiveness of body and is slightly the more truly formed. Crown Prince has the best of it in muzzle, depth of head and true mastiff character. After weighing carefully all points positive and negative, we cast our vote in favor of the son of Lord Raglan. Moses, who beat (Heaven save the mark) Alonzo at Richmond was well placed fourth, and certainly he got all he deserved in the company he met on this occasion. Defects: Skull and muzzle lacking in width; too much length from eyes to nostrils; ears too large; forehead not quite flat; would be improved by more wrinkle; limbs a trifle light in proportion to bulk of body; coat not first-class; body rather short. A big, fine, massive dog, not showing enough of that indispensable requisite—character, without which no dog can be ranked in the first class. It is a credit to Mr. Marshall that he detected an absence of a something which the eye of a novice would almost surely overlook. Regulus, vhc., needs no description, being well known to our readers. He was properly placed. Wolsey, hc., bears but slight resemblance to his great ancestor of that name. Defects: Muzzle too long and lacking in depth and width; skull not having much volume; rather short between the couplings and not low enough; should have more bone; feet not first-rate. With all his defects he is a better dog than Bruce VI., also hc. Bruce VI., to which we just referred, has a very shallow head, poor eyes and expression, and is rather light in bone and not good in feet. He has good body and coat and stands well behind. Kaffir, c., lacks in skull and muzzle, is not quite straight in front, a trifle weak in knees, wanting in substance, too leggy and not perfect in hindquarters. Court, unnoticed, is houndy in head, long in ears, leggy and unfit for the show bench. Judge, also unnoticed, is a wolfish-looking weed that would make a better show in Central Park than at a dog show. Major General is a large animal that contributed more than a share of the noise. Sire, un-

known. Dam, Juno. Cæsar, another of the unnoticed division, is an undersized, spike-nosed, light-eyed, coarse-coated yellow dog. Date of birth, breeding and pedigree unknown. He will doubtless beget puppies that will bark as loudly as other puppies. Lyon and Tiger, both unnoticed, are also registered dogs of unknown pedigree. Dogs like these prove a means of educating the public. Lion (Jurgens'), Thor and Lord Brougham are not show dogs.

Bitches were a nice even lot with the Melrose Kennels well to the front. In this class Mr. Marshall did not place his dogs so well. First prize was given to The Lady Coleus, and we indorse the decision. Muzzle lacking in depth and width, stop not quite right, good skull, ears light in color, face should be more wrinkled, underhung to a considerable extent, throaty, stout, cylindrical body, of true formation, limbs well set, would be improved with more bone, good stern, hocks too straight and not quite clean, moves well. A good-looking bitch, with excellent coat and showing character and quality. Countess of Dunsmore, second prize, got more than she was entitled to. Foreface somewhat long, but not pointed, skull and muzzle should be wider, ears of good quality but too long, forehead fairly well wrinkled, nice black points, excessively throaty, good between the extremities, light behind and showing slight weakness, stands on proper forelegs and feet, coat better than average, does not move well behind. A bitch that has a number of defects and shows character and quality withal. We would probably have placed her third. The Lady Phyllis, placed third, is also a new one, and like the first and second prize winners is sired by the English champion Beaufort. We thought her over-rated in the company she met. Head small in proportion to size of body and lacking more especially in depth, ears small and of good quality but not quite black, head only fairly well wrinkled, stands too low at the shoulder, massive body and good legs and feet, would be improved by more bone, coat as good as average. A specimen that shows her good breeding. Fourth prize went to that sterling combination of quality—The Lady Dorothy. She was shown too light in flesh, but for true mastiff properties she had no equal. We did not notice anything wrong with the hindleg that showed lameness last year, and our decision would probably have been The Lady Coleus first, The Lady Dorothy second, Countess of Dunsmore third and The Lady Phyllis fourth. Mayflower, that won first last year in this show, was vhc. Her condition was not good. If this bitch will breed she should be very cheap at the catalogue price of $150. Her dam, Cambrian Princess, had but few equals, and her sire, old Beau, was a dog of sterling worth. Lady Gladys, vhc., is not black in nose and her muzzle lacks volume; her ears are fawn, which does not add to her appearance; she shows character. This is not the old champion of the same name, and the keepers of the stud book should have refused the entry. Medusa, hc., is small in head, narrow in muzzle, defective in ears, rather light in bone, somewhat coarse in coat and undersized. Wanda, also hc., is plain in head, light in eyes, heavy in ears, and not quite straight in front. Lucy, hc., is well known, as is also Boss Lady Clare that took c. The company was too select for them.

Pharoah Queen was about the best of the very ordinary lot entered in the novice class. Skull fairly good; muzzle not sufficiently blunt; head fairly well wrinkled; rather short in back; not quite straight in front and light in bone; hindparts defective, being too light from hips to hocks and showing slight weakness; a trifle leggy; good coat and color; does not travel well behind. A bitch of average size, and showing character notwithstanding all her defects. Countess, a daughter of Homer, made a good second. She is neither first-class nor very defective in any point, but is too small to compete against the cracks. Duc of York, third, was not on the bench, and we did not see him. Friar, vhc., is a big, characterless red dog, with white on underpart of body, long, houndy ears, straight hocks and nasty shallow head. We thought him lucky. Rollo, hc., lacks in volume of muzzle and skull; head not well wrinkled; body too short, light in bone; wrong in feet. With all his faults he is a better dog than Friar. As many of the puppies were removed on the second day of the show we had no opportunities of comparing, and shall say little about them. Gurth, first in the class for dogs, is too young to criticise with certainty of being right. He has a head of average merit, and is fairly good in body and limbs, but his ears are decidedly too large. Mr. Rothermel's entries in this class are all bad in ears and not first-class in head. Linden King, third prize, is slightly peaked in skull, rather long in ears and not first-class in other respects. He should develop into a dog of more than average merit, but we feel positively sure that he will never render a good account of himself when shown in a strong class. Rex, hc., is smutty in color and has large, badly carried ears, yet he shows character. Lady Gladys, that we have already described, was first in the corresponding class for bitches, with Tigress, from the same kennel, second. The last named has a Dudley nose, and is minus black points; color of eyes light; muzzle too small in proportion to size of skull; body truly formed; stands on strong, sound legs and proper feet; shows character. Helen, third prize, is off in ears and her head will never be in the first class. The same may be said of Medea, vhc. Baby Bunting, hc., cannot possibly develop into a show dog. Muzzle very shallow; ears large; skull better than muzzle, but not first-class. Her body is the best part of her. Juliette, unnoticed, has a bad head, eye and expression, is not straight in front, and lacks depth and width of body. April Queen, also unnoticed, is leggy and light, and has a plain head. Mrs. Browning's Lucy is peaked in skull and large in ears. She has a fair body and plenty of bone. Mrs. Browning showed another Lucy in the open class for bitches. Mastiff pedigrees will be so badly mixed in a few years that the stud books will be valueless, in fact, the less a man sees of them the better it is for him. The Mastiff Club's challenge cup, for the best mastiff bitch the property of a member, was won by The Lady Coleus, beating the Lady Clare. There is plenty of room for difference of opinion over this decision.

ST. BERNARDS—(MISS WHITNEY).

These classes were well filled and the quality throughout was as good as we have seen at any show in this country. There is, however, no getting away from the fact that although the entry was very large and a number of the dogs good, there was not a really first-class specimen in the show. This statement will not meet with favor from a number of St. Bernard men with whom we are acquainted, but its strength will be found should they attempt to disprove it. Where, may we ask, was there a Leila? Otho, Ben Lomond, Burns, Hector and several others are what may be rightly termed good dogs; but we look for a higher standard of excellence, knowing that these dogs were not brought into competition with *la crême de la crême* of the St. Bernard world.

Of the three entries in the challenge class for rough-coated dogs one of these, Duke of Leeds, was absent, and his old competitor, Otho, had not much trouble in beating Barry II. The winners in the corresponding class for bitches are well known, and the competition was interesting. We have seen Gemma I. looking much better than she did on this occasion, and we would have given our vote in favor of the Melrose representative, who was well shown. Competition in the open class for dogs was close and exciting. The cause of the hubbub was the meeting of Ben Lomond and the Western crack Burns. Lysander, too, was expected to render a good account of himself. Mr. Sears pinned his faith to Plinlimmon, Jr., and the Hospice Kennels did not despair of the chances of Alpine Chief, while the Contoocook Kennels looked to Kastlehorn II. to repeat his Boston victory. Quite a number of others in the class showed more than average merit, and taken as a whole it was the best class of rough-coated dogs that we have seen in America. After spending more time than we thought was necessary to reduce the dogs to a quartette, the painstaking judge got Ben Lomond, Burns, Plinlimmon, Jr., and Lysander weeded out from the rest, and after a most careful and searching examination of each one placed them in the order named. Ben Lomond is a handsome and exceedingly catchy-looking dog. His rich orange color, and markings white as driven snow, good size and superb coat, average forelegs, good feet, fairly good body and excellent brush, will always win for him a host of admirers. The appearance of his head would be decidedly improved by black facings and orbits, but its formation, while not perfect, is decidedly better than average and may be called good, although it is not quite first-class. In eyes and expression he might be much better, and the failing here is evidently a legacy from Smith's old Barry. The chief defect in his head is an absence of sufficient depth, both through skull and muzzle, and if his eyebrows were a trifle heavier and his eyes better set he would, we think, show more character. He has neat ears, a lengthy, strong neck and head that is well set and well carried. He is good in body, but would be bettered by additional length and massiveness, and his hindquarters would be improved by width, and his hocks by strength and more bend. He does not use his hindlegs in very good style, but he stands well and has unquestionably a grand appearance. Taken all in all he is one of the very best dogs of his breed that has ever been exhibited in this country. We are inclined to indorse the decision in his favor, but cannot for a moment uphold the groundless statement of many that he won "way off, with many points to spare." Looking at dogs and not at owners we find Burns better in formation of head, decidedly longer in body and more truly formed between the couplings; but he does not stand well in front, is much too straight behind and moves off his hindlegs with a decided straddle. If he could exchange his rusty color for the burnished orange and the white of alabastine hue of his competitor, we have an idea that some of those who seemed in a great hurry to hoist Ben Lomond's number would have been equally as anxious to have called for Burns's. They are good dogs, and the one that wins does it with a very narrow margin to spare. Given a good head the third prize winner would beat either Ben Lomond or Burns, but he fails just where a dog of this breed must be fairly good to compete successfully in good company. The excessive wrinkle on his head only adds to his otherwise rather houndy appearance, and we thought him in the right place, closely pressed by Lysander, whose good top won him a host of friends. Unfortunately, he is wrong on his legs all around, and the redeeming features were not sufficiently manifold to pull him through. Kastlehorn II. and Alpine Chief, both vhc., are well known to our readers. Chief's washy color is dead against his chances of winning when he meets a good class, but he is a dog of rather nice type; whereas Kastlehorn II. is a bit plain. Fonthill Hector, vhc., lacks in depth of muzzle—a rather plain head. He is also leggy, but stands on strong, straight legs. He will do better when he is put in show condition. Macduff, vhc., stop not deep enough; muzzle too light; ears not well carried; not sufficiently massive; not quite straight in front. Sir Phillip, vhc., not clearly cut below the eyes; stop not sufficiently defined; forehead too prominent; head would be better if blaze were not so wide; stern carried too high; undersized; not in good condition. A useful, second-class dog that may be heard from again. W. Scott, vhc., head and muzzle lacking in volume; bad eyes and a wolfish expression; massive body; good bone; not quite straight in front; coat curly; good hindquarters. Ivanhoe, vhc., very defective before the eyes, his most prominent defect. Bruce II., hc., slightly underhung; not quite right in muzzle; light in body; not first-class in hindquarters; ring-tail; undersized. Huguenot, hc., fairly good in head; eyes not right; good ears; undersized; light in body; coat scanty. King Cole, hc., light eyes; wrong expression; bad head; truly formed body; left ear badly carried; wrong markings; not a show dog and very lucky in receiving mention. LeRoy, hc., skull too wide; muzzle small in proportion to volume of skull; bad ears; the left always wrongly carried; brow too prominent; not straight in front; light in middle; tail not well carried; an undersized and plain-looking dog. Carlo II., hc., not a good head; wrong markings; poor legs and feet; undersized. Vindex, hc., fairly good in head properties; bad behind; not sufficiently massive in body; curly coated; a light-built specimen. Prince of Orange, hc., stop, eyes and carriage of ears not correct; body decidedly better than average; markings not quite right; light in hindquarters; coat showing curliness; an undersized specimen. Adonis, c., expression not good; plain in head; body lengthy and well formed; markings defective. Leo X., c., poor head and expression; bad ears; washy in color; coat not in good condition; undersized; lacks character; not a show dog. Jovis, c., light eyes; defective ears; wretchedly bad head; good body; not a show dog. Egan's Barry, c., head very defective; ring-tail; fairly good body and limbs. An undersized and plain-looking dog. Alert, hc., long and light in muzzle; roached in back; bad behind; not at all a credit to his sire, Save, who was a really good dog. Sheila, hc., wretched head, which attracted far less attention than his handsome collar.

The bitch class was decidedly above average, but we failed in finding a really first-class specimen. Several new ones were brought out, including Saffron, Lady Wellington and Lady Aveline. Saffron won, but she was very closely pressed by Lady Wellington. Both have been prominent winners in England, but we must say that we look for something of better quality than either. We will take Saffron first; Skull and muzzle should be more massive; foreface rather longer than we like; eyes showing too much of the haw; fairly good ears; stands too high behind for height at shoulder; body of good length, and would be improved by more substance; light in bone; stands on bad feet; hindquarters should be stouter and back stronger; excellent brush; nice straight coat; a fairly good specimen. Lady Wellington: Stop should be deeper; face below the eyes should be more clearly cut; skull excellent; muzzle first-class but for the defects just noticed; ears not well hung; grand, massive body; stands on excellent legs and feet; fairly good behind; coat not in good condition and showing slight curliness; tail not well coated; a massive specimen that, when shown in good condition, will, we think, beat the winner. Recluse, well known, was third. Lady Aveline, fourth prize; Snipy; defective in ears; a rather sheepish face; lengthy body; not straight in front; rather light from the hips down; coat not quite right. Not a specimen that can beat a really good one. Miscabel, reserve: Head fairly good; ears not quite right; lengthy body of fairly good formation; bad tail; quite as good as the fourth prize winner. La Duchesse, vhc., needs no description, being well known. Madoken, vhc.: Stop not quite right, otherwise a fairly good head; lacks black facings and orbits; fairly good in body; not in good coat; in fact, not quite in show condition. Tenia, vhc.: Cheeks too prominent; muzzle entirely wrong; light eyes; massive frame; straight behind; has a short ring tail; coat inclined to be curly. Lakme, vhc.: Cheeks prominent; ears badly carried; fairly good in muzzle; markings not correct; an undersized specimen whose best points are behind the head. Monastery Nell, hc.: Fairly good in head properties, but not first-class; straight behind; an undersized specimen that was worth another letter. Beda, hc., second at New York last year under the same judge, and fully described in our report, was surely worth at least another letter. Empress, hc., well known and worth another letter. Chrysa, hc.: Bad head; undersized; plain; light in color; not nearly so good a bitch as Beda. Kate, c.: bad eyes; sour expression; not good in markings; not straight in front; light in hindparts; a white and brindle showing little character. Lady Gay, c.: A plain-headed and undersized specimen. Fanchon, c.: White head; wall-eye; hound ears; not a show bitch.

Puppies were more numerous than usual, but showed a decided lack of character throughout, in fact, there was not a fairly good one in the show, and we begin to despair of any one breeding a dog that can compete successfully against the imported ones. Montrose won in the dog class. There is already a registered dog of this name, and the owner should be compelled to find another, notwithstanding the fact that the stud book committee accepted it. Head very coarse; good bone and fairly good body. A specimen that when matured will probably take rank with the highly commended division. The second prize winner was early removed, as was also the third prize winner, and we did not see either. Boucicault, vhc.: Wretchedly plain on head; will never develop into a show dog. Othello, hc.: Snipy, wrong in stop, sheepish; not a show dog. Don Roderick, c.: A snipy, plain-headed puppy, poor in color and wrong in markings. Glacier, c.: Bad head, color and markings; not a show dog, and never will be. In bitches Lady Aveline, fourth in the open class, won first, followed by the snipy, light-boned Lady Beauty, whose main charm is in her name. Our notes on Lady Agnes, the third prize winner, are as follows: Wretchedly weak head, straight behind, small feet; not a show dog. Blanche Hector, vhc., is another poor one. Head shallow, bad eyes and expression, ring-tail. Duchess of Albany, hc., is a bad puppy with a good name. Princess, hc., is washy in color, very defective in head and altogether unpromising. Virginia Queen, c., was very lucky in receiving mention; bad at both ends. Victoria the Great, c.: A great deal of name and very little pup.

The challenge class for smooth-coated dogs brought out Rigi, Victor Joseph and Hector. Hector, in very poor condition, had to give way to his less typical competitor Victor Joseph, who was shown in the pink of condition. Our opinion of these dogs is well known to all readers of FOREST AND STREAM. A good dog out of condition cannot beat a fairly good one that is shown in tip-top shape, and we indorse the decision. In the corresponding class for bitches Daphne fairly beat Thisbe. Beauchamp was the winner in the open class for dogs, but he had a very narrow squeak. He held the same position at New Bedford. Excellent muzzle; cheeks rather too prominent: correct ears; good eyes and expression; excellent forelegs and feet; body rather short and would be improved by massiveness; hindquarters light in proportion to foreparts; coat too long for a smooth and too short for a rough-coated specimen, and giving him an equal right to compete in either class. In other words, he is neither a rough nor a smooth-coated specimen. Nevis, a son of Victor Joseph, was second. He is cleaner in cheeks and better below the eyes than his sire, in fact he has a better head; good eyes and expression; neck strong and of sufficient length; straight forelegs and excellent feet; would be improved by more bone; back rather hollow; hindquarters fairly good, although the hocks are not quite right; bone would improve him; stern carried too high; moves fairly well; a good second-class dog that might have exchanged places with the winner. He is only twenty months old. Adonis II., third prize, cheeks too prominent; muzzle slightly pinched near the nostrils; expression not quite right; fairly good ears; shoulders defective; crooked in front; massive in body; ring-tailed; moves fairly well; a low-standing and rather plain specimen. Sir Rogers, fourth prize, round in cheeks; faulty behind; would be improved with more bone; not a good one. Nigel, reserve, head fairly good; neck showing excessive throatiness; not straight in front; ring-tailed; straight behind; moves badly; above average in size. Barry, vhc., was third at New York last year. Pluto, vhc., cheeks showing fullness; muzzle lacking in volume; ears not quite correct; straight behind; good coat; a dog of average size. Lord Hector, unnoticed, was in poor condition. Don, hc.: Plain head; wrong expression; ears not well carried; light in bone. Monitor, hc.: Cheeky; rather light in eyes; truly formed in body; straight behind; undersized. Sam, hc.: Right ear defective in burr; plain in head; wrong in markings; bad expression, straight behind; undersized; lacks character. Montreux, c.: Head slightly defective; straight behind; high tail; good color and markings; undersized; a better specimen than Don. Mars, c.: Weak in foreface; lacking in depth of head; good in color; undersized; lacks massiveness of body.

First in bitches was won by Burton Belle, a daughter of the English champion Guide. Good head, yet not perfect; excellent ears; very bad behind; loin not very strong; correct legs and feet; a trifle leggy; would be improved by more substance; good stern. Monastery Myrtle, second prize: Muzzle should be deeper and blunter; color of eyes rather too light; skull and ears fairly good; forelegs not quite straight; back rather hollow; body stout and lengthy; good stern; coat rather too long; would be improved by more bone. Monastery Mercedes, third prize: Rather long from the eyes forward and muzzle not sufficiently deep and blunt; head lacks volume all through; body lengthy and well formed; thighs too light; hocks not strong, coat should be shorter; an undersized specimen that shows good breeding through all her defects. Meadowthorpe Nora, fourth prize: Head just fair; ears rather large; coat too long; second thighs light; tail too heavily coated, in fact it resembles too much the tail of a rough-coated specimen. We thought she crowded the third prize winner. Alpine Queen, reserve: Cheeky; muzzle too small; neck showing excessive leather; straight behind; coat too long; not well shown. Abbess, vhc.: Not clearly cut below the eyes; expression not correct, ears not well carried generally; forelegs not straight; knees weak; body fairly well formed; better than average in hindquarters; does not stand well; average size. Elsie, vhc.: Full in cheeks; coarse in head; undersized; hardly a show dog. Lola, hc.: Head coarse; ears not well hung; head markings not perfect; fairly good in body; excellent legs and feet; coat very coarse; badly shown.

Puppies were a poor lot as usual. Mr. Draper won first with a well grown one that stands on good limbs, but his head will not do. Victor Van, second prize, is defective in head; washy in color; wrong in expression and will not make a show dog. St. Michael, third prize, has a wall-eye; bad muzzle and expression; washy color and is straight behind. Trojan Towzer, from the same kennel as the winner, took the reserve. He has the same defects as his kennel companion. Prince William, vhc.: Is snipy and sheepish looking; he will not develop into a show dog. Alaric, vhc.: Brow too prominent; ears not well carried, but should improve; coat too long; will not develop into a show dog. Guide II., hc; has a wide muzzle, but it lacks depth; we do not think that he will be heard of again. Bache, hc., was in very bad condition or would have doubtless been higher on the list. Robert Elsmere, c., is of similar type to his kennel companion Alaric, and he may develop into a better dog. First in puppy bitches was given to Veneta. We think she is better now than she will be six months hence. Her head looks like going wrong. Flora Hector, from the Hospice Kennels was second. She is poor in color, plain in head and was badly shown. Thisbe Wagner, third prize, is only fair in head and might be very much better in markings. Her body and limbs are promising. Linda, vhc., is defective in head, but fairly good in body. Beauty, hc., is beautiful in—name. Burton Belle and Ivanhoe, first and third in the novice class, have already been noticed, and the same may be said of W. Scott. The red ribbon went to Roland, a sour-headed fellow that is not one of our sort.

BLOODHOUNDS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

There were four entries in these classes. Premier III.

scored an easy win in the dog class over the unmatured youngster, Barnaby Scott. He is a black and tan, with a head possessing more than average merit, being fairly well peaked, clean cut, and otherwise a decided improvement on what we have found in other dogs of the breed that have been exhibited in this country. Its most conspicuous failing is lack of wrinkle, and in this respect he is certainly very deficient. In body, hindquarters and shoulders he is very much above average, but his feet could be improved upon, and he lacks in bone. The second prize winner may be heard from again. He is a black and tan with good bone, a well knit frame and excellent legs and feet. His head is not lean enough for our fancy, and his ears at present do not lie close. He should develop into a useful sort, but will never, we think, be first-class. First in bitches was won by Barnaby Nell, a litter sister to Barnaby Scott. We thought the judge right in placing her over her dam, Ripple Buxom. She has promising head, excellent wrinkle, good shoulders, the right sort of legs and feet and looks like developing into a good one. Ripple Buxom has beautiful ears and the best of legs and feet. She is also a stout-built bitch of a very useful sort. In head, and wrinkle we could improve upon her. All of these dogs were exhibited by Messrs. Brongh & Winchell.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MR. BAILLIE).

There were eight entries in these classes, and one Newfoundland, Meadowthorpe Prince George, who was fully described in our Buffalo report. He is a good dog, without being quite a first-class one, and can show a clean pair of heels to anything of his breed in the country.

GREAT DANES—(MISS WHITNEY).

The quality in these classes was better than we usually find, but there was not a really good one in the lot. First prize went to the red, or fawn dog Triton. Head should be longer and cleaner, with better expression; neck not quite clean; body cylindrical as seen in the mastiff; back rather hollow instead of being well up; loin should be more arched; hindquarters fairly good; stands on clean, strong forelegs and the right sort of feet; coat excellent; moves well; size above average; symmetry not of a very high order. Sultan, second prize: Cheeks too prominent; eyes light in color; expression not correct; throaty; not straight in front, but strong in bone; feet well formed, but turning outward; ribs not well sprung and loin not sufficiently arched; back ribs should be deeper, extending further backward; a dog of fair size and average quality. Ramyr, third prize: Weak head; very throaty; light in bone; fairly good in body; undersized; lacks character; not a winner in good company. Bella, a red or fawn bitch, scored in the next class. Head fairly good in outline, but too small; throaty; free, well-placed shoulders; good legs and feet; light in bone; well formed body; a second-class specimen. Irene, second prize, is a blue mottle that is little, if any, inferior to the winner. Her white nose, defective muzzle and rather full forehead were probably the points that put her back. Wolga, third prize, is an undersized light brindle, rather weak in head, a trifle light in bone and somewhat deficient in hindparts. The judge overlooked the black dogs shown, on the ground that the color is not a legitimate one. We will have something further to say on this subject on another occasion.

DEERHOUNDS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

Mr. Thayer, as usual, took all the awards in the champion classes with his splendid team Chieftain, Highland Laddie, Wanda and Ramona, but in the open class for dogs his beautiful Robber Chieftain, that is shedding his coat and was shown too low in flesh, had to give way to Meadowthorpe Factor, a good-looking dog barring his rather plain head. Robber Chieftain has all the best of it in head, is better in shoulders, hocks and quality of coat. We would have placed him first. The winner returned home with the Hillside Kennels' dogs, and he should do a lot more winning for his popular owner. Fergus, third prize, seemed all tucked up. He was described in the report of the St. Paul show. The other entries in the class were a long way below the form shown by the first and second prize winners. First in bitches went to Olga who was placed behind Theodora at the same show twelve months ago and by the same judge. When Theodora won and Olga took second we indorsed the decision; and now that Mr. Davidson has reversed it we do not indorse him. Both bitches were in good condition; and if Theodora was good enough to win in 1888 she is good enough to win in 1889. Pride of the Heather, Highland Lassie and Lady Dare, the other entries in the class, are old faces. Only one puppy was shown. He is weak in muzzle, light in bone and does not stand well; in other points he will do, but he never will be a show dog.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

Balkis, Memnon and Lancashire Witch were the entries in the challenge classes, and of course took the prizes. The placing of Memnon over Balkis was, we think, an error of judgment. Caliph's once great son has lost his mouth, he shows no muscular development, and is in poor condition generally. Fortunately somebody got the numbers mixed, and Balkis will go on record as having won the prize. He was clearly entitled to it, for Memnon was in no condition for the bench, and was merely entered to make up a team of four to compete for the kennel prize. We feel quite sure that if the judge had examined the dogs more carefully he would have given the blue ribbon to Balkis. First in the dogs (open class) was given to Meadowthorpe Douglas Fleming, who was not in fit condition to be shown. We would have turned him out of the ring. Second went to Fleetwood, who took first in the puppy class last year, and between this dog and Highland Chief it was a very close thing. Highland Laddie, who is also known to our readers, made a very good vhc. Prinee, c., is not a show dog. In bitches Dora scored first in a very poor class: head round; muzzle cut away below the eyes; shoulders rather heavy; rather flat-sided; strong in loin; good, powerful quarters; hocks defective; stands good on forelegs and feet; not a show bitch. Highland Lassie came next: weak before the eyes; ears well carried, but rather large; neck fairly good; ribs not sufficiently sprung; loin flat; hindparts too straight; stands on beautiful legs and feet; coat and tail rather coarse; an undersized specimen. Gyp, third prize, is not a show bitch, and we would have withheld the prize for want of merit. Head long, but very plain; ears too large; slab-sided; lathy; leggy; light in bone; bad in feet; moves very queerly behind; bad hocks; lacks power all over.

POINTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

The Westminster Kennel Club exhibited "not for competition" a useful-looking lot of seven. Of these Bang-Bang and Naso of Kippen were in bad condition, and showed signs of having been recently dressed with mange cure. Next came the Graphic Kennels, also entered "not for competition." They were in elegant condition, a credit to their keeper. There were three entries in the challenge class for heavy weight dogs, and of these but one faced the judge. We had heard all sorts of rumors about Graphic's condition. He was blind in one eye, and had gone wrong here, there and everywhere: in fact, we were to look out for a wreck. In justice to the owner we will say that we have seldom seen Graphic looking better. He was neither blind nor a cripple, and we doubt if the pointer lives that can beat him to-day. In the bitch class the truly formed and sturdy Meally was unopposed, and in the open class for heavy weight dogs that really good specimen Duke of Veruon, whose points good and bad are by this time well known to our readers, scored a very easy first. Second prize went to a new one, Pontiac, a splendidly bred one, not quite clean below the eyes, and muzzle not sufficiently square, a rather weak foreface, good skull, neat ears, very throaty, neck would be improved by more length, wide in front, shoulders heavy, good bone, feet better than average, pasterns sloping too much, formation of chest very defective, good loin, stifles and hocks; a hardy-looking second-rater showing coarseness throughout. We thought the judge gave him more than he was entitled to in this company. Our choice for the place would have been the fourth prize winner, Brake. Freedom, who took third, was first last year. We thought him in his right place here. Tory White, vhc., is only fair in head, has light eyes, is throaty, a trifle leggy, lacking in substance, and neither strong in loin nor in hindquarters. Sachem, vhc., deserved his card, Coroner, Scott and Master McGrath are not show dogs. Bang, c., was out of condition; he is a better dog than the second prize winner. N. J. Dash, Jimmie and Trinkel's Cash were absent. First in bitches was won by Mr. Chas. Heath's Bloomo, a well bred one that is not up to high class form. She was first at Richmond, but we do not think she has ever been described. Skull rather wide, muzzle lacking squareness, ears of good quality and well set, but the left not well carried, eyes too light, throaty, rather wide in front, set of forelegs not first-class, body fairly good, a trifle straight in hocks, good feet, rather light in bone, fairly good in stern. She had not much trouble in beating Devonshire Countess, but she is not in the same class with the good ones. Devonshire Countess and Nell, second and third prize winners, are well known. Belle Randolph, vhc., while not by any means a crack, should have been higher on the list. Lady Snow, Ruby and Daisy Ranger have been criticised time and again in these columns. Ion, fourth prize, has a good head, and stands on truly formed legs and feet. She is very throaty, and much too wide in the chest. The quality in this class was not of a very high order. There were no entries in the challenge class for light weight dogs, but the bitch class brought out a couple. Juno S. and Queen Fan, the former of which won with very many points to spare. Both are well known.

The light-weight class for dogs showed some quality, and the competition between the first and second prize winners was very close. King of Kent's victory over Duke of Hessen was a popular one, but those who stated that the dog won easily, did not, we feel sure, give themselves the trouble to carefully examine Duke of Hessen. Mr. Hitchcock's dog has decidedly the best of it in head, shoulders, forelegs and in feet, also in set of legs. In spring of ribs, loin, strength and symmetry of hindquarters, and in carriage tail Mr. Dexter's son of Priam and Kent Baby holds a clear lead. There is plenty of room for difference of opinion about these dogs, and, as the judge had better opportunities of examining them than we had, it is possible that if we were called upon to decide the question we would cast our vote for King of Kent. Fashion, third prize, was first at Buffalo. Ned B., fourth prize, is also well known. Bou Ton, vhc., is of wrong type and too closely resembles his sire, Sensation, who would not be in the highly commended division in these days. Glaucus, hc., has developed into a coarse dog. Naso of Troy, c., while rather weak in head, has good legs and feet, and might have been raised a peg. First in the corresponding class for bitches was given to Revel VI., a rather good-looking daughter of Donald and Revel III. She is a white and liver, lightly ticked, and is good in coat and color; good skull and muzzle; color of eyes rather light; ears not perfect in fold; neck throaty; good chest; average shoulders; excellent forelegs and feet; stifles and hocks not perfect, yet not bad; second thighs light; tail of good formation, but not correct in carriage; a bitch showing character with quality. Lady Norrish came next: weak in foreface and not square enough; cheeks too prominent: ears not well carried generally; neck rather coarse; good shoulders; excellent feet; would be improved by more bone; is a trifle leggy; a white and liver bitch showing character with quality, yet not up to high class form. Stella (Hitchcock's) took third, and we thought her rather lucky, as she was out of conditiou and is weak in head. Mayflower, hc., we thought, deserved another letter. Stella (Bellman's), vhc., is full in cheeks, light in eyes and wrong in stern. Lapford Pearl, unnoticed, although leggy, deserved a card. As very many of the puppies were removed on the second day of the show we must pass the classes.

ENGLISH SETTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

Rockingham and Royal Prince II., both in good form, won the challenge prizes for dogs, and the beautiful Cora of Wetheral was unopposed in the corresponding class for bitches. In the open class for dogs the English crack, Count Howard, won, and also secured the special for the best setter in the show. We have always held that a first-class dog would beat either Rockingham or any other English setter in this country that we have seen. Count Howard *is* a first-class specimen, and the position which he held on this occasion goes to show that the dogs which have been exhibited are unable to hold their own when brought into competition with the typical. The winner is not perfect in head, yet it is a good head. We would like to see a little less width in skull, a cleaner muzzle and more development of occipital bone. He also shows some jowl. With the exception of these defects, none of which are very conspicuous, Count Howard is a clinker, the best English setter that we have seen in America. Roger, another good one, was second, with Cincinnatus third. The last named is of different type. He is a white, black and tan, showing much quality, and has the appearance of a goer. Head clean and showing character and quality, but a trifle bitchy; ears nicely set; ribs should be more sprung; good shoulders, legs and feet; back, loin and chest rather light; stifles should be more out, with hocks not so wide apart; stern not straight; rather leggy; substance throughout would improve him. Fourth prize was given to Lindo, a son of old Gladstone. He stands on most excellent legs and feet, and is decidedly above average in head. He falls too much from the hip, is not first-class in chest and might be stronger in loin. He is also throaty, rather leggy, and is not good in tail. Pride of Dixie was vhc., as usual. His plain head will always put him back when he meets a good class. Fluke, vhc.: Shallow in muzzle; light in eyes; set of legs not correct; is not quite straight in front; light behind. Peveril, vhc., was first in the puppy class last year. He is fairly good in head, better than average in limbs and has a workmanlike appearance. Manitoba Gladstone, hc., was in good condition; we liked him better than Pride of Dixie. Sylvan, hc.: Fairly good head; light eyes; legs not well set and not quite straight; loin flat. His head is the best part of him. Meadowthorpe Heather, hc.: Head decidedly above average; color of eyes too light; rather throaty; shows character; wrong behind; moves stiffly. Don Petrel, c.: Light in bone; poor feet; loin flat and light; ribs not very well sprung. Gloster II., c.: Plain in head; shoulders badly placed. We looked for a better class, and are of Mr. Davidson's opinion that the English setters are not being improved. With Count Howard and Roger out of the class they would have been anything but a good lot. Princess Beatrice and Haphazard, that were first and second at Richmond, won the prizes here, but exchanged places. At Richmond it was Haphazard first, but Mr. Davidson preferred Beatrice. It is a very close thing between them. We will reserve our opinion until we have better opportunities of examining them. Haphazard has the better top and Beatrice all the best of it in legs and feet. Chautauqua Belle, third prize, must have been very closely pressed by Calico, vhc. Both are well known and need no description. Stray Shot, hc., is plain in head and light in eyes. Maud Foreman, hc., is not good in muzzle, her elbows are not just right, and she is not quite straight in front nor perfect in loin. Her condition was against her. Frolic Bondhu, unnoticed, deserved mention. She is not good in head, but possesses good points. We did not see any of the prize winning puppies. Don Quixote and Donna Juanita had been removed long before we came to the class.

IRISH SETTERS—(MR. WENZEL).

Chief, Tim, Rosie and Bonnie were exhibited by the judge "not for competition," and the challenge class for dogs contained Gip, Elcho, Jr., and Blarney. All were looking well. The New Hampshire dog won with something in hand. He beats Blarney more especially in head, shoulders and set of forelegs. There were two entries in the bitch class, and if Mr. Wenzel had been appointed to select the worse of the two he could not have discharged his duties in a more competent manner. Nellie was placed over Mollie Bawn. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mollie is all over the better specimen. First in the open class for dogs went to Dick Swiveller, a dog with an average front, but very defective behind the back ribs. Desmond II., second prize, is all wrong in head. Dee, third prize, was second at the same show last year. He is not first-class in head, is light in eyes and might be better in hocks. In chest, loin, back and quarters he will do. The best part of him is behind the head. Eleo, fourth prize: Head not clean; neck heavy; shows character. Patsy, vhc., was the best dog in the class, barring his size. Ned, vhc., is well known. Dock, vhc.: Head only moderate; not quite straight in front; light in loin; stern too high; good color. General Burnaby, vhc.: Head just fair; back flat; slab sided; too straight behind; short from hip to tail; good color; body should be deeper. Redstone, hc., is well known and is a better dog than General Burnaby. Rex, hc., got more than he deserved. He has a wide, coarse, flat head, is straight behind and wavy in coat. Glencho III., unnoticed, while not first-rate in head, is a very much better dog than Rex. Chief II., high com., is an old face. Rory O'More IV., c., is coarse in head and light in color. Red Belle, winner in the bitch class, is known to our readers. Winnie II., second prize, was not on the bench when we called. Grace, third prize, was not deserving of the award. She has just a fair head, but is flat-sided, bad in legs and altogether wrong in feet. She shows weakness in knees, is light in her thighs, not good in hocks, wrong in tail and a very poor specimen generally. Bessie Glencho, M'liss, Elsie II. and Lady Fawn are all better specimens. Maid, fourth prize, was also rated too high. She is curly in coat, wrong in hindfeet, rather flat-sided, and not the equal of some of those placed behind her. The best specimen in the novice class was Redstone, who took third.

GORDON SETTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

Little Boy and Don, both in good condition, took the challenge prizes for dogs. Beaumont was absent and Royal Duke not for competition. The corresponding class for bitches brought out Rose and Roxie. Rose is a very poor specimen, and Roxie must have won with a very large number of points to the good. Open dogs contained fourteen entries and comprised representatives of all types. Meadowthorpe Heather Harold by some persons is considered a very good specimen. We think it high time that somebody produced a dog of better type than he. Muzzle should be deeper and squarer; skull fairly good; well set ears; throaty; legs not first-class; weak in knees; feet fairly good; loin flat; ribs should be more sprung; thighs light; tail not very well carried; coat better than average; lacks true character. A winner in a weak class. Meadowthorpe Heather Roy, placed third, was first at Richmond. Leo B., second prize, although a long way removed from first-class form, was about as good as anything in the class. Ronald, fourth prize, is hardly worthy the name of the beautiful champion of days gone by. He is passable in front, but his hindquarters will not do for us. The others were a medley lot of all types, sizes and shapes. Bright, c., is undersized, broken in coat and bad in head. Ben, vhc., is light in tan, cheeky, sour and raw-looking. Kent IV., vhc., is wrong before the eyes, rather sour in expression and straight behind. Ned, vhc., is straight behind, would be improved by more bone, is a trifle leggy and lacks power behind the short ribs. His head is the best part of him. In bitches the peerless Belmont distanced everything in the Gordon classes. She is not perfect in foreface and could be improved upon in two or three other points, but taken all in all she has no equal in this country. Jesse and Becky Sharp, second and third prize winners, may be passed, as every exhibitor of the breed knows them well. Meadowthorpe Blossom, fourth prize, is wrong in forelegs, light in quarters and not good in neck. In other points she is above average. Venus, vhc., is shallow in muzzle and undersized. Princess Rose, hc., is wide in head, coarse, and lacking in size.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

The English hounds were a splendid, even lot, and were about properly placed. The winner of third was as good as anything in the class, but his age and condition set him back. He was badly affected with mange, and should have been removed from the show, as was the bitch Passion, from the same kennel. The winning bitch had the best head of the lot, but was not as good in body as some of the dogs; besides that, she was very wide in front and out at elbows, and deficient in coat and brush. In the class for American dogs, the judge, we think, made a mistake, as the winners of first and second are not the right type. The third winner and Mount were nearer the correct type, and we preferred them to the winners of first and second. In American bitches only two were shown, and these were rare good ones. Would like them with more substance and better coats and brushes. They were properly placed. What a motley lot these American hounds are at a show compared with the grand and uniform English hound. Would it not be a move in the right direction for American foxhound men to get up a standard for these hounds? Then only can they expect to develop a definite type.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS—(MR. CLARK).

There were nine entries in these classes, and all were present except Polly, the winner in the bitch class here last year. We expected that the very liberal special offered by the Palmer Island Club would bring out a much larger entry. In the open dog class first went to Rum, and he also won the special. He is well known. Bounce, winner of second, is a well made dog, but under size and lacking in bone. Sailor, placed third, is a typical dog of good size, and with excellent legs and feet. He and Bounce should have changed places. In the bitch class Ripple, placed third, should have been first, as the others are too small, and were not in good coat or condition.

RETRIEVERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

There were two entries in this class, Meadowthorpe Diamond and Meadowthorpe Pearl. Both are defective in head and coat, and would not be winners in good company.

SPANIELS—(MR. LUCKWELL).

The judge commenced by turning Rover out of the ring for want of merit, and Nellie was only deemed worthy a card. Irish water spaniels are always a weak class at New York, and fanciers of the breed never look for good ones. The Kerry Gow was absent. Clumbers had only two entries, one in the challenge and one in the open class. Both should have been turned out of the ring for lack of condition. Compton Bandit and Miss Newton Obo were unopposed in the challenge classes for field spaniels. Bandit was looking fairly well, and Miss Newton Obo was not at her best. Glencairn, Messrs. Oldham & Willey's recent importation, won very easily in the next class from his kennel companion, Newton Abbot Lord, who is well known. Glencairn is a long, low, stout-built dog, with great bone and a very handsome outline. His head shows slight coarseness, his shoulders are not well placed, and he does not stand very well in front. His coat at present is not in good condition, and we

shall expect to find him a much improved dog by the time of the Boston show. Taken all in all, he is a very good dog, and when he and Darkie meet the judge must understand his business if he renders a correct decision. Compton Brigand, third prize, is much above average in head. Defects: Eyes a couple of shades too light; elbows not in good position; not straight in front; leggy; short in coat and feather; a dog that will win prizes when not opposed by good ones. Nil Desperandum, vhc.: Average length of body; limbs not what they ought to be; coat rather curly, but may improve; head of cocker type. Prince Charlie, hc.: Head of wrong type; not a show dog. Jerry, c.: Head defective; leggy; coat not in good condition.

First in the bitch class was won by Newton Abbot Lady II., who was removed shortly after the judging. Lady Abbot, a well-known winner from the same kennel, was second. Darkness, third prize, is not at all good in front. Black Flash, vhc., shallow in muzzle, light in eyes, short in ears, cocker type of head, fairly good behind the occiput. In the class for liver dogs Messrs. Oldham & Willey scored a clear win with the Richmond winner, Newton Abbot Don. Newton Abbot Skipper, another well-known one, being second. President was absent. In the class for bitches of the same color Bridford Ruby, an old winner, was unopposed. The class for dogs other than liver or black found Newton Abbot Laddie, who was first at Buffalo, an easy winner, with Adonis, a dog of wrong type, second, and Charlie II. third. The last named is of cocker type in head, and is also too short in body and too high on the legs for a field spaniel. Toby, vhc., is a black and tan of cocker type. Little John, hc., has a bad head, is leggy and not of true field spaniel type. There were two entries in the challenge class for cockers—Doc and Black Pete. The latter is not true to type, especially in head. He is the handsomer spaniel, but Doc is the better cocker and should have won. In bitches the beautiful Miss Obo II. had no trouble in heating her kennel companion Chloe W., and the Mamaroneck Kennel was to the front again in the next class, winning first and second with Jersey and Baby Obo. Fri-mousse, third prize, is a new one. Muzzle not sufficiently square, light in eyes, skull fairly well formed, average ears, good body, which could be improved by massiveness, rather light in bone, a trifle leggy. We like Dandy W., vhc., fully as well. Black Joe, hc., is coarse in head, coat not in good condition, and ribs not very well sprung.

The corresponding bitch class brought out a new one in Sensation, who won first: Muzzle should be deeper, cleaner before the eyes and better lipped, eyes and ears excellent, legs better than average, yet hardly first-class, body stout and truly formed, feet should be rounder and more compact, hindquarters built on good lines, stern should be stronger, coat not quite straight. A rather nice specimen, and one that should do some winning when not opposed by the cracks. Dolly Obo, second prize, and Beatrice W., reserve, are well known winners from the Mamaroneck Kennels. Lacco, third prize, is not one of our sort: Muzzle defective, eyes light, elbows out, feet not first-class. A dog possessing a number of defects, yet showing some cocker character withal. Hornet, c., should have been higher, and the judge evidently held the same opinion, for a little later on in the day he placed her first in the puppy class. She has a rather sweet head, a well turned body and fairly good coat, but is very crooked in front. In the class for dogs other than black, Silver King, first at the last show, won again, with Little Dan second. The latter is defective in muzzle, light in eyes, not straight in front and at present not in good coat. He will probably improve. Third went to the black and tan Mint: Light in muzzle, leggy, small in bone, not correct in carriage of ears and of wrong type. The winners in the bitch class, Lady of Learning and Vermillion, being well known need not be described. Trimblemouche, third prize, is one of Mr. Thomas Aldrich's world beaters: Bad eyes, underhung, good in bone, but not quite straight in front, rather cheeky, not deep enough in muzzle, body wide enough but lacking in depth, shows some character through all her defects. Dora, vhc., has been described many a time in our columns. There was not a good puppy in the show.

SHEEPDOGS—(MESSRS. DENNIS AND SHOTWELL.)

Mr. Shotwell and The Hempstead Farm Company exhibited not for competition about a dozen dogs, none of which would have been able to win if entered for competition. Dublin Scot and Scotilla were the entries in the challenge class. We have held from the first that Scotilla is a better dog than Dublin Scot. This opinion has been ridiculed by novices and indorsed by judges. Scotilla won. In bitches Flurry II., who is vastly better in coat than her competitor Bonnie Brae, won again for the Chestnut Hill Kennels, and in the open class for dogs Charleroi II. had a rather easy victory over his thirty-two competitors. He is shedding and was not seen to advantage. In cleanness of head and carriage of ears, position of shoulders and set of forelegs we could improve him. He is a good dog. Clipper, looking very much better than he did at Buffalo, was second, with Far View Donald third. This is a new one: Skull fairly good at present, but looks like going; muzzle should be cleaner—sharper; eyes too round; ears too large and not well carried; good body; proper legs and feet; coat rather too soft, especially on sides of body; good brush; moves well. A dog of nice size showing some quality. Sir Walter Scott, fourth prize, is also a new comer. He is a sable and white, by Dublin Scot out of Effie Dean II. Forehead too round; ears small, but not sufficiently erect; muzzle of good length and better than average in formation; excellent forelegs and feet; fairly good shoulders; falls away too much behind the hips and shows slight weakness, especially in second thighs; stifles and hocks should be more bent; good brush; coat too soft and fluffy. A dog that we fear will not improve with age. Old Nullamore, vhc., was in fine shape and deserved his card. Prince Charlie, vhc., has made rapid improvement since Buffalo. Surbiton, hc., deserved another letter. A great mistake was made in overlooking Meadowthorpe Reality, who is well known. He should have had vhc.

Jakyr Dean was just about the best of the bitches. She has plenty of length of head, but it lacks a little in quality and character; ears carried too low; fairly good shoulders, legs and feet; body would be improved by more length of loin; coat too short and undercoat scanty; excellent brush. A fairly good specimen. Adila Doon of Nesseldown is a new one from Mr. Kyle's long-named vocabulary. Forehead too prominent; skull showing slight coarseness; face not right about the stop; ears not sufficiently erect, in fact, the right is a button ear and both are too large and of wrong formation; color of eyes too light; good legs and feet; coat should be heavier, especially on neck and on sides of body, and it should be harder; good brush; moves fairly well. Third was won by Sky Pilot, a light sable and white, showing some quality. Brow too prominent; muzzle should be sharper, in fact, the whole head ought to have a neater appearance; ears not sufficiently erect; loin should be more arched; chest, forelegs and feet fairly good; topcoat and undercoat should be heavier. Fairview Donald and Sir Walter Scott, already described, were first and third in the novice class, the pair being separated by Zulu Princess II., whose defects are as follows: Forehead too full; foreface should be sharper; ears not sufficiently erect; body rather light; coat too soft; brush carried too high. In smooth coats Lady Bird and Spot were first and second as usual. Sir Lucifer had the class for bobtails to himself, and of course won.

POODLES—(MR. PIERSON).

Styx and Brigand, Mr. Sanford's well-known winners, were first and second in the class for black dogs, and there was an unknown one in the class that can and will give the best of them a hard tussle for premier honors when the dogs are brought under competent judgment. Boy II., one of the grandest poodles ever exhibited in this country, was given vhc. The placing of Nanki-poo, a third-rater, to say the very most in his favor, over this beautiful dog, is one of the most unjust and unpardonable decisions we have ever seen made at a dog show. Boy II. is actually a better dog in every point, from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. Pierrot, hc., is also a better dog than the third prize winner. The awards in this class were loudly condemned. There was nothing good in the corresponding class for bitches, and in the class for dogs and bitches other than black, Rex, Regina and Marron were a wretched trio.

BULLDOGS—(MR. PORTER).

Bill, Merry Monarch, Hillside and Robinson Crusoe were the entries in the challenge class for dogs, and Crusoe, as usual, won well. Britomartis, one of the grandest specimens that ever adorned a show bench, took the prize in the next class without opposition, and in the open class for dogs Rabagas was certainly the best of the nine that were shown. After all that we had heard about him we certainly expected to find a better looking dog. He is defective before the eyes and might be much better in body, and his gait does not suit us. Mr. Porter showed a lot of pluck but very little judgment in placing him over Britomartis for the special. We are always pleased to see a great winner dethroned by a better specimen, but Rabagas can no more beat Britomartis than we can climb a beanstalk to the moon and come down safely. Portswood Tiger, winner at Buffalo, Syracuse and Richmond, was placed equal second with Monarch VI., a dog that beats him in head properties, but is decidedly inferior behind the collar. There was only one puppy, and he a bad one.

BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. PORTER).

In the challenge class for dogs Cairo, Jubilee and Grabber were the competitors. Cairo won. We care not a fig for his brilliant record, he has gone wrong in head and shoulders, and should have given way to Juhilee, that was in the pink of condition, and is a better dog to-day, whatever he may have been a couple of years ago. Bonnie Princess, a well-known and beautiful specimen, had not much trouble in beating Lady Tarquin, who was not at her best. First in the open class for heavy-weight dogs was won by Mr. F. F. Dole's Trentham Baron, a big, fine, but raw-looking dog, that will render a good account of himself when he is shown in good condition. The Earl, second prize, and Tony, third prize, are old winners. We thought that Tony's good head should have taken him in front of The Earl. True, he is light in eye and he is developing cheek muscles; but The Earl's weak foreface more than counterbalances these defects. In body, legs and feet Tony has the best of it. Americus, hc., and Hempstead, c., are both of them very defective in head properties. Royal Rose, first prize in heavy-weight bitch class, is not first-class in front, and her coat at present is not in good condition. Minerva, second prize, is an eight-months-old puppy, whose light-colored nose and eyes will always prevent her winning in good company. She is good in body, legs, feet and stern, but will never be better than she is to-day. Duchess, third prize, is too full in cheeks, but has good eyes and grand body. Queen Bess and Miss Nora, vhc., are well known ones of a useful sort. White Rose II. and Venom were absent. Leight-weight dogs were a wretchedly bad lot, and Mr. Porter was right in withholding the prizes. Marguerite, Venus and Nell Bright, winners in the corresponding class for bitches, are well-known winners. The first-named is quite a nice bitch, but her tail needs looking to, or we had, perhaps, better say that the owner gave it too much attention and the judge gave it too little. Nell Bright runs too much on the English terrier type, and Venus is full in eye, weak in foreface and long-cast. The others were an indifferent lot.

BASSET HOUNDS—(MR. PORTER).

First prize was withheld in this class, not a really first-class specimen being shown. The winner of second is deficient in crook and has bad feet, and is too narrow in chest. The winner of third has been described before. Two of the others were big coarse specimens of no merit. Saranac, the remaining entry, was a fine specimen of the American beagle, with a very good head.

DACHSHUNDE—(MR. PORTER).

These classes were very well represented. Rubenstein, not in the best form, won again. We preferred the winner of third for second place, as he is the best in all points except crook. Fretzel, Jr., vhc., is wrong in skull and lacks quality throughout. Black, hc., is a decidedly inferior specimen. He is poor in crook, deficient in body and lacks bone and substance all over. Head fairly good. Temper and Lump Blossin deserved at least a letter. The others in this class are unworthy of comment. The winner in the bitch class has a very good head, but is deficient in crook and chest, and lacks bone and substance. Outside of her lack of bone we like the second winner full as well as the first. The third prize winner was undeserving of the award. The remaining ones are not worthy of any particular mention. In the puppy class Thelma, winner of first in the open bitch class, and Lion, winner of third in open dog class, were first and third respectively. We preferred the last-named to the winner of second in this class. Gypsey lacks in bone and substance throughout, yet deserved her three letters, as did Paulette. Blaise, Delphine and Disiree are a nice trio of youngsters, that with more age may do to show again. Linda we thought a pretty one of the light variety. The others will never improve on their record made here.

BEAGLES—(MR. ELMORE).

The entries in the beagle classes fell far short of what ought to be brought together at New York. Rattler III. and Trailer met in the challenge dog class and the former rightly won. Bounce, and all other entries of the Somerset Kennels, only competed for the kennel prize and were not entered for competition in their respective classes owing to the lack of condition in these entries. Myrtle the only entry in the challenge bitch class, received the award. She is deteriorating. In the open class, Frank Forest, formerly Frank, won. He is well-known. Harkaway, winner of second, should never go higher. He lacks in head and carriage of ears; is out at elbows: bad in feet and long in loin. Young Weller, the winner of third, is well-known. Racket II., a son of old Cameron's Racket, despite of his being shown in very bad shape, should have been placed higher. We liked him well enough for second place. In good form this dog will do better. The other entries for competition, Riot and Leader, are well-known. The former has not improved and the latter is clearly out of show condition. His head was badly disfigured. Lee II. is not a show dog; is plain and wedgy in head; ears short and badly carried; body coarse. Jupiter, Storm and Goodwood Rattler, the Somerset Kennels' entries in this class, are well-known. Their other entry, Tragedy, is a plain and deficient headed dog; ears rather short and not well carried; out at elbows. He is a useful looking dog, but we think he will go over the 15in. limit. In bitches Melody II., a new one, made her debut. She is a good one, with the exception of a deficiency in feet, coat and brush, and we would prefer her with more bone and substance. Trinket, the winner of second, is well-known. She is not a show bitch. The third winner, Bannerqueen, is a nice little one but shown in miserable condition. Belle of Woodbrook, Cloud and Hope were the well-known entries of Somerset Kennels in this class. Lonesome, one of the remaining entries is not a show bitch. Arbutus the remaining one in this class and the only entry in the puppy class is rather a coarse one. Ought to make a useful one, but will hardly prove a dangerous competitor on the bench.

FOX-TERRIERS—(MR. BELMONT).

This was the judge's first appearance in the ring, and considering that he is a dog man of two years' experience he got through his work in the regular classes in a fairly satisfactory manner. His ring steward proved himself an invaluable official, and the work was gotten through with in an expeditious manner. There were three dogs in the challenge class and the prize was given to Valet, who had nothing better to beat than Splaugerand Belgrave Primrose. The dog was in poor condition, but he accomplished the task easily enough. The prize in the corresponding class for bitches was at the mercy of Richmond Olive. Diana, placed second, should have been ordered out of the ring. She has hardly a tooth in her head, is all wrong in front and so weak in her hindquarters that when her handler gave the chain a pull she fell over broadsides. The old bitch should have retired long ago, but her presence in the ring on this occasion proved that any kind of a cripple can win prizes. Village Belle, should, of course, have been second. The open class for dogs brought out a large and rather useful-looking lot. Messrs L. & W. Rutherfurd were again first with Raffle, who is weak in foreface, not flat in skull, deficient in carriage of ears, a bit sheepish in expression, not quite straight in front and soft in coat. The position should have been held by Raby Mixer, who was second. Veronese, third prize, is cheeky, shows jowl, does not carry his ears close or well forward, is not quite straight in front, a trifle cow-hocked, and is not quite right in coat. He should have exchanged places with Reckoner that was fourth. This dog, like Raby Mixer, has been the round of the shows and needs no description. Banquo, vhc., got more than he was entitled to. He is very plain in head, stands very badly in front, is wide in chest, weak in knees and decidedly defective in shoulders. Raby Jack, hc., is a very much better terrier. Snffolk Trap was also rated too high; he has a very plain head and innumerable faults behind it. Jack, vhc., is round in skull and long-cast. Warren Sampler, c., is a very coarse and plain youngster, in fact, not a show dog. In bitches Mr. Thayer scored first, second and third with Richmond Dazzle, Princess and Fraulein Mixture. The last named is a weedy toy and should have given way to Rosa Canina, who was vhc. Warren Dainty, vhc., is very soft in coat, she has good legs and feet and shows character. This last named bitch is also a better terrier than Fraulein Mixture.

The wire-haired classes were filled with a lot of indifferent specimens. There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed over the award in favor of Suffolk Settler, who was exhibited by the superintendent. There is very little to choose between him and the second prize winner. The judging for the specials was worse than a lottery. The prize for the best dog was given to Valet. In the condition in which he was shown he had no right to beat either Raby Mixer, Raffle or Mr. Thayer's good puppy Hillside Dandy. The crowning blunder was the awarding of the brace prize to Raffle and the crippled Diana over Raby Mixer and Richmond Dazzle. We hope that we may never again be an eye witness to such a miserable display of ignorance. Another conspicuously unjust decision was the awarding of the $300 Grand Challenge Cup to Valet over Richmond Dazzle. No dog in his condition that ever lived could fairly beat Richmond Dazzle as she appeared on this occasion. If decisions like these are permitted to pass unnoticed, dog shows in this country will soon be a thing of the past.

OTHER TERRIERS—(MR. BAILLIE).

The judge of these classes has had considerable experience with several of the rough-haired breeds, and he acquitted himself in a satisfactory manner. In the class for Airedales, Pin had to give way to Fred, Jr. It is a very close thing between them. Breeda Tiny, in poor condition, was the only entry in the challenge class for Irish terriers. Her kennel companion, Breeda Jim, who is equally well known, was placed over Dennis, another well-known winner. He is better in coat than Jim, but his rather weak foreface and cankered teeth lost him the prize. Roslyn the Micky, placed third, is a young dog with natural ears. He is neither first-class in head nor body. Bedad, hc., was first at Syracuse. Garrytord II. was absent. The winner in the hitch class is a specimen of far more than average merit, and one that will doubtless be heard from again. The second prize winner is not good in head, and the same may be said of Roslyn Nora that was third. The balance of the class was composed of workmanlike-looking dogs. In the class for Welch terriers Which, better in head, ears and coat than T'other, won very easily. Highland Laddie, the only entry that was for competition in the Scotch class, was given second, first being withheld for want of merit. The dog is so much superior to most of the specimens exhibited at shows in this country that we would have placed him first. Dandies were not a good class. Border Wang, who was bred by the judge and sold for a five-pound note, was the best of the lot. He has been written up as "the grand Border Wang," and a whole host of misleading encomiums have been piled on him. The truth is, that when he finds himself in competition with a dog like Meadowthorpe Rover he will be outclassed. Meg Merrilies, second prize, is wedge-faced and soft in coat. Meg, third prize, is well known. She, too, is defective in head and coat. It was well for these dogs that Meadowthorpe Rover and Meadowthorpe Wonder were not for competition. First in the class for Bedlington dogs was given to Syrup II., second to Barney and third to Punch. The handler of the third prize winner lodged a protest against first and second on the ground that they had been trimmed. Both dogs were disqualified and the class rejudged, when Punch was placed second, the other prizes being withheld. We would be much surprised to find that Mr. W. H. Russell, the owner of Syrup H., had attempted to impose on the judge. Gray Bess, first in the bitches, is a fairly good specimen, by old Sentinel and out of Elswick Sue. The class for Skyc terrier dogs was an exceptionally good one. The winner turned up in Lovet, an excellent specimen, with good texture of coat, long and low, nicely feathered and with well carried ears and average head. Gladstone Boy, well known, was second, closely pressed by Sir Roger, who is harder in coat and good in feather, but not right in head and ears. Monarch, vhc., is overshot to a considerable extent. Claymore, c., owed his position to bad condition. When well shown he is decidedly better than a number of those placed over him. Any of the other noticed dogs in the class would have been able to win first prizes a couple of years ago. Peggy, first in bitches, is no match for the second prize winner when the latter is shown in good condition. On this occasion she was out of coat and was beaten by a short-bodied and rather weedy competitor. Highland Lassie is better than average. Meadowthorpe Coila, not for competition, is a beautiful bitch. Two Clydesdale terriers, the first of the breed exhibited in this country, competed in the special class provided for them. They are a good deal on the order of the soft-coated Skye terrier. Black and tans were a strong class for this country. Meersbrook Billy was first in the dog class. Defects: Color not quite clear; rather weak before the eyes; color of eyes a couple of shades too light; body rather shallow; tail defective; hindquarters not first-class; too leggy. Buffalo General, second prize. Defects: Rather weak before the eyes; not quite straight in front; set of legs not correct; breeched; rather cheeky. Beppo, reserve, is coarse in head, but better than average in other respects. First in the class for bitches was won by Meersbrook Girl, a sweet specimen exhibited by Mr. H. T. Foote. Head excellent and could only be improved in brow, which is slightly prominent, and just in front of the eyes; eyes a trifle large and a shade too light in color;

does not stand quite straight in front, especially below the knees; excellent in body; feet not bad, but might be better; excellent hindquarters; tail not first-class; it should be shorter and finer, and the tan on the underside should not run to the tip, but terminate over the vent; color rich and good; all other markings correct; a trifle light in bone. A specimen showing great quality. She might be better in coat. Meersbrook Maiden came next. Good head and eye; excellent neck; shoulders not quite right; ears not well carried; forelegs not perfectly straight; has a white patch on breast; rest of markings correct, also color. In the class for white English terriers we like Diamond Spark, reserve, better than either Lovely or Snowflake. All are wrong in head, loin and tail, and all were badly shown. It takes an expert to show a white English terrier in good shape. The first, second and third prize winners for Yorkshire terrier dogs are well known. Bradford Harry, in great form, scored an easy first. First in bitches went to Jesse, a bitch of far more than average merit. The others in the class were several points below her form. Toy terriers were, as usual, a very weak class.

PUGS—(MISS WHITNEY).

In the challenge class for dogs Dr. M. H. Cryer, with sire and son won the prizes, Max and Dude winning second and first in the order named. Bitches, the Doctor was again to the fore with Bessie first and Vesta second. The open class for dogs was not strong, Guess taking first. He is a trifle large, good in wrinkle, eyes, mask and ears, body not quite cobby enough, fairly good stern. It was a close call for Guess to beat the vhc. Bob Ivy; although a youngster and lacking substance, he is of the right size, his face is smothered in wrinkle, he has good chop, fair eyes, short face, and we prefer him to Mikado, the second prize winner, and to Othello, the third prize winner, both being too large to be in the money. There was nothing among the lettered victims worthy of mention. Tommy, vhc., has faulty ears, and, like the vhc. Jim-Jam, he is too large for a fashionable pug. Jim-Jam's color, eyes and movement are good. Baby Bunting, hc., is too smutty in markings. Bitches: The reserve, Rustic Queen, is by no means faultless, but was the best in the class. She is the proper size but is lacking a trifle in substance, has pug nose and eye, and is good in tail. Bo Peep II., second prize, has a long nose, and we would probably have put Myrtle, third prize, over her, although we do not like Myrtle's pinched face. Daisy II., hc., is good in body color, nice eyes, ears not the regulation black. Duchess, hc., has large ears. Puppies: Bob Ivy, first prize, was the only winner in this class that had not been removed from the garden when we reached the puppies.

TOY SPANIELS—(MR. FAY).

Roscius, in the absence of Duke and Milwaukee Charlie, won the challenge prize for King Charles, dogs or bitches. The open class for dogs and bitches had only six entries, with one absentee. We expected to see a larger number of these little aristocrats. Mr. Fay should bear in mind that King Charles spaniels are "black and tan without white." Dorothy, vhc., the proper size and shown in good feather, was by far "the pick of the class;" she has a grand head, deep chop, splendid eye, good ears, well set on and long in leather, and is a sturdy, well-built toy that moves well in the show ring. Romeo, the third prize, should have been second to Dorothy; he excels her only in shortness of nose. Blossom, second prize, pressed Romeo very close. Both are the right size, and both are faulty in movement. Romeo has the best head, his ears are set rather high and his tan markings are not quite right. Blossom has splendid feather, nice tan markings, short face and fair eyes. Monkey, first prize, was shown in good form; she has a handsome head, and her tan is rich in color. Her nose is very short, and she is of nice size. Her muzzle is faulty, and movement not good. Blenheims were not out in great force. King Pippin, alone in the challenge class, won the prize. The open class for dogs and bitches had only two entries, both very fair specimens. Mrs. Hawxhurst's good-bodied Rex won over Mrs. Lucy's Queenie. We prefer the latter's size, and her skull is higher than Rex's. Both are faulty in ears, but are good in loin and they move well in the show ring. Prince Charles and ruby spaniels: Three entries. Lilly, a Prince Charles, not in her usual form, won first. We prefer Sweet Violet, who has a better skull and markings, is of better size and was shown in nice feather. Ruby, third prize, and the only ruby in the class, was not in show form. Japanese spaniels: Four entries. First was given to Wee Wee, nice in size and a very fair specimen. She must have been caught by the tail in a door jam or the Jap fakir put in some fine work. The result of the "accident" is that a portion of the tail falls limp over the back, thus giving the required curve; the operation gave to Wee Wee's stern a finished look. Second prize Una is faulty in head and ears; her black and white is well blended, her tail is well carried over the back, she has the crescent and royal mark on the skull and is fairly short in nose. Third prize Jap has a plainish head, her black and white markings are not well blended; she carries a good tail and was shown in good feather. We preferred Mrs. Clark's Ootah, vhc., who is smaller than Jap, has better head and shorter face; her tail is not well carried; her color, lemon and white, is not the regulation color for the breed. Toy spaniel puppies had only one entry. A Prince Charles named Otto was awarded first prize; he is just a fair specimen.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS—(MR. PIERSON).

The judge of this class has had little, if any, experience with the breed, but he managed to get through his work with only one serious mistake. Miss Van Buren's old favorite Fannie again took the blue, closely pressed by Cupid. Molly was given third and Bessie was unnoticed. It was here that the blunder was made. There is little, if anything to choose between these specimens. If Molly was good enough for third, Bessie should not have had a letter less than vhc. reserve. Mr. Pierson does not understand the breed.

MEXICAN HAIRLESS—(MR. PIERSON).

Me Too, that was placed equal first with Chiquita last year, was given first and Chiquita was placed third. White Wings, that took third in 1888 and was not considered nearly so good a specimen as Chiquita was placed second. Mr. Pierson, we believe, judged on both occasions. Nobody, of course, understands the breed and we would like to see the man that can understand the judging.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. PIERSON).

Ivan Romanoff, a Russian wolfhound, was the best of the heavy weights, and won. He is not a first-rater, and would be outclassed if placed in competition with the beautiful dog that was exhibited some years ago by Lady Emily Peel. The best Dalmatian that we have seen in America was second. He is defective in head and chest, and is not first-class in body. Barring his ears, he is well marked. The third prize winner was entered "breeder and pedigree unknown;" but the gentleman in charge of him, taking us for a greenhorn, volunteered the information that he was bred by Prince Bismarck. He is a mongrel, and the prize should have been withheld. The light weights were a wretchedly bad lot; and we will spare the owners the pain of reading criticisms which, if written, would be severe.

THE ST. BERNARD CUPS.—The premium list of the Mascoutah Kennel Club for the dog show to be held at Chicago is wrong. The cups offered by the St. Bernard Club are for best rough-coat, smooth-coat, American-bred rough-coat, American-bred smooth-coat, regardless of sex, instead of dog and bitch, as in premium list.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the American Kennel Club was held Thursday, Feb. 21, at 44 Broadway. President Belmont called the meeting to order at 11:30 A. M.

MR. PESHALL—Mr. President, before anything is done at this meeting, I desire simply to have the minutes show that I enter a protest against any meeting being held at this time under the constitution of the club.

The following answered to the roll call: Albany K. C., W. C. Hudson, Gordon Setter Club, F. M. Bennett. Fox-Terrier Club, E. Kelly. Mastiff Club, Herbert Mead. Beagle Club, A. D. Lewis. Cincinnati Sportsmen's Club, P. C. Ohl. Cleveland Beach Show Association, C. M. Munhall. Hartford K. C., A. C. Collins. Michigan K. C., Maj. J. M. Taylor. Massachusetts K. C. of Lynn, R. Leslie. Maryland K. C., H. Malcolm. Mascoutah K. C., Jas. Mortimer. New Jersey K. C., C. J. Peshall. New England K. C., F. B. Fay. Philadelphia K. C., T. H. Winslow. Rhode Island K. C., N. Seabury. Augusta, Ga., A. P. Vredenburgh. Rochester K. C., Dr. J. P. Gray. St. Paul K. C., H. F. Schellhass. St. Bernard Club, E. H. Moore. Southern Field Trials Club, J. L. Anthony. Virginia Field Sports Association, J. S. Wise. Westminster K. C., J. O. Donner. When the New Jersey K. C. was called, Mr. Peshall said, "I am present under protest."

MR. ANTHONY—I move, Mr. Chairman, if Mr. Peshall protests this meeting, that his credentials be not received.

THE CHAIRMAN—The motion is out of order at present during the calling of the roll. The protest has been entered, and it will come up for discussion afterward.

The secretary announced that there were eighteen members present.

MR. PESHALL—Mr. Secretary, I would ask how many clubs are members.

THE SECRETARY—Thirty-six.

THE CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Peshall)—I beg your pardon, sir, but it is customary to ask for the floor, and if you desire the floor please address yourself to the chair.

MR. PESHALL—I am simply asking a question of the secretary at present.

The secretary proceeded to read the minutes of the last meeting.

MR. PESHALL—I move, sir, that we can now do nothing, because there is not a quorum. Eighteen members do not make a majority of thirty-six members.

THE CHAIRMAN—The subject is open for discussion as to the interpretation of the constitution.

MR. PESHALL—I have the universal law, Cushing's Manual, which provides that a majority of all the members must be present.

MR. ANTHONY—I rise to a point of order. I declare that Mr. Peshall has no right to be represented here. If this is a meeting, his credentials are not in proper order, and he can't say anything at all. If this is not a meeting, he has no right to talk. I want that question disposed of before he has any right to argue any question here.

MR. PESHALL—I raise the point of order that we have not a quorum, and I take it for granted that no business can be done. I believe this is the universal rule. [Reading extract from Cushing's Manual on Quorum. Two or three members having entered in the meantime.] There being a quorum present now, I will withdraw my motion.

MR. ANTHONY—I desire to move that Mr. Peshall's credentials be not received, on the ground that he objects, you understand, to the legality of this meeting. He protests it. Now if he protests the legality of the meeting, he can't take advantage, you understand, of his own position. He can't ride two horses at once. Either this is a meeting or it is not a meeting. If it is a meeting, and his credentials are accepted, he thereby debars himself, you understand, from any such motion as he made originally.

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Peshall presents his credentials under protest. I do not think it is possible to reject them. Mr. Peshall presents his credentials under protest. I think that is quite in order.

MR. ANTHONY—It is quite in order, Mr. President, for the associates here to say whether they shall receive Mr. Peshall as a delegate from the New Jersey Kennel Club. I move, therefore, that Mr. Peshall, as he seems to come here to raise a question on every question, that his credentials be not received.

MR. PESHALL—I simply say that, representing New Jersey, I have nothing to say upon that question. I leave it to the delegates. I will simply say that I was unanimously elected the delegate of the New Jersey Kennel Club at the last meeting.

MR. ANTHONY—Mr. President, the reason I made this motion is this. I may just as well explain my position. I am a new member here. I attended it because I know exactly the position that Mr. Peshall has assumed—a personal one.

MR. PESHALL—I don't want to argue this question now.

MR. ANTHONY—When I get through then you may talk. (Continuing)—a personal one as between himself and the president of this association. Now, Mr. Peshall resigned in a huff as a delegate from the New Jersey Kennel Club, taking up his skirts in his hand, and going out of this office in a great hurrah, declaring that he was going to disconnect himself entirely from the American Kennel Club. His pen and brain have been active in opposition to this club right straight through. I might if I chose to be personal offer exactly the same resolution in regard to Mr. Peshall that Mr. Peshall put himself upon the books of this association in regard to James Watson, and that is that he was continually fighting windmills, and making himself obnoxious, you understand, and interfering with the business of the associates of this club. That is exactly the position Mr. Peshall has occupied since he withdrew from this club, and his only object in coming back here to-day is simply to clog the wheels and impede the progress this club has made. Now that is the reason that he made that motion.

MR. PESHALL—Mr. President, I don't know that I care about saying anything on the subject at all, excepting this, that I desire to correct one statement made by the distinguished gentleman representing—what club?—the Southern Club, and that is that I am in seeming opposition. I have been a member of this American Kennel Club for several years. I am now. My resignation, I believe, was not acted upon—so the secretary informs me—at the last meeting. I stated that I was going out, and I gave my reasons for it, and I gave my reasons to the club that sent me here. The motion that I made that Mr. Watson be not received was upon the ground distinctly stated—and I want it now distinctly stated, and I want the country to understand it, and I want the very club that Mr. Anthony represents to understand it—that he was publishing a book, a registration, in opposition to the one that we have established. That was the point. And, sir, Mr. Anthony and his friends have gone through this country saying that I am against this American Kennel Club. He has given that out. I have been for this American Kennel Club from the day it was started to the present day. I am opposed to certain rules, and I have a right, sir, to stand here and fight them; and if Mr. Anthony can gather together from this country delegates enough so un-American as to say that I have no right to fight these rules, I say that I will go out of here and bow willingly, gladly, and let the New Jersey Kennel Club say whether they will sustain me or not. I do not ask the delegates here to sustain me. If the meeting is packed, which I do not believe, I say act; I do not want to take up your time. I don't believe it. I look around me and see men representing clubs from different parts of the country, delegates that do not belong to the clubs they represent, coming here from all over the country. We never had such a meeting as is here to-day. Never has there been so many clubs represented. And why? How many proxies? We did away with that, but in effect it is the same thing. Here is my friend Mortimer. He is a good man. Who does he represent? He stands here representing the proud city of Chicago. Where does my friend Anthony come from and whom does he represent? Where is the club that is back of him? He is no member of the Southern Club.

MR. ANTHONY—I desire to correct the gentleman. That is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I am not only a member of it, but the club represents a membership of 75 or 80.

MR. PESHALL—I did not know that. But I might go around here and pick out men who do not belong to the clubs they represent. I stood here and fought that thing. And why? Because this American Kennel Club has been controlled just under such circumstances. Major Taylor hauled out of his pocket seventeen proxies at one meeting—or was it fourteen? I want to tell you now, gentlemen, all I have to say is, you just adopt that motion, and I dare you to do it.

MR. MUNHALL—Mr. President, I move that the motion of Mr. Anthony be laid upon the table.

THE CHAIRMAN—I was simply going to say a word before putting that motion. The objection raised was as to the validity of calling the meeting at this time, because the constitution states that the meeting shall be called by the president during the spring, at one of the prominent spring shows. That has always been at the time of the Westminster Kennel Club show. The officers deemed it advisable, and thought they were carrying out the general sentiment of that provision, by calling the meeting during the show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which, after all, came but a week before the expiration of the winter itself. That was done for the purpose of getting this largely attended meeting, which Mr. Peshall says is such an extraordinary one, and which we could hardly have hoped for if we had called it at any other time during the spring, unless perhaps at Boston, and that might have been very inconvenient and rather late, going so—

MR. PESHALL (interposing)—Mr. President, will you allow me to interrupt you a moment, just to ask a question. I will ask you if the constitution under which we are at present acting was not adopted after the time fixed for the New York show was published?

THE CHAIRMAN—After the time fixed for the New York show, yes, sir. However, the only question that can arise now is as to the validity of this meeting. I doubt if any delegate would object to it, or bring the law to bear upon your actions here to-day so as to render them invalid, which I suppose might be done if Mr. Peshall chose to. It is for you to consider whether you want to go on with this meeting and run that risk. If you do, continue the meeting, there is a quorum present now. Personally, under the circumstances, as I find this question really arises from a matter relating more to myself than to anybody else, I would very much prefer if these gentlemen would withdraw their motions, allow Mr. Peshall to have his credentials acknowledged, and to take part in this meeting, and do what he considers right.

MR. ANTHONY—I will withdraw the motion.

MR. PESHALL—And I withdraw the protest.

THE CHAIRMAN—After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting it will then be in order for you to elect an officer, and after that, all the objections Mr. Peshall has may be considered.

MR. VREDENBURG—I rise to correct Mr. Peshall in one statement he made—a pretty broad one.

MR. PESHALL—I have withdrawn the protest now.

MR. VREDENBURG—I am not talking of the protest at all. There is one delegate present who is not a member of the club which he represents, and that is myself, representing the Richmond County Association. Every other delegate who has answered to his name is a member of the club which he represents.

MR. PESHALL—I am very glad to know it, Mr. Vredenburg.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and adopted. Secretary's report read and accepted, also treasurer's report.

Election of officers being then in order, Mr. Winslow took the chair.

MR. ANTHONY—Mr. Chairman, I nominate Mr. August Belmont, Jr., as president of this club. In making the nomination I desire to say one or two words. It is very seldom that any club is so fortunate as to have as its head a man like Mr. Belmont, who has given his time, his thought and his money most liberally to carry out the desires of the owners of good dogs in the United States. It is a thankless task at best to come forward and to stand as the butt of sarcasm and personalities and everything else. Leaders in all movements, however, have to submit, with what grace they can; but I, sir, wish to state here that August Belmont, when he was elected president of this club, and during the time that he has held that office, has done more than any ten men in the United States have done to forward the doggy interests of this country. He is the right man in the right place, and no change could be made which would meet, I believe, the approval of a single delegate here.

MR. PESHALL—Mr. President, I desire to nominate a man for the office of president of this club, and I shall nominate one who is known to each and every one of you; a gentleman that I think will make a president of the club that when we meet here at the next annual meeting we can all gladly vote for again. I am sorry to say that I am compelled to place in nomination another candidate, especially under the circumstances, but I have reasons to object, and my objections I consider very solid ones, to the re-election of the present incumbent. The gentleman that I name I hope each and all of you will vote for. I am satisfied that no one can say aught against him. He has been connected with this club not for the last few months, after it had reached the pinnacle of its success, but one who has been connected with it from almost its very inception; a man who has a level head; a man who will not call a meeting except when it is so provided; a man who will not make contracts for publications until he is authorized to do so; a man who will guard and watch in every act the constitution and by-laws, and carry them out. Gentlemen, I nominate for the position of president of this club, and I ask every member to vote for him, whether he will accept it or not, J. Otto Donner, of the Westminster Kennel Club.

MR. DONNER—Mr. President, this is rather a surprise to me. I thought I had absolutely refused to entertain such a proposition long ago. I cannot think of it.

MR. WISE—With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I desire to second the nomination of Mr. Belmont. There is no member of this club with whom I have been more intimate or more friendly than Mr. Donner, and there is no man in it who would make a better president, but we have a president who is most acceptable, I think, to the great majority of the club, whose record, in spite of the little misunderstandings which are always incident to the thankless duties of a president, is most excellent, who has been called upon to defend the club, has given it his time and attention, and who has done so in a way, I think, that entitles him to its gratitude. I do not think that he has committed any act in the course of his administration which could justly be construed as a violation of the constitution, or a disregard of his duties as president. My friend Mr. Peshall, as Mr. Donner has said, has no authority for the nomination he has made, and I think before a great while he will find that the club has acted with wisdom and cool judgment in re-electing Mr. Belmont. I am sure that our president has been deferential and courteous and kind to every member of the club, that he has discharged his duties faithfully, and I believe in the maxim—When you get a good servant, as long as you can make him serve you, do it. Therefore I second the nomination.

There were 23 votes cast, of which number Mr. Belmont received 22 and Mr. Donner 1.

MR. DONNER—I move that it be made unanimous, and ask Mr. Peshall to withdraw my name.

MR. PESHALL—I cannot consistently do it, Mr. Donner. I will state this, Mr. Chairman, that I had occasion to write Mr. Belmont a letter, and he had occasion to reply to it, and I am willing to submit that letter to any gentleman in the house, and if he says to me to make it unanimous I will do so.

THE CHAIRMAN—I do not think that comes within the meeting at all.

MR. PESHALL—I am willing to submit it to any one, and if you say so I will be very glad to make this unanimous.

MR. ANTHONY—I object to the introduction of any personal matter in this club, outside the club.

MR. WISE—I rise to a point of order. Debate is not in order until the vote is announced by the Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the result of the balloting is 22 votes for Mr. Belmont and 1 for Mr. Donner, the total number of votes cast being 23. Mr. Belmont is elected.

Mr. Belmont took the chair and said:

MR. BELMONT—Gentlemen, I can only say to you in taking the chair that in accepting your election for the ensuing year I feel very much flattered at your expressions of confidence, which I had no real reason to believe that you did not feel. At the same time I naturally, having been instrumental in bringing about a number of changes in the club, and trying to the best of my ability to carry them out as it seemed to me you might desire, and you certainly expressed yourself as desiring, I felt a little anxious to be indorsed, not to serve you again if you did not wish me, but to be indorsed for what I had done during the past year, I thank you again for that.

MR. PESHALL—Mr. President, before there is any business I desire to move, under the circumstances, that the vote be made unanimous.

MR. ANTHONY—I rise to the point of order that it has already been decided, and the record made. It is too late to introduce any such matter as that. The vote has already been announced. I object.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will sustain the point.

MR. Thomas H. Terry was elected Vice-President.

THE CHAIRMAN—Under the new constitution, gentlemen, it is necessary for you to appoint three members of the Advisory Committee, under Article 22. And before taking up that subject it will be necessary for me to report to you on the question of a conference with the National Dog Club, and the subject then can be disposed of. Dr. Perry came to New York and waited upon the officers of the club, as you know, here. I then visited Dr. Perry in Boston, and we came to an agreement practically covering the expression of your opinion on the subject at the last meeting, which was that the National Dog Club should abandon its rules and name and become part of the associate membership. At the same time, they did not feel as if they could abandon their organization entirely and break up in disorder, and without any recognition at all they thought they would not be able to carry such a proposition through their members; and it was deemed best to keep their club together and pass it into the associate membership in an organized way, and I supposed, under the circumstances, if they were acceptable to you at all, that you would not object—they would bring in between 100 and 200 members—would not object, as they were going to have two delegates, to giving them some more serious recognition in the club, and as a matter of courtesy, if any officers were created for the associate members, that we would recognize their present officers. I told them I didn't have any objection to that, but of course I could not bind the American Kennel Club to any such plan, but that changes in the constitution would be submitted providing a president, vice-president and secretary for the associate members. Their duties would be merely nominal, and then if they really had enough associate members, and the Kennel Club thought it advisable, their officers would be elected to those positions. That seemed to satisfy them, and the president sent out a circular to the associate members, calling a meeting on Tuesday, the 19th, to take action on the subject. That meeting was called, and the following memorandum of conditions upon which the National Dog Club could be amalgamated with the American Kennel Club was submitted. [Reading memorandum.] Now they do not mention anything about the officers at all, but the idea was to give them one place by making the alteration—one place on the Advisory Committee, and give them a president and one other officer if they qualified for say two delegates—to let those delegates be officers. The amendments to Article 8 would be [reading amendments]. You see that would be purely clerical. It gives really no power whatsoever to the officers of the associate members, and it allows for the two delegates a sort of honorary position,

MR. ANTHONY—I move, Mr. Chairman, that the amendments to the constitution as read be adopted, in order that we may take a vote upon this other question.

MR. PESHALL—I object.

A DELEGATE—Were they properly submitted?

THE CHAIRMAN—They have been properly submitted. They were sent to all the papers and published in the *Gazette*.

MR. PESHALL—If that is the case I withdraw my objection as to that.

THE CHAIRMAN—These are the same that were published in the papers, and the proper steps were taken. Of course the reasons for them were not stated publicly.

MR. SCHELLHASS—In passing these resolutions, does that imply that associate members will be accepted upon the conditions embodied in that letter?

THE CHAIRMAN—Not at all. I should think that if you are satisfied to admit them, then it is well enough to vote this, but if you are not going to admit them, that is quite useless.

MR SCHELLHASS—The point I wanted to bring up was that in that statement it is said that all the present members of the National Dog Club must be accepted—all the present members of the National Dog Club, or such names as they put forward. There should be a clause there stating that no parties shall be accepted who have been expelled from the American Kennel Club, or disqualified.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think under their rules, if I remember rightly, they recognize our disqualifications.

MR. SCHELLHASS—I don't know whether they do or not.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have no doubt they would accept any qualification of that kind on the part of the American Kennel Club, that they would all be received as members except such parties as are disqualified now.

In explaining his vote Mr. Peshall said: "Mr. President, I want to explain my reason for voting. I am against an associate membership in every particular, in every way, but I recognize the fact that if we have one these amendments are necessary, and while I am against the associate member in every way, I yet vote for these amendments under the circumstances."

The amendments were declared adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN—Now the election of an advisory committee is in order. It is necessary to elect three members. Now, if it is your wish to allow the National Dog Club, if they qualify, as many as two delegates, to have two of these offices, the only way that could be done would be by electing these three members of the advisory committee, two of which would be ready to resign later, when the National Dog Club qualifies, in favor of their officers, or they can resign immediately.

MR. DONNER—Will that be the result to give them two out of five votes?

THE CHAIRMAN—I made a mistake; only one position; it is the president who has to qualify.

Messrs. Anthony and Wise were elected members of the advisory committee. Mr. Lewis was elected a member of the stud book committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—There are two subjects to come up before you, the subject of the National Dog Club and the question of the Canadian Kennel Club.

MR. ANTHONY—I move that the communication of the officers of the National Dog Club be received, and the president be instructed to meet the gentlemen and comply with their request upon the terms as read. Motion carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is proper for me to state here that in connection with this, I had to do that on my own responsibility, and I think I must report it to you, although the contracts are not signed. I took it upon myself to make arrangements to buy the *American Kennel Register*, because it was naturally a [rival] publication of the *Gazette*, and you appointed Mr. Peshall a committee six months ago, I believe, to wait upon the FOREST AND STREAM and see whether the purchase could be made. When I found that the National Dog Club would come in, and that it would be a very desirable thing at the same time to suppress the *Register*—that in fact the suggestion came from Dr. Perry himself, and he said he would buy the *Register* from the FOREST AND STREAM, and that the *Register* then would be handed over to us and suppressed. The contract has been drawn up, and I believe the purchase price has been paid by Dr. Perry, and in connection with their coming in they hand that over to us. Now, if you want to act upon the price, or if you want to ratify it, it is in order, or if you want to leave the matter in the hands of your officers, so that it shan't become public, which perhaps might be the wisest plan—but having taken that step I thought it necessary to report it to you and leave it to you to do whatever is best.

MR. ANTHONY—I think it is a delicate matter. It is one of those diplomatic things that ought to be left to the officers to close. It is virtually closed now, but, at the same time, it might be wise not to give too many of the details for publication. I move that the matter be left with the president of the club.

MR. PESHALL—I think the matter is well known. I heard it on the streets. I think it is best to ratify it.

THE CHAIRMAN—If it is well known perhaps it is as well to ratify it.

MR. PESHALL—The sum is $500.

MR. ANTHONY—I move that the arrangement made by Mr. Belmont in regard to the purchase of the *American Kennel Register* be ratified, and that the officers be empowered and instructed to carry out the same.

THE CHAIRMAN—I wish to say to you this, that in the contract there are restrictions with regard to selling the *Register* to any competitor, and in publishing the *Gazette* we are a competitor of the FOREST AND STREAM. Consequently the American Kennel Club cannot purchase the *Register* directly. That would be in violation of the contract, and, personally, my relations with the FOREST AND STREAM are not such as would lead me to make any personal contract with them. That is why it was done through Dr. Perry, and if you will, perhaps, put the motion this way, that the club appropriate a sum to be left to the discretion of the officers for the purchase of the *American Kennel Register*, the contract can be carried out with some individual and the same object will be attained, and the money can be appropriated and we do not really become the direct purchasers, but there is the money to pay for it.

MR. ANTHONY—I will modify my resolution in accordance with the suggestions of the president.

MR. PESHALL—Mr. President, I move an amendment to it, that the parties who are managing it be allowed to remain in their management until the matter is closed. Motion carried.

It was voted to recognize the wins of the Canadian Kennel Club, without requiring registration in the *A. K. C. Gazette*. After much discussion it was voted to amend the wording of the Gordon setter resolution adopted at a previous meeting as follows:

Resolved, That the Gordon setter is a black and tan setter, with no out-cross of any kind for three generations on the side of both sire and dam, such a dog to be known as the American Gordon setter, and that dating from Jan. 1, 1889, all dogs must show the 62½ per cent. of Gordon blood, as defined here, to be registered as American Gordon setters.

The subject of removing the disqualification of the setter Kenmore was referred to the advisory committee. The Toledo, Connecticut State, Rensselaer and Worcester clubs and the South Carolina Poultry and Pet Stock Association were elected members. The Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society and Stafford Kennel Club were dropped, and the National Poultry and Bench Show Association of Atlanta is to be instructed to pay its dues. It was voted to recognize the wins of the Lynn show under whatever name the club might give it.

Mr. Vredenburg was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

MR. PESHALL—Before we adjourn I want to move that the Advisory Committee of this club take steps for its incorporation under the laws of the State of New York; that the said committee have power to obtain said incorporation for the benefit of all the members. That is a matter that ought to be attended to. Any other club can be incorporated and take our name.

MR. BELMONT (Mr. Donner being in the chair)—I move that the officers be instructed to get the opinion of counsel upon the subject of the advisability or not of incorporating, then communicating that opinion to the various delegates and receiving their opinion on the subject in writing, giving to the officers power in case say two-thirds of the delegates favor the incorporation of the club that the officers then go to work and do so.

Mr. Peshall accepted Mr. Belmont's amendment, and the motion as amended was carried.

MR. PESHALL—There is one thing now that I want to call attention to. I want to give notice that I will, in time for the next meeting, offer an amendment to the constitution and by-laws in regard to the *Kennel Gazette;* and I will say now that, realizing the way that a majority of the delegates feel upon this subject, is one reason why I ask that this club be incorporated. If we are going to publish this paper we do not know where the liability may commence and where it may end—not that they could get very much out of me, but still it is a matter that we ought to look to. I know there are some members of my club that are quite wealthy, and I don't care about laying them liable to a libel suit in a way which might come. I don't say it will, but it might come; we don't know. That is my reason for asking the incorporation of the club; one reason, if we are going to publish a paper, because I finally came to the conclusion that we will not always publish a paper of this kind. If we are going to publish a paper, I want a paper. I want it so chock full of new meat and raw meat that when it comes to the members of any club they may laugh and be entertained, and read something that will do them some good.

THE CHAIRMAN—I thought you stated that it made too much competition with the regular publications.

MR. PESHALL—I say, sir, if you are going to ignore that fact, I am against it under all circumstances, but we are representing many clubs here, and I say if we are going to impose a paper upon them, let us give them a paper that will do them some good; that will cause them to pray or swear, one or the other. That's my theory. That's my doctrine.

MR. ANTHONY—You have been doing both.

MR. PESHALL—Yes, I do a little of both. I say if they are willing for us to publish a paper, if they withdraw their objections, which I believe they will, I am in favor of giving the members of the American Kennel Club a paper that is a paper, if we can get it up. I don't think that there is a club in America that is willing to create a baby, and then hold a bottle, and sit there with a diaper around it and nurse it, and say, "You shan't grow." It is un-American.

MR. ANTHONY—Let us get the baby.

MR. PESHALL—We have got it. The baby is here. Now I say if we are going to go to these people, let it grow. I shall never vote for a bag of bones. I give notice of this. I may have several amendments between now and the next meeting. I want to ask whether these amendments date from the time they are received by the secretary or from the time they are published?

MR. VREDENBURG—Well, the secretary will publish them as soon as he can get them type written.

MR. BELMONT—The American Kennel Club after its meeting to-day is not likely to want to make any changes. The officers and all connected with the publication of the *Gazette* and the business management of the club are very much pressed for time. They have got a great deal to do, and particularly at the end of the month, although they are not men of leisure in any instance. They are occupied so constantly that they have to work late at nights, and it seems to me that under the circumstances, and after what has occurred to-day, the Kennel Club should not be burdened with any unnecessary work, and any propositions that are not likely to go through. I think that courtesy ought to prevent Mr. Peshall making any more propositions of the kind. But if they are made it seems to me that they had better be sent out to the delegates and give them their thirty days, and have them vote them by writing, and not take up our time at the next quarterly meeting with another futile discussion. What has been done here to-day has been done carefully, and what has been done before this meeting has been done carefully, and I do not believe anybody wants to make any more changes. Perhaps they do, but if they do they do not want to have their time taken up.

MR. PESHALL—Mr. Chairman, I would say in reply to that this, that I will submit at the next meeting of the New Jersey Kennel Club when we discuss these matters, the proposition made to them by the president of this club in regard to the New Jersey Kennel Club offering any amendments, and if they look upon it in the same light that he does, why I shall advise that that course be pursued. Of course if we cannot offer any amendments, even if they strike the club favorably, that would be passed, why of course as he says it would be hardly worth while to take up the valuable paper here, or the time of the club with them.

MR. ANTHONY—I just want to say one thing. We have had a vote to-day, and there has only been one vote in favor of any proposition. He has outlined this same course for a very long time, and if he makes any amendments of the kind he proposes, they will meet with exactly the same fate. But of course if he chooses to make the amendments, we have got to listen to them when they come up, but I move now that we adjourn. Carried.

THE NATIONAL DOG CLUB.

A MEETING of the National Dog Club was held at the Putnam House, New York, Tuesday evening, Dr. J. Frank Perry the president in the chair, to take action upon the proposed amalgamation with the Associate Membership of the American Kennel Club. Dr. Perry presented the question as follows:

To the Members of the N. D. C.:

I have already reported to you in brief the results of the conference between the president of the A. K. C. and myself.

In advocating the radical changes which I have recommended I have but a few words to offer. When I proposed the formation of the N. D. C., I was actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the canine world, and now, in advising an amalgamation with the A. K. C., it is the same motive which moves me. What has happened during the brief history of our club must be known to you all. Starting with a definite purpose we have steadily pursued our course until that for which we have striven has been accomplished. Our formation was a necessity, for at the time individual breeders had no organization with which they could affiliate and to which they could submit their grievances. Now the condition of things is very different; instead of no club there are two—the N. D. C. and the Associate Membership of the A. K. C.

Two such clubs cannot exist without coming into collision. However much harmony might be desired, it would be impossible. But, one thing is possible, and that is amalgamation.

It would be proper under ordinary circumstances to expect the junior club to merge into the senior. Indeed, we should be justified in demanding this proceeeding in the present case if we had been striving only for our own aggrandizement. As it is, however, let us sink all minor considerations, and by joining the Associate Members of the A. K. C. show ourselves above such a small thing as a name. However much we may have felt at our inception that the A. K. C. was somewhat remiss in protecting the interests intrusted to it, such is no longer the case. At present it is doing all that can be expected of it, and should receive the support of all those who have the real interest of the doggy world at heart. Whether these changes have been brought about by the existence of our club, is not for me to say, and indeed it is immaterial; let it suffice that they have taken place.

One or two questions which have been asked me it may be well to notice briefly. We go into the Associate Membership Club as a body and are not voted upon singly. Such a method as the latter—giving the original members of the Associate Membership Club or the A. K. C. an opportunity to reject those whom they pleased—would not be amalgamation, and it has never been contemplated by Mr. Belmont or myself. It must be thoroughly understood, however, that after joining the Associate Membership we become once more only individuals, and have no extra rights or privileges, nor any added value to our numerical strength from the fact of our having composed the N. D. C. The only way in which we can be of the greatest service to the breeders of America is by acting solely with a view to their advancement, and carrying our points in the club, not by numerical strength, but by the soundness and fairness of the propositions which we may from time to time advocate.

And now, fellow members, my task is done. The way is clear before you to an honorable peace. If any thought of hidden motive on the part of those who once opposed us lingers in your minds, I pray you dismiss it. We have been met with fairness and with honest intentions ourselves, we should give the other side credit for the same fecling. By a cheerful acquiescence on our part in the proposed amalgamation let us show those who have looked upon us with something like suspicion, that we had a fixed purpose in view, and having accomplished that, we can promptly step aside, asking no homage or reward, and leaving the doggy world to judge the rightness of our motives.

J. FRANK PERRY.

After some discussion it was voted that the club would amalgamate upon condition that the members of the N.D.C. should be admitted to the A. K. C. Associate Membership in a body, *i.e.*, without being voted on individually; that the secretary of the N. D. C. should be given thirty days in which to file with the secretary of the A. K. C. names of N. D. C. members desiring to join the A. K. C. Associate Membership, such individuals to be constituted members of the A. K. C. from the date their names are filed (with the dues) for the current fiscal year; that the A. K. C. should assent to the prescribed conditions at once; and that the meeting of the Associated Members should be postponed to the Boston show.

As these terms were concurred in by the A. K. C., at its meeting on Thursday, the amalgamation of the two clubs may now be regarded as a thing accomplished; and with the going over of its members, or a part of them, into the A.K.C., the National Dog Club will dissolve.

THE COLLIE CLUB.—Rahway, N. J.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a special meeting of the Collie Club held at Madison Square Garden it was decided that the "President's Cup" for the best collie exhibited by a member of the club, be competed for at the coming show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club; also that a silver medal be awarded to the best collie bred in the United States or Canada. The stud dog stakes will be decided at the same place. It being considered desirable to change the time of holding our annual meeting, the next one will be held during the Philadelphia show, and thereafter at the W. K. C. show in New York. The club have offered the following special prizes at Troy, Albany, Utica and Rochester bench shows: $10 for the best collie dog or bitch in the open class bred and exhibited by a member of the Collie Club. Silver medal for best collie dog or bitch in the show.—J. D. SHOTWELL, Secretary.

DOG TALK.

THE late Mr. R. C. Van Horn, of Kansas City, Mo., expressed a wish before he died that his Irish setter dog Patsy D., should be sent to Dr. Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H., and the dog arrived at his new home last week. Patsy is well-known as a winner both at field trials and on the bench. Dr. Jarvis has also received from the kennel of Mr. H. J. Gogarty, East Dublin, Ireland, the Irish setter bitch Viola, winner of first and special for best puppy at Dublin 1886. She was whelped June 26, 1885, and is by the well-known winner Frisco and out of Zeta.

We are sorry to note that the pointer dog Old Black Joe died Feb. 5, from pneumonia. It will be remembered that he won both the Derby and All-Aged Stakes at the recent field trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club.

We understand that the Rhode Island Kennel Club is negotiating with the State Fair Association with a view of holding a dog show next fall in connection with the annual State Fair.

We are informed that several prominent spaniel exhibitors, members of the Spaniel Club, requested the managers of the Boston dog show to give the spaniel classes to Mr. Mason and that the request was granted.

Mr. F. Windholz may well feel proud of the record of his dogs at the New York show last week. Four firsts in the two challenge and two open English setter classes at such a show is indeed a wonderful record.

We have three communications on coursing which will be given next week; and more fox-hunting discussion and description.

Dr. M. H. Cryer's Skye terrier dog Gladstone Boy was taken on Saturday morning from the New York dog show by mistake and another one left in his place, but as the tag was missing he could not be identified. This was the only mistake of the kind that was made, and it is presumed that the person who took him will return him as soon as the mistake is discovered.

Mr. C. H. Mason declined judging the American foxhound and beagle classes at Boston upon the ground that he was not thoroughly up in the breeds. If some of our judges who undertake to pass upon breeds with which they are not familiar would do likewise it would be better for the exhibitor.

There are two Massachusetts Kennel Clubs. One is the old club, headquarters at Boston. The other is the Massachusetts Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass., of Lynn. Each is incorporated. They are at odds over the name. The old club maintains that the new infringes its title. The new claims that the old is practically dead, and stress is laid upon the "Lynn, Mass.," part of the name. Talk says the dispute will be carried into court. The American Kennel Club has voted to recoguize the Lynn awards under whatever name the show may be held. What is there then in the way of peace? Let us have it. If the Lynn members change their name in time to put a new one in their catalogues everything will be serene. A graceful deference to the feelings of the old Massachusetts club and the adoption of a distinctive title will win for Lynn approval and entries. One name is as good as another. The repute for it, bad or good, must be made by the club. If their show is successful their name will take on lustre; if the show fizzles, no name, not even one so distinguished as that of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, can pay the deficit.

A mastiff breeder wishes to know who has the largest mastiff bitch in this country. We will be pleased to publish weights and measurements.

At a recent dog show an exhibitor insisted upon taking his dog to his room at the hotel. At 10 o'clock the next morning the chambermaid found the exhibitor sound asleep on the floor and the dog curled up in the middle of the bed.

We have received from the St. Joe Kennel, Niles, Mich., an excellent photograph of their well-known pair of mastiffs Wacouta Nap and Queen of Ashmont.

The Collie Club offers a special of $10 for the best collie owned by a member of the club, and a silver medal for the best collie, bred and owned by a member, at the Rochester show.

The black cocker spaniel Juba, owned by the Nahmke Kennel, died from pneumonia at the show last week. With the exception of an unweaned puppy that apparently was smothered by being overlaid by its dam, this was, so far as we could learn, the only death during the show.

The *Daily Graphic* of last Saturday contains a full page illustration of a number of the best dogs that were at the show last week. The drawings were made from the portraits in "Our Prize Dogs," and are exceedingly well done. Accompanying the illustrations are extracts from Mr. Mason's criticisms of the dogs. There will undoubtedly be a great demand for these pictures, and those who wish to secure a copy should send at once to the office of the *Graphic*, 39 Park place, or, better than this, send to this office for a copy of the book.

The *Sun* publishes the following: "Way over on the East side, on Mangin street, near Stanton, is a blacksmith shop in front of whose doors can be seen almost any time a crowd of wondering onlookers. The cause of their presence is the fact that the bellows of the forges are worked by dog power. In one corner of the shop is a wheel about 8ft. in diameter and wide enough for a dog to stand in. When the wheel is at rest the dog stands in much the same position as the horse in a child's rocker, with his head always turned toward the forge awaiting his orders. When told to 'Go ahead!' he at once starts on a brisk trot which makes the wheel turn around rapidly, and by meaus of a crank and lever the power is conveyed to the bellows. As the manufacture of spikes is the main feature of this smithy, the fires have to be kept always bright, and consequently a force of four dogs is necessary to do the work. Each dog works for one hour and then rests for three. The boss of the shop, a brawny and good-natured German, takes pride in his dogs, and says that it costs him about $3 a week to feed each one. The intelligence of the dogs is certainly a matter of wonder, and people are never tired watching them at work and bothering the workmen with all sorts of curious questions. These dogs save the owner quite a sum of money, as otherwise it would require at least the services of two men or a small engine to do the work."

THE PREFIX BRADFORD.—Bangor, Me., Feb. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I claim the prefix Bradford, for use with names of Yorkshire terriers bred by me. It is not desired that this claim should conflict with the claim of John F. Campbell to name of Bradford Kennels, published last week. I claim no name for kennels, but the prefix Bradford to names of my Yorkshires. It is very probable that as I own Bradford Harry and Bradford Lill, both named in Bradford, Eng., and winners of note, that I shall identify their offspring by the prefix I have claimed.—P. H. COOMBS.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.—The Bench Show Committee of the New England Kennel Club advises us of the following additions to the premium list: Novice classes for St. Bernards (one class), pointers (one class), English setters, Irish setters, black and tan or Gordon setters, spaniels (field and cocker any color), collies and fox-terriers; dogs and bitches to compete in all classes; prizes will be $10, $5 and medal. There will also be challenge classes for black and tan or Gordon setters. Mr. Chas. H. Mason will judge all spaniels except toys, and Mr. A. C. Krueger will judge foxhounds, beagles, basset-hounds and dachshunde. A large number of valuable specials have been offered, including one of $25 each for best dog or bitch that has not won first prize, to mastiffs, St. Bernards, pointers, setters (all breeds to compete), spaniels (all breeds to compete), and fox-terriers. Specials are also offered for best Clumber spaniel, poodle, and kennel of not less than four Irish terriers. The Beagle Club also offer specials for best dog and best bitch owned by a member.

THE EASTERN COURSING CLUB has been organized for the purpose of affording facilities for the enjoyment of the sport of coursing hares with greyhounds. Suitable grounds have been selected on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and arrangements have been made for the proper care of the hares, of which an abundance will be in readiness for the fall meeting of the club. All ladies and gentlemen who are now, or who intend to become owners of greyhounds, are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Hoffman House parlor on Saturday evening, March 9, at 7 o'clock. The following named gentlemen are the organizers of the club: E. H. Blackam, W. B. Growtage, E. Garbitt, T. Mortimer Thorne, Jr., J. Herbert Watson, H. W. Huntington, A. Leeming, C. Torrey. Address The EASTERN COURSING CLUB, 253 Fifth avenue, N. Y.

LYNN DOG SHOW.—The premium list of the inaugural dog show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass., to be held at Odd Fellows Hall, March 26 to 29, is now ready for distribution. 126 classes are provided for, with prize in challenge classes of silver medal, and $8, $4 and diploma in important open, and diplomas in puppy classes. The club also offers kennel prizes of $15 each for mastiffs and St. Bernards, and $10 each for pointers, setters, spaniels, collies, pugs and fox-terriers. There will also be a large number of special prizes offered for the different breeds. The judges are Miss A. H. Whitney, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands and pugs. Mr. A. C. Krueger, foxhounds, beagles, basset hounds and dachshunde. Mr. James Mortimer, the remaining classes. Entries close March 11. The address of the secretary is Mr. D. A. Williams, Box 5, Lynn, Mass.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

WORCESTER.—Will a bull-terrier pup, fourteen months old, who has become partially deaf from slapping on the head, ever recover his hearing? Would cutting his ears in any way endanger his recovery. Is there any law in Massachusetts forbidding cutting the ears? Ans. 1. That depends upon the extent of the injury. 2. No. 3. No.

QUANCETT, Attleboro, Mass.—My English setter pup is troubled with a diarrhœa, slimy and colorless, sometimes a tinge of blood. Have fed scalded milk and baker's crackers (dry), but see no improvement. The diarrhœa is worse during wet and rainy weather. Ans. Dysentery—Get the following pills and give one every morning and evening, concealed in a small morscl of meat, until trouble has disappeared:

℞ Camphoræ.....grs. x.
Pul. opii.....grs. v.
Mix. Fit. pil. No. 10. Sig. one night and morning.

WASHINGTON, D. G., Aug. 24, 1888.—*The U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Gentlemen—I have used about 16,000 of your Climax paper shells this year, and not a single bursted head. As long as you keep them up to their present high standard I will continue to use them in preference to all other makes. Very respectfully (Signed) JAMES M. GREEN, of Green & Cunningham.*

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21.—These scores were made this evening in the rifle and revolver matches at the range of the Smith & Wesson revolver club by the two teams:

Rifle Match.

Capt S H Hunt	10	10	9	9	7	7	7	6	5	5—75
Z C Talbot	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8—90
O E Hodgkins	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	7—88
J Goodrich	10	10	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	5—78
L H Mayott	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	7—88
W Chamberlin	10	10	10	9	8	8	7	7	6	6—81
E R Dickinson	10	10	10	8	8	7	7	6	6	6—78
B T Reed	10	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	6—80—658
Capt W Wing	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8—93
W Goodrich	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	6—87
C Clark	10	10	10	10	7	9	8	7	7	6—84
C Goodrich	10	9	9	7	8	8	7	7	6	5—75
P Goodrich	10	10	9	8	8	7	7	6	5	4—74
S E Smith	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	6—82
E G Davis	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	6	6—80
F S Hatch	10	9	8	8	8	7	6	6	5	4 0—63—638

Revolver Match.

Capt S W Hunt	9	9	8	7	7	6	6	0	0	0—52
Z C Talbot	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	6—86
O E Hodgkins	10	8	8	8	7	5	5	5	4	4—64
J Goodrich	10	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	6	5—78
L H Mayott	9	8	7	7	4	4	4	4	0	0—47
W Chamberlin	10	10	10	8	7	7	7	6	5	4—74
E R Dickinson	10	10	9	6	6	6	6	5	4	4—66
B T Reed	10	10	10	8	8	8	7	6	6	0—73—540
Capt W Wing	10	10	9	7	6	6	5	4	4	0—61
W Goodrich	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	3	6—91
C Clark	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	5	5—73
C Goodrich	9	7	6	4	4	4	0	0	0	0—34
P Goodrich	8	6	5	4	4	4	0	0	0	0—31
S E Smith	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—13
E G Davis	7	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	0	0—44
F L Hatch	6	5	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0—25—372

NEWARK, N. J.—John Coppersmith, of the Our Own Rifle Club, of Newark, N. J., is practicing rapid shooting. On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 20, on the 100ft. range of the club, using a Ballard .22cal. singleloader, he accomplished the feat of firing fifty-two shots in eight minutes and fifty seconds on a two-inch bullseye, getting forty-eight in the eye and the others but an eighth of an inch off.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The following scores were made by members of the Chicago Rifle and Revolver Club this evening at 551 State street; off-hand, open sights, Massachusetts target, possible 72, range for rifles 50ft., Smith & Wesson revolvers 36ft:

	Rifle.	Revol'r.		Rifle.	Revol'r.
M Bolan	71	55	W Bishop	62	..
A Sorensen	68	66	E Mitchell	60	..
F Parker	68	62	L Gaivey	60	44
H Thurston	67	39	T Austin	55	46

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Tacoma R. R. and G. Club, held at headquarters, the following officers were elected: President, T. A. Bringham; Vice-President, H. Hoagland; Secretary-Treasurer, E. E. Ellis; Captain of Trap Team and Ground Master, R. S. Albright; Captain of Rifle Team and Range Master, W. F. Box; Directors—W. R. Dodge, R. B. Mullen, S. G. Lister, H. Hoagland, J. M. Bell. The annual tournament of the Sportsman's Association of the Northwest will be held here in June under the auspices of this club. A large number of sportsmen from the interior and coast cities are expected to be present, as all-cash purses and other prizes will be guaranteed.—E. E. ELLIS, Sec.-Treas.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The shooters at the Walnut Hill rifle range on Washington's Birthday were very numerous, and many very good scores were made, but the general shooting was not up to the usual standard of the crack shots that were present. There was a bad wind in the morning, which bothered the shooters not a little. Mr. Munroe won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match, and Mr. Ellsworth won the champion gold medal. Following are the best scores finished:

20-Shot Rest Match.

J R Munroe	11	9	12	12	9	9	9	11	9	11	
	9	10	10	10	12	9	11	10	11	8	—202
F J Rabbeth	12	10	10	9	10	11	10	9	9	8	
	9	9	9	10	9	10	9	10	12	9	—194
J N Eames	12	12	9	12	10	11	9	9	12	9	
	8	8	12	10	9	8	6	9	10	8	—193
S Wilder	9	8	11	11	8	10	12	8	9	9	
	9	9	9	10	11	11	7	10	8	10	—189
L R Avay	10	11	9	10	9	7	6	9	8	8	
	8	10	9	9	8	9	10	9	11	11	—181

Champion Medal Match.

G F Ellsworth	6	9	6	9	8	7	7	9	8	8—77
W Charles	6	7	10	8	7	4	10	8	9	8—77
A Loring (mil.)	9	6	4	6	10	7	6	8	10	10—77
C Williams (mil.)	4	5	7	7	7	9	7	10	8	10—74
H L Lee	6	8	7	6	9	7	6	10	6	8—73
C C Clark	9	5	10	9	4	6	7	6	7	4—67

Medal and Badge Match.

O M Jewell	9	8	8	7	8	9	10	10	8	8—85
H L Lee	10	7	8	10	8	7	9	8	10	8—85
F Lawrence	9	9	8	5	7	8	10	6	9	6—77
L Ames	7	10	2	4	8	4	8	9	8	8—68

Victory Medal Match.

G F Ellsworth	8	6	10	7	9	10	9	9	9	8—85

All-Comers' Match.

H L Lee	7	10	10	10	10	5	10	9	9	7—87
W Charles	7	9	7	9	9	10	8	7	10	8—84
O F Moore	5	9	8	7	9	10	10	8	7	8—80
C H Eastman	9	6	8	9	9	5	10	9	7	4—76
D L Chase	4	6	10	9	7	8	9	9	4	9—75
A Law	6	8	7	5	8	6	7	9	9	7—72
C C Clark	10	7	8	7	7	6	5	9	6	7—72
A Sharp (mil.)	9	10	7	5	3	10	4	7	6	6—67
H A Baker	2	8	7	7	5	4	7	8	8	6—62
J Durward (mil.)	6	9	3	6	4	8	6	9	3	6—60
E B Mansfield	5	3	8	6	7	6	7	5	5	6—58
A Spring (mil.)	3	10	5	5	6	4	5	5	5	4—52

Rest Matches.

J R Munroe	12	12	10	11	10	12	10	12	9	9—107
S Wilder	10	12	9	9	12	12	10	9	11	10—104
J Francis	11	10	11	11	11	11	10	12	9	8—104
L R Avay	10	10	12	11	7	12	10	8	11	7— 98
J N Eames	8	11	8	9	12	11	12	7	9	8— 95
G O Goodhue	10	12	11	7	9	10	8	10	11	8— 96
A Ballard	9	9	8	8	9	9	10	7	12	9— 90
F W Hart	6	9	10	8	12	9	12	8	6	9— 89

Military Match.

A Loring	4	4	5	5	5	4	5			
W C Jonnson, Jr.	4	5	4	4	4	4	4			
J Durward	4	2	4	5	4	5	3			
W F Fowle	4	3	4	5	4	5	4			
Austin McCarthy	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	0		

C E Pntnam.....4244442253—36
J Hansom.....3404244555—36
E Andrews.....5554451140—32
A S Field.....2433424343—32

Fifty Yards Pistol Match.

F E Bennett	10	10	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	10—95
W Charles	9	7	10	7	10	9	9	10	10	10—94
J B Fellows	8	9	10	10	8	9	10	10	10	10—90

Pistol Match Continued.

J L Fowle	10	9	8	8	9	10	8	8	9	7—86
A Stevens	7	8	8	9	9	10	8	8	10	7—84
F Jamcson	7	9	6	9	7	7	8	10	9	9—83

Fifty Yards Revolver Match.

W C Johnson, Jr.	8	10	7	9	8	8	10	8	8	10—86
J L Fowle	10	10	6	7	8	9	4	6	7	10—77
S A Wesson	7	8	9	5	6	7	9	8	6	8—73
C E Holmes	6	7	6	7	9	6	6	6	6	7—66

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 19.—Owing to the rain of Monday the regular weekly shooting at Healdmoor Rifle Range was postponed until this afternoon. The high changable wind interfered greatly with the rest shooting, which took place early in the afternoon, but later it subsided and the conditions were much more favorable. The scores are as follows, standard American target:

Revolver Match—50yds.

E J Darlington	9	7	9	2	9	8	10	7	7	8—76
H Darlington	6	7	8	4	10	10	7	8	8	8—76
J W Geyer	8	7	9	3	5	9	8	8	7	8—72
H Simpson	6	5	6	10	2	5	6	10	4	4—57
H Johnson	5	5	4	4	6	4	6	4	8	6—54

Rest Match—200yds.

H Simpson	6	6	9	10	12	6	6	8	9	8—80
H Johnson	6	7	7	7	7	8	11	6	5	5—69
C Smith	5	7	7	7	11	6	6	6	6	8—69
C Fehrenbach	10	8	5	5	4	8	5	4	6	8—63

Off-hand Match—200yds.

C Heinel, Sr.	9	8	7	6	7	8	10	8	6	9—78
H Simpsou	2	10	5	8	9	6	8	5	10	5—68
C Smith	7	4	7	6	7	6	6	6	5	7—61
H Johnson	7	4	5	7	9	4	7	3	5	5—56
C Fehrenbach	9	5	6	8	5	6	4	5	4	5—47
J Reybold	2	1	5	0	4	9	5	6	8	5—46

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—The members of the St. Louis Pistol Club finally succeeded in breaking the spell of hard luck which seemed to haunt them during the previous two weeks' meetings. Two members passed the 80 mark. Summerfield and Fodde each made 81. On the shoot-off Summerfield won. Standard American target, 20yds., .22cal. Stevens pistol:

M Summerfield	7	10	7	9	9	7	9	7	8	8—81
F A Fodde	7	10	9	10	7	7	10	7	6	8—81
L V D Perret	7	6	9	6	10	9	7	10	6	10—80
E Mohrstadt	10	6	7	9	8	10	6	8	7	9—80
W J Lord	7	7	7	7	6	10	6	8	10	10—75
H Griesdick	6	10	5	6	10	7	5	9	8	8—74
M Billmeyer	4	8	7	9	6	7	10	6	7	10—74
L Deuuing	6	8	6	10	6	10	6	7	6	7—72
A J Lee	6	7	7	9	5	9	7	6	5	7—69
L H Race	8	8	6	8	8	5	5	5	7	8—68
W Bauer	6	8	8	6	0	10	8	10	7	7—68
A E Bengel	6	7	6	9	5	0	9	7	9	9—67
W Mackwitz	6	4	9	4	7	5	9	9	5	9—67

UNSER FRITZ.

FRANKFORD, Pa., Feb. 21.—The usual attendance of members of the Hartranft Rifle Club was on the range to-day, and indulged in the weekly practice. The day was delightful, with a stiff breeze from the south. The scores made were about the usual average of the members present.

200yds. Off-Hand, Standard American Target.

E Travis	8	9	10	10	7	7	9	7	7	—82
L E Toboldt (mil)	9	6	6	6	8	8	9	7	7	6+4—75
C Steeber	8	9	8	7	10	6	8	8	5	—75
James Lardner (mil)	9	5	8	9	6	6	3	4	5	9+4—73
J Mountjoy	8	7	7	6	6	5	9	8	7	9 —72
E Stees	9	6	9	6	4	8	7	4	8	7 —68
E Kolb	7	8	5	9	9	7	7	6	4	6 —68
G W Conlston (mil)	5	4	6	6	8	8	4	6	10	6+4—66
J H Buehler	5	6	6	8	7	10	8	6	5	4 —65
W Wurfflein	2	8	8	4	10	5	5	4	5	7 —58
J F Oliver	6	2	0	5	2	4	5	4	4	9 —41

Using .44-cal. Smith & Wesson, Russian model and factory ammunition, 50yds. off-hand, standard American target, 10 shots:

J J Mountjoy	5	7	6	10	10	8	9	6	10	10—81
E Travis	8	9	6	10	6	10	9	7	4	6—75

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Through the crack of rifle shots resounded through Shell Mound Park all to-day, the majority of the marksmen were only practicing, and few scores were kept. Company F, First Infantry, held its regular shoot, with the following results:

Corp Cobbledick	3555445554—45	Pvt Cobbledick	4343443343—35
Sergt Withern	5433443344—37	Pvt Craddock	4435344242—33
Pvt Brewer	3433443343—36		

The monthly medal shoot of the German Fusilier Guard was held with the following result: First class—William Schnoor 41, G. Pattberg 40, G. Schwane 38. Second class—O. Rhodes 35, H. Sohld 33, J. Beher 32, A. Klose 41. The target ranges at Harbor View were well attended. The principal event of the day was the yearly cash prize shoot of the Germania Schuetzen Club. Nearly every member of the club was on hand with rifles and ammunition, and the competition was stronger than ever between the rival marksmen. The cash prizes competed for amounted to $304, and it was long after sundown before they were distributed. The California Schuetzen Vercin held their monthly medal shoot. Following are the winners: Championship class, A. Rahwyler, 424 rings. First class, F. Kuhnle, 426 rings. Second class, C. Meyer, 388 rings. Third class, William Glenderman, 372 rings. Fourth class, J. Straub, 379 ring. Cadet class—championship medal, A. Ehrenfort, 365 rings. First class, R. Stethin, 339 rings. Second class, William Glenderman, Jr., 297 rings.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 18.—A large number of riflemen, the better part of whom were old-timers, were present at the Essex range this evening, to sign the roll of the Essex Amateur Rifle Club and assist in the election of officers. The officers elected were as follows: Pres., Roger Marshall; Vice-Pres., A. E. Doll; Cor. Sec., John H. Huegel; Finan. Sec., John Dalton; Treas., Chas. Cooper; Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Shackleford; Capt., John Coppersmith; Rifle Insp., A. D. Weller; Scorer, Charles Schaffer; Shooting Com., George D. Weigman, Alfred Lake, Alex. C. Neumann, John H. Hengel, George Sloan. The club makes its new start under very favorable auspices, and, numbering as it does nearly all the members of its team of former days, besides some of the best men of the old Frelinghuysen's crack team, should be able to put a team of ten in the field that would be almost invincible.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 22.—Several local marksmen, including H. K. Cooley, R. C. Talbot, J. C. Gassner, F. N. Witheral and E. T. Stevens, went to Amherst yesterday and were handsomely entertained by the local rifle club at the Mountain View range. Milan W. Bull would have gone had not his duties as a representative of the city government kept him at home. Riflemen were here from Springfield, Northampton, Deerfield and Broad Brook. Lunch was served at the range, as it is supplied with a complete kitchen equipment. Before the Springfield boys left for home they presented the Amherst club with a costly solid gold badge, made by N. M. Shepard, of New York, as a token of friendship. On the clasp is the word "Champion," and on the pendant are the words "Amherst Rifle Club," and a miniature target. These scores were made:

H K Cooley	9	10	10	10	8	10	10	7	7	6—87
E T Stephens	8	7	7	10	9	7	9	9	10	9—86
J C Gassner	7	9	8	8	9	10	7	9	7	9—83
Z C Talbot	5	10	10	9	9	10	9	8	6	5—81
F N Witheral	9	9	8	7	10	10	7	4	9	7—77
A F Bardwell	10	8	9	7	7	7	6	9	7	7—77
J M Johnson	6	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	4	10—74
S J Derby	7	7	10	7	5	7	9	7	6	6—71
J S Thomas	8	7	6	9	4	5	6	8	6	10—69

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 23.—The rifle range at Williamansett was opened for the first time since Thanksgiving Day, by the Holyoke Club. The occasion was a visit of marksmen from Melrose, Conn. The intense cold and strong wind prevented fine scoring. Messrs. Allen and Derby were well pleased with the range. The following scores were made at 200yds. off-hand, standard target:

Farrow	9	8	8	6	8	7	9	8	9	5—77
H J Derby	7	7	5	7	8	10	7	8	5	7—71
L Allen	8	5	6	8	8	7	4	10	8	7—71
Clough	7	7	7	10	4	6	10	4	6	5—63
Ferry	6	5	7	7	9	4	7	7	4	6—64
*Johnson	8	8	7	7	6	7	4	4	9	5—61

*Springfield military rifle, .45-cal.

BRADFORD, Feb. 21.—The Bradford Rifle Club visited Orillia to-day to shoot a match with the club of that town. The match was very exciting for a short time at the commencement of the 200yds. range, but Bradford won easily by 49 points. Great interest was taken in this match, as each club had won a match previously, and each seemed determined to win. The match was shot under the Ontario Small Bore Rifle Association rules; 100 and 200yds., standing, possible 50 at each range:

Bradford.	100yds.	200yds.	T'l	Orillia.	100yds.	200yds.	T'l
R Neilly	39	18	57	W W Wood	44	45	89
N A St Clair	45	36	81	C Fortier	57	28	65
S Metcalf	45	41	86	H Bingham	36	26	62
J Doolittle	44	18	62	T Millichamp	48	27	75
G Simmons	42	35	77	C Wood	40	44	84
J G Neilly	40	43	83	R Strathern	40	27	67
W Holmes	44	36	80	J D Fortier	40	19	59
Jas A Neilly	42	47	89	G Whiten	41	31	72
Jos Neilly	42	23	65	S Reid	41	27	68
D Neilly	45	43	88	F J Delaney	42	36	78
	428	340	768		409	310	719

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

Omaha, Neb., Gun Club Tournament, April 16, 17 and 18.
Amateur Tournameut, St. Louis, Mo., April 23, 24, 25 and 26. Fred A. Fodde, Manager.
June.—Annual Tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Wash.

MIDDLESEX GUN CLUB.

THE Washington's Birthday shoot of the Middlesex Club at their grounds at Dunellen, N. J., was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. The attendance was good, the shooting lively and all arrangements in perfect order. A large number of visitors from other clubs were on hand to participate in the fun and some of them succeeding in getting something more substantial, a share of the moneys put up. The Mercer Gun Club of Trenton was represented by its President Ed. Updergrove, Vice-Pres. Ike Shreve, Secy. Burt Moore, M. Fox, Charlie Van Camp and Chas. Zwirlein. Among the other visitors, we noticed W. H. Pack and J. Buchanan, of the crack North End Gun Club, Phila. W. H. Rupell, of Milford, N. J.; Chas. Holt, of Wilburtha, N. J.; W. H. Skinner, of St. Paul, representing the new Baker gun; C. A. Beckwith, C. L. Gove and W. G. Paddock, of Albany, N. Y.; and Geo. Gaddis, of Bound Brook, N. J. The early morning air was cold and raw, but soon after noon Old Sol showed his friendliness and his rays soon altered the temperature. The inanimate matches were shot at Keystones, under Keystone rules, the referee and scorer, Sam Wilbur, allowing no loafing and the events were rattled off in short order. The changes from Keystone traps to live bird traps and back again was quickly done under the supervision of Neaf Apgar and no tedious waits occurred. The live birds were furnished by Ellis Campbell and were all good strong flyers. No report of a Middlesex shoot would be complete without a mention of Charlie Smith, "Dutchy," who was, as always, full of pranks, but was not shooting in his usual form, as he was using a strange gun, his "old reliable" being up for repairs. Geo. Bateman pulled the traps and showed neither fear nor favor. Ties divided unless otherwise reported.

Sweep No. 1, at 10 Keystones, entrance $1, three moneys:

E Miller	1101111111—9	Apgar	1101111161—8
Tec Kay	1111111111—10	Fox	1111101111—9
Wm Pack	1111111111—10	C Smith	1111011111—9
S G Smith	0101010111—6	Forrest	0111111101—8

Sweep No. 2, same conditions:

Miller	1111111111—10	C Smith	0110011011—6
Pack	1111111010—8	Tec Kay	1111111110—9
Fox	1110111001—7	S G Smith	0101101110—6
Apgar	1111111101—9	Forrest	0011110010—5

Sweep No. 3, same conditions:

Miller	1011111011—8	S G Smith	0111010111—7
Pack	1011111110—8	Forrest	0000000110—2
C Smith	0011110010—5	A Huff	0100010000—2
Tec Kay	1111001111—8	Fox	0110110000—5
Apgar	1110111110—8		

Sweep No. 4, same conditions:

Miller	1111111111—10	Jersey	1011111011—8
Tec Kay	1111101011—8	Forrest	0000011011—4
Apgar	1001111011—7	S G Smith	1011110101—7
C Smith	0111100111—7	Huff	0000100001—2
Russell	0011111101—7	Pack	1111111111—10
Fox	1111111011—9		

Sweep No. 5, at 10 Keystones, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Apgar	1001111111—8	C Smith	1111100100—6
Miller	1101111011—8	Jersey	1011010010—6
Pack	1111101101—8	S G Smith	1100011111—7
Tec Kay	0011111101—7	Huff	0000101010—3
Russell	1100101111—7	Forrest	1001101100—5
Fox	0011100011—5	Van Neise	0111110091—5

Sweep No. 6, 10 Keystones, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Miller	1111111011—9	Jersey	1101111110—8
Pack	1111111110—9	S G Smith	1011000100—4
Tec Kay	1111011111—9	Forrest	1101110101—7
C Smith	0100011011—5	Huff	0001010000—2
Fox	1110111111—9	Van Neise	1110001010—5
Apgar	1111111111—10	Manning	1101011000—6
Rupell	1111111101—9	Creely	1011111000—6

Apgar first, second shot off in next sweep and div. by Miller, Pack and Fox, Jersey third, Forrest fourth.

Sweep No. 7, same conditions:

Miller	1111111111—10	Gore	1111111111—10
Pack	1111111111—10	Jersey	1111111111—10
Tec Kay	1111111110—9	Lindsley	1111011110—8
Fox	1111111111—10	C Smith	0010111001—5
Rupell	1111011011—8	Brantingham	1111111101—9
Apgar	1111100111—8	Sigler	1111111101—9
Van Camp	1110111010—7	Forrest	1011100110—6
Beckwith	1110111010—7	Manning	1011100110—6

Sweep No. 8, same conditions:

Miller	1111111101—9	C Smith	1010101110—6
Pack	1111111111—10	Gove	1101100101—6
Tec Kay	0111011111—8	Beckwith	1110110011—7
Zwirlein	1111111111—10	Sigler	1111111111—10
Rupell	1011111101—8	Manning	1110101101—7
Apgar	1110110110—7	Fox	1111111010—8
Van Camp	1100111111—8	Brantingham	0111100101—6
Lindsley	1111111110—9	Jersey	1111111111—10

Sweep No. 9, at 5 live bird, modified Hurlingham rules, entrance $6.25; four moneys:

Canon	10010—2	Ziwrlein	20000—1
Sigler	20121—4	Van Camp	10022—3
Miller	12111—5	Gove	11210—4
Pack	10022—3	C Smith	02202—3
Jersey	01102—3	Beckwith	10000—1
Lindsley	02012—3	Forrest	02222—4
Fox	10102—3	Rupell	11202—4

Miller first, second divided, third shot off in next sweep and won by Fox, killing 4; Canon fourth.

Sweep No. 10, at 5 live birds, same conditions:

Canon	00201—2	J D Voorhees	10000—1
Beckwith	11222—5	Miller	00212—3
C Smith	01100—2	Van Camp	01001—2
Jersey	00111—3	Grove	02121—4
Lindsley	00121—3	D Terry	01020—2
Zwirlein	01020—2	Sigler	01220—3
Shreve	20020—2	Creeley	10001—2
Updergrove	20000—1	Forrest	00002—1
Fox	22201—4		

Pack (not in sweep) 0210, but shooting to decide his tie in sweep No. 9. Beckwith wins first; second and third divided; fourth shot off and won by Terry, killing 4 more in the tie.

Sweep No. 11, 5 live birds, same conditions:

C Smith	22120—4	Voorhees	02210—3
Lindsley	20201—3	Van Camp	11101—4
Miller	11211—5	Forrest	11200—3
Fox	00102—2	Jersey	01112—4
Skinner	00111—3	Sigler	20120—3
Beckwith	12221—5	Terry	11120—4
Canon	10221—4	S G Smith	11200—3
Zwerlein	02222—4	Williams	01122—4
Gove	11221—5		

First, third and fourth divided, second shot off and divided by C. Smith, Canon, Terry and Williams, the others failing to kill.

Sweep No. 2, at 25 Keystones, $5 entrance, four moneys:

Miller	1111111011111111111011111—23		
Pack	1111111111111111111111111—25		
Tec Kay	1110110101111101111101110—19		
Sigler	1111111111111011001111111—22		
Apgar	1110111001111111101100011—18		
C Smith	0111101101001111001111101—15		
Lindsley	1111101111111111111111111—23		
Gore	0011011111011000111111111—18		
Beckwith	0111111101101111011011011—20		
Skinner	0011111011111011111111101—20		
Jersey	0110111111111111111111111—23		
Ruple	1010111111011111111101100—19		
Forrest	0101101100110001100101110—16		
S G Smith	0111110111011111011011101—20		
Gardner	1111111101000110001101101—17		
Zwirlein	1011001111001110301111101—18		
Canon (not in sweep	0001100111011010100011114		

Good night match, at 10 Keystones, $1 entrance, three moneys:

Miller	1111111110—10	Skinner	1111111110—10
Sigler	1111111111—10	Williams	0011011010—5
Apgar	1110111111—9	Jersey	1011101111—8
Tec Kay	1111111111—10	S G Smith	0111001011—6
Lindsley	1111110111—9	C Smith	1101010010—6

SUBURBAN GROUNDS.

THE two days' tournament of the Suburban Shooting Grounds Association, on Feb. 22 and 23, was a success in every way. Although the weather was cold and raw, an abundant supply of shooters from various sections of the country were in attendance and the various events were well filled. Only inanimate targets were used, blue rocks and Keystones, one set of traps for the amateurs and another for the open sweeps. The large entry list in the amateur contests proves that the classification committee's work is satisfactory to them and they feel that they meet only their equals in skill. The programme each day consisted of eight regular events, some of which were unavoidably left out, and in addition to these a number of extra sweeps were shot. The management projected a team race of five men from any regularly organized club, which would have been very interesting, but the strict ruling of the committee to prevent the entry of teams composed of crack shots picked out from various clubs gave rise to dissatisfaction in some quarters and the race was abandoned. The action of the committee was commendable and the result more fatisfactory than if a composite team had been allowed to enter and walk off with the money. In addition to the money prizes a list of merchandise trophies were offered for competition by amateurs. In all sweepstakes the moncys were divided, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. when 12 entries or less, and when more than 12 into 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Below are the scores:

First day, Feb. 22.—Event No. 1, at 10 single rises, entrance $1, four moneys:

Hunt	1111011111—9	Ellis	1110111111—9
Jay Bee	1101011100—6	C Richards	1100101111—6
Pumphrey	1111101111—9	J P Smith	1111101011—8
Gardner	1111111011—9	J T Richards	1111111101—9
Albee	1110101111—8	Tell	1111001110—7
Brientnall	1111110110—8	Thurman	1110111100—7

Gardner won first, $4.80; second, $3.60, div.; third shot off and $2.40 won by J. C. Smith; fourth div.

Event No. 2, same as No. 1, three moneys:

Brientnall	1110101111—8	Pumphrey	1111111111—10
Jay Bee	1110111110—8	J T Richards	1111101111—9
Hunt	1111111110—9	Ellis	0101111101—7
Gardner	0011110101—6	Thurman	1000101111—6
J P Smith	0111011111—8	Earnest	1110010001—5
Albee	1111111011—9	Fussell	1001000010—3

First, $6, div.; third, $2.40, div.; second shot off, and $3.60 won by Albee.

Event No. 3, at 15 single rises, $1.50 entrance, $25 guaranteed, four moneys:

Brientnall	111111010111—12	J T Richards	111111111011—12
Jay Bee	110011000111—9	Fussell	101000010110000—5
Hunt	111111111111—15	Struse	110010110000001—7
Schutze	011110111011110—11	Thurman	111101111110011—12
J P Smith	011001110111111—11	Gardner	111111110110011—12
Albee	111111110111111—14	Morton	111111010010010—10
C Richards	100001110101110—8	Tell	111111111101111—12
Pumphrey	110111110111011—12	Ellis	011000011111101—9

Hunt wins first, $10; second, $7.50, div.; third, $5, shot off and won by J. T Richards; fourth, $2.50, div.

Event No. 4 at 5 pairs, double rises, $1 entrance, 3 moneys:

J T Richards	10 10 00 11 11—5	J P Smith	01 11 10 10 10—6
Schutze	10 10 10 00 10—4	Pumphrey	10 11 10 10 10—6
Brientnall	11 11 11 11 11—10	Hunt	10 10 10 11 01—6
Fussell	00 10 00 10 00—2	Jay Bee	10 11 10 10 10—6
Albee	11 11 10 10 00—6		

Brientnall won first, $4.50; second shot off and $2.70 div. by Pumphrey and Hunt; third, $1.80, won by Richards.

Event No. 5, at 10 single rises, 50 cents entrance, 3 moneys:

Brientnall	0101011111—7	Thurman	1111101100—7
Hunt	1000101111—6	Pumphrey	1011001110—6
Albee	1011110011—7	Ellis	1101111010—7
J T Richards	1110011000—5	Jay Bee	1111000111—7
Schutze	1111011110—8	J P Smith	1111000110—5

Schutze wins first, $2.50; second, $1.50, div.; third, $1, div.

Event No. 6, at 10 single rises, use of both barrels, $1 entrance, 3 moneys:

J T Richards	1111110111—9	Brientnall	1111111111—10
J P Smith	1010111111—8	Schnltz	1111111111—10
Hunt	1111110111—9	Jay Bee	1110111111—9
Albee	1111111111—10	Pumphrey	1111111111—10

First shot off and $4 div. by Pumphrey and Albee; second shot off and $2.40 won by Hunt; third, $1.60, won by Smith.

Event No. 8, at 10 singles, 50 cents entrance, three moneys:

Albee	1111011111—9	Jay Bee	0111111101—8
Brientnall	1101111011—8	Schultze	1111011111—9
Hunt	1001111001—6	J P Smith	1111111101—9
Pumphrey	1111110010—7	J T Richards	1001100101—6

First, $1.75; second, $1.05; third, 70 cents. All ties div.

Merchandise shoot, at 20 singles, for amateurs only; 50 cents entrance; four moneys:

Ellis	0011111110011110110—11	Morton	0011111110011110011—14
Mack	1111111111111111111—18	Reuter	1101111101111101110—16
Borland	0011001100100110101—10	Ernst	1111111001111111100—16
Simpson	1111101001001100111—12	Shempf	1001110111001101110—12
Kershaw	0011100110111111111—14	Ernigh	0101001000101101101—10
Leighton	1111101011011111111—18	Conner	1111010111100000100—11
Nixon	1110101001010110011—11	Culver	1110000001100110001—8
Jay Bee	0000111101111111111—14	Cushin	1000100111110011100—11
C Rich's	0111110101111111101—16	Happ'ton	1111101101011011111—16
Pumphrey	1111101111111111110—18	McKenna	0000110100000000010— 5
J T Rich's	0000101011110011111—12	Russell	0000101011110000101—10
Schutze	0000011111111111111—15	Brownie	1001101010101011010—11
J P Smith	0001111111101111111—16	Dannef'l	1000001110101111010—10
Evans	1100010111101101011—12	P Miller	1100111011111001100—11
Moffatt	0111110111011100110—14	J Clark	1000101001000100001— 7
Hall	0000101010111111001—10		

First, $6.20; second, $4.65; third, $3.10; fourth, $1.55. Money all divided in the ties, but on shoot-off for the merchandise prizes, J. E. Pumphrey won first, J. P. Smith second, Schultze third, and fourth and fifth are still undivided.

Second Day, Feb. 23.—Event No. 1, at 10 singles, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Miller	1101111111—9	Geoffrey	1111111101—9
E M Cooper	1101100011—6	Sigler	1111011101—8
Swinton	0110010w.	Paddock	1111111100—8
Bristol	0100110w.	Hunt	1101111100—7
Apgar	1111111101—9	Gardner	0111001111—7
Gore	0010011111—7	Collins	0110111111—8
Skinner	1000111111—8	Kittle	1011100010—5
Tec Kay	1111111100—8	Lindsley	0111101111—8

First, $6.30; second, $4.80; third, $3.20; fourth, $1.60. All ties div.

Event No. 2, at 10 singles, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Miller	1111111110—9	Tec Kay	1111111111—10
Bristol	1101110101—7	Gore	1111011101—8
Apgar	1111101111—9	Geoffrey	1110111111—8
Cooper	1100100101—4	Colins	1000011111—6
Lindsley	0111001100—5	Peck	1010010000—3
Rockworth	1011100011—6	Hunt	0011111011—7
Gardner	1111100111—8	Quinton	0111111101—8
Sigler	0111010111—7	Skinner	1110111011—8
Diuman	1001111001—6	Paddock	1000010000—2

First, $7.60; second, $5.70; third, $3.80; fourth, $1.90. All ties div.

Event No. 3, at 15 singles, $1.50 entrance, $25 guaranteed, four moneys:

Miller	1101101111111—13	Gardner	1111011101011—12
Rockworth	0101101111001111—10	Sigler	1110100111111—12
Skinner	0101010101010111—8	Geoffrey	1000101111111—11
Cooper	1111111101111111—14	Gove	1111011011111101—12
Quinton	1111111111011111—14	Tee Kay	1101111100110—11
Apgar	1011111111011111—13	Kittle	1110101111100011—11
Bristol	1110101011111111—13	J v Lengerke	1111101111111111—14
Lever	1111111111111111—15	Collins	1111111111111111—15
Lindsley	1101011011011011—11		

First, $10.20; second, $7.65; third, $5; fourth, $2.50. All ties div.

Event No. 4, at 5 pairs double rises, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Lindsley	01 10 00 00 10—3	Lever	10 11 11 10 10—7
Skinner	00 10 11 00 10—4	J von Lengerke	10 00 10 10 10—4
Cooper	10 01 00 01 10—4	W E Porter	11 11 10 11 01—8
Bristol	10 00 00 10 10—3	Quinton	10 00 01 11 10—5
Sigler	10 10 10 11 11—7	Collins	11 11 10 11 10—8
Tee Kay	11 10 01 00 01—5	Rockworth	10 10 10 11 10—6
E Woods	00 00 01 11 11—5	Gove	10 00 00 00 00—1
Kittle	00 10 00 00 00—1	Miller	00 11 00 01 11—5
Geoffrey	10 11 00 00 01—4	J T Richards	11 01 10 11 10—7
Apgar	10 10 10 10 10—5	Williams	11 01 11 10 11—8

First, $8, second, $6; third, $4; fourth, $2. All ties div.

Event No. 8, at 10 single rises, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Miller	1111111111—10	Ellis	0101101100—5
Richards	0111101100—6	Gardner	1011111011—8
Lever	1111110100—7	Connor	1011110011—7
Geoffrey	1010110110—6	J von Lengerke	1111011111—9
Apgar	1011111111—9	Rockworth	1101000010—4
Lindsley	0111011010—6	Williams	100100w.
Collins	1111010011—7	Cooper	1011110101—7
Tee Kay	1111011111—9	Ditman	1111111110—9
Gove	1100110110—6	Sigler	1111100100—6
Johnson	1111111011—9		

First, $7.60; second, $3.80; third, $4.75; fourth, $1.90. All ties div.

Extra event No. 1, for amateurs only, at 20 singles, 50 cents entrance, four moneys, merchandise prizes inclnded:

Simpson	1111111100000011101—14	Wiesley	0010110101111110111—14
Most	1101001011101010111—13	Kershaw	1100101010110011011—12
Mack	1011000101010101110—11	Paddock	0101010000101000100— 6
Quinton	1111011111111011111—18	Bogart	1110110011100011110—13
Tyler	1111010101101011111—15	Richards	0010101111100111001—12
Porter	0101111111111101110—16	Kittle	00000w.
Allen	0100101010000111101—10	Cooper	1111101011011001100—13
Waite	1010110100101111111—13	Williams	1101100011111110110—14
Leighton	1010101011101011111—14	Ditman	1111001011011000110—11
Tec Kay	0111111111111111111—19		

First, $3.80; second, $2.85; third, $1.90; fourth, 95 cents. Moneys all divided in the ties. Tec Kay won first alone, also merchandise prize. The second, third and fourth merchandise prizes went respectively to Quinton, Simpson and Porter.

Extra event No. 2, at 10 singles, 50 cents entrance, four moneys:

Apgar	1110111110—8	Gardner	0110111010—6
Miller	1111111111—10	Bristol	0111011110—7
Hunt	1111111011—9	Simpson	1100101100—5
Tee Kay	1011100111—7	Most	0010100101—4
Sigler	1101111101—8	Woods	1101011110—7
E M Cooper	1001101110—6	Tyler	0100010100—3
J Cooper	1011111011—8	W Porter	0111011010—6
Quinton	1111011110—8	J P Smith	1010010110—5
Albee	1110101111—8	Mack	0010010100—3
Lindsley	0111010111—7		

First, $3.80; second, $2.85; third, $1.90; fourth, 95 cents. All ties divided.

Extra No. 3, same conditions as No. 2, except $1 entrance:

Miller	1111011101—8	J P Smith	1001100011—5
Albee	1110011111—8	Geoffreys	1101101101—7
Tee Kay	1111010100—7	Lindsley	0010111011—6
Sizler	1110101111—8	Hobart	1111111001—8
Bristol	0011101110—6	Kittle	1101111101—8
Apgar	0101111101—7	Quinton	1111101111—9
Waite	1110011001—6	E M Cooper	0100010011—5
Allen	1000110010—5		

First, $6; second, $4.50; third, $3; fourth, $1.50. All ties div.

Extra No. 4, same as No. 3:

Miller	1111111111—10	Kittle	1011110100—6
Bristol	1111101111—9	Lindsley	0100101001—4
J Cooper	1011011111—8	Albee	1111011101—7
E Woods	1101101101—7	Waite	0001101011—5
Quinton	1101111111—9	Aller	1100001111—6
Apgar	1111101111—9	Laton	1111001111—7
Tee Kay	0110110111—7	Hunt	1011101010—6
Live	1010001010—4	Collins	0001011101—5
Sigler	1101011111—8	Geoffrey	1000111001—5
Porter	1010101110—6	Skinner	0110110001—6
Simpson	1001011011—6	Rockworth	1111111011—9
Richards	1000000010—2	Gardner	1111111010—8

First, $9.60; second, $7.20; third, $4.80; fourth, $2.40. All ties div.

Extra No. 5; same as No 4:

Miller	1111111111—10	Conover	1011111110—8
Pack	0100000000—1	Waite	1001001010—4
Apgar	1111111111—10	J Cooper	1101101111—8
Collins	1110011101—7	W T Conover	0010010110—4
Gardner	1111111110—9	J Von Lengerke	1111100100—6
Johnson	1001101101—6	Lever	0010011101—5
Tee Kay	1110111110—8	Richards	0010100w.—2
Gove	1111011111—9	Rockworth	1010111111—8

First, $6.40; second, $4.80; third $3.20; fourth, $1.60. All ties div.

Extra No. 6; same as No. 5:

Dittman	1111111000—7	Skinner	0111011011—7
Tee Kay	1111011011—8	Kittle	0101111010—6
Collins	1111111111—10	Rockworth	1111100111—8
Sigler	1111111110—9	Miller	1111111111—10
John Peck	0000010010—5	Johnson	0011110110—7
Hamman	1110111001—7	D R Conover	1111101100—7
Hathaway	1110110011—7	E M Cooper	0101111111—8
E J Peck	0011111111—8	Von Lengerke	1111111111—10
Waite	1100101111—7	Apgar	1010011111—7
Lindsley	0011011011—6		

First, $7.60; second, $5.70; third, $3.80; fourth, $1.90. All ties div.

Extra No. 7, Hurlingham rules, at 10 singles, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Miller	0111111111—9	J Cooper	1100011111—7
Lindsley	1101111101—8	Williams	1010101101—7
J T Richards	1001111111—8	Rockworth	1111110011—8
Gove	0110111111—8	Tee Kay	1111110111—9
Lever	1101011111—8	Sigler	1111111111—10
Johnson	1111111111—10	Gardner	1010011111—7

Apgar.....1101111111— 9
W T Conover.....1011110101— 7
Conover.....1101110111— 8
Geoffrey.....1111111001— 8
Dittmar.....1101111111— 9
Von Lengorke.....1111111100— 9
Collins.....1111100111— 8

First $7.60, 2d $5.70, 3d $3.80, 4th $1.90. Ties on 10 divided.

Extra No. 10, at 10 singles, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Miller.....1111111111—10
Lever.....1111111111—10
Apgar.....1111111111—10
Von Lengerke.....0111100111— 7
Collins.....1101111011— 8
Dittmar.....1011110010— 6
Sigler.....0110111111— 8
Lindsley.....1111111111—10
Geoffrey.....1111111111—10
Johnson.....0011110111— 7
J K Richards.....1111000010— 5
Tee Kay.....1101010010— 5
Dr. Conover.....1101010010— 5

First $5.20, 2d $3.90, 3d $2.60, 4th $1.20. All ties divided.

Extra event at 10 singles, 50 cents entrance, 3 moneys:

Apgar..... 8
Miller..... 8
Hinn..... 6
Tee Kay..... 7
Pumphrey..... 8
E M Cooper..... 5
G Cooper.....10
Sigler..... 6

First, $2; second, $1.20; third, 80 cents. Ties div.

Extra sweep at 10 singles, 50 cents entrance, 4 moneys:

Hathaway..... 7
E J Peck..... 8
Mort..... 6
C Richards..... 3
John Peck..... 3
Ditmar..... 3
Leighton..... 7
Kershaw..... 4
E M Cooper..... 2
Hammond..... 4
Vincent..... 6
Provost..... 2
Douglas..... 4

First, $2.60; second, $1.95; third, $1.30; fourth, 65 cents. Ties div.

CANADIAN TRAP NEWS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—Following is the score of the seventh and final shoot in open Greener Gun competition. F. G. Verity, referee:

Ferguson..1111101110111111111—18
J Smith...1011110111111101111—17
Lumsden.0111011111010000110—12
Lockbart..0111101100101100011—12
Henrich'n 0010111111010111111—15
Thack'ell.1110111101110011110—15
Cowley...1111011110110000111—14
C Aubin..1001101101111111011—15
Anderson.0100110101101100 w. — 8
Redman..1101111111110110110—16

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—For the seventh round for the Thompson Cup the day was not one that the boys would have selected. Not over cold, but a raw east wind with a heavy damp air and dull gray sky. First sweep, 10 birds, 18yds. rise:

W J Johnson.....1111101111—9
P Trudeau.....1011001111—7
Geo White.....1110111100—7
Dr H Equus.....1111100111—7
Dr H Martin.....1111110101—8
A H Throop.....1110061110—6
R G Dalton.....0111011001—6

Wind blowing a gale, and the birds from one, four and five were puzzling.

For the Thompson cup, 20 birds, 18yds. rise:

Geo White.....11111111101111111111—19
W J Johnston.....11001111101011111101—16
Ed King (4).....11110011001010100010—15
Jos Deslaurier.....00111010110111110101—13
P Trudeau.....01111001100111011001—12
A H Throop.....10101001100001101111—12
Alf Lett (6).....00111010100000011001—12
R G Dalton.....11111101010011011710—14
Dr A Martin.....01011101010010011000—10
Dr H Equus.....01110011100001000000— 7

Second sweep, 10 birds, 18yds. rise:

P Trudeau.....1111110101—8
A H Throop.....0110111010—6
W J Johnston.....1111111001—9
R G Dalton.....1111011101—8
G White.....0111110110—7
Dr A Martin.....1110101111—8
J Deslaurier.....1011111111—9

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—The Goderich Gun Club held their annual meeting this evening, when the following officers were elected: President, James Nesbit; Vice-President, W. Rutson; Secretary, John Grant; Inspector, F. Pretty; Executive Committee, E. R. Watson, R. P. Wilkinson and Walter Shannon. The secretary's report showed the club to be in a flourishing condition.

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—The third shoot of the West Toronto Junction Gun Club, for the two gold medals, took place to-day. The cold weather made the attendance small and also accounts for the low scores, as follows. Twenty blackbirds each, 3 traps, 18yds. rise:

W Davidge (3)*.....18
W A Clarke.....15
W Blea (5)*.....14
D Walton (3)*.....14
C Hinton (2)*.....13
P Wakefield.....13
T Charlton (3)*.....12
H Jackson.....11
E Dollery.....11

*Allowance.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—McDowall & Co.'s big live and artificial bird tournament, which opened this morning at the Woodbine, promises to be the most successful ever held in Toronto. Many entries from a distance have been secured and although the weather was very sharp the attendance, as the scores will show, was very large. The birds were an exceptionally fine lot and flew well, many dropped dead just outside of bounds. To-day's scores were as follows:

At 12 pigeons each, 26yds. rise, 100yds. boundary, use of both barrels allowed, purse $125, divided into 7 prizes, entry $3:

J Wayper.....10
R Black.....10
W G Sinclair.....10
D Blea.....10
G Daveys.....10
Graham.....10
W Heatherington.....9
Peterson.....9
Rogers.....9
Mallet.....9
Phillips.....9
Dicks.....9
Chutterlock.....8
S Glover.....8
R Stroud.....8
J Singleton.....8
R Barrett.....8
C Ayre.....8
Ross.....8
H George.....7
C Wilmot.....7
Redman.....6
Cline.....6
Jones, retired.....5
Bampfield.....5
March, retired.....5
J A Varley.....5
E Mond.....5
White.....5

Wayper won shoot-off.

Feb. 21.—McDowall & Co.'s big shooting tournament, which closed to-day, was a great success. There were, in addition to the pigeon matches, continuous artificial blackbird sweepstakes. The shooting, notwithstanding the good class of birds, was very good, and the shoot all through was conducted in a thorough sportsmanlike manner and everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of all. The following clubs were represented: Montreal, Guelph, Hespeler, St. Catherines, Hamilton, Carleton Place and Niagara Falls. To-day's scores ran: Pigeon match, 7 birds each:

W Felstead.....7
S Glover.....7
C Perren.....7
R Black.....7
Wayper.....7
D Blea.....7
Sinclair, Jr.....7
H George.....7
P Wakefield.....6
Quinn.....6
J Rice.....4
F Mallet.....4
McDowall.....4
Ross.....4

Felstead won shoot off. Eight blackbird sweepstakes followed.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—A blackbird shoot took place at McDowall's grounds this afternoon. Several crack shots, who had remained over from the tournament, were present and took a hand in the matches.

First sweep, 25 birds, $5 entry, 3 prizes:

S Glover.....21
J W Heathington.....20
J Wayper.....20
J Winchell.....19
W McDowall.....17
W Felstead.....17
F Emond.....14
G Morley.....14

Second sweep, 15 birds, $2 entry, 3 prizes:

McDowall.....14
Wayper.....13
Glover.....13
Heathington.....12
Winchell.....8

Third sweep, 12 birds, $2 entry, 3 prizes:

Wayper.....12
Heathington.....11
Glover.....8
Winchell.....8
Phillips.....8
Emond.....8

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—Notwithstanding the cold weather of today, a number of the Stanley Gun Club's members assembled at McDowall & Co.'s grounds for their fourth medal shoot. The plucky manner in which they shot through the storm shows the keen interest taken by them. The scores are as follows:

Shoot at 20 Birds.

Heatherington.....16
Bennett.....15
Felstead.....14
Mundy.....10
R McCready.....10

Team Shoot—at Five Birds Each.

Felstead.....11111—5
Bennett.....10011—3
Mitchell.....11010—3
Sawden, Sr.....11010—3—14
Heatherington.....10111—4
F Morley.....11000—2
Sawden, Jr.....00101—2
McCready.....10000—1—9

Team Shoot—at Five Birds Each.

Felstead.....11111—5
Mitchell.....11111—5
Sawden, Jr.....11111—5
Bennett.....11011—4—14
R McCready.....11111—5
Heatherington.....11110—4
Sawden, Jr.....01101—3
F Morley.....01000—1—13

OWEN SOUND, Feb. 21.—The Owen Sound Gun Club will hold a two days' tournament on the 27th and 28th inst. Several prominent shots throughout the province have intimated their intention of being present. The members are busily engaged buying up pigeons for the two days' sport.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Feb. 16.—Match trap and handle, Dominion rules, at 15 birds each for $50 a side:

Harwood..1011110101011—10
Thompson.1101011001001101— 8—18
Miller.....1100110011111011—10
Meadows..1110101010110110—10—20

CORRY, Pa., Feb. 14.—Corry Gun Club held their weekly club shoot, at 25 Keystone targets, Keystone rules. Dr. Mead won the gold medal, and H. M. Norton the leather medal. The following is the score in detail:

Newman.....0001110010001161100010000— 9
Berliner.....0011010000000110001000100— 7
Palmer.....1011011000000001100001000— 8
H Arnold.....0100001000100101111101101—12
Ward.....0001101001000010010000001— 8
Laurie.....0100110010111110116011011—15
Swan.....0111111001010100110110101—15
M Arnold.....0010001110111110100111011—15
Howard.....1000110101111101011111110—16
Austin.....1110010101111000111011110—16
Ellis.....1010010101011000110011001—12
Bentley.....1011000000000001000100010— 6
Norton.....1000000000000000001010000— 4
Starbird.....0101100000110000000011100— 8
Nichols.....0111011000110111011010001—15
Oliver.....0001111011010100011010011—14
Mead.....1111111001110111100000111—18
Wilson.....1010011101100110000111001—14

Feb. 22.—The club held their regular weekly shoot yesterday afternoon. Mr. Blydenburg won the gold medal and Mr. Starbird the leather medal; Keystone targets and rules. The following is the score:

Wetmore.....1111100111110111011011111—20
H Arnold.....1101001111111111111110001—17
S Newman.....0100011000000100100000010— 6
Norton.....0100000101000011100101110—11
Ward.....0000000011100000101000011— 8
Austin.....1101100100101110101110011—15
Lewis.....0011111101111001110010011—16
A M Howard.....1111110001100000010010000—11
Swan.....1010101110010111010011011—16
M Arnold.....1101001100101000100011111—12
Oliver.....0101011011011111100110111—17
Holden.....1010100101101010111100100—13
Wilson.....0001001111111111111011110—18
Nichols.....0000011010001000011111101—12
W Howard.....1111111111001010011000 - 18
Waggoner.....0011000000090001010100001 — 6
Van der Willigen.....0010000000000001000000000— 2
Laurie.....1011100011110111000110111—16
Penrose.....1010111111111111111110011—21
Ellis.....1010101010010101101101011—14
Swift.....0101010000001101010010010—11
Berliner.....1110111101101111010100100—16
Mead.....0000011010001000110111111—12
Starbird.....0000010000000000000001100— 3
Blydenburg.....0110001111111011111011111—19

Team Race.

Blydenburg.....1011010111111111011111111—21
Wilson.....1111101111010010110110111—18
Lewis.....1011110111101111010C1101—18
Mead.....0010010101001010010101010—10
Holden.....1110010101000100010001001—10
Howard.....0000110101101111081110000—12
Mewman.....0001111000111000001011010—11
Ellis.....0010101100011001011010001—11
Keleher.....0010010000001001010000001-- 6—117
Wetmore.....1100111010101101111000—15
Howard.....0011011111010111001110101—17
Swan.....1000001100011011010001111—13
Austin.....0111001110011010110011100—13
Laurie.....0111111111011101000110100—18
Willie B.....0000000100000000011010001— 5
Swift.....0100000000000010001010101— 5
Ward.....1110000001100110011100010—12
J Keleher.....0000010010000001010000100— 5—106

ALGONQUIN VS. EMERALD GUN CLUB.—New Dorp, Staten Island, Feb. 23.—Live-bird match between teams of 10 men, grounds of the Emerald Gun Club, National rules, 25yds. rise, 80yds. boundary. The team from the Algonquins had a walkover, as the following score will demonstrate. Figure 2 designates a kill with both L. B.:

Emerald Gun Club.		Algonquin Gun Club.	
W Maesel	1000100202—4	C Brinner	0101001000--3
J Maesel	0000100001--2	H Radzinsky	0010110110—5
M McMann	0000100122—4	Dr Lordly	2020201200—5
Dr Hudson	0100002100—3	John Male	0201012002—5
J Kline	1221220000—6	G Van Schaick	2120101111--8
G Remson	2111020210—7	Jas Dunseith	1101201011—7
L C Gehring	1202120120—7	E Fountain	0220010112—6
J H Voss	1000202222—5	C Meyer	0120110121—7
J White	1000020223—5	H Kulznast	1110122011—8
S Schroder	0021101011—5—48	Jas Hanna	1000201211—6—60

The birds, about 300 in number, were as fine a lot as were ever trapped; they were as a rule low-flying straightaways or quarterers, with no duffers and very few incomers or towerers. Very early in the day they showed their ability to carry heavy charges of shot out of bounds, and even beyond the lines of outlying shooters (scouts). This match demonstrated again the unreliability of the reliable or cracks to get there, as from the start to finish they were the rattled ones, the medium shots doing the best shooting on both teams. A large gathering of shooters witnessed this match, and immediately after the last gun was fired a bountiful collation was partaken of in Burbank's Sea View Hotel adjoining the grounds. The vanquished team footed all bills on the occasion. A return match is talked of in the dim future.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 22.—The first shoot of the recently reorganized Fountain Gun Club was held to-day at Woodlawn Park. The largest gathering of wing shots and lovers of game shooting that has been assembled at the grounds for a long time were present. 400 birds were furnished for the club by C. Blattmacher, and the assortment proved to be all good flyers. The principal event decided was the sweepstakes for the Seddon's medal and extra prizes at 7 live birds each, C. W. Jones winning first prize with a score of 7 straight birds. In the members' shoot the winners of the ties that were shot off were Wingate, first prize, Selover second and Orr third. Ten birds were shot at in the ties.

C W Jones.....1111111—7
A Purdy.....1111111—7
J E Lake.....1101111—6
C A Siddon.....1101111—6
H Thorp.....0111100—4
S W Blattmacher.....0100011—3
C W Field.....0001011—3
A Crook.....1103100—3
Dr Speilds.....1101111—6
D W Weston.....1111111—7
W R Selover.....1011111—6
R Graves.....0011100—3
J T Sabine.....1100011—4

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—A number of local sportsmen took in the sweepstake shooting at the Kirtland Gun Club range to-day and some very good scores were made. Before the sweepstakes commenced Messrs. Prechtel and Conklin shot a 30 bird match, as follows:

Prechtel.....1111101011011001111111111111—25
Conklin.....1111010111100111011011111011—23

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—At the Washington day shoot of the Narragansett Gun Club there was a large gathering, many well-known "crack shots" of Massachusetts clubs being present and shooting. Following is a complete list of scores: Five clay birds, Swumway; 7 bluerocks, J. Whalen and W. A. Nichols; 7 bluerocks, J. Whelan; 7 clay-birds, 21 entries, W. E. Perry, Whalen and Luther; 10 pair birds, Houghton; 7 clay-pigeons, J. Whalen; 4 pair birds, Luther and Nichols; 7 bluerocks, Whelan, Shumway and Luther; 7 bluerocks, J. Whelan, W. Whelan and Luther; 7 bluerocks, Houghton, Nichols and Whalen; 25-bird race, purse $16, W. E. Perry.

Fifty-bird race for purse of $50 (guaranteed), 24 entries:

Perry.....3545555555—47
Nichols.....3355454555—44
Swift.....4355445455—44
Hall.....4454553545—44
J Whelan.....3544554554—44
Smith.....5554445545—44
Luther.....5354444455—43
Houghton.....4453445544—42
Payne.....3535454345—41
Shumway.....5554145353—40
Wilson.....5234445334—38
Chase.....4455455332—38
Tinker.....4454433344—37
Stanton.....4443258333—37
W Whalen.....4355444443—37
Sheldon.....4355434432—37
Brelen.....3444124344—33
Brownell.....4221534344—31
Manchester.....4323132243—27
Buffington.....4242213342—27
Moore.....3243234333—30
Darling.....2235522331—26
Cornell.....3223341223—25
Aldrich.....4422121223—23
J S Blake.....2221233231—21

W. E. Perry, of Boston, wins first; Nichols, Swift, Hall and Whalen, of Boston and Fall River, second; E. S. Luther, of East Providence, third; L. Houghton, of Chepachet, fourth; C. B. Payne, of Pawtucket, R. I., fifth; E. Shumway, of Boston, sixth.

BEREA, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Berea Gun Club, Chamberlin rules, all ties divided. A strong wind and snow part of the time during shooting. Match at 6 bluerocks, 3 traps, 16 and 18yds., entrance $1, 3 prizes:

Benscotten.....111111—6
Hanks.....010101—3
Smith.....101111—5
Fairchilds.....011101—4
F Quayle.....010100—2
Fuller.....111101—5
W Quayle.....011011—4
Wardcn.....101101—4
T J Quayle.....111001—4
A Brown.....111111—6
Burns.....101100—3
Elford.....000101—2
Wellington.....011111—5

Second event, 9 bluerocks, guaranteed purse, $20, entrance $1.25:

Benscotten.....111111111—9
Elford.....001111101—6
Hanks.....110101010—5
Smith.....111111111—9
Warden.....111111011—8
W Quayle.....110011101—7
Burns.....111111111—9
Fairchilds.....111100111—7
F Quayle.....011111111—8
Wellington.....110011101—6
Fuller.....111111111—9
T J Quayle.....110011111—7
A Fowles.....101011111—7
Chavalia.....101101111—7
A Brown.....111010111—8
Avery.....011101001—5

Third event, 9 bluerocks, entrance $1:

Benscotten.....111111111—9
Hanks.....111011101—7
Burns.....101101101—6
Smith.....101111111—8
Fairchilds.....111100111—7
Elford.....101100111—7
Warden.....111111111—9
W Quayle.....011101101—7
Fuller.....111111111—9
T J Quayle.....101011111—8
Wellington.....111111101—8
F Quayle.....110111111—7
Chavalia.....101101111—7
A Brown.....111010111—8

Fourth event, 12 bluerocks, citizens' guaranteed purse $25, entrance $2:

Benscotten.....011111111111—11
Hanks.....101010010110— 5
Hazard.....101110111101— 9
Burns.....111111011111—11
A Brown.....111111111111—12
Smith.....111111111111—12
Warden.....011011011111— 9
Wellington.....101010001110— 7
F Quayle.....111011100111— 9
T J Quayle.....0011110100
Fuller.....111111111001— 8
Fairchilds.....101010011110— 7
Chavalia.....011110011110— 8
W Qnayle.....011011011010— 7

Fifth event, 5 pairs bluerocks, entrance $1:

Benscotten.....10 01 11 11 11—8
Smith.....11 10 10 11 11—8
Burns.....11 11 10 11 11—9
Wellington.....11 01 10 11 10—7
Wardan.....10 11 11 11 11—9
Elford.....11 00 00 10 01—4
T J Quayle.....10 00 10 10 10—5
A Brown.....11 11 10 10 10—7

Sixth event, 9 bluerocks, entrance $1:

Benscotten.....111111111—9
Smith.....111111111—9
Burns.....111111111—9
Hanks.....001111101—6
Wellington.....011111010—6
W Quayle.....010100011—4
Warden.....111111110—8
Elford.....011010101—5
F Quayle.....111111011—8
A Brown.....110010110—5
Hazard.....111011110—7

Seventh event, 9 bluerock, entrance $1:

Benscotten.....101111101—7
Smith.....111111111—9
Burns.....111011111—8
Wellington.....001021001—4
A Brown.....111111111—9
Hazard.....100100111—5
F Quayle.....111011111—8

Mr. Benscotten, of Huron, won the box of cigars for best average.—A. J. B., Sec'y.

NEWARK, Feb. 22.—Match shot at Erb's Park, Newark, N. J., between W. W. Lever and C. M. Hedden, for $150 a side, 50 birds each man, Hurlingham rules to govern. Judges, Messrs. O. Von Lengerke and W. Mulford; referee, Jacob Pentz.

J M Hedden.....0001112012121110111021222121210000021120202220101002—35
W W Lever.....0020111011111110112102102102110010000002111122111214—35

One of those unpleasant occurrences which always seem to happen in these matches for money came to the front on Hedden's eighth bird. The pigeon was slightly hit and flew to the far side of the grounds, alighting on the top rail of the fence inclosing them. At the beginning of the contest it was agreed between the principals that the affair should be conducted in a gentlemanly manner and that neither side wished to take any technical advantage of the other, only asking that it be shot strictly under the rules as they were modified. A dog was used to gather the birds. As the pigeon referred to was too high up on the fence for the dog to reach it, a trapper was delegated to gather. He reached the bird, placed his hand on it, when the pigeon struggled from under his fingers and flew out of boundaries, leaving but a few feathers behind him. Each side claimed it. One a miss, the other a kill. In Hurlingham rules if the dog has the bird once in his mouth it is a scored kill, even if the pigeon afterward escapes. The referee decided it a kill; reasoning by analogy. At once a storm arose. A copy of the rules they were shooting under was shoved under his nose, and according to these rules as printed he had to rescind his decision, for they read as follows: "Only one person to be allowed to pick up the bird (or a dog if the shooter will allow it). No instrument is to be used for this purpose. All birds must be gathered by the dog or trapper, and no member shall have the right to gather his own bird, or to touch it with his hand or gun."

Mr. Lever will shoot a match with Al Heritage on the Erb grounds at double birds, 25 pairs, for $100 a side. Said match to be shot at 25yds. rise, gun below elbow until the birds are on the wing, traps to be set 5yds. apart and one bird in each trap, two shots of traps to be used, and the set to be used to be decided by head or tail, and the next shooter to take the remaining set.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 22.—The West Jersey Gun Club, of Camden, N. J., visited Atlantic City on Washington's Birthday, and had a friendly shoot with the Atlantic City Gun Club. Although beaten, the W. J. "boys" were not dismayed, and hope to do better at the return match. 20 shots per man were fired:

Atlantic City Gun Club.		West Jersey Gun Club.	
J Minerd	16	E Griscom	16
A Griscom	14	H Thompson	15
L Adams	8	A Sickler	16
C Griscom	16	H Warrington	10
J Turner	11	J Pancoast	15
W Hayday	12	M Chamblos	14
S Sillig	14	J Holliday	8
G Thompson	16	J Ridgway	16
J Steelman	13	Austenmuhl	13
G Hfres	14	Franklin	13
R Stroud	15	Lawrence	12
McCormick	16	J Chalmas	12
H Leeds	11—176	Bennett	7—167

SEVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Regular weekly shoot of the Seville Gun Club, 24 standard targets, Chamberlin rules:

Matteson.....010001111001010110110111—14
De Witt.....111001110010110101101111101—16
Leland.....010101101011111111110101010—17
Day.....000001010111010100001111—11
Egbert.....111101101111111111111011—21
High.....100101101011000101010101100—12

Second Shoot.

Egbert.....110111101110111011111011—20
Matteson.....101111011011111000101111—19
Steele.....111100111111111101101010—20
De Witt.....010111111010000101010011—14
Freeman.....011101111010100101010111—17
Leland.....101111101100011111101101—19
Beach.....001001100101011000101111—12

CHIPPEWA.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21.—The Fifteenth Avenue Gun Club had live bird shooting to-day at the club grounds on Grove street. The first event was a match between L. Bishop and J. Gerat, at 13 birds each. Grant killed 6 and Bishop 5. This was followed by a sweep at 5 birds with the following result: Jacquin 5, Schnelling 5, Reiboldt 4, Bauer, Buob, Muesel and Weber 3 each. Then followed a clay bird match at 25yds., 10 birds each. The score was as follows:

Muesel.....8
Jaquin.....8
Weber.....6
Schelling.....8
Bauer.....7
Leisler.....5
Gerst.....3—45
W Drustel.....9
W Buob.....9
Reiboldt.....9
L Spahr.....2
Meyer.....5
H Weber.....9
F Heller.....1—42

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—The Rockports, West Ends, and Locksleys shot for the tri-club badge to-day. The teams were composed of ten men selected from each club, and shot at 25 standard targets, 18yds. rise, under standard rules. The small scores made are in a great measure due to the strong head wind and part of the time a heavy snow storm, which rendered the target nearly invisible. The Rockports still retain the badge, but by a very narrow margin. The totals were: Rockports, 157; West Ends, 156; Locksleys, 132.

NEW DORP, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A live bird match between teams of 10 men from the Emerald Gun Club, of New Dorp, and the Algonquin Gun Club, of this city, was shot to-day on the grounds of the former club, and resulted in a victory for the New York men. The score was 48 to 60. Experts said the birds were as fine a lot as ever left the traps, mostly "hard drivers and not a duffer among the whole lot." The day was fine, but some of the boys were not. Each team shot at 100 birds, Long Island rules, 25yds. rise, 80yds. bounds. Mr. R. Brenner officiated as referee for the Algonquins, with Thomas Cody in a like capacity for the Emeralds. Mr. C. D. Guyon, champion shot of the New Dorp Gun Club, filled the position of judge.

ELMSFORD, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Event 1, entrance 50 cents, 5 clays

Pardington	00000—0	W Ward	10110—3
Travers	01001—2	Strickland	00010—1
Lawton	10101—3	Rowley	01111—4

Ward second on shoot-off.

Event 2, entrance $1, 5 glass balls:

Pardington	00010—1	Lawton	01100—2
Travers	01111—4	Strickland	01110—3
W Ward	10101—3	Rowley	00111—3

Rawley second on shoot-off.

Event 3, same as above:

Pardington	11111—5	Lawton	01110—3
Travers	00010—1	Strickland	10110—3
W Ward	11111—5	Rowley	11011—4

Ward first on shoot-off.

Event 4, 5 clay birds, entrance $1:

O Bradley	11101—4	Strickland	11011—4
Travers	00001—1	Rowley	10011—3
W Ward	10111—4	Henwood	00001—1
Lawton	10101—3	G Bradley	10111—4

Ward first, Rowley second on shoot-off.

Event 5, same as above:

W Ward	11010—3	Strickland	11010—3
T Ward	11011—4	Carpenter	01101—3
Rowley	11111—5		

Event 6, 3 live birds, 25yds., 1 barrel, entrance $2:

Rowley	001—1	O Bradley	001—1
Strickland	011—2	T Ward	101—2
Acker	110—2	E Ward	000—0

Ward first, Rawley second on shoot-off.

Event 7, same as above:

Rowley	011—2	Carpenter	101—2
Strickland	110—2	W Ward	011—2
Acker	111—3	Munsey	001—1
O Bradley	101—2	E Ward	100—1
T Ward	101—2		

Rowley second with 5 straight on shoot-off.

T. Ward and Rowley shot 25 clay birds each, $5 a side:

Rowley .. 1111111111101111010111—22
T Ward.. 1111111111111111101111—23

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Roseville Gun Club had a big lot of shooters on its grounds, corner of South Orange avenue and Grove street to-day, the attraction being a team match between representatives of the Roseville and Lakeside gun clubs. The teams comprised 10 men, each man shooting at 15 inanimate targets. The teams were divided into squads of five each, the results being as follows:

Roseville—First Team.		Lakeside—First Team.	
Simms	8	Shepherd	10
Vanness	6	Lum	8
G Huff	6	Wells	3
J Davenport	4	Mullin	3
Wheaton	11—35	Earl	12—35
Second Team.		**Second Team.**	
Kitchell	10	Mahoney	6
Condit	7	Hughes	1
Badgeley	11	Simpert	8
Wheaton	10	Hagel	5
W Davenport	7—45	S Castles	14—34

This gave the match to the Rosevilles by an aggregate of 80 breaks to the Lakeside's 70. A return match will be shot at an early date.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 23.—Sport on Washington's birthday anniversary in this vicinity centered in the 100 artificial bird race (50 bluerocks and 50 clay-birds) between F. C. Mustin, of Cincinnati, and Walter Keenan, of this city, $100 a side and the "best in championship of Ohio." H. E. Maynard, of Cincinnati, referee; Henry Goodman, of Cincinnati, and Wm. Pratchett, of this city, judges.

Keenan.		Mustin.	
Bluerocks	1111100111	Bluerocks	1101110111
	1111111111		1101111111
	1111111111		1101101111
	1111110111		1111111111
	0111111111—46		1111111111—45
Clay-birds	1101011100	Clay-birds	0110111010
	1111011011		1101011100
	1111101011		1101111101
	1101010101		0110101011
	1111111011—37—83		1111110111—37—82

Keenan was declared the winner by one bird. Score, 83 to 82. They tied on clay-birds, and Keenan led one bird in bluerocks.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 22.—Regular monthly shoot of the Long Island Sporting Club, Clinton Park, Maspeth, L. I. Conditions: 20 bluerocks, 18yds., gold badge:

J Lunk	11111111111111111110—19	Mundt	00101001111011100101—11
H Roos	11111111001111111111—18	Buchner	10100001100011001111—10
Stuetzle	11111110011111111111—18	Goetz	00101116100110110000—9
Bieber	11110111111111111001—17	Beigel	01101010000100011110— 9
Gentzl'g'r	10111111100110111110—15	Mayer	00000 11001101000110— 8
Hofer	11111010111001111101—15	Kress	00001010101101001001— 7
Becker	01010111111111010111—14	Frese	0.0000000000011010— 4
Shränger	11101111100100111011—13		SNAP SHOT.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 22.—The regular monthly shoot of the Active Gun Club of the Third Ward took place at Worth's Bay Ridge Park this afternoon before a large crowd. Following is the score:

Jos Ryan	1111111 7	Jos Schwanfest	1101000—3
Robert Lambert	1111110—6	Fred Bernart	1101110—5
Geo Cook	1011100—4	E W McGowen	1110110—5
O Handover	1111110—6	H Graham	0101100—3
R Warth	0110010—3	Pat Roche	1001101—4

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The regular monthly shoot of the Manhattan Gun Club, on the North Side Gun Club Grounds, Woodside, L. I., under M. G. Club's rules, 7 live birds each, sweepstakes:

Lamprecht	0100110—3	Von Ramdohr	1101101—5
Lichtenberger	0000111—3	Maisenholder	1100010—3
F Coffman	0111110—5	Schmid	1100300—2
J W Bayer	0100101—3	Geunrich	1111000—4

LARCHMONT CLUB.—Members of the Larchmont Y. C. had a pigeon shoot Feb. 22 on their grounds near the club house. There were about 200 persons present. The club possesses a most fortunate location for its shooting grounds; in fact it would be hard to find its equal anywhere in the country. It has the advantage of being a high tableland of ample size, with a beautiful skirting of maple and beech looking off to the north and weston Long Island Sound. Its direction is such that the sun never strikes the face of the marksman to destroy his aim. Small red flags on 6ft. staffs made up the base or danger line, and 4ft. posts, painted green with white caps, formed the limit circle. The first event was a shoot for a club cup, 13 entries, H. D. Winslow and H. Van Wyck tied for first place. On the shoot off Mr. Winslow won. In the second event, on the same terms, 26 entries, Mr. A. De Bary tied with Mr. C. De Ronge. On the shoot off the latter won. In the first sweepstakes there were 37 entries at $2 entrance fee. Mr. H. Durant and Mr. H. Chapman tied on 5 birds each and divided the stakes. In the second sweepstakes, $5 entrance fee, there were 14 entries, miss and out. Mr. H. L. Van Wyck and A. De Bary tied on 3 birds each, and on the shoot off Van Wyck won. In the third sweepstakes, at $2 entrance fee, there were 28 entries, miss and out. H. Willard and J. N. Winslow tied on 4 birds each, and on the shoot off H. Willard won. At 5 o'clock Senator Stephen Dorsey backed J. N. Winslow and Richard Murphy backed B. Van Wyck to shoot a match at 25yds. rise, 25 birds each, for $100 a side. Winslow killed 19 and missed 6, Van Wyck killed 14 and missed 11. A series of sweepstakes followed. In the first there were 5 entries, miss and out. Mr. Rook won. In a second sweepstakes, on the same terms, with 6 entries, 3 birds miss and out, H. Durant won. Alexander Taylor was referee and A. F. Camacho scorer. Messrs. Eugene Bushe and Frank Scott took turns at the traps. The committee on pigeon shooting consisted of the following gentlemen: C. H. Colt, Ernest Staples and Alexander Taylor. The rules of the Larchmont Y. C. are the same as those used by the Country Club. The weight of any gun could not exceed 7½lbs. Chilled shot and sawdust powder could only be used. The referee's decisions were final. The club feels the greatest pride in their new traps, which are not used anywhere else. They worked perfectly, and there was not a single miss. The mechanism consists of a spindle with fly-wheel connected with an arm, so arranged that it is not known what trap will be sprung.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 22.—A clay-pigeon shooting match by teams of 5 men each from the Jersey Athletic Club and the Roselle Gun Club was held to-day at Bergen Point. Each man shot at 20 birds from 18yds. rise. The local team broke 66 birds and won the match. The Roselles broke 64.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The regular shoot of the Riverside Gun and Rifle Association took place to-day. The clay-pigeon contests were won by Edward M. Cooper, John Cooper and James Cooper, Jr., and Asa Wymer. Wm. T. Conover won first money in the live bird shoot. Good score were made in all of the matches, and much interest was manifested in the entire programme.

ATHOL, Mass., Feb. 16.—The Athol Rod and Gun Club have reorganized with the following officers: J. G. Albee, Pres.; C. L. Goddard, Vice-Pres.; C. M. Peirce Sec. and Treas.—C. M. PEIRCE, Sec.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 22.—Some 80 of the leading amateur sportsmen of the Brockton, Newburyport, Wellington and Massachusetts gun clubs met at the Wellington range to-day, and participated in more than 30 events, that used up nearly 6,000 birds. This freedom from the fear of an expert gathering in the first prizes made both the amateurs, and many who have heretofore taken back places came to the front in grand shape with clean scores. The result of the day's work is herewith appended: 6 bluerocks, De Rochement, Schaeffer, Leon and Eldridge; 6 pigeons, Lee, Eldridge and Steele; 6 bluerocks, Wilbur; 6 Macombers, Sanborn; 6 bluerocks, Leon; 6 pigeons, Warren and Eldridge; 6 bluerocks, Nye; 6 pigeons, Leon; 6 Macombers, De Rochemont; 6 bluerocks, Moore, Warren and W. A. Sanborn; 6 bluerocks, Smith, Payson, Snow and Lee. 6 bluerocks, Lee; 6 Macombers, Moore; 6 pigeous, Moore; 6 bluerocks, Leon, Lee and Eldridge; 6 bluerocks, Moore, Leon, Snow and Payson; 6 pigeons, Lee, G. W. Libby, Bradstreet and Sanborn; 6 bluerocks, Lee and Schaeffer; 6 bluerocks, Snow; 3 pair pigeons, Snow and Moses; 6 bluerocks, Nye and W. A. Sanborn; 6 bluerocks, Bradstreet, Warren and De Rochement; 6 Macombers, De Rochemont; 6 bluerocks, Lee, Leon and Schaeffer; 6 bluerocks, Bradbury; 6 bluerocks, Snow and Winsor; 6 bluerocks, Snow; 3 pair pigeons, Moses, Bradbury and Snow; 6 bluerocks, Moore and Lee; 6 bluerocks, Bradbury; 6 bluerocks, Bradbury; 6 pigeons, Hurlingham rules, Moore.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 22.—The Worcester Sportsmen's Club had an all-day tournament at Coal Mine Brook Range today. The attendance was good and the sport apparently enjoyed. The regular events were run as follows: 1. Six bluerocks, 24 entries: Gilman, Davis and Dickey first; Bowdish and Sampson second; Rugg, Dean, Swan and Holden third; Rodney and Hayden fourth. 2. Six clays, 24 entries: Smith first; Davis, Gilman and Rugg second; Johnson, Holden and Swan third; Dickey and Davis fourth. 3. Nine bluerocks, 16 entries: Bowdish, Dan and Smith first; Sampson and Jourdan second; Davis, Dean and Wheeler third; Perry fourth. 4. Nine clays, 17 entries: Gilman, Smith, Wheeler and Russell first; Dansereau and Sampson second; Johnson, Rugg and Davis third; Burbank and Nichols fourth. 5. Twenty clays, 21 entries: Gilman and Dickey first; Smith, Holden and Nichols second; Dean and Russell third, Rugg fourth. 6. Six bluerocks, 21 entries: Smith, Russell and Wheeler first; Davis and Dickey second; Sampson and Larkin third. Dansercau fourth. 7. Six clays, 25 entries: Smith, Swan, Larkin and Beandry first; Rugg, Dan, Gilman and Russell second; Davis and Jourdan fourth. 8. Twenty-five clays. 17 entries: Russell first, Gilman second, Smith third, Wheeler and Dean fourth. 9. Six bluerocks, 16 entries: Davis and Russell first; Wheeler and Bowers second, Johnson third, Rice fourth. 10. Two-men team match, 20 entries, 5 clays per man: Dickey and Wheeler first, Sampson and Dan, Holden and Russell, second; Smith and Gilman, Bowdish and Swan, third; Jourdan and Franklin, Crompton and Babbush fourth. During the day there was a match between Eliot S. Knowles and A. B. T. Kenny, the stakes were two fox skins, the clays were 10 each, thrown from open trap. Knowles broke 9 and Kinny 8.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The interstate shooting match which was to have taken place at the Arlington Driving Park to-day was interfered with by the weather. The two teams from the Baltimore Gun Club went to the grounds early and anxiously awaited the coming of the teams from Wilmington, Washington and other points. As the visiting clubs failed to arrive the match was postponed, and the individual match between Mr. Heflein, of Baltimore county, and Mr. Baker, of Canton, was shot. The match was for $100 stakes, the conditions being that each was to use 10-gauge guns and to shoot at 25 Keystone targets and 10 live birds each. Heflein broke 21 Keystones, and Baker 12. Heflein killed 6 live birds, Baker 3. Several hundred live and clay birds were shot at during the day.

A successful shooting match took place to-day before a large gathering of spectators at Acton's Park, Anne Arundel county. A number of business houses donated the prizes, which were open to competition to all marksmen of the State. Ten traps were used and nearly 3,000 standard clay targets shot at. The first event was a Tucker handicap, entrance free, 30 standards in three divisions. First prize, won by J. A. Miller, Westminster; second, won by E. B. Coe, Baltimore; third, won by G. E. Baughman, Westminster. The second event was also an entrance free, Tucker trap, 30 standards in three divisions. First prize, won by Geo. Catterton, Baltimore; second, won by Chas. Herring, Westminster; third, won by J. W. Smith, Westminster; fourth, won by J. E. Scarf, Long Green; fifth, won by W. A. Schriver, Westminster. Special prize to highest score in this event, 100 loaded shells, won by Charles Herring, Westminster.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 23.—The pigeon match between Annie Oakley, the "Little Sure Shot" of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, and Philip Daly, Jr., was shot at Elkwood Park, near Long Branch, this afternoon in spite of the cold weather and heavy wind which swept across the park. The attendance was large. The match was said to be for $500 a side, each contestant to shoot at 75 birds under Hurlingham rules, at 25yds. boundary. Miss Oakley shot at 25yds. and her opponent at 30. William D. Campbell and Japhia Vandyke of the West End Gun Club, Long Branch, were the referees. The birds were Delaware bluerocks, and all very strong and lively flyers. There were no in-drivers, all the birds flying straight away or quartering. The match was stopped when each contestant had shot at 70 birds. Both Miss Oakley and Mr. Daly made some extraordinarily fine shots. Miss Oakley killed 50 birds to Mr. Daly's 45, and was declared the winner of the match and purse. On Thanksgiving Day last Miss Oakley and Mr. Daly shot at 15 birds each. The latter won the match, but by only 1 bird. Philip Daly, Sr., offers to match his son against Miss Oakley in a third match, 50 birds each, same rules and boundary to govern, for $1,000 a side. Miss Oakley has accepted, and the match will be shot at Daly's new Elkwood Park, June.

READING, Mass., Feb. 22.—A large number of tran shooters assembled to-day at the grounds of the Reading Gun Club, and a number of interestiug events were contested, among them a private match between C. A. Loring and J. Gardner Eames, at 25 Peorias, that was won by J. G. Eames on a score of 18 to 9. On account of a strong cross wind the scores were not up to a fair average. Tne following were the first prize winners in the various events: Five clays, Killam; 5 Peorias, Willis Brooks; 5 Peorias, Brooks and Killam; 5 clays, E. Eames; 5 Peorias, Killam; 5 clays, miss and out, Killam; 5 clays, Drake and Davies; 5 clays, Davies; 5 Peorias, Killam; 5 Peorias, Davies; 5 clays, G. Eames and Willis. Team match, 5 clays, Killam 3, G. Eames 2; E. Eames 3, Brooks 2; Willis 3, Drake 4; Drake and Willis won. Team match, 10 Peorias, Killam 5, G. Eames 2; Brooks 4, E. Eames 8; Willis 5, Drake 5; Brooks and Eames won. Team match, 10 clays, G. Eames 6, Killam 6; Willis 7, Drake 6; E. Eames 8, Brooks 6; Brooks and Eames won. Ten clays, Gould.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—Those who attended the Kansas City Gun Club medal shoot this afternoon expected to see a close contest, and were not surprised when they witnessed some of the finest scores that have ever been made in this city. Joe Underwood, who has worn the new medal for the past month, was handicapped 2yds., but this was more than made up by shooting from a trap set in a mud puddle. On 10 straight he was tied by James E. Riley, Drury Underwood, James McGee, John Savage, George Schroeder, F. Smith and D. W. Williams. The real sport began when shooting off the ties. They killed 10 more straight and Schroeder dropped out on the 11th. D. Underwood and Williams missed their 16th tie birds; then everybody killed 10 more, when Frank Smith dropped out, having killed 36 straight. The excitement was intense when Riley dropped out on the 39th tie, leaving only McGee and Joe Underwood at the string. Each had killed 39 straight. 49 they made it, and still no signs of either winning. Finally, however, Underwood killed his 52d bird and the corresponding one of McGee's fell inside of the line and crawled out, dead, but lost to McGee. Underwood's friends were loud in their congratulations. Having won the medal at the last two shoots, he is now subject to challenge from many members of the club, whom he must beat, and also win at the next club score to finally earn the medal. The score of the club stood: J. Underwood 10, Ben Holmes 5, Riley 10, Halliwell 8, Youmans 9, D. Underwood 10, McGee 10, Savage 10, Bombeck 10, Schroeder 10, Smith 10, Bolen 9, Fairman 6, Cross 9, Williams 10, and C. Lockridge 7.

MINNEAPOLIS.—At the annual meeting of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Gun Club, held on Feb. 4, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, L. Harrison; Vice-President, W. H. Skinner; Secretary, James Pye; Treasurer, J. S. Cutter; Field Captain, F. C. Lawrence. Board Directors—L. F. Kennedy, H. J. Pyle, R. H. Leonard, A. F. Shuler, J. D. C. Knapp.

HARVARD SHOTS.—There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Harvard Shooting Club at Watertown, Feb. 22, twenty-five members being present. The match was the most successful of the season, though a troublesome wind interfered with good shooting. The graduate and undergraduate teams were made up of seven men each, and each man shot at 20 birds. The graduate team won by the following score: Graduate Team—Austin 14, Allen 14, Mead 12, Clyde 17, Holder 14, Slocum 19, Parker 7; total 97. Undergraduate Team—McKay 11, K. Post 8, Lamb 13, Bacon 10, Greene 18, Dodge 14, Quinlan 16; total 90. Last year the graduates won by a score of 65 to 64. Before and after this match a number of small matches were shot, in which some good scores were made.

Canoeing.

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

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. H. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS, } Peterborough, Can.
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HARTON }
Vice-Com. *Rear-Com.* *Purser.*
Central Div..W. R. Huntington..E. W. Masten.....T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div..W. P. Stephens.....L. B. Palmer.....F. L. Dunnell, 186 Jerolemon St., Brooklyn.
Eastern Div..H. E. Rice, M. D....Maxton Holmes.....H. D. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.
N'thern Div..Robert Tyson.....S. S. Robinson.....Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Secy.-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

8. Iauthe, Spring, Newark.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.

JULY.

10-19. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast I'd.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
16-30. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

14. Iantho, Annual, Newark.

RACING RULES FOR THE COMING MEET.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Regatta Committee of the A. C. A. for 1889 at the outset find themselves face to face with one or two questions which are attracting considerable attention. I was for a time disposed to consider that, as the Executive Committee had not chosen to deal with those questions, it was not necessary for the Regatta Committee to do so, and that for the sake of peace we could afford to let matters go on as they are, and work out the programme under the existing sailing regulations. My attention has however been called to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee referring these matters to the incoming Regatta Committee to consider and report upon them. I find that the individual views of all three members of the Regatta Committee agree that something should be done to prevent the undue development of the "racing machines."

It is further suggested that these views are shared by a large majority of the members of the Association, and that even some of those members who have gone tho furthest in working out racing appliances would without regret see such legislation as would curtail for all alike the excess of the racing teudency. It is pointed out, too, that from the beginning it has been the wise policy of the Association to foster sensible, safe types of canoes which it could hold up to the would-be canoeist as models which he could safely adopt, and to cut off all excrescences which tend to make the canoe inconvenient to handle or which departed from the lines of general utility. Thus the size of fixed keels and of centreboards was limited by what might be termed an arbitrary rule, and canoes of a narrower beam than 26in. were practically excluded from tho races.

Dealing with the questions in detail, I should have little hesitation in saving that under the existiug rules the sliding seat, so far as it projects beyond the gunwale, is so much added beam.

The standing sail that cannot bo either raised or lowered or reefed while afloat, is in my view a departure from the conservative lines hitherto adopted by the Association, and should have as little place in a programme designed for the encouragement of healthy canoeing as a racing shell now has.

The place of a centerboard, whether in the center of a canoe or forward, is to me a matter of comparatively small importance. I don't use one myself, and I do not sleep in my canoe. A tent and the soft side of a rock are good enough for me. But I would not allow tho board to come above the coaming, for very much the same reason that a drop of 18in. was fixed as the limit. You must draw the line somewhere. I am not clear as to the advisability of adopting the "one rig" idea. It is just as defensible, however, as the "one man one canoe" rule that was adopted some years ago, and at which no one now grumbles.

I offer no apology for thus airing my views. The Regatta Committee are prepared to make a definite recommendatiou to the executive as to the first two points at least. The only room for doubt in my mind was whether we should act now or leave these matters over for another year. Fortunately the decision will rest, not with us, but with the Executive Committee, and they have the advantage of representing all sections of the canoeing world. In the meantime the publication of the foregoing may lead to further discussion of the matter, and if the rule be adopted of "one mau, one letter," and "limited area" at that, some good may come of it.

I ask the question: Will any harm come to the Association or to canoeing from the adoption of rules doing away with the sliding seat and standing sails? I would suggest that members write over their own names, that all personalities or "cutting up the other fellow" be avoided, and that the interests of the Association and of canoeing be chiefly considered.

E. B. EDWARDS, Chairman Reg. Com.

QUAKER CITY C. C.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It is with the modesty that distinguishes the Quakers from all other canoeists on the Delaware River that I push my quill to give you the result of our semi-annual election.

Although this event took place early in January, our Secy.-Treas. was been in such a comatose state since his election as keeper of records and wampum belt, that I have been deputed to write in his stead. The officers elected are: Com., J. A. Barten, Vice-Com., Wm. T. Roberts; Secy.-Treas., A. A. Jackson.

Messrs. E. A. Leopold, canoe Gracie; Geo. Ritter, canoe Sadie; and L. Palmer, canoe Starlight, of the Montgomery Sailing Club, of Norristown, were elected to membership. The committee appointed by the commodore to select a suitable site for a summer club house made a satisfactory report, and if there is no ill wind in the form of a purchaser, the club will take a lease on the house and still retain the one at Cooper's Point. The property in question is situated at Gloucester in close proximity to the Quaker City Y. C. house, and about five miles from the club's present abode. PUZZLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.—The new Corinthian Mosquito Fleet will give a special prize for a sailing race of the leading canoes off Larchmont in June. Messrs. Vaux, Butler, Stevens and Whitlock have already promised to enter, and others are expected.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Eastern Division: Chas. Billings Chapman, Charles H. Phelps, Norwich, Conn.

DELAWARE RIVER MEET.—The Delaware River meet will be held at Delanco, N. J., from May 27 to June 1.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

1. Larchmont, Spring.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
17. Seawanbaka, 40ft. Class, N.Y
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mou. Beach, 1st Open

JULY.

4. Larchmout, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mou Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13 Corinthian, Marblehead.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
24. Pleon, Club.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
31. Pleon, Open.

AUGUST.

3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
3. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
24. Lynn, Excursion, Lynn.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24 Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Lynn, Open, Lynn.
2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead,
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup
7. Larchmont, Fall Annual.
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
21. Beverly, Marbleh'd, Sail Off.
28. Lynn, Club, Lynn.

A CRUISE IN A DORY.

CHIPS FROM THE MONA'S LOG.

[*Continued from page 99.*]

ROCK VILLAGE is a cluster of odd buildings set in queer places. It is the calmest and most self-possessed town I ever saw. Along the water's edge stubs and snags predominate, rude cenotaphs of the departed sons of a once noble forest, bleached and picturesque. The river is spanned by an old-fashioned covered bridge, 900ft. long. What a Mecca this long, dimly-lighted inclosure must be for the highwayman, and what a wholesome dread the belated foot passenger has for its gruesome echoes. The structure was built in 1828, is supported by four piers, and boasts of a draw. As the tide hurried us along the left bank we were hailed by a party of tramps, and as our replies were not very nicely worded a volley of stones and abuse was showered upon us till we were far beyond the reach of both.

Merrimac port soon hove into sight, and getting under the lee of the old wharf we tied up and cooked a good meal. The east wind was chilly, and we were in no hurry to breast it. A catboat shot around the wharf, and before her headway could be stopped she carried away my rudder. The skipper of the stranger was profuse in his apologies, and insisted on paying for the damage. A blacksmith was handy and in a few minutes the fracture was repaired.

The tide had turned when we started out again, and with the heavy wind our progress was slow. In a few minutes we met a tug with several coal barges bound up the river, and a number of seows were ashore high and dry. As the afternoon waned we reached Amesbury, which seemed built upon the hills that guard the river. Farms and pastures stretch away from the water, and a number of sailing craft were moored at the wharves. Here we saw evidence of salt water in the thatch and weed on the muddy banks. The tide is very strong in this part of the river, and after a hard and difficult pull we crept under Deer Island bridge. This, the first bridge of the kind in the United States, was built in 1792, and is a chain structure, crossing to Deer Island, where is the summer residence of Harriet Prescott Spofford. Mr. Parton, the historian, and his wife, "Fanny Fern," live not far away; the castle of Sir Edward Thornton is in sight upon the hillside, while Ben. Perley Poore has a chateau a little further on. We landed upon Eagle Island just below Deer Island, and within full view of Newburyport and the spider-like railroad bridge. Being tired we got supper and then turned in, to be awakened by a tremendous splashing and roar in the river. It was only a steamboat of the stern-wheel type. We had got fairly composed again when we heard low voices and the sound of oars in the river close beside us. Visions of river thieves and a fight in the dark made me tremble, but the intruders turned out to be a couple of young people out for an evening row.

When morning dawned we were stirring, and the Mona went across the river and up a narrow creek to the Almshouse for some milk. The keeper's daughter, a fine-looking girl she was, milked the cow and would accept no money in payment. When I got back 15×30 was grumbling because I was gone an hour and a half. Time flies fast when one has good companions, and perhaps the belle at the Amesbury Almshouse can explain what detained me so long. After a hasty breakfast and a plunge into the river from the crumbling wharf in front of the dancing pavilion, we hoisted sails for a race down the river to Newburyport. A cool breeze from the west careened us merrily along, and as usual the dory outsailed the canoe. I do not brag when I say that from experience I am certain a well-modelled sailing dory can whip a canoe of the same length of waterline and depth of draft, and it is vastly more comfortable sailing in a dory, too. Let me say right here that at Eagle Island I hauled the Mona at least 50ft. from the water over uneven ground and through bushes without assistance and with little exertion, and she is an 18-footer.

We ran under the bridges and made fast to a wharf under the stern of a condemned steamer of very ancient and peculiar model. Climbing the slimy ladder we made our way over tumble-down piers, and for the first time honored Newburyport with our presence. There is very little variety in the architecture, and the size of the old houses is amazing. Each one would do for a hotel. We saw the house once occupied by Lord Dexter, the man who wrote a book and placed the punctuation marks at the end to be distributed by the reader as he pleases. Years ago Newburyport was one of the most important of New England's seaports. In 1792 alone ninety vessels left its stocks. With natural pride the citizens claim that their grandfathers destroyed tea in Market Square before the Mohawks threw it into Boston Harbor. In 1807 the tonnage of the port was over 30,000. But now this ancient activity is hushed, the city is slow and its future a blank.

Again embarking we headed for Black Rocks, where the Merrimac enters the sea. The river lay like a wonderful painting before us; on either hand the green, level marshes, dotted with thousands of hay-stacks perched upon small piles, lifting them out of reach of high tides, reminding one of an encampment of Indians on a prairie, beyond the flatlands the blue, hazy hills, while across the sunlit waters rise the gray fantastic sandhills, and—

"Long and low, with dwarf trees crowned,
Plum Island lies, like a whale aground."

Against the silvery beaches, glimmering in the hot sunlight, flit the countless sails of pleasure and commerce, while upon the bars and spits the breakers rush with tumbling crests.

The tide was full, and we had for company a number of clammers who were bound for the flats. They reach the ground at half tide and anchor. When the flats are bare they dig till the incoming tide floats their boats.

Plum Island is at the mouth of the river, and is a desert of shiftiug sands blown into graceful curves by the heavy gales. It is a mere sandbar stretching nine miles parallel with the coast, with now and then a dwarf plum tree struggling out of the drifting sand. A range of hills about 20ft. high forms a sort of windbreak, and behind these were a number of tents owned by many campers. The island is a dreary Sahara on the ocean side, a waste of land and foaming surf.

We landed at Black Rocks, a summer resort opposite Plum Island, and patronized a shooting gallery till the most of our money had changed hands. One of 15×30's bullets struck his canoe, and there was no end of trouble until the riddled hull was plugged. A nice-looking girl sauntered along and was inspecting us from a distance when the gallant canoeist invited her to try a trip on the river. She accepted, and I saw no more of canoe or crew till dark. That night we slept in a tent kindly proffered by the owner of the shooting gallery. How the sand fleas did bite; and how glad I was when morning dawned. We had fresh cuneers and clams for breakfast, and crossing the river entered a creek which winds through a level marsh between waving banks of thatch on one side and gray sandhills on the other. Reaching the bridge which connects Plum Island with the mainland we helped a sailboat skipper open the draw. From this point the river gradually widens, and with a free wind we soon sighted Parker River and then the Rowley. At Grape Island we dined beneath an old willow; and as the sky looked threateuing, crossed the river, here two miles wide and landed at Little Neck, Ipswich, opposite the famous Beach Bluffs. We hauled the boats into Joe Hoyt's front yard, if a strip of shingle can be called by such a name, and were soon welcomed by the old lobsterman with a gift of half a dozen lobsters and some clams. We had a jolly meal, and then went across the river in Joe's dory and spent the evening at the hotel. It was blowing hard when we returned, wind against sea, and was very rough, in fact the ripe and eddies reminded me of the bobble that such a condition causes in Vineyard Sound. The spray dashed over us and rowing was a hard task. A bright light in Jo 's house was our beacon, and after traversing three times the distance necessary because of the current, we got ashore. That night a thunder squall blew both dory and canoe over, and we sought shelter beneath the pig pen which forms the L of the fisherman's humble abode. Morning came at last, and in a heavy breaking sea and dense fog we rounded Big Neck into the Ipswich River, and crossing in the tideway found smooth water in Fox Creek. This stream is a canal, and was cut years ago through the marshes to the Essex River, several miles distant, to float ship timber and old vessel freight and the open sea. The canal is higher than the creeks at its outlets, and is dry at third tide. Here we met with an accident. A low bridge crosses the canal, and I thought it was sufficiently high to admit the Mona in safety. When exactly beneath the narrow structure she stuck fast, and the rapidly rising tide rose inch by inch as the boat was held by the heavy planking above. There I was in a trap. The bow and stern were held by the heavy planking above, and I could not capsize the boat and free myself. I saw by the tide mark that the water would rise within six inches of the supporting beams, and that to remain where I was meant to drown. My companion grew frantic and rushed away for an axe, which luckily was soon found at a neighboring house. The planks were taken up and the dory liberated, but her deck and gunwales were badly hacked in the operation.

An hour brought us into the broad inlet behind Hog Island, the birth place of Rufus Choate. A mile further on is Cross Island, and at the month of Essex River the Sugar Loaf towers, between sky and ocean, and beyond to the right the rocky coast of Cape Ann bids defiance to the battering of the open ocean. Up the river valley lies the town of Essex, the dearest spot on earth to me. But three miles separated us from friends, and at noon tide the first stage of the Mona's wanderings were ended.

It was early morniug when we left Essex. I say we, because my cousin had shipped as forcmast hand. We launched the Mona off the slippery mud bank, which was the site, years ago, of a ship yard. But times have changed since pinkeys were built at Essex Landing, and so has the creek. Time was when an 80-ton schooner would float in its brackish water; now there are barely 4ft. of water at high tide. The channel is filled with rank thatch and hammocks, and the sluggish current is hardly sufficient to drain the long, narrow ditches in the neighboring marshes. We found it necessary to pole the dory as far as High Island, and then rowing to Essex Bridge found ourselves in a ship building district. Essex is noted the world over for her build of vessels, and to-day there are upward of five hundred fishermen and coasters with the word "Essex" carved in their main beams. Passing through the locks with the young ebb we left the ship yards behind and entered the river proper. Here a 900-ton schooner had been successfully launched, but I doubt if it could be done now, as the river is constantly filling up and narrowing its channel. A petition is in circulation asking for an appropriation to dredge the Essex River. Unless something is done the river will close and ruin the industry.

Clam Point was soon reached, and it is a veritable clam point, for the river bank and narrow streets are white with clam shells. Here the fishermen live in houses not much better than hen coops. We made sail on the Mona, and with the tide in our favor were fairly on our way "down river." Will started the oil stove, greased up the frying-pan with some thin slices of bacon. Coffee was brewed and smoothed with condensed milk, and breakfast was announced. We enjoyed it immensely, and did ample justice to our early morning meal.

Before leaving Essex I had purchased a $3.00 compass, a water keg, half a loaf of bread, some milk in bulk, coffee and oil. The dory's deck had been repaired where 15×30's axe had splintered it on Fox Creek, and we felt ourselves prepared for any reasonable emergency.

In twenty-five minutes we reached the narrows between Cross Island and Conomo Point. Here the stream is about 300yds. wide, and the swirls and eddies in the contracted space remind me of the boiling of a huge caldron. At flood tide mid-channel seems lifted above the river level, while along both banks are genuine whirlpools. It is impossible to row against the current, and mariners have to wait for a favorable tide to get through.

Clearing these salt rapids, we forged past South and North Spits, where countless seals bask at low water, and sandbirds are to be found in great abundance in their season. Sugar Loaf raised its mottled sandhills on the starboard bow, and to port the long, low beach with its rusty, bullet-riddled beacon was awash with long lines of tumbling surf. We had reached the mouth of the river, and in a few minutes passed the breakers on the bar and were at sea. A bright blue sky was overhead, with a woolly cloud here and there. The sun flashed over the surface of the shining water, bathing the red rocks of Cape Ann in soft color, as with a hazy, smoky veil. There was not a breath of air to stir the heaving swells, and the boundless ocean stretched away in a broad surface of glossy satin without a ruffle to crease it. A fleet of sand dredgers lay at anchor behind the Loaf driving their sails in the warm air. The beautiful picture brought to mind the line:

"A painted ship upon a painted ocean."

A dory was coming out of the river laden with lobster pots. The sleuder oars moving leg-like on either side of the boat suggested a water-bug spitefully crawling over the sleeping water. When the fisherman was abreast us Will inquired of him how far it was to the Isle of Shoals. "Twenty miles nor'east," came back the reply, and the lone fisherman headed for the mouth of Squam River.

"Let's go to the Shoals," said Will, "the wind is coming and there will be plenty of it." "Let's wait till it gets here, and then see," said I. In a few minutes the shining surface was crinkled and broken into dancing wavelets, and we were bowling along with wind abeam, our course laid northeast into the dazzling sunglade. The wind freshened and the spray flew over our forward deck like a hatful of feathers tossed on the breeze. The horizon would take a slant toward the bows and then toward the stern, and the little Mona seemed to heartily enjoy the see-saw.

A half hour passed and I noticed Will was very quiet. The pitching of the boat grew worse and he was evidently sick. The deep courtesies of the dory seemed to acknowledge his copious tribute to Neptune. At 9 o'clock we sighted the Shoals. Away over the bows was the dim, blnish shadow of land, while astern the seething wake of the dory trailed away in a line of snow across the green ridges of water. We laid our course for the lighthouse on White Island, towering high up on the gray, broken cliffs. A fishing schooner bore down past us, sweeping along with a line of snowy froth along her glistening sides. She was leaning under the press of canvas, each sail as hard as a board and traced with the dark shadows of her shrouds and rigging. All hands crowded to the rail as she swarmed by, and in answer to their hail I shouted, "Mona, Essex for White Island," and in a moment her stern was in view settling into the boiling wake. She was the Sarah C. Wharf, Gloucester.

We ran in between the low ledges that make out between White and Star islands, past Londoners with its curious knobs, past Cedar Island, where the tide runs like a sluice and the submerged ledges are thick on every hand, and at 11 o'clock were in Haley's Cove, Smuttynose, and went ashore. Some women were attending fish flakes and their babies at the same time, and both were getting a wholesome airing. A number of fishermen came in, and, after inspecting the Mona, advised us to haul her ashore if we intended to stop on the island, as the wind would haul before midnight. I then noticed that the smacks, 20 to 40 tons, were lying at their moorings, their mainsails slatting and shivering, in readiness to ship and run in case of a blow. We rambled over the island and were struck with its peculiar formation. At the tide level were immense masses of rockweed, then rising pasture land, from which eminence white and gray boulders cropped out of the sod in every direction. I could not help but think of them as gravestones for the mariners who have come to grief in the past 300 years upon the cruel ledges which surround the island.

When we returned to the cove we saw reason in the fishermen's warning. The water had assumed a dull, leaden hue; in the east there was a sullen bank, into which the soft, beautiful haze of the morning had thickened. "That bank means fog and wind," said Will, who had partially recovered from his indisposition (I put it indisposition because he is a bigger man than I). The schooners had dropped their moorings, and were standing for the New Hampshire coast for a more secure harbor. We put the roller under the Mona, and heavily loaded as she was easily moved her into the lee of a fish house, and made ready for the night. The tent was put up, the mast holes plugged, and finally the dory was lashed to the ground to prevent a possible upset. Will caught three cunners, and with the delicacies aboard we had a good, hearty supper. Lighting our pipes we talked for an hour with two old fishermen, and sought our comfortable cabin. It blew hard all night, but we slept through it all. GEO. S. HUDSON.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

CHANGES IN YACHT MEASUREMENT.

IN presenting the following report to the New York Y. C. at the annual meeting, the measurer of the club, Mr. John Hyslop, has started fairly the movement for a thorough revision of the present rules of measurement whose defects we have lately commented on. Mr. Hyslop was mainly instrumental in securing the adoption of the present length and sail area rules in the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. and from his thorough familiarity with the subject in both its practical and theoretic bearings, no one is better qualified than he to criticise the rule.

At the time when both rules were adopted, 1883, it was understood that they were but compromises, and by no means the most desirable; but as it was the New York Y. C. only adopted the rule after much opposition from the friends of the "bulk rule." The experience of six seasons has justified fully the wisdom of the changes, but at the same time has shown that the new rule was far from perfect, and it is evident that a further change is now imperative. The following report emphasizes the same points that we have already called attention to. It is gratifying to know that it was very well received by the club, and as a result a committee, consisting of Mr. Hyslop, Gen. Paine, Vice-Com. Latham A. Fish, and Messrs. A. Cary Smith and E. A. Willard was appointed to report on the revision of the present rule. After calling the attention of owners who wish their yachts measured to the importance of giving prompt notice and suitable opportunity to the measurer, Mr. Hyslop continued as follows:

"Another, and, as it appears to him, a more important matter, to which your measurer would respectfully invite your earnest consideration, is the present rules of measurement and time allowance, so far as these have already affected, or are in the future calculated to affect, the qualities and characteristics of vessels which may be produced under them, or the interests of owners of existing vessels.

"If the subject were canvassed among yachtsmen, there would probably be found (a common agreement of opinion among those who have given thought to the subject) that it is no proper function or purpose of a club to favor or foster any particular kind of vessel through its rules of measurement or otherwise. It certainly cannot be in the interests of its members, nor can it for any lengthened period conduce to the best prosperity of yacht racing, that the racing conditions should be such that vessels of most excellent model and otherwise well equipped and suitable to the average needs and desires of owners, should have their opportunities of winning prizes in races unduly lessened. Just as little can it for any lengthened period tend to the prosperity of yacht racing that the zealous yachtsman, in order to win races, should have to adopt, in most extreme degree, features otherwise undesirable, and be forced further away than necessary from the kind of vessel he would prefer, and which meets his ordinary requirements.

"While it cannot be a proper effect of club rules to needlessly direct what kind of vessel shall be encouraged by them, or to interfere in any avoidable degree with the owners and designers, perfect freedom of choice in respect to all particulars of dimension (excepting as these can be shown to have an intimate connection with advantage in speed), it would seem to be a perfectly legitimate and proper business of a yacht club to watch the effect of its rules, and to see that these do not put a premium upon the introduction and development of features, which, wholly or in a degree, are disadvantageous, or at variance with the common wants and interests of its members.

"When the rule of measurement at present in use was adopted, six years ago, lead keels and expanded sail plans were in the incipient stage, and the very light and practically only nominal tax then put upon the sail carried seems to-day to be utterly inadequate to measure the advantage (for speed merely) at its appreciated value, as this is regarded by owners and designers.

"With a rule of measurement in which sail was charged for at its true value, if this can be found, or at a value in agreement with the common estimate of its advantage for racing purposes, it a pears self-evident that a freedom of choice would be given as to the extent of sail to be carried, which is now wanting; and that while a large sail plan would not give an unbalanced advantage, a more moderate one would not destroy the chance of winning. As the matter stands at present in the club's rule of measurement, the factor representative of sail is given too small a value, and in th s way advantage lies too evidently in larger rigs to permit owners to build, who are not prepared to put upon their vessels (if to be raced) rigs of exaggerated proportions.

"If this is so, a result will soon be seen, and may, perhaps, even now be discerned, that owners will be disinclined to build large and exclusive vessels with lessened fitness for safe and comfortable cruising, and which will either keep out of racing, to its detriment, or build smaller and less expensive yachts specially for it. In the last season we have seen vessels whose models for speed were not discoverably susceptible of improvement, and which already had large rigs, fitted with still larger rigs, and with lead keels to keep them even in racing, but without any attempt being made to give them better form. We have also seen new yachts built and finished only in the early summer, and fitted with lead keels and large sail plans, which have not been allowed to go through one season without still further extension of these already exaggerated features. Another new and beautiful vessel, built in the spring, and fitted for racing, has had her spars reduced before undertaking a short cruise off shore.

"As the matter stands now, no vessel, however good her model and well equipped, if not fitted with the heaviest kind of lead keel and the largest kind of spars that can be kept in her on a summer day, would appear to have any considerable chance of winning a race under usual racing conditions, as against the last named kind of vessel. Moreover, a vessel of the extreme kind built to-day appears likely to succumb to the more extreme one built in the early future.

"That which is true here appears to be true elsewhere. The rules of the Eastern Y. C., originally like our own, have been changed to tax more heavily the sail spread.

"The British rule, which taxes sail much more heavily than either, still appears to leave success with the largest rigged vessels, like Thistle, Nyanza and Petronilla, all of which have rigs much enlarged over former practice, and the first-named is exceeded only in size of rig, relative to length of load waterline, by one large single-masted vessel, our own Volunteer, and in this instance to only a quite moderate extent.

"To the careful observer, all rules of measurement may be seen to have some effect upon the yachts built under them, proportioned largely to the zeal of the yachting spirit.

"Short overhangs, low freeboards, narrow beams, wide beams, heavy displacements, light displacements, etc., are only so many familiar examples.

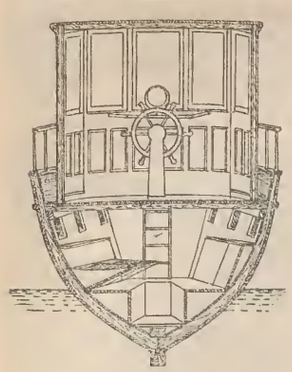
"Such tendencies in the present rule, and some others which might be alluded to, if your time permitted, require, in the opinion of your measurer, the careful study and action of a committee, and it is respectfully suggested and submitted that such a committee be appointed.

"It may be well to state that changes made in the present rule would not necessarily require a remeasurement of the yachts, and indeed, so far as your measurer can see, would not be likely to do so."

NOKOMIS.—The schooner yacht Nokomis has been sold by Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll to Messrs. Conly, Haveron and others, former owners of the pilot boat W. W. Story, wrecked in the blizzard of last March, and she will be used as a pilot boat in the future. The Nettie was built in 1866, at Northport, L.I., and after many changes she was owned in 1875 by the Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, who made her known to fame by his book, "Starboard and Port," the log of a cruise to Labrador which he made in her. Later on she was owned by Mr. E. M. Paddelford, who sold her to the late W. A. W. Stewart, and he in turn sold her to Mr. Connell. Originally a centerboard boat, she was converted to a keel before Mr. Hepworth owned her, and has since been a keel boat.

A CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD.—On Feb. 22, the composite steam yacht Nyanza, with her owner Capt. J. Cumming Dewar on board, arrived at San Francisco from St. Paul, having sailed from Plymouth on July 22, 1887, touching at the Azores, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Trinidad, Brazil, Uruguay, the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, Juan Fernandez, Pern, Easter Island, Marquesas Islands, Samoan Islands and Sandwich Islands. She will proceed to Victoria and Alaska, thence home via Japan, China and the Cape of Good Hope. The Nyanza is about 105ft. l.w.l. and 21ft. 6in. beam, or shorter than Orienta, Oneida, Narwhal, Say When and other American yachts.

NEW YORK Y. C.—The committee on a club house at Newport, Messrs. Ogden Goelet, E. D. Morgan and Gouverneur Kortright, have awarded the contract for a two story house on Sawyer's Wharf, Newport.



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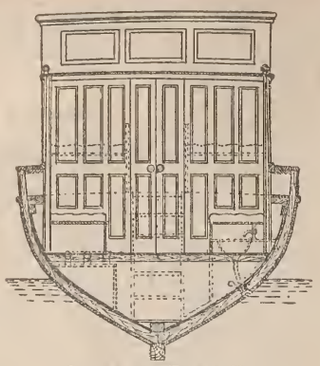

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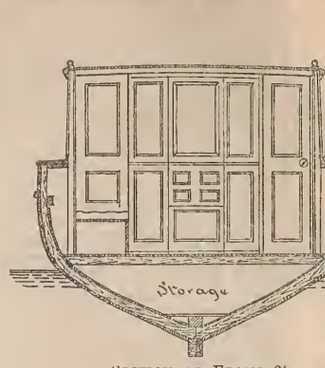

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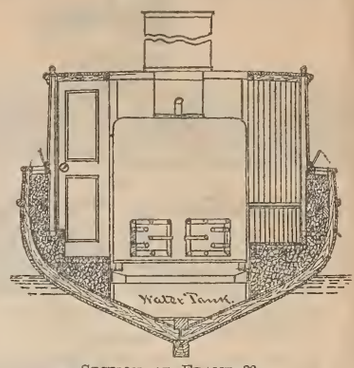

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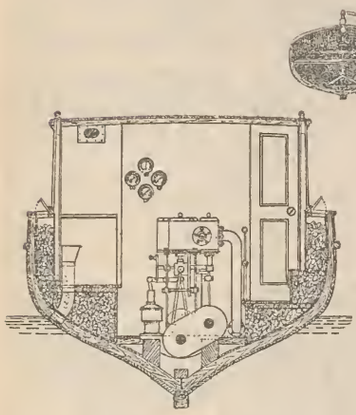

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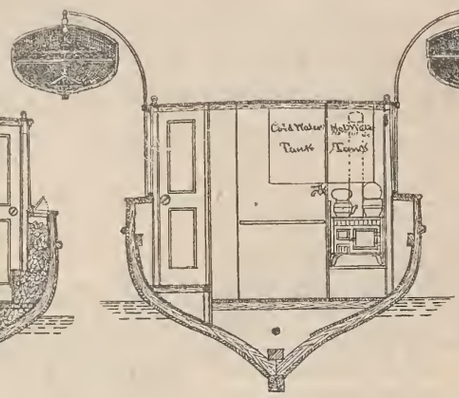

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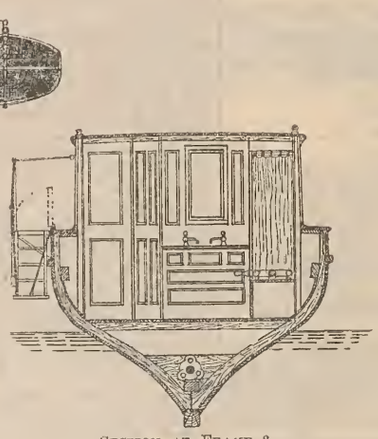

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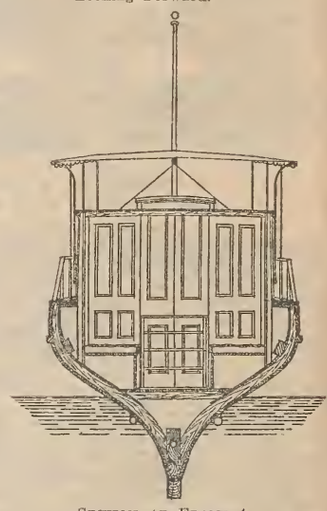

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INLAND CRUISING IN STEAM YACHTS.

AMERICANS are rapidly awakening to the value of the steam yacht as a means of comfortable travel and recreation with perfect freedom from the bustle and worry of railroads and hotels, and with opportunities for much needed rest which cannot be found at the popular summer or winter resorts. In a yacht of suitable design a man may find a comfortable summer home for himself and his family, giving both rest and change at a cost no greater than that of a seaside hotel; and many are availing themselves of this comparatively new means of travel. The inland waters of the United States, from Florida to the Great Lakes, offer an unlimited cruising ground for steam craft of all sizes from 100ft. length down to such small launches as have lately been described in our columns, and each year a marked improvement is seen in the boats. The yacht here illustrated, the Indienne, was specially designed for cruising on the canals that join the Lakes and the Hudson, for which purpose she has proved most successful. She was designed and built last season by Dr. C. D. Miller, of Poughkeepsie, New York, a gentleman who has devoted much time and study to the design and construction of this class of steam yacht, and who is favorably known in connection with the Dagmar, built in 1886, and the Thyra, built in 1887.

Her dimensions are: Length over all, 70ft.; l.w.l., 65ft.; beam, 11ft.; draft, 4ft. 2in. She has a triple expansion engine; cylinders, 6, 9½ and 15in. by 9in. The boiler is one of Roberts' coil pattern, 5x4ft. 6in. and 5ft. 6in. high. It has answered admirably, and Dr. Miller will put a similar one in a yacht now building. The wheel is 40in. in diameter and 60in. pitch.

Last season the Indienne was temporarily fitted up for an August cruise among the Thousand Islands, having ample accommodations for a party of six and a crew of four, and on August 9 she left Poughkeepsie, reaching Alexandria Bay on August 18, passing through the Erie canal from Troy to Syracuse and through the Oswego canal from Syracuse to Oswego. The run on Lake Ontario, from Oswego to Cape Vincent and then on to Alexandria Bay, a distance of 81 miles, was made in 6 hours, 15 minutes. After a stay of two weeks among the islands she returned to Oswego, going from there to Syracuse and on westward for two days to Rochester, on the Erie canal. From the latter place the return trip was begun on Sept. 4, arriving at Poughkeepsie on Sept. 12. On the cruise a most charming variety of scenery was met with on the Hudson, the picturesque valley of the Mohawk, and among the beautiful islands of the St. Lawrence. Dr. Miller gives to the construction of each of his yachts his personal attention, while in the design he endeavors to utilize the interior capacity to the best advantage, securing economy of space and weight for the engines and in particular in the matter of fuel. He is now building a yacht for Mr. W. B. Hayden, of Columbus, Ohio, for cruising on the Lakes. She is similar in many features to the Indienne, but 17ft. longer, thus giving a dining saloon between the galley and after cabin, together with better accommodation throughout. Her engines are of the same capacity as the Indienne's, and as before stated, she will be fitted with the Roberts' coil boiler.

SMALL LAUNCHES FOR CRUISING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I mailed you a rambling letter a few days ago, intrusting it to my friend Antonia to post for me, and he has just now returned, bringing me the Forest and Stream of Jan. 31. In looking over its interesting pages I observe a query, or rather a request, from W. P. A., of Providence, R. I., concerning my wanderings in steam launches. I am glad the boys are becoming interested in steam launch cruising, and can assure them that after one season spent in this manner they will cling to it in preference to all others—provided, of course, they secure the proper kind of boat.

About the 21ft. launch, bow we cooked, slept, etc. I was a novice in steam launches when I purchased that one, and took it upon the assurance of the builder that she was amply large for my purposes. But if you refer to my article I think you will find that I said she was too small, hence I sole her. Before starting on our trip we purchased an oil stove, blankets, a small supply of canned goods, etc., intending to live on the boat. But when night came we were terribly cramped for room, and consequently slept but little in our curled up position. After that we tied up at night and slept at hotels. On our return trip we spent a day in Pittsburgh, laying in a stock of provisions, and also purchased a 7x9 wedge tent, for we intended camping out. This we used while on the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. As stated in my last letter from this place, I never kept a note book, nor do I know what our expenses were. We lived plainly, but had plenty of good substantial food, wore old clothes, with one good suit in reserve, and I am satisfied that our expenses were less than would have been during the same time had we remained in the city. And then the freedom from all restraint; the pleasure derived from being your own housekeeper; the sense of satisfaction experienced upon retiring without a care on the mind, and the awakening in the bright morning with a robin perched on a tree just outside the tent, carolling a grand welcome. Those things cannot be computed from a financial standpoint. Like the crisp, keen air of a wintry morning to the healthy boy who delights in outdoor sports, his blood is quickened, his spirits heightened, and his feelings overflow with good cheer and felicity. I look back with much pleasure over the past, and joyfully anticipate the future.

I would not advise any one to attempt an extended cruise, especially in open waterways, in a 21ft. launch. For river work, where you can tie up at night, they answer very well, but they are entirely too small for general cruising purposes. I am not a boat builder, but will try and give the dimensions of a launch in which it will be perfectly safe to cruise from New York to Chesapeake; and let me promise you that such a trip is one of the most delightful ones I have ever made. A night or two at "Old Comfort," tripping the light fantastic, take aboard a dozen beautiful maidens next day and spend the day visiting various places of interest on the bay, and then—well, I might continue for an hour. The cruise can be extended on to Annapolis and Baltimore, and on the return trip a very pleasant voyage can be made up the Potomac to Washington. I have spent many a jolly day on those waters. In fact, that is where I fell in love with the steam launch.

A fleet of Government vessels was undergoing inspection, and I went down from Philadelphia with an old commodore friend to see what I could see. I became infatuated with the launch before we reached the vessel on which we intended spending the day, and determined to have one. A launch say 27ft. long, 6½ft. beam, depth amidships 2ft. 9in., including a four-inch coaming; a canvas weather strip (removable) run around above the coaming for use in heavy weather; a light awning deck of pine, supported on oak stanchions, and side curtains to button to coaming, or a canvas awning may be used, which can be removed at will. Sleeping accommodations can be enlarged by having a false floor arranged to raise on a level with the seats. Life compartments, to float the boat in case she fills with water, are good things to have, but I have never had occasion to use them. Seat cushions make very good life preservers, and do not occupy valuable space as do air-tight life compartments. The planking of this boat should be of Southern cypress or selected white cedar coppered to water line, and all nails, screws, bolts, etc., coming in contact with water surface should be of copper or brass. Interior finish of ash and oak, cherry or mahogany, decks the same. The steering wheel may be placed forward in the cockpit or beside the engine, and should be connected to tiller with a solid link brass chain with spring catches. This boat will seat comfortably twelve persons, and should make ten miles an hour.

If you decide upon a coal burner, I would suggest a Herreshoff double coil boiler and compound engine, cylinders 6x3½ with 7 in. stroke; fresh water tank and keel condenser; but I would not have a coal burner, for various reasons. First, the difficulty in carrying sufficient coal to run more than one day; second, the best part of the boat is converted into coal bunkers; third, nobody wants to play stoker on a pleasure cruise: fourth, you will either have to tow a barge of coal along, or else get out and push the boat, in a great many parts of the country; fifth, you must carry a licensed engineer, or else "stand in" with the inspectors. No, I would not want a coal burner or an oil burner as long as the Gas Engine and Power Co., of New York, make naphtha launches. I have tried coal and kerosene carefully, and do not like either. With a naphtha launch the engine sets low in the stern, thus giving the navigator the very best part of the boat, and the one I have outlined can be run at an expense of about six cents per hour. With a coal burner the midship section is taken up by the engine, boiler and coal bunkers.

I am not personally acquainted with any of the members of the Gas Engine and Power Co., hence it is of no interest to me to speak favorably of their launches, and disparagingly of others. I have watched the working of several of their launches, and am highly pleased with them. I observed their advertisement in the Forest and Stream, wrote for a catalogue, received it, and being satisfied that their launches were just what I wanted, I ordered one. I expect to start on a cruise about April 1st, and will devote a portion of my time to boring your readers with an occasional letter. Pacific.

Rancho de los Palmas, Mexico, Feb. 15.

A MATCH ON THE LAKES.—An effort is now being made to arrange a match over a course of 15 miles to windward and return on Lake Erie between the Minnie M., of Chicago, the City of the Straits, of Detroit, and the White Wings, of Hamilton, for a purse of $3,000. Cleveland is favorably spoken of as the point for the race. If the negotiations are successfully carried out this will be the most important match ever sailed on the lakes.

SHAMROCK AND TITANIA.—The match between Shamrock and Titania will be sailed on May 30, off Larchmont, and not as previously stated in connection with the regatta of June 1, though both yachts will probably be in the latter race as well. Messrs. Wilson and Griffin are at work on a new mainsail for Titania considerably larger than the old one, and Picpgrass will furnish a new hollow boom for her.

A MATCH RACE OF OPEN BOATS.—A series of three matches will be sailed between the open boats H. H. Holmes and Three Brothers, of the Providence Y. C., the former boat putting up $150 and the latter $100.

CLEVELAND Y. C.—This club will build a new house and breakwater in a convenient location on the city front.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C.

AS welcome as the flowers of spring is the racing programme which the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. has just sent out to remind yachtsmen that the dreary winter season is drawing to a close, and that June with its regattas will soon be with us. This year the club will take two days for its racing, the dates of June 15 and 17 having been selected, and a very attractive programme has been arranged. The annual Corinthian race will be sailed as usual over the club course on the Saturday of Regatta week, with the usual class and individual prizes, while in addition a special prize will be given for the 70ft. class provided four yachts start. A special prize will also be given for the 40ft class provided six yachts start, while a special prize of $100 has been offered by a member of the club for the 30t. class, provided that three yachts start and that the start be made from one gun. The new Leland Challenge Cup is offered for the first time this season, the conditions being as follows:

"Contests for the possession of this cup are open only to members of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, and are confined to such classes as, under the rules of the club, are manned by amateurs only. It is to be held subject to challenge during the yachting season in the classes in which it is first won and the winner in each contest will be given a prize by the club. The winner of three successive races in the same season will be entitled to hold it, for the remainder of that season, not subject to challenge. The race committee will announce, at the beginning of each season, the class to which contests for the cup will be confined during that season, and the first contest for it in each season will be in the annual race in June."

By the above conditions the cup may be offered at the beginning of the season in any class which shall be deemed worthy of special encouragement, and in this way it may be of the greatest service in building up the fleet. This year it is very naturally assigned to the 40ft. class and should be productive of much sport therein.

The whole experience of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. has shown the wisdom of its course in regard to amateur sailing, and the great strength of the club has always been in the deep interest in sailing that is held by all its members.

The annual race will be sailed under the usual Corintbian rules, but in deference to the general wish to see a thorough test of the speed of the new boats a special day's race has been arranged for Monday, in which professional crews and club topsails will be permitted.

This race will be open to the 46ft., 40ft., 35 and 30ft. classes, prizes being given in each class.

In the 40ft. class a special prize of $100 will also be given if five yachts start; to be increased to $150 for seven starters, and $200 for nine starters. This race is likely to bring out the entire fleet of forties, and to prove one of the important races of the season.

On Feb. 23, Lieut. Sidney A. Stanton, U. S. N., delivered an interesting lecture at the clubhouse, the subject being "Aids to Navigation." The latest addition to the club fleet is the steel schooner Iroquois, now owned by Rear Com. Ralph N. Ellis. The new 40 and 30 building at Ayres' yard will both fly the Seawanhaka colors.

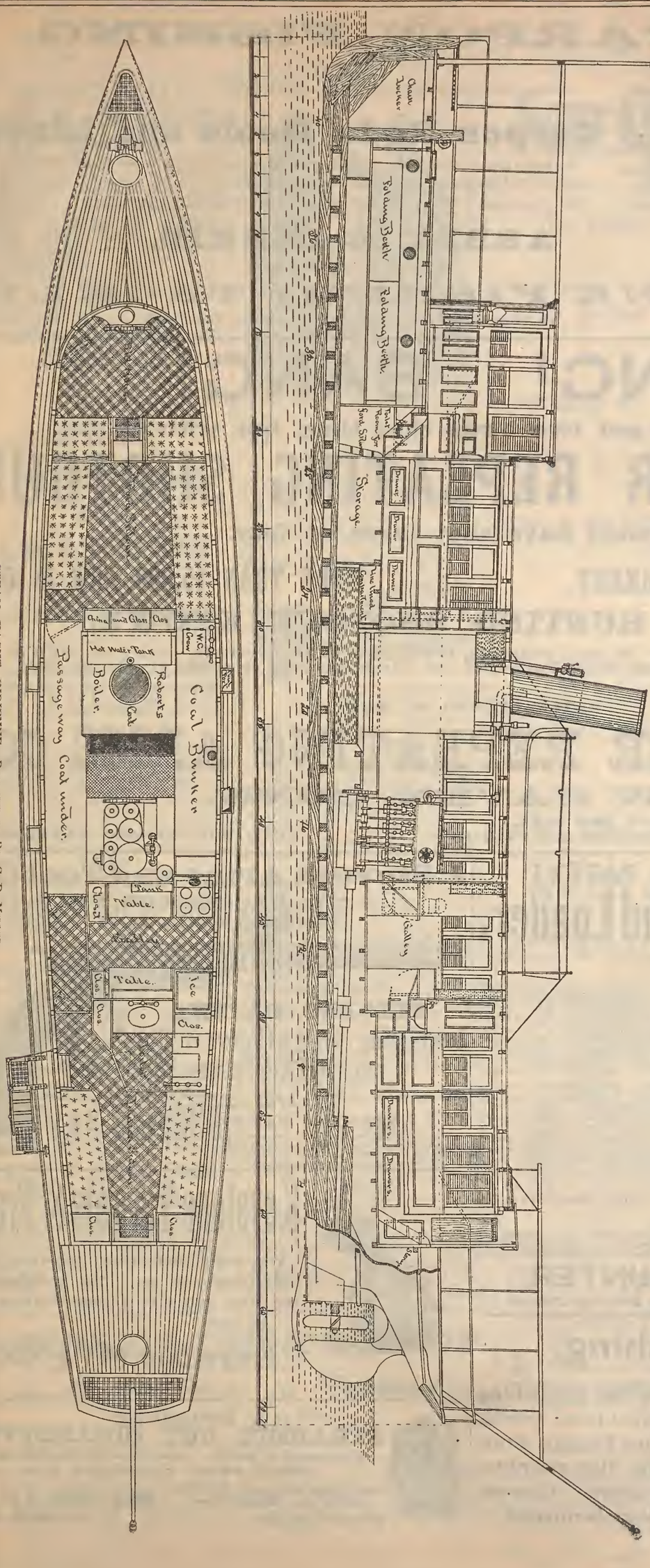
BISCAYNE BAY Y. C.

THE winter yachting season is now at its height, and the anchorage of this most southerly of American yacht clubs, just off the new club house at Cocoanut Grove, presents as lively an appearance as that of many Northern clubs during the summer. Besides the schooners Presto, Nethla, Allepatta, Mischief, Nicketti, Egret and Amy, and the sloops Awixa, Rafaela and Scud, belonging to the club, it is occupied by I. F. Falls' new sloop Gypsy and a number of small boats, all flying club colors. The clubs represented by yachts are the Biscayne, New York, St. Augustine, and American; the American Canoe Association is represented by three members and three boats; the New York Canoe Club by two members and two boats; while the Larchmont and Corinthian (of Marblehead) yacht clubs are each represented by members.

At the annual meeting just held the old board of officers was re-elected for the ensuing year, viz: Ralph Munroe, Com.; Edward A. Hine, Vice Com.; Kirk Munroe, Sec.; and Jean de Hedouville, Treas. Among the new members elected at this meeting were Thos. B. Asten, New York; Frank L. Anthony, Larchmont Y. C.; and Edward Prince, A. C. A. The Regatta Committee for this year is R. M. Munroe, Frank Anthony, and Thos. Hine.

The regular annual Pennant regatta of the club will be sailed next Friday, Feb. 22, with a start at 10 A. M. It is open to club yachts only. In the afternoon of the same day will be sailed a race open to all boats under the auspices of and for prizes offered by the Biscayne Bay Y. C. Several fast boats and a delegation of men interested in yachting are expected from Key West, and the occasion promises to be an eventful one for this part of the coast.

The Biscayne Bay Y. C. enjoys the distinction of being the only yacht club in the country occupying a club house 150 feet high. They gained this by leasing from the Government the old lighthouse tower on Cape Florida at the southern extremity of Key Biscayne. Their lease includes besides the tower a brick dwelling house formerly occupied by the keepers, and three acres of ground



STEAM YACHT INDIENNE.—DESIGNED BY DR. C. D. MILLER.

on which are cocoanut, banana and other fruit trees. The buildings are at present in a dilapidated condition and the grounds are overrun with a tropical tangle of undergrowth, but the club proposes to restore the place to its former orderly aspect, and to make it the most attractive yachting and fishing station on the South Atlantic coast.

O. K. CHOBEE.

COCOANUT GROVE, Dade Co., Fla.

ICE YACHT RACING.

AFTER much patient waiting the ice yacht sailors of the Hudson River have been rewarded with several days of good ice and strong winds, on one of which the great race for the Challenge Pennant of America, held by the Icicle, of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club, was successfully sailed. On Feb. 21 three races were sailed, the first, for second class yachts, being won by Bessie, in 17m. 30sec.; with Blizzard second and Snowball third. The course was eight miles. Two races for first class yachts were next sailed, Ariel winning the first in 14m. 7sec., beating Snowflake; and St. Nicholas winning the second in 13m. 9sec., beating Jack Frost. The ice was in fine condition by Saturday morning, the day set for the Pennant race, but neither of the challenging clubs, the New Hamburg or Carthage Landing, were represented, so the race was postponed until Monday, four other races being called. The course was ten miles, with a strong wind. The first race resulted as follows: Jack Frost, 20:00; Avalanche, 21:30; Northern Light, 22:00; St. Nicholas, 22:22.

Reindeer, sailed by Mr. Woodbury Kane, broke her runner plank at the turn, throwing Mr. Kane a distance on the ice, but without hurting him.

The second race, for second class yachts, brought out Great Scott, Bessie and Snowball, the former winning in 17m. 20sec. Only Polaris and Vixen started in the third class race, the former, sailed by Dr. J. B. Barron, winning in 18m. 15sec. The last race, for fourth class, was won by Ariel, Mr. Archibald Rogers, in 23m., beating Isis, Mr. George Beck. On the way home to Hyde Park the Bessie broke through the ice, her crew of two having a narrow escape. In the evening a reception was given by the Carthage Landing I. Y. C.

The great race was sailed on Monday over four rounds of a four-mile course, sixteen miles, the wind being but moderate. The starters were:

		Sail area sq. ft.
Icicle	J. A. Roosevelt	735
Great Scott	E. H. Sanford	499
Bessie	N. P. Rogers	485
Scud	Shrewsbury Boat	
Jack Frost	Archy Rogers	738
St. Nicholas	P. E. P. Rogerers	679
Avalanche	E. H. Sanford	825
Northern Light	Dr. J. C. Barron	680
Iris	Conrad Gindra	281
Polaris	Dr. J. C. Barron	441
Reindeer	Woodbury Kane	781
Vixen		
Snow Ball	E. P. Rogers	493
Blizzard	T. S. Newhold	560

The start was given by Com. Roosevelt at 12:12:30, Reindeer getting away first, with Scud second. Scud has been changed from the lateen to the sloop rig since she last raced on the Hudson, with an improvement in her speed. She held a good place during a greater part of the race, but finally lost it in making a turn. Icicle finally won, the full times being:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Icicle	12 12 30	1 4 11	0 51 41
Reindeer	12 12 30	1 4 12	0 51 42
Northern Light	12 12 30	1 5 5	0 52 35
Scud	12 12 30	1 5 10	0 52 40
Avalanche	12 12 30	1 6 15	0 52 45
Jack Frost	12 12 30	1 6 40	0 54 10
Great Scott	12 12 30	1 7 00	0 54 30
Vixen	12 12 30	1 1 30	0 54 50
Bessie	12 12 30	1 8 00	0 55 30
St. Nicholas	12 12 30	1 12 00	0 59 30
Snow Ball	12 12 30	1 14 00	1 1 30
Iris	12 12 30	No time taken.	
Polaris	12 12 30	Disabled.	
Blizzard		Withdrawn.	

On Feb. 20 five races were sailed on Orange Lake over a six-mile course.

The first, for the Van Nostrand Cup, was won by Take Care. The race was immediately sailed again with the same result. Two races in succession were also sailed for the '88 Challenge Cup, Windward winning both. The Higginson Cup was then sailed for by Take Care and Helen, the former winning.

BUILDING AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.

MR. H. C. FORD, of this city, is building a steam launch for Mr R. K. Neff, Jr., of Philadelphia; the dimensions being, length 50ft., beam 7ft., depth 3ft., to be fitted with Edgerton's patent engine. This engine is something new; being a hot air motor, and is very small. This boat is being duplicated, with a cabin added, for Mr. J. H. Longstreet, of this city, owner of the celebrated catamaran Duplex. Mr. Longstreet will fit his boat with a Shipman automatic oil engine, four-horse power. Mr. Ford has also on the stocks a cutter for Mr. R. K. Neff, Jr., of Philadelphia, 31ft. 6in. over all, 26ft. 6in. on load water line, 10ft. beam, 4ft. draft, with 4,500lbs. of iron in keel, and to have as much more inside, with cutter rig. He has also a steam yacht for Mr. Tetlow, of Philadelphia, that will be 70ft. over all, 61ft. on waterline, with 12ft. 6in. beam and 7ft. depth of hull. This boat is to have compound engines. All these boats are from designs by Mr. H. C. Ford, the builder, who has also made quite extensive repairs on the sailing yacht Anita, of Trenton, putting a new cabin house on and a new deck, without a cockpit, which leaves a very roomy deck for cruising.

The celebrated catamaran Duplex has been at Bordentown since last spring, and during the summer astonished the natives by her great speed. When brought here in the spring Mr. J. H. Longstreet, her owner, had both centreboards taken out of the hulls, much to the crew's satisfaction, and the difference in her is imperceptible The boat has been to Philadelphia and Trenton a number of times on short trips. The last time she was in Trenton she made the trip home in seventeen minutes.

L. W. W.

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

MEASUREMENT ON LAKE ERIE.—On Feb. 23 the winter meeting of the Inter-Lake Y. R. A. was held at Detroit. It was proposed to adopt the length measurement of the Atlantic Y. C., but no action will be taken until the May meeting. The Inter-Lake Y. R. A. has been backward enough thus far in regard to measurement rules; if it proposes to make any change it will do well to adopt some modern rule in general, rather use than one which must sooner or later be abandoned by the club in which it originated. The meet will begin on July 8, the length and location not being decided on.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. F. K., Baltimore.—The address is Cassayuna, N. Y.

C. V. B.—Denison Manufacturing Co., Broadway, New York.

E. T. K., N. Y.—Can a Stevens rifle chambered for the extra long .22 cartridge be altered to accommodate the Winchester .22-cal., 15-45 shell, center fire. Ans. Yes.

That a bid of 350 guineas should be made at public auction for a dog that is little more than a puppy must be pronounced one of those eccentricities of civilization concerning which philosophers might muse and moralize to advantage. More than twenty years ago Admiral Rous wrote, in one of his public letters, that "from £8,000 to £10,000 may be won upon the speed of a dog," meaning that the owner of a greyhound that won the Waterloo Cup at Liverpool might easily land as much as a lack of rupees if he backed his long-tailed champion heavily for the "Dog Derby." Already the days are gone when books on the Waterloo Cup were not less common than on the Epsom Derby, and yet the price of fleet animals, whether equine or canine, goes on increasing. Simultaneous with the report of the sale of Ormonde to an American for a fabulous sum, we have Colonel North, the "Nitrate King," giving nearly £1,000 for Fullerton, a greyhound, whose mother won the Waterloo Cup, and more than 500 guineas for Miss Glendyne, who won it herself in 1885, and divided it with Bit of Fashion, the mother of Fullerton, in 1885. At first sight these prices appear preposterously high, although they have occasionally been equalled and surpassed in bygone days. For Snowball, his owner refused 1,000 guineas when his pockets were not too well lined.—*London Telegraph.*

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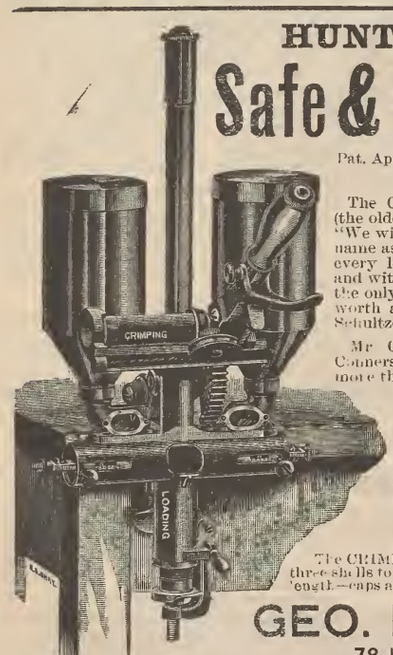

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A number of other references on application.

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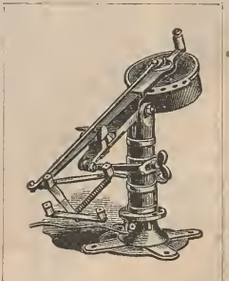

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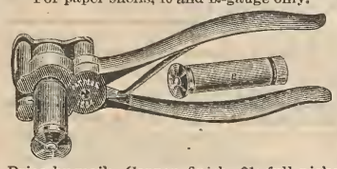

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IV.	Blue-Winged Teal.	XXII.	Redhead Duck.
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VI.	Cornfield Mallard Shooting.	XXV.	Two Sports; or Out for a Lark.
VII.	Shooting Mallards in a Snow Storm.	XXVI.	A Morning with Nature and an Afternoon with Ducks.
VIII.	Wilson Snipe—Jack Snipe.	XXVII.	White-Fronted Goose.
IX.	Mallard Timber Shooting.	XXVIII.	The Snow Goose.
X.	Mallard Shooting at Ice Holes.	XXIX.	Brant, or Brant Goose.
XI.	In the Marsh—Morning, Mid-day and Evening Duck Shooting.	XXX.	Trumpeter Swan.
		XXXI.	Canada Goose Shooting.
XII.	Shoveler—Spoonbill.	XXXII.	Boats.
XIII.	Blue Bill—Scaup Duck.	XXXIII.	Outfits—Blinds—Decoys—Duck Calls.
XIV.	Canvasback Duck.		
XV.	Green-Winged Teal.	XXXIV.	The Shotgun and How to Use It.
XVI.	American Widgeon—Bald Pate.	XXXV.	Shot, Powder, Shells, Wads and Loading.
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Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES,

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1888.

AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1888.....$79,297,955.46

Income.

Premiums	$22,047,813.35	
Interest, Rents, etc..	4,911,161.24	$26,958,977.59
		$106,256,933.05

Disbursements.

Claims by Death and Matured Endowments	$7,226,095.66	
Dividends, Surrender Values, Annuities and Discounted Endowments	4,658,361.78	
Total paid Policy-holders	$11,884,457.44	
Dividend on Capital	7,000.00	
Commissions, Advertising, Postage and Exchange	2,785,501.57	
General Expenses, State, County and City Taxes	2,152,947.12	16,829,906.13
Net Ledger Assets, December 31, 1888		$89,427,026.92

Assets.

Bonds and Mortgages	$25,660,786.64	
Real Estate, including the Equitable Buildings and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	15,948,156.40	
United States Stocks, State Stocks, City Stocks, in Trust Companies and other Investments	34,398,598.95	
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (Market Value, $1,042,207)	825,000 00	
Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	6,747,232.81	
Cash in Banks and in transit (since received and invested)	5,349,342.67	
Due from Agents on account of Premiums	497,909.45	$89,427,026.92
Market value of Stocks and Bonds over book value		2,672,718.53
Interest and Rents due and accrued		868,004.51
Premiums, deferred and in transit		2,075,173.00
Total Assets, December 31, 1888		$95,042,922.96

I hereby certify, that after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in this statement, I find the same to be true and correct as stated. JOHN A. McCALL, *Comptroller.*

Total Liabilities, including legal reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent. Standard)..... 74,248,207.81

Total Undivided Surplus, over 4% Reserve..... $20,794,715.15

Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in general class, is $6,981,732.15
Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in Tontine class, is 13,812,983.00

We certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. From this surplus the usual dividends will be made

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Increase of Income.....$3,718,128
Increase of Surplus (Four per cent. basis)..... 2,690,460.
Increase of Assets.....10,664,018.

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Liberty to Carry Home Maine Game.
Jekyl Island Pheasants.
The National Zoological Park.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
A Month in the Rocky Mountains.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Mid-Winter Bird Notes.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Shooting Clubs of Chicago.
Chicago and the West.
Adirondack Deer.
Missouri Game Wardens.
A Hunt in India.
Whitney Safety Hammerless.
New York Legislature.
Game Notes.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Tuckerton Waters.—II.
Maine Pickerel.
Destruction of Illegal Nets.
Florida Fishing.
The Menhaden Men.
FISHCULTURE.
Michigan Fish Commission.
THE KENNEL.
Troy Dog Show.
Albany Dog Show.
Not a Fit Officer.
Canadian K. C. Dog Show Rules
THE KENNEL.
Spaniel Club Sweepstakes.
To American Pointer Breeders
American Kennel Register.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Rifle Championship Challenge
The American Military Team
The Trap.
Trap Chat.
Sigler against Lever.
Flights from all Angles.
Chicago.
YACHTING.
A Cruise in a Dory.
International Yachting.
Lights, Buoys, and other Aids to Navigation.
A New Yacht Racing Association.
Electra—A Cruising Steam Launch.
The Ward Yacht Boiler.
Building News.
CANOEING.
"Mac" and the Regatta Committee.
Sliding Seats for Paddling.
New York C. C.
Changes in the A. C. A. Rules.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE JEKYL ISLAND PHEASANTS.

WE have on several occasions referred to the Jekyl Island Club, situated near Brunswick, Ga., on the island of that name, and to its great success in the experiment of propagating the English pheasant.

From one of its members now there we learn that preparations are being made to hatch out not less than five thousand birds the coming spring. The club received from England last year seventy-eight birds out of the one hundred shipped, most of which arrived in New York in good order, and were shipped by steamer to Savannah; but owing to the rough handling on the rail between Savannah and Brunswick the principal loss was sustained.

From these seventy-eight birds one thousand young were hatched out by common barnyard hens, as the female pheasant is proverbially a careless and improvident mother, whereas the common hen devotes herself to the care of the young chicks with the same fidelity as if hatched from eggs of her own laying—and probably does not know the difference and does not trouble herself about it. The young pheasants were kept up until nearly full grown and then turned out to shift for themselves. A considerable acreage had, however, been cultivated with various kinds of grain and left unharvested for feed; but the pheasants seemed to prefer the wild food of the island, particularly the small acorns, of which there were an abundance, and they throve well and were healthy.

It was found that in the hatching a large percentage were cocks, to abate which excess of requirements members have been allowed to shoot a limited number to each gun this season. They have also shot some quail, which are rapidly multiplying from the four thousand placed on the island last season.

In order to keep up the successful breeding an additional one hundred hen pheasants have recently been ordered from England and are soon to arrive. These will be kept up for laying, and as many more of those turned out will be trapped and kept up for the same purpose. About forty hens last season gave a product of over twelve hundred eggs. At the same ratio the two hundred hens should this season furnish six thousand. It will thus be seen that with the present number the club will have a matter of six or seven thousand birds another year, a most remarkable and satisfactory result in two years, and thereafter the annual hatching in a wild state will doubtless furnish an ample supply, affording splendid shooting for the members who are so fortunate as to belong to this desirable club.

The club has the advantage of owning an island eleven miles long and from one to two miles wide, well wooded and affording splendid cover for the birds. It is a peculiarity of the pheasant that it never leaves its original home, its flights being short. Its flight is very swift and the cock being a large bird with a long tail, the sportsmen at the island find from experience they get more tail feathers than birds, invariably shooting behind the body and not allowing sufficiently for its swiftness of flight.

The experience of the Jekyl Island Club proves conclusively that this rare and splendid bird can be bred and become a new feature in the South, where the climate seems to be admirably adapted to their propagation, and as they are a hardy bird can probably be successfully raised in a higher latitude.

The credit of originating the experiment of introducing pheasants on Jekyl is due to its former superintendent, Capt. R. L. Ogden ("Podgers"), with the aid of Henry Hughes, an English game keeper, under whose care the successful hatching of the first brood was accomplished.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, who has had considerable experience in raising pheasants at Tuxedo Park, a member of the Jekyl Club, after visiting the island gave it as his opinion that it was a most favorable spot for the raising of this rare bird, which results have justified as correct. In raising pheasants at Tuxedo Mr. Lorillard has had to contend with a severe climate and the pot-hunters who lurk in the vicinity of his grounds, and by baiting the birds outside of the limits manage to secure a good many. This is a vexation and annoyance the Jekyl Club does not have to contend with, owning as it does the whole island, upon which only members and their guests are allowed.

The cost of the birds with freight and other expenses is almost five dollars per pair, landed in New York.

We congratulate the club on its success and prospects of soon having the finest game preserve in the country, as aside from pheasants and quail it has also plenty of wild turkeys and deer, all of which are increasing rapidly.

LIBERTY TO CARRY HOME MAINE GAME.

THE chief concern in framing non-export game laws is to cut off the traffic in game shipped to market and at the same time to permit sportsman to take home with them the venison or trout they have legitimately killed. If it be found impracticable to cut off market-hunting without depriving the sportsman of his privilege, the case is one where the innocent must suffer, and the sportsman must endure his individual and personal deprivation for the good of the public.

Under the present Maine law, which permits one person to export only one moose, two caribou and three deer, sportsmen cannot take their game home, because the courts hold that a railroad or an express is subject to the restriction of the law and cannot carry more than the individual allowance. This is a hardship severely felt by sportsmen who visit the State; and it is one which all agree should be removed if it can be done without throwing open the markets.

In New York the deer hunter who kills his game in the North Woods is permitted to take it home under certain restrictions, which prescribe that the man who killed the venison must accompany it in person during transportation. A similar provision has been incorporated in the bill reported by the Committee on Fisheries and Game of the Maine Legislature. According to the terms of this bill any one person will be allowed to kill in a season one moose, two caribou and three deer, and having captured his game he may transport it, open to view and properly tagged with his name; and when so transported by a common carrier, being accompanied by the person who killed it, the game "shall be deemed to be in the possession of such person and not in the possession of such common carrier." This grants to those who resort to Maine for large game hunting everything they can reasonably ask. It gives the crown to a hunting trip, that gratification found in displaying to friends the proofs of achievement in the woods. In this concession to the wishes of sportsmen from abroad, we are bound to believe, the Maine game commissioners will find a new source of strength, for they will find many active in a hearty support of the law, who have been lukewarm because of the anti-transportation law.

At the same time the new privileges are so hedged about with prudent conditions that if they are enforced with reasonable vigilance the right conceded to sportsmen cannot become a license abused by market-hunters. The Maine Legislature will be acting the part of wisdom should it make every provision for the strict enforcement of the law.

The other provisions of the bill, briefly summarized, protect cow moose at all times, fix the season for moose (male), deer and caribou from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, as at present; forbid the use of dogs for hunting this game; forbids possession in close season, but proof may be produced that the game was lawfully acquired in open season; restricts the number of animals killed by one person to one moose, two caribou and three deer; authorizes wardens (who must wear badges) to arrest without process; and gives one-half of fines recovered to the prosecutor. Woodcock and ruffed grouse may be transported from place to place only in possession of the owner.

These proposed amendments are wise and judicious; we trust that they will have the approval of the Legislature.

THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

THE bill providing for the establishment of a National Zoölogical Garden at Washington was passed by the Fiftieth Congress and has become a law. The sum appropriated was $200,000, which will be amply sufficient for putting the enterprise on a good basis for the start.

The country and the scientific world at large are to be congratulated upon this. The project of a national zoölogical collection originated long ago with Prof. Baird; and little by little it has grown, until now, under the able management of Prof. Langley and Mr. Goode, it has become an accomplished fact. Great credit is due to these two gentlemen, as well as to Mr. W. T. Hornaday, who has actively interested himself in properly presenting the merits of the project to Congress.

Too much cannot be said of the value and importance of a zoölogical park which shall be under Government patronage. We have already pointed out that there should be such a depository for the gathering in of specimens of our own indigenous North American mammals, now so rapidly approaching extermination. Add to this the specimens which may readily and will naturally come to us from our consuls in foreign countries, and there is here an opportunity to make a collection which shall even surpass the older gardens of European countries.

The site already selected for the garden in Washington is said to be the most beautiful for such a purpose in the world. Once established the Washington "Zoo" will be a subject of national pride.

This is an enterprise in which we have taken special interest; it is one to which in the future we shall expect to give substantial aid through the offices of FOREST AND STREAM readers who may contribute to the collection.

THAT NET DECISION.—Last year the Fish and Game Association of Southern Jefferson County, N. Y., called on Protector Steele to seize certain fishing nets unlawfully set. Steele did this. The net owners brought suit to recover the value of the nets, and judgment was rendered in their favor, on the ground that, although the law called for the summary destruction of the nets, the Legislature had exceeded its authority in making such a law, the law was unconstitutional, and was not a defense for the protector. The Association thereupon raised a fund to appeal from this decision, inasmuch as it struck at the heart of protective effort in this special field. They carried the case up, and a decision has just been given reversing that of the lower court, and upholding the law. This puts a new phase on the matter. The Association is deserving of highest credit for its victory. By it the problem of fish protection is simplified.

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.—The game laws of the State of New York are in a chaotic condition. A bill, published in another column, has been drawn up, appointing a commission of three to codify the laws and put them into intelligible shape. This is the soundest and most sensible measure put in at Albany in a long time, and it will be for the good of game protection if it be passed.

The Sportsman Tourist.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Price $1.

A MONTH IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

[Continued from page 106.]

THE cold air of these frosty mornings makes one loth to crawl out from under his blankets. We are astir, however, by daylight. The wind blows keenly, and sheets of thin ice project from the bank of the little stream near our camp. One of the hunters camped a few yards away brings us a generous piece of elk steak, and by way of returning the courtesy we gave him a share of our potatos. I start out with my rifle with the intention of hunting along the plateau north of us, and, bearing to the west, come round to the camp by night, expecting to explore as thoroughly as possible that part of the valley on the west of us observed from the bald knob the evening before. As the two hunters are going in my direction to bring in the elk, I walk along with them to the place where the elk were killed.

The great carcass of the bull elk hanging up to a tree looked as big as a full-grown beef. Both that and the cow were exceedingly fat. The head of the old bull with its immense antlers lay upon the ground. The bear had been kept away last night by a fire, but there were the tracks of the night before. The hunters pointed out to me the position of the elk when they first came upon them. They were walking carefully over the little rising ground, and first saw the old bull standing still. Judging that there must be others, the hunter crouched down, motioning to his companion to do likewise. They crawled carefully up to within 40yds , and one of them rose to his knee and fired at the standing elk, putting a bullet just behind the shoulders. The elk made one or two long leaps, and then commenced running around the others in a circle. He fell over, staggered up again, and fell over again dead. The hunter knowing the old bull to be fatally wounded, turned his attention to the others, that, instead of running off, stood in a dazed, stupid manner, as elk will do when suddenly fired into when not suspecting an enemy near. Elk are the easiest killed of all the large animals if the hunter can once get near enough to them without arousing their suspicions, either by scent or sight. One hunter told me, and I have no doubt of his truthfulness, that he once killed sixteen without moving from his position. He came upon them standing or lying close together, and shooting the outside animals, or leaders, whenever an attempt at a break was made, kept the whole band so bewildered that they seemed to lose their senses, and stood still or went staring round, seemingly unable to make their escape.

Leaving the hunters to take their meat to camp, I went on toward the base of the mountain. I saw plenty of elk tracks, some very large ones and apparently just made, but as there had been no rain recently it was impossible to tell whether the tracks were made last night or whether they were a week old. I walked slowly and carefully, peering through the thick growing pines, and creeping cautiously over every little rising ground. The forest consisted of a heavy growth of tall pines whose tops came together above so thickly as to shut out the sun. There was no underbrush and the walking was easy and quiet. The surroundings were gloomy, somber, almost melancholy, giving one a feeling of loneliness and isolation, but still of enjoyment. You feel that you are in the midst of primeval forests, occupied only by its native inhabitants, the beasts and birds. The air is scented with pine and balsam, and is delightful in its purity and freshness. One feels an inclination to expand his lungs, and take in as much of it as possible. There are numbers of little red squirrels always darting about and attracting your attention, and the provoking jays and magpies will scream out over your head with a voice that ought to belong to birds ten times their size.

My course, marked out last evening from the bald knob, now takes me to the left, and down off the plateau and unto the basin on the west. Seeing an opening in the pines, I go out in the direction and discover a small lake or rather pond. It covers perhaps ten acres. The mountain comes down abruptly against the upper end where the water is quite deep and clear, but below, or at the other end, the water is shallow and the banks muddy, and the margin thickly grown with grass and a variety of lily. I saw no ducks or other waterfowl and no evidence of their visiting this locality. I attempted to make a circuit of the upper end and got into a thick tangle of balsam and spruce trees coming up between fallen trees and big rocks that made it very difficult, almost impossible to get through. There were numerous tracks of elk and deer where they had come down to drink, and near the edge of the water I saw fresh signs of bear.

At the upper end of the lake I see a dark looking place in the rocky bluff above that appears to be a cave, and I climb up there feeling considerable expectancy in view of the fresh sign of bear close by. Where I expected to find a cave, however, is only a little depression in the bluff over which hangs a shelving rock. I found here signs of mountain sheep where they had probably used this place for a shelter, but not recently. Leaving this interesting locality I kept around the foot of a hill, following a well beaten game path, and come out into a more open forest of quaking aspen. In this path I came upon the fresh track of a cow elk. The imprint looks so recent that I instinctively look around to see if the animal is not still here. I follow the track for some distance and find where it changes its gait from a walk to a trot, as I know from the deeper impression, the hoof spreading apart at the points, the marks of the dewclaws and the scattered freshly-turned leaves; so I concluded that the elk has either seen or scented me, and placed a safe distance between us. The open woods here seem an ideal game country. There are little open parks with plenty of grass, affording an abundance of excellent feed. The country is well watered and the pine thickets afford secure shelter. I see an enormous mountain lion's track, and come upon the track of a deer so fresh looking that I am sure the animal has but just passed. I try to follow it, but it soon goes up the mountains among rocks and logs where it is impossible for me to follow it. It is now getting late in the afternoon and I turn in the direction of camp. On my way in, which was twice as far as I expected, I met Dan also returning. He had obtained a glimpse of a black-tailed deer near where I had seen the fresh track, but otherwise had no better luck than myself.

I suppose the most exuberant enthusiasm will dampen after three days of unsuccessful hunting. I confess mine did toward the end of the third day. For three days I had tramped, tramped, tramped, over mountains and dale; had hunted carefully, faithfully and persistently, and although signs of game were everywhere, to use a hunter's expression, I "did not see a hair."

Toward the end, however, as I had turned toward camp, my guide being with me, we came to where twelve to fifteen deer had crossed a little opening in our road. The sign was so recent that Dan insisted that the deer could not be very far away. We determined to try and find them, and so, separating to 40 or 50yds. apart, we crept cautiously into the thicket were the tracks led. The place was so thick with young pines that it was impossible to proceed quietly without going very slowly. Fallen trees lay crossing each other in every direction where they had lodged after a fire some years ago. The fallen timber was uniformly about the size of telegraph poles, and lay in all possible positions so that they were piled up to nearly or quite breast high in many places. Between these had grown up a thicket of young pines. There was now and then a little opening, but for the most part they stood so close together with their branches interlapping, that I had to force my way through them, and of course in such places it was impossible to see anything even a few yards ahead. I was making my way through this as best I could, but necessarily making some noise by the breaking of dry twigs and burned timber, when suddenly I heard a great rustling and breaking of dry branches in the thicket not more than 10yds. away. I could see the moving of the bushes and hear the breaking and crackling as the animals made off, but could see nothing of them. There seemed by the noise to be two, going in different directions. The noise would stop, then start up again as if the animals were in doubt which way to go. I would raise up on tiptoe and then stoop down and try to look under the brush, but was unable to see anything of the game. Finally I pushed through into a more open place where the trees were lower and I could see over toward toward the hill in front of me as it sloped up beyond. This must have started the game up again, for I could hear one making off on the right, while the other kept up the hill in front. I could see the line of waving bushes and hear a great clambering as if the animal found difficulty in getting through, as it undoubtedly did, for it turned square to the left, as I saw from the shaking bushes. It was making off at a great rate and I was just about concluding to fire at random into the moving mass of bushes and take my chances in that way, when I caught a glimpse of bright gray, and knew that the game was an elk. In a second it came out into fuller view, and I caught sight of the head, neck and shoulders of a cow elk. I took a quick aim at the largest part in sight and fired. The report woke up the rest of the herd, and on my right started up a great crackling of dead limbs and rushing through the bushes as if a whole caravan of elephants had suddenly been turned loose. Running quick as possible in that direction to a bit of higher ground, a five-pronged bull elk was seen loping off in full view fifty yards away. Suddenly he stopped to look in my direction and turned broad side in full view. Taking careful aim this time, the bullet struck fairly back of the shoulder. The animal made two or three plunges and fell flat on his side, lay for several minutes and then jumped up and ran off as if nothing had happened to him. Another bullet aimed wildly struck him in the flank. I was sure he could not get far away, although I could not find a particle of blood. Following in the direction he had taken about five hundred yards, my guide, who was along, discovered him crouched down among the branches of a dead tree. I crept up to within ten or twelve yards. He was still alive, his head and antlers swaying from side to side in a last effort to hold up his head, when I finished the noble animal's life by a bullet through the head. Going back to where I had fired at the first elk I could find no sign of having hit her, and supposed I over-shot.

The morning after the killing of the elk I started out early for the place to finish skinning, for we had only taken out the entrails the night before, while Dan was to come on later with the horses to bring it in. I carried my shotgun this time, intending if any bears had disturbed the elk meat during the night to set the gun for them—that is, fasten a string to the trigger and the other end to a piece of meat placed in such relation to the muzzle of the gun that the least disturbance of the meat will discharge the gun at the animal's head. I intended to annihilate with a load of buckshot any bear that came around after elk meat; but the bear did not come, and so saved himself such a disgraceful death. On my way to the elk I started up two deer. I was making considerable noise at the time forcing my way through some fallen timber, and on hearing a slight rustling, looked in the direction and saw two deer bounding up and down and apparently dodging behind the trees, their ears and tails appearing alternately above the little pine trees. They made two or three bounds and stopped, but each with its body behind a tree. All the time they were getting further away, and fearing I would lose a shot, took a careless aim at the head of one and "let go" the rifle barrel of my Baker. It was probably a clear miss, as I did not see anything more of the deer. The other bounded out to the right, and I fired at it with a load of buckshot without any effect that I could see more than to increase its speed into a regular blue streak. I don't think anything can outrun a black-tailed deer. It is astonishing how quickly they will get out of sight of a hunter. A few days after this I was going over the top of a little hill near camp, walking very slowly and looking out, as I thought, very closely; it was open woods, too—that is, there was very little underbrush, nothing but tall standing pines. All at once, and quicker than I can speak the words, the ears, head, neck and bodies of two deer rose up, seemingly out of the ground and from right under my eyes, and dodged behind the trees and were off and out of sight before I could get anything like a fair bead on them. They evidently had been watching me, and were prepared to go. Another time I was hurrying to get to camp just before dark, I heard a rustling to my right and caught a glimpse of some moving object at full speed, and following after was a little fawn, doing its best to keep up. It was too far away and too quick out of sight to make a shot worth while. A herd of deer when surprised will just make the slightest rustle and get out of sight, while an elk when suddenly started in thick brush will make a noise like a drove of cattle.

The bear still continued to make nightly visits to the place where our hunters had killed the elk, after the offal and pieces of meat that had been left. About this time we were visited by a couple of English sportsmen who were on their way north through the National Park to a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and they had in their outfit a large bear trap, weighing forty pounds. They set the trap in the vicinity, and the next morning had the bear, a two year old grizzly, or silver-tip.

The bear was two years old past and larger than any full grown black bear of the East. Its color was between a black and brown with the ends of the fur inclining to white on the back and flanks, but not enough white to change the general color from a dingy black. Some half a dozen experienced hunters who saw the animal differed in their judgment as to what species it belonged to, but the majority inclined to the opinion that it was the young of the grizzly. There are three varieties of bear known to the hunters in this region; the cinnamon or brown bear, the silver-tip, and the grizzly. By some the two last are regarded as the same, and I often heard them spoken of as the silver-tipped grizzly. It is quite probable that all these are the same variety of bear, but differ in color with age and individual characteristics. Certain it is that specimens are frequently killed that are so mixed with the resemblances of each that the oldest hunters and ranchmen, who have seen and killed all, cannot tell which it belongs to. They all attain an immense size, and according to the testimony of the coolest headed hunters, they are, when full grown, exceedingly ugly and dangerous customers to tackle.

Any one who has seen "Old Sampson" the huge grizzly that for a long time was with Barnum's menagerie in New York city, can form some idea what kind of "company" these monsters would be when found "at home." An Indian, it is said, never attacks an old grizzly bear single-handed, and the white hunter is careful about doing so unless the chances for hitting a vital spot the first time are rather in his favor. "I have seen too many men torn up by the brutes," said an old Rocky Mountain stage driver to me, "to make me anxious about taking any risks with them. "I don't mean these little black bears," he added contemptuously, "they are nothing." At one ranch house where I stopped two days there was a large family including two or three well grown boys. I tried several times to get them to go out with me with their dogs to a large thicket not far down the creek where a bear was said some time before to have made his home, but their invariable answer was, "We hant lost no bears."

Often when wandering alone a good many miles from camp through tangled jungles of willows, or in narrow rocky passages where the game paths were pretty well beaten and tracks were plenty, I have thought of my guide's friendly advice: "If you meet a grizzly and he gets up on you, keep cool and aim for his nose." It is just a little doubtful whether, in such circumstances, I would have followed the advice strictly in either particular. I never, however, got to the point of the young hunter who started out in the morning with great enthusiasm following a bear track, and "just spoiling for a fight," but about the middle of the afternoon quit the trail because, as he said, "the tracks were getting a little too fresh." Frequently, however, as I stopped to rest on the edge of a rocky cañon with a narrow stream separating me from the steep cliffs on the other side, or as I looked around while eating my lunch, sitting on a log near the margin of one of the little cold water lakes with which the region abounds, admiring the exquisite fringe of water lilies and balsam on the opposite bank, I have wished, if I ever were to meet a grizzly, he would come on now. At such times I was always willing to be interviewed by the oldest inhabitant—the father of all the grizzlies and silvertips, if he would only present himself on the other side.

The dangers, from bears, however, is not to be considered, as the chances even for seeing one are very small. The bear, of course, is a night animal, and although he may leave many tracks on your hunting ground, it is very seldom that he is seen there. He retires toward morning to the inaccessible thickets and rocky cliffs and goes to sleep, where it is only by the merest accident that he is discovered. If the grizzly is surprised in such places he will rise up slowly on his haunches, uttering a low angry growl, and stand half erect, his body bent forward with forelegs drooping and nose sniffing the air in the direction of the intruder. At such a moment, if the hunter wishes to take no risks, he must lodge his bullet in the brain, for in any other part, although it may prove fatal in the end, the animal will live long enough to give the hunter a close call for his life. My guide, who had spent twenty years in the vicinity, mining and hunting, had never seen but three, and these all at one time, an old bear and her two cubs. He killed the old one and one of her cubs at long range, the other getting away. Another hunter with whom I was associated several days in camp, an experienced woodsman, and an excellent man by the way—Mr. Hiram Scott, of Miner's Delight—had never but once been in a "tight place." That time he came unexpectedly upon a big grizzly and her cubs. Before being aware of the presence of the interesting trio he was within 20ft. of them. Up came the rifle to his shoulder and his aim was deadly, but the faithless cartridge refused to respond. In Mr. Scott's own words, "The blamed thing snapped." Throwing down his gun he made for the most convenient tree and drew himself up out of reach just as the animal's foreclaws grazed his boot legs. My jolly friend, Mr. Frank Coffey, has lived forty years on the frontier and among the Indians, and has never had but one real adventure with a grizzly bear. He was in company with a number of cowboys and they caught sight of a bear out on the open plain. They spurred up their ponies and gave chase, the bear running for dear life. Coffey was ahead and urging his pony at the top of its speed. He managed to get up within a few yards of the bear when the pony stumbled and fell, and horse, man and bear tumbled in a heap. "It was hard to tell," said the genial Frenchman, "which was worse scared, myself, the pony or the bear, for we all ran in opposite directions as fast as we could."

C. L. S.

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee.

[TO BE CONCLUDED].

Natural History.

MID-WINTER BIRD NOTES.

I DID think that the birds could be trusted. Farm lore teaches that the first northern flight of geese is proof positive that the severity of winter is past, and that genial spring is almost here. But for once the birds have been deceived.

The late autumn and mild winter caused a gradual disappearance of songsters and game birds. There were no vast migratory waves. Indeed, the southward flight was so gradual that it was impossible to say that on such a date a certain species had departed. Many birds remained through January. The first or northern channel of the Platte has not been entirely frozen over, and here mallards have disported themselves throughout the entire season. Both species of waxwings have been frequently seen, and so has the western meadowlark. The last southward flight of geese that I observed was at 10 o'clock on the night of Dec. 23. Both geese and ducks cross the Platte on their autumn flight far west of their spring crossing point. On this account fall shooting is not first-rate about Kearney. Their annual circuit forms an immense triangle. Their autumnal flight is due south. In winter they drift easterly, down the rivers of Indian Territory and Texas, and in spring they take a northwesterly direction to their breeding ground. This is especially true of mallards, teal, redheads and of all the natatores that breed in northern Nebraska and about the lakes of Dakota. I am aware that this contradicts a most noted duck hunter, whose weekly letters entertain all readers of FOREST AND STREAM, but if he will leave the lakes and marshes of Illinois and Indiana and spend a season in central Nebraska, he will find that *Anas* and kindred genera have a certain western waywardness and refuse to conform to the migratory laws that hamper their more civilized eastern brethren.

The first animals from the south were on the afternoon of Feb. 6—a large body of Hutchin's geese. Two days later these were joined by a few Canadian geese, but up to date no brant have put in an appearance. For three days the geese remained close to the river. On the 10th inst. they flew northward to their feeding grounds, and after satisfying their hunger returned to the Platte. From the 10th to the 15th, they made the morning and evening trip, as is their custom during the migratory season. During this time the temperature ranged from 20° at midnight to about 50° at noon. The 16th, 17th and 18th were cold, cloudy days and the birds stayed near the river all the time. They resumed their trips to the feeding grounds on the 19th. The morning of the 22d was warm and clear, but the geese did not fly. They appeared very restless and the ducks in the north channel were also worried about something. At noon the thermometer stood at 60°. Suddenly there came a blast from the north. At sundown the temperature was 5° above zero and the next morning it was 15° below. Not a goose or duck was to be found. Some time during the night they had left for warmer climes, and the poor farmers who were getting ready to do their plowing now say that a goose knows less about the weather than does the traditional ground hog, who this year saw his shadow on Candlemas day and knew enough to crawl back into his hole without trying to rush the season. SHOSHONE.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 25.

WOODPECKERS SIGNALING.—New York, March 5—Last spring while at Willewemoc Lake for about a week I was awakened regularly every morning soon after the sun rose, by a woodpecker pecking at the tin leader on the club house. This would be frequently repeated during the day, and always at the same spot. Now as a comparatively new tin leader offers but slight inducements to a hungry bird I was rather puzzled to find a cause for this frequent rapping, so resolved to watch closely to see if I could not discover some reason for it. I soon got the desired opportunity and found that after each tattoo he (it was invariably a male bird) would cock his head to one side and listen attentively for the reply, which was sure to be heard very soon after. He would fly off at once in the direction from which the answer came, returning shortly to a tree about 50ft. from the leader. As it was the mating season I take this to have been a sort of challenge to "the other fellow," so it is pretty certain from this that the woodpecker pecks for other reasons than a search of food. I never saw his mate join him on any of these occasions, possibly because he had not yet quite succeeded in getting one to his liking, as it were. Perhaps my experience may be of service to C. W. Chamberlain who seeks the opinion of others on this question, in your issue of Feb. 28.—BIG REEL.

HUMMING BIRD ON THE GROUND.—Williamsport, Pa.—All writers on the subject of ornithology whom I have consulted agree that the humming bird never alights on the ground. I beg leave to differ from them. Near my home is a field that in the summer time is used by a florist for the cultivation of flowers. I have frequently repaired there in the evening when the humming birds were making their meal, and with opera glass in hand seated myself quietly among the bushes. The ruby throats would come quite close, seemingly unaware of my presence, and dart here and there after their dainty food, or pause to sip a drop of nectar from some opening flower, ever and anon stopping for a short rest upon a stem or upon the ground. When they alight upon the ground they spread the tail to its full extent, the end against the ground, the wings slightly drooped, resting on the tail apparently for the purpose of steadying themselves. I have seen them playfully chasing each other, starting from the ground, and after several sallies or playful banters returning to the ground, sitting quite close to each other. When thus seated they fluff out their feathers and appear plump (sparrow like), quite the contrary to their appearance when perched upon a twig. —CHAS. H. ELDON.

WOODCOCK PAINTED FROM LIFE.—New York.—I notice in the FOREST AND STREAM the account of painting a woodcock from life. Some fifteen years ago I wing-tipped a woodcock one fine October day, and after much difficulty captured him without further injury and took him home. At first the bird would not feed, but after a few days would hunt for worms in a box full of earth. I kept him some six weeks, making several studies during that time. Unfortunately one day he fell from a high table while I was painting him, and being unable to fly hurt himself so badly that he died.—W. HOLBERTON

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—One courlan (Aramus giganteus), two white-backed piping crows (Gymnorhina leuconata), one snow bunting (Plectrophanes nivalis), one green woodpecker (Gecinus viridis), one ground rattlesnake (Crotalophorus miliarius), two red-tailed buzzards (Buteo borealis), and one alligator (Alligator mississippiensis).

Game Bag and Gun.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

IX.—THE SWAN LAKE CLUB.

AS has been stated, the river clubs of Chicago may be divided into those of the Kankakee River in Indiana and those of the Illinois River in Illinois. To the latter class belongs the Swan Lake Club, whose grounds, though a considerable distance from the city and a trifle hard to get at, are commonly a full reward for all the trouble undergone in reaching them.

The main body of our wildfowl follows the Mississippi system in its migration, up or down. Naturally large portions of the main flight will break away and follow such permanent tributary water courses as offer them abundance of food and access to the haunts natural to them. The Illinois River, trending between the Mississippi and the Fox Lake system, and thence to the lakes of Wisconsin and so on north, offers a broad and easy waterway for the wildfowl. There are wide marshes along its shores, and winding lakes and bayous, stocked with food; the oaks and willows along the main river offer certain dainties dear to the mallard palate, and above all the vast overflowed cornfields afford that provender for which, rather than for almost anything else, the mallard duck will sell his birthright—corn on the ear, and half submerged. There is no better mallard country out of doors than that along the Illinois River, and the Swan Lake Club has got right in the middle of the very best of it. It is doubtful if a Swan Lake man would exchange his stock share for share with a member of any other Chicago club. This, in spite of the fact that there was hardly one good bag of birds made on Swan Lake marsh in this season of alarming scarcity. When there are ducks anywhere else, you will see ducks at Swan Lake.

The Kankakee River empties into the Illinois River, and stretches off from that stream with its vast and tempting line of marshes. It is probable, however, that many of the upper Kankakee birds do not follow up that stream from the Illinois, but come directly across from the waters of lower Indiana. The Kankakee country is different from the Illinois country. Its waters are marshier and shallower, and there are few open bodies or wide streams. Upon the other hand, the Illinois River at Hennepin borders close upon a quarter of a mile in width, and is held by the Government as a navigable stream. It wanders out into great lakes, whose body of water is permanent, so that fish of great size are taken in them, miles from the main stream; and whose appearance, although their shores are densely covered with wild rice and "cane," is rather that of open water than of marsh. Naturally the methods of the shooters in these different sections would differ to some little extent, and this is found to be the case.

The path to Swan Lake club house is via the Chicago & Rock Island road, whose night train leaves at about 11 o'clock. There is a chair car attached to this train, intended for through passengers, but I imagine a good many Swan Lakers slip into the chair car, and give the porter a quarter to call them at Bureau Junction. I slipped in and gave the porter a quarter; and if I hadn't waked up myself when we arrived at Bureau, he would have let me sleep till we got to Kansas City. I infer it takes about fifty cents to wake him up. At Bureau Junction you can go to a pretty fair depot hotel and sleep a while longer, and take a morning train over to Henry, and from Henry a sharp drive of perhaps twenty minutes will bring you to Swan Lake club house, and you will never want to go away from there.

This house of the Swan Lake Club is by far the most picturesque of any of those owned by the Chicago clubs, and the house and grounds, taken in conjunction with the keepers' houses, form a most pleasing and striking view. Singularly enough there is not extant any considerable picture showing a front view of the main building, and such views as show the entire front of the grounds must of necessity dwarf the club house, which is of itself a very symmetrical and pleasing building. The main structure is 48×60ft. in size, two stories and a lofty attic, and is surmounted by an observatory, from which all parts of the 5,000 or 6,000 acres of the club marsh can be seen. The house is built around a great open court which runs from top to bottom, and which, while it economizes neither time nor money, certainly adds an indescribable air of largeness and comfort. It wasn't economy the Swan Lake men were after when they put up their $8,000 club house, but they got what they were after. Unless one except the Mineola club house, which is rather a summer resort than a sportsman's club, the Swan Lake club house is the largest, most comfortable and luxurious, and the most sightly shooting box in this part of the country. There are only fourteen sleeping rooms, all on the second floor, arranged about the open court, and fronting out with a general aspect of sweetness and light. Each room is large and is furnished with a strong leaning toward luxury in its brass bedsteads, the tasty stands and carpeting. One thing I saw worth comment, each room had a large, good hanging lamp, and the lamps throughout the house were of large, strong burners. Evidently these lamps mark the dawn of the modern day of sportsmanship. They replace the flaring pine-knot, the candle, the lantern of our ruder and simpler camps. They are not close to nature; but they mark the modern day.

A two-story veranda of great width extends about the four sides of the house, affording a notable good place to loaf of a warm day. A big shed at the rear affords storage for the game, for the blackbird traps, and all the miscellaneous odds and ends of the camp; here most of the loading and cleaning is done. The gun room and drying room, well heated and well provided with neat lockers, are situated upon the right of the reception room, the larger being, I should think, about 16×24ft. in size. The main room of the house, the general parlor and reception room, is 28×36ft. in size, and is fairly a dream of luxury and beauty. The furniture is excellent, the center table well supplied with books and periodicals, and the walls decorated with refined works of art. Notable among the treasures of the Swan Lake Club is a collection of artotyyes of the paintings of sporting scenes by Mr. L. C. Earle, the Chicago artist whose work has elsewhere been mentioned in these columns as showing such sympathetic treatment of field scenes. The collection was presented by the artist, I believe, and is therefore all the more valued.

A deep gully bisects the steep bluff to the right of the club house, and this is spanned by a long foot-bridge, known as the Lover's Walk. It might so be known from the many lovers of a good dinner who have crossed it; for it leads over to the house of Frank Wood, one of the keepers, where is situated the club dining room, solidly furnished in oak, the board of which is again resplendent with silver, crystal and fine linen. I ate one meal here in solitary grandeur, for I was alone at the club house, and after that begged to eat with the family.

Upon the left of the club house, and also connected therewith by a long sidewalk, is Tim Wood's house. His barn sits right on the edge of the bluff. The barnyard is full of fowls of all sorts, and there are the usual numbers of wild ducks, making the air resonant with musical notes of mallard manufacture. Tim tunes his duck call to them. As I have previously stated, the call most favored on Swan Lake marsh is the wooden one known as the "Illinois River call." It has a good tone, but must be watched lest it change by reason of swelling or shrinking.

Frank and Tim Wood are reformed market-hunters. Their father leased marsh lands to the club, and the boys had sense enough to see that the day of the market-hunter was over, and that there would be far more money in getting in with the club. They make good keepers, and are not to be surpassed upon the marsh. They know every inch of the ground, and their knowledge of the habits of wildfowl is perfect. There are hardly two men in the State who have killed and shipped more game. The club still by special provision allows them to shoot to some extent, and they further content themselves by leasing their reserved fishing privileges and setting a few nets for themselves. The local country is the natural home of the market fishers and hunters, and probably no section has been more thoroughly worked by them than the Illinois River, Senachwine Lake and the bigger waters of the Swan Lake system. Senachwine Lake lies above the holdings of this club. It has been wonderfully prolific of fish, especially of large bass. It has a record of an 11½lb. black bass. Tim Wood also mentions one haul of a seine whose result netted $276.43, the actual price obtained for the fish. Thus it may be seen that there are fish in these waters, or once were. There is said to be good fishing for bass and croppies along the creek which connects Mud Lake with the river, and there might be good sport all through that country if the fish had a chance. As it is, the river fairly bristles with nets; even in late November when I was down at the grounds Mud Lake was full of nets, and a fishing boat was regularly working the circuit. The fish may get along all right, but luck's agin 'em.

The main beauty of Swan Lake Club house is its location. From the top of the big bluff the whole marsh can be seen; and if any marauding gun is heard out on the marsh the lookout in the observatory, armed with a strong field glass, can at once locate the shooter, and at once thereupon a boat or so slips out and corrals him. The view from the observatory is not only utilitarian but beautiful. The winding procession of forest trees lies upon the right, shutting off the club marshes upon the other side of the big river. The river itself throws out broad curving gleams as it stretches beyond the big lakes. The main outlet of the marsh runs directly at the foot of the bluff, and the streak of the tumbling "cut off" leading into it can be seen running back into the marsh up toward the Big Hole, Tim's Hole, First and Second Holes, and all the river side of the marsh. Mud Lake lies close into the bluff on the left, its arms reaching out into the marsh. The wide sheet of Swan Lake stretches yet further on, and beyond that, outlined at its lower end by a blue line of bluff and trees, runs Senachwine Lake. The bulk of the visible marsh and willow and timber points belongs to the Swan Lake Club, and it is indeed a goodly domain. Mallard shooting in the timber, pass shooting at mixed ducks on the flyway over the timbered tongue of land between the river and the marsh, woodduck shooting along the creek, snipe and rail shooting in season, blind and decoy shooting in the rice holes, deep-water duck shooting on the feed beds, teal shooting *quantum suff.*, goose shooting sometimes—the Swan Lake people have pretty nearly all the natural furniture for their wide domain. Here are a few scores of the marsh, mostly since the organization of the club, which was effected Feb. 16, 1885:

On Nov. 20, 1886, Mr. Samuel Chase and Tim Wood, at the Big Hole, bagged 85 ducks and 1 goose; the same day on the river, Mr. Kimball, Mr. J. M. Oliver and Frank Wood bagged 97 ducks. On the next day, Mr. G. K. Schonberg and Tim Wood got 100 ducks on Swan Lake; Mr. Kimball and Frank Wood got 180 at the Big Hole. On the next day Mr. Kimball and Frank Wood got 308 at the Big Hole; Horace Wood and Tim Wood got 135 at the Calamus Bed. On the next day Mr. Kimball and Frank Wood got 89 by noon and froze out; Mr. John Allis and Tim Wood got 109 and froze out at noon. The next day, Mr. G. A. Schwartz and Frank Wood got 100; Mr. E. A. Lancaster and Tim Wood got 98 at the Big Hole. On the next day the marsh was pretty much all frozen up. On the day following that, the boats went out on the ice. Everything was frozen up, Big Hole, Teal Hole, Tim's Hole and the Calamus Bed; Mr. Marsh, Mr. Kimball and the Wood boys killed 444. On the day following that, Horace and Tim Wood killed 83 and 3 geese; and Mr. Kimball and Frank Wood killed 90 odd. Has any club a record of consecutive days like this? If so I have not found it. And that was only two years ago. In 1884, on Nov. 25, from 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., Frank and Tim Wood bagged 225 ducks; on the next day they got 350, and on that day J. L. Long, another market

THE SWAN LAKE CLUB HOUSE.

shooter, bagged 117. On the 27th of that month the Wood boys bagged 166, and on the 28th 189. Six years ago Long and Tim Wood killed 390 ducks in one day. On one day of 1882 seven boats brought in 580 ducks in the evening. Such has been the slaughter. It would be easy to add stories of a similar sort. Tim Wood one day bagged 116 ducks out of 160 shots, counting shots fired at cripples. J. R. Long bagged 68 ducks with 51 shells, all shots flying. Frand Wood bagged 72 teal in 36 shots. These are only a few scores, of only a few shooters. They will serve to give some notion of the quality of the shooting on these grounds, and the wisdom of the Swan Lake Club in getting control of them.

The above scores were all made in the fall, and the Wood boys tell me that the fall shooting is always the best on Swan Lake marsh.

At the foot of the big bluff stands the club boat house, 24×50ft. in size, and stocked full to overflowing with sportman's material. I counted 34 boats in place in the boat house. These are of widely different models, but alike in that they are all large, high and heavy, compared to the boats of the Kankakee country, and there is a strong tendency toward the wide iron boat. Such of the boats as are not built of iron are heavily sheathed with it. This is rendered necessary by the large amount of ice encountered in the best shooting season. The ice would soon cut through a wooden boot. A boat made wholly of iron is lighter than a wooden boat covered with iron. The marsh men, like Tim Wood, say they wouldn't have any kind of a boat but an iron boat, and claim that it doesn't leak so easily as one with a double skin. They may have them if they like. For my part nobody could give me an iron boat. I have had an extensive experience in getting spilled out of boats, and I have discovered that an iron boat upside down in the water, will leak faster, and more of it, than anything else on earth. Of course, a boat looks better right side up, but when it comes to using one bottom side up, a wooden bottom looks far more cheerful than an iron one. An iron boat can be built with compartments, so it will not sink, but that makes it heavy. I presume, however, each club selects the boat which seems best fitted to its needs.

The great size of the Swan Lake boats is rendered necessary by the fact that they are not used solely upon a grassy marsh, but must often go on a journey of four or five miles over wild and angry river, whose currents, running every way out of the banks, go swirling down through the trees with tremendous force, all the more dangerous for heavy floating ice, and yet worse if a heavy wind has got a sea upon the wide reaches, which may in high waters be two or three miles across. The Illinois River is a big stream, and its volume of water in high stages is more than quadrupled. A light, low and fragile boat would at times be extremely dangerous for the hunter to use. Naturally, the boats are mostly intended for rowing, and are paddled or pushed only upon the marsh proper.

Mr. Oliver has a marsh boat known as the Monitor model. It sits low on the water, and is decked over, kayak fashion, clear up to the cockpit, which is arranged with a sort of buggy-top extension sides, so that it can be put down or up, and with a little arrangement be fashioned into a blind. The total is a very heavy, flat, low-lying boat, which naturally suggests its name.

It was at Swan Lake, too, that I saw for the first time one of the so-called "rat house" boats said to be invented by Fred Taylor, although it was in use before he invented it. This is more like a sink box than a boat. It is a flat, Monitor-built box, arranged with a well, into which the shooter puts his legs. Over his head, or sticking up above the boat about as high as a rat house, is a frame made of rods and wires, and covered with rushes. This frame, which is round on top, runs on little wheels, which play on a little railroad which runs out behind the "house," on top of the boat. The shooter sits covered up by his rat house until his birds get into the right shape over his decoys, then with a shove of his elbows he sends his rat house rolling back behind him on its railroad track, and discloses himself to the startled gaze of the ducks. This contrivance is towed out to the stand intended to be occupied by the shooter, and the towing boat then puts out the decoys. A plug is pulled out of the rat house boat, and it sinks. The water rises up over the hull, and the shooter's legs are below the water, in the protecting well. Only the artificial rat house shows over the water. In this sits the shooter, while his companion goes off and leaves him. If the companion forgets to come back, or if the water happens to rise during the day, or if the well springs a leak, the abandoned shooter can't do anything much but think, or may be talk. As to moving the rat boat, it must first be emptied of the water which has sunk it. I don't know how they do this, unless they bore a hole in the top of it, or wait till the water falls. This device, ingenious as it is, is practically of little account.

Most of the decoys used by the Swan Lake men are made by Ellison, of Lake Senachwine, and they are good. The rest of the club house furniture is also strictly businesslike. The boats are run down to the bank of the creek by means of an elevated railway of some length.

The following, posted conspicuously, are the

HOUSE RULES.

1. There shall be no shooting on the grounds of the club on Sunday, and no shooting on the marsh after sunset.
This rule includes trap shooting.
2. No persons except members of the club or guests will be allowed to shoot on the marsh. This excludes all pushers, except the Wood Brothers, who will refrain from shooting if requested.
3. Rifle shooting on the marsh is prohibited.
4. Pushers and places shall be drawn for by lot each evening for the next day's shooting. None but members of the club shall participate in such drawing, and it shall not be obligatory after drawing the number to chose a pusher, but members may push for themselves.
Members who expect to arrive on the morning trains may participate in the drawing, provided the superintendents receive notice before 9 P. M. the day previous.
If any person for whom a pusher is chosen in his absence must pay his wages for all of the succeeding day, unless other employment is obtained for him. Pushers chosen must be paid for the day, unless otherwise agreed.
The choice of each member must be announced before 9 o'clock P. M., but by unanimous consent the choice of places may be deferred until the next morning.
5. Decoys must not be left out in open water over night.
6. Dogs will not be allowed in the club house.
7. No loose ammunition shall be taken into the club house. Shells must be loaded elsewhere.
8. Any person who takes a loaded gun into the club house will be fined five dollars for each offense.
If any shall be guilty of this offense, he is requested to report the same to the treasurer and send him the amount of the fine.
The superintendents are required to report to the treasurer all violations of rules.
9. No person shall use any of the property of other members except on presentation to the superintendents of a written order from the owner.
10. Members are liable for any damage to the property of the club that may be occasioned by themselves or their guests.
11. Rooms in the club house will be assigned by the superintendent in charge.
12. Invited Guests.—Members may invite their personal friends to the club house at any time, provided such invitation shall be extended to only one person in each season (spring or fall) and that the visit of such person shall not be of longer duration than one week, and provided, also, that the member extending the invitation shall, in all cases, accompany his guest and be responsible for all obligations incurred.
The wives and children of members may be entertained as guests at any time when it shall not interfere with the convenience of members, but this privilege shall not be construed as conferring upon the sons of members the rights of a shareholder.
The directors are authorized to issue invitations without limit to guests from May 1 to Aug. 14 of each year. (Members may obtain invitations for their friends upon application to the secretary.)

Following is the list of names of Swan Lake Club. It will be observed that there are several members resident outside of Chicago. Mr. L. C. Smith, the well-known gun maker, is one of the members. He gave Tim Wood a gun which he uses and prizes very highly:

President, John Milton Oliver; Vice-President, G. A. Schwartz; Secretary and Treasurer, S. R. Jewett; Directors, S. B. Chase; E. W. Bangs, J. M. Oliver, G. A. Schwartz and S. R. Jewett. Members, O. F. Aldis, J. F. Allis, Geo. C. Ball, E. W. Bangs, S. B. Chase, J. W. Cotton, H. Elwood, I. L. Elwood, of DeKalb, Ill.: J. J. Flanders, G. J. Gibson, of Peoria, Ill.; John D. Gray, of Syracuse, N. Y.; C. L. Griebenow, N. S. Jones, F. J. Kennett, Geo. Karsten, E. A. Kimball, Dr. J. K. King, of Clifton Springs, N. Y.; E. A. Lancaster, E. J. Lehman, W. R. Linn, Chas. B. McDonald, D. S. Marsh, of New London, Conn.; Edward Norton, J. M. Oliver, Herman Petersen, A. M. Schillo, Geo. K. Schonberger, G. A. Schwartz, Joseph Schuster, Morris Sellers, L. C. Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y.; R. W. Cox, Wirt D. Walker, George Smith, P. E. Stanley, John L. Stockton, H. R. Syomds, H. C. Hayte, A. Montgomery Ward, W. H. Warner, of Syracuse, N. Y.; L. D. Webster, Frank and Tim Wood, of Henry, Ill., E. S. Worthington, A. N. Young, Sam R. Jewett, W. B. Chatfield.

The club intended for mention next week is the Hennepin Club, a very live and interesting little body which is a near neighbor to the Swan Lakers. E. Hough.

No. 175 Monroe Street.

A Combined Shotgun and Rifle has been devised by Prof. Wm. B. Hall, of Lancaster, Pa. The rifle barrel, which is above the shot barrel, is a .45-60, the shot barrel is 12-bore, and the weight is 8lbs. We hope to have an opportunity to see the new arm.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—Mr. E. E. Flint, one of the best known "all-arounds" of this city, is absent on an extended southern trip, which will include Louisiana and Arkansas, and add to his already rich sporting experiences.

Messrs. W. P. Mussey, T. Benton Leiter, and a son of L. Z. Leiter, W. H. Haskell and another one or two Chicago sportsmen, will probably start next June on a trip which promises to be of interest, and which is expected to be some two or three months in length. John G. Worth, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, said to be a cattleman and mountain man of experience, is to be their guide and outfitter, and will conduct them where they please through the northern mountain country. The intention is to rendezvous somewhere in Wyoming, then join a cattle round-up and work north, seeing cattle life; then to visit the Indian reservations and see Indian life; then to visit the Yellowstone Park, and from there to work back. Hunting and fishing will be pursued all along the line. If preferred, the home camp will be laid in the Big Horn Mountains. It is expected to meet bear, elk, deer, furred game and feathers, to take any quantity of trout, and see some of the noblest scenery of the continent. The trip will be made horseback (for about three days), and will be the means of gaining an intimate acquaintance with the Wild West and its customs. I don't know anything about Worth, but I know the Chicago boys are all right. They wanted to know if any New York folks wanted to come in. The company is not yet so large as they wished.

Mr. A. Montgomery Ward was, a week or two ago, planning just about such a trip as the one outlined, and which also was to last two or three months. He was bewailing the fact that he couldn't get any one to join him on so long a trip.

Mr. John L. Stockton, as enthusiastic a sportsman as ever trod shoe leather and as good a one, is planning for a Washington Territory and Alaska trip this summer, instead of going into northern Wisconsin, which is his usual summer ground. In these trips he is always joined by Mrs. Stockton, nearly as enthusiastic as himself in love for the outdoor air.

Mr. Ruthven Deane, of this city, to-day received a letter from his friend Mr. Wm. Brewster, of Cambridge, Mass., who with Mr. Chas. B. Cory, of Boston, is now on Enterprise River, Florida, which states that the bag to the two guns runs thirty to forty snipe, with small exertion at the shooting. On one Mr. Cozzens, of New York, joined the party, and the three bagged ninety-one snipe and twenty quail. Ducks are reported in swarms, and the writer states he never saw anything like the number of bluebill, widgeon, pintail and gadwall.

Mr. Brewster is the collector and owner of probably the finest ornithological collection in the United States, the result of untold labor and large outlay of money. Mr. Cory is one of the officers of the Ornithological Union. Mr. Deane himself has what is doubtless the best ornithological collection of this portion of the country. He has some 1,500 skins of birds, and among his mounted collection there is a singularly large number of albino specimens, for which he has always been on the look-out. He has been one of those who have shot at the Fox Lake albino redhead, but failed to get it. Mr. Deane tells me his friends are being fortunate in their collection of specimens of Florida birds. Mr. Brewster has secured some fifty skins. E. Hough.

ADIRONDACK DEER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We hear something sometimes to the effect that in the Adirondacks deer are on the increase. There may be some who believe this, but the credulity does not compliment their judgment. Think you it possible for game to increase in the Adirondacks in the face of the fact that new railroads have entered the wilderness from the west, the north, and the east sides within three years, making access to the heart of the wilderness by these routes easy and rapid? Wagon roads have also been opened in every direction; trails have been cut out, so that the woods are in many locations more like private parks than the primitive forest. Hotels have multiplied; there is hardly a lake of any size in the woods which does not have its summer hotel, with its proprietor anxious for patronage, booming the merits of his particular place in all possible ways, inviting to his table by the promise of "the best hunting and fishing to be found in the entire forest." The woods have been advertised and popularized. Ten years ago not one person took his outing in the Adirondacks where now twenty spend from one to six weeks there. What do these people expect to find: health? Yes, some go for that. But the motive of most is to gratify the sporting instinct. Again, club houses have sprung up, expensive permanent camps have been built at large cost by wealthy men who can afford the luxury. What of this as to the game? Much every way. The man who goes to the woods and does not kill a deer is disappointed. The legitimate sportsman in open season kills some, the trout fisher in May and June very often has "hedgehog" for meat, the small farmers on the border kill deer at all seasons, the lumbermen have no scruples in the matter if deer get in their way. The accursed dogger gets more than his share every time, legitimately or illegitimately, in season and out of season; if he wants a deer he gets him, does are killed heavy with young, fawns are killed in the spotted coat, deer are shot, trapped, crusted, drowned, allured to salt licks and then shot. If the people who hunt would stop when they have killed enough for present needs something would be gained. It is a marvel that any remain. But they are going, and that rapidly. Not one deer can be jumped now in the Oswagatchie region where there were five years ago. What is to be done? One of two things I advise: Either do away with all law and the infinitesimal observance thereof, and let's surround the woods and kill the last of the race, or else wake up and pass some laws that are laws. Laws that will protect the deer and not protect some particular set of fellows in their peculiar method of killing deer. The present laws are not enforced better because of two reasons. (1) The lack of a proper sentiment demanding their enforcement on the part of the people. (2) The lack of an adequate number of game constables to cover the territory, and well enough paid to get good men who can afford to do their work thoroughly. Whatever laws

are passed, an anti-dogging law should be; there is not, never was, and never can be an argument in favor of dogging deer in the Adirondacks on the score of deer preservation. NITRAM.

MISSOURI GAME WARDENS.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Interest in the various measures which are pending in the General Assembly for the protection of game in this State is considerable to say the least. Sportsmen in this city are more interested in the bill which provides for the appointment of game wardens in each county; and it is their wish that it may become a law. There are half a dozen bills before the Assembly relating to the preservation of game and fish. The most important of all of these is the one proposed by the committee appointed by the Missouri Game and Fish Protective Association and introduced by Representative Young, of St. Joe. The bill is framed on the hypothesis that the present game laws are sufficiently stringent if they were only enforced, and therefore it contemplates principally in the way of new legislation the appointment of a game warden for each county by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to see that the present game and fish laws are not violated in any way.

Mr. Young has received several hundred petitions from all sections of this State, containing thousands of names, praying for the passage of the bill, which is now in the hands of the committee on criminal jurisprudence. The committee, it is said, will amend the bill slightly and then report it favorably. The bill as it now reads provides that in all cases of prosecutions the informer or game warden shall receive one-half of the money collected from the party fined. That section of the bill will be stricken out and a new one inserted which will give county courts in certain counties authority to employ a game warden at a fixed salary and to issue a warrant on the State Treasurer for one-half of his salary. Many counties in this State do not need the services of game wardens, because there is no game to speak of to protect. It is thought by many of the friends of the bill that the change will make it more acceptable to many of the members of the General Assembly, and will insure its passage without fail.

Mr. Elvis Harrison, of Centreville, Reynolds county, passed through the city a few days ago bound for Jefferson City. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and his visit to the capitol is in the interest of the people of this county, who are anxious to have a good game law. Mr. Harrison, in conversation with your correspondent, said that under the existing laws it would take only about two years longer to kill off all the deer and turkeys in Reynolds county. Hunters go from all parts of the country, hunt and kill the game, and ship it to market, the greater portion of it being shipped to Chicago and New York. Mr. Harrison is in favor of a law to prohibit the shipment of game out of the State. He wants the game preserved for Missouri sportsmen to hunt for their own amusement and consumption. UNSER FRITZ.

A HUNT IN INDIA.

ONE day in Northern India I found myself stranded, having to wait until night for a train. I had seen all the sights and was wondering what I could do next, when an Englishman at the station, who had scraped an acquaintance with me, said "Do you ever shoot? Let us go out and try for wild boar."

When I started on my trip around the world I did not take either gun or shooting clothes and I missed a great deal, as very often I would have had a few hours of excellent sport had I been equipped for it. He got a couple of guns and some ammunition and off we started, with a couple of natives a piece to carry our things. Nobody thinks of carrying anything himself, labor is so cheap. I had a servant with me for a long time, an excellent man, capable, honest and willing, to whom I paid $6 per month, he boarding himself, and people found fault with me for paying too much, as it raised the price.

We walked through the fields and practiced on paroquets, of which there were hundreds. They are exceedingly swift flyers, beating a teal duck and in fact almost anything, and are not an easy mark. We managed, however, to kill a few, and had good sport killing pigeons, of which there are many kinds and great numbers. In the States of India under native rule they are a sacred bird, and in some of them it is three months imprisonment to kill one. The consequence is that they are in flocks that almost darken the air. Here it was different and we killed all we could, also a couple of adjutant cranes. They are very large and are often tamed by the natives, and stalk around the houses like soldiers, but woe to the luckless cat, small dog, or other small animal that comes in their way! One gulp and he is gone.

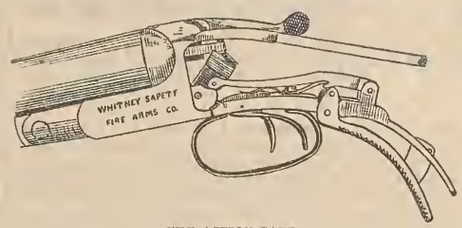
As we reached the jungle, which was more grassy than bushy at this place, and were going cautiously along looking for cobras as well as game, right near us suddenly shot up twelve or fourteen wild peafowl, with a whirr like thunder. My heart was in my mouth. The immense birds startled me so that I fired both barrels without touching a feather. Later on I was more lucky and bagged an old cock with an immense tail. Peafowl are very plenty in the jungle and are strong, swift flyers. One is apt to shoot behind them and it is usually only the tail that suffers. We shot an Argus pheasant, a few copper ones, and several jungle fowl, getting quite an amount of game before we got to where we expected to get the boars. They stay in the almost inpenetrable parts of the jungle and come out just about dark to feed in the fields, and do a great deal of damage rooting up the crops and tramping down the tender plants. They are very sly, and the only way to get them is to sit in a kind of blind at the edge of the field they are expected to enter, and shoot them as they come out. One must be ready as they will notice the slightest movement and rush back, not coming out again at the place that night. It is not the most comfortable waiting in the world, as there are myriads of ants, some of them terrible biters, besides mosquitoes, centipedes, etc., to say nothing of an occasional cobra. We sat there perhaps half an hour when an old sow with three pigs showed themselves, but my companion had laid his gun down while he fought the insects and they saw the motion he made to pick it up and disappeared. We waited some time but seeing nothing he concluded to go three or four hundred yards further on. About fifteen minutes after he left I heard a slight rustle and saw the head and tusks of an enormous bear looking out of the thick brush. He was watching the rest of the party and did not notice me. I kept still as death, letting anything bite me that wanted to, and in a minute or two he came out, looked around, and commenced sniffing around for food. I did not dare to shoot him in the head for fear of not killing him, so I waited for a broadside. In a little while he turned and I aimed just behind his shoulder, fired and had the satisfaction of seeing him jump and fall dead. He was a very old and large one, weighing probably three hundred pounds, with very large tusks which I took off and brought home as a trophy.

There were plenty of monkeys all about, but the guides did not like to have us kill them, as they considered them sacred, so we did not. Our pile of game made a beautiful effect, the brilliant plumage of the parrots, peafowl, pheasants, etc., showing well. India is the paradise of hunters. The natives never kill anything, it being against their religion to take life in any way. Thousands of them starved to death in the famine years rather than kill anything to eat. The consequence is that game is very abundant—antelope, buffalo, tigers, leopards, wild dogs, jackals, wild boars, ducks, water fowl, pheasants, peafowl, jungle fowl, many kinds of pigeons, in fact you can go nowhere without seeing plenty of game to shoot. I do not know of any place where a hunter can pass as pleasant a winter or have as good sport as he can in India. W.

CHICAGO, Ill.

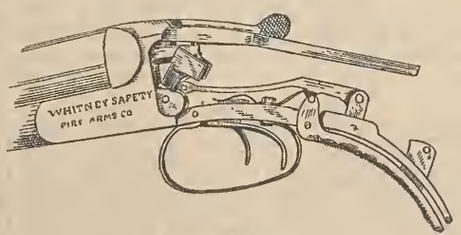
THE WHITNEY SAFETY HAMMERLESS.

THE new arm made by the Whitney Safety Firearms Co., of Northampton, Mass., is, as will be seen in the cuts here given, a very strong, simple and absolutely safe arm. The opening or closing of the gun has nothing whatever to do with the cocking of the gun. The hammers are always at cock except while the lever is pressed home immediately after firing; the instant the lever is released the hammers return to cock. This is not accomplished in the usual way by a rebound, but the mainspring being swiveled to the hammer below the center as the mainspring returns to its normal position after firing. The mainsprings have no tension on them whatever, except as the tension lever is pressed home, when the shooter desires to fire. In case he does not fire all he has to do is to release the lever, when the mainsprings are at once passive. It is impossible not to know when the gun is ready to fire, for the lever is under the pistol grip, as will be seen, and must be pressed home before the gun can be fired. There is no slide on the upper tang, so that the excuse so often heard, "I forgot to move the slide," is entirely obviated. The parts are few, there being but 44 in the entire gun, including screws, stocks, barrels, etc. Eleven parts constitute the locks. Each part is very strong and simple to make. There are no springs to get out of order, everything being made with the idea of getting rid of the numerous small springs that are used in the construction of most all hammerless guns.



THE ACTION SAFE.

The standard gun will be a plain gun, pistol grip, no checking or engraving, with rubber butt plate, English twist barrels. The workmanship and materials will be of the best. Steel forgings will be used in all the parts. Guns will be made at prices varying according to the wish of the party ordering as to how much extras he is willing to pay for. As fine a gun will be made as any gun in the world, prices being equal, but the standard gun as described above will be made the popular gun for the masses, and the price will also be popular. The price list will be $35 and upward, according to finish. The



READY FOR FIRING.

business will be rushed so as to have guns on the market for the fall trade. The gun has been submitted to the trade in New York city, and has met with its hearty approval. The advantages claimed for the gun are its strength, simplicity, easiness of working and absolute safety. The style of the gun is identical with that of the hammerless gun of most first-class makers, being of the bar lock style. The stock is as strong as the strongest, and is stronger than nine out of ten hammerless stocks, as there is less wood cut away, and the wood that fits against the frame is held very securely without the aid of screws.

IOWA.—Manson, March 1.—The first Canadian geese arrived Feb. 28, and flocks of 15 to 25 have been seen daily since. A farmer shot a large one north of town yesterday, and another was hanging in front of a store at Rockwell, 10 miles south of here. The ducks have not arrived yet. Prairie chickens wintered well and if the breeding season is favorable the shooting here next fall will be superb.—H. A. K.

GROUSE SNARING forms the subject of two communications which will be published next week.

A RED TAPE SYSTEM.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I would make every person wishing to hunt apply to the city or town clerk and take out a license, paying say twenty-five or fifty cents, this license to give him the privilege of killing say twenty-five or fifty each of partridge, quail and woodcock; for every bird he kills over that number he must pay $1 per head. When he obtains his license the clerk gives him a small book or card on which he is to keep his record. At the end of the season, say before Jan. 10, he is to return this record to the clerk, who shall duly swear him that the statement is true to his best knowledge and belief. I presume some will say this is too much red tape and won't amount to anything. But I think it will. A man is very low down in the scale who will deliberately take a false oath. The large majority of gunners would be well pleased, it would disturb the market-hunter and the gunner who kills simply to brag. It is neither fair nor right that I who love to hunt as well as any man living, but who cannot afford to lose more than a short afternoon five or six times in the open season should be deprived of my share of the birds because they are all killed off by men who can spend day after day killing off the birds simply to be called a "crack shot," and to brag that "I got ten partridges and eight woodcock yesterday," or "I killed 492 birds last year." Who are the market-hunters? I know several, and not one of them can make more money at the business they follow in the close season than they can killing birds. They follow gunning because they like it better than work on the farm or in the shop. It is a rare exception to find one of these men who is known as a thrifty, honest citizen. They are very apt to be of the Rip Van Winkle stripe. My method, if adopted, would raise the price of game birds in the market. All I have to say in reply is poor people do not buy them now at present prices.—R. (Russelville, Mass.).

"JACOBSTAFF" AND "JACOB STAFF."—Readers of your valuable paper, as well as other sporting papers, may have noticed that there are two Jacobstaffs in the field. From time to time I have received letters from my friends of forest and field and stream, calling attention to the fact and intimating that some one writing under my name was surreptitiously trying to steal my thunder. Now I write this to you to state that I have been having a very friendly correspondence with that other Dromio, *i. e.*, "Jacob Staff," and that he is a brick, a gold brick from Texas and away back. From our letters I find that he used the *nom de plume* "Jacob Staff" as long ago as 1869, though not in connection with sporting matters until 1882. My first articles under the name of "Jacobstaff" appeared in FOREST AND STREAM in 1873. We both rather want to keep the name, as it seems to constitute a certain capital, and an introduction as it were among our shooting friends. We have agreed to continue to vent our garrulousness under our old names; our friends can pay their money and take their choice, "Jacob Staff" of Texas or, yours truly, JACOBSTAFF of New Jersey.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.—Springville, Pa.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In a recent issue an article from Susquehanna county by "Bon Ami" reads: "The last quail disappeared from this section several years ago," and "woodcock were conspicuous by their absence." It is true that for the past three years quail have been scarce in this section of Pennsylvania, but each winter, not excepting the present, I could have shown "Bon Ami" sufficient evidence that from three to ten bevies of these gamy little birds tried to brave the rigors of our Northern winters; and as to woodcock I bagged thirty odd birds over young setters the past season in short tramps, and that with scarcely any time away from business. Had I taken advantage of the weather and been possessed of old dogs I am confident I could have tripled my score.—NOM DE PLUME.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

A BILL introduced by Assemblyman A. H. Baker, of Erie, appropriates $10,000 so that the Superintendent of Public Works may construct in dams across Cattaraugus Creek (in such a manner as not to injure the dams) fishways so that fish can migrate to Lime Lake, Fisk Lake, Skim Lake, Beaver Lake and Java Lake. The fishways are to be built on plans approved by the State Commissioners of Fisheries.

Assemblyman Fitts has introduced a bill prohibiting the taking of fish except by hook and line in Owasco and Cayuga lakes, their outlets and in the Seneca River.

The Governor has signed the bill adding Oneida county to the Forest Preserve.

A CODIFICATION COMMISSION.

An Act to provide for the revision and codification of the laws for the protection and preservation of fish and shell fish, and of game birds and quadrupeds.

The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. A Commission to revise and codify the laws of this State for the protection and preservation of fish and shell fish, and of birds and quadrupeds, is hereby established as follows:

The Attorney-General shall select from any of his assistant attorneys-general, one member; the Commissioners of Fisheries shall select from among their number, one; and the New York Association for the Protection of Game shall select from their membership one; and the three persons so selected shall constitute the Commission. Certificates of these appointments, respectively, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and of the Comptroller.

The members of the said Commission shall meet at the Capitol in the city of Albany at such time as shall be appointed by the Attorney-General, and shall organize by the appointment of one of their number as chairman and another as secretary, and shall proceed to revise and codify the laws of this State for the protection and preservation of fish and shell fish and of birds and quadrupeds, and report such codification to the Legislature on or before the fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

SEC. 2. The said Commission may grant hearings and take testimony at such times and places as they shall appoint, with reference to the subject committed to them, and shall have authority to administer oaths to witnesses and to supply such clerical and stenographic assistance as they shall actually need in the prosecution and completion of their work.

SEC. 3. Each member of the said Commission who does not receive a salary from the State for official services, shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of five dollars for each day's actual and necessary services, and all the members of such Commission shall be allowed their actual expenses of travel and subsistence while engaged in such service. The Commission shall also be allowed its actual and necessary incidental expenses; and all accounts rendered by the Commission or by its individual members shall be subject to the audit of the Comptroller.

SEC. 4. The sum of five thousand dollars or so much thereof as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

261.

IT was almost sundown in the month of June. The sheep were quietly feeding down the creek toward the camping ground on a little stream in northern Montana. The herder was walking slowly behind his flock smiling at the antics of a few hundred lambs, which were kicking up their heels and running along the bank of the stream. I was at the camp, a few hundred yards below, preparing the evening meal, and was in the act of dipping up a cup of water, when I heard a distant shout. On my going to the door of the tent the herder called to me, "Look at the ducks." And at that instant two large mallards in full flight swept past me some 30ft. away. It was my only chance, and swift as thought, the little round tin cup sped on its way. The cup went up, the duck came down; not on my head, but on the ground; and there he lay so stunned and still; he did not even move his bill. The greedy cook pounces on his prey, and roast duck and brown gravy were a most acceptable addition to our bill of fare. W.

Craig, Montana.

262.

A boy going home through the woods with his skates, saw two partridges probably mates. He threw one of his skates and laid one of them low. 'Twas out of season but they let the boy go. U. C. Brevity.

Portland, Maine.

Sea and River Fishing.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

TUCKERTON WATERS.

II.—BAIT.

MOST people who fish in the Jersey bays, secure the services of boatmen who supply bait and tackle, as well as local knowledge of fishing grounds. Some, however, from choice or necessity, wait on themselves. For the benefit of those the following suggestions are offered:

In choosing a fishing ground either obtain explicit directions from some one familiar with the place, or, what is better, go where others are fishing and take a position near a boat which is catching something. If the fish are supposed to be moving, get in the same line of travel as the other boat. A difference of a few feet may lose all the luck. The writer has had some most provoking failures to catch anything while his neighbors were taking large numbers. Move as he might, he could not strike the right spot. Again, on one occasion, he joined several boats that were fishing for porgies off Main Point, near Manahawken. He was a stranger to the place, and dropped anchor at a respectful distance from the others. But they were taking nothing, while he was soon drawing them up in a lively manner. In five minutes every other boat had drawn close up and was having a fair share of the luck.

A proper supply of bait is essential to success in fishing. Clams must be bought. They should cost a few cents a dozen. Where clams and crabs are to be handled an oyster knife is a useful adjunct. For weakfish use a whole or half a clam. Make a large, juicy bait, for the fish has a capacious mouth. For barb and sea bass take a half-inch cube. For porgies, spots, flounders and blackfish take half the size. Always prepare plenty of bait before beginning, so as not to lose time when the biting is lively.

Mussels are a rather choicer bait than clams, but it takes a great many of them, as one mussel makes only one bait. They can, however, generally be found by the fisherman himself by looking along the edges of the salt meadows. They grow in bunches among the grass within a few feet of the water, and are usually covered at high tide.

Crabs, hard and soft, are perhaps the bait most used. They can be bought for about a cent apiece when they are for sale, and may be easily caught around wharves and on the flats when the water is four or five feet deep. In most places more crabs will be pulled to the surface in the course of fishing than are needed for use. Such as are wanted can be landed with a net. If a fish be tied to a string and sunk to the bottom it will draw them better than the smaller baits. In preparing a crab, first break his claws and pull them off, leaving the first short joint attached to the body. With a little persuasion he will part the limb of his own volition. I have seen a crab that was held over the water by one claw make his escape by casting off the member. Next break off in like manner all his legs and flippers. In picking up the crab in the first place, grasp him firmly by the base of one hind flipper. He cannot work his claws around to that point. After he has been dismembered, take the body in the left hand and pry off the back shell by pressing up at one of its sharp corners. If this operation is difficult, break the back down the middle with the oyster knife and it will come off readily. Then cut the body in two from front to back down the crack in the under part. Next cut each half at right angles to this, passing the knife between the stumps of its legs. If large baits are wanted, leave two eyes to each piece. The white muscles of the crab will be found to be fastened to the short first joint of the legs. This joint must not be broken. Now take off as much as possible of the body shell, and the bait is ready. The piece which comes from the base of the back flipper is much the best, and in certain kinds of fishing is the only one worth using. In putting the pieces on the hook, pass the point of the hook down through the eye of the joint and out through the mass of flesh below. As soon as much of the soft flesh gets washed or bitten off renew the bait.

When a crab has grown so much that his shell is too small to hold him with comfort, he seeks a shallow, muddy place, frequently above low water, and, burying himself slightly, sheds his old shell, expands to nearly twice his former bulk, and quietly and helplessly waits till the new soft skin hardens into a shell. In this changing state he is a "soft crab," and constitutes the choicest bait known in Jersey waters. Every fish will bite eagerly at any bait of it. The serious objections to them are that they cost from 50c. to a $1 a dozen, and even then are seldom found for sale. If one wants them he must usually engage a boy or man to get them especially for him. Their scarcity results from their steady demand as a delicacy for the table, and from their liability to die if handled and their certainty of becoming hard in a few days if they live. Often one must hunt for them himself. When the native wants them he rolls up his pants and wades in the shallow water, or along mud flats, at low tide. This I have never done. If, however, one goes carefully along the bank and scoops up every crab he finds hugging the shore, one in ten or so will be found to be a "shedder." Now a shedder is a crab which is just ready to shed his shell. If a corner of his covering be broken off a new, soft, tough skin will be found inclosing his entire body. In this condition all the old shell can be easily broken off, and the claws and legs can be pulled out of their coverings. The test of a shedder is to break off one of the points on the side of his upper shell. If it comes off leaving the flesh inside covered with the above mentioned skin, it indicates the right condition. The natives distinguish several stages in the process of change of shell. First it is a "shedder." Then when the old shell is cracked all around, but still adheres, it is a "buster." When the shell is all cast it is a "soft crab," and when the shell is a little hardened, but still impressible to the touch, it is a "paper crab." Every part, from claw to flipper, of a crab in any of these conditions, is to be utilized.

During the summer, shrimp are often used. These are small, translucent creatures, like miniature lobsters. They are caught in a landing net of small mesh. They frequent the grassy edges of banks, and the seaweed which grows in shallow water. They may be found in certain places, but not in others of equal apparent likelihood. Dip around till some are caught and then scoop up that place thoroughly. Handle the net by pushing it along near the bottom, hoop foremost, as nearly horizontal as possible, the net hanging under the hoop. When the shrimp are disturbed by the hoop's striking the grass they dart downward and go right into the net. But few will be taken if the hoop be held vertically, and still less if the net be swooped down from above. Put two or three shrimp on the hook, which should be as small as will do for the particular fish desired.

For sea bass and weakfish pieces of fish called fish bait are often used. Let these be as white as possible, and for weakfish the piece may be an inch or two long and narrow like a minnow. The finest fishing I ever had in salt water was done partly with long strips of whitefish belly. The way four-pound striped bass took them is stirring to the heart even now. I was fishing from Barnegat pier on a stormy day in late autumn. I began with sand eels, continued with minnows and finished on strips of fish, and all were eagerly taken. At another time I used with success a long section of big sea clam. All of these baits were trolled along near the top of the water, and were much more successful than was the soft crab used in the traditional way near the bottom.

During one of these times I had a curious experience. I had hooked a large fish, and was playing him when I observed that the bait had slipped up the leader some three feet. At the same time I saw another fish eagerly pursuing the bait, and biting and pulling at it. This was kept up for a minute or two, until the upper fish had loosed the other. I immediately readjusted the bait and threw out and had a fish on again in a few seconds. On striking him my line parted. Surprised and disappointed I hurried to attach a new leader when I observed that the end of the line was ragged, and that a few inches above the break it was half cut through. Then I understood the whole thing. The bait had slipped up on the line, and the second fish had bitten and pulled at it till he had nearly cut the line.

Under many circumstances minnows make good bait. They may be easily caught in ditches and sluices, and weakfish, sea bass, bluefish and striped bass will all take them. Penn.

MAINE PICKEREL.

PICKEREL fishing is the order of sport at the present time; or rather it was before the recent very cold weather cut it short. A Boston military fishing party has been the latest, or rather the members of the Harmony Club have been down to their camp on Harmony Lake, in Maine. The party has considerable of military distinction. It was made up of eighteen, among whom were Gen. Samuel Dalton, Col. H. T. Rockwell, Maj. Gen. Geo. S. Merrill, Capt. G. A. Keeler, Quarter-Master S. D. Newton, Lieut. S. F. Hedges, and others. The invited guests were F. H. Mudge, of Alfred Mudge & Son, printers, and Henry Dennison, of the Dennison Tag Manufacturing firm. The party reached the fishing grounds at the upper end of the lake on Friday. They had good fishing that day, taking some eighty pickerel. But the next day and the next the wind blew a gale and the mercury fell to 20 and even as low as 28 below zero. All fishing had to be stopped, even by members of the party who had the courage to brave the cold, for the drifting snow filled the holes in the ice faster than it could be cleared away. The party started for Boston Sunday with the satisfaction of having had some good fishing and of having found the mercury nearly 30 below zero.

Another pickerel party has also been down in Maine, though it was rather of a mercantile or manufacturing character, than military. It was made up of Mr. Foster, of the firm of Foster & Weeks, a son of Mr. Weeks of the same firm, with Mr. Emerson, both Brockton shoe manufacturers, and Mr. A. G. Pierce, a Boston leather merchant. This party was formed to visit Umbagog, the lower lake of the Androscoggin system, and a lake celebrated for its pickerel fishing, though it was one of the best trout lakes of the whole system before some misguided individual put pickerel into it some thirty years ago. It may be added, in passing, that it is a common remark that the putting of pickerel into that lake has been a great loss to the people on its borders, from the fact that the other lakes of the chain bring in a handsome revenue from trout fishermen, while this one brings in only a very small one from pickerel. Again, this lake, and the fact that there is pickerel fishing near, is made the scapegoat of a good deal of illegal trout fishing, as well as in the other lakes and ponds near. Once on the Umbagog, it is not a hard matter to slip up to the other lakes and fish for trout. Again, the trout law is foolishly framed to permit of the inhabitants of the State fishing for trout for their own use after the 1st day of February; and this is the cause of many a visitor from out of the State fishing through the ice for trout. I am not prepared to state that the party I have named did such fishing, but inhabitants of the State went up to B Pond, which is just over the mountain from the foot of Richardson Lake, and they caught some "very handsome strings of trout." Some of the trout caught weighed as high as 3¾lbs. They had to go from Umbagog, or rather, from a logging road from the upper end of the lake, some three miles, on snowshoes. Indeed, they had to use snowshoes on the pond as they visited their hooks. They had to dig through two feet and a half of snow on the ice, and six inches of the snow full of water; then to cut through nearly two feet of ice. But the trout bit voraciously. Indeed, the difficulty seemed to be to get hooks to hold the trout, one large one being caught at last with three broken hooks in his jaw.

Another party is reported to have gone up the carry on snowshoes to an old camp not far from the Oxford Club, near the pond in the river, where they stayed over night, and the next morning went on snowshoes to the Middle Dam and on to the Narrows. They also caught some very large trout. They were all inhabitants of the State of Maine—that is, the law requires that they shall be, and if the State is ready to make such a law, why, if an inhabitant of Massachusetts happens to be in the party, he is presumed not to fish. We stay-at-homes all the year, except a very short vacation in the summer, when we pay a very heavy price for the privilege of trying for a few small trout in Maine waters, are not pleased with a form of statute that permits the waters to be stripped by winter fishing or fishing through the ice after the first day of February. The value of the law is either square protection or it is nothing but injustice. The party mentioned above did not attempt to bring any trout from the State contrary to law, but at the same time the chances are that some of those trout will find their way to Boston. A non-export law is not half as effectual as the presence of a warden to prevent illegal fishing, and the form of a statute that treats all sportsmen alike, whether inhabitants of Maine or Massachusetts, is what justice calls for.

Special.

DESTRUCTION OF ILLEGAL NETS.

AMONG the decisions handed down by the General Term, at Utica, N. Y., March 2, was that in the case of Protector Steele, and is one that every angler will approve and applaud. William N. Steele is fish and game protector on the St. Lawrence River. In the spring of 1887 he seized a number of nets in Black River Bay and destroyed them. The owners of the nets, George W. Lawton and Frank C. Mullen, brought suit to recover the value of the nets against Wm. N. Steele, Dr. Edward L. Sargent, president of the Jefferson County Sportsmen's Club, and Fish Commissioner R. U. Sherman, of New Hartford. The last two were sued on the ground that they had advised or directed the seizure. The case was tried before Judge Williams and a jury. Plaintiffs were non-suited as to defendants Sargent and Sherman. A verdict for the value of the nets was rendered against the defendant Steele, Judge Williams holding that the law authorizing the destruction of the nets was unconstitutional. An appeal was determined on, since the State might as well be without game protectors as not to give them power to enforce the law. An appeal fund was raised, the case was argued in General Term. Following is a memorandum of the decision:

George W. Lawton and another, respondents, vs. William N. Steele, appellant—Argued September, 1888; decided February, 1889. E. C. Emerson, Eton Brown for appellant.

Per Curiam—We concur in the opinion given at special term as to the questions involved in this case, except the constitutionality of Chapter 591, Laws of 1880, as amended by Laws of 1883, Chapter 317. At special term it was held that that statute was unconstitutional. We think the statute in question is not violative of the provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. We are of the opinion that the Legislature, by virtue of the police power of the State with which it is vested, was authorized to pass the statute under consideration, and that it is valid and should be upheld. Smith vs. Levinus, 8 N. Y., 472; Smith vs. Maryland, 18 How., U. S., 72; Phelps vs. Racey, 60 N. Y., 10; State vs. Snever, 42 N. J. L., 341; Williams vs. Blackwell, 2 Hurl. & Colt, 33; Glazier vs. Miller, 10 Hun., 435; Hinckley vs. Emerson, 4 Cow., 351; Brown vs. Hoburger, 52 Barb., 25; People vs. Cipperly, 87 Hun., 325, affirmed on dissenting opinion of Learned, J., 101 Y., 634.

The judgment recovered was for $216 damages, being for the value of sixteen fish nets destroyed by the defendant. Twelve of these nets were found set in the waters of Black River Bay, in violation of the statute for the preservation of the fish therein. The other four were not set in the water, but were found on Perch River bridge, and were worth $36. The defendant had no right to destroy the four nets which were not in illegal use. This was conceded. Hence we conclude that, while the plaintiffs were entitled to a judgment against the defendant for $36 damages, they were not entitled to the judgment awarded, and that the judgment and order appealed from should be reversed, and a new trial granted with costs to abide the event.

Red Snapper Fishing.—The red snapper fishing of the Gulf of Mexico is controlled principally by several firms in Pensacola, Fla., who send the fresh fish North and West. An attempt is being made now to sell the fish in New York at wholesale from refrigerator cars. Small snappers bring a higher price than large ones, and the fishery for them is receding further and further off shore. New fishing grounds have recently been discovered, but there is still plenty of room for exploration. Four hundred and thirty-eight thousand pounds were shippped from Pensacola during the month ending Feb. 18, a smaller amount than usual.

The Fly-Fishers' Club, of London, has erected in Winchester Cathedral a tablet in memory of the late Francis Francis.

FLORIDA FISHING.

IN our columns of Feb. 14 we quoted from a letter of Hon. A. M. Spangler an interesting description of winter sports in Florida. We are now able to give extracts from the entire series written by Mr. Spangler for his paper, the *Evening Star* of Philadephia. They will be found to contain much valuable information conveyed in a charming style. It is gratifying to learn that the same author will shorly take up the theme of fresh and salt-water fishing near Philadelphia. We trust that he will trace the progress of the introduced species of food and game fishes:

"The surroundings of Enterprise are of a highly attractive order. Immediately in front is Lake Monroe, so called, though really an enlargement of the St. John's River, as Lake George further down is. It is about four miles wide and twice as long, * * * abounding in fish. Mr. Stone, proprietor of the Brock House, keeps on his counter a record of the fish taken from the lake and its tributaries by different anglers, and some of them are so surprising that I will copy two of the larger daily and season catches: In 1887 the record of T. Kiernan, of New York, beginning on the 23d of December, 1886, and ending April 2, 1887, 7,278lbs. of black bass; daily average, 80¼lbs. This was exclusive of many other fish that were not considered as legitimately belonging to the record. Incredible as this may seem it will cease to cause surprise when, from the record referred to, in which hundreds of names and weights are entered, it is rare to find a bass marked for less than 4lbs., running from that up to 13½lbs., the largest. It was taken by an old gentleman named Benson, who has been a daily angler here during the winter for thirty winters past. Mr. Benson has an insatiable passion for fishing, coming here early in the season and remaining until April. He has been doing that for thirty years, and although 75 years of age, fishes every day but Sunday, or when the weather renders his favorite pastime next to impossible. He is almost uniformly successful, his catches when the season is good being fully equal to the table demands of the house. Last year he took between 5,000 and 6,000lbs. of black bass, the largest one weighing 13½lbs.

This morning at Rock Ledge a beautiful gray squirrel hopped about in front of us as we walked along the river side, not appearing to be the least alarmed by our proximity. A cottage stood within fifty feet of where he was enjoying himself. The country is literally alive with birds. Partridges are plentiful and deer so abundant in some places as to render it needful to keep dogs on the watch to prevent them from injuring the oranges, of which fruit they are said to be very fond. Bass fishing on the lakes in the vicinity is said to be unsurpassed. Boats and boatmen can be had at moderate rates, and those who are disposed to try salt-water fish have only to take the steamer that passes daily and visit Jupiter Inlet, about 100 miles toward the tropics.

Indian River has long enjoyed an enviable reputation for the excellence of its fishing, and it will no doubt be news to many who read this screed that if you would enjoy that fishing you must go further south than Rock Ledge. Fifteen miles below, at a place called Tropic, directly opposite the mouth of the Banana River, which flows parallel with the Indian, and between it and the ocean, fishing is said to be very good, and duck shooting unsurpassed.

One of the drawbacks experienced by anglers here is the difficulty of procuring bait. There are neither clams nor crabs here. Mullet bait is the stand-by, and that is difficult of procurement, as I have ascertained by my own experience. Most of the fishing in Lake Poinsett is done with "spinners," "bobs" or "flies." Sometimes a strip of fat bacon is used as a lure by the trollers, but generally speaking the gaudy "spinner" is used. In the Indian River, which is broad and shallow, there is an abundance of mullets, which are the principal table fish, but never take the bait. At certain seasons the cavalla become plentiful and occasionally sea bass of a very large size are taken in it. Catfish with heads as hard as though made of cast iron are always around. I caught a few good-sized ones yesterday and had them for supper. They seemed as toothsome as our Delaware River "white catties," but are not much esteemed here.

To-day I have been spending an hour or two on the steamboat wharf, catching big catfish, the only species of the finny tribe that does not appear to be affected by the high water. As soon as the steamer arrives the ugly things gather around the wharf to partake of the offal from the cook's galley. A handful of bread thrown on the water brings them to the surface, where they contend vigorously with each other for the choice morsels. Procuring a piece of raw beef I baited a hook with it, and in less than five minutes had a tug at my line which fairly startled me I had hooked a big fellow, and for five or ten minutes had real good sport with him. I at length exhausted him and brought him helpless to the steamer's side, when one of the negroes attempting to lift him on to the boat found him too heavy for my tackle. The snood parted and I had the poor satisfaction of seeing him sink out of sight. I am sure he would have weighed 20lbs. He was as black as the inside of a stove, as were several other large ones which were secured, though not nearly the size of the first.

[This is the great catfish, Mississippi cat, or flannel-mouthed cat of recent authors, *Amiurus nigricans*, and is said to reach 100lbs. in weight.]

The proximity of New Smyrna to the fishing grounds is a strong argument in its favor, with anglers at least. The landing is within 50yds. of the hotel, boats and boatmen are abundant, and fishing good enough to meet the wishes of the most exacting. The neighboring forests abound in quail and deer, with an occasional snake of the harmless kinds, the rattlers having been pretty well cleaned out by the long, slender blacksnakes, which are their deadliest and most implacable foes. Cormorants, pelicans, sand cranes, and other large birds that find their subsistence in the water are very abundant and add very largely to the general picturesqueness. At certain seasons ducks are very abundant and are shot in great numbers. Excellent oysters are found in the Hillsborough River near the town, and, in their season, crabs are reasonably abundant. Clams are scarce, readily commanding a penny apiece. Those that are native to the waters have to be dug out from their hiding places in the sand at low tide. The principal supply is obtained from St. Augustine. Many of the oyster shells found in the mounds and in smaller collections along the river indicate that either the oysters taken there in the time of the mound builders were much larger than those at present found in the river; or that the latter have materially deteriorated, though still of good size and excellent quality. Beds of "coon oysters" abound along the shore, as in many other of the estuaries along the Florida sea coast. There are millions of them, the flavor of which is very fine, but their diminutive size prevents them from being profitably utilized."

THE MENHADEN MEN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Allow me through your columns to correct a statement which was made in your valuable paper dated Jan. 4, and appears upon the tenth page under the caption "The Menhaden Question Again" over the initials G. E. N., who strikes out by expressing his surprise at some well known anglers upholding the policy of the menhaden pirates. This is the first time to my knowledge that this disreputable title has been applied to the enterprising menhaden fishermen of our coast, and it is unjust to our citizens to use it as it has been used in this article referred to. He carries the impression that they are called pirates away down East, which is totally untrue, for they prosecute their business under a license granted by the United States, and I am not aware that it is customary for this Government to license pirates. He further states that he is satisfied if the anglers to whom he refers would investigate the menhaden business their opinion would be changed. I will call his attention to the fact that the menhaden fishermen have always invited investigation and have materially assisted every one who has called upon them for information. The universal result of investigation has been to satisfy investigators that their position was a correct one and is indorsed by the best scientific ability of this and other countries; that the narrow-gauge opinions put out by such men as G. E. N. will soon explode, and it is evident that the law makers in this State are convinced that they have been misled by a gang of men of which G. E. N. is the foremost represeutative. As to his statement of the menhaden men skinning their noble river of all food fish is too ridiculous to answer; that they did enter the river this past season for the capture of menhaden is totally untrue. They caught all the fish they needed along the beaches from Small Point to Griffles Head, where they have a lawful right to fish unrestricted as to distance. Notwithstanding the statement that appears in that article that they have been fishing in defiance of the law and that they were going for them and they would probably pay the penalty, we would respectfully suggest to the gentlemen the perusal of the Statutes of Maine as amended that he may amend his statement in accordance with the law as it now exists.

As to the personal allusion to me, I pass it by as not of sufficient importance to waste any time upon. Regarding the law which he says I am to assist in its repeal is mere speculation on his part. I am fully convinced that such a bill could be effected at this session of the Legislature with very little effort, and that the people of this State are becoming satisfied that it should be repealed as well as all other fish laws relating to salt water fisheries, but up to the present I have not taken an active part in any fish legislation, having other matters to look after which occupy my entire time. LUTHER MADDOCKS.

BOOTHBAY, Me., Feb. 16.

SUSQUEHANNAH WALL-EYED PIKE.—Mr. W. L. Powell, of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, gives the following interesting information about the wall-eyed pike, or "salmon" of the Susquehannah (*Stizostedion vitreum*): "I do a great deal of fishing for the salmon in question. I watch the catches as reported from the different parts of the river above Columbia dam. When the water was in condition about as many have been caught during the last year as usual, particularly about Millersburg on the Susquehannah and on the Juniata. At Mud Island, below Columbia dam, the catch was very large; at Fite's Eddy more were caught with hook and line, but all about one pound in weight; no larger ones were taken. The river seemed to be full of small fish. Two years ago the writer could catch at this point from 20 to 30 a day of fish that would run from one to five pounds. Last year they were all small. In my opinion, on account of the high water last year, and my close watching of the spring seiners, very little fishing was done, and we will have better fishing here than for a long time. I think that the stocking of our streams with this valuable fish is one of the most important moves of the U. S. Fish Commission, as it is one of the most desirable as a food fish, and at the same time a fine fish for angling."

NATASHGUAN SALMON CLUB.—Montreal, March 1.—Charles Henry Butler, of the New York law firm of Holt & Butler, has been in Montreal and Quebec for several days making the final arrangements for the organization of the Natashguan Salmon Club, which has obtained a lease of the famous Grande Natashguan River, one of the largest and probably the finest of the salmon rivers on the north shore coast. Among the members of the club are Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Senator McPherson, of New Jersey; Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley, of Rutland, Vt.; Judge C. Aime Dugas, of Montreal; Wm. H. Parker, of Montreal; I. S. Morrison, of Norwalk, Conn.; and Francis O. French, John J. Waterbury, Walton Ferguson, Julien T. Davies, Col. Finlay Anderson, Geo. C. Holt, Charles Henry Butler, Edmund F. Holbrook, Thos. Stokes, Henry P. Wells, and Wm. D. Baldwin, of New York. Salmon are very plentiful in the Natashguan, and there is ample room for a large number of rods. The fish can be handled from the shores and islands.

MR. ERNEST VLIET has been appointed Acting General Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, in place of Mr. Geo. S. Marsh, who lately resigned. This road reaches some very choice shooting and fishing grounds, and we presume Mr. Vliet will pursue the same generous policy toward sportsmen as did his predecessor.

PICKEREL FISHING NEAR NATICK.—A party of three fishing with live bait in Morse's Pond, near Natick, Mass., on Feb. 22, caught twenty-three good-sized pickerel, five of them very large. On the following day the same party took fifteen pickerel, four large ones among the number. They hooked a few yellow perch both days.

SAGADAHOC FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.—Bath, Me.—The annual meeting of the Sagadahoc Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was held at the office of Dr. Packard, Bath, Me. It was voted to expend fifty dollars in additionally stocking with bass Nequasset Lake in Woolwich. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. A. Packard; Vice-Presidents, James Purington, William E. Hogan; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. E. Newman; Executive Committee, Geo. H. Nichols, S. W. Carr, Augustus Hatch, F. H. Patten, Chas. H. Greenleaf. The following resolutions were presented and adopted, and by vote of the Association a copy will be forwarded to the Legislature and to the United States Fish Commission: Resolved, That the Sagadahoc Association for the Protection of Fish and Game fully recognize the vigilant and vigorous efforts of James Bailey, fish and game warden, resulting in the detection and prosecution of violators of our fish and game laws, and desire to place upon record this testimony of their appreciation of his valuable service. Whereas, the seining of mackerel, menhaden, shad, etc., on our coast and within our rivers and bays, not only tends to the depletion of our migratory food fishes, but their eventual extermination, as is evidenced by the fact that not more than 20 per cent. of the mackerel caught by seining are of suitable size for commerce, the remaining 80 per cent. being destroyed, as testified to by disinterested and eminently truthful citizens who have been in the business; therefore Resolved, that it is plainly the duty of all citizens to protest against this wanton disregard of the material welfare of the present generation and those who come after them. Resolved, that it is plainly the duty of the Legislature of our coast-lying States, and of Congress to prohibit under severe penalties the use of seines in any manner within three miles of the coast and within the bays thereof. Resolved, that we view with extreme solicitude and distrust the employment of persons in the Fishery Commission of the United States who are not only employed in the menhaden and mackerel seining, but who are personally interested in the repeal of such laws as we already have restricting the desolating and ruinous practice.

THE FLY-CASTING TOURNAMENT.—New York, March 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A meeting of this association will be held on Saturday, March 16, at 3 P. M. at the laboratory of Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fulton Market, to make arrangements for the coming tournament. Former rules will be reconsidered and members are requested to suggest what changes they may deem advisable.—H. P. WELLS, Pres., 140 Nassau street; G. POEY, Sec., 114 Wall street, New York.

BARON MUNCHAUSEN was among the names registered at a St. Augustine hotel recently, and we hear that the gentleman who bears that name is now on a fishing excursion on the west coast of Florida. Despite his name the Baron is said to be a very modest-speeched man and never exaggerates the size of a fish caught.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Fishculture.

MICHIGAN FISH COMMISSION.

THE eighth bi-ennial report for 1887 and 1888 of the State Board of Fish Commissioners of Michigan is an exceedingly interesting and instructive document of sixty-six pages, besides an appendix devoted to an historical sketch of fish commissions and various other papers. For convenience and despatch the supervision of the stations and departments of work was divided among the Commissioners. Dr. Parker becoming responsible for the stations at Glenwood and Petoskey, Mr. Bissell assuming charge of trout breeding and the Paris station, while the Detroit station and the grayling experiments were assigned to Mr. Whitaker. Mr. A. J. Kellogg having resigned the office of secretary in March, 1888, Mr. Geo. D. Mussey, of Detroit, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Early in the report the Commissioners urge the necessity of protection of black bass and muskallunge by preventing the killing of the young of these fishes. The results of fishculture in the State are found to be very gratifying and are beginning to be generally appreciated. Brook trout culture has received a marked degree of attention in accordance with an unmistakable popular demand; 1,639,000 of these fish were planted in 244 streams, located in 46 counties. This is what the Commissioners say of it:

"The planting of brook trout has been the most popular work carried on by this board. It has been so successful in palpable results, results so easy of demonstration, in which so many people are interested, in so many widely separate localities, and the benefits to individuals and the community are so direct, that a permanent and decided impression has been made upon the public opinion throughout the State favorable to the continued culture of these fish. This public opinion is justified by the satisfactory condition of very many trout streams, which have been made so by our artificial methods; and it will be much increased and intensified when the work of 1887 and 1888 begins to be realized."

The report of the secretary on his investigations into the condition of the fisheries and fish, with especial reference to the whitefish, is creditable for its thoroughness and gratifying for the universal testimony of fishermen and dealers to the success of artificial propagation. He was instructed to pursue his inquiry on the shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and gives the following analysis of his notes of interviews with the different fishermen:

"At Tawas, Alabaster, Au Sable and Gravelly Point the catch of whitefish in 1887 and 1888 exceeded the amount caught in any year for the past ten years; the gain has been steady and is the result of artificial propagation. At Thunder Bay, Alpena, and up to Presque Isle, while whitefish are decreasing in number, the present supply is believed to be due to planting, and the fishermen believe in artificial propagation, without which they think there would be no whitefish at all. At Cheboygan and Hammond's Bay the whitefish catch has been steadily increasing since 1885, and the season of 1888 is the best since 1885, and the increase is due to planting. At Mackinaw City, Mackinac Island and St. Ignace there has been a noticeable gain, and more whitefish are caught now than for a number of previous years. A great number of small whitefish are seen there, and those engaged in the business believe these to be the result of planting. At the Chenneaux Islands large numbers of very small whitefish are taken, salted and sold for from one to one and one-fourth cents per pound, and ultimately reach the consumer as herring. At Bois Blanc Island the white-

fish catch is poor, two-thirds of those taken in the last three years having been very small, and salted and sold as herring or thrown away. The fishermen at these places believe in artificial propagation and that the small fish caught so abundantly are planted fish. In Lake Michigan above Point Au Chene, fifty miles above St. Ignace, there has been a steady increase for two or three years, and the catch of whitefish in 1888 is unusually good, and that artificial propagation is the cause of the increased supply. At Mille Coquin Bay there is a marked increase over former years and whitefishing in 1887 and 1888 was good, and artificial propagation is considered a success. From Mackinaw City to Freedom and Cross Village there is a decided gain due wholly to planting. At Skillagallee, Little Traverse, Grand Traverse Bay and the Beaver Islands there has been a gradual improvement since 1885; fishermen noticed the increase and attributed it to the planting of whitefish fry. At Frankfort an increase is also noticed. At Manistee, Ludington, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Pentwater and Montague, while whitefish are scarce in consequence of the depositing of refuse from sawmills, yet the fishermen believe in artificial propagation and that planting would be a success if the water was free from refuse. At Free Soil whitefishing is good and the supply is due to planting. On Lake Michigan, from Saugatuck to St. Joseph and Michigan City, whitefish were scarce for some years, but since July, 1888, a great increase has been noticed in the number taken of good marketable size. The presence of immense numbers of small whitefish in the lake has also been noticed by all the fishermen, who consider it undeniable evidence of the success of artificial propagation. And, finally, that the complete restoration of whitefish to the waters of the southern shore of Lake Erie is proof, positive and unquestioned, of the wonderful success attending the planting of whitefish fry in fairly adequate numbers.

"A comparison of the statements made at all points visited, with the records of this office, shows that where no planting has been done no whitefish are found, or are found in such small quantities that fishing for them is unprofitable, and where comparatively little planting has been done whitefish are found in paying quantities, while in Lake Erie, where large numbers of whitefish fry have been put, they are caught in great abundance and a lost industry restored and made of great profit to those engaged in the business and of great benefit to the consumer by reason of the decreased price of the fish."

In view of the fact that it is practicable by artificial propagation to restore wasted fishing grounds, the Commissioners favor the system of licensing the fishing industry, a measure which will greatly facilitate the adoption of rational methods of taking fish. It is estimated that the amount of money annually brought into the State from the sale of whitefish is about $1,000,000. By the devices now in use for handling eggs, the stations, with the work of two men, can take care of 100,000,000 eggs during the hatching season. The wall-eyed pike (*Stizostedion*) has received a large share of attention, and we take occasion to express our admiration of the plain and concise language in which its spawning habits and the nature and treatment of its eggs are described. The same praiseworthy methods are employed for all the species discussed and the value of the report to practical people is thereby greatly increased. The number of eggs of wall-eyed pike is 2,197 to the cubic inch, 152,292 to the quart, these figures obtained by actual count. The spawning season is in May and June; the time necessary for incubation varies from 17 to 24 days. Almost immediately after hatching the young begin to devour one another and early planting becomes necessary to prevent large losses in this way. The number of fry planted in 1887 was 3,280,000; in 1888 the plant was 11,492,000. The percentage of loss in hatching is large because of the extremely adhesive nature of the eggs, causing them to form masses.

The demand for carp has increased, but the value of its introduction for food of man is held for future solution. It is suggested that it may prove very useful as food for the black bass and other important fishes.

Out of 154 lakes examined about 20 were found to contain small-mouthed black bass and about 130 had no bass, although well adapted to the habits of this species. The distribution of the small-mouthed form in waters of the State is urged by the people and recommended by the Commissioners.

The results with grayling have been entirely unsatisfactory, but about 150 breeders have been secured for the Paris station. 9,000 Loch Leven trout were placed in Torch Lake May 24, 1888. On May 19, 1887, 23,389 landlocked salmon were liberated, principally in Torch Lake and its tributaries, while on May 24, 1888, an additional deposit of 73,424 was made, mainly in Torch Lake, wherein planting has been continued for the past five years. California rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus*) have spawned naturally in Cheney Creek May 14, 1887, and quite a number of fish of this species have been caught with hook and line in Muskegon River. 20,000 fry were planted in tributaries of the Muskegon, near Paris, May 17, 1887. A good supply of saibling is now in the ponds at Paris.

The rapidly increasing work of the Commissiou necessitated the construction of a railroad car for the transportation of the young trout and whitefish hatched yearly. In August, 1888, therefore, a car was obtained from the Litchfield Car Company for the sum of $3,550, and it has given perfect satisfaction to the Commissioners and enabled them to accomplish vastly greater results.

The examination of inland lakes to ascertain what fish are found in them and determine what additional species may advantageously be introduced is a work of very great importance, and we heartily commend it to the attention of Commissioners of other States. In 1887 eighty lakes were investigated and reported on; in 1888, with the co-operation of the U. S. Fish Commission, eighteen were systematically studied, Mr. Charles H. Bollman acting as naturalist. The aid of the State colleges will probably be enlisted in the further prosecution of this important exploration. Owners of ponds and lakes will be interested in these reports because they give information as to the kinds of fishes that will harmonize and thrive in them. These examinations cover the following items: The location, size and depth of the lake, the character of its shores, nature of the bottom, number of inlets and outlets, date of the inquiry, state of the weather, temperature at surface and bottom, condition of the water, kinds and conditions of the fish, with notes on mode of capture and stomach contents. As an illustration of the method employed the following example will serve:

SWEET'S LAKE, FARM RIVER TOWNSHIP:

Length—¾ mile; width ½ mile; greatest depth 23ft.
Shores—High banks and timbered on north and south sides; east flat banks and west low banks.
Bottom—Soft, grassy, and one sand bar.
Inlets—None; outlet, Fawn River.
Date of Examination—July 22.
Weather—Clear.
Temperature—Surface, 80°; bottom, 76°.
Water—Clear.
Fish—Large-mouth bass, bluegills, perch, suckers, shiners, bullheads and dogfish. Bass were in good condition; bluegills were poor and small; suckers were in good condition.

When applications are received or inquiries are made in behalf of any particulcr lake, the Commissioners can readily answer the questions and advise persons as to what species will probably be found suitable for introduction.

FISH HATCHING AT SANDUSKY.—Mr. Henry Douglass, superintendent of the Sandusky hatchery, reports that the whitefish eggs are in good condition, but he does not think they will begin to hatch before the middle of March because of the extreme cold. On Feb. 23 and 24 the temperature was three degrees below zero. The region from Kelly's to Put-in-Bay is a natural spawning ground for the whitefish. The work with the "pickerel," or wall-eyed pike, will depend on the time of the ice going out in the spring. Mr. Douglass does not expect to get any eggs before the middle of April, unless the spring opens early, in which event the fish may spawn a few days sooner. All the eggs desired can be secured in a week or ten days, on account of the abundance of spawners, and the vast number of their eggs.

COMMISSIONER MILLS OF NEVADA.—In appointing Mr. G. T. Mills (Paymaster of the V. & T. and C. & C. R.R.) as Fish Commissioner of Nevada, Governor Stevenson has displayed good judgment and greatly pleased the disciples of Izaak Walton hereabouts. Mr. Mills is an enthusiast on fishing matters, and well posted on all species of fish and their propagation. He has appointed Mr. Ernest Harris, one equally as well posted and as enthusiastic on fishculture, as his deputy, so good results may be expected from the new management.—*Carson Appeal.*

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

March 5 to 8, 1889.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Albany Kennel Club, at Albany, N. Y. Geo. B. Gallup, Secretary.
March 12 to 15, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club Utica, N. Y. James W. Dunlop, President.
March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.
March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.
April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.
April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.
April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. George H. Hill, Superintendent, 34 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.
May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.
Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TROY DOG SHOW.

OUR prediction that Troy would give the best provincial show of the circuit will almost surely be verified. The only show that has a chance of getting a better and larger entry is Worcester. If any dog show in the country is worthy of the hearty and generous support of independent and well-meaning exhibitors it is Troy. This club, unlike one or two others we could mention, is a club iu something besides name; it is a club composed of live members; men who care not a snap of the finger for cliques and rings; men who have too much self respect to allow themselves to be dictated to by any set of hungry schemers; men whose one and only object in holding a dog show is to contribute a share to the improvement which dog shows when properly conducted are a means of bringing about; in fact, the Rensselaer Kennel Club is one of the strongest and most respected organizations of the kind in this country. Its main strength lies in the integrity and clear-headedness of its officers, and in its honesty of purpose. No one can say of this club what has been said and is still being said of some others, viz., that it is a puppet, subservient to a ring. The breeders and exhibitors of dogs know this, and when the Troy premium list was issued they responded with a splendid entry of 413 dogs, which for quality has seldom been equalled. The club has had difficulties to contend with. Those who would have liked to control the show gave it but very lukewarm support as soon as they found that the management was composed of brainy fellows who think and act for themselves. They turned their attention to Albany and Utica, and made Herculean efforts to secure entries for these shows, just to "teach Troy a lesson." "History repeats itself." Boycotted Buffalo, with its "unofficial" judges, had over 500 entries. Syracuse, with "official" judges, followed with about 300. Troy, with "unofficial" judges, had 413 entries; and notwithstanding the peculiar methods resorted to in order to secure entries for Albany, and the inducements offered in the way of valuable specialty club prizes, such as the Apollo Stakes, the entries will be about a hundred short of what they might have been.

The club supplied their own benching, which was exceedingly comfortable. While the wire partitions give a better appearance to a show, the pens are not nearly so warm and free from draughts; and for shows held at this time of year warmth and comfort are alike necessary for dogs as men. Challenge Dog Food, popular as ever, was fed to all the exhibits, and clean, fresh water was supplied twice a day.

The entries last year, when Mr. Mason judged all classes, were 449, but the quality was not up to this show, which will go on record as the best that has been given with the exception of Boston and New York. Buffalo was a splendid show, but the quality here, as will be seen from the list of awards, was of a much higher order.

Miss Whitney judged St. Bernards, Newfoundlands and pugs; Mr. Davidson setters, pointers and fox-terriers; Dr. Nichols beagles, and Mr. Mason all other classes.

The attendance from the opening of the show to the close was very large. Last year the profits were handed over to the Monument Fund; and Trojans did not forget the club's generous efforts in so good a cause; they came and showered their money into the ticket office, and the rosiest expectations of the management were realized. Thus encouraged Troy will hold a show on an even larger scale next year, and an honorable and independent course will be pursued in the future, as it has been in the past. To Dr. C. E. Nichols, Mr. Henry B. Thomas, Mr. Chas. S. Francis, Mr. Alba M. Ide, Mr. Marshall and many others we extend sincere thanks for the countless courtesies that were showered upon us during a most pleasant visit to Troy.

MASTIFFS—(MR. MASON).

Wacouta Nap was absent from the challenge class for dogs, leaving the great Minting to score a bloodless victory. In the open class for dogs Alonzo, fully described in our New York report, was first, with Sears' Monarch, who was third at New York, second and Nero third. The last named lacks in skull and muzzle, is light in body and bone, not correct in markings, light in eyes and his face is not well wrinkled. In bitches the New York winner was well ahead of her kennel companion The Lady Beatrice. Boss Lady Clare, another well known winner, was third, with Mollie Stark, shallow in head, pointed in muzzle, light in eyes, too leggy and light in bone, and lacking in massiveness throughout, was he. Two puppies were entered, but as the judge did not consider them up to show form the prizes were withheld. Countess of Dunsmore was absent. The prize for the best kennel of four was easily won by Mr. Moore, with Minting, Alonzo, The Lady Coleus and The Lady Beatrice; and Minting towered over his competitors for the special prize for the best mastiff in the show.

ST. BERNARDS—(MISS WHITNEY).

There were three entries in the challenge class for rough-coated dogs and bitches—Otho, Gemma I. and Miranda. Otho being absent, Mr. Hopf pinned his faith to Gemma I., who was placed over Miranda. We cannot indorse the decision. Gemma I. has the best of it in muzzle and is a trifle better in skull, but in all other points the Melrose representative seemed to have a clear lead, and she was shown in superb condition; whereas Gemma I. was not looking at all well. In the open class for dogs Ben Lomond, first at New York, and Plinlimmon, Jr., third at New York, were given first and second, with Mount Sion III. third. Mrs. Nicholson's dog is beaten in head, size, markings and hindquarters by the first prize winner, and Plinlimmon, Jr., beats him everywhere except in head. They were rightly placed. Alpine Chief and Roland, from the Hospice Kennels, were absent. In the bitch class Saffron, winner at New York, and Recluse, another well-known winner, were first and second, and Queen came next. She might be better in muzzle, but is good in skull; eyes too light; rather light in bone; fairly good in legs and feet; not quite right in hocks; a bit off in coat, and minus dewclaws. Fannie, reserve, was removed from the show and her owner forgot to bring her back. Lady Aveline, vhc., was fully described in the New York report. Meg Merrilies, vhc., is too full in cheeks and mastiff-like in muzzle; ears fairly good; not straight in front; feet turning outward; too short in coat; face markings not quite right; an undersized but massive specimen, that deserved the card. In the class for rough-coated puppies The Lady Aveline was a very easy winner. We only saw the second prize winner from the ringside, and, therefore, will not attempt to describe her. Third prize was given to Wanda; short from ears to eyes; fairly good in body; too straight behind; muzzle defective; a specimen whose body is the only strong point. Othello, vhc., is collie-like in head and curly in coat; he has good body and bone. Rigi, Daphne and Hector were the entries in the challenge class for smooth-coated dogs. Hector, who was on the sick list, was absent, and his kennel companion was beaten by Rigi. The bitch has the best of it in size, roominess and massiveness of frame; whereas Rigi is better in color and markings, truer to type and shows more character. The open class for dogs found the New York winner to the front, with Victor Leo second. The last-named is a brother of Victor Joseph, whom he strongly resembles, being about the same in markings, possessing the same type of head and showing too much coat for the smooth class. Appolona, well known, was first in the corresponding class for bitches, with Lola, the Pittsburgh winner, second, and Katrina, first at Utica and Troy last year, third. Lola is a brindle and white, having a very wide blaze, which somewhat detracts from the appearance of a fairly good head; coat rather long; tail curled, fairly good body, legs and feet. Katrina is an orange and white showing some quality; skull and muzzle should show more volume, and the latter should be deeper and squarer; eyes rather full, but not having a bad expression; carriage of ears not correct; light in bone; bad tail; coat too long and woolly for a smooth; an undersized specimen, good in body and bindquarters, also in legs and feet. The first prize puppy is plain in head, but well developed and promising in body and limbs.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MISS WHITNEY).

Meadowthorpe Prince George won well from Frank and Carlo. He held the same position at New York. Frank, second prize: Plain in head; color of eyes too light; nice small ears; light in bone; wrong in tail; coat of good quality, but too short; not a specimen that could win over a good one. Carlo, vhc., is very defective in coat and head.

GREAT DANES—(MR. MASON).

Here there was only one entry, Lady Bess, who was first at this show last year. She is not right before the eyes and lacks in bone, but is decidedly better than the majority of winners in this country. Her color, a beautiful briudle, is very catchy.

DEERHOUNDS—(MR. MASON).

Ramona and Highland Laddie took the challenge prizes, and in the open class for dogs and bitches Mr. Thayer was again first and second with Pride of the Heather and Duncan. All these dogs are well known. Bruce, third prize, is coarse in head, wrong in shoulders, not right in set of legs, crooked in front and too soft in coat. Novel was absent. Malcom was first in the puppy class; is somewhat plain in head, but promises well in other respects.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. MASON).

In the challenge class for dogs and bitches Balkis held the same position as at New York, and Highland Chief, who was third in the open class at the same show, was given first in the open class here. Meadowthorpe Douglas Fleming, a New York winner, was quickly turned out of the ring. In our opinion he never ought to have been allowed to enter the show. Second and third prizes were withheld. Tom, a competitor in this class, has been a winner under the same judge when shown in poor company. He was here shown much too thin and soft to bear comparison with the winner, and the wide margin between their forms caused the judge to withhold the prize. There was only one entry in the puppy class; a very promising sapling by Balkis out of Cassandra. He is not just right before the eyes, and lack of condition gives his loin the appearance of being somewhat light, but he is a very truly-formed youngster and every inch a greyhound.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. MASON).

The winner in the class for dogs, Roseville Rover, is a good specimen as foxhounds go in this country. His head is not quite typical and he is thicker through the shoulders than we like. In back, loin, quarters, legs and feet he is very nearly perfect, and if his owner will give him the chance he will do a lot more winning. Major Warlock, second prize, is also an English hound, and was bred by Lord Fitz William. He is a trifle undershot, not very well sprung in the ribs, too light in quarters and not correct in carriage of brush. He stands on good legs and feet, and is decidedly better than the average as shown in this country. Clonmel Rakish, first in bitches, is an imported specimen with rather plain head, wide chest and lacking in liberty. Rosebud, second prize, is a puppy with rather plain head, but good legs and feet. Bloudy, unnoticed, is a weedy specimen of the American type.

POINTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

Bang Bang, Lad of Bow, Naso of Kippen and Graphic were the entries in the challenge class for large-sized pointer dogs. The Westminster Kennel Club's dogs were not exhibited, so Graphic had a walkover. In bitches Mealy was unopposed. In the open class for heavy-weight dogs Duke of Vernon and Pontiac, first and second at New York, were here placed in the same order, and Brake, who was fourth at New York, was raised a peg and took third. Here we think Mr. Davidson made a mistake. Pontiac beats Brake in hindquarters, but in other points Mr. Pentz's dog is well ahead and was clearly entitled to second. Sachem, as usual, was vhc. Pedro, c., was first at Troy and second at Albany, 1888. First in bitches was easily won by Bloomo, that was fully described in the New York report; and Lott, good in head, but throaty, wide in front and not right in set of legs, was rightly placed second. Fannie, third in this class, is not a show bitch. Nostrils narrow and pinched, cheeks full, eyes yellow, ears of good quality, but set high, a very bad head, chest wide and round, shoulders heavy and

legs badly set, not straight in front, low behind the shoulders, flat in loin, straight behind, bad hocks, light in bone, tail well formed, which is her only good point. Hannah, vhc., who was second at Albany and vhc. at Buffalo, while by no means a good specimen, is decidedly better than Fannie. In the class for light-weight dogs King of Kent and Fashion, the New York winners, were first and second, with Forest King, a new one, third. He is a white and lemon dog and has the following defects: Skull too wide, forehead rather too prominent, muzzle not clean below the eyes, carriage of ears not quite correct, neck not quite clean, ribs not sufficiently sprung, loin flat and a trifle light, hocks not very well bent, tail should be more tapered. Frank, hc., throaty, not clean below the eyes, stop not quite right, light in bone, loin not very strong, a trifle leggy, not in good condition. Ray T., c., fairly good head, light behind, bad in tail, good neck, stands on average legs and feet. In the corresponding class for bitches Lady Norrish and Sally Brass II., winners at New York, were first and second. Lady Norrish moves badly behind, and Sally is weak before the eyes and too leggy. Both show good breeding. Third was given to the white and lemon Beauty, a rather soft looking bitch with black nose and dark eyes, in fact of wrong type. Belle II., hc., is wrong in pasterns, weak in knees and light in front. She shows some character in head and has a good body. Clytie, that was suckling a litter, did not compete. She is a winner at Troy, Boston, New Haven and Albany. 1888. Puppies were a large class, but we failed to find a good one. The winner is a butterfly-nosed and dark-eyed son of Baug Bang and Mag M. In addition to these defects he is wrong in ears, very throaty and light below the knees. Tyke, second prize, is a bit snipy, light in bone and plain throughout. Helen of Troy, third prize, was removed before we had a chance to see her. Jess, vhc., is defective in head, but fairly good in body. Rocco, hc., has too bad a head for the show bench. The rest may be useful, but they never will be handsome.

SETTERS—(MR. DAVIDSON).

Rockingham, Cora of Wetheral, Count Howard and Princess Beatrice II., winners in the challenge and open classes at New York, made a clean sweep of the prizes; they were all shown in faultless condition. Lindo, who was fourth in the open class for dogs at New York, was here placed second, and Brownie of Troy was third. The last named, although an old dog, is a new one to us. He is one of the old-fashioned sort, and is too heavy in head and wide in front to fill the requirements of the present day. Count Henrick, vhc., is another well-knowu one. Buckellew was not for competition. Bounce, hc., was second here last year. There is no need to describe these dogs over again. Zona, who was placed second to Princess Beatrice II., is a very useful-looking bitch. She is a trifle wide in skull, shows some jowl, does not carry her tail well and is light in second thighs. In all other points she is good enough to meet the best of them. Carrie Belton, third prize, is plain in head and too straight behind; she has a long, ropy tail, and her coat behind the hips is decidedly curly; her eyes, too, might be better, and she would be improved by volume of chest and strength of limbs. In other points she will do. Marchioness, vhc., is rather strong in head for a bitch, straight behind, a bit light in thighs and a trifle throaty. She has a good body. The others in the class are workmanlike-looking specimens. First in puppies was won by Carrie Belton, that was third in the open bitch class. Buckellew's Boy, rather plain in head, but good in legs and promising in body, was second, with Gloster C., a coarse and long-tailed specimen, third.

The winners in the challenge classes for Irish setters were the well-known champions Elcho, Jr., Tim, Laura B. and Nellie. Desmond II., first in the open class for dogs, and Ned, second prize, are both well known to our readers. Glencho's Shamrock was third; skull rather wide and should be higher and cleaner, muzzle not clearly cut, ears of good quality and well set, eyes a shade too light in color, neck decidedly heavy, shows slackness behind the shoulders, chest should be deeper for length of legs, loin flat. In other respects he is a good dog and a very useful looking one. Rory, vhc., is well known. Patsy, Kenmore and Trojan Rory O'More did not compete. Dr. Nichol's Pat was also not for competition. In bitches, Bessie Glencho, who was badly used at New York, was about the best, and won; and Daisy, the field trial bitch that is too wide in head, undersized, not clean in neck and straight behind, was second, with Eiley O'Connor, that is straight behind, not good in tail and defective before the eyes, third. Lady Fawn, who was unnoticed, was one of the best in the class. She was heavy in whelp, but we do not think that this should have put her back. Ruby Glenmore, vhc., need not be described. Bonny, hc., is flat-sided, not very good in color, rather straight behind and does not carry her stern well. Fannie, c., is course in head, light in eyes and lacking in feather. Mollie, with a very handsome puppy by Elcho, Jr., was not for competition. In puppies we thought the third prize winner decidedly ahead of the second prize winner in head, limbs and general symmetry. Blarney, unnoticed, while too straight behind, was one of the best in the class. The first prize winner, Mardo, will, we fear, be too small and weedy.

The challenge class for Gordons brought out Little Boy, Rose, Royal Duke, Don and Roxie. Rose, Royal Duke and Roxie did not compete, and Little Boy only just won from Don; they are both a long way removed from high class form, but as Gordons go in this country may be called fairly good ones. The first and second prize winners in the open class for dogs were winners at New York, and described in our report. Kent IV., who was third, is not good in head, he might be better in set of forelegs and in shoulders, is too straight behind, does not move very well and is short in coat. The other entries were useful-looking, although not up to show form. Bitches found the beautiful Belmont an easy winner over the equally well known Becky Sharp. Belle, third prize, was second at Troy last year. Defects: snipy, light in eyes, short in ears, too round in skull, light in bone, not first-class in stern, over a bit at the knees, too round in barrel, not very good in color and too light in build. Meadowthorpe Blossom, the first prize puppy, is defective in head.

SPANIELS—(MR. MASON).

Spaniels were a splendid lot, and the great Mamaroneck Kennel sustained its reputation by winning a large majority of the prizes. In the class for black field dog Glencairn and Newton Abbot Lord fairly outclassed Beppo, and third prize was withheld. The winners held the same position at New York. In bitches, Bridford Gladys, better in head than Lady Abbot, but not nearly so good in legs, won. Messrs. Oldham and Willey's bitch was far from being in her best form; whereas Bridford Gladys was at her best. Newton Abbot Lady II. was absent. It was rather a close shave between Newton Abbot Laddie and Bridford Ruby in the class for field spaniels for any other color than black. The dog had all the best of it in condition, and was we think rightly placed. Romeo had no chance of winning in this company. The challenge class for cockers contained Doc, Miss Obo II. and Chloe W. Messrs. Oldham and Willey's beautiful bitch appeared to win very easily, but the judge was unable to separate Doc and Chloe W., or thought both deserving of a second prize, so two seconds were awarded. Jersey and Giffee, first and second in the open dog class, are well known. Max, third prize, is rather plain in head, too leggy, light in bone, and has a very bad temper. In bitches Sensation, the New York winner, and Beatrice W., that took the reserve card at the same show, were first and second. So nearly equal in point of merit did the judge consider them that the issue was in doubt for nearly a half hour. Sensation's victory at New York did not seem to carry a grain of weight with the judge, and it is safe to say that if Beatrice W. had been in the same faultless condition as Sensation the decision would have been reversed. Dolly Obo, that was overrated at New York, was placed third, with Hornet, winner in the puppy class at New York, vhc., and Zella II., that was first at Albany last year, was also given vhc. This was a good class. In puppies Hornet and Little Dan occupied the same position last year.

COLLIES—(MR. MASON).

The New York winners were again out in great form. Scotilla, in better condition than we have ever seen him shown, was first in the challenge class, with Bonny Brae second, and in the open class for dogs the order was Clipper, Meadowthorpe Jura and Meadowthorpe Reality, all well known to readers of this paper. Queechy, a new one, was given equal third. This is a big, romping sable dog, with great bone, excellent back and loin and a beautiful coat. He does not carry his ears well, shows plainness in head and will not, we fear, ever be a better dog than he is to-day. He is the largest collie of his age that we have ever seen. His sire is the undersized Clipper. Roslyn Sensation, Roslyn and Nullamore were all given vhc. cards. Roslyn, very nearly the best dog in the class, was shown too light in flesh and carried his ears very badly when under judgment. Roslyn Sensation, too, was not in good condition. This was a very even class and the judge took great pains to arrive at correct decisions. In bitches, Collie Belle, first in the novice class at Buffalo, was just about the best, although closely pressed by Metchley Surprise, a plain-headed one, and by Spoiled Miss, that was in wretchedly bad condition. Puppies were not a strong class. Queechy, already described, was an easy winner over the soft-coated Roslyn Belle, and the plain-headed and bad-limbed Meadowthorpe Gip.

POODLES—(MR. MASON).

Fritz, who was first here last year, was again a winner. He is neither long enough in coat nor good enough in body to have a chance of winning if placed in competition with the cracks. Spiro and Burke, the other entries in the class, while pretty dogs, are not show dogs, so the prizes were withheld.

BASSET HOUNDS—(MR. MASON).

Babette, described in the New York report, was the only entry. She was not higher than third at New York, where the first prize was withheld, but here the judge considered her decidedly better than average and placed her first.

BEAGLES—(DR. NICHOLS).

The judge who officiated for the first time took great pains to arrive at correct decisions and his awards were well received. The challenge class had two entries, Rattler III. and Fitz Hugh Lee. There is very little to choose between these dogs; both have many friends. They are different type, possess several defects and are good dogs withal. Rattler III. won. In the open class Tony Weller, an old face, was first, with Racket II., plain in head and low in body, second. Dora and Beauty, owned by the judge, were not for competition.

BULLDOGS—(MR. MASON).

All of the winners in these classes are well-known. Britomartis and Robinson Crusoe took the challenge prizes, and in the open class for dogs and bitches Rabagas and Portswood Tiger, that were first and second at New York, were first and second here; whereas Soudan, that was first in the bitch class at New York, was placed third. Joan of Arc and Tug Wilson were each given hc.; they were outclassed in head, body and limbs. Quasimodo was absent. Harlequin, third in the puppy class at New York, was given third in the same class here, first and second prizes being withheld.

FOX-TERRIERS—(MR DAVIDSON).

Belgrave Primrose, Richmond Olive, Lucifer and New Forest Ethel were the exhibits in the challenge class. Belgrave Primrose and Richmond Olive being absent, left the prizes at the mercy of Mr. Belmont's cracks. Lucifer won. This sterling little dog is developing coarseness in skull, but he stands as true on his legs as he ever did, was in superb condition and can still beat any dog in America. The open class for dogs brought out eleven very useful looking dogs. Reckoner, well known, was rightly placed first, with Blemton Volunteer, not very good in head and body and scanty in coat, second. He stands on the best of legs and feet, and notwithstanding his several defects is a terrier. Blemton Braggart, third prize, is not one of our sort, and we preferred the well known Luke, that was vhc., for the place. Raby Jack, an old stager, was hc. Blemton Consequence, a beautiful bitch back of the head, scored a clear and easy win in the next class, and Princess, that was second at New York, came next, with Media, long-cast, oversized, not quite right in front and large in ears, third. Witch, vhc., is light in bone, checky, wrong in coat and weedy. Beverwick Dusky, second in the puppy class, is a very poor specimen. He is long-cast, bad in head, oversized and has bull-terrier muscle. We preferred Dictator, third prize, and Zigzag, hc., for the place. But if we had been the judge the prize would in all probability have been withheld.

OTHER TERRIERS—(MR. MASON).

Jubilee, that won in the challenge class for bull-terriers, had no competitors. He was in fine shape. The open class for dogs and bitches brought out a good one in Starlight. This bitch, when a mere puppy, was placed first at New Haven under the same judge. A Chicago paper ridiculed the decision and even went so far as to insinuate that the bitch was not a straight bred one. The FOREST AND STREAM praised the bitch and said she was a most promising youngster and that she won well. The bitch at the time had not thrown off her puppy coat, and her ears had not been cut; she was a raw one, and the inexperienced reporter who was entirely ignorant of the breed mistook her for a mongrel. She is a beautiful bitch, and will shortly be sent to England to meet the cracks over there. We do not think there is a bitch in England that can beat her. Marguerite, second prize, while a good bitch, is no match for the winner. She is faulty before the eyes, too low on the legs and a trifle long cast. Judy, third prize, won first and special at Albany last year. Her head is not first-class, and she has several other defects.

Meadowthorpe Glen Ettle, first in Scotch terriers, is a good specimen behind the head, which is too short. The other entry in the class was absent.

Meadowthorpe Colla and Kirkella, first and second in the Skye class, are well known good ones. The Lexington representative won easily, but when Kirkella gets a new coat it will be a close thing between them. The third prize winner is rather short in coat and decidedly short in body.

All the winners in the Irish terrier class are well-known and have been described several times in these columns. They are all good ones.

Lever, Wallace and Tot, winners in the class for black and tans are all defective in head; second-class dogs when compared with good ones.

Among the Yorkshires, Bradford Harry was many points ahead of Starlight, that is not his equal in any one point. Silver, unnoticed, is a poor silver specimen with short coat.

First and second in the class for Dandie Dinmonts were given to beautiful specimens. There are no other dogs of the breed in this country that can approach them in good looks. We thought the bitch a bit off in coat and therefore preferred the dog for first.

PUGS—(MISS WHITNEY).

Dr. Cryer, as usual, took nearly all the prizes with Bessie, Othello, Bob Ivy and Vic. Rustic Queen, second in the open class for bitches, was noticed in our New York report. Daisy, third in the class for bitches with litter, is very defective in head properties; in fact, she is not up to show form in other points.

TOY SPANIELS—(MR. MASON).

The winners in this class are old faces whose good or bad points are known to all fanciers of the breeds. Roscius is in better condition than he was last year, and it is not probable that he will take anything short of first for some time to come.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS—(MR. MASON).

Here there was only one entry, Miss Edith M. Van Buren's Cupid, that was second at New York. He is probably the best male specimen in the country, but is not quite first-class.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. MASON).

Sir Lucifer, the well-known bobtail, and Meadowthorpe Diamond, an English retriever, with plain head, bad tail, moderate limbs and fair coat, were given equal first. Ladybird, a smooth-coated sheepdog, owned by the Chestnut Hill Kennels, was withdrawn. Her condition was so bad that the judge would surely have refused to notice her. Punch, winner of second prize in the light-weight class, is a very ordinary Bedlington. First prize in this class was withheld. Following is a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—1st, E. H. Moore's Minting.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Alonzo; 2d, E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch; 3d, A. Quandt's Nero. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, E. H. Moore's The Lady Coleus and The Lady Beatrice; 3d, C. Porter, Jr.'s Boss Lady Clare. High com., S. Van Santvoord's Molly Stark. *Puppies:* Withheld. Kennel prize, E. H. Moore; best, Minting.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH—CHALLENGE—1st, Hospice Kennels' Gemma I.; 2d, E. H. Moore's Miranda.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Ben Lomond; 2d, E. B. Sears's Piniimmon, Jr.; 3d, Mrs. J. M. Nicholson's Mount Sion III. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, E. H. Moore's Saffron and Recluse; 3d, J. & A. Marshall's Queen. Reserve, J. Meade's Fannie. Very high com., Halfway Brook Kennels' Queen Valentine, E. B. Sears's Lady Aveline and E. Murphy, Jr.'s Meg Merrilies. *Puppies:* 1st, E. B. Sears's Lady Aveline; 2d, J. Barrett's Ben; 3d, C. J. Tappen's Wanda. Reserve, C. C. Davis's Bernahne II. Very high com., Mrs. J. M. Nicholson's Othello. High com., D. Gen's Rex and Mrs. J. M. Nicholson's Duke of Albany. Kennel prize, E. H. Moore; best, Saffron; puppy, Lady Aveline.—SMOOTH—CHALLENGE—1st, J. W. Dunlop's Higa; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Daphne.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Teague & Tilton's Beauchamp; 2d, C. H. Evans's Victor Leo. *Bitches:* 1st, J. Kevan's Apollonia; 2d, Keystone Kennels' Lola; 3d, C. F. Cluett's Katrina. *Puppies:* 1st, J. H. Draper's unnamed.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st and special, J. & A. Marshall's Meadowthorpe Prince George; 2d, D. Morey's Frank. Very high com., W. W. Collins's Carlo.

GREAT DANES.—1st, F. W. Fonda's Lady Bess.

DEERHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Ramona and Highland Laddie—OPEN—1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Pride of the Heather and Duncau; 3d, A. H. Renshaw's Bruce.—*Puppies:* 1st, M. R. Swift's Malcolm. Kennel prize, J. E. Thayer.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—1st, H. W. Huntington's Balkis.—OPEN—1st, H. W. Huntington's Highland Chief; 2d and 3d withheld. *Puppies:* 1st, A. M. Ide's The Bard.

FOXHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, J. J. Dwyer's Roseville Rover and Major Warlock. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, J. J. Dwyer's Clonmel Rakish and Rosebud. Kennel prize, J. J. Dwyer.

POINTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and special, C. Heath's Graphic. *Bitches:* 1st, C. Heath's Mealy.—OPEN—LARGE—*Dogs:* 1st, L. Gardner's Duke of Vernon; 2d, E. Dexter's Pontiac; 3d, S. W. Pentz's Brake. Very high com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Sachem. High com., J. Pickering's Dandy. Com., R. P. Bainbridge's Pedro. *Bitches:* 1st, C. Heath's Bloomo; 2d, D. C. Conig's Lott; 3d, J. Pickering's Fanny. Very high com., Warner & Hamilton's Hannah.—SMALL—*Dogs:* 1st, E. Dexter's King of Kent; 2d, J. Pentz's Fashion; 3d and special, J. & A. Marshall's Forest King. High com., C. W. Campbell's Frank. Com., C. J. Tappen's Ray T. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, C. Heath's Lady Norrish and Sally Brass II.; 3d, J. W. Briericy's Beauty. High com., J. Pickering's Belle II. *Puppies:* 1st and special, W. A. Thacher's Cris; 2d, E. R. Potter's Tyke; 3d, C. E. Betts's Helen of Troy. Very high com., S. Paul's Jess. High com., J. Pickering's Rocco. Kennel prize, C. Heath.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Windholz's Rockingham. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Windholz's Cora of Wetheral.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Windholz's Count Howard; 2d, Mt. Washington Kennels' Lindo; 3d and special, W. A. Gilbert's Brownie of Troy. Very high com., J. J. Snellenberg's Count Henricks. High com., Barna Van Deckar's Bounce. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Windholz's Princess Beatrice II.; 2d, Mt. Washington Kennels' Zona; 3d, W. F. Lester's Carrie Belton. Very high com., W. A. Gilbert's Judy of Troy and Buckellew Kennels' Marchioness. High com., Dr. J. H. Meyer's Beulah. *Puppies:* 1st and local special, W. F. Lester's Carrie Belton; 2d, J. Marshall's Buckellew's Boy; 3d, D. Chadwick's Gloster C. Kennel prize, F. Windholz.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and special Dr. W. Jarvis's Elcho, Jr.; 2d and reserve, Max Wenzel's Tim and Chief. *Bitches:* 1st, Kildare Kennels' Laura B.; 2d, C. T. Thompson's Nellie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, C. T. Thompson's Desmond II.; 2d and local special, J. K. Wolf, Jr.'s Ned; 3d, W. K. Chase's Glencho's Shamrock. Very high com., E. Hannan's Rory. High com., Miss Bessie Chamberlain's Shaughraun. Com., A. W. Harrington, Jr.'s Ben. *Bitches:* 1st, St. Cloud Kennels' Bessie Glencho; 2d, F. L. Cheney's Daisy; 3d, J. J. Miller's Eiley O'Connor. Very high com., Kildare Kennels' Ruby Glenmore. High com., Max Wenzel's Bonney. Com., W. C. Hudson's Fannie. *Puppies:* 1st, and special, E. R. Stephens's Mardo; 2d and 3d, J. F. Wolf, Jr.'s Lexie and Effie. Very high com. and high com., J. J. Miller's Ben H. and Sylvia. Com., E. D. Green's Ben. Kennel prize, Max Wenzel.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—1st and special, S. S. Dixon's Little Boy; 2d, W. E. Rothermel's Don.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Heather Harold and Meadowthorpe Heather Roy; 3d, Dr. F. L. Classen's Kent IV. Very high com., A. W. Harrington, Jr.'s Trott. High com., W. S. Hammett's Royal Duke, Jr. Com., A. H. Loeole's Duke. *Bitches:* 1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Belmont; 2d, J. L. Campbell's Becky Sharp; 3d, J. Kemp's Belle. *Puppies:* 1st and special, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Blossom. Kennel prize, Meadowthorpe Kennels.

FIELD SPANIELS.—BLACK—1st and special and second, Oldham & Willey's Glencairn and Newton Abbot Lord. *Bitches:* 1st, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Bridford Gladys; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Lady Abbot.—OTHER THAN BLACK—1st Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Laddie; 2d, Bridford Kennels' Bridford Ruby. Best pair, Glencairn and Lady Abbot.

COCKER SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Miss Obo II.; equal 2d, Oldham & Willey's Chloe W. and American Cocker Kennels' Doc.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Jerry; 2d, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Giffee; 3d, M. Spellissy's Max. *Bitches:* 1st, G. Bell's Sensation; 2d and 3d, Oldham & Willey's Beatrice W. and Dolly Obo. Very high com., American Cocker Kennels' Hornet and M. Spellissy's Zella (also special). Best pair, Jerry and Miss Obo II. *Puppies:* 1st, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Little Dan.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—1st Chestnut Hill Kennels' Scotilla; 2d, W. D. Hughs's Bonnie Brae.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and Collie Club special, J. Watson's Clipper; 2d and equal 3d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Jura and Meadowthorpe Reality; equal 3d, Warner & Hamilton's Queechy. Very high com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn and Roslyn Sensation and W. D. Hughs's Nullamore. *Bitches:* 1st, Dr. H. S. Quinn's Collie Belle; 2d and 3d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Metchley Surprise and Spoiled Miss. High com., A. T. Dwyer's Collie Nichols. *Puppies:* 1st, Warner & Hamilton's Queechy; 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn Belle; 3d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Gip. Kennel prize, Chestnut Hill Kennels.

POODLES.—1st, M. W. Reid's Fritz; 2d and 3d, withheld.

BASSET HOUNDS.—1st, C. Porter, Jr.'s, Babette.

DACHSHUNDE.—Not for competition.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—1st, G. Laick's Rattler III.; 2d, Clark & Rutter's Fitzhugh Lee.—OPEN—1st, W. B. Child's Tony Weller; 2d and special, J. Lewis's Racket II.; 3d, withheld.

BULLDOGS.—CHALLENGE—1st and special and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Britomartis and Robinson Crusoe.—OPEN—1st, G. Raper's Rabagas; 2d and 3d, R. B. Sawyor's Portswood Tiger and Soudan. High com., J. & A. Marshall's Joan of Arc and J. W. Griswold's Tug Wilson. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d withheld; 3d, R. B. Sawyer's Harlequin. Best pair, Robinson Crusoe and Britomartis.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, H. Harris's Jubilee.—OPEN—1st, F. F. Dole's Starlight; 2d, H. A. Harris's Marguerite; 3d and local special, C. Donovan's Judy. Very high com., A. T. Dwyer's Amaland.—ROUND-HEADED (bull and terrier)—1st, withheld; 2d, C. Donovan's Witch Hazel.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st and special and 2d, Blemton Kennels' Lucifer and New Forest Ethel.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, J. E. Thayer's Reckoner; 2d and 3d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Volunteer and Blemton Braggart. Very high com. and high com., J. E. Thayer's Luke and Raby Jack. Com., H. P. Thompson's Zig Zag. *Bitches:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Consequence; 2d, J. E. Thayer's Princess; 3d, W. D. Holsaple's Media. Very high com., P. B. McCoy's Witch. *Puppies:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Braggart; 2d, C. Rathbone's Beverwyck Dusky; 3d, C. C. Jones's Dictator. High com., H. P. Thompson's Zig Zag. Kennel prize, Blemton Kennels.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Glen Ettle.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st and special, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Coila; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Kirkella; 3d, L. Timpson's Donald.

IRISH TERRIERS.—1st and 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Breda Tiney and Breda Jim; 3d, J. F. McFadden's Dennis.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, C. A. Shinn's Lever; 2d, R. Stucky's Wallace; 3d, J. Hyams's Tot.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—1st, P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry; 2d and 3d withheld. High com., J. J. Hooley's Starlight.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bessie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Othello and Bob Ivy. *Bitches:* 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Vic; 2d, G. Bell's Rustic Queen; 3d, J. Belleau's Daisy. Very high com., J. J. Hooley's Gypsey. *Puppies:* 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bob Ivy. Kennel prize, Dr. M. H. Cryer.

TOY SPANIELS.—1st and 2d, W. Phillips's Roscius and King Pippin.

DANDY DINMONT TERRIERS.—1st and 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Reiver and Meadowthorpe Wonder.

CLYDESDALE TERRIERS.—1st and 2d, C. A. Shinn's Clydesdale Lady and Clydesdale Loris.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, Miss Edith Van Buren's Cupid.

MISCELLANEOUS.—LARGE—Equal 1st and special, C. Rosser's Sir Lucifer and Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Diamond.—SMALL—1st, withheld; 2d, C. Porter, Jr.'s Punch; 3d, J. H. Sage's Topsey.

AMERICAN KENNEL REGISTER.

FOLLOWING are the numbers of the dogs entered in the February number of the *American Kennel Register:*

BEAGLES.

6924. Betsy, G. N. Caleb.
6925. Tramp, G. N. Caleb.

COLLIES.

6926. Beach, F. D. Polk.
6927. Buttercup II., Warner & Hamilton.
6928. Carlo III., R. McHaffie.
6929. Cloud's Galen, Dr. T. A. Cloud.
6930. Dora E., T. H. Davis.
6931. Gypsy Bess, W. E. Braddock.
6932. Helen McGregor, Warner & Hamilton.
6933. Mack III., J. H. Davis.
6934. Rob Roy VII., H. R. Polk.
6935. Shep of R., A. J. Root.

GREYHOUNDS.

6936. Hector, M. H. Ranlett.

MASTIFFS.

6937. Allie, V. B. Van Valkenburgh.
6938. Beech, B. B. Gill.
6939. Boss Rex, H. J. Lothrop.
6940. Culp's Victor, G. F. Culp.
6941. Daisy W., F. H. Osgood.
6942. Dud, R. N. Sims, Jr.
6943. Guard II., J. Reed.
6944. Harner's Paul, A. Byers.
6945. Judge III., E. N. Brown.
6946. Juno IX., H. Morgan.
6947. Leo, Jr., J. E. Craddock.
6948. Prairie Queen, G. Agniel.
6949. Richland Beau, W. W. Bradley.
6950. Roy, H. Haile.
6951. Springfield Boss, F. H. Osgood.
6952. Sultan, G. W. Freeman.
6953. Topsy F., S. A. Fogg.

POINTERS.

6954. Don VII., G. W. Shultis.
6955. Frisk, W. S. Bidwell.
6956. Glenroy, A. W. Perego.
6957. Lady Helen, A. W. Perego.
6958. Monaco, A. W. Perego.
6959. Sid, D. C. Tryon.

PUGS.

6960. Crazy Jane, H. J. Warner.
6961. Tina, A. P. Cassin.

ST. BERNARDS—ROUGH-COATED.

6962. Boniface II., H. F. Osborn.
6963. Bridget, W. H. Sheedon.
6964. Chequasset Maud, G. Dow.
6965. Donald II., C. Thompson.
6966. Ino, D. H. Clark.
6967. Kent Bernard, E. Burger.
6968. Mount Sion's Othello, Mrs. J. M. Nicholson.
6969. Phyllis, C. W. Shaw.
6970. Wanda II., H. G. Velsey.

SMOOTH-COATED.

6971. Don, C. D. Bernheimer.
6972. Myrtle, R. Willman.

SETTERS—ENGLISH SETTERS.

6973. Bang III., H. B. Carpenter.
6974. Bess Bobbett, T. D. Pech.
6975. Bob III., F. J. Murphy.
6976. Flake III., W. B. Patterson.
6977. Flo II., C. H. Corbett.
6978. Glenburnie, C. H. Corbett.
6979. Jess, S. Parker.
6980. Nugget, C. E. Willis.
6981. Roybel IV., W. Patterson.
6982. Starlight, W. B. Patterson.

GORDON SETTERS.

6983. Bess III., J. E. M. Lordly.
6984. Stubble, J. D. Sperry.

IRISH SETTERS.

6985. Adaline, Dana Rhodes.
6986. Barney II., Mrs. Wm. Wise.
6987. Chieftain, C. R. Hull.
6988. Chipeta, Henry G. Bryant.
6989. Clidie, C. D. Jolliffe.
6990. Dinah, C. R. Hull.
6991. Ding, B. S. Balistier.
6992. Elmo, C. Quinlan.
6993. Myra, Henry C. Bryant.
6994. Rex III., G. N. Caleb.
6995. Rola, Ch. P. de Allencar Cintra.

SHEEPDOGS.—BOB-TAILED.

6996. Fred, Glencoe Collie Kennels.

SPANIELS.—FIELD AND COCKER SPANIELS.

6997. Black Rose II., N. J. Ritter
6998. Carrie H., J. P. Thomas.
6999. Daisy Dean II., E. S. Grass.
7000. Dinah II., H. E. Billau.
7001. Gypsey, G. C. Howell.
7002. Juno D., J. J. Devereaux.

TERRIERS.—BULL-TERRIERS.

7003. Lucky, Wm. F. Hayes.

FOX-TERRIERS.

7004. Chester Valley, Sam J. Parker.
7005. D., Dr. J. O'Neill.
7006. Tiny, W. Howes Smith.

IRISH TERRIERS.

7007. Mike, John A. Denison.

SKYE TERRIERS.

7008. Lovet, Cornelius Stevenson.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

7009. Nadjy, John W. Merriam.

SPANIEL CLUB SWEEPSTAKES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Sweepstakes for field spaniels whelped in 1888 will be decided at the bench show of the New England Kennel Club. Entry fee, $3 each. To be divided as follows: forty per cent to winner; thirty per cent to breeder of winner; twenty per cent to second; ten per cent to third. Open to members only. Entries close on March 11.

Sweepstakes for cocker spaniels whelped in 1888 will be decided at the bench show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club. Entry fee, $3 each. To be divided as follows: forty per cent to winner; thirty per cent to breeder of winner; twenty per cent to second; ten per cent to third. Open to members only. Entries close on April 6.

A special prize of $10 will be offered at the Boston show for the best field spaniel. Open to members only.

A special prize of $10 will be offered at the Philadelphia show for the best cocker spaniel. Open to members only.

All entries to above sweepstakes to be also entered in their regular classes at each show. Entries to be made with the undersigned at No. 152 Broadway, N. Y., by dates above mentioned.

A. CLINTON WILMERDING, Sec'y.

NOT A FIT OFFICER FOR THE POINTER CLUB.

THE selection of B. F. Seitner, of Dayton, O., as a vice-president of the newly formed Pointer Club was unfortunate. Mr. Seitner's conduct in connection with dog shows is not altogether such as to commend him to the respect of the dog world, and no club can afford to put forward as an officer one whose record is not blameless.

Seitner's pointer bitch Carrie was by him entered in the puppy class (No. 38) at the Philadelphia show of May, 1885, when her owner knew that she was over age and that her entry there was accordingly a piece of fraud. She won vhc. in this puppy class. Mr. Seitner's record is, therefore, of having won an award at a bench show with a fraudulent entry. The Pointer Club cannot afford to retain him as one of its officers. We publish a *facsimile* of the document in the case. The letter speaks for itself:

[FAC-SIMILE.]

Dayton O May 14/85

Mr B F Lewis

Dear Sir

Enclosed entry money for my dogs also entry blank filled out Correct. Now I wish to say confidentially As soon as the show opens, look over class 36, and if "Carrie" entered in class 38 stands a show to win in 36 have her transfered she being over age. I enclose draft for $15 00, for entry money, and $6 00 for you on account. Wire me (night message) when the dogs have been judged, and what we get. Sell both bitches if possible. let Carrie go at $40 00 if you can do no better and Lulu at $80 00. Over

Are you going to the Chicago show? let me know this, as I may want you to take charge of my dogs. Hoping all is Well with you I am yours Very Truly B F Seitner

P S.
Please send me a Catalogue of the show as soon as you can get one also special prize list.

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB DOG SHOW RULES.

1. The word dog where used in these rules includes both sexes.

2. Every dog entered at any show held under these rules must be the *bona fide* property of the person making such entry on the day of closing the entries. The entry must clearly identify the dog to be exhibited by name and, if known, its date of birth, name of its sire and dam and the name of its breeder. Should any of these particulars be unknown to the exhibitor it must be so stated on the entry blank and inserted in the catalogue.

SECTION 1. Prize winners at any show held under the rules of the Canadian Kennel Club must be entered in the *Canadian Register* before prize will be given (American dogs excepted).

2. Every dog entered at any show held under these rules and owned in the United States must be registered with the American Kennel Club before being allowed to compete.

3. If the name of a dog which has won a prize has been changed, the old name must be given on the entry blank and inserted in the catalogue, together with a list of all prizes won by the dog until such time as it wins a prize under its new name.

4. If a dog has been entered without being clearly identified as directed in Rules 2 and 3, it shall be disqualified and forfeit any prize which may have been awarded to it.

5. The breeder of a dog is the person owning or leasing the bitch at the time of her being bred.

6. A puppy is eligible for competition in either the puppy or open class or both unless prohibited by the special rules of any show, but a separate entry must be made for each class.

7. The authorities of any show may reserve to themselves the right of declining any entries they may see fit, or of removing any dog on account of disease, vice, or other cause.

8. A castrated dog or spayed bitch shall be disqualified and forfeit any prizes which may have been awarded it.

9. Total blindness, deafness or lameness shall absolutely disqualify. If the judge or veterinary surgeon is satisfied that the deafness or lameness is temporary the dog shall be allowed to compete.

10. A dog suffering from mange or any contagious disease shall be disqualified and forfeit any prizes which may have been awarded to it, and shall at once be removed from the show build-

ing. The regularly appointed veterinary surgeon shall alone decide as to mange or contagious disease, and his decision must be given in writing.

11. A judge may disqualify a dog which in his opinion has been improperly tampered with, subject to the decision of the veterinary surgeon. Should the judge's disqualification not be sustained, the class must be immediately rejudged.

12. Full discretionary power is given to the judge of each class to withhold any or all prizes for want of merit. The judge's decision will be final in all cases affecting the merits of the dogs, and appeals can only be entertained where misrepresentation or breach of the rules is discovered.

13. Should an appointed judge be unable to fulfill his engagement the committee shall have the right to fill the vacancy in such manner as they see fit; all the separate classes of any one breed of dogs must, however, be adjudicated upon by the same judge or judges acting in conjunction.

14. In any class where there is a limit of weight, the person in charge of dogs entered in such a class may claim of the show committee the right at any time before the judging to have his dog weighed, and the weight of the dog shall be registered and hold good at the time of judging.

15. A dog to compete in a champion class must have won four first prizes, exclusive of puppy classes and classes not confined to one breed, at shows approved by the Canadian Kennel Club, a list of which, together with these rules, must be published in the premium list and catalogue of each show.

16. In estimating the number of prizes a dog has won with reference to whether it should compete in a champion class or not, the number of prizes won shall be calculated up to 12 P. M. of the day preceding the closing of the entries of the show.

17. In entering a dog in a champion class it is necessary to specify on the entry blank a sufficient number of first prize winnings to entitle him to compete in such a class, and this record must be given in the catalogue.

18. No dog eligible for special prizes can be withdrawn from competition unless it has been stated on the entry blank, "Not to compete for special prizes."

19. No special prizes can be accepted or offered by a show committee after the show is opened.

20. The age of a dog shall be calculated up to and inclusive of the day preceding the show. A dog whelped April 30 shall not be eligible on May 1 of the following year to compete in a class for dogs under 12 months of age.

21. An objection to a dog may be made by any person but must be in writing and be lodged with the secretary of the show within ten days of the last day of the show. The objection must (unless in the case of an objection made in the name of the Canadian Kennel Club or by the committee of the show in which case a deposit shall not be necessary) be accompanied by a deposit of five dollars, and if the objection is decided to be frivolous the deposit shall be forfeited to the committee of the show. From the decision of the show committee appeal may at once be made to such members of the executive committee of the Canadian Kennel Club as may be present, and if the show committee decision is sustained by them the five dollars deposited is thereby fofeited to the show committee. From any such decision or decisions appeal may be taken to the full executive committee of the Canadian Kennel Club, but such appeal must be forwarded to the secretary within seven days of the decision being rendered, together with a deposit of $10. If the decision appealed from is sustained the $10 deposit shall be forfeited to the Canadian Kennel Club, but if the decision is reversed then all deposits must be returned to the appellant.

22. Any person who has been guilty of misconduct of any kind in connection with dogs, dog shows or field trials, may be suspended by the committee of any show. Notice of such suspension, together with all testimony in the case, must be forwarded within twenty-four hours to the secretary of the Canadian Kennel Club. The secretary shall thereupon notify the president, or in his absence the vice-president, who may upon investigation of the case suspend the penalty until the next meeting of the executive committee. At such meeting the penalty must either be removed or the person suspended be disqualified for such a period as the executive committee may decide. The disqualification of an owner shall apply to all dogs connected with the perpetration of a fraudulent act, but the executive committee of the Canadian Kennel Club may use such discretion in the enforcement of this penalty as shall protect innocent persons.

23. No person under suspension or sentence of disqualification can exhibit or take a prize at any show held under these rules.

24. Entries made in the name of a kennel must be accompanied by the name of the actual proprietor or proprietors, but not necessarily for publication. The partners in the kennel will be deemed equally culpable in the case of fraud perpetrated in the kennel name.

25. The premium list of each show must contain the names of officials under whose management the show is given, each of which, except paid employees, shall be held personally responsible for the payment of all prizes within 60 days from the last day of the show. The secretary of the Canadian Kennel Club shall, upon evidence being produced that any such prize or prizes remain unpaid, issue notice of suspension of each and every official, and otherwise proceed as provided for in Rule 22.

26. The person presenting the identification ticket shall be recognized as the agent of the owner in the latter's absence, and his receipt for prize money shall be binding on the owner unless notice to the contrary is indorsed on the identification ticket.

27. All prizes offered by the club or committee in charge of a show must be paid in accordance with description given of them in the premium list. Medals of silver or gold must be of the purity of Canadian coin.

28. The show committee may adopt such regulations as they see fit, provided they do not conflict with the foregoing rules.

29. A recognized veterinary surgeon must be appointed at each show held under these rules.

DOG TALK.

THIS is the new king of the English St. Bernard world as he appeared to the reporter of the *Stock-Keeper:* "Sir Bedivere was resting when we first came across him, but his owner's brother came up in a few minutes and kindly led the new sensation into the ring. Having read and listened to so much, in fact, eulogiums that sounded fanciful, we were prepared for a feeling of disappointment; we are, therefore, paying the namesake of King Arthur's Knight a great compliment in owning that such a feeling never approached our opinion of Sir Bedivere on Tuesday. He is the grandest specimen of his breed our eyes have ever feasted upon. His proportions are colossal, in fact, we heard a lady murmur, as the giant marched past her, "Can that be a dog!" and his qualities in keeping with his size. If ever he should meet Plinlimmon, it is odds on the son of Nero III. and Bena."

Regarding the report that Mr. Hopkins was asked to judge fox-terriers at New York, he writes as follows: "*Editor Forest and Stream:* My attention has been called to your publishing in your issue of the 21st inst., that I had been invited to judge fox-terriers at New York by the Westminster Kennel Club, but that I had declined in favor of Mr. Belmont. Allow me to say that I was not invited to judge, and that your informant, whoever he may be, manufactured the statement in which there is not one single word of truth.—GERMAN HOPKINS."

The judges at the coming Philadelphia show so far as they have been appointed are: R. Exley, mastiffs; P. C. Ohl, setters; J. H. Phelan, pointers; S. R. Hemingway, spaniels; C. Stevenson, basset-hounds and dachshunde; J. P. Sanderson, Scotch, Skye, Dandie Dinmont terriers and toy spaniels; J. Deville, black and tan and bull-terriers, and C. T. Thompson, Irish terriers. The premium list will be ready in a few days. The address of the secretary is Francis S. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.

In describing the pointer bitches Bloomo and Lady Norrish in our report of the New York show, we said that the former was "throaty." The comment should have read, too much jowl, as she is not throaty; neither is Lady Norrish "leggy" according to our notes.

All who are interested in greyhounds and coursing should not forget that a meeting of the Eastern Coursing Club will be held at the Hoffman House, New York, on Saturday, March 9, at 7 o'clock P. M.

We have pointed out that to unite the offices of dog show superintendent and judge in the person of one individual is a mistake. The two offices do not go well together, as human nature is at present constituted. The Albany bench show managers, having selected Mr. William Tallman as superintendent, further made him one of the judges. As superintendent, Mr. Tallman had all he could do and do well. One part of his duty was to drum up all the entries he could. As superintendent to drum for entries by personal solicitation was the right thing. The moment he became judge it was improper for him to personally solicit owners to send their dogs to Albany. When, therefore, he thus solicited entries at Troy last week we were not surprised to learn there was much hostile criticism of the action. Doubtless Mr. Tallman realized that he was in a delicate position, and when a sense of duty as the show superintendent conflicted with the propriety of conduct as a judge-to-be, the sense of duty to his employers triumphed and he knowingly incurred hostile criticism, by asking exhibitors to show under him at Albany. But the principle of the thing is all wrong; no bench show committee should be guilty of another blunder of this kind, and no individual is likely again to be trapped into a position where as superintendent he will have to solicit entries to come before himself as judge.

We are informed that an exceptionally fine team of pointers is now on the way to this country from England, and that they will put in an appearance at some of the coming shows.

The Irish Terrier Club of England, at a meeting held during the Liverpool dog show, adopted a resolution in favor of a rule that all Irish terriers, whelped after July 1, 1889, should be shown with natural ears.

The Canadian Kennel Club are circulating a petition to be presented to the Government to have the duty on dogs that are brought into the Dominion abolished.

The annual meeting of the American Spaniel Club will be held at Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, during the first day of the dog show. Business of importance will come before the meeting and a full attendance is desired.

We are told of an exhibitor at a recent dog show who changed his unnoticed puppy to the stall of one that won he., and sold him. Unfortunately we could not learn his name.

There will be a meeting of the board of governors of the Eastern Field Trials Club at 44 Broadway, New York, room 19, at 3:30 P. M., March 12. A full attendance is requested.

We understand that the managers of the Philadelphia dog show have secured the Armory, at the corner of Chestnut and Broad streets, for the show.

Boston reports: "Entries are coming in very lively and from present indications we are going to have a rattling show." The entries close Monday, March 11.

Mr. Geo. L. Fish has removed from New Bedford, Mass., to Portland, Me. His address as well as that of the Rockdale Kennel is Box 1875.

The Brunswick Fur Club, of Brunswick, Me., will send to the Boston show several of their foxhounds for competition.

Several communications on coursing have been crowded out until next week.

TO AMERICAN POINTER BREEDERS.

THE undersigned were elected president, and secretary and treasurer of the Pointer Club of America at a meeting held at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 20.

The club is now fully organized, and it is the desire of its members to make it, as it should be, a representative organization, embracing a membership in all sections of the Union.

With that in view, it was unanimously resolved that all pointer breeders and sportsmen generally interested in the subject of breeding pointers should be given the opportunity of joining this club upon the same terms as the original charter members until April 1, 1889; that is to say, any gentleman desiring to join this club may do so upon application to the secretary and treasurer, stating his name and post office address and accompanying the application with $5. This insures membership for the current year.

After April 1 the by-laws will go into full effect under which the formalities for joining are greater as well as the initiation fee.

We hope for a generous response from American sportsmen under the above notice, and all communications on the subject may be addressed either to the president, or secretary and treasurer as below, John S. Wise, President, 21 East Seventy-sixth street, New York city.

GEO. W. LA RUE, Sec'y and Treas.

239 BROADWAY, New York City.

THE ALBANY DOG SHOW.

ALBANY, March 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The second annual dog show of the Albany Kennel Club opened this morning in the Academy of Music. There was a ball in the building last night, and the managers of the dog show did not obtain possession until four o'clock this morning. The superintendent is deserving of much credit for having succeeded in fitting up the benches in good time. The number of entries is something over 300. The judging began at 2 o'clock, good time considering the large amount of work that had to be done. Some of the judging is not at all satisfactory, especially in the mastiff and fox-terrier classes. So far Mr. Tallman has done the best work and given the most satisfaction. The attendance to-day has been light, but the management hope for better support during the remaining days.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB has issued the following card for the guidance of handlers who intend running dogs at the trials this year: "In issuing the revised running rules for 1889, the governors of the Eastern Field Trials Club hereby call attention of all owners and trainers to the following considerations and requirements: Experience has shown that a dog to exhibit his natural qualities to the best advantage, must be well broken, and in order to relieve the judges from all possible responsibility in awarding a heat between a dog of great ability insufficiently broken, and an inferior dog well broken, the club will insist upon all dogs being thoroughly trained. They will instruct their judges to insist upon perfect backing, steadiness to shot and wing, obedience and retrieving, and to penalize disobedience, unsteadiness, false pointing, or any other quality impairing the usefulness of a dog for every day shooting, to the fullest extent of which the rules admit."

CHICAGO DOG SHOW.—Chicago, Feb. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am requested by our bench show committee to call attention to an unintentional error in our premium list. The specials offered by the St. Bernard Club are four silver cups each valued at $25, one for best smooth-coated dog or bitch, one for best rough-coated dog or bitch, one for best American-bred smooth-coated dog or bitch, and one for best American-bred rough-coated dog or bitch.—JOHN L. LINCOLN, JR., Secretary.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS AT NEW YORK.—Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Being a new exhibitor of black and tan terriers, I would like to be informed why the judge at the New York show, (Mr. Baillie) gave first prize in the bitch class to Meersbrook Maiden, who has a white spot on her breast fully two inches long, which the standard says is a disqualifying point. I exhibited, as I am informed by competent judges, a fair specimen in Queen Bess, which was passed without a notice. If judges are to award prizes to dogs with white breasts, how will breeders know what standard to breed to? I am informed by breeders of black and tans, that any puppies appearing with white breasts are generally consigned to the bucket. I would like to know from Mr. Baillie or some of the other judges of black and tan terriers why my bitch was passed without a notice.—FRANK HOPE.

RABBIT DOGGING.—Mr. W. Wade writes: In a letter just received from W. C. Kennerly, Esq., ("Old Dominion") he says, "I have no objection in the world that the FOREST AND STREAM should have my opinion of this rabbit baiting business, it is pronounced and decided." I therefore inclose Mr. Kennerly's opinion. I am no sportsman, but I do not think it will be disputed that he is. He says, "I consider a regular rat killing, such as is indulged in by the plugs and roughs around our cities, a far more reputable and sportsmanlike proceeding than the murdering in cold blood of rabbits; and as to the sport in it, if that is to be considered sport, then we might as well all shoot our bird dogs and foxhounds and break our guns and let sport go to the devil."

LYNN DOG SHOW.—The managers of the Lynn dog show will add open classes for spaniels other than black for each sex, with prizes the same as in other classes. There will be a special of $25 for the best pointer. The Beagle Club offer a cup for the best beagle owned by a member. The Collie Club offer $10 for the best collie bred in the United States or Canada, and the Club silver medal for the best collie puppy. Entries close March 11. The address of the secretary is D. A. Williams, Lynn, Mass.

ST. BERNARD CLUB MEETING.—The monthly meeting of the board of governors will be held March 11, 8 P. M., at the Hoffman House, New York city. A number of applicants, and the position taken by the New England Kennel Club at their coming show regarding rough and smooth-coated classes will come up for discussion. A full attendance is requested.—LORENZO DANIELS, Sec'y. (New York, March 1.)

BEAUCHAMP.—South Framingham, Mass., March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To correct a misunderstanding, which I am told has arisen, I wish to say that I bought out Miss Anna H. Whitney's interest in the imported St. Bernard dog Beauchamp, and became his sole owner before the New Bedford show, Jan. 16. Since then I have sold an interest in him to W. F. Tilton, of Natick, Mass.—J. R. TEAGUE.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Robert Bruce. By Dr. E. A. Palmer, Blair, Neb., for dark sedge Chesapeake Bay dog, whelped July 25, 1888, by Judge (Drake—Duchess of Baltimore) out of Chesapeake (Gowrie—Kate).

Maude. By P. J. O'Connell, Norfolk, Conn., for liver and white pointer bitch, whelped July 26, 1888, by Doctor (A.K.R. 6316) out of Guess (A.K.R. 6317).

Belle of Halfway Brook and Queen Valentine. By Halfway Brook Kennels, Glens Falls, N. Y., for orange and white and white and orange rough St. Bernard bitches, whelped Aug. 26, 1887, by Cato (A.K.R. 5265) out of Belle Valentine (imported Rector—Emmet's Jura).

Schatz. By Halfway Brook Kennels, Glens Falls, N. Y., for orange brindle and white rough St. Beruard bitch, whelped May 26, 1888, by Merchant Prince (A.K.R. 5665) out of Bernie V. (A.K.R. 3008).

Nancy Lee. By John E. Weston, Utica, N. Y., for black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Nov. 1, 1888, by Sir John (imported Obo, Jr.—Dido) out of Renah W. (Black Pete, Jr.—Gilt).

Marco and Fannie Stubbs. By John E. Weston, Utica, N. Y., for black and tan, white frill, cocker spaniel dog and bitch, whelped Oct. 25, 1888, by Koko (Oberon—Susie) out of Phyllis D. (A.K.R. 6088).

Bradford. By P. H. Coombs, Bangor, Me., as prefix for Yorkshire terriers bred by him.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Tiny—Midge. Coughcura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) pug bitch Tiny (Punch—Dot) to Atkinson's Midge (Fred—Tiny), Dec. 1.

Toss—Midge. Coughcura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) pug bitch Toss (Fred—Tiny) to Atkinson's Midge (Fred—Tiny), Dec. 2.

Merchant Princess—Otto II. Coughcura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) St. Bernard bitch Merchant Princess (Merchant Prince—Bernie V.) to their Otto II. (Otto—Irma), Nov. 8.

St. Pierre—Otto II. Coughcura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) St. Bernard bitch St. Pierrie (Tell—Cleo) to their Otto II. (Otto—Irma), Feb. 17.

Mora—Essex. Essex Kennels' (Andover, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Mora (A.K.R. 6144) to their Essex (A.K.R. 931), Jan. 21.

Daphne II.—Essex. Essex Kennels' (Andover, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Daphne II. (A.K.R. 489) to their Essex (A.K.R. 931), Jan. 12.

Lady Teazle—Merchant Prince. Contoocook Kennels' (Peterborough, N. H.) St. Bernard bitch Lady Teazle (Victor Joseph—Organ) to Chas. G. Wheelock's Merchant Prince (champion Merchant Prince—champion Miranda), Feb. 19.

Vida—Cato, Jr. J. M. Gallaher's (Painesville, O.) St. Bernard bitch Vida (A.K.R. 6895) to his Cato, Jr. (A.K.R. 6746), Dec. 5.

White Wing—Fluke. Nahanke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch White Wing (Royal Monarch—Aldrich's Flossie) to E. W. Durkee's Fluke (Gogo—Calico), Feb. 9.

Starlight—Bradford Harry. John J. Hooley's (Troy, N. Y.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Starlight (Howland's Dingo—Bess) to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beal's Lady), Feb. 16.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Toss. Coughcura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) pug bitch Toss (Fred—Tiny), Feb. 4, four (two dogs), by Atkinson's Midge (Fred—Tiny).

Tiny. Coughcura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) pug bitch Tiny (Punch—Dot), Feb. 1, seven (six dogs), by Atkinson's Midge (Fred—Tiny).

St. Pierre. Coughcura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) St. Bernard bitch St. Pierre (Tell—Cleo), June 7, eleven (six dogs), by their Otto II. (Otto-Irma).

Merchant Princess. Coughcura Medicine Co.'s (Eau Claire, Wis.) St. Bernard bitch Merchant Princess (Merchant Prince—Bernie V.), Jan. 8, fifteen (nine dogs), by their Otto II. (Otto—Irma).

Vida. J. M. Gallaher's (Painesville, O.) St. Bernard bitch Vida (A.K.R. 6895), Feb. 1, six dogs, by his Cato, Jr. (A.K.R. 6746).

Flossie. M. M. Hackett's (Cambridge, Mass.) English setter bitch Flossie (Cid—Floss), Feb. 4, seven dogs, by Cohasset Kennels' Royal Kent (Royal Gem—Lady Westmoreland).

Lady Obo. E. Cohoon's (Franklin, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Lady Obo (A.K.R. 5966), Feb. 4, four (three dogs), by his Captain Stubbs (A.K.R. 5964).

Dot. E. Cohoon's (Franklin, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Dot (Jet—Zuleika), Jan. 23, five (one dog), by his Prince Obo III. (A.K.R. 5971).

Lill. Chas. V. Symonds's (Salem, Mass.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Lill (Toon's Royal—Hamilton's Fillis), Feb. 20, three (one dog), by his Roy (Banks's Royal— ——).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Hillside Bell. Bulldog bitch, age not given, by champion Robinson Crusoe out of Juanita. by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to J. B. Gol, Fort Supply. Ind. Ter.

Calaban. Brown and white bulldog, age not given, by Tippoo out of Josephine, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to Geo. Durgin, Concord, N. H.

Judge—Chesapeake whelps. Sedge Chesapeake Bay dogs,whelped July 25, 1888, by Dr. E. A. Palmer, Blair, Neb., one to A. T. Rand, Minn., and two to Dr. H. S. West, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Joe. Sedge Chesapeake Bay dog, whelped July 25, 1888, by Judge out of Chesapeake, by Dr. E. A. Palmer, Blair, Neb., to James Doughton, Omaha, Neb.

Belle. Sedge Chesapeake Bay bitch, whelped July 25, 1888, by Judge out of Chesapeake, by Dr. E. A. Palmer, Blair, Neb., to Harry Rhoer, same place.

Thelma. Dachshund bitch, whelped April, 1888, by Paddle out of Toodles. by Mrs. A. P. Morewood, Hempstead, N. Y., to Thos. H. Terry, New York.

Meadowthorpe Factor. Deerhound dog,whelped September, 1883, by Haiok out of Schuiach, by Meadowthorpe Kennels, Lexington, Ky.. to John E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.

Meadowthorpe Douglass Fleming. Greyhound dog, whelped 1883, by Great Gable out of Cordelia, by Meadowthorpe Kcunels, Lexington, Ky., to Mrs. J. Henry Work, New York.

Lad of Tammany and Lass of Tammany. White and liver pointer dog and bitch, whelped June 15, 1888, by Tammany out of Juno, by Miss H. Wooster, Ansonia, Conu., to F. R. Hitchcock, New York.

Maude. Liver and white pointer bitch, whelped July 26, 1888, by Doctor (A.K.R. 6316) out of Guess (A.K.R. 6317), by R. Broderick, Great Barrington, Mass., to P. J. O'Connell, Norfolk, Conn.

Otto II.—St. Pierre whelps. St. Bernard dogs, whelped June 7, 1888. by Coughcura Medicine Co., Eau Claire, Wis., one to M. P. Brown, Papillion, Neb., and one to J. H. Johnson, Maynard, Ill.

Duke of Eau Claire. St. Bernard dog, whelped June 7, 1888, by Otto II. out of St. Pierre, by Coughcura Medicine Co., Eau Claire, Wis., to Frank Crosby, Minneapolis, Minn.

Prince Otto. St. Bernard dog, whelped June 7, 1888, by Otto II. out of St. Pierre, by Cougbeura Medicine Co., Eau Claire, Wis., to John Washburn, Minneapolis, Minn.

Soutache. St. Bernard dog, whelped June 7, 1888, by Otto II. out of St. Pierre, by Coughcura Medicine Co., Eau Claire, Wis., to E. J. Kohn, Chicago, Ill.

Venus and Josephine. St. Bernard bitches, whelped June 7, 1888, by Otto II. out of St. Pierre. by Coughcura Medicine Co.. Eau Claire, Wis., to W. F. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.

Bruno. St. Bernard dog, whelped Aug. 11, 1887, by Otto II. out of St. Pierre, by Coughcura Medicine Co., Eau Claire, Wis., to W. F. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.

Trojan Tower. Smooth St. Bernard dog, whelped July 14, 1888, by Hector out of Bernie, by J. R. Draper, Troy, N. Y., to H. Willetts, New York.

Trojan Hector. Smooth St. Bernard dog, whelped July 14, 1888, by Hector out of Bernie, by J. R. Draper, Troy, N. Y., to W. H. Wise, Bethlehem, Pa.

Zora. Orange tawny, black facings, rough St. Bernard bitch, whelped Feb. 11, 1888, by Romeo (A.K.R. 6345) out of Juliette (A.K.R. 6535), by Halfway Brook Kennels, Glens Falls, N. Y., to Tracy Gould, Vineland, N. J.

Schatz. Orange brindle and white, black facings, rough St. Bernard bitch, whelped May 26, 1888, by Merchant Prince out of Bernie V., by Halfway Brook Kennels, Glens Falls, N. Y., to Tracy Gould, Vineland, N. J.

Dakota Belle. Black and tan Gordon setter bitch, whelped May 25. 1888, by Royal Duke out of Carmen K., by Edward Kline, Philadelphia, Pa., to G. L. Fister, Bismarck, Dak.

Romie. Red Irish setter dog, whelped 1885, by Glencho out of Colleen Bawn, by W. C. Hudson, Albany, N. Y., to Mr. Borden, New York.

Meadowthorpe Rose. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped January, 1888, by Meadowthorpe Kennels, Lexington, Ky., to Dr. W. Ellis, New York.

Baby Obo. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Sept. 11, 1886, by Obo II. out of Phonsie, by Oldham & Willey, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to W. T. Gambrill, New York; for the largest price ever paid in this country for a cocker spaniel.

Syrup II. Bedlington terrier dog, whelped Oct. 26, 1887, by Sentinel out of Elswick Sue, by W. H. Russell, New York, to W. B. Cutting, same place.

Minerva. White bull-terrier bitch, whelped June 29, 1888, by Jubilee out of Modjeska, by G. W. Woodill, Philadelphia, Pa., to A. Wight, Tenafly, N. J.

White Duchess. White bull-terrier bitch, whelped Dec. 20, 1888, by Sensatiou out of Starlight, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to W. R. Crosby, Atlanta, Ga.

Dorothy. White bull-terrier bitch, whelped June 29, 1888, by champion Jubilee out of Modjeska, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to Mr. Venable, Atlanta, Ga.

Ottilie. White, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped May 21, 1888, by Belgrave Sceptre out of Linden Nettle, by R. S. Ryan, Baltimore, Md., to J. E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.

Rosa Cantna. Fox-terrier bitch, whelped June, 1886, by Meersbrook Ross out of Stalkbridge Meg, by F. C. Wheeler, London, Ont., to J. E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.

Mugwump. White, black and tan fox-terrier dog, whelped Aug. 2, 1886, by Stableford Joe out of Blemton Marigold, by H. P. Frothingham, New York, to Hon. John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Meadowthorpe Bonnie Laddie. Scotcb terrier dog, whelped April, 1888, by Dunbarton out of ——, by Meadowthorpo Kennels, Lexington, Ky., to C. R. Robert, New York.

Meadowthorpe Glen Ettie. Scotch terrier bitch, whelped May 14, 1884, by Dun Donald out of Glen Linnhe, by Meadowthorpe Kennels, Lexington, Ky., to Toledo Kenuel Club, Toledo, O.

PRESENTATIONS.

Judge—Chesapeake whelps. Chesapeake Bay bitchcs, whelped July 15, 1888, by Dr. E. A. Palmer, Blair, Neb., one to W. S. Cook, Arlington, Neb., and one to Dr. H. S. West, Council Bluffs, Ia.

DEATHS.

Maizeland Lively. White and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped April 2, 1887 (Venetian—Lurette), owned by L. Timpson, Red Hook, N. Y.

Bugle II. Black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped March 15, 1887 (A.K.R. 6683), owned by E. W. Whitcomb, Farmington, Me.; shot by an unknown fiend.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

W. R. B., New York.—What causes some dogs to have such awful breath, and what can be donc to cure it? Ans. Something is in trouble in stomach or lungs. Mix powdered charcoal with the food. Give 10 drops tinct. nux vomica night and morning.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

THE AMERICAN MILITARY TEAM.

THE Boston papers give full particulars to date of the proposed visit of a military team of Massachusetts Guardsmen to England. The Boston *Herald* of March 3 says:

"Matters have progressed so well that there is no longer any reasonable doubt that the proposed visit of the crack shots of the Massachusetts volunteer militia to England this summer will be carried out. Maj. Frost, who conceived the idea, looked the ground over very carefully and decided that the trip was a feasible one and could be undertaken with very good chances for success, and without further ado he set about it. After obtaining permission to open correspondence, he did so, and received assurance of a cordial welcome from the English volunteers, and a promise that matches would be arranged as suggested in his letter. He then obtained an official indorsement to his communication to the adjutant-general, that permission would be granted for the team to leave Massachusetts with arms and uniforms and then proceedod with the details.

"In brief, the trip will be as follows: The team, which will probably consist of 15 officers and men, will leave Boston on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 18, and sail from New York at 10 A. M. the next day on the City of Chicago, of the Inman line for Liverpool. On the way to London they may stop over at Birmingham to compete with the crack English team at that place, and will reach London about June 29. During the succeeding week they will meet in competition three of the strongest teams that the English volunteers can put against them. From July 8 to 20 the Massachusetts men will be in camp at the 'New Wimbledon,' participating in nearly all the individual matches, and shooting two or more team competitions with the great county organizations of the British volunteers. Only 10 days will be devoted to sightseeing, those from July 20 to 30, and the team will sail for New York on the same steamer July 31, arriving in Boston about Aug. 9. Ten of the 13 shooting men have already been selected and notified of that fact, with the proviso that they must be in absolute shooting trim, and that any man who neglects his practice is liable to be dropped at the last moment and his place filled by another. These men were all members of the State teams of 1887 and 1888, and rumors that any others have been selected are entirely unfounded. Maj. Frost will probably hold a series of competitions early in April to decide upon the remaining three men, which will be open to all members of the militia in the service March 1.

"The expense of the trip is estimated at $6,500, and will be raised entirely by private subscription. Blanks will be ready this week, and may be had on application to Adjt.-Gen. Dalton, Mr. Asa P. Potter, president of the Maverick National Bank, treasurer of the fund, and Maj. Frost, captain of the team. As an illustration of the interest taken in the project by business men, it may be said that one person on Friday secured $1,100 from nine gentlemen. While subscriptions will be acknowledged in the papers throughout the State, it is understood that there will be no direct appeal to the public. There is no doubt that all the money necessary will be offered from private sources when the record of the Massachusetts team is remembered, and the fact that it has won both the inter-State and military and naval championships of America for the past three years, and at present holds both the trophies. The trip will be a military one from first to last, both officers and men leaving Boston in uniform, and remaining so until their return. The discipline, while strict, will not be unwelcome, as every member of the team stakes his individual reputation to maintain abroad the prestige already won at home."

RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP CHALLENGE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I hereby challenge any shooter of Chicago or of America, not barring Dr. Carver or any other shooter, to shoot a rifle match in Chicago, within sixty or ninety days, at 100 or 500 glass or wooden balls thrown into the air at a distance of 20 or 25ft. If desired, will add to the match 100 shots at any swinging target. Terms of the match to be $250 a side, winner to take gate receipts also.

GEO. PEAVEY,
Champion All-Around Rifle Shot of Illinois.
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.

BOSTON, March 2.—All the regular rifle and pistol matches were open to-day and a good number of shooters were on hand. The wind was light from 5 to 9 o'clock, and some fine scores were made. Mr. Monroe won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match, and Mr. Charles won the championship gold medal. Following are the best scores finished to-day:

Twenty-shot Rost Match.

J R Monroe	10	10	11	12	9	9	11	11	11	11	
	9	8	12	10	11	12	12	10	12	9—	219
J Francis	12	7	10	11	9	9	11	11	10	11	
	9	10	11	8	12	10	10	10	10	12—	203
S Wilder	9	10	10	12	12	10	7	12	11	9	
	9	9	9	11	10	9	10	11	11	9—	200
L R Avay	8	12	10	9	10	11	9	8	8	9	
	9	9	9	9	10	11	8	10	9	8—	185
J N Eames	10	10	11	11	11	10	7	10	11	9	
	9	11	7	9	8	10	7	9	8	7—	185

Champion Medal Match.

W Charles	7	5	8	10	8	9	8	10	9	7— 81
H L Lee	10	7	7	8	8	7	5	8	9	9— 78
J A Frye	9	7	4	7	9	7	5	9	6	8— 71
C Willard	3	9	4	5	6	9	3	9	7	5— 60

Victory Medal Match.

J A Frye	9	6	10	10	7	9	9	7	7	8— 82
D P Holder	8	5	10	6	9	7	7	9	8	8— 77
A S Hunt	8	7	9	9	9	7	6	7	7	7— 76

Medal and Badge Match.

H L Lee	9	10	9	9	8	10	10	9	10— 93	
S Wilder	12	9	12	11	9	12	9	11	11	12—108
A G Horne	9	9	11	9	11	12	9	9	12	10—101

All-Comers' Matcb.

W Cbarles	10	10	9	9	8	10	7	10	8	9— 90
H L Lee	10	6	9	6	9	8	10	10	7	8— 83
B G Barker	4	6	9	9	10	4	6	9	7	7— 71
C C Clarke	6	6	9	5	5	9	8	8	5	9— 70
A B Rich	5	6	6	7	10	9	7	9	5	6— 70
C Davis	10	10	7	7	6	6	5	7	3	8— 69
C Williams	8	5	8	6	8	7	6	8	7	6— 69
A S Hunt	6	5	8	5	6	5	8	10	6	5— 64
F D Hart	4	10	5	6	6	4	7	7	8	6— 63

Military Match.

W Cbarles	5545455555—47	W O Burnite	5545564444—45
W D Huddleston..	4455454455—46	A Sharp	5444453445—42

Rest Match.

J Francis	12	11	11	11	11	12	11	12	8	11—110
J R Munroe	11	12	12	9	9	12	9	11	11	12—108
A Ballard	9	10	11	12	12	10	11	11	8	10—104
J N Eames	9	11	10	12	9	11	11	11	8	9—101
L R Avy	12	8	11	12	9	10	10	9	8	9— 98
H L Lee	8	9	8	11	9	11	9	11	11	9— 96
W C Prescott	9	9	12	8	9	9	10	10	9	9— 94
W P Thompson	9	9	9	7	10	9	7	9	9	12— 90
S B Read	10	9	10	8	9	8	10	9	7	9— 89
E Nason	10	6	8	10	9	9	9	12	9	7— 89
S W Card	7	7	7	9	6	8	8	4	6	2— 64

50yds. Pistol Match.

W Charles	10	10	10	8	8	8	9	9	10	10— 92
J B Fellows	9	10	7	9	10	8	10	9	9	10— 91
A Wesson	8	8	7	8	8	9	10	7	7	9— 81
F Carter	8	9	9	8	9	10	5	7	6	9— 80
F D Hart	6	8	10	10	10	7	8	8	7	5— 79

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—With the single exception of Mr. Perret, all the leaders in the general average took a tumble at the last shoot of the Pistol Club, and what is more he came to the rescue of the club last Wednesday and saved its reputation by making 84, which also proved high for the meeting, in consequence of which he will hold possession of the medal until the next shoot. The handicap men still hold a good lead for the prizes, and it is almost impossible for the scratch men to head them off. The attendance at the last shoot was only fair. 20yds. standard American target, Stevens .22 pistol:

L V D Perret	8	9	6	6	10	10	6	9	10	10—84
E Mohrstadt	5	9	8	10	7	9	8	6	10	7—79
M Summerfield	7	9	6	10	9	9	8	7	5	9—79
F A Fodde	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	8	5—75
W H Hettel	8	9	8	5	10	7	8	6	9	9—73
A E Bengel	5	8	9	7	5	9	8	5	9	6—71
W Billmeyer	5	7	8	7	7	6	6	10	9	4—69
J A Lee	7	5	7	9	5	7	6	9	7	5—67
L Denning	0	8	6	8	7	6	9	10	0	10—64
W C Mackwitz	5	5	7	8	4	6	9	6	5	5—60

UNSER FRITZ.

SMASHING PLATES.—Syracuse, Feb. 28.—The following are the scores of the members of the Onondaga Rifle Club at their plate shoot yesterday:

	Shots.	Plates.		Shots.	Plates.
W S Barnum	84	15	H S Leighton	25	3
D Eggleston	77	15	T J Kendrick	26	1
C J Dalley	53	11	A A Stillman	23	2
C H Remer	5	0	M B Fairchild	50	9
J N Knapp	11	0	Mr Bort	8	1
W A Koehler	31	6	J T Grossman	15	1
H S Seely	42	16			

The plates are common tea plates 7in. in diameter set in a bank of earth at 200yds., all shooting off-hand.—SECRETARY.

SCORES AND SLANDER.—At the shooting festival of the Independent German Schuetzen Corps at Lion Park, on June 27, 1887, Frederick Eisele made a score of 52 and claimed the gold medal prize. Bernhard Walther disputed the correctness of the score and called Mr. Eisele a "bluffer" and a "swindler" and was sued by the latter gentleman in the City Court before Judge Browne. The jury brought in a verdict in Mr. Eisele's favor, and Mr. Walther made an appeal to the General Term. Judges McAdam and McGown yesterday decided that Walther simply used the words in reference to the score and not to Eisele himself, and that although the terms were strong and vulgar ones, they were not actionable unless specific damages were alleged. These specific charges were not set forth in Mr. Eisele's complaint, and the judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. with costs to the appellant.—*New York Times.*

HOLYOKE, Mass.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the Holyoke Rifle Club the following were elected: President, W. Milton Farrow; Vice-President, W. B. Miles; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Howes; Captain, J. A. Clough; Executive Committee, J. G. Mattice, Howard Whitney, C. S. Axtell; Adj. Com., Thos. Hibbard, F. F. Whitcomb, C. S. Axtell. The newly elected president is a member of the Massachusetts rifle team, and with the new board of officers there will be an effort made to increase the interest in the health-giving sport of rifle shooting.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

Omaha, Neb., Gun Club Tournament, April 16, 17 and 18.

Amateur Tournament, St. Louis, Mo., April 23, 24, 25 and 26. Fred A. Fodde, Manager.

May 21 to 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club Tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.

June.—Annual Tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Wash.

June 3 to 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. Convention and Tournament, Albany, N. Y.

A MISS-AND-OUT COMPLICATION.

CHICAGO, Ill. Feb. 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* For the benefit of many of your readers in this city and at Crown Point, Ind., please dccide the following problem:

In a shoot held at Crown Point, recently, A, B, C, D and E shot a miss-and-out sweepstake, $1 entrance. On the first round, all killed but C, who offered an extra dollar for the privilege of re-entering. This was granted and on the second round, all killed but E, who desired C's privilege of re-entry. This was also acceded to, but the rule was then made that no shooter should re-enter more than once. On the third round B missed and re-entered and on the fourth round D missed and came in again. All had then missed and re-entered except A. On the next round, C missed for his second time and was out. On the sixth round, A, B, D and E all killed, and on the seventh all missed. A, who had until then a clean score, then claimed the right to step to the score, kill his next bird, and take the money without letting B, D and E shoot. In this claim he is upheld by a paper to which the affair was referred, and which holds that under the special rule made, the others were out on their second miss, not regarding the fact that A had also missed on that round and that therefore the round was a dead one, precisely the same as the sixth, in which all killed.

Such prominent shooters and undoubted authorities as R. B. Organ, John J. Kleinman, John Watson, Abner Price, Ed. Price, W. G. Payson, and many other Chicago sportsmen, all decide that the other shooters must have an equal chance with A on the eighth round, as all stood at the end of the seventh in precisely the same relations as at the end of the sixth. When A missed in the seventh he had in reserve his right of re-entry which no one else possessed, but when all missed on that round he was restored to all his previous rights without the necessity or privilege of putting up his extra dollar. The failure of one of the other shooters to kill left A in the same position as though the round had not been shot. However, had one of them killed, A could have put up his extra money and forced the other shooter to contest another round. This being unnecessary by the failure of all to kill, A was restored his full right of re-entry, which he could exercise on some succeeding round when he missed and some one else killed. He has but one dollar in the pot against the others' two each, and it is an absurd proposition that when he has missed a bird he can take all the money merely because the others also missed. The special rule made does not apply in the case of the seventh round as A, by missing, forfeited his present interest in the pot, and it was only restored to him by the others failing to kill.

The unanimous opinion of all the Chicago sportsmen, who may be properly regarded authorities by virtue of long experience, is as outlined above, and I have endeavored at such length to place the point properly before you. The following diagram explains the rounds as each were shot:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
B	1	1	0	1	1	1	0		
C	0	1	1	1	0				
D	1	1	1	0	1	1	0		
E	1	0	1	1	1	1	0		

Will you kindly give your opinion in your next issue, and much oblige myself and many others. W. P. MUSSEY.

[The decision given by the paper was correct. If this had been a simple miss-and-out match, it would be true that the seventh round should be considered a dead one, and A would then be on an equality with the rest. But the agreement to allow one re-entry apiece made this in effect a two-misses-and-out match. In a plain, straight miss-and-out, when a shooter misses onee he is out for good and all, unless the heat be a dead one by all the contestants missing. In the same way in this two-misses-and-out match when a contestant misses twice he is out for good and all, unless the round be a dead one, because in it all the contestants miss their second time. The seventh round in this case was not a dead one; in it B, D and E missed for the second time each and were out; A missed only for the first time; was not on a level with the rest who had missed twice, and has the right to put up his dollar and go into the next round all alone. In other words, the match was one of successive stages, each man had the right to go on to another stage until barred out by two failures. C exhausted his privileges in the fifth stage; B, D and E theirs in the seventh stage; A not until he missed in the seventh or a subsequent one.]

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Mak-saw-ba Club had a shoot at Davis, Ind., Feb. 23, for the Wilcox handicap medal, 15 singles, scoring thus:

W Shepard (29)	121112012002111—12	H Sloan (30)..	122201122120222—13
R B Organ (30)	012010101011101— 9	J A Sharp (28)	021010002101001— 7
G Randall (30)	211202211110112—13	J Kinney (25)..	102110110101021—10
J Watson (30)	122222211210121—14	H Buechner (28)	211202001101011—10
W Haskell (30)	211110011002010— 9		

John Watson having won this medal three times in succession, it is now his property. Dr. Baxter will contribute another medal for competition. A team shoot followed:

J Watson (30)	..0202101112— 7	R B Organ (30)	..1211202122— 9
H Sloan (30)	....0211201211— 8	W Haskell (30)	.122011012— 8
G Randall (30)	..1120021211— 8	H Buechner (28)	1190202110— 6
W Shepard (29)	.1101220101— 7	J A Sharp (27)	..0020020110— 4
J Kinney (25)	..1211122111—10—40	W Nicholson (29)	0111012122— 8—35

Leiter handicap medal:

R B Organ (25yds.)	1101101000011001101010—10
J A Sharp (15)	0010111111110000011 1—12
W Haskell (18)	1101100101101010000— 7
J Watson (18)	1001000011010101011—10
G W Randall (17)	0100011000001100100— 6
M C Nicholson (18)	0111111111111101001—16
M S Shepard (1-)	1101101001111111111—16
H Sloan (18)	0111110010010011010—10

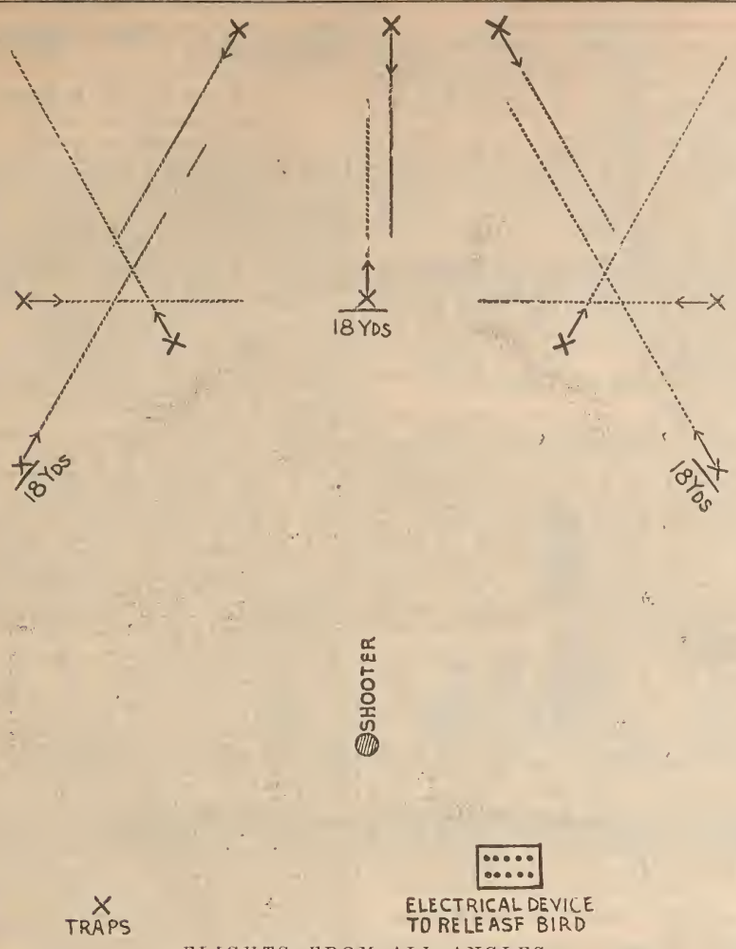
M. C. Nicholson not shooting for medal.

A match at 50 live birds, $50 a side will be shot at Grand Crossing on March 12 between Mr. Wm. P. Mussey and Mr. J. E. Price, under Illinois State rules. John J. Kleinman has been chosen stakeholder. E. H.

WELLINGTON, Mass., March 2.—The pleasant weather to-day attracted a large number of gunners to the grounds of the Wellington Club. In the contest for the silver pitcher Lee and Chase tied with a clean score of 15 each, and in the shoot off Lee won. The scores in the merchandise match were as follows: Leon 10, Lang 13, Bennett 12, Allerton 11, Choate 15, Wheeler 11, Payson 12, Conant 8, Perry 12, Moses 8, Bowker 8, Bradbury 8, Chase 12, Gale 12, Baxter 12, Stanton 11, Swift 13, Schaefer 12, Warren 10, Short 8, Bond 13, Bradstreet 11, Field 13, North 11. Snow 13, Lee 12.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J.—The Union Gun Club, of Springfield, will on March 18 put out a scrub team to shoot the first team of the Bergen Gun Club, of Cherry Hill. The match will take place at Springfield, the teams to comprise ten men each and each man to shoot at 25 artificial birds.

BUDD AND STICE.—*Special to Forest and Stream.*—Jacksonville, Ill., March 5.—The Budd-Stice match to-day was a tie, score, 37 each. Birds very fast, and a strong wind in their favor



FLIGHTS FROM ALL ANGLES.

FLIGHTS FROM ALL ANGLES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Much has been written in reference to the small attendance at trap shoots, a remedy to increase the same, and a return of rivalry and enthusiasm that prevailed a year or so ago. Man soon tires of too much sameness, and new kinks and features must be added from time to time to keep the old shots in line and attract new blood. My idea for years has been that to make the present inanimate target a success the traps should be so arranged that we get a flight from all angles, and put it on a par with field shooting, as it is very uncertain which flight the shooter will receive. The inclosed diagram fully explains my scheme, which, operated in conjunction with the electrical device, which, by the way, is simply perfection in releasing the bird, adds a charm to trap-shooting. The traps as arranged can be worked successfully with two cells of battery. Gentlemen, study it and let's hear from you; any angle desired can be secured and the traps placed in a trench out of sight of the shooter. KINK.

TRAP CHAT.

MR. W. L. COLVILLE, the "Dick Swiveller" of sportsman's literature, has severed his connection with the Meacham Arms Co. of St. Louis and has accepted the position of traveling representative of the new Baker gun, now made at Batavia, N.Y., where the company has erected a large plant. "Dick" called on us last week and says he will be around among the boys this year with his Baker. He will be more of a swiveller now than ever, revolving from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He starts for the coast soon, and will thus enlarge an already extensive acquaintance with sportsmen.

Mr. J. E. Miller, who so ably represented the Peters Cartridge Co. last year, has accepted a position with the Western Arms and Cartridge Co. of Chicago, to take charge of their gun department. This seems to us like a good move for the Arms Co., as "Jake" has hosts of friends among the shooting fraternity, many of whom will no doubt be glad to throw trade in his way.

Fred Quimby, writing from St. Louis, tells us that the Westerners have been treating him in royal good fashion, as a representative Eastern shooter, and we presume this sort of medicine will be given him to the end of his trip, as Fred makes friends wherever he goes. He corroborates the rumor of the many challenges sent him by the Cincinnatians, and says that to accept them all would keep him shooting every day till some time in August. He will come home with a new title, "the champion shot of the Blue Island (N. J.) Gun Club," the exact significance of which we are in doubt of.

The Advisory Board of the American Shooting Association met in Cincinnati almost two weeks ago and adopted a set of rules for live bird and inanimate target shooting, subject to the approval of the directors. They have been accepted by them and will shortly appear in print.

The Association has directed the manager to arrange for two tournaments, one in Cincinnati and one in Boston, the dates for which have not yet been fixed. This will test the pulse of the shooting world, and other tournaments will probably follow. We look for great results from the work of this Association. They have in view schemes which, if carried out, will astonish the public and achieve their ultimunate aim, viz., to increase the number of shooters and the consumption of shooting paraphernalia.

Charles Smith, of Plainfield, N. J., "Dutchy," and Gus Maintz, of Orange, N. J., are matched for a race at 50 live birds, Hurlingham rules, 30yds. rise, for $50 a side, loser to pay for the birds. The match is to come off at Erb's Park, Newark, N. J., Thursday, March 21, at 2 P. M. There is much friendly rivalry between them, and as they are very evenly matched the race should be an interesting one. At their last contest Manitz won by one bird, with a score of 42 to 41.

Uncle Billy Sigler says that up to the date of his match with Wm. Lever, he had never shot at more than a dozen pairs of live birds in his life. This seems strange when it is remembered how long he has been shooting at the trap, but he certainly proved his ability in a race of this kind on Thursday last.

At the conclusion of the Sigler-Lever match last Thursday considerable "shooting talk" ensued, and some matches may be the result. "Old South Paw" was so jubilant over Sigler's victory that he offered to match him against Leander Campbell, of Little Silver, N. J., for $100 or $250 at any race or conditions with the single exception that Campbell should not be allowed to put the birds in the trap, but as that seemed to be the vital point with Leander, no agreement was arrived at.

Commenting on the two Tucker systems a correspondent writes: "The first one is no good, as any three men who are expert shots can beat it out every time. The second is even worse. A man might better take his money and shake dice to commence with than to adopt this, as he would would win oftener, having more chances, and money would last longer. When you come to making one's skill (after all his good shooting) end up as a matter of mere chance, then it is time some other plan was adopted. I proposed to classify the shooters in New York State shoot and a howl came from the experts (and these howls are what we amateurs want), said it could not be done, etc. But we did do it and it worked to a charm at Auburn last year. 'Mac' has got the test system out and it works to a charm where there are more than twenty entries."

SIGLER AGAINST LEVER.

ON Thursday, Feb. 23, a match at double rises, five birds, was shot at Erb's Park, Newark, between Wm. Sigler, of Montclair, N. J., and Wm. Lever, of Elizabeth, N. J. This match was the outcome of a little bluff talk on the part of Mr. Lever, on the occasion of his match with C. M. Hedden a week or two ago, when it is said he expressed himself as confident of his ability to defeat any member of the Jersey Heights Gun Club at any race. This was an imputation on the prowess of his fellow members which "Old South Paw," Al. Heritage, could not brook, and he immediately called Mr. Lever down, offering to name a man against him. Lever to make the race and conditions. Accordingly it was agreed to shoot for $100 a side, at 25 pairs live birds, double rises, at 25yds. rise, gun below the elbow until one bird is on the wing; traps to be set 5yds. apart and only one bird in each trap; two sets of traps to be used, and the set to be used to be decided by head or tail, and the next shooter to take the remaining set; $25 each was posted as forfeit with Dan Terry, and Heritage named Wm. Sigler as the man to whom he pinned his faith. Two o'clock was the hour set, and long before that time the crowd began to gather, until when the race was called about two hundred noted Jersey shooters were present. Among them were noticed such old-timers as Hugh Leddy, Charlie Smith, Milt. Lindsley, W. M. Force, Al. Heritage, Leander Campbell of Little Silver, Frank Class of Pine Brook, Dan Terry, John Riggott of Rockaway, Wm. Van Siclen of Metuchen, E D. Miller of Springfield, J. R. Burnett of Newark, Cornelius Voorhees, Sam Castle, the brothers Peck of Haverstraw, N. Y., Charles Drake and August Peck, of Fanwood Gun Club, Scotch Plain; Henry Sigler, a brother of "Uncle Billy," H. Quad, Gus Freche, Gus Manitz, John Robinson, C. M. Hedden, O. Von Lengerke, Mose Williams and a host of others.

Enoch Miller was chosen judge for Sigler, and Mose Williams for Lever. Referee, Dan Terry. "Uncle Billy" won the toss and went to the score first, taking traps Nos. 1 and 2, grassing, or snowing (as the ground was covered with snow), his birds in good style. Lever answered with two kills, but lost both of his next pair. This, the crowd thought, gave Sigler an advantage, but he immediately followed with two misses, whereat a great laugh went up. Lever again missed on his first bird of fifth pair, and from that time Sigler gradually increased his lead, finishing six birds to the good. Lever was not shooting in his usual form for some reason or other, as he is capable of a great deal better score than 30. He was the favorite in the start, and some onlookers were offering $10 to $6 on his winning; but "Uncle Billy" is not an easy man to beat, although not accustomed to double bird shooting. The birds were a fairly good lot, some of them clippers which succeeded in getting over the fence, and beyond the reach of the usual army of scouters. Johnny Erb's setters, Lem and Sank, did the retrieving, and seemed to enjoy the work thoroughly. Below are the scores made:

Wm Sigler	....11 11 00 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 00 01 11	
	11 11 10 10 11 10 01 10 10 10 11 11—36	
Wm Lever	....11 00 11 11 01 00 10 11 10 01 11 10 11	
	11 00 10 10 01 10 00 11 01 01 01 11—30	

After the match was settled a sweep at 4 live birds was started at 30yds. rise, $2 entrance, three moneys. The ties were numerous, and were shot miss and out. It took all the birds to decide the winners, who were J. Harrison and Williams first, A. Hedden and Manitz second, and Winans, with his crooked gun, third alone.

Sweep at 4 live birds, $2 entrance, 30yds. rise, three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.:

		Ties.			Ties.
C Smith	1231—4	1230	Hegeman	0111—3	220
F Class	1111—4	2111112110	C R Hedden	1111—4	1212110
C M Hedden	1222—4	2220	Hassinger	1010—2	1200
S Castle	0112—3	1121121210	H Leddy	1002—2	20
Geoffrey	0021—2	1100	E D Miller	1111—4	12211210
Lindsley	1221—4	0	Winans	1010—2	2101
Green	2112—4	10	Williams	1222—4	211221111
A Hedden	1110—3	1122121121	Reinhart	2211—4	0
J Harrison	1111—4	2212221221	Manitz	0121—3	1211111111
O v Lengerke	1011—3	10			FRANK MASON.

EATON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—Eaton N. Y., March 2.—Shoot for badge at 18yds.:

Richardson	0101110011110111—10	Briggs	0110101111111100—10
Hamlin	1110101011110000—9	Curtis	0011111110111111—12

NEW YORK SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS—Claremont, Jersey City, March 2.—Ties divide. Sweep No. 1, 10 birds, 50 cents entry:

Lindsley	1010011011— 6	Hathaway	1000001100— 3
Apgar	0110011100— 5	Jersey	1111101110— 8
Williams	1100111001— 6	Leighton	1101111101— 8
Hunt	0011000111— 5	Stebbins	0000111100— 4
Daly	1111100111— 8	Medona	1111011111— 9
Collins	1111111111—10	Eddy	0101110011— 6
Simpson	1011001111— 7		

Sweep No. 2, same:

Daly	1111111111—10	Hathaway	1111101000—6
Hunt	0011101101— 7	Simpson	0111111011—7
Apgar	1111111110— 9	Medona	1111110101—8
Collins	1111110011— 8	Leighton	0000111101—5
Lindsley	1111110111— 9	Williams	1011000010—4
Jersey	1101101101— 7	Eddy	0111111111—9

No. 3, same:

Hnnt	1111100110— 7	Apgar	1111101111— 9
Collins	1111011111— 9	Eddy	1011101110— 7
Lindsley	1010110111— 7	Williams	1101111101— 8
Daly	1111010101— 7	Hathaway	1011111101— 8
Jersey	1111111110—10	Simpson	0011111110— 7
Medona	1110011000— 5		

No. 4, same:

Jersey	1111111111—10	Eddy	0011111111— 8
Lindsley	1111111111—10	Daly	1110110011— 7
Hunt	1111111101— 9	Williams	0001011000— 3
Collins	1111110111— 9	Scott	1110010001— 5
Apgar	1100101010— 5	Medona	1111011010— 7
Simpson	0010010101— 4	Simmons	1111111011— 9
Hathaway	1111101111— 9		

No. 5, same:

Jersey	1111111101— 9	Hathaway	1101000111— 6
Lindsley	1100010101— 6	Eddy	1001001111— 6
Hunt	1111110111— 9	Medona	1110110111— 8
Apgar	1010111110— 7	Scott	0100001011— 4
Collins	1111111111—10	Simmons	1000101011— 5
Daly	1111111110— 9	Simpson	1011111110— 8

No. 6, 25 cents entry:

Apgar	1111110111— 9	Williams	1000000101— 3
Hunt	1011111001— 7	Hathaway	1010010101— 5
Jersey	1111111111—10	Simmons	1111011000— 6
Lindsley	1010111101— 7	Simpson	1101011011— 7
Collins	1111111111—10	Scott	0110010010— 4
Eddy	0111101101— 7		

No. 7, 10 birds, 25 cents entrance:

Apgar	0111111100— 7	Lindsley	0010111101— 8
Hunt	1111111111—10	Collins	1111011101— 8
Jersey	1110111111— 9	Scott	1011100011— 6

Amateur championship shoot for gold trophy to be shot for any Saturday afternoon. There must be over five contestants, 25 birds, 25 cents entrance:

Hathaway	1111011101110011111101110—19
Richards	1111011111111111011111111—23
Medona	0101011011w.
Simpson	0110110011111100111111111—19
Leighton	1001100110110110111111010—16
Kershaw	0111101010100001111111111—16
G P Scott, Jr.	1111100010001010111001111—15
C W Simmons	1101001101011111111111111—20
Hubble	1060111001001111101010101—14
E H Flox	0001011111100111101011—17
Emich	0010001001100101101111111—13
Sheriff	1110111110111101011010111—18
Evans	1111111111111101111010111—23
Moffatt	0011100110100000111101101—13

CHESTER, Pa. Feb. 23.—The North End Gun Club visited here to-day and had a very pleasant and interesting team shoot at clay-pigeons with the Thomas L. Briggs Gun Club, the scores ran:

Thomas L. Briggs Gun Club, Chester, Pa.		
H Johnson	0010100100111100	11 00 00 01 11—12
J Ladomus	1011011111111100	01 01 11 11 00—17
Theo Roberts	0011190101101111	10 11 01 10 00—15
F McCollum	1101101010011110	11 10 00 10 11—15
T Briggs	1111110010010011	00 10 00 10 00—12
C Rhoads	1111110101001100	01 10 10 10 10—14
W Ladomus	1101011111111010	10 11 11 11 01—19
E Rose	0001111101010111	10 11 10 10 00—14
B Ladomus	0110110111111110	11 10 10 11 10—18—136
North End Gun Club.		
H Ridge	1001011011011111	11 10 01 11 10—17
Jas Entwistle	0110110010000010	00 10 11 10 00—10
John Crouther	1111111010111011	10 01 10 11 11—19
William Green	1111111111111110	10 01 11 10 10—20
J Wolstencroft	1111111011111011	11 11 10 11 11—22
O S Buckius	1111110111011110	11 10 10 10 11—19
A L Lumb	1101111111111111	01 11 11 11 11—23
William Jay	1011000001011111	01 01 10 00 11—13
W Wolstencroft	0111101011011111	11 01 11 11 11—20—163

Judges, Harry Laughead and Wm. Gibbs.

HUTCHINSON GUN CLUB.—Hutchinson, Kan., Feb. 14.—The shooting yesterday was the best ever done on the grounds. A strong south wind prevailed, but this did not seem to bother the shooters. The day was warm and the boys enjoyed the sport. The shooting of Young and Chamberlain was exceptionally good. The score—15 singles and 5 pairs bluerocks:

Chamberlain	1101111111111111	11 11 11 10 11—23
Young	1111111111111011	10 11 11 10 11—22
Taylor	1110111111111110	11 11 00 11 10—20
Burslem	1110111111101101	11 11 00 11 11—20
Allen	0010011001003000	Withdrew.

Twenty-five single blucrocks:

Young	1111111111111111111111111—25
Chamberlain	1010111111111111111111111—23
Allen	1111111111110111111101101—22
Burslem	0111111101101111111111111—20
George	1111111011111110w.

Nine singles and 3 pairs:

Burslem	111111111	11 11 11—15
Young	111111111	11 10 11—14
Chamberlain	101111111	11 10 11—13
George	111111111	10 10 11—13
Allen	100111111	01 10 11—11
Keyes	110111100	10 01 00— 8

Feb. 23.—Yesterday eight members of the club met to contest for the handsome silver cup, the shooting being at 50 single bluerocks. The norther which was predicted by the weather service was on hand and made it very uncomfortable for the boys. The match would have been postponed to a time when the weather was more comfortable had it not been that one or two of the members could not tell when they could attend another shoot. However, they built a rousing fire in the club house, and managed to get along very comfortably, considering the fact that the mercury was dodging about the zero notch. Good scores were an impossibility in the high wind, but the shooting was very good considering the disadvantages encountered. The shooting of Chamberlain was excellent, as was that also of Allen and Young. The latter gentlemen are great finishers, each getting 19 out of the last 20 shot at. Chamberlain used a Lefevre gun, 3½drs. of Laflin & Rand's trap powder, and 1¼oz. of No. 8 soft shot. The Hutchinson Gun Club stands very close to first place among the clubs in the State. The score: First match, 7 live birds, under modified Hurlingham rules:

Chamberlain	1111111—7	Holly	1010111—5
George	1001111—5	Burslem	0100111—4
Young	1101110—5	Jones	1101001—4

Second match, 50 single blucrocks:

Wm Chamberlain	40	S W Forsha	33
Will Allen	39	Fred Burslem	31
E H Young	38	E B Holly	26
Miles Taylor	38	P C Jones	15
J S George	37		SHADY.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—The last shoot for the gold medals presented to this club for competition came off at McDowall & Co.'s grounds this afternoon. Besides the participants in the shoot there were also present a number of spectators, who took an active interest in the sport. There were, in addition to the medals, money prizes for first and second class. Each contestant shot at 20 birds. The following are the full scores:

First Class.			Second Class.	
W Felstead	14 19 17 14 18—82	F Morley	10 13 14 13 13—63	
T Bennett	17 18 13 15 15—77	S McClure	14 14 13 13 8—62	
W McDowall	13 15 15 17 16—76	Sawden, Jr.	10 13 12 12 13—60	
Heathcrington	11 11 16 15 17—69	Sawden, Sr.	10 8 14 13 13—58	
G Morley	19 13 15 10 10—67	Mitchell	9 9 15 13 9—55	

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The annual tournament of the Minneapolis Gun Club will take place May 21, 22 and 23. Open to Wisconsin, Iowa and Dakota; professionals barred. Address all communications to JAMES PYE, Sec'y.

CORRY, Pa., March 1.—The Corry Gun Club held their weekly shoot at the club grounds yesterday afternoon at Keystone targets, Keystone rules. Blydenburg won the gold medal and Parker the leather medal. Following is the score in detail:

Berliner	1011110101111011111010100—17
Newman	1000100110101001001000111—11
Waggoner	1001010010100000010101010— 8
H Arnold	0111101111111010101111111—20
Blydenburg	1011101011111111111111111—22
Ellis	1001001011001101011110000—13
Lawrie	0111110111111111101110110—20
Norton	1100000101000011010000100— 8
Austin	0000101110001001000000110— 9
Palmer	0101000110010110011011110—13
Howard	0011110100111010111011110—16
Marnold	1010101000001010011110111—13
Swan	1111111101101111101111100—20
Lewis	0111101111111111111101101—21
Oliver	1111110111111111101101100—20
Van der Willgen	0000000000000011010000000— 3
Duffy	0000101010010110010111001—11
Nichols	0110011100110001111110010—15
Jacobson	0100000000010000000000000— 3
Mead	0000110001001110000010011—10
Starbird	1001100111000000000000000— 6
Swift	0010101001001010000000001— 9
Parker	0000000000000000010000000— 0
Wilson	0000011101110111111011101—16

WOLVERINE CLUB.—Benton Harbor, Mich., Feb. 25.—About twenty sportsmen met at Dr. Rockwell's office last evening to form a gun club for the purpose of promoting the practice of field sports. It was decided to call it the Wolverine Gun Club of Benton Harbor. The following officers were elected for one year: President, H. C. Rockwell; First Vice-President, O. B. Hipp; Second Vice-President, J. P. Nicholas; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. B. Thayer. The president appointed a field committee of three to serve three months, as follows: W. A. Boswell, J. Hamilton and Geo. Lake. After deciding to hold weekly shoots on each Tuesday afternoon, the club adjourned to meet on the evening of the third Thursday in March.

SEVILLE, O., March 2.—Only six members of the club faced the traps to-day. A mist and fog hung over the grounds, making the targets look rather indistinct. 25 standards, 3 traps, Chamberlin rules:

Matteson	1111111010111111010101019
DeWitt	0111111011110000111110119
Leland	1111101110111111010000118
High	1000110011011111111010116
Egbert	1110111110101011101111120
Day	1010010010100000011111112

CHIPPEWA.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 21, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Dear Sir—I am pleased to be able to give you a most satisfactory acoonnt of the paper shells you sent me. I have used Schultze powder altogether for the last seven years, with Eley's shells, and yours are the first perfect substitute I have found, and I shall take care to recommend their use. (Signed) W. GRAHAM, Champion Shot of England.—*Adv.*

Canoeing.

Secretaries of canoe clubs are requested to send to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with name, membership, signal, etc., of their clubs, and also notices in advance of meetings aud races, and report of the same. Canoeists and all interested in canoeing are requested to forward to FOREST AND STREAM their addresses, with logs of cruises, maps, and information concerning their local waters, drawings or descriptions of boats and fittings, and all items relating to the sport.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. B. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS.....} Peterborough, Can.
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON }
Vice-Com. *Rear-Com.* *Purser.*
Central Div..W. R. Huntington..E. W. Masten.....T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div..W. P. Stephens.....L. B. Palmer.....F. L. Dunnell, 186 Jerolemon St., Brooklyn.
Eastern Div..H. E. Rice, M. D....Maxton Holmes.....H. D. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.
N'thern Div..Robert Tyson.....S. S. Robinson.....Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Secy-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

May 27 to June 1. Delaware River Meet, Delanco.

JUNE.

8. Ianthe, Spring, Newark.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.

JULY.

10-19. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast I'd.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
16-30. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

SLIDING SEATS FOR PADDLING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was glad to see "Narka's" letter on sliding seats for canoes in the FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 13, 1888, for though his is only a qualified approval of the sliding seat, he says enough to induce others to try it, those who paddle merely for pleasure and exercise, and do not race, the great majority of paddling canoeists after all.

The unsatisfactory thing about canoe paddling, as heretofore practiced, is undoubtedly the want of exercise for the legs, which get very unwholesomely cramped in a long day's paddle. If the prevention of this only can be attained by the use of the sliding seat, it will be very much; but I think more is to be got out of the idea.

To slide, with the heels about level with the seat, is undoubtedly hard work, therefore I propose to try, as soon as I can get the opportunity (I am just now far from my canoe and any canoeing water) a slightly raised seat, and with the after end of the slide somewhat higher (say ¾in.) than the forward end of it. It is the getting forward on the slide that is trying, and the higher seat, as well as the slope downward to the front of the sliding apparatus, will, I think, make this much easier, as will also foot straps that come well over the foot, and not only over the toes.

"Narka's" account of how he found sliding four or five inches, on a "seat made with a smooth surface," "very useful," is highly suggestive. This is precisely the experience with rowboats, that led up to the slide now in common use, and the earlier "slides" were nothing like so long as they are now made. My idea, and my instructions to the builder of my canoe, were to have a slide only some six inches long, but he put in a much longer slide. I was going to shorten this, but as I found after trial that it worked well enough, I left it alone. I will now for experiment try a shorter slide. The alteration of the length of a slide, as well as the fitting of a slide to any canoe, is, as all boating men will understand, a very simple matter. Whether it was the printer's devil or my writing that was to blame I know not, but my last letter did not come out in type just as I wrote it. I hope I have given the devil no handle this time. C. A. G.

INDIA, Jan. 21.

NEW YORK C. C.

AMONG those fortunate members of the New York C. C. who are able to enjoy the sport in winter as well as summer, are Messrs. C. L. Norton, now in Florida with Mr. and Mrs. Munroe; Mr. Nadal, who writes us as below from Bermuda, where he is in company with another old member of the club, Mr. Sutherland Smith; while Mr. Bigelow has just returned from a trip among the Caribees with his canoe.

Col. Norton went from Jacksonville by rail and steamer to Jupiter Inlet, taking his canoe Kittiwake, then fell in with the coast survey schooner Spy, going on her to Fowey Rock Light, abreast of Cocoanut Grove and some 15 miles distant, and sailing across the Bay, reaching Cocoanut Grove at 8 P. M. on Feb. 2 while the annual meeting of the Biscayne Bay Y. C. was in progress at the house of Secretary Munroe. Since then he and Mr. Munroe, in the latter's yacht Allapatta, have cruised about the Bay and into the Everglades.

On Feb. 15 a party of Indians, bound south on a hunting expedition, camped for the night beside a large spring in front of Mr. Munroe's house, and one was persuaded to sail a race in his pig cypress canoe against the Kittiwake. The latter was successful on all points of sailing, to her owner's great delight. Kittiwake was entered in the dinghy class in the open regatta of the B. Y. C. on Feb. 22, and next day her owner was to leave, going part of the way to Lake Worth on the Allapatta and then making his way alone by canoe to Jupiter.

Mr. Nadal, who lately sailed for Bermuda with his canoe, writes as follows from Hamilton under date of Feb. 20:

Editor Forest and Stream:

The FOREST AND STREAM has no doubt frequently heard of Bermuda, but perhaps not as a place suitable for canoeing. The writer received many warnings as to the danger and uselessness of bringing a sailing canoe to Bermuda, the squalls were represented to be heavy and sudden; but my experience while here is that the wind, while constant and frequently stiff, is much steadier than in any place where I have sailed, and with much less sea relative to the force of the wind. Lake Champlain and Lake George can certainly give Bermuda long odds as to squalls. The temperature is certainly delightful. Even during a three-days' gale the softness of the air was extremely pleasant. Mr. Sutherland Smith, who is a well-known and enthusiastic paddling canoeist, fortunately for me, accompanies me here. Being well known in Bermuda and having been over many portions of the island, he is a complete guide, philosopher and friend to a novice. Hamilton harbor is an ideal piece of water for canoe sailing, containing every variety of sheltered and open water. With its many islands, it more resembles a lake than a harbor.

The beauty or Harrington Sound, Castle Harbor and St. George's Harbor are too well known to need more than a mere mention. Harrington Sound is an immense sheet of water of, I believe, unknown depth, surrounded by high hills, and connected with an inlet of the ocean by a sluice way, say 25ft. in width, through which the tide rushes at a great rate. One of Mr. Smith's amusements is running this feversible rapid in his 20lbs. canoe. A good sailor should bring his whole rig, storm and racing. He may have stormy weather, or he may have a succession of the most lovely days, which quite repay him for the bad weather. As to temperature, the gardens are full of flowers, and you sit with all the windows open and listen to the chirping of the birds. There is a little landlocked harbor at the back of the Princess Hotel where my canoe is moored with absolute security. The Princess is perfectly kept, and the only hotel where a canoeist has this accommodation. I may be too enthusiastic, and certainly represent an experience of only two weeks as to weather, but of the beauty of the island and its waters I can speak without reserve.

B. H. NADAL.

"MAC" AND THE REGATTA COMMITTEE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As my friend Mr. Vaux wishes to retire from the little controversy in which we have been engaged, on account of the field being "too large," I wish to correct some of his mis-statements before seeing him lay up for the winter.

Mr. Vanx, in the FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 7, with reference to some of my previons letters, says:

1. Mr. MacKendrick made specific charges of lack of conrage and woeful neglect on the part of the Regatta Committee of the A. C. A.

2. I do not wish to debate with so prolific a writer as Mr. Mac; life is too short and his field too large.

3. When I write that I would not oppose certain changes in the rules it seems to me an unwarranted deduction to infer that I would favor such changes.

With regard to his assertion No. 1, the specific charges of woefnl neglect must exist in a diseased imagination, as I find on referring to my letter that I did not so much as even mention the '89 regatta committe of which he was chairman, and for whom I presume he is speaking.

With regard to article No. 3, Mr. Vaux says in the FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 3 with reference to the hiker seat: "Yet I would not oppose its being ruled out if it extended beyond the side of the canoe; likewise I would not oppose a rnle forbidding the centerboard coming above the deck."

As a usual thing canoeists are made of the stuff that does not care to dangle with one leg on each side of the fence, and I took Mr. Vaux for a thorough canoeist, who was either "wid us" or "agin us;" but that is where I made my mistake, and I beg to apologize for presuming that he was "wid us," though by his own words he said he was not "agin us."

With regard to No. 2. In starting this discussion I named three evils that I thought the incoming regatta committee should try to curb as much as possible. They were the hiker seat, the centerboard above the coaming, and the standing sail question.

In answering, Mr. Vaux said he would not oppose the first two, and the only point then remaining that I had debated was the standing rig. In my last I went in for the standing rig question, and now instead of endeavoring to controvert the arguments brought forward, Mr. Vaux complains that my field is too large and that I am too prolific a writer.

However, being an accommodating sort of fellow, I will narrow myself down to a question to suit his capacity, and discuss any one or all of these questions that I have brought forward, either in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM or privately by letter, and see if we cannot come nearer one another's ideas by a little quiet discussion. W. G. MACKENDRICK.

TORONTO, Feb. 14.

[The discussion has reached a point where it ceases to be of interest to canoeists, or of benefit to canoeing, and while desirous of giving fair play to both parties, we cannot afford space for any lengthy continuance of it. The letter from the chairman of the new regatta committee in our last issue defines the real points at issue very clearly, and we will give as much space as is possible to their discussion, only calling attention to the necessity for limiting the area of letters.]

CHANGES IN THE A. C. A. RULES.

THE following letter is the only one thus far received in answer to Mr. Edwards's suggestion of last week. We would be glad to have similar expressions of opinion, especially from the racing men, as it is only by this means that the Regatta Committee can arrive at any conclusion as to what is really desirable. Now is the time to speak out, and not later when the rules for the season have been settled.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Acting on the suggestion given by Commodore Edwards in your last issue, I would like to state briefly my individual opinion. It is very desirable for the Regatta Committee to make any necessary suggestions in time for this year's Executive Committee to act upon. I cannot see that anything would be gained by delay. Personally, I have used the standing rig, but judging from the results of many contests, notably with Mr. Butler's Fly, which is fitted with a lowering rig, I am convinced that the latter is, when well made, equally good for windward work, and is in every way more desirable. I believe the question of centerboards projecting above the deck will settle itself. I consider my boat as good for pure windward work as any, and in my case I have succeeded in placing it where I have sleeping room, and where it does not project above the deck. The question, also, of sliding seats is one that I do not consider as important as many scem to. I can hold my own boat up, carrying 98ft. of sail, in any weather in which I could carry the sail at all, without the aid of such extra appliances. If others wish to use it, thinking that they thereby gain an advantage, as far as I am concerned, they are welcome to. It is certainly a drier seat than the side of the boat, and as such is to be commended. Finally, I think it would be well if other individuals would express themselves in response to Commodore Edwards' call, and if they act on his suggestion to be brief, the FOREST AND STREAM will no doubt be glad to publish the views of men from all parts of the country. A final suggestion, and I have done. Cannot the Association follow the lead of the Atlantic Division in proposing one important race for boats combining the all-round essentials? I think it would then be soon demonstrated that the fastest possible type need not necessarily be different from the boat suitable for cruising and all-round work.

NEW YORK, March 4. WM. WHITLOCK, Guenn.

A CRUISE IN A DORY.

CHIPS FROM THE MONA'S LOG.

[*Concluded from page 123.*]

IT was a gray, chilly morning when we awoke. Over the cove hung an obscuring fold of mist, and from the chimneys of the little village the smoke dropped lower and lower in its ambition to make a veil for Smutty Nose. We lit the oil stove for warmth, and cooked breakfast, and while in the warm cabin heard a boat grate upon the pebbly beach. The fishermen were getting ready for their day's work, and said it would lighten in an hour. In that case we must return to the mainland, as our vacation was nearly ended. A cup of hot strong coffee; that, palaeca for the canoeist, quieted our shivering bodies, and we made the necessary preparations. An "old sea," a relic of last night's storm, was running outside, and the rocks were awash with towering breakers. But we must cross Ipswich Bay and get south of Eastern Point before night, so we had no alternative. The ballast bags were filled with 200lbs of gravel, and two large flat stones weighing at least 100lbs. each were lashed to the floor of the boat. The wind had dispelled the mist while we were stowing ballast, and the unmistakable signs of heavy weather warned us to leave no chance for shifting ballast. The rudder was lashed so it could not jump from its fastenings, and as a precaution a steering oar was lashed to the washboard.

When we were ready to start the wind had freshened and was blowing steadily from the northeast, and a heavy swell came rolling in from somewhere out in the Atlantic. Before we knew it we were rushing along headed southeast for Thatcher's Isle, where it ought to be accordiug to compass. The dory pitched into the seas, now and, then, smothering a broad space of water should her as she plunged into the sea with a tremendous swash. We got into our oil jackets in short order, for it promised to be a "wet day:" A fleet of fishermen and two timber laden coasters were working to windward on our port quarter, crowding the trembling mass of foam under their ponderous bows. A few gulls were balancing themselves against the streaming wind. Her mates snatched their breakfasts from the curliug wave crests. Right ahead was a small yacht wallowing through the seas under reefed mainsail and staysail, with a couple of fellows in oilers seated to windward and a third crouched at the long curved tiller. She was the Athlon, Boston.

We bowled along for two hours and then had to reef. Filling away again, the Mona was pitching and flinging the green seas in showers over the forward deck. The lee rail was awash, and we were deliberating whether to put in another reef when the wind began to abate. The bold coast line of Cape Ann was on our starboard bow, and sheeting in the mainsail we rushed along, both of us hanging out to windward, easing her to meet the heavy puffs. The stannch little Mona mounted swiftly upward with a steady heave upon the brow of a curling sea and then descending into the green valley beyond showered us with spray. Will was laid out in anguish away up forward, moaning for a bit of land to stand upon. The spray trickled upon his prostrate body and soaked him through and through, and he was supremely miserable. In a short time we were up with Thatcher's and fell into smoother water between it and Milk Island. Then Gloucester Harbor was entered, and with booms wide out we raced before wind and sea up the reach. Many vessels were coming and going, towboats puffed about in quest of a job, a bark, scarred with signs of a storm and barling seas was smothering up the harbor, evidently from some salt port the other side of the world, and a passenger steamer was just making her dock. We rowed into the inner harbor, and just as we were entering a dock we had no end of trouble with a tugboat doing its best to back out. Her noisily revolving screw filled the narrow space with boiling waves, which set our oars nourishing like a pair of knitting needles in the hands of an expert and nearly wrenched our necks. Making fast we visited Higgins & Gifford's boat shop, where the famous dories Centennial, Nautilus and Dark Secret were conceived and put into shape. Then we climbed into the sanctum of the Daily *Breeze*, were reported and had a chat with Manager Haskell. We never let the chance go by to visit a newspaper office, for we are both newsmongers by trade.

The wind moderated after dinner and we ran out of the harbor, passed the Cut and in an hour were off Magnolia, and in a short time dropped anchor in front of the Masconomo House, Manchester. Here we spent the night, and next morning set sail for Salem Harbor. At 9 we were up with Baker's Island, and sped by the Misery, and five miles more run out astern found the Mona under the Beverly bridges bound under oars up the North River to Danversport to visit a canoeist friend. Then dropping down the muddy stream we crossed Beverly Harbor and landed at Juniper Point, and did some flirting with the best portion of a picnic—the girls.

Again under sail, Marblehead Harbor was reached after passing Bass River, Naugus Head and Lowell Island, five miles seaward, and we anchored for the night. A large fleet of yachts were in the harbor, most of them cruising. A storm was brewing, and we rowed into the southern end of the harbor, close to the beach, and anchored the Mona bow and stern, not caring to have our slumber disturbed by the promenaders on the beach. There was no rain, but when evening came it was black as pitch. The rising lights on the yachts seemed like flickering sparks, and the numerous light towers in sight sent their strong rays far out across the water. About 10 o'clock the wind began to rise, and then the myriad of anchor lights were reeling and staggering with a sweeping movement further down the harbor where the waves rolled in around the Neck. We could hear the tide swash against the sides of our snug quarters, but there was no motion; we were so completely sheltered from the wind, which shrieked over us with gust after gust. We were lulled to sleep by the sobbing of the ripples and an occasional jar of our swinging rudder.

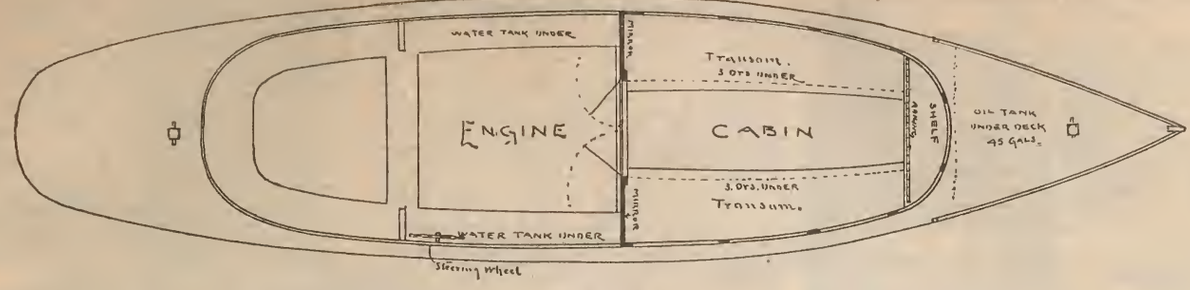
We were away early next day in company with a dozen small fry bound to Boston. It was a beautiful morning with just enough wind for comfortable sailing. Will was as chipper as a lark, his penchant toward sea sickness having left him with the run across Ipswich Bay in the northeaster. It was a perpetual regatta, and I will say that the Mona was in the thickest of the bunch. Egg Rock and Nahant were left astern and an hour was put in at Revere Beach. Then we headed for Boston with plenty of small craft all around us. We had a chat with a canoeist from Lynn, and he informed me there was nothing that could whip a dory running off the wind, but to windward they were no good. That nettled me, and shooting into the wind I asked him to prove it. We beat him badly, so badly that he left us to bear off the palm while he hunted up his club house. Lynn yachtsmen, I mean Corinthians, own several of these sailing dories. They are sloop-rigged, and one at least is a flyer, for we saw her coming up the harbor past Nahant at a great rate. But the bowsprit, boom and gaff are unfit for a cruiser like the Mona. They are always in the way when not wanted, more especially in portages, and when it is desirable to put up the tent for a night afloat.

Going into Boston Harbor we met a number of the Brewster family, and a numerous, dangerous family they are in a thick night, when sleet and rain obscure Boston Light, and the howling gale drowns the hoarse note of the warning horn. We were out of our direct course, but it mattered little as there was plenty of daylight left. Will seized our fog horn, blew and puffed ont his cheeks like two red balloons that threatened to sail away with him, doing his prettiest to salute an excursion steamer; but the reed in the horn had rusted, and wouldn't work, and the merry passengers had a good laugh at our expense. Boston Harbor has been so often pictured in ink that I won't force my feeble descriptive powers. We sailed through the maze of ferry boats, ocean steamers and schooners, passed under the railroad bridges into the Mystic, which we followed till dark, and then turned into our cabin, and slept, not "as the tired canoeist only can", but uneasily, till dawn. A cup of coffee braced us up for the row and carries which brought us to Winchester about noon. An express wagon, greased with a $2 bill, landed the Mona in the pond in front of my house, and the cruise in a dory was a memory of things that were. GEO. S. HUDSON.

ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS.—We have constant inquiry for the addresses of our correspondents from readers who wish to write to them. We do not give such addresses without express permission, but in all cases we will forward letters addressed to our care.

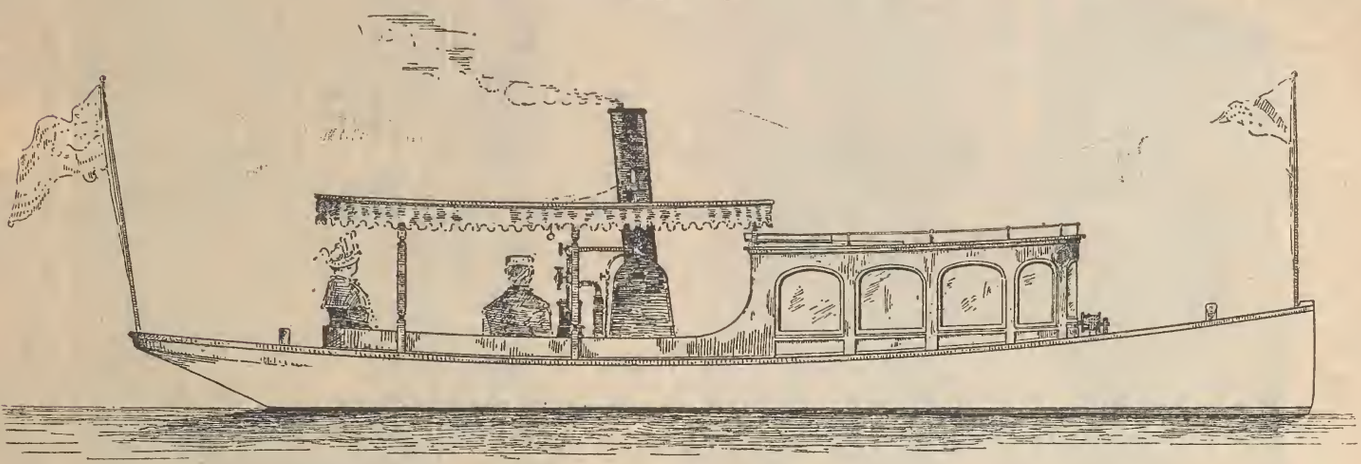
IANTHE C. C.—The first annual dinner of the Ianthe C. C. was held on March 2, at Morretti's restaurant, New York, about 30 members and guests being present. The evening was passed very pleasantly with songs and stories after the dinner, several very good poems being read.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Atlantic Division: Chas. Le Sassier, Jr., New Orleans, La. Eastern Division; Paul B. Morgan, Worcester.



DECK PLAN. "ELECTRA."

SCALE ½ IN. = 1 FT.



STEAM LAUNCH "ELECTRA."

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

MARCH.

8. New York Y. R. A. Meeting, Gilsey House.

MAY.

30. Yorkville, Opening, Oak Pt. 30. Brooklyn, Open., Gravesend.

JUNE.

1. Larchmont, Spring.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
6. Monatiquot, Opening, Ft. Pt.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
15. Brooklyn, Annual.
17. Seawanhaka, 40ft. Class, N.Y
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.
20. Monatiquot, Pennant, Ft.Pt.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham
24. Pavonia, Annual, Jersey City
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cor. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.

JULY.

4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham., Ft. Pt
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
24. Pleon, Club.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
31. Pleon, Open.

AUGUST.

3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
3. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
10. Monatiquot, 2d Cham., Ft. Pt.
16. Monatiquout, Ladies' Day, Fort Point.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
24. Lynn, Excursion, Lynn.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24. Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Lynn, Open, Lynn.
2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead.
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup
7. Larchmont, Fall Annual.
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Monatiquot, Open, Ft. Point
14. Corinthian, Marblehead.
14. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
21. Beverly, Marbleh'd, Sail Off.
28. Lynn, Club, Lynn.

ELECTRA—A CRUISING STEAM LAUNCH.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A few weeks ago you published a letter from "Pacific," giving an account of his experience in steam launch cruising, and I think some of your readers would be interested with a brief sketch of one of my numerous exploits in the Electra, an oil-burning launch of 25ft. length over all., 5ft. 6in. beam and drawing 2ft. 6in. of water.

After two years experience with the Electra as an open boat I conceived the idea of a cabin that differs from the usual type from the fact that it is forward of the engine and boiler and incloses the most exposed part of the boat when the water is rough or choppy. As will be seen from the inclosed drawings the cabin is 7ft. long and but 2ft. 4in. above the deck, and has nine windows. The three forward sash are glazed with curved glass and the other six are arranged to drop in a pocket, making the cabin airy and comfortable on the hottest day. The interior has two transoms with hair cushions, affording good sleeping accommodations for two persons and a dry and cosy berth in the hardest rain storm.

A common mistake with most launches is in having an open cockpit forward of the cabin or house, as it soon fills with water when they enter a choppy sea. The cabin was put in the Electra last winter, and has been a decided success, enabling me to travel over water that would have swamped me the year before and without even getting a wet jacket. The Electra can make six and a half knots and keep it up all day. The fuel tanks hold 45 gallons and a run of 200 miles can be made without taking water or fuel.

Last August, in company with my friend the Doctor, I started from Marblehead Harbor for a short cruise to the eastward. As we were obliged to be back in five or six days we thought that if we got as far as Portsmouth, N. H., we would be satisfied. On the morning of Aug. 4, we turned ont at 7 o'clock, had breakfast, cleared away, and after getting a supply of ice and stores we were steaming briskly out past Marblehead Light at 9 A. M. The wind was light from the S.E., and it was raining before we passed Barker's Island, but we were prepared for any kind of weather and went along comfortably, although the water was quite lumpy as we neared Gloucester. I had never been through the canal from Gloucester Harbor to Annisquam, and we decided to take advantage of the tide and opportunity and go through, consequently our trip was a short one and we were quietly at anchor in the Annisquam River at 11:30 A. M. The Doctor had some friends spending the summer there, so we passed the rest of the day with them. In the evening we enjoyed the cosy, well lighted cabin, when smoking was in order.

Sunday, Aug. 5, opened clear and warm with hardly a breath of wind, a fact, however, that does not disturb the mind of a steam yachtsman.

It was just about 10:30 A. M. as we passed out by Annisquam Light, intending to make Old York our next harbor if possible, and use up the rest of our time in dodging the storms (which were unusually frequent here last season) in getting back to Marblehead. We had the sea smooth as a pond and very light wind the entire distance, and at 3 P. M. had passed Whaleback Light off Portsmouth harbor, and at 4 o'clock were anchored in the charming little harbor of York, having made 35 nautical miles without a stop. Our trim little craft attracted the attention of the numerous pleasure boats used by the various guests of the hotels, and our preparations for dinner and subsequent banquet seemed to amuse them very much. Our portable table is soon set up in the cabin and the Doctor prepares a dinner of broiled steak and sweet potatoes, etc., which he declares cannot be equalled at the best hotel ashore. After mailing several letters that were a surprise to our friends of the day before, as we afterward learned, they not dreaming of our being further on our cruise than Rockport, we remained aboard the rest of the day and night.

During the evening there were indications of foul weather, and the next morning Aug. 6 we turned out to find the wind fresh from the northeast with plenty of fog and rain and a poor show for a run around Portsmouth. At noon the rain held up and we thought best to take a look outside. We had steam in ten minutes, and at 2:10 P. M. started out of the harbor with a strong ebb tide running out against the heavy sea that kicked up a fearful chop that caused the Electra to stand first on one end then on the other, but by slowing up the engine we went through all right and after getting clear of the harbor had nothing but a big swell to contend with, so I gave her all steam and we scooted for Portsmouth Light about five miles away, which we were anxious to reach before the fog came in again. It was nip and tuck however, for we were soon convinced that the fog was after us and gaining rapidly, so that just as we made Whale's Back Light at 3 P. M. it was as thick as mud. We had passed the numerous ledges that line the shore between York and this light and were consequently happy, for it was an easy matter to run up the river; and at 3:30 P. M. we had finished our trip for that day and were fast and safe alongside the wharf foot of State street, Portsmouth. We got more showers the rest of the day and evening but our cabin was dry and comfortable and we felt that our little adventure with the fog and northeast storm was as enjoyable as any trip we had made.

Tuesday, Aug. 7—Wind N.E. and showery. We made steam at 10 A. M. and ran up the river to Dover Point, and in the afternoon ran down to Kittery Point and anchored in a delightful little cove that seemed to please the Doctor very much.

Wednesday, Aug. 8, opened cloudy, with a light east wind but indications of clearing weather. We left our anchorage at 6:40 A. M., Portsmouth Light at 6:50 and steered south for Cape Ann. The run across to Rockport was made without any trouble, at 11:15 we passed Straitsmouth Island Light and made Eastern Point at 12:30 P. M. As we had another day left to get back to Marblehead and had made a run of 37 miles, we concluded to remain over night at Gloucester, and after getting a fish at the market we came to anchor and a first-class fish chowder was quickly tucked away under our jackets.

Thursday, Aug. 9—Another foggy morning. It cleared at noon and we got steam for our final run to Marblehead, which we reached at 2 P. M. Our trip had been so enjoyable, notwithstanding the bad weather, that we would gladly have prolonged it, and could have gone as far as Mt. Desert very comfortably if we had had two weeks more time.

I think but few yachtsmen are aware of the comfort and pleasure one can have in a small steam yacht properly equipped, and the distance that can be made during the summer months is on an average as great as that made by the largest sailing yacht. The days that a sailing yacht can make a run of 50 or 60 miles are rare.

I made the run from Marblehead Light to Portsmouth alone on Aug. 29 in seven hours, and returning Sept. 9 from Portsmouth Light to City Point, Boston, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., stopping two hours at Marblehead.

A. C. F.

NEW ROCHELLE Y. C.—The annual meeting of the New Rochelle Y. C. was held at the Hotel Brunswick on March 4. Clinton H. Seeley, sloop Psyche, was elected commodore by 15 votes to Charles Pryor's 13. The other officers elected were: Vice-Com., Z. Edwards Lewis; Rear Com., William F. Abbett; Sec., R. C. Eddy; Treas., Eugene Lambden; Meas., George C. Foster. Trustees, C. S. Odell, John Hardman, Charles Pryor. House Committee, W. H. Wilmarth, J. W. Rough, Joseph W. Gibson. Committee on Admission, H. S. Pratt, H. Thompson, Charles E. Bateson. Law Committee, Walter Large and Charles H. Noxon. The club decided not to join the New York Yacht Racing Association.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING.

THOUGH there is nothing known in yachting circles that would indicate a challenge for the America's Cup this year, the daily papers of New York and Boston are busily at work over all manner of stories. Every Saturday the cables bring a batch of alleged news, which is displayed at length in the Sunday papers. Last week was no exception, and we read of the sale of Thistle, her alteration to a centerboard boat, and a positive challenge from her, also of challenges from Lord Dunraven, possibly from Mr. Sidney Watson, owner of the new yawl, and also from an Australian yacht. One enterprising daily has lately put its British murder expert, a gentleman who has done some excellent detective work in connection with several famous murders, on the track of possible challengers, but thus far with no great success. This correspondent has put his employers to the expense of a trip from London to Southampton and also for nearly a column cable dispatch, merely to impart a very badly garbled story of Mr. Walter Reeks and a possible Australian challenge, telling nothing that has not been known in New York or Boston for three months. Among other valuable information gathered about Southampton is the news that Lord Dunraven's new cutter is to be 65ft. on waterline and 100ft. over all.

As to facts, it is very certain that Thistle was not sold up to a very short time. Last fall the idea of buying her and making some alterations with a view to a challenge was entertained by a British yachtsman, hence the letter to the New York Y. C., but this idea has been abandoned. It is very probable that Thistle will be sold at the first opportunity, as she could not be used by the syndicate which built and still owns her, nearly every member of which owns one or more yachts himself, and also there are the business details, which can only be settled by her sale. Even if she has been sold within the last few weeks, as reported, there is not the least reason to expect that she will be used for other than home racing or cruising. A statement cabled last week, that she is to be rigged as a yawl, indicates the latter object. When she was in this country Mr. Watson had the plans for her interior fitting completed, and brought them over with him, so that it would take but little time and money to convert her into a very comfortable cruiser.

As to a challenge from Lord Dunraven, it is no secret that he has been for some time anxious to challenge for the Cup, but so far as is known here he is not likely to come out this season with a new and untried boat, especially as the story now runs that she is to be built with a centerboard trunk, the slot being filled with lead, in which condition she will be tried against Yarana in the early races, afterward being fitted with a centerboard and tried again. Though her dimensions are not known as yet she will probably be about Yarana's length, 66ft. l.w.l., and thus will come in the class with Katrina, Shamrock and Titania. As matters stand, now that the new deed of "keeps" has been temporarily laid aside in hopes of courting a challenge this year, it is possible that one may be received prior to the middle of April, or possibly that even the six months notice itself may be waived in favor of a challenge in the summer, but at the same time there seems now little likelihood of a race this year. The last issue of the *Field* contains an advertisement of Thistle, for sale.

CYTHERA AS A RACER.—The fate of Cythera recalls to mind some stirring times of big cutter racing, and particularly of her visit to the Solent in 1874, and her fine set-to there with the Kriemhilda and Arrow to windward in a hard wind. Kriemhilda eventually came in first and won, but Cythera was by no means disgraced by the part she played as second fiddle in the match. The trio were in close company all through the match, Kriemhilda leading, the duration of the memorable race over the fifty miles course being:

Kriemhilda	5 01 40	Arrow	5 05 31
Cythera	5 02 30	Neva	5 15 03

After this Cythera sailed two matches at Ryde in a wild wind, and won prizes, Kriemhilda was not among the competitors. Her owner, Mr. David Richardson, raced her for four seasons, and was undeniably successful, as she proved a large prize winner. Out of her 25 prizes no fewer than 3 were Queen's cups, and oddly enough each of these were won in Dublin Bay—two in the regattas of the Royal St. George's Yacht Club, and one in the regatta of the Royal Irish. Her record is as follows:

Year.	No. of Starts.	No. of Prizes.	Value.
1874	13	9	£625
1875	11	8	515
1877	8	4	190
1878	9	4	345
Total	41	25	£1,675

—*Field.*

CRUISING.—Alva, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, sailed from Bermuda on Feb. 9, and reaching Nice on Feb. 27, touching at Madeira and Algiers... Sagamore, steam yacht, Mr. J. W. Slater, arrived at Jacksonville from Nassau on Feb. 28. Coronet, R. T. Bush, arrived at Malta on March 3.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C.—The second regular meeting will be held on March 9, at 8:30 P. M. Several important amendments to the rules will be considered.

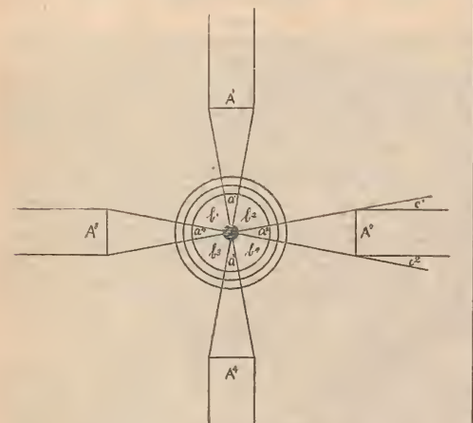
NEW YORK Y. R. A.—The meeting of delegates to the New York Y. R. A. will be held at the Gilsey House on March 8, at 8 P. M.

LIGHTS, BUOYS AND OTHER AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

THE following is as complete an abstract as our space allows of the lecture delivered on Feb. 9 before the Seawanbaka Corinthian Y. C. by Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, U. S. N. The lecturer first called attention to the conditions which maintained among the early mariners, an ignorance of astronomy in its application to navigation, and also of the compass; so that they were entirely dependent on lights and landmarks, the latter being purely natural, such as headlands, hills, high trees and isolated rocks. As far back as the days of the Phœnicians an effort was made to supply the deficiencies of nature in this respect by artificial means, such as fires by night and columns of smoke by day in conspicuous locations, and later by towers of wood or stone, serving, as now, the double purpose of a mark by day and a suitable elevation for the fire by night. Buoys were probably unknown and local knowledge only was depended on, the first cruising ground of the early navigators, the Mediterranean, being comparatively free from shoals and reefs.

After a brief description of the celebrated Pharos of Alexandria, the lecturer called attention to the stone watch towers of the Romans, first along the Mediterranean and then carried along the coasts of Gaul and Britain, remains of which are still in existence. From the time of the Romans down to the eighteenth century no progress in the art of lighthouse illumination is discoverable, and up to the beginning of the present century the English and American sailor had no better guides than the Roman or Phœnician, coal fires on a stone tower being used as late as 1816, while in 1809 the famous Eddystone Light was equipped only with a chandelier of tallow candles, inferior to coal; the latter being difficult to transport to such an inaccessible locality. The first improvement on the open fire, obscured by smoke and with most of the rays wasted, was a covered lantern with lamps or candles, but the earliest of these were even inferior to the open fire. It is to France that mariners are indebted for the three great improvements which have made the art of coast lighting what it now is—the Argand burner, the parabolic reflector, and the Fresnel lens. By these are secured the two conditions on which efficient and economical lighting depend: First, that the light shall be clear, bright and free from smoke; second, that the rays proceeding from it shall be controlled and utilized. The first end is secured by the use of the Argand lamp in its later and improved form, with such illuminants as sperm and colza oil at first, replaced later on by lard and the higher grades of mineral oil, the latter being exclusively used in the United States.

After dwelling on the principles on which the diffusion and concentration of light depend, and the loss with the ordinary open lamp, the lecturer described the parabolic reflector, by which all the rays of light are concentrated in a single beam of great intensity. The catoptric method of lighting, formerly largely employed for revolving lights, consisted of three or four frames arranged about a vertical axis and revolved by a suitable mechanism. Each frame carried a number of Argand burners, each supplied with a parabolic reflector, similar in principle to the familiar locomotive headlight, the axis of all the reflectors in a frame being parallel, thus making three or four beams of light of great intensity, which swept in succession about the horizon. The catoptric method is still retained in England, but in the United States it has been displaced by the lenticular apparatus, except in lightships. The objections to it were that the mirrors were difficult to keep in order, while there was a great loss of light due to the absorption of about 50 per cent. by the metal of the reflector. In the lenticular system, originated by Fresnel, the light is concentrated by passing through glass.



The lecturer described the action of the ordinary plano-spherical lens in concentrating the rays into a beam, all being parallel to the axis, showing the difference between the spherical lens, the segment of a sphere, concentrating all rays into a cylindrical beam of light; and the cylindrical lens, a segment of a cylinder, concentrating the light in the direction of planes perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder, both of which methods are employed in lighthouse illumination. He then described the practical difficulties attending the large spherical lenses, and the manner in which they had been overcome by Fresnel, by making each lens of a number of pieces. The construction of the perfected Fresnel lens was described in detail; the central plano-convex lens of manageable dimensions, in the form of a belt or ring, surrounded above and below by other rings, each a portion of a lens, cast and ground to such a shape as to reflect those certain rays which fall on it in a direction parallel to the main axis. In addition to this system of lenses, prisms are employed above and below to refract the rays that would otherwise be wasted. The first arrangement for this end employed a system of lenses which refracted the more nearly vertical rays into pencils of light, which in turn were reflected by metallic mirrors into a direction parallel with the rays from the main system of lenses, but about 1843 these auxiliary lenses and mirrors were replaced by prisms, the loss due to the absorption by the mirrors being thus avoided.

The lighting of a coast has been compared to the lines of a fortified place; there are the outer lights on prominent headlands and outlying dangers, the great ocean or landfall lights, as they are sometimes called, usually of the first and second orders. These are the first seen when making land, and they are the lights by which positions are checked and courses laid in coasting navigation. They should be placed on a well-lighted coast that their circles of illumination cut each other, and no two lights within a distance of 60 to 80 miles of each other should have the same characteristics. The navigator doubtful of his position should be able to determine it at once by the characteristics of the first ocean light sighted. To this end the lights are both white and colored, while the duration of the light, either fixed or flashing, is varied in a number of ways.

The classification of lights in the United States is as follows:

Fixed white. Fixed red. Flashing white. Flashing red. Fixed white, varied by white flashes. Fixed white, varied by red flashes. Fixed white, varied by red and white flashes. Flashing red and white. Double lights.

These various combinations are effected through the use of the two classes of lenses—the spherical, which concentrates light in all directions and gives out a solid beam, and the cylindrical, which concentrates light only on the vertical lenses and gives out an equatorial belt of illumination. These lenses may be fixed revolving with different intervals between the flashes, or a combination of fixed light and flashes; while the distinction may be still further varied by the introduction of color, through the interposition of colored glass between the flame and the light, red being employed for high-order lights. The effect of a spherical lens may be produced by placing outside of a horizontal cylindrical lens, which concentrates light only on vertical lines, a vertical cylindrical lens, which concentrates light only on horizontal lines. The first lens concentrates the rays which fall upon it into a band, and the second lens reduces a portion of this band to a beam of light; this method being much employed for flashing lights. The figure represents in plan a Fresnel apparatus provided with external panels of vertical cylindrical lenses, A^1 A^2 A^3 A^4, set upon a frame and revolved by clockwork about the principal lens. All the light of the angular spaces a^1 a^2 a^3 a^4 falls upon these vertical lenses, and is projected in brilliant beams, which sweep past the observer as flashes. The light of the angles, b^1 b^2 b^3 b^4, not subtended by the panels, retains its characteristics, and is observed as a fixed light less brilliant than the flashes. These panels of vertical lenses may be of greater or less height; if they are made only of the height of the principal lens of the Fresnel apparatus, the light transmitted from the reflecting rings above and below will pass above and below the revolving panels, and will appear as a fixed light of diminished intensity. An observer in the angles c^1 c^2 etc. will then see a faint fixed light, preceding and following the brilliant flash, and separating it by an appreciable interval from the steady and strong fixed light of the angles b^1 b^2 b^3 b^4. If red shades be interposed in the angles a^1 a^2 a^3 a^4 the flashes will be red; if the red shades be applied to a^1 a^3 only the flashes will be alternately red and white. If three panels be omitted the light would be fixed, with a long interval varied by a flash; if two be omitted the other two be placed close together the light would be fixed, varied by two successive flashes. Thus there is ample opportunity for all necessary variations and distinctions.

The most magnificent chain of first order lights in the world is that extending from St. Augustine to Key West, guarding the low coast of Florida and the dangerous keys; 10 lights, placed at heights of 110 to 165ft. above the sea, and visible from 16¼ to 19 miles. Inside of the great landfall lights is a second line marking less prominent capes, interior dangers, and the mouths of harbors and estuaries. Lastly there are the harbor lights proper, small lights on piers and mole heads, and dangerous points within the anchorage grounds.

The lecturer next dwelt on the peculiar nature of the structures required for the lights, placed of necessity in exposed and outlying situations, often on rocks and reefs barely above the level of low water, and where not only was the work of construction difficult and dangerous, but the highest degree of engineering skill was needed to insure safety for the structure from the violence of the sea. As an instance the work on the celebrated light at Minot's Ledge was quoted, the first building, a skeletou structure of iron erected in 1848, being carried away by a great storm three years later. The work of replacing it with a more substantial structure was rendered extremely difficult from the fact that the rock was but 42in. above low water at the highest point, and in many places actually below. The new lighthouse was begun in 1855, under the direction of Gen. Alexander, but 130 hours work being possible in that year; 137 in 1856; 120 in 1857; 206 in 1858; 377 in 1859; and the balance in 1860. The outlying sand shoals are marked by structures founded on screw piles, with broad flanged screws deeply grounded in the sand, the upper portions being strongly braced. The magnificent skelcton towers of the Florida reefs rest upon massive iron piles, set deeply into the coral formation, and receiving additional support from heavy iron bearing plates resting on the coral; the piles passing through these plates and resting their shoulders, cast or forged on the pile, upon them. The towers themselves are distinguished by various markings, being painted in horizontal, vertical or spiral stripes, or in squares like a chess board.

Light vessels, placed on outlying shoals and the ends of sand spits, are more expensive to maintain than lighthouses, and are liable to be displaced. Fixed lights only, on the catoptric system, are employed, the variations being fixed white, fixed red, fixed white and red, two fixed white, and two fixed red. The lecturer next considered the loss of light due to the use of colored glass, and the objections from this score, also the fact that under some conditions red and white lights, side by side, were undistinguishable; as is sometimes seen in a fixed white light in which also a panel of red glass on each side is arranged to cut off all but a certain angle within which some danger exists. In some cases where red and white are used in such close connection it has been found at times impossible to distinguish the two.

The question of the best illuminant for lighthouse uses was next considered in the light of the very full and complete report of the experiments made in 1884-5 by the British authorities, at the South Foreland; in which oil, gas and electricity were tested, the former being pronounced the best for the general purposes of lighthouse illumination, power, convenience and cost being considered. At the same time the electric light was favorably mentioned for the most important landfall lights, from its great intensity. This is due to the fact that the arc light itself is much smaller than either gas or oil, both of which require a number of burners, and it thus conforms more nearly to theoretic requirements, nearly all the rays falling on the refracting lenses.

While a beacon may be lighted, the general understanding of the term is an unlighted landmark, usually a tower of wood or stone, but sometimes merely an iron post set in a rock and surmounted by a ball or cage. Range beacons, placed on shore to mark the direction of narrow channels, are made as conspicuous as possible.

Taking up next the subject of buoys, the lecturer described the ordinary spar buoys, placed with the red ones, or even numbers, to starboard in entering a river or harbor, and the black, or uneven numbers, to port, with the striped buoys which mark obstructions or mid-channel; also the various iron buoys, can, nun, perch and ball, and whistling buoys. The latter, an American invention, was described in detail, as were the bell buoys. The new electric buoys now used in Gedney's Channel, New York Harbor, were next described, spar buoys surmounted by strong iron cages, so that they could withstand the blows of ice or wreckage if driven under water. Within the cage is a lantern with an incandescent lamp of 100 candle power, connected by a submarine cable with a dynamo station on Sandy Hook. The cable is carefully protected where it runs along the spar, being let into a deep groove and covered with a batten. The area covered by these buoys and cables is protected by a red sector, as previously described, on the East Beacon, warning vessels against anchoring where they might foul the cables. Since these buoys were first lighted, Nov. 7, 1888, it has been possible for large vessels to enter the harbor at night, which they could not do before.

A very interesting part of the lecture was that devoted to the apparatus for giving warning of danger by means or sound, through fog bells, fog horns, steam whistles and sirens. The steam locomotive whistle of 6 to 8in. diameter, 50 to 100lbs. of steam, is used successfully in the United States and Canada, though not in favor in Europe; it may be heard upward of 20 miles, according to size, and stands next in the order of usefulness to the siren. The fog horn of large size, driven by compressed air, which acts by causing a huge reed to vibrate, is sometimes used in the United States, but is open to objections, not being entirely reliable, and said to deteriorate with age and use. In the siren the trumpet is used also, but the reed is replaced by two metal discs in the throat of the trumpet, each with 12 radial slits. One disc is stationary, while the other can be revolved by machinery 2,400 times per minute, and as 12 jets of air or steam escape at each revolution some 60,000 vibrations of the air in the trumpet may be produced. Not only can the sound be heard at a great distance, but the peculiar pitch and quality makes it dominant over the ordinary noises on board ship. Like the lights, all the sound signals may be varied in such a way as to be readily distinguishable from each other where two or more are in close proximity.

The lecturer then gave some statistics of the present U. S. Lighthouse Service, paying a well-deserved compliment to its completeness and efficiency. The concluding portion of the lecture was devoted to a consideration or the reliability of the various aids described, and to the degree of dependence that may safely be placed in them. No sense of security could be felt by any sailor if it were a matter of doubt whether or not a light was burning or a buoy had held its position. With the perfected appliances and the excellent discipline of our Lighthouse Service it may be assumed that lights which have the constant attendance of keepers can always be depended upon; but there is a source of unreliability of lights, which is beyond the reach of discipline or care. This arises from the selective absorption of the atmosphere, and its preference for the rays at the violet end of the spectrum; so that under certain conditions a white light may appear to be red, and may be undistinguishable from a red light located beside it. The powerful light at Cape Charles is surrounded by low, marshy flats, from which mists and vapors arise; while the Cape Henry light, 15 miles distant, is on a dry, sandy point. The former light has frequently been reported as showing red, while no complaint has ever been made of the latter. The Nobska Point Light, in Vineyard Sound, has a red sector, and when the wind is S.E. and the weather hazy this sector cannot be distinguished, at a distance of 8 miles, from the white light on either side of it; but the moment that the wind goes to the north with clearing weather, the red and white lights are distinct. Buoys sometimes drift from their positions, or the bottom itself changes, but in this country at least the danger from such errors is minimized by a very thorough system of inspection and verification of all such marks.

Sound signals are the most unreliable of all aids to navigation, and what adds to the danger is the fact that the causes of their unreliability are not clearly understood. Curious instances of inaudible spaces within short range of a siren or whistle have been experimentally determined. In some instances the sound is lost, then heard in its full volume, and then lost again, quite within the ordinary range of its audibility. Generally speaking, the sound travels well with the wind and badly against it, and has its ordinary effective calm weather range at right angles to the wind; but in northeast snowstorms on the New England coast the sound is best heard dead to windward, and fog signals have been heard 17 or 18 miles in the teeth of a violent gale. That condition of the atmosphere which best transmits sound has no relations whatever to its capacity for the transmission of light. Neither fog, mist nor falling snow seems in any sufficient way favorably the intensity of sounds, and a northeast storm appears to be of the greatest advantage, while bright sunny weather, under certain circumstances, presents the most startling phenomena of inaudibility.

The lecturer then described the curious phenomena noted about the Beavertail and Little Gull stations, where over certain areas very close to the source of sound, neither whistle, fog born nor siren were audible. These phenomena were carefully noted at various times by the Lighthouse Service, but no satisfactory explanation was reached of the fact that sounds heard distinctly in one position were totally inaudible but 200yds. distant. The subject was well illustrated by charts of the localities, showing by black bands of varying breadths the area of greatest and least sound.

The lecture concluded with the following cautions: These remarkable exceptions to the trustworthiness of an important class of aids to navigation constitutes an element of danger which should not be neglected. If on a clear night a light is not seen when expected, it is a fair proof that the calculations are incorrect and the ship's position in error; but the same assertion cannot be made in the event of failure to hear a fog signal; and a negative reliance in dangerous navigation must not be placed upon them. It may be laid down as a general rule with regard to all classes of aids that a careful navigator should lose no opportunity of verifying by independent methods the position of his ship, whenever his knowledge upon that important subject falls in the slightest degree short of absolute certainty. In the lead he has an instrument which is always available, and it should be freely used when a knowledge of the depth of water is a check upon the ship's position.

BUILDING NEWS.

AT Salem, Mr. Frisbie has the 40 nearly decked and planked, and will timber out the 30 next week....At Newburyport, Mr. W. B. Bowen is building a centerboard sloop, 23ft. 4in. over all, 19ft. 10in l.w.l., 9ft. 6in. beam, and 2ft. 6in. draft, to be named Vesper....At Beverly, Rock Bros. are building a centerboard sloop, to be named Dude. She is 30ft. over all, 24ft. 10in. l.w.l., 10ft. beam and 4ft. draft....At South Boston, Lawley has planked the Forbes schooner and Mr. Beebe's Verena, and has begun to plank Mr. Belmont's Mariquita....At Cambridge, John Blakey is building a keel yawl from his own designs, to be 28ft. 6 in. over all, 22ft. 9in. l.w.l., 9ft. beam and 4f. 9in. draft. The iron keel will weigh 3,500lbs....At Wheeler's Point, near Gloucester, Mr. Geo. Wheeler is building a steam launch for Rev. W. H. Rider, of the latter place. She will be 32ft. 6in. over all, about 28ft. l.w.l. and 6ft. 6in. baam. The boat is very well built, and of handsome model, the design of her owner. Forward of the engine will be a small cabin, while the standing room, aft, will be covered by an awning....The new 40 for Providence will be 15ft. 3in. wide with 6ft. draft. Her owners are Pres. Sayer Hasbrouck, Rhode Island Y. C., Geo. H. Slade, A. E. Austin and A. D. Ross....At Marblehead, Mr. Wm. Eddy has built a 16ft. boat for Mr. R. C. Bridge, to race in the Pleon Y. C....At City Island the work is hurrying on, the yawl is nearly completed, while good progress has been made on the other yachts. Of these Mr. Morgan's schooner will be named the Constellation, and his 40 will be Tomahawk, while the Grinnell schooner will be named Acushnet. The new 40 that, Lawley is building for Mr. Foster will be named Lotawana....The yacht building in Baltimore is for Mr. Albert Nickel, of that city; she will be cutter rigged....At Bay Ridge Mr. Ayres is very busy, the Whitlock 30 being now partly decked, the planking complete and the inside work under way. The keel is out for the 40, but the lead has not been cast yet. Mr. Ayres is putting good timber into both craft. At Mumm's yard the Chispa is practically completed, save painting and rigging. Both mast and bowsprit are in place. The latter is fitted with two fid holes for housing, but it is not likely that the job will be attempted, save when in harbor. The 30ft. boat is well advanced, the cabin house being completed and the joiners at work inside. The joiners are still busy with the Sachem's cabin, some very handsome joiner work has been added in place of the light pine, and from the weight of the former it does not look as though much racing was in contemplation. At the Atlantic Basin, Comet, schr., has had her foremast lifted out and reversed, the fore side being placed aft, and a new mainmast will be fitted.

A NEW YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

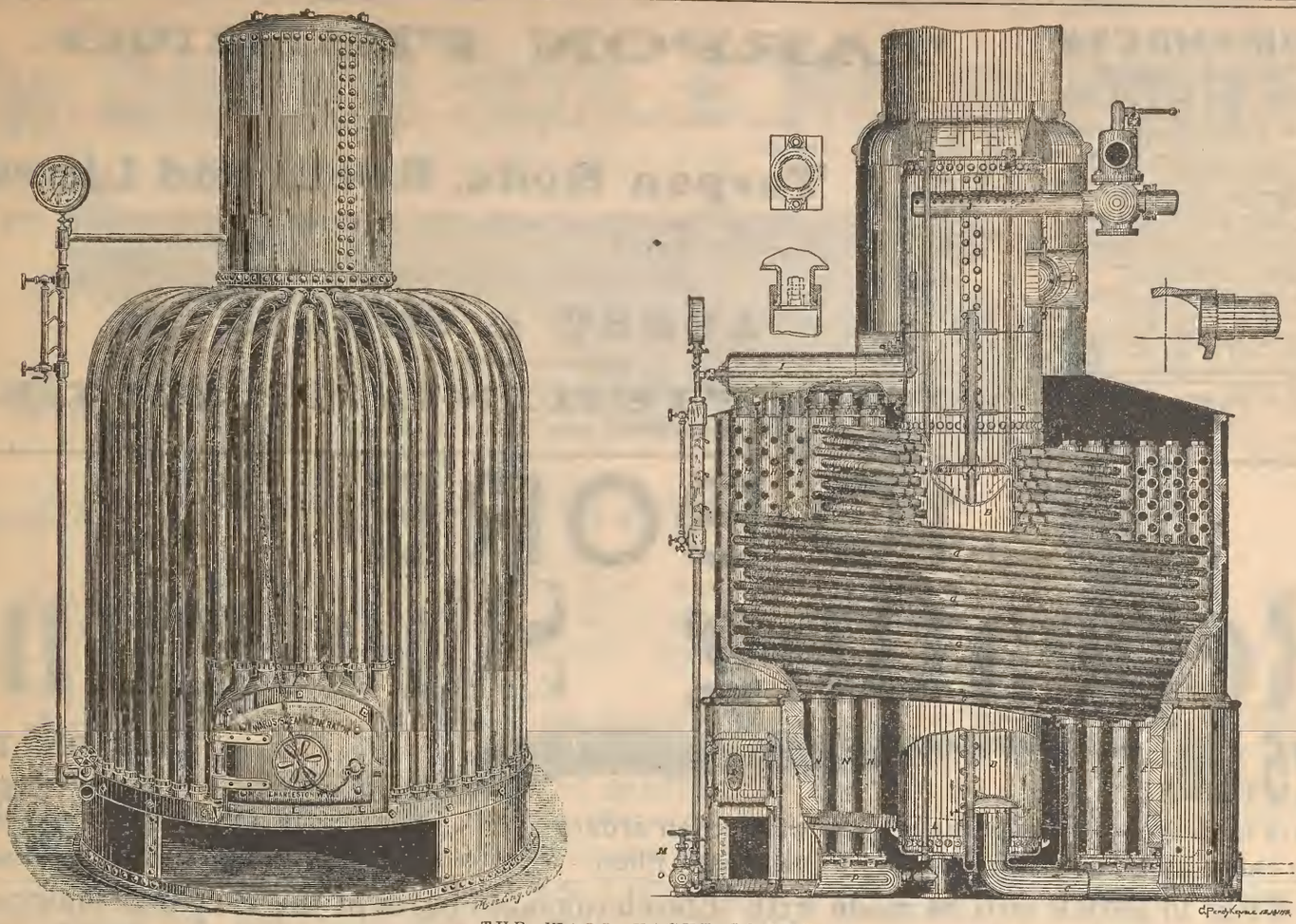
THE yachtsmen of the Delaware River have not been slow to follow the hint given by those of New York, and a movement is now on foot to organize an association which shall include all clubs between New York and vicinity on the north and Baltimore on the south, including the latter city. On Feb. 26 a meeting was held at the office of Com. Middleton, Quaker City Y. C., in Philadelphia, at which were present, besido the Commodore, Rear-Com. Pratt, ex-Com. Bancroft and Sec. Hoffman, Q. C. Y. C.; R. K. Neff, Jr., Riverton Y. C.; Com. Baker and Vice-Com. Anderson, Shackamaxon Y. C.; G. W. Bateman and C. A. Long, Camden Ducker Club; Pres. C. S. Austin and Sec. A. S. Butterworth, Keystone B. C.; Hiram Hathaway and T. S. Weed, Alpha Y. A. of Chester; Com. S. A. Kirkpatrick and Wm. S. Craig, Philadelphia C. C.; Com. J. A. Barten and E. A. Barten, Quaker City C. C., and Vice-Com. H. M. Kreamer, Sandford Northrup, D. M. Bond, Alexander Arnois and Sec. Fred Noyes, Red Dragon C. C. Com. Middleton was president and Mr. Bancroft acted as secretary.

The question of a permanent organization was generally discussed, but no definite action will be taken before the next meeting, to be held on March 21. It is proposed to include all sailing clubs, ducker and canoe clubs, as well as those of larger craft, in an organization similar to the New England Y. R. A. The name will probably be the Central Y. R. A. The object is to regulate and encourage racing among all kinds of sailing craft, and to secure one good system of measurement and classification. The many small craft—duckers, canoes, etc.—on the Delaware will probably lead to the admission of their clubs into the association; and while they are not strictly yachts, their interests are so closely allied to the larger craft that the union is perfectly proper. Such an organization cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on yachting and boat sailing on the Delaware, Chesapeake and adjoining waters. The fleet of pleasure craft is increasing each year, and the need of some intelligent and active body which shall look after its welfare is apparent.

CRUISING STEAM LAUNCHES.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in the FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 28 a discussion about steam launches for cruising purposes. The following is a description of one I am having built for cruising only. She is 25ft. over all, 5ft. 4in. beam, has a 5 H. P. Ofeldt boiler and engine, with auxiliary wheel, and a speed of eight miles per hour is expected. She is also schooner rigged with two head sails. I have arranged to cover her all over in rainy weather in this manner: I have an awning, high enough to stand under in front, so that in steering you are perfectly comfortable, and aft I have the awning high enough to sit under; both have side curtains to fasten down. She has plenty of locker room, her tanks hold enough for fifty hours' running. She has an 8in. keel, very much rockered, and carries 200ft. sail. She steers with a wheel or by a bar near engine. The masts are 18ft. high from keel to truck, fitted to stow in boat, and foremast is 9ft. from bow, mainmast 17ft., engine and boiler between the two. I hope to make the trip to the A. C. A. meet in her next year, up the Hudson to Troy and through the D. & H. Canal to Champlain, up Champlain to the Richelieu, and so to St. Lawrence, and would be greatly pleased for any information I can get from those who have been over it.—SKIPPER.

NEW BRITISH YACHTS.—The first yacht launched this season is the 2½-rater built by J. Stevens of Southampton for Mr. Bonnett, a centerboard craft. She made a trial trip on Feb. 16....Fay has laid the keel of Mr. Sidney Watson's yawl, while Black & Co. are planking the 40-rater for Mr. Nottage....Alfred Payne & Son are planking Capt. J. W. Hughes' 2½-rater Humming Bird, and laying the keel for a 10-rater for Mr. St. Julien Aranin, while they have an order for another 10 for which Mr. Arthur E. Payne has made a design....There will be a new 20 in the field from Mr. C. P. Clayton's design, to be built for Messrs. Reginald Cox and Sidney Campbell by Mr. White & Son of West Cowes....Messrs. Hansen of Cowes will build a composite schooner of 150 tons from Mr. Richardson's designs.

RHODE ISLAND Y. C.—The following officers have been elected: Com., William H. Low, Jr.; Vice-Com., F. P. Sands, of Newport; Rear-Com., Charles F. Handy; Prest., Dr. Sayer Hasbrouck; Sec., George H. Slade; Treas., Robert L. Greene.



THE WARD YACHT BOILER.

THE WARD YACHT BOILER.

THE two forms of boiler shown in the accompanying cuts, the invention of Mr. Chas. Ward, of Charleston, W. Va., are rapidly coming into favor with yachtsmen, a number of them having been put in within the last two or three years to replace other makes, the results being most satisfactory. While from their compact form, light weight, durable construction and quick steaming both styles are well adapted to sea-going use, the smaller is specially designed for a launch boiler, for either natural or forced draft. The larger variety is intended for all uses, either on shore or afloat. The base of the launch boiler is a hollow ring surrounding the grate, the upper side of this ring being provided with projections, into which the vertical tubes shown in the cut are screwed. There are two concentric rows of these tubes, the inner ones shorter than the outer; the upper ends of each being curved inward and screwed into the lower part of the vertical cylinder which forms the central portion of the boiler. The joints between the castings and each end of the tubes are made by means of a nipple with an internal left-hand thread and an external right-hand thread, making a joint that may be screwed up perfectly tight. This nipple is shown in detail to the right of the larger cut. The bottom of the central cylinder is slightly conical, and cast with two rows of lugs, each bored and threaded. A number of tubes, in two circles, project from the bottom down into the fire, being screwed into these lugs. Each tube is closed on the lower end with a cap, and inside it is provided with a small brass tube so arranged as to secure a free circulation of water at all times. The boiler is surrounded by a double casing of sheet iron with a small air space between. This form of boiler was subjected to some very elaborate and exhaustive tests at the Brooklyn Navy Yard some time since, by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a very favorable report being made.

The larger boiler is constructed in a different manner, as shown in the cut. The main features are a central vertical cylinder, around the base of which is the circular grate. On each side of the boiler is a system of vertical tubes, or manifolds, as they are called, at *HHH*, *FFF*. The generating tubes *GGG* are bent to a semi-circular shape, there being two sets of them, one on each side of the vertical tubes, into which latter their ends are screwed, as shown. The vertical tubes are connected at their upper ends with the manifold *I* and at their lower ends with similar manifolds *P*. This system of horizontal and vertical flues, in connection with the many small generating tubes and the central cylinder, the lower portion of which receives the feed and water and the upper formed the steam chamber, secures a thorough circulation. The feed water, entering through the rose *A*, deposits its impurities in the bottom of the central cylinder, then passes through the small tubes *G* and the vertical manifolds into the upper horizontal manifolds *I*, into the central cylinder, passing also from the bottom of the cylinder through the lower manifolds *P* and *C* and up again through *N* and *E*. It is claimed that the muddiest river water may be used with safety. A perforated plate at *B* serves to prevent the water passing to the steam pipe *J*. Every part is so arranged as to allow fully for expansion, and the boiler is very strongly constructed, while the various parts are easily accessible for repairs. These boilers are now in use on board the steam yachts Radha, Fra Diavolo, Orienta, Fedalma and Narod, and one is now being set up on the Oneida.

CHEASPEAKE BAY Y. C.—Officers 1889: Com., F. C. Goldsborough; Vice-Com., E. Lloyd; Treas., J. H. Johnson; Sec., J. G. Morris. Board of Governors, F. C. Goldsborough, E. Lloyd, F. H. Johnson, F. Barry, J. H. Wheeler, J. G. Morris. Regatta Com., Messrs. Wheeler, Barry and Morris.

CAPT. BARR.—Mrs. Ann Barr, mother of Capt. John Barr of Thistle and Clara, and of Capt. Charles Barr of Shona and Minerva, died on Feb. 15 at Gourock, Scotland. Her husband died only two months previously.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, from Washington to Cleveland, comprising their personal and political history. By John Frost, LL.D. Brought down to the present time by Harry W. French. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

ANDERSONVILLE VIOLETS. A story of Northern and Southern life. By Herbert W. Collingwood. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A START IN LIFE. A Story of the Genessee Country. By J. T. Trowbridge. Boston: Lee & Shepard, price $1.

FROM LADY WASHINGTON TO MRS. CLEVELAND. By Lydia L. Gordon. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

OUR GLORIFIED. Poems and Passages of Consolation, especially for those Bereaved by the loss of Children. Edited by Elizabeth Howard Foxcroft. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

NEW YORK CHARITIES DIRECTORY. A descriptive catalogue, and alphabetical analysis, of the charitable and beneficent societies and institutions of the city. Published by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

THE YEAR'S BEST DAYS. For boys and girls. By Rose Hartwick Thorpe, author of "Curfew must not Ring To-night." Boston: Lee & Shepard.

EATING FOR STRENGTH; or food and diet in their relation to health and work, together with several hundred recipes for wholesome foods and drinks. By M. L. Holbrook, M.D., Professor of Hygiene in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, editor of the *Herald of Health*, etc. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co. 236pp., 12mo.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, have in press a book by the well known author and magazine writer, Mr. G. O. Shields, ("Coquina"), entitled "Cruisings in the Cascades." It is a record of an extended hunting tour made by the author in the Cascade Mountains in Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, and contains many thrilling descriptions of adventures and incidents of travel encountered by the author in his explorations. He carried with him a detective camera, and the work is handsomely illustrated from instantaneous photographs and drawings. The book contains also special chapters on hunting the buffalo, elk, grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, antelope and deer, and will no doubt prove intensely interesting to general readers as well as to sportsmen.

THE BIBLE AND LAND. By James B. Converse. Rev. James. B. Converse publisher, Morristown, Tenn. 16mo. pp. 251. Price $1. This little work demands that all taxation be levied on land, and while in this respect it is in accord with Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," it was nevertheless written in refutation of that popular brochure with which it has very little in common. Henry George's fundamental axiom is that every man has an inalienable right to land, that private property is incompatible with the exercise of that right, and that the only means for securing all in the enjoyment of their rights is to vest the land in the State to be taxed to its full rental value for the benefit of the community. Henry George's argument is based on expediency, the merits of his method rest upon the adequacy of the means advocated to the end suggested, the prevention of the grievous inequality of social conditions, which is more and more pronounced in the ratio of material progress. "The Bible and Land" does not hesitate to combat these views directly, but its author executes a flank movement and asserts that the question at issue is to be decided by authority and not by reason, that man did not make land and can have no natural right of property in it, that it is God's property, that by express contract he gave it to the children of men, whose right of property under the gift is not absolute, but subject to the general condition that the occupant or owner utilize it to support population in circumstances favorable to piety. These conditions being violated the right of ownership ceases. The position of the author appears to be that the world is under direct theocratic government.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

J. H., Black Rock.—The weakness of the ferrets is doubtless due to bad condition of the mother, which is in need of exercise.

E. M. C., Thomaston, Conn.—Which is quicker, fine or coarse-grained powder? Gunpowder or black blasting powder? Ans. 1. Fine. 2. Gunpowder.

R. R. C.—Will you kindly inform me on what dates the black bass season opens in Maine and New Hampshire? Ans. In Maine, May 1; in New Hampshire, May 1.

H. B. D., Albany, N. Y.—Will Mr. Hough's splendid articles on the shooting clubs of Chicago be published in pamphlet form? Ans. No, though they deserve to be.

G. M. K., Minneapolis.—Kindly inform me if a ball rises or falls at the exact instant it leaves the muzzle of the rifle if the barrel is held on a dead level? Ans. It falls at instant of leaving muzzle.

B., Wilmington, Del.—I send you a pencil drawing of what is a strange fish to me. I caught it with bait in Roach River, a tributary of Moosehead Lake, about seven miles from the lake. I have been familiar with fish that live in many of the lakes, both of New Hampshire and Maine, for fifty years, but I have never seen a fish like it anywhere. It was examined by persons that were staying at the place. One man from Boston, who had spent his vacation in the vicinity for the past thirteen years, said he never saw a fish like it anywhere. Ans. The sketch represents the round whitefish, shad waiter, Menominee whitefish, pilot fish or chivey (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*, Richardson). This handsome and valuable little whitefish is the most widely distributed of American species of *Coregonus*; it extends southward to lakes of New Hampshire, in some of which it is called the clear fish, northward to the Arctic regions and across the breadth of the continent. On the island of Kodiak it survives, along with the pike and the long-nosed sucker, as a remnant of a mainland fauna now shut off by an ocean barrier. The fish shown by the very good drawing was 10½in. long. The species is found commonly enough, but does not take the hook, and is, therefore, seldom seen by anglers.

J. N. B., Pine Iron Works.—We had a match for club badge Saturday. Two of us tied for it. Weather was stormy and we agreed to shoot it off the first fair day. We did shoot it off, having two judges and referee. The club claim that this shoot-off was not right, as the club had not consented to it. Ans. If there is no specific rule governing the case you did right.

R. E. R., Ferrisburgh, Vt.—As I was walking along the Slang yesterday with my little children, I saw a small bird whose flight was something like a swallow's, and said to the little folks: "There's one swallow that has not gone yet." Presently the bird flew past us, uttering a low short note, and I saw that it was no swallow. The wings had the peculiar curve of a gull's, the predominating color was white on wings and body, I should say, marked with brown. A few rods above us it alighted on the channel and swam a few feet, then took wing and flew out of sight up stream. It looked but little longer than a swallow. Can you guess what it was? Ans. The bird was probably a least tern (*Sterna antillarum*), though the length of the least, 9in., would call for a larger bird than the description points to.

A. W. J., Center Brook, Conn.—Kindly inform me what are the most killing flies for Connecticut waters, and also the method of attaching flies to leaders. Ans. Leaders are frequently made with loops for attaching flies, in which case you have simply to put the loop of the snell over the loop of the leader, push the fly through the loop of the leader and draw tight. If the leader is without loops, but has the gut-lengths tied by slip knots, slip a knot of the leader about 3ft. from the tail-fly apart, make a round knot in the snell of the dropper, then pass the end of the snell through the opened knot of the leader and draw the slip knot tight again. In the absence of slip knots on the gut-lengths, attach the snell of the dropper by a half hitch above and near a knot of the leader at the proper distance from the tail-fly, first making a round knot at the end of the snell to prevent the half hitch from slipping loose. Do not forget to soak the end of the gut lengths and snells in water until they are thoroughly pliable before making knots or tying loops. The kinds of flies to be used in Connecticut will depend upon the object of your angling. If fishing for brook trout use dark-colored flies for bright days and *vice versa*, for the twilight or early dawn the coachman is much used. Gray-miller, black-gnat and stone are favorites. For black bass the highly-colored hackles are preferred to winged flies by some persons. A great variety of winged flies have been successfully used, among them the following: Abbey, captain, ibis, gold-spinner, Seth-Green, professor, queen-of-the-water, grizzly-king and soldier. For moonlight evenings millers or white-moths are in great favor. For yellow perch use small, highly-colored flies, with a very light rod. A little experience with flies will enable you to make a proper selection for various occasions and different kinds of fish.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 15, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Gentlemen—The two hundred Climax shells sent me have been tried with Schultze and Black powder. I am very much pleased with same. Could not get good results with Schultze in any other shell. Will use no other shell so long as you keep this at its present standard. You are at liberty to use this or any other recommendation I can give you. Most respectfully, (Signed) W. C. CROSS.—*Adv.*

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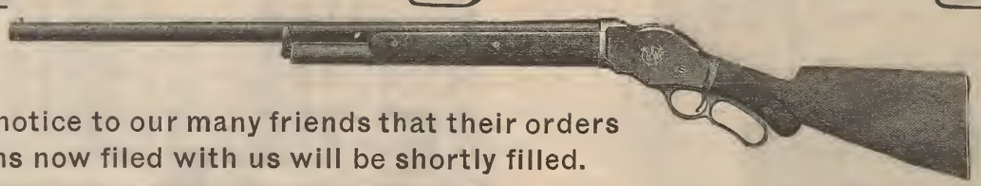

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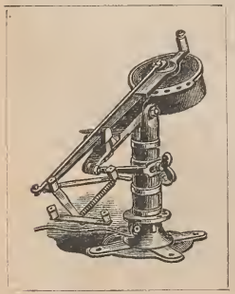

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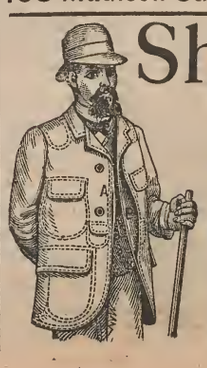

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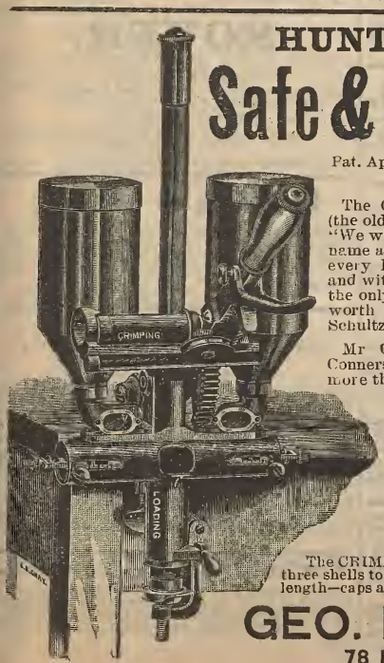

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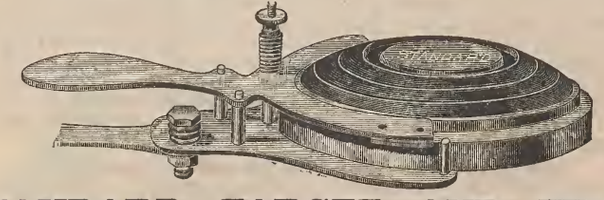

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Practical Forest Restoration.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
A Month in the Rocky Mountains.
NATURAL HISTORY.
More About the Otter.
Crows and Poison Ivy.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Spring Duck Shooting.
Shooting Clubs of Chicago.
Snaring Ruffed Grouse.
Maine Game Law.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Drum Fishing at Beaufort.
A Springfield Club in Canada.
A Fish Stringer.
Tuckerton Waters.—III.
Fishing Rights in Private Waters.
FISHCULTURE.
Ohio Fish Commission.
THE KENNEL.
Albany Dog Show.
THE KENNEL.
Greyhounds and Coursing.
Irish and Gordon Setters at Field Trials.
Fox-Terriers at New York.
Eastern Coursing Club.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Pistol Shooting.
The Trap.
Trap Chat.
YACHTING.
About the Lower Bay in a Singlehander.
A Cruise of the Monaitipee on Great South Bay, L. I.
Biscayne Bay Y. C. Regatta.
Seawanhaka C. Y. C.
CANOEING.
Canoe Tents and Camp Outfits
Puritan C. C.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRACTICAL FOREST RESTORATION.—II.

WE have already discussed the problem of how best to treat a forest which has had all its choice timber cut out, leaving nothing mature or growing, of any considerable present value, but which at the same time preserves the general characteristics of forest land; that is to say, which has a floor rich in humus, the product of the decomposition of fallen leaves, decayed timber, and the droppings and remains of insects which have preyed on them, along with a sufficiency of standing timber to shade the ground from the direct rays of the sun.

But this is by no means the invariable condition of the forest after the lumberman has made his cutting by selection. The forest floor, strewed with dry leaves, branches, chips and rejected timber, and more or less opened up to the direct rays of the sun, is rendered so inflammable that a spark is sufficient to ignite it; and very frequently it happens that fire follows the lumberman and destroys all that he has spared.

Fire running through standing timber destroys, but does not ordinarily consume it, neither does it consume the forest floor, sheltered by standing timber. When the fire has run its course the scarred and blackened trunks of the green timber remain standing, and although the dead and fallen timber and light surface stuff may have been consumed, along with the seedlings and buried seed, the soil has lost nothing of its fertility; on the contrary, it is enriched by the ashes of the stuff burnt on the surface.

At this stage it is very desirable to restock it without delay, and this is especially the case in mountain regions where the permanent loss of forest character, by considerable areas, may amount to a national calamity. A forest floor covered with dead timber, with nothing to shade it from the rays of the sun, very soon parts with its moisture, and becomes so combustible that if a fire once get hold of it, and be allowed to run its course, unchecked, the whole bed of humus will be burned off, leaving nothing on the subsoil but a thin stratum of ashes, which may be washed away by the first rainfall, and work of ages undone.

Even if fire be guarded against; a forest floor exposed to the rays of the sun in hill country, the surface matter instead of forming humus dries to powder, layer after layer, and is drifted about by the winds, rain courses cut channels into the soil, and in a few years it is all washed away.

Any green thing that grows, not only trees but grass, brambles, ferns, weeds, will all serve to protect the floor from liability to destruction by fire or water, provided the whole surface be covered with it, but as all these things die down in the fall of the year, they are no sufficient safeguard. The area should be restocked with timber trees as soon as possible.

But as we have already pointed out, pine seedlings have very small chance of development in a soil exposed to the rays of the sun; they might possibly survive an exceptionally showery summer, but even in this case they would not survive exposure to the extreme cold of winter; and what is true of pine seedlings is to a greater extent true of most tree seedlings. The standing forest is the proper nursery for forest trees, and economic forest culture requires that seedlings generally be raised in the forest, or under artificial conditions favorable to their development as in nurseries.

But in almost every climate, or at least to so general an extent as to be of very considerable economic importance, nature provides some tree or subarboreous form, which is a prolific seed bearer and capable of thriving on denuded forest areas in complete indifference to sun or frost. In Pennsylvania and the Middle States it is the wild cherry, in the Adirondacks it is the aspen or poplar, in northern Michigan the pitch pine. These trees, of but little economic value for their timber, are of great economic importance from their tendency to take possession of denuded forest areas, following in the wake of fires, springing up and preserving the forest character of the floor, and in time forming a nursery favorable to the first stages of growth of such pine or other timber seedling as may chance to spring up in its shade.

Left to natural conditions, the aspen, cherry or other suitable nursery may exist for generations before any considerable number of pine or other valuable trees make their appearance, but it is hardly possible to go through a poplar grove in this region without finding a sprinkling of young pine or other coniferous trees of one or two feet high, making but little growth, but capable of holding their own in the light shade of the aspen, until, with the decay of the first generation, it gets a chance to raise its head and acquire predominance. Twenty or thirty years later these isolated trees will begin to shed their seed around, the young seedlings will pass through the same stages as the parent tree, and, perhaps, in a century or two the poplar will be crowded out and the pine forest restored.

The conditions are somewhat different in the pin cherry woods of Pennsylvania. This subarboreous wild cherry tree grows in thickets, affording too dense a shade for anything else to thrive under it; but in fifteen or twenty years tree after tree dies down, making gaps in which any imported seed has a chance of germinating, and the seedling of competing with the seedling cherry on equal terms. Both the cherry and the aspen in their several localities maintain the forest character of the soil. Taking possession by their hardihood and fecundity as seed bearers, they enrich the soil with their annual carpet of leaves, and although themselves of little economic value, they create conditions favorable to the growth of more valuable trees, which will inevitably sooner or later eradicate and supplant them, provided there are forests of such other trees in the neighborhood.

We come then to the conclusion, firstly, that if a forest tract in the mountains be laid bare by fire or the axe, the consequent exposure of the forest floor to the influence of sun and frost is unfavorable to the production of a fresh crop of pine or other valuable timber, and may result in the destruction of the soil, but that if the soil be taken hold of by poplar, pin cherry or tree of like character, conditions will be created favorable to the germination and developement of trees whose capacity for enduring light shade, combined with their greater longevity, will insure their final dominance in the struggle, if they once secure a footing.

The condition of the timber trade in this country is so anomalous that the finest tract of pine timber in the country could hardly be cleared at a profit sufficient to cover the mere cost of planting up with nursery-raised stock. Under these circumstances there can, of course, be no inducement to restock denuded areas by systematic planting, and the inexperienced in forestry seeing the ground occupied by poplar or pin cherry would see in that circumstance only a still further obstacle to restocking with valuable timber. The object of this paper has been to dispel that illusion, and to show that the occupation of the ground by these trees preserves the forest floor from destruction, and is the first stage in the process of natural restoration of the more valuable forest trees.

And when our observation is directed to the first processes of natural reafforesting by these trees, when we see a bare tract of several thousand acres of extent dotted with a few aspen seedlings, which increase in number from year to year, until at the end of ten years it is covered with a compact growth, and we then find on investigation that all the seed was wafted from one tree, until the first sown young trees began to scatter their own seed around them, we begin to realize that a very little labor spent in distributing this seed may serve for the restoration of large tracts of thousands of acres at a cost below that of preparing the ground for a nursery half an acre in extent. For such seed no preparation of the ground is necessary. All that is required is to collect the seed and scatter it over the surface.

Systematic planting on a national scale must wait, and will be sure to wait, until the little remnant of our forests shall be administered economically, and at such a profit on costs of exportation as will justify the outlay required to cover costs of replanting, but meantime millions of acres of denuded forest land may be preserved from the destruction of its soil by fire, or its erosion by water, for the trifling cost of collecting and scattering the seed over their surface. The winds and the birds annually redeem thousands of acres in this way, and we need only open our eyes to the importance of their labors, to realize how much may be done in the same way by systematic, intelligent effort.

SNAP SHOTS.

MOST of the daily papers of last Monday suffered from a bad attack of paroxysmal silliness and gave accounts of an Indian butchery of five French tourists in the Yellowstone Park. The entire story was of course a canard without any semblance whatever of authenticity, yet the yarn was given an important place with startling headlines. The daily press of this country shows itself more than willing to foist wholesale sensational lies on the public, but when it comes to any intelligent appreciation of the National Park as a valuable possession of the people or to any wise discussion of adequately protecting the Park and maintaining its integrity for the present and the future, the average daily journal knows nothing and cares less.

The doubtful points with respect to the application of the fish laws are one by one set at rest. Last week we recorded the decision that the statute providing for summary seizure and destruction of fishing nets unlawfully employed was constitutional. That principle is a step ahead in fish protection. To-day we publish another decision which bears on the application to waters which are private of the close fishing season, as prescribed by statute. Referee Northup's decision should be read with care; it makes clear certain principles concerning which there appears to be much popular misapprehension.

Mr. Henry Bergh has been succeeded as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by Mr. James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co. This removes from the advocates of fox-terrier hare coursing as a sport one of their stock arguments, which has been personal abuse of Mr. Bergh. This will clear the atmosphere, and any discussion of the Hempstead coursing on its merits will be more advantageous than the style hitherto indulged in of defending the practice by ridiculing Mr. Bergh.

The proposed amendments of the Maine game law, designed to permit the sportsmen who visited that State to carry home their game, have been defeated in the House, and the Maine game law remains as it was before. We regard the concessions proposed in the amendments as judicious, and the House has made a mistake in rejecting them.

Tarpon fishing has been growing in popularity, and a number of anglers from across the water have come over to test the game qualities of the Florida silver king.

In this latitude April has invaded March; the balmy weather and open waters suggest rod and fly, and the angler's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of trout.

The Sportsman Tourist.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Price $1.

A MONTH IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

[*Concluded from page 130.*]

OUR camp was well situated as regards comfort and convenience of wood and water. We were in a narrow, well-woodod valley, well protected from the wind, and it seemed to be as good hunting near camp as anywhere, and the most of the game killed was within three miles. One morning an elk track was discovered within two hundred yards. There were plenty of trout in the Little Sandy and in another stream a mile west of us, the name of which we did not know. We always had trout whenever we wanted them or would take the trouble to catch them. We were, moreover, always supplied with venison and elk, the latter the finest meat in the world in my opinion. Camp life in this cold climate gives one an enormous appetite and great endurance. I became as tough as an Indian and nearly the same color from exposure to the sun and wind. I always did my share of the camp work, cooking, getting wood, etc., and although coming in very tired at night after an all day's tramp I would feel no effects of it the next morning. We had as yet found no necessity for putting up our tent, preferring to sleep in the open air, but coming in early one afternoon, and a storm threatening, I made a temporary shelter by hanging our tent canvas over a pole supported by forked stakes, held out at the bottom by poles leaned against the center one. This answered a good enough purpose as protection against one or two little showers. Our bed under this was a pile of pine boughs covered with a buffalo robe.

The two hunters whom we had found here on our arrival remained with us during our stay on Sandy River. Our camps were only a few rods apart, and in the evening we would build a rousing fire at one of the camps and relate our adventures and discoveries during the day. There was considerable diplomacy manifested in these camp-fire meetings, and I imagined I noticed slight indications of jealousy between my guide and the rival hunters. I observed that when they would discover any new indications promising good chances for the next day's hunt, they would say nothing about it until the succeeding evening after they had been there and scared up the game, and that when I, in my innocence and enthusiasm, reported a locality abounding in fresh signs, they would generally manage to go around in that vicinity early the next morning. They had better luck than we, killing two or three deer and one elk during our stay besides the three elk on the day before our arrival. My guide had the singular fortune to kill two deer at one shot—a doe and her fawn. His good luck was purely accidental. Seeing the doe about fifty yards away, he fired, intending to strike her just back of the shoulder. Going to the spot he found instead of the doe a little fawn shot through the head. Knowing that he had aimed at a full grown deer, he searched a few yards further and found the doe, lying dead. The fawn was standing on the other side of its mother and the bullet went through both.

One of our hunters was a man of great experience, and thorough knowledge of the habits of game. He seemed to know just about what a deer or elk would do under any circumstances. He lived on a ranch some sixty or seventy miles south, and for years had supplied his own family and neighbors with meat killed in this vicinity. He would make periodical visits of a week or more; and usually carried off a wagon load of venison, elk and bear meat. I drew a good deal of information from him, but many of his stories of adventure I regarded as gross exaggerations. There is one rather comical experience which this man related as having occurred to one of his neighbors. I have a faint recollection of having read a similar account somewhere, but this one is vouched for by credible people as having occurred in this vicinity, and names might be given if necessary.

A hunter was in pursuit of a flock of bighorns. He discovered the animals standing near the top of a steep mountain, and in order to make sure of them he resolved to go around and approach them from the opposite side. It was in winter, a fearfully cold day, and the snow was deep, so that he was compelled to travel on snowshoes. After much labor he finally reached the top, and peering over saw the game directly below, standing solemnly, their tails to the wind, and wholly unaware of the hunter's presence. In his anxiety to get a near shot, the man climbed down the steep side, and just as he was about getting ready to fire the clumsy snowshoes caused him to lose his footing, and down he went at full speed, sliding on the snow in the direction of the game. Losing all presence of mind in his novel situation, and even forgetting that he had a gun, he shouted out at the top of his voice, "Get out of the way there. Here we come." The old bighorns stood watching the hunter as he passed within a few feet of them, evidently considering the whole performance gotten up for their special entertainment.

There are a great many hedgehogs in the woods here, and all hunters have a deadly hatred of them, and always kill them whenever found, under the idea that they otherwise will not have good luck in hunting. They do great damage to the timber by girdling the trees in winter as they feed upon the bark. There are acres of pine trees in some places where scarcely a tree has escaped them, a great many being girdled all around and killed. The animal sits on the snow, it is said, when gnawing trees, so that these girdled places show the depth of the snow. I saw some work of hedgehogs, however, where they had barked the tree forty feet from the ground in places where the snow could hardly have been so deep. I only came across one in my wanderings, a big shaggy beast, too lazy to get out of the way. I did not want to shoot it for fear of frightening the game in the neighborhood, and so contented myself with pelting him with rocks, whereupon he ran and tried to hide under a fallen tree, where I left him. One night about midnight I was awakened by a loud thumping and pounding just outside the tent, and on going out found one of the hunters in his night clothes belaboring a hedgehog with a club. He was taking his revenge on the animal for falling out of a tree and waking him up. At each blow he would exclaim: "There, d—n you! take that."

An interesting feature about camp was the number of birds and squirrels that came around after pieces of meat and bits of provisions that we would leave about. There is a beautiful bird of white and black plumage, known to hunters as the camp jay or meat stealer. If not frightened away they will become so familiar after a few days' acquaintance as to come up readily and take a piece of meat held out to them on the end of a ramrod. The little chattering wrens are always present, hopping up and down the smooth bark of the cottonwod trees without ever a misstep. A chipmunk got a little too familiar with our pot of baked beans, and one day as he sat cocked up on the end of a log I put an end to him with my Marlin rifle. A wren could have flown off with the remains.

One day an Indian visited the camp of our neighbor hunters. He had been unsuccessful in hunting and evidently came for the sole purpose of getting something to eat. He was a tall, raw-boned old savage, and had the most repulsive countenance I ever saw on a human being. His face was very broad and almost flat, his jaws wide apart, and his mouth extending almost literally from ear to ear. He sat cross-legged on the ground for an hour without saying a word. A dirty blanket hung over his shoulders, and on his head an old wool hat, a conical-shaped affair, the rim sloping down and the top running up to a peak, in the end of which were stuck two eagle's feathers, which looked like a ridiculous attempt at ornament. He refused to answer any questions as to where he came from, what tribe he belonged to, how many squaws he had at home, etc., and pretended he could not understand. When asked if he used tobacco, he comprehended the meaning at once and held out his hand. The hunters, miners and old settlers have the greatest hatred and contempt for the Indians, regarding them as without any feelings of honor or pride, and many of them would have no more feeling about killing an Indian than they would about killing a bear. One of our hunters openly declared that if he should meet the old savage out in the woods he would put a bullet through him, merely to get rid of what he considered an intolerable nuisance. I was so convinced that he might carry out his threat that I felt called upon to persuade him against any such rashness lest it might get our party into trouble. The Indian in this section is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of preserving the game. They are given full liberty to kill as many as they please, and at any season, while the law prohibits the whites except at certain seasons. The Indians have nothing to do but hunt, and they pay no regard to the season, a doe with fawn being the object of their greatest efforts. They will butcher without mercy the last one of a herd of elk or deer whenever they can surround them in the winter when the deep snowdrifts render the animals almost helpless. There is no one who so deeply regrets the disappearance of the large game as the old Rocky Mountain hunter and ranchman, and when asked the best means for its protection he will advise first to kill off the Indians. It is true that the Indians are at present the greatest destroyers of game. It has become so scarce as to render hunting unprofitable to a white man. The ranchman along the frontier will only kill enough for his own needs, the skins being of little value, and he is very careful not to kill the females in the breeding season. Next to the Indians are foreigners, mostly English, in the wantonness with which they kill, regardless of law or anything else. Foreign snobs who have inherited money enough to pay their way to this hunting ground and back again will disregard all laws and every other consideration in their efforts to obtain a few heads and horns to carry back as trophies to boast of at home, everything necessary being a guide to point out the game to them. When the Government and the Territories will make and enforce such laws as will stop these two sources of wanton destruction, we may look for an increase of the scattering herds that are yet left to us, but which are now rapidly disappearing under our very eyes.

A great deal has been accomplished by the establishment of the National Park. The trouble is that the territory inclosed is not near large enough. From the Government's wide domain it could well spare one-fourth the Territory of Wyoming to be devoted to a grand game preserve, where the buffalo, the elk, deer in all its variety of species, the bighorn and the beaver and other fur-bearing animals, the moose and caribou and others, could remain for a number of years undisturbed. This section of our country contains all the requisites of mountain, forest and stream for such a purpose, and is certainly ill adapted to anything else.

But to return to our experience with the Indians. Afterward, when on our return, we came upon a small band of women and children. They were preparing for the night's camp in a little clump of bushes a short distance off the road; they seemed very shy and inclined to dodge behind the trees and keep out of sight. Some small children were out among the ponies, and on my trying to get near them they jumped on to the ponies and galloped off. Where we stopped for the night there was a band of seventy-five or one hundred Shoshones, also encamped for the night. They had been to Rawlins for Government supplies, and were returning to their reservation in the northern part of the Territory. The women did all the work, and the men, a good-natured, easy-going lot of loafers, were lounging about the camp taking no interest whatever in its affairs. I attracted their attention by taking out my spy glass, and soon had a crowd around me. They would look through it by turns and then expressed their great astonishment and delight. When asked any question they did not want to answer, they pretended not to understand. The women were shy and would not come near. I wanted to buy a pair of moccasins, and was taken by one of the men around to the different camps. Both men and women had their faces painted with the paint stone taken from the cliffs near Rawlins. About the eyes and cheeks was colored a bright red, and around the mouth a pale yellow color. The women were mostly fearfully homely, even repulsive. A few of the younger squaws were quite good-looking. One whom we visited to obtain the moccasins was quite handsome after the Indian style of beauty. She was well dressed and neat looking, her hair, carefully braided in large folds, came below her waist, a shapely intelligent face and eyes that fairly sparkled with blackness. As she chatted with my Indian guide or listened to his jabberings in return, her countenance would change from alternate seriousness to animated smiles, and I wondered what there was so interesting about the purchase of a pair of moccasins, and regretted that from my earlier acquirements had been omitted a knowledge of the Shoshone language.

There was supposed to be a lake somewhere in the vicinity, called Barret's Lake, after the discoverer. One of our hunters had heard of it as being on the headwaters of Little Sandy River and the river was described as running through it. We had found a number of lakes and ponds, but none of them answered to the description in this particular. The lake was supposed to be stocked with the largest trout, and several efforts were made to find it, but were unsuccessful. Feeling pretty sure that the lake must be on Little Sandy above us, and being anxious to see the cañon where the stream breaks through the mountains, I took an early start one day to find it. Taking my rifle and knapsack containing the little camera, a few biscuits and a piece of elk meat, I proceeded across the ridge and up the valley of the river. I had no fear of getting lost so long as I kept the river near me. I followed up the bank of the stream, cutting across the bends or going further inland whenever the brush and willows became too thick along the banks. It was a wild romantic road, diversified with alternate rocky cliffs, deep sunless woods and pretty open parks, like orchards, with their grass and white-barked aspen trees. As I get higher up the mountains the stream is a succession of waterfalls, hemmed in in places by rocks so that you can step across it and almost covered over with the thick growing balsam and spruce, whose lower limbs spread out along the ground to about the length the tree is in height. At places it is impossible to keep along the the stream, and I am compelled to make detours of a mile or so. Where the stream breaks through the cross ridges I have to climb over and down again, frequently letting my gun and knapsack drop down and then climbing down after them. Way up at the base of the main mountain I find the lake. It is just below where the stream breaks through, forming the cañon of the Little Sandy. I should judge this body of water, which covers perhaps twenty acres, to be about 10,000ft. above the sea. It is clear and cold and well stocked with trout. One side of the lake comes squarely up against the base of the mountain. On the other side the water is held by a rocky ridge, from the top of which one can see down the valley of the Sandy to the plain where our trail crossed the river. Standing at the lower edge of the lake, and looking up through the cañon, the scene is one of matchless beauty. The mountain on the right rises directly from the water's edge and slopes upward to a height of about 4,000ft. above the lake. About half this distance is covered with a thin, stunted growth of pine, the balance is a bare mass of gray rock. At the upper end of the lake, where the cañon first spreads out, there is a heavy growth of tall pines, banked with a fringe of willows at the water's edge, and above the tops of the pines, from our point of view, appears a bare peak seemingly higher than any other in the neighborhood and prominent by a streak of white, the remains of last winter's snow. The atmosphere is crystal in its purity. I look almost straight up at the lofty peak on my right, and imagine it is close by, yet I know it is a long way off. That "indescribable feeling of awe," that we read about, is no myth. Nature has arranged her works here on such an imposing scale, that you feel like taking off your hat in her presence. You look out across the quiet lake, and up above the swinging pine tops beyond, and you cannot but feel an impression of reverence and humility. There is the quiet undisturbed appearance of the primeval forest, the absence of anything artificial, the evidence that nothing has ever disturbed the full sway of nature. Everything remains as it was in the beginning—untouched by the hand of man. For centuries the scene has been unchanged. The spotted trout leaps up to catch the struggling grasshopper, the wildfowl bathe on the surface of the lake, the bear comes down to drink, and the elk and deer feed upon the margin as they did before Columbus was born.

Near the upper end of the lake where the shore slopes off gradually, is the enormous track of the bear, the long claws are very plain, and the great elbow-like foot. Further up in the cañon the scenery is wild beyond description; mountains of rocks in every conceivable shape, piled upon each other in confused masses. From a high point overlooking the lake I eat my biscuit and elk meat and prepare to return.

There are unusual indications of a storm brewing and this hastens our desire to get out of the mountains. The next morning we gather up our camp equipage, the hides and antlers of the elk and deer, and some other specimens and trophies, together with a good stock of jerked venison and elk, and reach that night our old camping ground on Lander Creek.

C. L. S.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.

Natural History.

MORE ABOUT THE OTTER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

IN FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 14, "J. G. R." gives an interesting article on "Habits of the Otter," and says, "they can live a long time under water, and when under the ice, occasionally put their nose against the ice to get breath."

As we all know there is no air space between the water and the ice, and the otter cannot draw the air through the ice from above, and does not put his nose up there to cool it. Then what is the explanation? It is this, and a very interesting and scientific process not generally known. The otter presses his nose against the ice, then exhales the air from his lungs, which forms a flat air bubble around his nose, and between the ice and water; the air is allowed to remain there a few seconds, and thus by its contact with the ice and water is cooled, purified and re-oxigenated, then the same is inhaled into the lungs, and the otter is ready for a new start; this may be repeated a number of times, until the loss and wastage of air requires a new supply. You will at once see the beauty and usefulness of the process. The beaver and some other animals do the same, to enable them to "live under the ice a long time, without taking breath."

The otter slide is made and used for the same reason that boys build a toboggan slide, a place where they can play and have fun. The otters will play for a long time, sliding down and scrambling back, with as much appa-

rent enjoyment as dogs having a frolic, or boys on a toboggan, and with no other motive.

These facts were gathered from an old hunter and trapper, who learned the same by studying the habits of a tame otter in his possession. He was afterward one of a surveying party, with the writer, in Michigan some years ago. Having never found this item regarding their breathing in print, it is now given, knowing the source of information to be authentic, and believing it to be a reasonable explanation, one that all sportsmen and naturalists ought to understand. A. B. C.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

CROWS AND POISON IVY.

AT the 138th regular meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, held March 9, four new members were elected. Mr. W. B. Burrows read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Dangerous Seed-Planting by the Crow," in the course of which he proved that this bird is a principal agent in the distribution of the poison ivy and poison sumach. The crow gathers the seeds of these and other species of *Rhus* from Maine to Florida, and during the entire fall and winter. One hundred and fifty-three seeds of poison ivy were found in a single stomach. At a fifteen-acre roost in Arlington cemetery, Mr. Barrows collected the excrement from a surface of three square feet, dried it and obtained twelve ounces of material, in which the seeds were counted. He found that one pound of the dried excrement which would be derived from four square feet of the average surface, contains 1,041 seeds of poison ivy, 341 of poison sumach, besides 3,271 seeds of harmless species of *Rhus* and a few others. The deposit is from ¼ to ½in. thick on the average and contains 346 poisonous seeds to the square foot. At this rate the roost of fifteen acres would furnish about 226,000,000 of such seeds. As the birds pass fully one-half their time flying over the country they have ample opportunity to spread the deadly species which furnish their food. The seeds germinate more quickly after passing through the digestive tract of the crow than they do naturally—some of them within forty-eight hours. This valuable paper caused a great deal of discussion, in the course of which it was related that certain beetles have been observed to pass through a toad's alimentary tract "alive and kicking." We are reminded here of the little blackfish of Alaska, *Dallia pectoralis*, which endures the processes of freezing solid and sojourning temporarily in the stomach of the Eskimo dog, where the genial warmth induces it to break for liberty, by and with the advice and consent of its container.

Dr. C. H. Merriam exhibited and described a new ground squirrel from Arizona, resembling the "antelope squirrel," but with the tail dark beneath and longer, and with longer ears.

Mr. C. D. Walcott discussed the genus *Olenellus* of Hall, stating its age, position and distribution, and the essential characters of its species. Beautiful drawings of the principal forms were exhibited, along with the types of several species.

WAYS OF THE WOODPECKER.—Aylmer, Que., March 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* When reading the notes on the downy woodpecker in your issue of Feb. 28, I thought I would send a little incident I noticed last spring. One morning while in the garden I was attracted by a continuous hammering on the telegraph wires, and looking up saw one of these birds perched on top of the nearest pole, vigorously hammering on an end of the wire projecting from the cap. Soon after I heard another woodpecker on a pole across the road, but this bird was hammering the post, and consequently produced only dull sounds. After repeating the tapping on different sides of the pole he seemed to become angry at the first bird's louder and more musical performance, for with a sharp cry he flew toward it, and after chasing it around and around the post, succeeded in driving it away. Once in possession of the coveted post, he, with an air which showed evident satisfaction, gave a few loud raps, then held his head back to listen. But he was doomed to disappointment, for, as before, he struck the post. Again and again he tried changing his position, but without success, and when a few moments later the other bird returned, drove him away, mounted the top of the pole, and struck the wire with defiant vigor, his chagrin must have been complete. I saw this repeated several times, but without the second bird learning the secret. For a week or two after this I often heard the same rapping and ringing, but did not go out to watch. What finally became of the clever bird, whether he was banished for witchcraft or left of his own accord, I am unable to say. I think a great deal of pleasure may be derived from watching birds. My interest was first awakened by the writings of Olive Thorne Miller.—FANNIE HEATHERINGTON.

WOODCOCK BREEDING IN NORTH CAROLINA.— Two gentlemen of this city, while gunning about nine miles from Rocky Point, Wednesday, found two young woodcock, apparently not more than two weeks old. They had no feathers, and with the exception of their long "bill" had very much the appearance of chickens just from the shell. It was for a long time claimed, especially by Northern writers, that woodcock did not breed in this section, but this view was shown to be erroneous many years ago by the *Star*, whose editor has occasionally seen young woodcock in Duplin county, and frequently on Eagle Island, opposite this city. It seems quite certain that in the swamps of this island the woodcock breed in large numbers; and in the month of September, when nearly all the birds are fully grown, as many as thirty to forty have been seen coming out of the swamp at one point and going rapidly across the river. This flight takes place in the evening about dusk, when it is very difficult to shoot with accuracy, which gives the birds comparative exemption from the deadly breech-loader.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Daily Star, March 8.*

A BEAVER FARM.—Messrs. "Tough" Hardin and Willard Cadwell, of Saratoga, Mont., have projected a beaver farm on the headwaters of the North Fork of Jack Creek. A number of acres, through which will run the waters of the stream, will be inclosed by a fence of closely woven wire; this wire at the point where it crosses the stream, being sunk some four feet beneath the water bed as an effectual precaution against the beaver digging under and out.

A SKUNK OF ODD COLOR.—Barnstable, Mass.—I have been greatly troubled by skunks, and during the past month I have captured eight of them in a box trap. They have made a home for themselves under the house, passing in and out under the piazza. This morning the trap was sprung, and upon close inspection found it to contain a light chocolate-colored skunk with a white head and neck. The color more closely resembled cocoa boiled with milk than anything else I can think of. I have never heard of such an animal before, can you give me any information on the subject through your columns? It gave forth the regulation skunk odor when perforated with two charges of No. 5 shot.—V. W. B.

OWL SHOOTING IN JERSEY CITY.—Jersey City, N. J., March 7.—Mr. E. T. Larrabee, of Mercer street, this city, while sitting at his window one day last week, noticed a shadow larger than usually cast by a sparrow flit past him, and an investigation revealed a large bird perched on the limb of a tree in an adjoining back yard. The sportsman's proclivities in Mr. L. immediately asserted themselves, and with the assistance of a rifle and some patient maneuvers to get a solid brick wall behind his quarry, a .32cal. bullet brought down what proved to be a screech owl.—R. H. C.

AN ALBINO CROW.—Dover, Delaware.—A crow recently captured here is an interesting specimen of "mongrelism." In appearance it partly resembles a pigeon; and, in striking contrast to the black plumage of the body, the wings are of a snowy whiteness.—DEL. A. WARE.

Game Bag and Gun.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

SPRING DUCK SHOOTING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—Mr. F. A. Allen, one of the most prominent members of the wealthy and influential Monmouth Gun Club, and known all over the shooting world as the maker of the standard Allen duck call, was in the city last Thursday and seemed to know about everybody in town. Mr. Allen is in favor of spring shooting and is a bitter and effective foe of the measure looking toward its abolishment. The Monmouth Gun Club is probably fairly to be called at the head of the fight against the proposed amendment to the law. It is a strong and wealthy organization, numbering some forty of the best men in that section, and representing, perhaps, over two millions of dollars. It has been active in the circulating of petitions among the other sportsmen's clubs throughout the State, and has certainly reached most of the Chicago clubs in that way. It sent in to the Legislature one petition whose list of names measured 14ft. Peoria, Ill., sent in a list 25ft. long. In all there have been sent in, Mr. Allen informs me, over 18,000 names appended to petitions against the proposed amendment. This will give some idea of the earnestness of the fight, and of the pressure the lower part of the State is bringing to bear upon the Legislature.

Personally, I should like to see spring shooting stopped. I believe that the most thoughtful and unselfish sportsmen can only look upon its abolishment as a step in the right direction, and as desirable, if only upon the principle that whatever spares the life of a single duck a single hour is to-day a desirable thing. I do not, nor can I see how any one can agree with Mr. Allen when he says that there are as many ducks to-day as there were thirty years ago, or ten years ago; I believe him to be candid in his statement, but know that he speaks in reference to his experience in shooting at New Boston, on the Mississippi River, one of the best grounds in the world. Depletion may not be noticeable at such a point, upon the natural migration path of the main body of our wildfowl, but it certainly is only too apparent elsewhere, as almost any of our sportsmen must admit. Mr. Allen says this is due to the drying up of the streams, the tilling of the marshes, and the settling up of the country. This is largely true, and it is this very fact that stands against the Mississippi River shooters who find plenty. The birds, driven out of their ordinary courses, are yearly crowding more and more to the ever-present and unfailing water path of the Mississippi. The scarcity of other points is the abundance of the Mississippi. May not Mr. Allen see this, and may he not know that when the Mississippi flight is done with, our ducks are gone. Is it not evident that too much strain is being put upon the duck supply? It is true that a spring law would "stop shooting over 600 miles of the Mississippi River," for the shooting is best there in the spring; but would that not be better so? It would be better still to stop it both spring and fall for a time, although that is not needful. It only appears needful to some minds that some sort of cessation of slaughter should be fixed, and to these the anti-spring shooting seems most reasonable. To some other minds, equally free to have their own opinion, even if a frankly selfish one and equally numerous—indeed far more numerous—it seems best to keep up the slaughter so long as possible, upon the ground that posterity never did anything for us, and that therefore we need do nothing for posterity. To these it will not avail to sadly point out the fact that it is not for posterity, but for ourselves that we would do this benefit. The shooter of fifty years of age will live long enough to wish, when it is too late, that he himself had aided in the framing of some wise restricting measure. Whether this measure should be the stopping of shooting in the spring, I, for one, should not like to be called upon to determine, for some other measure may be equally wise; but if this were thought wise by the public opinion I should certainly lay up my gun without a grumble. As it is, I shall probably not lay up my gun this spring, and this I should admit frankly, though I would vote gladly for the proposed amendment.

This is merely my own one personal opinion, not worthy to be called a dictum, and ventured only under the privilege which should be accorded any fair-minded man. Nor has any of us the right to call the man who differs from him not fair minded, or to impute to him upon that basis motives of an unworthy sort. I do not believe for one instant that Mr. Allen wishes to see spring shooting continued because he might then sell more duck calls or bow-facers. I think that to attribute such motives to him is more than injustice, it is unkindness, to a bluff and hearty, a whole-souled and generous sportsman. If Mr. Allen wants the amendment quashed, depend upon it, it is Mr. Allen the shooter, and not Mr. Allen the manufacturer. As a shooter, he is entitled to his opinion, and we should win him from it by fair facts, and not attempt to drive him from it by abuse.

So also are the Monmouth Gun Club, so also are the other opponents of this measure, entitled to their opinions. It is useless to belittle their party or to abuse it. It is far better to admit, as I must from a growing knowledge of the shooters of this section, that their party—mistaken though I believe it, yet successful beyond a doubt—is a large one and a strong one, embracing, to an extent which has surprised me, numbers of the best, most popular, the most wealthy, and I must add, the most intelligent sportsmen of this State. It is the party of the practical to-day. It is the party typical of the spirit of this bald and selfish age. It is a party mistaken in its belief and ungenerous in its tenets, I feel sure; but that it will succeed in killing the proposed amendment against spring shooting is a thing so sure that it hardly admits a question.

Mr. Allen and I walked down South Water street to go and see Col. E. S. Bond, perhaps as well known a game dealer as this city has. We passed a stand where there were a few of the mallards which are now coming up from Missouri. We weighed one to see about the condition of spring ducks. It was a drake, and weighed not quite 2¼lbs. Mr. Allen says that in April New Boston ducks are very fat.

Col. Bond, big and jovial enough to almost fill up his little office and run over on the sidewalk, was found at his desk, and we asked him what he knew.

"I'll tell you what I know," said the Colonel, "I know that usually when you scratch a sportsman's back you find bristles."

"Is it not also true, Colonel," we asked him, "that when you scratch a game-dealer's back you find coupons?"

The Colonel didn't know about that, but at length went on, "What I mean," said he, "is that you sportsmen don't amount to much. You make a lot of talk about preserving game, but you don't preserve it. You are all a lot of butchers, and will kill all you can. I am talking out of a varied knowledge of sportsman nature, and I say the sportsmen of this country have never passed and upheld one measure looking to the preservation of game, and you are not likely to. You do a lot of talking, but it isn't anything but selfishness. You are all afraid that somebody else will kill the birds you want to kill; that's the sum of your philanthropy. Would any of you be willing to stop using a dog in field shooting? Would you all agree to use no gun larger than a 16-gauge? Would you all stop using decoys? Would you all give up blind shooting? What would you do, now, when it comes right down to hard pan? Why, you wouldn't do anything. You won't even go down in your clothes and get a $5 bill to give your State game warden. Look here"—and he produced a written subscription list—"here's a subscription fund we started last fall for Billy Minier, the game warden. See any sportsmen's names there? Mostly South Water street names, aren't they? Well, we fellows down here just raised that ourselves, and we gave it to him, and that's about all he got. What are the sportsmen doing? Why, they're talking!

"What about violations of the game law? Why, my dear sir, I don't hesitate to tell you that the sportsmen ought to come right to South Water street and consult before they try to get any game law passed. If the merchants of South Water street unite in supporting a law, it is almost impossible for violators to get off unpunished; and upon the other hand, if we think a law is nonsensical, we pay no attention to it. I could run $100,000 of illegal game through this office in a month, and you wouldn't know it if you stood right here. How is it going to be found out? Who is pushing any such matter—the State Sportsmen's Association? Not much. It's starving one man to death here now, and it would take more active work than that to detect and make convictions on this street.

"How about this Smith case? I'll write you a piece about that, sometime, maybe. There are two sides to that case, and it isn't lost or won till it's tried.

"What do I think about spring shooting? It would be hard to stop it, though I believe it would be for the best. I am not sure that it would be better than to stop fall shooting. There are thousands and thousands of young ducks murdered before they are hardly big enough to peep. Ducks decoy better in the spring, but they come to a call better in the fall, and they don't know so much then. Besides, there are thousands and thousands of ducks trapped in the fall.

"You didn't know that? Of course you didn't. There's a lot you don't know. There don't anybody but South Water street men know much about this trapping business. Listen here, and I'll tell you something. I used to stand in with the men who netted wild pigeons. I handled the great bulk of all the wild pigeons that came to this market. When the pigeons were used up, I personally know that a great many of the nets went into the North and Northwest after ducks. Four years ago I sold one New York man 15,000 mallard ducks, all trapped by one outfit in Dakota. Sometimes they caught thirty-five dozen at one throw of the net. They used 200 bushels of corn that fall in baiting their feed-bed, in one shallow lake. These ducks were all caught in the fall, and are not trapped at any other time. They say that you can't ship game out of Wisconsin. What a farce! Why, I know of one firm on this street which every fall buys from 20,000 to 40,000 ducks from Wisconsin trappers. Mind, I say from trappers alone, and not shooters. What do you think of that?

"What sort of a law do I think would be best to save the ducks? Nonsense, young man; nonsense! You sportsmen won't pass any effective law, and if it were effective you'd never rest till you got it repealed. If I were to suggest a law which I thought would afford some shooting and yet spare the ducks a little, I should say that the shooting season ought to begin not earlier than Oct. 1 or 15, and ought to end not later than April 1 or 15, and that some of the murderous modern facilities should be abridged."

These are the words of a man who knows more about game, the supply, the way it is taken, and where it comes from, than any sporting writer or editor in the United States. Certainly Col. Bond and Mr. Allen know more about ducks in a minute than this writer will ever have

time to learn. Sportsmen will not altogether agree with the views of either in some regards, but there is in the position of each a certain strength which at least entitles it to respect, and in the words of each something for sportsmen to read and ponder over carefully.

In person, Mr. F. A. Allen is not over medium height, but though rather slight in build, it is said there are few who would care to follow him all day on foot or in a boat. He is fifty years of age, but looks in the thirties. Col. E. S. Bond is a 200-pounder, and there are no flies on his head. They couldn't stay there. He is the soul of good nature and is loved by the sportsmen he abuses so roundly. In him they recognize a clear-headed and well-posted man, sure to act up to a high standard of liberality and good sense. E. Hough.

SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

X.—THE HENNEPIN CLUB.

THE Hennepin and Swan Lake clubs nearly join each other in their riparian possessions, and what is true of the one club is largely true of the other, so far as the character of the grounds, the nature of the game, and the manner of its pursuit are concerned. It is the boast of the Hennepin Club that no equal acreage upon the whole Illinois River—nor, indeed, in the whole State of Illinois—affords better mallard shooting than that controlled by it. Thus, for twelve days in the spring of 1888 the average of one member (Mr. W. W. McFarland) was 40 mallards a day for twelve days in one trip, there being such daily scores as 76, 90, 131. On one day 111 mallards were killed. The shooting, consisting as it does largely of timber or submerged cornfield shooting, is largely at mallards, and the above scores will do much toward warranting the assertions of the club.

The Hennepin Club grounds lie higher up the Illinois River than the Swan Lake grounds, and are reached by the same railway line, the C. R. I. & P. The round trip fare is in the neighborhood of $4 to Bureau Junction, the same sleepy little town which was mentioned in the Swan Lake article. One reaches Bureau while it is still enwrapped in the cold shades of midnight, and the best thing he can do is to go to bed and wait for a warm breakfast before he goes any further. In the morning Mr. A. Waugh, the common carrier for that section of country, will ask him if he wants to go to Hennepin, and will take him and his traps over if he does.

The road from Bureau to Hennepin is a quiet and pleasant one, winding around in a sleepy sort of way to accommodate itself to the vagaries of deep and crooked Bureau Creek. The low wooded hills to the right are now pretty well supplied with ruffed grouse and squirrels; the warm bottom lands are much haunted by woodcock in season, and the wide fields are now again, under the beneficent influence of the continuous close law, showing bountiful flocks and coveys of that distinctively American and Western bird, the prairie chicken. As the sandy road twists into the timber of the Illinois River there begin vistas of winding bayous and willow flats and low fields of corn swept about by the arms of the native forest, and there begin also stories of how on such and such a day, at this or that point, almost visible from the road, some certain shooter bagged nearly a boat load of mallards.

A loud halloa from the hither bank of the broad Illinois starts from his sleep the owner of the lethargic horse ferry, which has always been found sufficient for the people of that region. Him the wayfarers inform they will give to him a silver two bits to bear them o'er the water. But never, I ween, had Lord Ullin's daughter and her lover escaped even so far as they did from the irate Mr. Ullin had their boatman been so slow and their boat this long and deliberate craft, whose almost sole propulsion seemed to be the *vis inertiæ*.

Hennepin sits high on a bluff of lofty state and blinks her eyes over the rolling stream of the Illinois, here just 1,000ft. wide. Hennepin is fifty-five years old. She was once the rival of Chicago, and looked, indeed, with some contempt upon that village. She has to-day about 700 inhabitants, when they are all awake at once, which doesn't often happen. Hennepin has just three points of interest—a court house, an artesian well, and George Cunningham. The court house was built by George Cunningham, and I am not sure he did not dig the artesian well. He does almost everything there, besides acting as steward for the Hennepin Duck Club. The court house isn't very large, but it does for the necessities of a county which embraces only four townships, and where the term of court rarely lasts more than one week.

The shores of the Illinois here bear evidence of the trail of the market-hunter and the market-fisher. Big house boats, long lines of tarred netting, hoops, stakes, and all the fell appliances of the fresh-water fyke fishermen are visible every way. This old trapper, whose home is the big boat yonder, with the blue smoke coming out of the roof, will inform you that during the high water in the spring he sometimes takes as many as 100 rats a day. In those times his cup runneth over. He is one of hundreds of fellows in that country who loaf along the stream or the sedgy banks of the big lake marshes and pick up what they can at trapping muskrats, netting fish, killing ducks, or perhaps now and then hiring as pusher to some sportsman.

After the oldest inhabitant has done the honors of the place, and has showed you the artesian well, and the court house, and George Cunningham, you introduce yourself to the latter, and after that you are all right, so far as the Hennepin Club is concerned. Mr. Cunningham is not only architect, carpenter, boat builder, decoy maker, club steward, guide and pilot; he is also a modest, quiet, intelligent man, of ability enough to fill a wider field at need. More than that, he understands ducks.

Mr. Cunningham led the way down to the river bank, and pointed out the big club boat which does duty as the camping home of the Hennepin Club. The Hennepin Club is still a young organization, though one of the most vigorous of all the clubs. It numbers only twenty-five members. It is pre-eminently a hunter's club, and the big boat, which can be taken to any desired part of the shooting grounds, has until now seemed home enough for it in its strictly business employments on the marsh. The club, however, will soon erect a big club house, and knock all the romance out of itself.

When I saw the Hennepin Club boat it was lying a little heeled over, made fast high and dry at the foot of Hennepin Bluff. The lifting of the top-board of the Government dam at Henry, some miles below, had caused a drop in the river and left the boat aground. We entered it and found it a very comfortable and commodious affair. The interior was well fitted with roomy sleeping bunks, so arranged as to leave plenty of space in the main apartment. There was a big table, a good stove spoke of the culinary possibilities for which I am informed the Hennepin Club is somewhat famous. The floor of the boat was arranged in big traps, and in the cellar thus revealed in the hold below there were visible receptacles for firewood and supplies of all kinds. Stout rings along the outside deck showed where the hunting skiffs were fastened, and a wide sweep or so suggested the propelling power when a change of base was necessary.

THE HENNEPIN CLUB HOUSE.

At times of high water, when the duck season is at its height, the Illinois River is a big and angry stream, fully two miles wide, showing a considerable sea, and perhaps running full of heavy ice. Beyond the main body of this stream lie the best shooting grounds of the club. It might be supposed, therefore, that the boats we found in the club boat houses at the foot of the bluff would be what we found them—big, stiff, high boats, of a model quite different from the marsh boats. Compared with the Green Bay model the Hennepin boat is far deeper and flares much more in the midship lines. It is nearly or quite covered with iron or copper, as protection against the heavy ice. I saw two boats, the Juliette and the Cora, belonging to Messrs. W. A. Bond and A. R. Barnes, which were built entirely of iron with air-tight chambers fore and aft. It is claimed that either of these boats if full of water would float two men and their outfit. They were heavy and clumsy looking affairs, weighing about 240lbs. and costing $80 each. A man would have to work mighty hard to give me that kind of duck boat. Yet their owners think they have struck just the thing. That is what Mr. McFarland thinks about his big boat, which is drawn to fine lines bow and stern, with very high sides and a trifling narrow comb about it. This boat looks extraordinarily big and clumsy, yet it is said to be easy to handle and very safe. The Hennepin men hardly have any two boats alike. Each man is a theorist, and is perfectly convinced that he can build a boat better than any other boat that ever was. Mr. Cunningham is the builder of many of the boats whose theories have been carefully elaborated by their owners during long months of patient study. There are a few Hine boats also in the club's boat house. I heard also that some one was going to try a boat built on the Havana model, a rather shallow boat, drawn up to 2in. stem and stern, and provided with a rail around the comb to act as a rack for the decoys, etc. It is evident that the ideas of the Hennepin Club on boats are in a formative shape. I cannot help thinking that they would do far better to go direct to some boat building firm that offers an established article to the sportsman than to throw away time and money in trying to build a boat which never will come out quite as they expected it. It is, of course, impossible to build a boat which is both a good sea boat and a good marsh boat, for the former must ride where the latter must cut through; but there are fine models for either, beautifully made boats, light and durable, offered by the regular makers, and it is hard to see why these are not better than many of the affairs which are intended as improvements upon them.

These boat houses were as full of hunting appliances as an egg is of meat. Decoys, paddles, oars, woven rush blinds, boat trucks, and all that, occupied every inch of space. The "Sibley boys" and Mr. Carroll make their own decoys, and I believe built their own boats, which are plain, open skiffs. There were some Elliston decoys, but the great bulk of the decoy fleet has been made by Mr. Cunningham, who does such excellent work that I have made his method of decoy-making the text of a separate article.

The Hennepins, although a small club, are very active. They have close upon 5,000 acres of valuable marsh and timber lands bought or leased, and are all the time quietly adding to their possessions. Mr. W. K. Reed, cashier of the Dime Savings Bank, of Chicago, is the mainspring of the committee on lands, and is a land hustler from the remote behind. He is best known as the North American map fiend. He makes maps of every thing he sees. He has every quarter section within ten miles of Hennepin marsh down in colors, and can put his finger down on any piece of marsh and tell you how much it cost or ought to cost, how much the owner wants for it, and how far it lies from the boat house door. You can't talk to Mr. Reed three minutes without his pulling out a hand-painted map on you. If you ask him the way to the post-office he will explain it on a map. They say he has the street car system of the city all mapped out, and knows the number of the car which is due on any corner at any given minute; and when he goes to church he consults a diagram to find where his own pew is. I don't know about that. I only know he followed me out on the street and offered me a map of the Hennepin grounds, showing me how many mallards he was going to kill the next time he shot on the willow point on such and such a section, Tp. number so and so, range I forget how many degrees west of some principal meridian. Mr. Reed is also the artist of the club. He kindly made the sketch for the engraving of the club boat, and is also responsible for the picture in the club register, showing the condition of the club boat when it sank in four feet of water. Appended to this is the legend, "All on board were saved."

Fully alive to all the modern phases of duck shooting, the Hennepins have made and will make special efforts at feeding the wild ducks. Much of their land is corn land, subject to overflow. This land they will plant to corn and buckwheat. They will also sow wild rice this year in some of the localities specially adapted to it. They have attempted to introduce wild celery into some of the deeper lakes, but without very good success this past season. The celery seed was lost in transit, and when it finally arrived was thought to be spoiled. Mr. Cunningham told me they would this year make a persistent effort to plant the wild celery root, which they will obtain at Fox Lake. He showed me his contrivance for planting the root. It is a long-handled affair, provided with a sharp blade which can be sunk into the mud. In the side of the blade is an aperture into which the bit of root is placed. The blade is sunk in the mud, and the root is then discharged from it by the operation of the handle from above, the latter being double, and sliding upon itself. The deep, clear lakes of the Hennepin country resemble the Fox Lake waters, which abound in the wild celery, and are indeed almost a part of the same system: they should be readily susceptible of planting to this most excellent duck food.

The once-famous Senachwine Lake lies between the Hennepin and Swan Lake clubs, and just above Senachwine Lake, on the west side of the river, is the big pond known as the Goose Pond. Old settlers say that twenty years ago the clamor of the wild geese could be heard from the Goose Pond, clear across the Illinois River bottoms, at Hennepin court house on any morning of the season. Even to-day this pond is a great resort for the honkers, although they do not nest there now to any considerable extent. The Hennepin own bodies of marsh upon both sides of the river, and own about one-half of the Goose Pond. On the east side of the river they own the Hennepin and Hopper lakes, and all the marsh between. I believe they do not own the Sister Islands, but they often shoot on these well-known points. Mullin's Slough, the Horseshoe and Third Slough are all highly prized localities. All lying in overflowed country also are Wood's cornfield, Stanton's cornfield, and the Markley timber. In Hennepin Lake, Bond's Point, Barnes's Point and Carrollton are landmarks. McFarland's Teal Hole is another favorite spot. As to the Haunted Half Acre, there is a tradition that a vast "hoodoo" abideth thereover, so that no man may there gather the ducks fallen to his gun. Zenor's Lake is good mallard ground, and Seaton's Lake, another small one, is said to be much used by bluebills. Dore's cornfield, Dore's prairie, and Oak Ridge Lake are all mallard provinces.

The Hennepin Club is to be congratulated upon its good fortune in getting possession of the excellent and extensive territory it controls. Its grounds are admirably selected, and have for the most part been obtained at very reasonable figures. Most of the land has been quietly picked up at prices like $1, $3 or $4 per acre, and at such prices the land is a very good investment. In one case the club secured a thirty-years lease of 500 acres of good marsh land for $75. Shares in the Hennepin Club are $300 each, and the annual dues are $10. To meet the recent expenditures made in purchasing land, there were three assessments made last year.

There is not in Chicago a more pushing, active and thoroughly wideawake club than the Hennepin. It is full of enterprise, alive to every sort of improvement of its own resources, and has a business and sportsmanlike record of which it might well be proud, but isn't. A perfectly congenial, enthusiastic and harmoniously active little body of sportsmen, it is a splendid example of what shooters can do and ought to do to-day.

The bags of the Hennepin Club have been very good ones, and run about as those of the Senachwine and Swan Lake districts. Of course the club has felt the scarcity which has been so general this past season, and indeed there was hardly a decent bag made on the Hennepin grounds this past fall; this, however, is exceptional and altogether out of the way. The club is very sure that if there are ducks in the country, they are due at the Hennepin marshes. Mr. McFarland, a very successful and well posted duck shooter, says he would not exchange his one share in the Hennepin Club for three shares in the other (Kankakee) club he belongs to, or for shares in any other one club. Much of the success of the club, so far as its ownership of valuable property is concerned, is due to the untiring efforts of the president for 1888, Mr. W. K. Reed, ably seconded by Mr. McFarland in the

selection of the lands. Should this intelligent start be prosecuted, as doubtless it will be, the Hennepin Club will be possessor of some most desirable privileges.

Following is the list of the Hennepin Club: President, E. P. Hilliard; Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. Sibley; Director, F. E. Willard. Members: W. K. Reed, J. B. Sibley, W. W. McFarland, J. A. Sexton, C. R. Carroll, F. E. Willard, F. I. Bennett, H. S. Lepper, C. S. Lamb, H. D. Nichols, C. D. Gammon, M. J. Eich, J. V. Clark, Jr., G. M. Sibley, E. W. Dillett, E. H. Daft, J. F. Gray, A. R. Barnes, G. M. Davis, W. A. Bond, A. T. Ewing, Chas. Iglehart, E. P. Hilliard, R. B. Organ, J. F. Ballantine. E. HOUGH.

No. 175 MONROE STREET.

March 1.—In the Illinois Legislature the Committee on Game and Fish have reported a bill which makes it unlawful to hunt, kill, trap, net, ensnare or destroy wild buck, doe, fawn and wild turkeys between Jan. 15 and Sept. 15; grouse or prairie chickens between Nov. 1 and Sept. 15; rough grouse, quail, pheasant and partridge, between Dec. 1 and Oct. 1; squirrels between Dec. 15 and June 1. Brant, duck or any other water fowl are protected between April 15 and Sept. 15. During the spring season of shooting it shall be unlawful to shoot any wild game on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday of any week. It is made unlawful to shoot any birds with a swivel gun, or from a steam or sail boat, nor shall any one be permitted to shoot from any sink or sneak boat or blind in any open body of water. The bill is not especially liked by Chicago sportsman. South Water street (our game market) has a delegation present at Springfield. A number of sportsmen are also there. There never was so much interest shown in game legislation, and the result, whatever it may be, is awaited with concern.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 6.—We have got 'em again! The long-looked-for are here. The ducks have arrived. Three days ago a big flurry of bluebills and mallards appeared on the Illinois River and then dropped back. Yesterday five barrels of ducks came up from Lake Senachwine. To-day a telegram came up from Water Valley, on the Kankakee, saying that the ducks were swarming in on the marsh. The boys of the Kankakee clubs are going down to-day in numbers. The market men report any quantity of ducks being shipped in from New Madrid. Ducks are a drug on the market. The season will probably open now with a rush. E. H.

SNARING RUFFED GROUSE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I notice that "Hermit" in your issue of the 28th ult. says: "Let me say, in justice to myself, that I do not yield the palm to any member of the Utica Association in my desire to protect any and all game birds or game animals of our country."

The Utica Fish and Game Protective Association have successfully demonstrated that they enforce the game and fish laws. Now note what "Hermit" says in his letter (Feb. 28): "If my critic ("U. F. & G. P. A.") were here I should take him to a locality where there are six grouse, five of them young birds; and then I could show him more than forty snares, some of them artfully and temptingly baited with coral-red barberries or rosy-cheeked baldwins."

Massachusetts game law says ruffed grouse can only be legally killed from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, yet "Hermit" admits that the snarer around his "cabin home" is doing his level best to kill grouse contrary to the law.

"Hermit" says he desires "to protect any and all game birds." His words have a very incongruous look. The Utica Association would surely act in this case if in their territory, yet "Hermit" will "not yield the palm to any member of the Utica Association" in game protection. Now this is pure unadulterated nonsense. The whole import of "Hermit's" letters is to try to show that bird dogs (how many breeds does this include?), not snares, are the means by which the grouse are being exterminated. I beg to submit, for the benefit of "Hermit," the following editorial from the FOREST AND STREAM, under the date of October 19, 1882. In referring to ruffed grouse you use the following well-chosen words: "That the pursuit of them with dog and gun, in proper season, would ever exterminate them, we cannot believe. We have seen too many of their successful tricks, and witnessed too many of their triumphant escapes from the best of dogs and the best of guns to believe anything of the kind. * * * With snaring the case is entirely different, and the man who thoroughly understands their habits in a short time will exterminate them from any locality."

As "Hermit" says that snares are set now nearly three months after the time that the law says that grouse cannot be killed legally in his State, and his allowing the same after saying that he will "not yield the palm to any member of the Utica Association" in the matter of game protection, has a very peculiar look. A. C. COLLINS.

HARTFORD, Conn.

SHOOTING FOR FUN AND PROFIT.—*Editor Forest and Stream:*—In a recent issue a correspondent hurls an avalanche of abuse against the market-hunter, holding him up to the contempt of sportsmen as the despoiler of our game, and as the prime cause of its constantly diminishing numbers. In a spirit of fair play and justice to a much abused class of sportsmen will he tell me the difference between the one who kills a score of birds and sends them home to friends and him who kills a like number and sends them to market, to perhaps buy bread for his starving family? Does one protect or preserve more than the other, and if so which, and which is the most justifiable in the killing? Each has equal rights both under moral and statute law, and if the true sportsman tramps wearily home in the gloaming with disappointed hopes and empty pockets it is only because he lacks the skill, the experience and the woodcraft to load himself with game. I am no market-hunter, and I wish from the bottom of my heart their numbers were less. Still more do I wish that the so-styled true sportsman, who takes to the covers in early July to frighten to death the half-fledged woodcock and downy ruffed grouse under the name of "shortbills," would mete out to themselves the full measure of their misdeeds and divide with the market-hunter the responsibility which they lay entirely at the latter's door.—NOM DE PLUME.

SOME DUCKS ACCOUNTED FOR.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While traveling to-day from Indianapolis to St. Louis, I noticed among the express matter on a truck at Terre Haute an engine which may interest some of your readers. This was the iron work of a punt gun, unfinished, but evidently on its way to some local gunsmith to be fitted up and prepared for service. In old times I have seen at Pat Mullin's place in New York guns manufactured for members of the Caroll's Island Club for use on the high-flying canvasbacks and redheads of the Chesapeake Bay, which approached this in size. Like them, this was single-barreled, but it is far larger than any shoulder gun that I have ever seen. The iron work alone is said to weigh 20lbs. The gun is not less than 5ft. 8in. long, and the diameter of the bore is an inch or perhaps somewhat more. Not far from the breech is a pin, working on a fore and aft hinge, which is to fit into the socket in the bow of the boat. I should suppose that the gun could throw a pound of shot. Some of your correspondents, as I notice by your paper, which recently I have bought each week in Chicago, are wondering where the ducks have gone. I think that in the hands of market-shooters a few guns such as this one would account for a good many of the fowl. This gun was consigned to Newport, Indiana.—G. (St. Louis, Mo., March 5).

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Last Friday the cold wave broke and the weather became warm and pleasant. Reports came from the ducking places that the webfeet were making their appearance. Many went out, but as a rule bags were light. M. Billmeyer, E. C. Mohrstadt, W. Hettel, C. Hemphill and W. Clark spent several days in the vicinity of Dameron, on the line of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railway. A telegram was received from them stating that the ducks were coming in in fair numbers. If they came in, this gentleman says, they must have kept going, for when they arrived at the locality, the shooting was slow and of no especial interest. The only bag of any consequence reported was at Kid Lake, about 21 miles south of here, by Mr. H. C. Griesidieck. He left here Monday and returned Wednesday evening with 35 mallards, 10 sprigtails and a few greenwing teal. The game dealers have had good shipments of all kinds of ducks from points in this locality, and judging from the excellent condition in which they are, certainly suffered none in the "Sunny South." Quite a number of large fat snipe are being regularly received from near Galveston, Texas, and the northwestern portion of Kansas has sent in a few during the past two weeks.—UNSER FRITZ.

MISSOURI.—Alexandria.—The winter here in northeast Missouri has been a peculiar one for its mildness, dryness, limited expanse of clouds and temperate winds from the north and east. The snowfall has been very light, and the rains were few. One noted feature is the scarcity of migratory wildfowl and native birds, which usually remain with us all winter, flying northward or southward. Ducks were few; I have seen but two kinds, the mallard and what we call the sprigtail. Considering the openness of our great rivers, and the balminess of the atmosphere, we would suppose that ducks and geese would be here in great numbers. There are forces at work that we cannot account for. Usually we have many birds in our forests all the year round, but this winter we have been nearly forsaken by even the redbirds. Never, in all my close observation, have I noticed such scarcity. Quail are only moderately plentiful, and the grouse appear to be few in numbers. I have not seen an eagle all winter. —JASPER BLINES.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 7.—A large flock of wild geese passed northward over this city to-night, and as a result the spring shooter smiles wickedly as he softly murmurs that familiar ditty "Johnny get your gun."—M. CHILL.

PISTOL CARTRIDGES IN A RIFLE.—Will not somebody give briefly the results of his experience with the .22-5-30 long pistol cartridges used in a rifle? I do not find them at all accurate.—J. L. K.

DELAWARE.—One thousand of the two thousand live quail ordered by the State Game Association have been shipped from Alabama and will arrive in a day or two and will be distributed immediately.—DEL. A. WARE.

MAINE GAME LAW.

THE text of the bill amending the game law of Maine changed the reading of several sections of the statute as follows:

SECTION 9. Whoever hunts, kills or destroys with dogs any moose, or in any manner hunts, kills, destroys or has in possession any cow moose, or part thereof, forfeits one hundred dollars for every moose so hunted, killed, destroyed or had in possession; and no person shall, between the first days of January and October, in any manner hunt, catch, kill, destroy or have in possession any bull moose, or any part thereof, taken in close time, under the same penalty.

SEC. 10. Whoever hunts, catches, kills or destroys with a dog or dogs any deer or caribou, forfeits forty dollars for every deer or caribou so hunted, caught, killed or destroyed; and no person shall, between the first days of January and October, in any manner hunt, catch, kill, destroy or have in possession any deer or caribou, or part thereof, taken in close time, under the same penalty. Any person may lawfully kill any dog found, kept or used for the purpose of hunting moose, deer or caribou. Any person owning or having in possession a dog for the purpose of hunting moose, deer or caribou, or that is used for such hunting, forfeits not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. Whoever has in his possession any such animal, or part thereof, between the first days of January and October, shall be deemed to have hunted, caught and killed the same, contrary to law, and be liable to the penalties aforesaid; but he shall not be precluded from producing proof in his defense that such animal was hunted, caught or killed in open time. Any officer authorized to enforce the game laws, may search for such animal or part thereof, subject to Sections 12, 13 and 14 of Chapter 132; and the warrant may be issued on his own complaint.

SEC. 12. Whoever catches, kills, destroys or has in possession between the first days of January and October more than one moose, two caribou and three deer forfeits one hundred dollars for every moose and forty dollars for every caribou or deer so caught, killed, destroyed or had in possession, except those lawfully taken in open time, or the increase of those domesticated, more than the aforesaid number of moose, caribou and deer, or parts thereof, shall be deemed to have caught, killed or destroyed the same in violation of law.

SEC. 13. Whoever, during close time, buys or sells any moose, caribou or deer, or any part thereof, and whoever carries or transports from place to place any such animal or part thereof during close time, or in open time, except animals or parts thereof in possession of the person who lawfully caught or killed the same, open to view, labeled or tagged, with the name of said person plainly written or printed thereon, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each moose, and forty dollars for each caribou or deer, or part thereof, so bought, sold, carried or transported. And whoever, with intent to aid another in such transportation, by taking possession of any such animal or part thereof, or permits his name to be used on the label or tag attached thereto, shall be liable to the respective penalties aforesaid; such animals or parts thereof being transported in open time by common carriers or other persons, so labeled and tagged and accompanied by the person who lawfully caught or killed the same, shall be deemed to be in possession of such person and not in the possession of such common carrier. Whoever, by false representations, induces a common carrier or other person to take any such animal or part thereof to transport, shall pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding twenty days.

SEC. 15. All game hunted, caught, killed, destroyed, bought, sold, carried, transported or found in possession of any person or corporation, in violation of the provisions of this chapter, and amendments thereto, shall be liable to seizure; and in case of conviction for such violation, shall be decreed forfeited by the court to the prosecutor, who may sell the same for consumption in this State.

SEC. 16. Any officer authorized to enforce the fish and game laws shall, while on duty, wear a badge as an insignia of his office, and may, without process, arrest any person found violating, or who has violated, any of said laws; and he shall, with reasonable diligence, cause a process to be issued and prosecuted against him.

SEC. 26. All fines and penalties recovered for violations of the preceding sections, to and including Section 9, shall be paid one-half to the prosecutor and the other half, with the costs, to the county where the action is brought or the warrant or indictment issued.

All fines, penalties and costs collected on complaint or indictment in the enforcement of any fish or game law, shall be paid to the court trying the same, and by such court to the treasurer of the county in which such court is held, which court shall certify to such treasurer the name of the person entitled to one-half of such fine or penalty, which said half shall be paid to him by such treasurer. In all actions of debt therefor in any court, if the plaintiff prevails, he shall recover full costs without regard to the amount recovered; and one-half of all fines and penalties collected in actions of debt, shall be paid forthwith into such treasury; any officer or other person who shall receive any fine or penalty, or any part thereof, for the violation of any fish or game law, except through the county treasurer, on complaint or indictment, as aforesaid, or if by action of debt, and neglects for more than sixty days to pay one-half so collected into such treasury, shall be punished by fine of not less than forty nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense by said fine, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

SEC. 21 is amended by adding that "woodcock and ruffed grouse or partridge shall not be carried or transported from place to place except in possession of the owner thereof under the same penalty."

[*Special to Forest and Stream.*]

AUGUSTA, Me., March 13.—The bill to amend the game law was defeated in the House. The law remains the same as before.

TALLMADGE, O., Sept. 24, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co. Lowell, Mass.:* Dear Sirs—I have used a good many U. S. cartridges, and they have never failed to give satisfaction. Yours truly, (Signed) E. S. METLIN.—*Adv.*

Sea and River Fishing.

"*Sam Lovel's Camps.*" *By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.*

A SPRINGFIELD CLUB IN CANADA.

SCORE another club of Americans in Canada. The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* reports: Edward S. Brewer and Damon N. Coats have returned from a trip of several weeks to the vast Canadian reservation for the control of which the Springfield fishing and game club was formed recently. They found "Government thermometers" registering 45 degrees below zero and snow so deep on a level that the little chimneys were all that afforded trace of the cabins of the hibernating natives. They encountered one blizzard which kept them prisoners two days and two nights and left the snow so deep and soft that a guide who had been sent off in the morning with a message for a camp seven miles distant, returned at nightfall, having been all day going one mile and back. Messrs. Brewer and Coats contracted for two cabins for the club and all the necessary furnishings, provisions and camp equipage. They select as club headquarters an island, about a mile in circumference, in Amabalish Lake, a beautiful sheet of water six miles long, one of the gems in the club's leased tract of 300 square miles. The principal house will have a piazza thirty-five feet long and six feet wide, from which a fine view of the surrounding territory may be had, and a monster fireplace inside which will burn "big wood." The island is 18 miles from the nearest point on the St. John Railway, which is an old Hudson's Bay Company trading post, not far from Chambord and right on the shore of Lake St. John. Henry Poole, a famous man in that section of the Canadian wilderness, has a hotel at this post, and will take care of the tender members of the families of the Springfield association, who do not care to make the 18 mile jaunt to the camp by birch bark canoes, up streams and lakes, over carries and through brush. The point selected for headquarters is about midway in the stretch of 30 miles along the Matebetchuen River, extending five miles on either side; so that small camping parties, two or three men and their guides, may pick out little favorite nooks by the score. Herein lies the novelty of the attraction, for no white sportsman has ever traversed the reservation; Messrs. Brewer and Coats have merely visited it, although they have spent several weeks there and covered a deal of ground, beside testing the fishing and hunting. They caught on this trip hundreds of brook trout weighing three and four pounds, and brought home a lake trout weighing between 16 and 17 pounds. They saw eight caribou shot near their stopping place, and one day during their visit a Montaigne Indian came to the trading post with $45 worth of skins. The lease covers many lakes five or six miles long and a host of small streams with trout pools that would make a fisherman's eyes start from their sockets. In one hole, perhaps 10 yards square, Mr. Brewer says he saw on his first trip, last August, at least 100 trout out of water at once, and the pool fairly boiled with the lashing. A party of 13 or 14 is already made up to go in June to the new camp and verify these reports. Henry O'Sullivan, surveyor-general of the Province of Quebec, returned with Mr. Brewer and has been stopping for several days at his Crescent Hill residence, visiting Smith & Wesson's pistol factory, the National Armory and other manufacturing concerns. The Springfield Fishing and Game Club is thus officered: President, E. S. Brewer; Vice-President, D. N. Coats; Secretary and Treasurer, E. M. Coats, and these with Frank D. Foot and Robert W. Day are stewards. The rest of the membership of 20 is as follows: Louis H. Orr, Walter H. Wesson, E. C. Barr, Dr. S. W. Bowles, Col. M. V. B. Edgerly, Dwight O. Gilmore, Henry S. Dickinson, Col. H. M. Phillips, E. A. Alden, N. D. Bill, A. B. Wallace, John Pettigrew and W. H. Lockwood, of Hartford.

DRUM FISHING AT BEAUFORT.

AMONG the considerations which allured me to Beaufort, last March, was this, that within easy distance of my rooms at Beaufort I could at any time or tide, be reasonably sure of some very fair fishing for various styles of pau fish, "boats and bait supplied," and that but a few miles away were the best drumfish grounds on the coast of the United States; that the drum had began to run and large ones were taken daily. This was about March 20 to 30.

The evening of my arrival I sat alone on the porch with my pipe and listened to the gossip of a party who afterward showed themselves to be mighty hunters, ardent anglers, warm friends and excellent yarn spinners. Their yarns were of the field and flood. One, a captain, gave vivid description of a battle royal between himself and hounds with a wildcat, which he pictured as a lynx-like beast, standing very tall, wonderfully ferocious, whipping the entire pack, at last subdued only by the intervention of some negro cur coon dogs. Another, a colonel, told of a deer hunt where the odor of a rattlesnake was accompanied by the starting of his horse, then on a stand, his discovery that near the fetlock was a single drop of blood, his hurrying toward an open 50yds. away, on reaching which the horse staggered, fell, and died in agony. Another, also a captain, told of his struggle with a broken-legged, throat-cut buck. Another, a governor—so they called him—made a good raise on every story told, till finally the subject of fishing led quickly into drum fishing, and there it staid.

Then I heard for the first time—I heard it often enough afterward—that no gentlemen could catch a drum; for although surrounded by boats of successful negro fishermen, the drum would not, could not, be induced to associate with the whites. Stories of fishing trips always ending in failure were rife, at which I, some little distance from the group, quietly smiled into my pipe, as I thought over the halibut and cod, groupers and snappers, lake trout and bass, and many great Alaskan fishes with names known only by Messrs. Goode, Bean & Co., that I had coaxed up from the wet, in nearly every country where fish and fishermen exist; and I thought to myself, just wait, I'll show you; for of the various reasons assigned none seemed to me satisfactory.

The next day, under the auspices of my friend Lieutenant Lymau, who has command of the Naval Station on Paris Island, fully outfitted with gear and plenty of fresh prawn, I set out on my first trial. In his comfortable, roomy catboat, the Yum-Yum, we made quick work of the eight or ten miles which separated the station from the fishing grounds at the mouth of Broad River, and anchored in the midst of a fleet of boats of all description, from little batteaux, small for a couple of men, up to big sloops carrying a dozen each. We fished faithfully for five hours all around us. Drum ranging from thirty to ninety pounds were being hauled into other boats. Lyman insists upon it that he had a bite. I did not, at least none that I knew of. My hook came up bare several times, but that I laid to crabs, toadfish, anything but drum.

That evening talking over the day's experience, after a jolly terrapin supper, Mrs. Lyman suggested a reason for our non-success. She with her family had sailed down in another boat and made us a brief visit, and, backed by them all, she now declared that we two had kept up such an incessant, and at times loud conversation, in regard to naval affairs, which we were settling in accordance with our own views, that, first, no fish with the sense of hearing would have come near our boat: second, that if one bit, we were so occupied in other matters that we did not know it. Several times she had spoken to us, and had received no reply, or one that had no connection with the question asked. Admitting, simply because it is not pleasant to radically differ from one's hostess, that this reason was *the* reason why we two gentlemen caught no drumfish, the solution covers only this particular case. The group again gathered the next evening after supper. This time I was one of them. Although I was still confused as to the proper distribution of names, I was quite sure to hit somebody by simply saying Captain, Colonel or Major. The subject reverted to drum fishing. Several gave in their experience, which in nearly every case, while injurious to their reputation as fishermen, did no damage to the claim of being gentlemen. It was the same old story:

Darkies to the right of them,
Darkies to the left of them,
Darkies all around them,
Hauled in the drumfish.

They didn't get a bite! One old salt, Captain Willets, had been temporarily suspected of ungentlemanly conduct. On his first trip he was one of a merry party in a tug, and had made a wager that within a given period he would secure a drumfish. With the others his line was over the rail soon after anchoring. When the others got tired and went into the cabin he would not leave his line. Presently sounds from the cabin induced him to go in for a minute; he remembered his bet and slipped out to his line, with but ten minutes left to win in. His thoughtfulness was rewarded. Within the time he had hold of a good fish, which after due playing was brought to the surface amid much advice and encouragement by the old fishermen, who had rushed out to see the fun. Just then one of the excited spectators cried out, "Well, I'll be dog goned if I ever see a drumfish come up before with his insides all cleaned out." And a boat with two darkies was detected paddling away. I have this from the captain himself, therefore know it must be true. The story suggested to me a probable clue.

This clue I had in mind when a few days after I, too, was a member of another party on board of the same tug, the Bristol, the guest of Messrs. Brotherhood and Gillem of the phosphate works. We anchored as near the right place as our draft of water would allow. Half a mile from us a fleet of boats were anchored. Two or three of our most ardent anglers took one of our boats, and pulled away across Broad River to join the fleet. The rest of us kept several men busy for a while in fitting out and baiting for us. Then came an hour or so of uninterrupted quiet.

By and by the boat returned with several drum, but while one gentleman did claim that he had himself caught the very smallest, it was noticeable that no one asserted as positively in regard to the others. And although all claimed that the negro boat, which had been seen alongside of their boat, had supplied them with bait, no one asserted positively that bait was all.

A few days after this I made my third trip; and by making use of the knowledge I had gained, I was successful. Lyman invited me to go with him. It was a perfect day for fishing, cloudy, wind off shore, tide just right, a delightful day at the station. We fitted out a small boat this time, not the Yum-Yum, and started—by proxy. Two darkies went out and fished for us, and adopting the course of reasoning on which many Adirondack and Maine lake stories are based, we caught three fine fish; the colored men were our guides, and of course their catch was ours. Most every woods visitor will admit the correctness of this.

One other reason for the failures of white fishermen is simply lack of skill, due to lack of experience. The drumfish are caught in water from 20 to 30ft. deep; except for a brief interval the tides run strong; except the wind is off shore there is considerable sea. Expertness is necessary to enable a fisherman, fitted with heavy hand lines, sinkers from 1 to 2lbs. weight, line bellying one way with the tide, another by the wind and jerked in all directions by the pitching of the boat, to detect even a strong bite, much less that of the drum, which bites very gingerly, frequently sucking out the meat of a crab, leaving but an empty shell. Then if one is hooked, the mouth is very tender, and a tyro is very apt to lose his fish. The season for fishing lasts but two months; the colored fishermen go every day and work hard all day. The Southern gentlemen are not fond of many hard days' work in succession, hence gain little experience, and the colored brother outfishes him at his best. Sometimes the negroes are so successful that 200 or 300 drum, from 20 to 80 or 90lbs. each, are brought to the market. Then down goes the price, and a quarter will buy a big one. Prawns, clams and crabs are the baits in order of value, the first named comes with and goes before the drum, the others are always to be had. Early in the season the prawns only are used, and it is said that these fish will take nothing else. My experience, I think, justifies me in advising those who cannot go drumfishing in the Bristol to go by proxy, as we did. PISECO.

P. S.—The drum is a coarse stupid fish not worth catching.

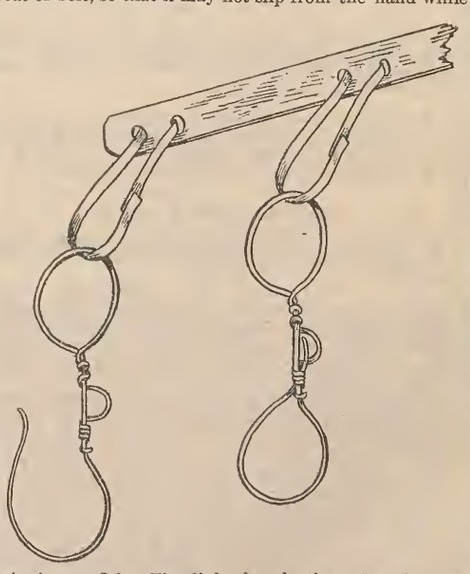
A FISH STRINGER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I send you with this a fish stringer, such as I have used with great satisfaction. It is not patented, and is not intended to be, my only motive being to bring it to the notice of the craft, that tackle makers may make them at a cost so reasonable that every fisherman, especially every black bass fisherman, can afford to add one to his kit and enjoy it, as I have done.

It is pre-eminently the thing for boat fishing or when wading the stream for black bass. The stringer consists of a leather strap, to which are attached wire snaps. It is used as follows: The leather loop is passed around a seat or otherwise made fast to the boat. The free end of the stringer, with the snaps attached, is thrown overboard. The wire loops are kept on an extra snap in the boat. When a fish is taken the loop hook is passed through both (remember both) lips of the fish and the end sprung into the keeper. The fish is now held by the wire loop; the end of the stringer is taken from the water, the loop-ring placed in one of the snaps, and the fish, now secured, is placed in the water. Thus one after another may be added to the string, each independent of the other, to be towed around for the time, with great pleasure to the fisherman and no doubt with a great degree of comfort to the fish. When wading, the stringer and wire loops may be fastened to the belt, and the free end of the stringer allowed to trail in the water.

There are many things to recommend this over the ordinary stringer. It is permanently attached to the boat or belt, so that it may not slip from the hand while



stringing a fish. The light lace-leather strap is very strong and not liable to cut in two on the edge of the boat. A fish is strung in less than half the time required in the old way. The beauty of the catch, either in the water or on shore, is greatly enhanced. But the main thing is the humanity of the device. Instead of the fish being jammed down one upon another on a common striug, often strung through one lip, and oftener through the gills, and literally dragged to death, on my device each bass may swim along on his own little wire loop, open and close his mouth, breathe naturally and disport himself in a limited way, until with his mates he comes ashore to be mercifully bled to death by the thrust of a sharp knife through the tail. This is fair treatment of the noble captive while living, and he should only die by the knife. Out on the so called sportsman who allows his boatman to club his game to death or who throws his catch in the boat or on shore to gasp and die with the blood in. It is not only brutal, but the fish so killed is not fit for food.

The sample I send, though answering every practical purpose, is crudely made with such tools and materials as I have at hand, but an expert wire worker could make them very neatly either in brass or German silver. The lace-leather strap I find the best, being light and very strong, and may be replaced by a new one with little trouble at any time. There should be twelve snaps on each stringer and twenty-four loops, as on a large catch two or more loops may be placed on each snap.

If some good tackle maker will take this up and make them for the trade I have no doubt, from my experience, that many fishermen would use them, and I will take pleasure in aiding their introduction in any way I can.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. ELI LILLY.

[Mr. Lilly adds in a letter: "In regard to bleeding fish in the tail, the fish certainly bleed more freely and die quicker than when bled in the gills, and I fancy they keep better and have a better flavor. Bass caught, kept and killed my way, dressed with the bones out, broiled or baked with dressing, and sent to the table hot, hotter, hottest—well, they are good enough. By the way, we Black Bass people say you must always spell Black Bass with two big Bs."]

TUCKERTON WATERS.

III.—TACKLE.

IN the adaptation of tackle to the fish sought for lies part of the interest of fishing. He who holds a line or pole with no judgment whether one kind of rig or another is best, and no knowledge as to what kind of fish is most likely to be attached to his bait, misses most of the pleasure of fishing.

If one goes only to catch fish, a stout hand line and heavy dip rig will generally bring the best results. But it is not angling. This of necessity implies a pole. The angler's outfit for salt water includes rod, reel, line, hook, leaders, sinkers, floats and landing net. The first thing to determine on is the line. Get the finest that you can afford which will lift 12 to 15lbs.; 60 to 100yds. of it will do for bay fishing. Now, fine lines are expensive, and the salt water soon weakens them. If used frequently it will lose half of its strength in a month. A coarse line holds its own better. The great drawback to bay fishing is the strong tides. The finer the line the less does the tide tend to carry it away; the less lead, therefore, is needed to hold it to the bottom. The amount of lead depends upon the size of line, the strength of the tide and the depth of the water. The weight of lead in its turn determines the stiffness of the rod. Four ounces of lead requires a very stiff rod. Two ounces is compatible with considerable spring of rod, and one ounce is still better. My practice is to use two ounces, and when the tide gets too strong for it, either to drift with the current or stop fishing. Four ounces, with a stiff, strong pole and fine line will do most anywhere. The best plan is to have an assortment of sinkers, and change them as the tide changes. If a heavy lead is used on a light pole strike very cautiously, or the rod will break. A large fish will generally hook himself by the simple spring of the rod, but the small ones will not. It is better to let these escape than to risk a broken joint. Sometimes eddies may be found where there is little current, and quiet water may always be had at the turns of the tide. At these times for an hour or two very light tackle may be used.

In fishing with a float it is still desirable to use a fine line, for the drag of the water on it is much less. If the bait may float near the surface it does not pull very much, and a very light rod may used. If the bait is large, and must be sunk some feet by a sinker, the combined action of bait, lead and float will need a stiffer pole. When the line is liable to be clogged by seaweed, a very limber pole is likely to be overstrained. In all cases use the lightest lead and smallest float that will answer. The more line below the float the less lead is needed to bring it to any required depth.

When a float is used, any kind of a large, strong reel will do, but for bottom fishing the reel should be light enough to let the line down without any help. For this large-barreled plain reels are excellent.

There are two plans for adjusting the sinker. One is to place it at the end of the line, with the hooks fastened at suitable distances above it. The other is to have the lead above the hooks, and to raise it from the bottom far enough to bring the hooks in the right position. This last is the best. Where the hooks swing free below the lead they are less likely to tangle, besides they remove the bait as far as possible from the rest of the tackle. In general let there be one or two feet of line below the sinker, and let as much of it be leader and snood as can be afforded. It is much cleaner than line, and does not twist up so easily. It is better to use two hooks; then if one bait gets taken there is still something left. Let these hooks be of different sizes, and usually baited differently, so that the fish can have some choice. For barb or kingfish the bait should lie on the bottom. For seabass, blackfish and porgies it should be on or just above the bottom. For weakfish it is better two to six feet up. It is often desirable to have two hooks at the end of the line, and one swinging two feet out, some three or four feet from the bottom.

For many years I only used Chestertown hooks. They are strong, and hold bait better than any other hook that I know of, but they are a little clumsy and not very sure in hooking the fish. I have more recently adopted the Virginia hooks with satisfactory results. The smaller sizes are particularly nice. You can bury it in the small bait, and yet on the jerk it will strike clean and sharp against the fish's mouth. For small-mouthed bottom fish, as porgies, spots, cunners and blackfish, No. 8 is about the size. For barb, seabass and large blackfish use No. 4. They will also do for weakfish when baiting with shrimp. For weakfish generally use Nos. 2 and 1, while for striped bass with soft crab bait use No. 1 or even larger. These or similar hooks on double gut are quite expensive, and I buy the hooks and gut separately, by the hundred, and snood up the different sizes as they are needed. In using a long minnow or sand eel or strip of fish for striped bass, two hooks are advisable, one through the head of the bait and one through its middle. For the lower place, a treble hook can be used to advantage. The bass often seizes the lower half of the bait and starts off so quickly that he does not have time to get the whole bait in his mouth before he feels the resistance of the tackle. His movements are so quick that it is impossible to give him time before striking.

Whether the hooks be large or small, see that they are strong and securely fastened. In all salt-water fishing one is liable to strike a large fish. When such a fish is lost through weakness of tackle, even though it is but seldom, one does not soon forgive himself. The fish which we lose may not all be large ones, but the largest often do escape. Therefore, when snoods get worn and lines tender, throw them away or give them to the children. Where fish run generally of uniform size one is apt to adopt a style of handling which will lose anything unexpectedly large. Thus, last autumn when I was catching half-pound weakfish, I unconsciously got the habit of striking on a bite and then holding the fish firmly as he made his first struggle. This worked for small fish, but when a large one bit he had broken my snood before I appreciated the need of giving any line. When fishing for weakfish with a float it is necessary to strike quickly in order to take in the slack sufficiently for the stroke to reach the hook. But when my bite was from a ten-pound shark, who took the bait off with a rush, I lost hook, float and all. More watchfulness and sensitiveness on my part would have told me that this was no common pull. In fishing in a current it is natural to let the pole point in the direction of the line. Under these circumstances an unexpected strong bite finds the fisherman without any spring of the rod to ease the strain or give him time to collect himself.

It is in careful attention to the minutiæ of his art that the fisherman derives his chief satisfaction. Everything should be arranged with express reference to the kind of angling being done, and should embody his ripest experience. Every particular, adjustment or method should be able to explain itself, and should have its own history. This gives interest and pleasure even when luck has failed. We learn by our failures as well as by successes. The true fisherman is forever learning. He has confidence in his theories and practices, and yet he is continually changing both for something better. All seasons and places are available for either plans or execution. He can always either devise tackle or try it.

While the writer feels the charms of the forests and streams, and holds them to be tenderer, more delicate and fuller than anything which the salt marsh or bay can offer, just as the grass and flowers of the upland meadows are finer than their counterparts by the sea, yet sea fishing has its pleasures, and they are of the same kind, though different in degree, as are the delights of other angling. To arouse this interest in others more than to increase their basket, has been the object of this paper. PENN.

NOTES FROM SAVANNAH.—We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Lee, who has just returned from a cruise on the Southern coast, for news from some of the points visited. At Savannah, Georgia, the first ripe female shad seen by dealers were three caught in Savannah River, Feb. 28. The Yacht Club at Thunderbolt, near Savannah, has a small pool, about 10ft. across and 8ft. deep, caused by the overflow from an artesian well. We are informed that the steward of the club placed a few striped bass about 6in. long in this pool last April. They were fed chiefly on crabs and oysters, which they took freely, rushing partly out of the water in their eagerness to seize the food. Now the bass are about 20in. long and very stout. The water never freezes, and the temperature does not vary much. There is no kind of shelter for the fish. The steward put four sheepshead in the pool, and one of them which survived is now about 6in. long and very lively. There are several river catfish also in the little inclosure. The growth of the striped bass under the conditions related is remarkable, and so is the success in keeping a sheepshead in fresh water. At Body Island, Feb. 6, there were no birds on the marshes except a few snipe. Ducks were abundant, but excessively wild.

FISH PROTECTION BY ANGLERS.—We give below an illustration of the methods employed by an intelligent body of Pennsylvanians in the protection of public property. This association is ever active also in measures for the increase of the fish supply; its members have asked the Commissioners to stock the Delaware and the Susquehanna with large-mouthed black bass. This notice is sent out for posting: "The fish in the public streams of the State of Pennsylvania belong to the citizens thereof, and the catching and destruction of fish by means of nets and other illegal devices at any time, and especially in the spawning seasons, is in defiance of the law, and in violation of the people's rights. Every citizen should demand the arrest of the violators of the fish laws, and assist and encourage the prosecution of such offenders. The Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, No. 1020 Arch street, Philadelphia, will pay the sum of ten dollars for every conviction for offense against the fishing laws of Pennsylvania, and request the active and earnest co-operation of all citizens in this matter."

TROUT IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Brooklyn, N. Y.—I have read with much interest the discussion on the sawdust question. I was glad to see that "Fisher," of Kingston, N. B., received such an answer, as his disparaging remarks on Nova Scotia "troutlets" deserved. I have had good fishing in New Brunswick, but for the past four years have been going to Nova Scotia in preference. I remember having whipped Pickett's Lake, near Kingston, for three days in the summer of '81 without success. Friends said that the trout were "Loyalist" fish and would not rise to Yankee flies; but Mr. Scribner, of St. John, who was there at the time, had no better success. Last summer in Nova Scotia I hooked at one cast two trout, weighing 5¼ and 2½lbs. My experience is that the trout are larger and more abundant in Nova Scotia than in New Brunswick. I send herewith a Halifax *Chronicle* of the 22d ult. that has some pertinent remarks on sawdust and governmental action relating thereto.—P. B. V.

CHESAPEAKE BAY FISHES.—Investigations made at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, March 1, showed the presence of great numbers of small anchovies and spot, which were chilled by the extremely cold weather and came ashore. The fishermen were catching nothing in their traps except a few alewives and menhaden.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHES.—Alewives and salmon were caught at Tusket, N. S., March 5. This is the first appearance for the season, and the earliest catch of alewives ever known there.

THE CARP AS FOOD.—If "H.," whose dislike of the carp is so plainly stated in FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 21, will take the trouble to read the articles on the results of carp culture in the United States published in the Bulletin U. S. Fish Commission 1883, and the Report of the same commission for 1884 he will find that he differs in his opinion not only from us, but from a vast majority of persons who have reared and eaten the carp. A reference to the valuable treatise on pond culture by Carl Nicklas will show, also, that the price of carp in Germany has increased within the last twenty-five years from $7.50 per cwt. to $15 and $17.50 per cwt. Wallem's recent report on the fresh fish trade will prove that in Dresden living carp sell now for 15 to 20 cents per pound, while in Leipzig the price is 22½ to 25 cents per pound. And this in a country which has wall-eyed pike, whitefish, trout and salmon! It is out of reason to expect a carp to capture lively animals, for its teeth are in the pharynx, and intended for crushing tender vegetables. It is a slander to say that it will thrive only in low surroundings. The best carp sold in some Eastern cities are from rivers whose waters are pure enough to support bass, and occasionally a salmon. The carp, however, was not introduced to take the place of game fishes; it was intended primarily for the warmer waters in which the Salmonidæ are not found, and it was expected to furnish an abundance of good food at small cost. A fish of this kind has an important place in our economy, entirely different from that of the leaping salmon and the rushing trout—a place worthily filled, and with satisfaction to those who have learned how to care for it and when to eat it.

WIRE LEADERS.—Mt. Vernon, N. Y., March 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* For some time past I have been watching your fishing notes to see if any report would be made by some one who has used the wire leader introduced last year by Shipley & Co. Will not some one who has tried it and knows tell the rest of us how it worked? I did not know about the affair until too late to give it a trial, but if it is practical it will be one of the most convenient articles of tackle that has been brought out in a long time. No more soaking; then also one can tie leaders with scarcely more trouble than if they were so much string. If those who have used novelties would only speak out and say whether or not they were good, more money would be spent for things really worth buying and less spent on plausible trash. Almost every angler tries something new each year, but no one is able to test all the novelties brought out each year.—LANCEWOOD.

BROOK TROUT IN NEBRASKA.—The U. S. Fish Commission has received from Long Pine Creek, Nebraska, a brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), three years and seven months old, measuring 17in. in length and weighing 2lbs. 4oz. This is part of the product of eggs sent out by the Commission four years ago. The size of the specimen is remarkable, and is, perhaps, unequalled except in Colorado, where the species thrives wonderfully.

CANADA BLACK BASS.—Day Mills, Algoma, Can.—I have put up a little cottage here to accommodate black bass fishermen. The "Walton Villa" is on the shores of Big Basswood Lake, and the fishing is good.—G. F. DYER.

FISHING RIGHTS IN PRIVATE WATERS.

NEW HARTFORD, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose a recent decision of Referee Northup, of Washington county, on the subject of the right to take fish from waters held by private ownership in cases where the law prescribes open and close seasons. The decision is one of great interest and importance, and the opinion given is able and searching. It will be doubtless of much interest to your readers.
R. U. SHERMAN.

SUPREME COURT. The People of the State of New York against Aden McIntyre. L. H. Northup, Referee.

This is an action to recover penalties for violation of section 21 of the Laws of 1879, as amended by chapter 619 of the Laws of 1887, and prosecuted by the District Attorney of Washington county, by order of the Fish and Game Protector. It was admitted on the trial that in the year 1887, 1888, the defendant caught and killed and had in his possession ten black and Oswego bass and gill nets in and near Cossayuna Lake, in the town of Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., contrary to the said statute—if said statute applies to said lake.

There is no conflict of evidence in the case, and the only questions arising are questions of law upon the conceded facts. Cossayuna Lake is about three miles in length, about one-fourth mile wide, with one island of twenty acres and two small islands, and said lake is inhabited by black bass and Oswego bass. The lake is supplied with water from several small streams running into it (and as I infer, partly from springs). Its waters are discharged by a small stream running into Mud Pond, and from there by a stream into the Batten Kill, and thence into the Hudson River. The lake is within the bounds of the "Argyle Patent" granted in 1764, and the grant was absolute, reserving only gold and silver mines and pine trees suitable for masts in the royal navy. The owners of the land bordering on the lake also own the lands under the waters of said lake. They hold by mesne conveyances from the original patentees and are the absolute owners in fee of land adjoining the lake and lands under waters of the lake as fully and absolutely as is possible for any person to own lands on which are ponds or small streams of water.

The defendant is one of the thirteen several owners of lots bordering on and including lands under the waters of said lake. Said lake contains fish, and the land owners have in all from twenty-five to fifty small row boats, used for pleasure and for fishing. The lake is a resort for fishermen and there are three or four houses for boarders and guests on the shores of the lake, and the lake is in fact a place of public resort for fishing and pleasure. The lake and its outlet are not what is known as navigable waters or streams, and all are within said patent.

The defendant raises the questions:

1. "That by the laws of this State fishing with a net is not and never has been prohibited in Cossayuna Lake."

2. "That if the Legislature of this State have enacted a law with intent to prohibit such fishing, the same is unconstitutional and void, as destructive of vested rights and contrary to the provisions of Section 18 of Article I. of the Constitution of this State."

The defendant's counsel insists said act applies only to the waters owned by the State of New York and to navigable waters, and does not apply where the waters are owned by individuals. Cossayuna Lake is not owned by the State but is owned by individuals. Said Section 21, as amended by Chapter 619 of Laws of 1887, provides: "No person shall catch or kill any black bass in the waters of Lake Mohopee, or of Columbia county * * * between the first day of January and the first day of July, or in Lake George * * * between the first day of January and the first day of August, or catch or kill any black bass, Oswego bass * * * in Oneida Lake between the first day of March and the thirtieth day of May, except in Lake Erie * * *."

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $10 for each fish."

Section 24 of said act, as amended by Chapter 11 of Laws of 1886, provides penalties for the use of nets, etc., in unlawful fishing. In construing a law it is proper and often necessary to see what was the object to be obtained by the law, and why it was passed and for what purpose, and what was the intention of the Legislature in passing the law, and also under what power of authority the Legislature assumed to act. For what purpose the courts will take judicial notice of the general condition of affairs as relates to the public, and matters of general notoriety. When the object and purpose of the law has been ascertained, and the law is one within the power of the Legislature to pass, it is the duty of the court to give such construction to the law as will carry out its general purpose and object, unless restrained by judicial construction or by the absence of words necessary to declare its object, and courts will not yield or waive the substance of a law for mere matter of form, nor by reason of the Legislature using the words "waters of" instead of "waters in" this State. It is a matter of history that the Legislature has sought for years to secure and enforce the cultivation of various kinds of fish, including black bass and Oswego bass, for the production of food.

The courts will take judicial notice of the various laws passed in relation thereto. The State pays annually large sums for the production and propagation of fish, and to furnish fish for stocking any waters in the State.

What force is to be given to the words, "or in any other waters of this State?" The contention of defendant's attorney is that it includes only the waters owned by the State. If this contention is correct the law would be a nullity as to a large part of the State. Section 18, as amended by chapter 618, of the Laws of 1887, provided: "No person shall at any time kill or catch, or attempt to kill or catch any speckled trout, brook trout, salmon trout, or landlocked salmon, with any device save that of angling with line or rod held in the hand, except in Lake Ontario and the Niagara River, and in waters which are wholly private, and in the latter only then by permission of the owner thereof. * *" A violation of the provisions of this section is declared a misdemeanor, and liable to a penalty of $25, and $10 additional for each fish taken. This section defines "private waters" for the purposes of sections 18 and 19 only, "to mean ponds or streams fed wholly by artificial sources, or by springs existing upon the same farm or tract belonging to the owner or proprietor thereof; or water brought by artificial pipes or channels other than natural, into artificial ponds or reservoirs of the owner or proprietor." Section 19 provides that "No person shall catch or attempt to catch, or kill, or expose for sale, or have in possession after the same has been caught or killed, any speckled trout, brook trout, California trout or brown trout, save only from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of September, except in the Forest Preserve. * *"

Section 19 further provides that "any person who shall at any time catch or take any brook trout from any of the waters of this State, less than six inches in length, shall immediately place such trout back in the waters from which it was taken, and shall use due care not to kill or injure the same, and the catching of such fish by intent is thereby prohibited." The sale of any trout less than six inches in length is prohibited. A violation of any of the provisions of this section is declared a misdemeanor, and person guilty is liable in addition thereto to a penalty. From the foregoing provisions it is beyond doubt that the Legislature intended to make the provisions of section 21 applicable to all waters in the State of New York, whether owned by the State or by individuals. The only other question is, has the Legislature power to pass such an act?

Article X. of the Constitution of the United States is "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Section 1 of Article III. of the constitution of New York is "The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly." By this section all legislative power in the State is vested in the Legislature S. N. Y. 472,474. In the people ex rel agst Flagg 46 N. Y. 401,404, it is said "All legislative power is conferred upon the Senate and Assembly; and if an act is within the legislative exercise of that power it is valid, unless some restriction or limitation he found in the constitution itself. The distinction between the United States Constitution and our State Constitution is, that the former confers upon Congress certain specified powers only, while the latter confers upon the Legislature all legislative power. In the one case the power specifically granted can only be exercised. In the other all legislative power not prohibited may be exercised.

There is no express prohibition of the power to legislate as to fish and fishing; nor can a prohibition be implied, unless the act comes clearly within some power denied to the Legislature. The counsel for defendant relies upon section 18 of article I of the constitution of this State, "but nothing contained in this constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State made by the authority of the said King or his predecessors; or shall impair * * any other right of property. * * " I have found both as matter of fact and of law that defendant and other land owners are the absolute owners of the lands and waters of Lake Cossayuna as fully as any one can own lands on which there are ponds and streams. No right of property in defendant has been impaired—his rights of property remain the same as they were before the passage of the act in question.

The power of the Legislature to pass the law in question is decided in Phelps vs. Racey, 60 N. Y. 10. That was an action to recover penalties under chapter 721 of Laws of 1871, for having in his possession and exposing for sale, quail and pinnated gronse. The answer admitted the possession and exposing for sale, and averred that the same was in his possession in the month of December, 1872, when the killing in this State was not prohibited, or it was received from the States of Minnesota and Illinois where the killing was legal at the time. The plaintiff demurred to the answer on the ground that the fact did not constitute a defence and the General Term sustained the demurrer. Defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals and that court affirmed the judgment. The court said, page 13, "The mandate is that any person having in his or her possession between certain dates, certain specified game killed, shall be liable to a penalty. At the time when or the place where the game was killed or when brought within the State, is not made material by the statute, and we have no power to make it so." "The penalty is denounced against the selling, or possession after that time, irrespective of the time or place of killing.

"Here the property was acquired subsequent to the passage of the act and with the presumed knowledge of its provisions and conditions. The Legislature may pass many laws, the effect of which may be to impair or even destroy the right of property." Private interest must yield to the public advantage. All legislative powers, not restrained by express or implied provisions of the constitution, may be exercised. The protection and preservation of game has been secured by law in civilized countries and may be justified on many grounds, one of which is for the purpose of food. The measures best adapted to this end are for the Legislature to determine, and courts cannot review its discretion. If the regulations operate in any respect unjustly or oppressively, the proper remedy must be applied by that body. Some of the provisions of the act in question might seem to one versed in the mysteries of the subject, unnecessarily stringent and severe, but we cannot say that those involved in this action are foreign to the objects sought to be obtained, or outside of the wide discretion vested in the Legislature.

The late case of Berthoff vs. O'Reilly, 74 N. Y., 509, reaffirms the power of the Legislature and holds that a law may not be declared unconstitutional or void because deemed to be opposed to natural justice and equity. See also Gould on Waters, sections 189, 253, and cases there cited. (Not cited). At page 521, 74 N. Y., it is said: "That a statute impairs the value of property does not make it unconstitutional. All property is held subject to the power of the State to regulate or control its use to secure the general safety and the public welfare."

In 7 Cushing (61 Mass.), 84, it is said: "All property is held subject to those general regulations which are necessary to the common good and general welfare." So in the case before us, the Legislature in its discretion has decided that the public good and the public welfare requires that no black bass or Oswego bass shall be caught or killed between the first day of January and the thirtieth day of May, in any of the waters in the State of New York. The defendant has knowingly violated this law and must pay the penalty. The proof shows ten fish caught and killed by defendant in violation of the law, and the people are entitled to a judgment for one hundred dollars damages and costs.

THE BURLINGTON "ELI."

The formerly popular Vestibule Fast "Eli" Train of the Burlington Route has been resumed between Chicago and Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison, leaving Chicago daily at 5:30 P. M. The Burlington's Vestibule Trains to Omaha, Denver and St. Paul will continue as before. They are the best trains between Chicago and the points mentioned. Tickets can be obtained of any ticket agent of connecting lines, or by addressing P. S. EUSTIS, G. P. & T. A., C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.—*Adv.*

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Fishculture.

OHIO FISH COMMISSION.

THE Thirteenth Annual Report of the Ohio State Fish and Game Commission for the year ended Dec. 31, 1888, shows a gratifying advance in successful fishculture, by which the net profits of the fishermen and wholesale dealers have been increased to about a half million dollars during the year. The whitefish and the wall-eyed pike have received the principal share of attention, because of their unequalled importance. Lake Erie is the great fishing reservoir, and here the greatest efforts of the Commission have been exerted. "The hatching of whitefish in great quantities has not only very largely increased the supply of this fish, but has augmented the catch of all other food fishes, arising probably from the fact that predatory fishes have more largely fed upon the smaller whitefish to the saving of the others." "With one exception * * * the fishermen ascribe the increased catch to the work of the hatchery."

The experiment of artificial propagation has been so successful that the Commissioners urge the establishment of a new hatching house with double the capacity of the present old and unsatisfactory building at Sandusky. The Commissioners "recommend that a survey and plat be made of the fishing grounds, and that these be leased for terms of years to the highest bidders; as this survey will require a year for its completion that there be a tax laid upon pounds or traps of $15 each for each season. Having the fishing grounds platted and leased to parties giving bond for the careful observance of laws for the fullest protection of fish, there may be hope of still more rapid bettering of this general interest."

Eighty million whitefish were liberated in Lake Erie in March, and 60,000,000 wall-eyed pike in May. The wall-eyed pike planted in southern Ohio in former years have dropped down into the Ohio River and stocked it fully. The eggs of this species are easily obtained, and at less cost than any other; the entire expense of handling and delivering 60,000,000 in 1888 was about $774.

One million eels taken at Troy, N. Y., were widely distributed in the State. A pond was prepared and stocked with channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus*.

"Reports from the county and reservoir wardens show a much better observance of the laws than in former years," yet the reports of the wardens show that there were 254 arrests for violation of the fish law, and 126 for violation of the game law.

The report of the superintendent of the Sandusky hatchery, Mr. Henry Douglas, shows that of the 160,000,000 whitefish eggs taken last fall, 100,000,000 were lost by the high temperature of the water Nov. 8 and 9, which was 14 degrees higher than on the same dates in 1887. This report states that "the universal experience of the fishermen in the waters of Lake Erie the past season confirms the good work the Commission has done in the past to increase the supply of that finest of food fish—the whitefish. The season of 1888 has been the most successful in the annals of this important and rapidly growing industry. The catch of whitefish last spring has exceeded that of any previous year during the same season, while the catch the past fall was unprecedented. I would fail in my duty did I not take this opportunity to express my personal obligations to the fishermen and fish dealers of Sandusky and Toledo and the islands for the valuable assistance they have afforded me in collecting the spawn and in other ways advancing the work of the hatchery."

The chief warden calls attention to nets in Lake Erie which are seven or eight miles long and contain twenty to thirty separate pounds. Here is an illustration of the difficulties he has to encounter in the performance of his duty: "In June last I was arrested by warrants sworn out by fishermen whose nets I had captured in Lake Erie and tried in a magistrate's court at Painesville, Ohio, for grand larceny. I was acquitted, rearrested on a charge of malicious destruction of property, and bound over to court. The grand jury failed to find a bill against me. The fishermen then sued for the full value of the nets. The case is now pending." In this way wardens are intimidated by the very people who are benefited by the work of the Commission and the operation of protective laws. In some localities it is difficult to get wardens to act through fear of personal injury or the loss of reputation. Many persons, however, who at first opposed protection are now convinced of its necessity and are aiding the good cause.

Dr. James A. Henshall, in his "Observations on Ohio Fishes," gives a brief account of the literature of the subject, and then proceeds to state the results of his investigations during the spring and summer of 1888, with particular reference to the food fishes, which he finds to represent the sturgeon, catfishes, suckers, minnows, sunfishes and basses, perches and fresh-water drum. He observed that the Ohio was well stocked with good food and game fishes, notwithstanding the extensive fishing with seines and nets.

KANSAS FISH COMMISSION.—The sixth bi-ennial report of the Fish Commissioner of Kansas covers the period from July 1, 1887, to Dec. 1, 1888. The amount of the annual appropriation is $1,500. The Commissioner receives $3 per day for time of actual work and is reimbursed for traveling expenses, cost of correspondence and other necessary outlays. Carp were supplied to 765 applicants in 84 counties; 32,500 bass obtained in Wisconsin and Minnesota were placed in five streams; 5,000 Colorado trout were deposited in the Solomon and Republican. The law against taking fish from streams by means of nets, seines, traps, set-nets, etc., is not obeyed, and the requirement of fishways in dams is evaded whenever possible, owing to the unwillingness on the part of county attorneys to institute suits against the owners of obstructions. Interest in fishculture is steadily increasing in all parts of the State, and the Commissioner appeals to the Legislature for the modest sum of $1,500 annually to maintain the efficiency of the work.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHCULTURE.—Mr. Adolph Nielsen, formerly Inspector of Fisheries in Norway, reached St. John's Feb. 15, to begin his duties as Superintendent of Fisheries. He is about to select a site for a hatchery for marine fishes which will accommodate 200,000,000 of young cod. He will deposit the fish in Placentia, Saint Mary's, Conception and Trinity bays. The fisheries of Newfoundland will be exhaustively studied with a view to their better development, and new markets will be sought for the fishery products. Mr. Nielsen's training in the well-organized fishing industries and fishcultural methods of Norway will soon make itself apparent in his new field if the Government support him with funds and the necessary legislation to insure the success of the work which he will inaugurate.

FISH HATCHING AT DULUTH.—Dr. R. O. Sweeny and Foreman Root are in the midst of their fishcultural work at the U. S. Government hatchery near Duluth, Minn., having already developed one and a half million lake trout eggs which they obtained from Lake Erie. On March 1 two million whitefish eggs were hatched and the fry deposited near Knife River. The landlocked salmon eggs are beginning to hatch. The brown trout and saibling eggs will probably all be developed before the middle of March.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 19, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Gentlemen—I am glad to be able inform you that I have found your Climax paper shot shells perfect, and the only shell I have yet found in every respect equal to the Eley shells for use with Schultze powder. Yours very truly, (Signed) W. Graham, Champion Shot of England.—*Adv.*

The Kennel.

Dogs: Their Management and Treatment in Disease. By Ashmont. Price $2. Kennel Record and Account Book. Price $3. Training vs. Breaking. By S. T. Hammond. Price $1. First Lessons in Dog Training, with Points of all Breeds. Price 50 cents.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

March 12 to 15, 1889.—Second Annual Show of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club Utica, N. Y. James W. Dunlop, President.

March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. George H. Hill, Superintendent, 34 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALBANY DOG SHOW.

THE second annual exhibition of the Albany Kennel Club closed its doors on Friday, the 5th inst. In many respects the show cannot be said to have been a success. The entries were light, considering the amount of premiums offered, and the attendance from the opening to the close was not what we expected to find. Last year there were fifty-five classes, with an entry of 289; whereas this year the amount of prize money was doubled, three judges were appointed, kennel prizes were offered, ninety classes were made, the valuable Apollo Stakes were put up, and the catalogue gave exactly 320 as the number of entries, of which 41 were absent. Of these Mr. Hudson, the president of the club, entered 18, 12 of them young puppies and one a mongrel black dog. Mr. Wilmerding put in 4 dogs, "not for competition." The pointers Meadowthorpe Duke and Meadowthorpe Primrose and the English setter dog Meadowthorpe Heather were not entered by the owners, and, of course, no entry fees were paid for them. Mr. Tallman, the superintendent and a judge at the show, made a personal canvass of the Troy exhibitors, and entries were begged in a manner which showed how desperate was the effort that was being made to get as many entries as Troy. That the club failed to get a large entry did not surprise those who are acquainted with a majority of the better class of exhibitors; on the contrary, the result was foreseen by nearly every independent exhibitor with whom we are acquainted. At the New York show we heard a well known pointer man say: "Troy will have about 400 dogs, Albany 300, Utica 200 and Rochester 150. Worcester will appoint capable and independent judges—Elmore, Gresham, Miss Whitney, Krueger and the like, and notwithstanding Chicago's very high premium list will have quite as many dogs as that show, and more than Albany, Utica or Rochester." The soundness of this prediction is being demonstrated as time goes on, and the events of the next few weeks will clearly and positively prove that the dog interests of this country cannot be controlled by a handful of men, and that the independent dog owners, that is, the majority of dog owners, have no intention whatever of allowing dog shows to become a traveling circus in which the same performers appear in every town, although not always in the same costumes. That so clear-headed a man as Mr. Tallman should have permitted himself to be placed in the very unenviable position of a judge asking his friends to show under him was a thing to be regretted. Judges are not even supposed to know the dogs that are brought before them, let alone to have said, "I wish you as a personal favor to enter your dog. I will have my man look to him." We are informed that Mr. Tallman did not seek the dual office of judge and superintendent. The object in asking him to fill both positions was to economize; but economy at the exhibitors' expense is not to be encouraged. It took Mr. Tallman seven hours to judge pointers, setters and beagles, and during that time the show was without a superintendent. If the entries had been large and the building packed with visitors what, may we ask, would have been the state of affairs? How many bonrs would it have taken to judge the classes if Mr. Tallman's had been well filled, or if the competition had been keen? There is something else to be said against the system. Mr. Tallman is employed by the well known firm, Spratts Patent; if he be permitted to act as superintendent and judge what guarantee will we have that this enterprising firm may not deem it wise to come out with an advertisement saying they will bench, feed, superintend and judge dog shows at so much a dog. The fact is there is nothing in the system that will commend it to right-thinking persons and it should be discouraged. We have given ourselves much trouble to ascertain the views of a large number of exhibitors, and we are in a position to state that they are opposed to it. The question is not one of whether a superintendent who has solicited entries will be influenced by the appearance in the ring of the owners whose dogs he has begged. We are dealing with principles, and here the principle is wrong, wholly wrong; and for this reason, if for no other, it is to be condemned. It is fortunate for Mr. Tallman that he has had considerable experience with setters and some with pointers. His judging, on the whole, was satisfactory. We cannot agree with several of his decisions in the pointer class, but the setters were well judged, especially the English; and we feel quite sure that few men situated as he was would have given as much satisfaction. As we stated in our despatch from the show, mastiffs and fox-terriers were badly judged, and there were several blunders in the collie classes, one of a serious nature. If Mr. Mortimer would undertake to pass only on those classes with which he has had some experience as breeder or owner, devoting a few years of study to the ones he is not familiar with, we would be saved the trouble of criticising, adversely, so very many of his decisions. We shall on this occasion let him off easy, because we feel quite sure that he did his best, and that what appeared in several instances to be most unjust decisions were due to lack of knowledge, and not to any other cause. The placing of Moses over Sears' Monarch was a foregone conclusion, because this judge placed Moses over Alonzo at Richmond. But in making this decision Mr. Mortimer blundered, and that was the end of it; whereas, when he placed the Messrs. Rutherfurd's fox-terrier Raffle over Mr. Thayer's Hillside Dandy he, like Mr. Tallman, evoked hostile criticism. Mr. W. Rutherfurd is a member of the Westminster Kennel Club; Mr. Mortimer is an employee of the Westminster Kennel Club, and as such he had not the moral right to judge Mr. Rutherfurd's dogs. It was also in bad taste for Mr. Hitchcock, another member of the Westminster Club, to be showing dogs in the ring under Mr. Mortimer. We impute neither collusion nor the intention to render any but just and correct decisions. We are dealing with principles, not with men nor motives, and here as in the other case the principle is bad. A judge is not permitted to judge his own dogs; he should not be permitted to judge an employer's. If he judges his own dog and sends it out of the ring without a ribbon he loses only the prize money; whereas, if he throws out his employer's dog he may lose his situation, and he and his wife and family, if he has any, may find themselves without a home. In our opinion the temptation to do wrong is the greater in the latter case. There is some talk of bringing this and other matters of like character before the American Kennel Club, and it is to be hoped that the club will not permit such a state of things to be continued. The management is to be censured for having admitted a number of mangy dogs. Many of them were dressed every evening with sulphur and lard and the chances of the disease being disseminated was thus lessened; but their presence on the bench was to be deplored, and the unsavory epithets that were floating about the building might well have been dispensed with. Spratts' people looked after the benching and feeding, and their work left nothing to be desired. Mr. Hudson worked with a will from the opening to the close of the show; and if we had not known that the Albany Kennel Club was a member of the A. K. C. and therefore a club composed of more than one member, we would have certainly taken him to be president, manager, bench show committee, in fact, the whole club. It was to be regretted that the other members of the club did not come near the show; they left all of the work to be done by one man and his secretary. Mr. Hudson informed us that he thought the club would pull through without loss and that he would be satisfied if it did. We feel quite sure that the mistakes that have been made at this show will not be repeated. There is no apparent reason why Albany should not give as good a show as Troy, but to bring about the result the cheese-paring policy must be discontinued, working members must be admitted to the club, exhibitors must be prohibited from showing under their employees, in fact, there must be a new and complete change in the general management of affairs. We thank Mr. Hudson and his active secretary for their courtesy and kindness and wish them better luck next year, when we shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing and meeting some of the other members of the Albany Kennel Club.

MASTIFFS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Wacouta Nap, the only entry in the challenge class for dogs and bitches, was shown far too light in flesh He was given the prize. There were four entries in the open class for dogs, and Moses, for whom the judge appeared to have a special liking, was given first over Sears' Monarch. The decision was wrong, Moses is a big dog and is built on good lines and that is all. He is very deficient in skull and muzzle, has large ears, rather light eyes and is not good in feet. Monarch has been criticised so often we need say nothing further about him beyond the fact that he was shown in beautiful condition. Moses is the larger dog; Monarch is decidedly the better mastiff. Third was given to Merlin, a rather plain specimen. Defects: Forehead not flat; cheeks too flat; color of eyes too light; muzzle too long; ears large and not black; body should be deeper and more cylindrical; hocks straight; coat too long; very throaty. Not quite a show dog. Lieut. Colonel, c.: Shallow in skull and muzzle; forehead dished—a very bad head; light in bone; out at elbows; light in loin and quarters; not a show dog. Pharoah Queen, that was given first in the bitch class, was first in the novice class at New York, and was fully described in our report. She was shown very light in flesh, and her weak hindquarters looked even worse than they did when she was last shown. Boss Lady Clare, that took second, is nearly her equal in head, and is decidedly better behind it; she should have been first. Pansy, third prize; Long and shallow in muzzle; skull and muzzle decidedly lacking in volume; lacks wrinkle; ears large, not well carried and not dark enough in color; color of eyes too light; pasterns defective; knees showing weakness; light in bone; has a greyhound tail; does not stand perfectly straight in front; lacks character; not a show bitch. In puppies vhc. was given to Winchell's Daisy, and c. to the same owner's Empress. We thought Empress worth a dozen like Daisy, but the catalogue shows that Mr. Winchell values Empress at only one hundred dollars more than Daisy. The vhc. bitch is a very plain puppy and was in no condition for the show bench. She has a small, plain head, which is decidedly lacking in volume of skull and muzzle, and shows no mastiff character whatever. She is also wrong in knees and carriage of ears, shallow in body, light in loin, has a very bad tail, is throaty and, in fact, not a show bitch in any point. She is by Moses out of Boss Minnie, and is just such a puppy as we would expect to find from this cross. Empress is not sufficiently blunt in muzzle, yet it is a decidedly better one than Daisy's. In forelegs and feet she is also defective. Her ears are not black, neither is the mask as dark as it should be. She is a well-grown specimen with good body and excellent hindparts.

ST. BERNARDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

There were two entries in the challenge class for rough-coated dogs and bitches, and without ever examining the competitors the judge handed the blue ribbon to the handler of Barry II. and gave second to Gemma I. Between these two specimens there is a very narrow margin, and it took us a full half-hour to arrive at the conclusion that with Gemma I.'s lack of condition Barry II. was fairly entitled to the prize. First in the open class for dogs was easily won by Plinlimmon, Jr., with Mount Sion second and Herr Otho third. These were the only entries in the class. The first two are well-known, but Otho is a new one. Defects: Muzzle lacking in depth; left eye having the appearance of being injured; cheeks too full; ears too large; not a bad head, yet not a good one; body should be more massive; loin light and flat; too short in back; lacks width and power in hindquarters; straight behind: set of forelegs not correct; rather light in bone; lacks general massiveness and does not move well behind; an undersized specimen whose head is the best part of him. First and second in the corresponding class for bitches were given to Queen and Lady Aveline, both winners at Troy. Ruth was properly placed third. Defects: Forehead too prominent; stop should be deeper; muzzle shallow and pointed; ears wrong in burr and not well carried; expression not correct; body would be improved by more length; tail carried too high; right hock swollen and inflamed; is a trifle underhung. An undersized specimen spoiled by a plain head. First in puppies was given to Othello that was a winner at Troy. We preferred for the place Bernaline that was second, being decidedly better in head and coat, but not so large nor so lengthy in body. Wm. M., placed third, is snipy, cheeky, not good in ears, too full in brow, not quite correct in markings, flat in loin and with only fair expression. He will not develop into a show dog. The challenge class for smoothcoats brought out two entries, Daphne and Rigi, and the judge reversed Miss Whitney's decision at Troy. There is lots of room for difference of opinion between these dogs; but in their present condition we think that Rigi should have won. The open class for dogs contained two entries, Beauchamp and Victor Leo. They were placed in the same order as at Troy. Lola and Apollona, first and second in the bitch class, are well-known. Princess, third prize, is not a show bitch. In puppies Lady Hector, that was first at Troy, was sent out of the ring with a c. card. She is a decidedly better specimen than Wm. M. that took third in the rough-coated puppy class. On this occasion she was shown by Mr. Wm. A. Thacher, having been purchased by him from Mr. Draper on the first day of the Troy show, or three days after the entries for Albany had closed.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

There was only one Newfoundland in the class, Meadowthorpe Prince George, but Mr. Hudson put in a little black mongrel that was given bench room and added one to the list of entries. Second prize was of course withheld for want of merit.

BLOODHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

These classes brought out the same entries as at New York. Barnaby's Nell, second in the bitch class, being decidedly better in head and wrinkle than her dam, Ripple Buxom, and quite her equal in other respects, should have been first. This breed is new to most of the judges in this country and blunders may fairly be excused.

GREAT DANES—(MR. MORTIMER).

Lady Bess, first at Troy, and described in our report of that show, was the only Great Dane shown. Sponge, her only competitor, is a mongrel.

DEERHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The challenge class for dogs and bitches was represented by Ramona and Highland Laddie, which were placed as at Troy. Clansman, formerly Meadowthorpe Factor, that was first in the open class at New York, scored a very easy win for his new owner, Mr. Thayer. Second was given to the Somerset Kennels' Olga. It showed bad taste to bring this bitch into the ring. We are informed by the person who had charge of the Somerset Kennels' dogs that the Somerset Kennels are owned in part by a member of the Westminster Kennel Club, and as pointed out in the introductory an employee should not be permitted to judge dogs owned by his employer. This bitch was first at New York. Third was given to Duncan, that should have changed places with Pride of the Heather. These dogs, which are owned by Mr. Thayer, are well known to all admirers of the breed. Norval, that was given hc., should have been ordered out of the ring; he was a bag of bones. Malcolm, first at Troy, was the only puppy shown, and won.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The gallant and sturdy Balkis was without competitors in the challenge class, and the open class for dogs and bitches brought out the New York winners Meadowthorpe Douglas Fleming, Fleetwood and Highland Chief. We stated in our report of the New York show that Meadowthorpe Douglas Fleming had no business in his present condition to beat either Highland Chief or Fleetwood, and we are glad to see that the criticism was not unheeded. Puppies brought out a real good one in The Bard, a well-grown and developed youngster that, unless something befalls him, will do some winning next year. He was sent out of the ring with a c. card, and when his owner asked the judge for an explanation he replied that he had a short neck and bad legs and feet. He has a long and most elegantly formed neck and stands on the very best of legs and feet. Taken all in all, he is the best greyhound puppy we have seen in America. Bootblack, his only competitor, will never develop into a show dog. He is plain in head and lacks liberty all over.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. TALLMAN).

Roseville Rover, favorably described in our Troy report, and Clonmel Rakish, another winner at Troy, were properly placed first and second. Bye, third prize, is a new one: Good head, ears long and of nice quality, but not lying close; throaty, not straight in front, average feet, a bit light in bone, chest should be deeper, also back ribs, loin light and flat, second thighs not well developed, coat and brush better than average, looks like a cross between the English and American hound, and is not as stout and sturdy looking as we want in a dog of this breed. Lady, hc., light in bone, weak in head, throaty, not straight in front, legs not well set, light in bone, stern too long and badly carried, poor coat, not a show bitch. Bounce, unnoticed, is plain in head, crooked in front, wrong in shoulders, flat and light in loin, long-cast, in fact, not a show dog in any point.

POINTERS—(MR. TALLMAN).

The challenge class for dogs contained only the Westminster Kennel Club's entries, Naso of Kippen and Lad of Bow, the former a wreck of his once great self. On his body were a number of bare patches, his coat was open, coarse and dry, and the little there was of it was badly stained with mange cure. He should have been ordered out of the ring. Lad of Bow, while not in the same wretched condition, showed traces of having been treated for the mange. He was placed first, and we heard a number of admirers of the breed say that he had no business to beat his kennel companion. In placing him first Mr. Tallman was right, the only mistake being in noticing Naso of Kippen at all. In the corresponding class for bitches, Lass of Bow, in better condition than her kennel companions, was rightly placed over Queen Bow. These are a couple of useful, second-class bitches that are well-known to our readers. Pontiac and Brake, in the open class for dogs, held the same position as at Troy. The more we look at these dogs the more positively certain are we that Brake is the better, and more than that, very decidedly better. Bang, third prize, is of better type than Pontiac; in fact, he is a better dog, but on this occasion he was not in good condition and was rightly placed third. Victor the Blue Stocking, vhc., is coarse in skull, shows some jowl, is too short in muzzle, stands wide in front, is not first-class in stifle, and might be much better in set of stern. We would have turned him out of the ring without notice, not on account of his defects, but because we do not approve of awarding honors to dogs that as soon as they leave the ring must be dressed from nose to tip of stern with mange cure. Sachem, vhc., is a full brother to Victor the Blue Stocking, being by the lamented champion Beaufort out of Zuba. He, too, was not in good condition. Doctor, hc., has the following defects: Light eyes; muzzle too shallow; brow too full and stop not well defined; throaty; not quite straight in front; legs not well set; light in quarters; too leggy; not a show dog. There were four entries in the bitch class, but as two of these were absent the competition was narrowed down to Golden Rod and Westminster Sal. The former is owned by the Bryn Mawr Kennels, the latter by the Westminster Kennel Club. We cannot indorse the decision in favor of Golden Rod. This bitch is well known. We would have turned her out of the ring in quick time. Like her keunel companion, Victor the Blue Stocking, she had to be treated for the mange. Westminster Sal, defective in head, legs and feet, and not first-class behind, was good enough for first.

In the light-weight class for dogs King of Kent, fully described in our New York report, scored a very easy win, and Forest King, described in the Troy report, was second, with Grenbush Boy third. As this last is a new one we will give his defects: Eyes yellow; muzzle lacking in depth and neatness; ears of beautiful quality, but set too high; neck somewhat heavy; feet inclined to turn outward; set of legs not quite correct; loin flat and rather light; hocks too straight; tail rather coarse and not carried straight; lacks style, character and quality. Sancho, vhc.: A bit course in head; not clean in muzzle; set of legs not right; not straight in front; flat in loin; tail not well carried; lacks character, quality and true pointer finish. He is a white and lemon dog of rather catchy appearance and was not in very good condition. Fashion, vhc., is well known. This dog has deteriorated. Hickory's Staunch, hc., is a black, white and ticked. Defects: Eyes too light; throaty; light in loin; tail too long and thin at the root; light in quarters; lacks true pointer character. Freedom, Bruce Beaufort and Naso of Troy were absent. There were six entries in the corresponding class for bitches, but only two were shown. Stella, first prize, is a weed, and Wanda, placed second, is a well-known third-rater. A little *contretemps* occurred over the judging of the two puppies. The owner of Criss had asked permission to take his dog home on the ground that it was sick; the veterinary surgeon after examining the pup pronounced it well and sound. The judge withheld first prize for want of merit, and as Criss had won first at Troy Mr. Thacher, his owner, asked for an explanation. Mr. Tallman replied that the dog was sick and in an unfit condition to take a prize. We were pleased to see that one of them understood his business. Second prize was given to Lenox, whose owner informed the judge in the ring that he did not care for red ribbon and begged to return it.

SETTERS—(MR. TALLMAN).

The classes for English setters were not well filled and the quality was decidedly worse than we expected to see. Royal Prince, well known, was the only entry in the challenge class, and of the seven entries in the open class for dogs, but five were shown. Lindo, second at Troy, was a very easy winner, with the black and white Dan second. Head too heavy, stop not clearly defined, shows slight fullness before the eyes, ears wide and short, expression not correct, a coarse head, neck heavy and not clean, loin flat and rather light, feet not first-class, hindquarters rather narrow and lacking in power, quality of coat not first-class; a specimen lacking quality and true character. Count Henricks, hc., is an old face, and Ghost, hc., has the following defects: Skull wrongly formed, brow and stop very faulty, a plain head showing wrong character, feet too small, elbows not in good position, narrow behind, swings a bad stern. Jim, unnoticed, is a yellow dog. In bitches Zona, that was second to Princess Beatrice II. at Troy, was here given first after a sharp tussle with Chantauqua Belle, who was third at New York. The Pittsburgh bitch loses in head, but has all the best of it in neck, behind the shoulders and in legs and feet. Pearl Bondhu, another old winner, was third, with Frolic Bondhu, first at Utica, and vhc., at Syracuse, hc. Her defects are: Plain head, throaty, bad feet, light loin and wrong set of ears; she might also be better in coat and hindquarters. Judy of Troy, vhc., is defective in eyes, stop, muzzle, neck, forelegs and coat. Puppies were a miserable lot of four, and the first prize was very properly withheld. Jess, that was given second, is bad in eyes, snipy and light in bone; she will never be a show bitch. The special for best in all classes was given to Zona. The way that Mr. Tallman placed his dogs in these classes, while hardly being a fair test of his ability as a judge, leads us to think that with a little practice he will make a good judge.

Blarney, Laura B. and Nellie took the prizes in the challenge classes for Irish setters, and in the open class for dogs the order was Desmond II. first, Ned second, Dick Swiveller third and St. Cloud vhc. These were the only competitors, and as they have all been recently described in our columns all we need say of them is that with the exception of St. Cloud, who was not in good coat, they were well shown. In bitches Cora B. and Fannie, shown by Mr. Hudson, were early disposed of, and the well-known Lou III., Bessie Glencho and Lady Fawn were left to fight out the battle. Bessie Glencho, who has just raised a litter of puppies, is at all times a light and weedy bitch, but on this occasion she looked even worse than she did at Troy, and we would probably have placed her third. Lou III. beats Lady Fawn in head, neck, position of shoulders and in color, but is not her equal in other points; there is very little to choose between them, and consequently lots of room for difference of opinion. Of the nineteen puppies shown twelve were entered by Mr. Hudson. In dogs Mardo, first at Troy, scored again here, and Rex, who is only fair in head and not first-class on his pins, was second, with Frank Mayo, a four-months youngster that looks like improving, third. We stated in our report of the Troy show that Effie, winner of third prize, was a better specimen than Lexie, placed second. Effie was here given first, with Lexie third, and Miss Monse, that lacks in head, second. We judge it was quantity rather than quality that caused the management to divide the class.

Little Boy and Don repeated their victories in the challenge class for black and tan setter dogs, while Roxie, entered among the dogs, was considered good enough to have a special class provided for her. We stated in our report of the New York show that Leo B., who was given second prize, was as good as anything in the class. Mr. Tallman brought him to the front on this occasion and gave second and third to the other New York winners, Meadowthorpe Heather Harold and Meadowthorpe Heather Roy. Ben, vhc., is not a show dog. Defects: Bad mouth; muzzle not deep enough and not clean; sour expression; light behind; not correct from hips to stern; knees and feet very defective; color too light. Royal Duke, Jr., hc., is light in loin, carries a high flag, is not straight in front, has poor feet, stands over at the knees and is undersized. Duke II., unnoticed, is light in eyes, wide in skull, wrong in muzzle, defective in shoulders, out at elbows, wide in front, stands over at the knees and is wrong in tail coat. Duke, also unnoticed, is very throaty, heavy and coarse in head, heavy in neck, flat in loin, wrong in carriage of tail and light in color. Meadowthorpe Bellmont, that needs rest, was best in the bitch class, but the judge got all wrong when he placed Meadowthorpe Blossom over Becky Sharp. Blossom was first in the puppy class at Troy, and Becky Sharp, who was in elegant condition, is too well known to need description. Meadowthorpe Blossom was the only puppy shown.

SPANIELS—(MR. WILMERDING).

In the challenge class for spaniels, dogs and bitches over 28lbs., five were entered and one shown, Newton Abbot Laddie. He was first at Buffalo, London, Syracuse and Richmond, 1888, and also first at New York and Troy this year. There were two entries in the class for field spaniel dogs. Considerable time was spent over Glencairn and Newton Abbot Lord, and at one time it looked as if Newton Abbot Lord would be the winner. The judge appeared to detect something wrong in Glencairn's shoulders, and devoted the greater part of the time to a consideration of that part of the dog's anatomy. Glencairn eventually proved the winner, and in our opinion he was many points ahead. In the bitch class it was again Bridford Gladys and Lady Abbot. Newton Abbot Skipper and Bridford Ruby took the prizes in the classes for field spaniels other than black, and Patsy O'Connor won in the class for Irish water spaniels; they had no competitors. In the challenge class for cockers those old competitors Miss Obo II., Chloe W. and Doc again faced the judge. We have been strumming it into spaniel men for the last two years that neither Chloe W. nor Doc. are within many points of Miss Obo's form; but notwithstanding this Mr. Wilmerding has on three or four occasions placed Doc over Miss Obo. We are pleased to find that at this late hour in the day he has come over to our way of thinking. Miss Obo II. won, with many points to spare. Between Doc and Chloe W. it is a very close thing, and we were prepared to see either of them win. On this occasion Doc, probably on account of his having been considered better than Miss Obo, took second. Chloe W. is as good as he. In the open class for dogs Jersey, Giffee and Max were placed in the same order as at Troy; they were the only entries.

In the corresponding class for bitches Dolly Obo, placed first, with her undershot jaw and monkey face, had no business whatever in front of either Beatrice W. or Sensation. Hornet, too, was overrated. We thought it a very close thing between Beatrice W., vhc., and Sensation, third; these were the pick of the class. That Dolly Obo is a cocker behind the head nobody will deny, but her narrow, pinched, shallow and underhung jaw is not to be tolerated in a dog of this breed; and when a specimen with such defect is brought into competition with fairly good ones, she should be pegged back. Sensation is not altogether of true type, whereas Beatrice W. is handicapped with nasty, gooseberry eyes. Hornet, that took second, is well nigh as crooked as a dachshund in forelegs, and, like Sensation, she is too long in body. The decisions, we were told, were governed in a large measure by what the judge considered "type;" and as the awards in favor of Dolly Obo showed that "type" behind the head is in Mr. Wilmerding's opinion of vastly greater importance than "type" in front of the neck, he should, to have been consistent, have placed Dolly Obo first, Beatrice W. second, Zelia II. third, Sensation fourth and Hornet fifth. The judge should know that it is far more difficult to procure a good head in a dog of this breed than it is to get a good body. We are altogether opposed to sacrificing true character in head for a short and chuncky body. Lady of Learning and Goldie, both well-known winners, were the only decent specimens in the class for cockers, dogs and bitches, of any other color than black. Puppies were a wretchedly seedy lot, with Hornet many points ahead.

COLLIES—(MR. MORTIMER).

With one or two exceptions the dogs shown in these classes were also shown at Troy. Scotilla and Bonny Brae represented champions; and Scotilla, in elegant condition, outclassed his competitor. The open class for dogs was badly judged. Far View Donald, that was third at New York, was given first. His very catchy color and markings, it could not have been anything else, won him the prize. Clipper, that was second at New York, is a vastly better dog in head, ears, mane, frill, top and undercoat, and should have won, with Meadowthorpe Jura and Roslyn close up for second place. Why Far View Guy Mannering and Far View Douglas were given hc. and c., respectively, is one of those things which we are at a loss to understand. They are both terribly plain in head, wrong in ears and short in coat. Sir Walter Scott, that was given hc, is a vastly better specimen than either; in fact, there is no comparison between the three dogs. He was fourth at New York. Nullamore and Reality deserved their cards. In bitches first was given to Metchly Surprise, a decision we cannot indorse. Jakyr Dean, first at New York and described in our report of that show, was decidedly the best of the class. Metchley Surprise is wrong in carriage of ears, light in bone, not quite straight in front, defective in hocks and hindfeet and very soft in coat. Our report of the Troy show has it that she has a plain head. She has a fairly good head and an average body. Collie Belle, described in our Troy report, should have been second, with Metchley Surprise third. In the puppy class nothing was in it but Jakyr Dean and Meadowthorpe Gip; the last named was third in the puppy class at Troy.

POODLES—(MR. MORTIMER).

Frome, that took second, was the only one shown. It is a very poor specimen, being sadly deficient in coat and bad in head.

BEAGLES—(MR. TALLMAN).

Little Duke and Bounce were the competitors in the challenge class. The prize was awarded to the last named, who is very plain in head, wide in front and lacking in quality. Little Duke, that is well known, was our choice for first. The open class for dogs and bitches was a good one and was divided. First in dogs was given to the Somerset Kennels' Storm. He is too fine in muzzle and rather flat in skull; does not stand quite straight in front, but has good bone and feet. He is also too wide through the chest and lacks liberty behind. We liked Frank Forest for the place. This dog needs no description. Third went to Tony Weller, that was crowded by Racer, Jr. Both are well known to our readers. Cloud, fairly good in head, excellent in shoulders, forelegs and feet, but rather long-cast, and neither first-class in stern nor coat, was about the best of the bitches, but we thought Belle of Woodbrook inferior to Twinkle, being throaty, not straight in front, not quite right in set of legs, too wide in front, rather long-cast and narrow behind and only just fair in feet. Banner Queen, third prize, is too weedy for us. Yardsley Boy, the only puppy shown, is rather long-cast and not just to our liking in head. Belle of Woodbrook was entered as having won first at Boston, 1887. Here there is a mistake.

BULLDOGS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Mr. Thayer took the challenge prizes with Britomartis and Robinson Crusoe, and in the open class Rabagas, who is now almost equally as well known as Mr. Thayer's cracks, was the only entry worthy of notice.

BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The judging of the challenge class merits severe criticism. Jubilee, in nice condition, was properly placed first, but Lady Tarquin, in a terribly mangy condition, should never have been allowed to enter the show, let alone to receive a prize; her joints were red-raw, about half of her coat was gone and she was so lame that she could hardly be made to walk across the ring. It was not much of a compliment to the judge to send into the ring a dog that was in such a beastly condition. The open class brought out three well-known winners, Royal Rose, Marguerite and The Earl. They were properly placed, with Royal Rose well ahead.

FOX-TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Three nailing good ones were shown in the challenge class, Result's handsome daughter Rachel, Splinter's redoubtable son Lucifer and New Forest's stylish daughter New Forest Ethel. After the judge had cast a cursory glance over the three the blue was given to Rachel. The judge must have a peculiar knowledge of fox-terriers, to be able to judge a class like this in three minutes, which was the exact time taken to arrive at a decision. The open class for dogs was brim full of quality. Raffle of course won and second was given to Hillside Dandy. The last named is so vastly superior in nearly every point that, notwithstanding his puppyhood, he should have scored a very easy first. Raffle was described in our New York report. In addition to the defects therein noticed he is undersized, not first-class in his hindparts and not a good mover. Hillside Dandy is the best puppy we have ever seen bred in America, and with ordinary luck there is a brilliant future before him. Blemton Volunteer, that was second to Reckoner at Troy, was placed third. Here again Mr. Thayer was badly used, for Reckoner undoubtedly should have been third. The reserve was given to Blemton Coronet, who is also inferior to Reckoner. He is cheeky, faulty before the eyes, light in bone and loin and not first-class in coat. We were disappointed in Shepherd Lad, that took c. He is neither first-class in head, ears, neck, feet nor shoulders. Banquo, c., is too large, wide in front, coarse in neck, but better than average in head; he does not stand right on his forelegs. First in bitches was given to Blemton Consequence, who, behind the head, is a remarkably smart terrier, although she might stand better in front. Warren Sparkle, second prize, was sent home before we had an opportunity to examine her. Verdict, Princess and Fräulein Mixture, that were third, reserve and vhc., have all been described in these columns. The puppy class was the best in point of quality that we have ever seen in America, and the judging was the worst. First was given to Blemton Ravager, a dog with a beautiful body, excellent coat and the best of legs and feet, but with a head that will always put him back when he is shown in a fairly good class under competent judgment. If he had a *fairly* good head we would pass him as a good one; but the very most that can be said of his head is that it is not the head of a show dog. He is big enough already. The two best puppies in the class were Warren Bluffer and Hillside Dandy; the last named is more matured, was in better condition, showed himself decidedly better when

under judgment and should have won. At last it is our pleasure to congratulate the Messrs. Rutherfurd upon having bred a good terrier. We have pitched into them so often for showing rubbish that we have heard it said that we never miss an opportunity to have a dig at them. This sort of talk is all bosh. We know a good dog when we see him, and we will never be a party to pushing into prominence dogs which we know are duffers. That Warren Bluffer is a better dog than the first prize winner in this class no man who has a knowledge of terriers will deny. The youngster at present has rather a sleepy expression, and his ears, although of good quality and lying close, are not so good in formation as they might have been, and they are not set on quite to our liking. His coat, too, is not all that could be desired and he did not show up well in the ring. He is to-day a decidedly better dog than Raffle and he crowded Hillside Dandy for first prize in this class. We shall not be surprised to see him develop into a better dog than Mr. Thayer's stylish puppy. Blemton Ravager, the winner, should have been third. Vhc. and reserve was given to Blemton Braggart, a high-stationed, light-boned and bad-footed son of Bacchanal and Tiara. Next to him came Blemton Trumps, vhc., a decidedly better terrier. He is shorter in leg, as good in head and coat, and decidedly better in feet. Beverwick Crescent, hc., and Beverick Snare, c., were sent home before we had an opportunity to give them as much attention as new dogs are deserving of, therefore we will leave them over until another occasion. With the exception of Mr. Belmont's decisions in the specials at New York and Mr. Mortimer's equally astounding awards at Hartford, when Valet and Gibson's Nick were given vhc. cards, this was the worst fox-terrier judging we had ever seen at a dog show in this or any other country.

OTHER TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER).

These classes were lightly filled and the judging was decidedly better. Meadowthorpe Glen Ettle, first at Troy, was the only Scotch terrier shown, and won. Meadowthorpe Coila and Kirkella were first and second in Skyes, properly placed; they held the same positions at Troy. In Irish terriers it was Dennis first, Breda Tiny second and Breda Jim third. For reasons that have often been given, we would have placed Breda Tiny first, with Breda Jim and Dennis very close for second. Two black and tan terriers faced the judge. Buffalo General, second at New York, and Sir Wallace, that was second at Troy, were placed in the order named. The dogs have been freely criticised and all we need say of them now is that Buffalo General is so vastly better in head than Sir Wallace that he was properly given the award. Three light-weights were shown—all bad ones. They are entirely wrong in head and would never be seen in a good class. The Dandie class brought out the same dogs as were shown at Troy. Meadowthorpe Wonder here won over her kennel companion Meadowthorpe Reiver; it was a close thing between them and of course there is room for a difference of opinion.

PUGS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Here there were seven entries and four classes, with one absentee. Bessie, Othello, Vic and Bob Ivy, all owned by Dr. Cryer and all winners, need not be described. Rustic Queen, second in the open bitch class, was criticised in our New York report. The only new one was Rhonofer, that was first in the open class for dogs, beating Othello. Defects: Head too flat; muzzle too long and lacking in volume and bluntness; ears much too large; eyes not large enough; loin should be more massive; tail carried too high and it is not close enough in curl; head color smutty; body color not clear and trace not defined enough; white vent; head small in proportion to size of body. Othello, that was second, while too large and wrong in color, is so vastly superior in all other pug attributes that he should have won.

TOY SPANIELS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Here Roscius and King Pippin, whose faces are familiar to all readers of this paper, were again first and second, and had no competitors.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Cupid, that was second at New York and first at Troy, was here a winner over Lilly. The last named is built on fairly good lines, but is too large, and, like Miss Van Buren's Fannie, is bad in color. The correct color for a dog of this breed is golden fawn; and when our Western contemporary came out in its New York report and said that Fannie had beautiful color it made itself a laughing-stock for those who understand the breed.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. MORTIMER).

There were only two in the heavy-weight class, Meadowthorpe Diamond and Sir Lucifer. The retriever won, but he is not at all a good specimen, and we feel quite sure that if the judge had had any experience with the breed he would have considered Sir Lucifer quite his equal. In the light-weight class a very serious blunder was made in placing Punch, a very poor Bedlington, over Cotswold Jacko, who is one of the best wire-haired fox-terriers in the country. This dog was first at Richmond and second at St. Paul. Punch was shown at New York and Troy; at both these shows first prize was withheld for want of merit. Between Jacko and Punch there is no comparison. Mr. Dole's dog is better from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail.

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—1st, St. Joe Kennels' Wacouta Nap. —OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and Mastiff Club's special, C. C. Cook's Moses; 2d, E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch; 3d, J. L. Winchell's Merlin. Com., Miss Louise Boutelle's Lieut. Colonel. *Bitches:* 1st, C. C. Cook's Pharoah Queen; 2d, C. Porter, Jr.'s Boss Lady Clare; 3d, J. L. Winchell's Pansey. *Puppies:* Prizes withheld. Very high com. and com., J. L. Winchell's Daisy and Empress. Kennel prize, J. L. Winchell; best bitch, Pharoah Queen.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—CHALLENGE—1st, W. J. Ehrich's Barry II.; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Genana I.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. B. Sears's Plinlimmon, Jr.; 2d, Mrs. J. M. Nicholson's Mount Sion III.; 3d, Halfway Brook Kennels' Herr Otho. *Bitches:* 1st, J. & A. Marshall's Queen; 2d, E. B Sears's Lady Aveline; 3d, J. W. Dunlop's Ruth. Very high com., Halfway Brook Kennels' Queen Valentine. Com., C. E. Davis's Nell. *Puppies:* 1st, Mrs. J. M. Nicholson's Othello; 2d, C. E. Davis's Bernaline; 3d, Halfway Brook Kennels' Wm. M.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHALLENGE—1st, Hospice Kennels' Daphne; 2d, J. W. Dunlop's Rigi.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Teague & Tilton's Beauchamp; 2d, C. H. Evans's Victor Leo. *Bitches:* 1st, Keystone Kennels' Lola; 2d, J. Kevan's Apollonia; 3d, F. C. Hawkin's Princess. *Puppies:* Prizes withheld. Com., W. A. Thacher's Lady Hector.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st, J. & A. Marshall's Meadowthorpe Prince George; 2d and 3d withheld.

BLOODHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Brough & Winchell's Premier III. and Barnaby Scott. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Brough & Winchell's Ripple Buxom and Barnaby Nell. *Puppies:* 1st, Brough & Winchell's Barnaby Scot. Best, Premier III. Kennel prize, Winchell & Brough.

GREAT DANES.—1st, F. W. Fonda, Jr.'s Lady Bess; 2d and 3d withheld.

DEERHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Ramona and Highland Laddie.—OPEN—1st, 3d and very high com., J. E. Thayer's Clansman, Duncan and Pride of the Heather; 2d, Somerset Kennels' Olga. High com., C. Rathbone's Norval. *Puppies:* 1st, Alba M. Ide's Malcolm. Kennel prize, J. E. Thayer.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—1st, H. W. Huntington's Balkis. —OPEN—1st, H. W. Huntington's Highland Chief; 2d, Somerset Kennels' Fleetwood; 3d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Douglas Fleming. *Puppies:* Prizes withheld. Com., Alba M. Ide's The Bard.

FOXHOUNDS.—1st and 2d, Hoosick Valley Hunt Club's Roseville Rover and Clonmel Rakish; 3d, J. B. Sanders's Bye. High com., B. Sanders's Lady.

POINTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Westminster Kennel Club's Lad of Bow and Naso of Kippen. *Bitches:* 1st, Westminster Kennel Club's Lass of Bow: 2d, Columbus Kennels' Queen Bow.—OPEN—LARGE—*Dogs:* 1st, E. Dexter's Pontiac; 2d, J. Pentz's Brake; 3d and very high com., Bryn Mawr Kennels' Bang and Victor the Blue Stocking. Very high com., Mitchell Harrison's Sachem. High com., D. C. Conig's Doctor. *Bitches:* 1st, Bryn Mawr Kennels' Golden Rod; 2d, Westminster Kennel Club's Westminster Sal.—SMALL—*Dogs:* 1st, E. Dexter's King of Kent; 2d, J. A. Marshall's Forest King; 3d, W. H. Beaulac's Greenbush Boy. Very high com., H. Ransom's Sancho and J. Pentz's Fashion. High com., E. R. Bellman's Hickory Staunch. *Bitches:* 1st, E. R. Bellman's Stella; 2d, Stratford Kennels' Wanda. *Puppies:* 1st and 3d withheld; 2d, D. C. Conig's Lenox. High com., W. A. Thacher's Chris. Kennel prize, Westminster Kennel Club.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, F. Leonard's Royal Prince.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Mt. Washington Kennels' Lindo; 2d, R. Johnson's Dan; 3d, withheld. High com., J. Greer's Ghost and J. J. Snellenburg's Count Henricks. *Bitches:* 1st and two specials, Mt. Washington Kennels' Zona; 2d, Peet & Lyon's Chautauqua Belle; 3d, Columbus Kennels' Pearl Bondhu. Very high com., W. A. Gilbert's Judy of Troy. High com., I. P. & W. W. Gray's Frolic Bondhu. *Puppies:* 1st and 3d withheld; 2d, H. Reineck's Jess.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, F. W. Clark, Jr.'s Blarney. *Bitches:* 1st, Kildare Kennels' Laura B.; 2d, C. T. Thompson's Nellie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* C. T. Thompson's Desmond II.; 2d, F. Wolf, Jr.'s Ned; 3d, P. Camblos's Dick Swiveller. Very high com., St. Cloud Kennels' St. Cloud. *Bitches:* 1st, Columbus Kennels' Lou III.; 2d, St. Cloud Kennels' Bessie Glencho; 3d, S. H. Marshall's Lady Fawn. Very high com., W. C. Hudson's Cora B. and Fannie. PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, E. R. Stephens's Mardo; 2d and 3d, W. C. Hudson's Rex and Frank Mayo. High com., W. C. Hudson's Arrah-na-Pogue. Com., E. A. Pierpont's Elcho Fitz-Maur, T. S. Murphy, Jr.'s Dan, W. C. Hudson's Dion. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, J. F. Wolf, Jr.'s Effie and Lexie; 2d, Mrs. H F. Ludlow's Miss Monse. Very high com., D. C. Conig's Julia. Kennel prize, W. C. Hudson.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, S. G. Dixon's Little Boy; 2d, W. E. Rothermel's Don. *Bitches:* 1st, H. F. Smith's Roxie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* H. C. Biddle's Leo B.; 2d and 3d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Heather Harold and Meadowthorpe Heather Roy. Very high com., H. C. Glover's Ben. High com., W. S. Hammett's Royal Duke, Jr. *Bitches:* 1st, special and 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Belmont and Blossom; 3d, T. L. Campbell's Becky Sharp. *Puppies:* 1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Blossom. Kennel prize, Meadowthorpe Kennels. Local special, Dr. F. L. Classen's Kent IV.

SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Laddie.—FIELD—OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Glencairn and Newton Abbot Lord. *Bitches:* 1st, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Bridford Gladys; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Lady Abbot.—ANY OTHER COLOR—*Dogs:* 1st, W. T. Payne's Newton Abbot Skipper. *Bitches:* 1st, Bridford Kennels' Bridford Ruby.—CLUMBERS—Not for competition.—IRISH WATER—1st, J. R. Daniels's Patsy O'Conner.—COCKERS—CHALLENGE—1st, Oldham & Willey's Miss Obo II.; 2d, American Cocker Kennels' Doc. —OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Jersey; 2d, Woodstock Kennels' Giffec; 3d, M. Spellissy's Max. *Bitches:* 1st and very high com., Oldham & Willey's Dolly Obo and Beatrice W.; 2d, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet; 3d, G. Bell's Sensation. High com., M. Spellissy's Zelia II.—ANY OTHER COLOR—1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Lady of Learning and Goldie; 3d and very high com., W. C. Hudson's Gov. Cleveland and Mollie H. *Puppies:* 1st, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet; 2d, 3d, high com. and com., W. A. Rosekrans's Fritz, Max, Dot and Mollie. Kennel prize, Oldham & Willey.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—1st and Collie Club special, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Scotilla; 2d, W. D. Hughe's Bonnie Brae.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and Collie Club special and equal second and high com., G. & H. B. Cromwell's Far View Donald, Douglass and Guy Mannering; equal second, and very high com., Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Jura and Reality; 3d, J. Watson's Clipper. Reserve, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn. Very high com., W. D. Hughes's Nullamore. High com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn Sensation and J. P. & W. W. Gray's Sir Walter Scott. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d, and very high com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Motchley Surprise, Jakyr Dean and Spoiled Miss; 3d, Dr. H. S. Quinn's Collie Belle. High com., G. & H. B. Cromwell's Far View Bertha. *Puppies:* 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels's Jakyr Dean; 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Gip. Kennel prize, Chestnut Hill Kennels.

POODLES.—1st, withheld; 2d, B. Pruyn's Frome.

BASSET HOUNDS.—1st, C. Porter, Jr.'s Babette.

DACHSHUNDE.—1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Rubenstein.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—1st and Beagle Club special, Somerset Kennels' Bounce; 2d, Ardsley Kennels' Little Duke.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Somerset Kennels' Storm; 2d, A. Parry's Frank Forest; 3d, W. H. Child's Tony Weller. Very high com., Lewis Bros.' Racket II. and Ardsley Kennels' Racer, Jr. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Somerset Kennels' Cloud and Belle of Woodbrook; 3d, Lewis Bros.' Banner Queen. Very high com., Ardsley Kennels' Twinkle. *Puppies:* 1st, Ardsley Kennels' Yardsley Boy. Kennel prize, Somerset Kennels.

BULLDOGS.—CHALLENGE—1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Britomartis and Robinson Crusoe.—OPEN—*Dogs:* G. Rapier's Rabagas. Best pair, Robinson Crusoe and Britomartis.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, H. A. Harris's Jubilee; 2d, Sunnyside Kennels' Lady Tarquin.—OPEN—1st, F. F. Dole's Royal Rose; 2d, H. A. Harris's Marguerite; 3d, Sunnyside Kennels' The Earl. Com., G. B. Conly's Rock Rock. *Puppies:* Withheld. Best pair, Jubilee and Marguerite.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, 2d and very high com., Blemton Kennels' Rachel, Lucifer and New Forest Ethel.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Raffle; 2d and very high com., J. E. Thayer's Hillside Dandy and Reckoner; 3d and reserve, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Volunteer and Blemton Coronet. Com., J. H. Shepherd's Shepherd Lad and J. A. Burdon, Jr.'s Banquo. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Consequence and Verdict; 2d, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sparkle. Reserve, J. E. Thayer's Princess. Very high com., J. A. Burdon, Jr.'s Fräulein Mixture. Com., Grace P. Marvin's Dame Trot. *Puppies:* 1st, reserve and very high com., Blemton Kennels' Blemton Ravager, Blemton Braggart and Blemton Trumps; 2d, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Dandy; 3d, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Bluffer. High com. and com., C. Rathbone's Beverwyck Crescent and Beverwyck Snare. Kennel prize, Blemton Kennels. Apollo Stakes, Blemton Ravager.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Glen Ettle.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Coila; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Kirkella.

IRISH TERRIERS.—1st, J. F. McFadden's Dennis; 2d and 3d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Breda Tiney and Breda Jim.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, A. W. Smith's Buffalo General; 2d, Keystone Kennels' Sir Wallace.

TOY TERRIERS.—1st and 2d, H. U. Van Buren's Beauty and Topsey; 3d, P. H. Conroy's Major.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bessie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Miller Bros.' Rhonofer; 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Othello. *Bitches:* 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Vic; 2d, G. Bell's Rustic Queen. *Puppies:* 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bob Ivy. Kennel prize, Dr. M. H. Cryer.

TOY SPANIELS.—1st and 2d and brace special, W. Phillips's Roscius and King Pippin.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—1st and 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Wonder and Meadowthorpe Reiver.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, Miss Edith Van Buren's Cupid; 2d, M. A. Torrey's Lilly.

MISCELLANEOUS.—LARGE—1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Diamond; 2d, C. Rosser's Sir Lucifer.—SMALL—1st, C. Porter, Jr.'s Punch; 2d, F. F. Dole's Costwold Jacko.

THE MASTIFF CHALLENGE CUP.—Chicago, March 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Will you kindly draw the attention of intending exhibitors of mastiffs at our coming bench show. April 9 to 12, to the fact that those wishing to compete for the $150 challenge cup of the American Mastiff Club, for the best American-bred mastiff dog or bitch, should apply to Richard H. Derby, Sec'y, 9 West Thirty-fifth street, N. Y., for the proper entry blank, and make their entry with him.—R. P. H. DURKEE, Chairman Bench Show Committee.

LONDON (ONT.) DOG SHOW.—London, Ont., March 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The London Kennel Club, of London, Ont., claim Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1889, for their International bench show of dogs to be held in this city in connection with the Provincial Fair.—C. A. STONE, Manager.

GREYHOUNDS AND COURSING.

THAT "every dog has its day" is an aphorism which has taken place in the doggy world in this county since the first dog show was held in 1876. First of the prime favorites were the beautiful silky-haired setters, beltons of softest blue and white, others of dark mahogany red, while many felt proud beneath lovely coats of orange and white, or rich black and tan. Next came the pointer and bright, sparkling little spaniels (both field and toy), followed closely by that great defender of the little toddlers and the fair sex, the majestic mastiff. The collie, too, with its long bushy coat, found its way into general favor, while the stately St. Bernard, noble and generous, received an "equal first" at the hands of the public. The little ever wide-awake fox-terrier, too, would not be repressed, and demanded his rights of recognition, which have been generously accorded him. All the various breeds, however, have had to make room for that one which is for many reasons destined to be the favorite of favorites, the greyhound.

A retrospective view of the greyhounds in this country through the past twelve years shows a marvelous improvement both as to their breeding and form. Though their ancestors originally came from England, still, through both carelessness and indifference their pedigrees in very many instances were irretrievably lost or so badly mixed by inaccuracies that it was impossible to untangle them and discover the true lineage. However, as the years grew on, and the interest became more pronounced, the greatest care was shown in the selection of a full pedigreed sire for stud purposes, and a bitch with a line of ancestors as long as your arm became absolutely necessary, and none others would be accepted. Greyhounds of royal lineage were imported, and by degrees the forms of our dogs have undergone a wonderful change for the better; and soon we ought to be able to show as good-legged, strong-backed, clean-cut, finely-outlined dogs as can be found in the world.

These qualities, at one time entirely overlooked by our owners and breeders, are now recognized as most important factors and absolutely essential to enable the dog to perform the duties for which he is specially adapted. In these points all coursing men agree, and the experience of a hundred years condensed into the foregoing remarks, should be accepted by us who are young, very young yet, in this particular breed. As to the formation of the head there has been expressed a great diversity of opinions, and by some of the oldest coursers, gentlemen who have owned some of the grandest specimens, and have seen all the flyers run. One faction holds to a conformation similar to that of the bull-terrier, viz., very broad at the base of the skull, as indicating greater power to kill, a great desideratum where a dog has a hard sturdy class of hares to encounter and hold. Another and equally successful body of coursers disregard this formation, looking rather for breadth before and below the eyes, as indicating therein greater killing power. The latter class, too, seems to be more in harmony with the old saw,

"A head like a snake,"

and it certainly makes it far more symmetrical and beautiful to look at.

Of all the breeds of dogs we now have about us the greyhound is by centuries the oldest. The monuments throughout the oriental world have their forms engraved upon them, while throughout the Latin countries we find ancient paintings of them, wherein they occupy a high position in the affections of their princely and noble owners. Magnificent tapestries still exist where the greyhound forms no slight part of the beautiful foreground, while modern artists have delineated their features in colors quite rivaling the ancients. Thus for more than two thousand years we can trace its existence, and the only marvel is that it has preserved its form throughout all these years when dynasty after dynasty has risen and crumbled to dust, leaving nothing behind them but a history and a few ruins.

The greyhound of to-day and its brother of one thousand years differ only and immaterially in their coats. The former's is short and close like the bull-terrier's, while the latter's is very long, silky and almost flossy, waving most beautifully as it flies over the ground with no less ease than "the swallow skims along the smooth lake's level brim." The race of ancients is now almost extinct, there being but one in this country that I have ever seen or heard of, while in England, I think, there is a single brace, which, I believe, is the property of Lady Emily Peel. From want of use in its proper sphere, the ancient has lost most, if not all, of its accredited courage, and when his value became apparent to the English people as affording them another most delightful and exciting sport, they set to work to remedy it by a cross-breed with the bulldog. The first outcome of this proved to be heavy-headed dogs, somewhat low of stature, but of indomitable will and courage. Having in this way secured their object, little remained to be done except to breed back constantly to the greyhound, so as to preserve its form, while at the same time its stamina and courage to kill remained unchanged. How well and intelligently this cross breeding has been conducted is illustrated in the magnificent specimens that to-day adorn the fields or shine upon the show bench. There is no breed of dogs that has received greater care or attention than the greyhound. Upon the proper mating and rearing, coupled with conditioning, depend his success, and this once achieved he proves a young fortune to his owner, both for his wins in the field and value for breeding purposes.

Stakes, where there are entries from all parts of the country, are of constant occurrence during the coursing season, amounting to as high as £1,000 to the winner, while at the smaller meets the winner may get from £10 up to £100. The value in nearly all cases depends upon the number of entries. Though not the most valuable in a pecuniary sense, the great Waterloo Cup, which is run for on Lord Sefton's estate at Altcar, near Liverpool, England, is far and away the most desirable, the most sought after. The names of the owners as well as the winners are handed down to posterity, and the whole realm does not possess a pronder man than the courser who has secured that trophy of trophies, the Waterloo Cup. The very cream of the coursing world is assembled to witness the contest, and if the weather be fine the great Derby itself does not prove a greater attraction.

With characteristic enthusiasm we have taken up the most noble sport, coursing with greyhounds, and to-day throughout our near West, the Southwest, as well as on the Pacific slope, clubs are springing up very rapidly, and before long the entire country from Maine to California, from the lakes to the gulf, will be dotted over with coursing fields, where the best and fastest dogs of the world will meet and achieve names for themselves that will last long after they have ceased to be.

The success or failure of a greyhound depends entirely upon its conformation. Leaving the coursers to their particular fancy as to the style of heads most desirable, we find the neck should be long and clean cut, drake-like in both respects and not arched outward, as seen in many of our dogs. To be a good and sure killer the formation as described is necessary, though there are some instances of great dogs being deficient in this respect.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the legs and feet and their manner of setting on. The terrible strain to which they are subjected in being conditioned as well as when running demands that the forelegs shall be set on well under the body, be as straight as gun barrels, of good strong bone and the pasterns strong and thick through, not showing weakness, even in the slightest degree. Prime quality of feet is as essential in the greyhound as it is in a man who would run across country or enter a long and wearying race. No matter how well conditioned the dog may be, if

his feet are defective his chances of winning are very small. They should be like the cat's, close, compact and thick through the pads. This form will allow him to travel over rocks and stones, through plowed fields with perfect safety, while the splay-footed, thin-padded foot will soon become sore, and in a newly turned field entirely swamp the dog, while the better footed one goes galloping past in grand style.

Much of the success in a greyhound depends upon the heart and lungs, and to insure their perfect freedom of action it is necessary that the chest be deep and the ribs well sprung. Flat-sided dogs are rarely ever fast, and should one perchance be run across it would be found that he was utterly unable to gallop for any length of time, but be relegated to the list of those useful only for rabbit coursing, where the quarry is quickly killed or run into its warren.

At no time is the full value of a good, broad, nicely arched, strong back better demonstrated than when the hare is forced from its original course by the dog or leaves it by its own volition. When the turn comes and both dogs are nearly side by side, the weaker backed one will gallop far beyond the hare, from his inability to turn quickly, while the stronger will be able to recover himself the quicker and so score the greater number of points. The mere fact of a greyhound having killed its hare is no evidence of his having won the stakes, for there are many instances where the killing has been done by one dog while the other scored all the points.

The hindquarters are virtually the propelling power of the dog, and unless they are properly formed in all respects the value of the dog is decreased in proportion to the defect. They should be strong and muscular, the stifles well bent, and the more cimeter-like in form the greater the power. Well let-down hocks indicate greater leverage and consequent increased speed. The tail, the steering apparatus of the greyhound, should be as near rat-like as possible. With coursers its fineness is of little consideration provided the remainder of the dog can gallop fast and stay as well, but with those who exhibit their dogs at the shows this part of his anatomy is looked upon as indicating to some degree the breeding.

As the uses of the greyhound are speed, coupled with ability to undergo a punishing course to a successful issue, the matter of color is of no moment whatever; and as a result of such a conviction we have nearly all the colors imaginable. Red, red and white, and *vice versa*, black, black and white, and white and black are the colors most frequently met with, while the less common are pure white, red or black brindle, blue, solid or mixed with white.

That careful and intelligent breeding is generally productive of good results cannot be better illustrated than by glancing over the coursing items of our English contemporaries, where page after page is devoted to that one subject. "Like produces like;" and so it is we see the best blood so perfectly intermingled that the strains now before the public are capable of performing prodigies both in speed as well as endurance. If our own breeders will study closely the lessons the coursers of the old world have given them, the improvement in this magnificent breed of dogs will be in perfect harmony with the wonderful strides we are making in all athletic and out-of-door sports.

Of the temper and disposition of the greyhound enough cannot be said in praise; gentle in the extreme, affectionate and intelligent as a spaniel where he is made a companion of; peaceable with other dogs, yet able to hold his own with the very worst of them when attacked, using his powerful jaws and lancet-like teeth with killing effect; especially attached to his master, from whom he cannot be easily weaned; proud and aristocratic in his bearing to a marked degree; these qualities coupled with his great value in the coursing field recommend him to the especial favor of the dog-loving world. H. W. HUNTINGTON.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In reading your paper of Jan. 31, I notice some remarks on coursing by Mr. H. W. Huntington, in answer to a letter written by Dr. Van Hummel. As my greyhounds are mentioned in their correspondence, will you allow me space for a few lines?

I quite agree with Mr. Huntington in his able letter that those interested in coursing cannot do better than go to England and select some high-priced greyhounds. It would be to the interest of coursing if a few sportsmen would take hold and show the same spirit in the selection of greyhounds as our shooting friends do in selecting pointers and setters, we should then soon have coursing taking high rank among our field sports, but Mr. Huntington infers that my importations are not quite costly enough for this country. Allow me to put him right on this point.

My imported White Lips, who ran so well last year in this country, was never bred or owned by Mr. Dent, but she was very highly tried as a puppy. She won the first time she came out, taking the Medway puppy stakes at the Hoo Club meeting. In her next race she filled the nomination of that well known and rare judge of a good greyhound, Mr. Miller, owner of Misterton, in the Newmarket Champion Stakes, one of the most important puppy stakes in England. Mr. Miller is not a likely man to run anything but a well tried puppy, when he could have the pick of so many good ones. During the latter part of the season of 1888 the kennel White Lips was trained in as a puppy was somewhat neglected, consequently the greyhounds in that establishment did not show their true form.

If Mr. Huntington will refer back to the Waterloo Cup winners, he will find that many winners of that important event, like White Lips, did not show their best form as puppies; no better example than last year's winner, Burnaby, who was a second-season dog when purchased by Mr. L. Pilkington, his present owner, for £40. It is the same with greyhounds as it is with race horses. We have heard the most experienced trainers say that when a youngster has once shown fine form, if he appears to lose it for a season, he will in most cases come back to that good form again, unless he meets with an accident; so I think it will puzzle Mr. Huntington or any one else to know how good White Lips may have been when she ran at Great Bend last year. So the American greyhounds must not be passed over so hastily and pronounced so very bad because White Lips led and beat them. Let Mr. Huntington give us all the pleasure of his society this year at Great Bend, and let him bring along one of these $5,000 greyhounds he speaks of. And he must not return to the East feeling discouraged should White Lips lead and beat this high-priced one. No greyhound can have more good running blood in her veins than this bitch.

My other imported bitch Partera is by Mortimer, a son of the celebrated Coomassie, twice a winner of the Waterloo Cup, out of Mrs. Junks, by Lord of Avon. This bitch has two crosses of the much sought for David blood in her. I got Partera quite as a personal favor from Mr. L. Pilkington, owner of Burnaby, last year's winner of Waterloo Cup. I cannot do better that quote his own words in a letter to my brother: "I should advise your taking Partera instead of Patrosa, for I think she is the better greyhound; she is much better looking; she is a particularly fine bitch; indeed, I seldom have had a better looking one, and she is grandly bred. Both bitches are grand stayers."

My latest importation, Lord Neversettle, is by Jester out of Mr. Stone's Squirrel. This combines the best racing blood in England at the present time. Jester is the sire of Huic Hollos, and many other winners, and is own brother to Paris, sire of Miss Glendyne and Princess Dagmar, both winners of the Waterloo Cup. Lord Neversettle won three courses in the Gosforth Derby (64 dogs) with the best tried puppies. He was only beaten by Carracci, one of the dividers of the stake. Lord Neversettle divided the Partington stakes at Heatley. We can state without fear of contradiction that it is the opinion of many of the best judges in England that Lord Neversettle is one of the fastest dogs of the present day.

The *Sporting Life* of Jan. 5, published in London, Eng., makes the following remarks: "The greyhound Lord Neversettle, by Jester out of Squirrel, has just been shipped to Hutchinson, Kansas, U. S. A., and from his marvellously good breeding should prove a worthy sire to the stud."

In conclusion let me say that a greyhound, like a young race horse, must be selected by his racing points, and good blood, here lies the great secret in purchasing your greyhounds in England. Do not be led away with the idea that only £1,000 can get you a good one. Let a greyhound have fine shoulders, a strong neck, short back, well sprung ribs, and a powerful loin, so he can gallop round a table, and with big quarters to send him up the hills, and above all, good legs and feet; built on these lines, he is as good on the show bench as he is on the coursing field.

I hope before the year is out to have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Huntington at one of our big bench shows. He must not be surprised if he finds one of my imported greyhounds a hard nut to crack. H. C. LOWE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Mr. D. N. Heizer, of Great Bend, Kas., one of the most prominent members and officers of the American Coursing Club, spent a few days in Chicago last week, and it was my pleasure to have a talk with him about the greyhounds and the jack rabbits of his vicinity. Mr. Heizer is pleased to note that at recent English sales Jester stock has brought even better figures than those demanded for the saplings had over by Great Bend men last year. These dogs he reports as developing and doing finely. Trales has come into a considerable demand as a stud dog. With true gameness, Mr. Heizer insists that he will go away with the money next year.

Mr. Heizer informs me that Bessie Lee, winner of the All-Aged last October, has lately changed hands in rather a singular manner. Bessie Lee was bred by Uncle Bobby Smart, and after the decision last fall Uncle Bobby claimed that he had only given Mrs. Luse the puppy upon the condition that if she won, he, Uncle Bobby, should have back either the bitch or her winnings, there being no actual conveyance of title. Sale of the bitch was effected to one Ridenower, to whom entered Uncle Bobby with a navy six, and persuaded him he didn't want Bessie Lee. In the ensuing replevin suit Uncle Bobby was awarded possession of Bessie Lee. Rather an unfortunate affair all around, it seems. If the bitch hadn't won there wouldn't have been any trouble. Mr. Luse will therefore not nominate Bessie Lee next October.

Kansas has had one of her Italian winters this season, and the jack rabbits could not do otherwise than thrive. Mr. Heizer says that a week or so ago a small party took seven good greyhounds and went over to Amos Johnson's farm, toward Ellinwood, for a little run. There had been a light snow and a cold wind, and the jacks not having stirred about much were well gaunted and speedy. There were nine jacks started, and out of the nine only one was caught; although the whole seven of the greyhounds were slipped. This result was in nowise due to the inferiority of the dogs, but to the superiority of the hares. Take a strong jack rabbit that has been gaunted for a day, and it will require an exceptionally good brace to kill, and no single greyhound will do it on a clear field and with a good start allowed. Quite different from rabbit-baiting, this! It cannot be too strongly emphasized that coursing, as conducted at the American Club meet, is a sport rightly so called, possessing all the elements thereto, and devoid of all the quality of onesideness or certainty in the event. There is no sport more fascinating, and the meets above mentioned grow like a rolled snowball, from the fact that each visitor comes next time and brings his friends.

Mr. Huntington's late articles on coursing are of interest to a great number of Western readers, who sincerely hope that he and his friends may be present at the next meet of the American Club, and that in the meantime he may do much to encourage the sending on of dogs whose owners cannot attend. The next annual meeting is going to be a big affair, but it cannot be too big, and there cannot be too many gentlemen like Mr. Huntington present. One thing it is refreshing to be able to say, and that is, that there need be no doubt or hesitation in regard to the quality of the sport which will be had. The meet is no longer a question in any regard, but a success; and especially should it be borne in mind that the supply of hares is assured. More men, more greyhounds and better, more money, more enthusiasm yet, are the things wanted; although there is absolute supply of all these now, there is always room for more. As to the jack rabbits, they just come up out of the ground, apparently. I feel sure that no Eastern gentleman will make the trip to these breezy and clear-aired plains and see the dashing sport of coursing with any shadow of after regret for his time and outlay. Make it a mass meeting of all our greyhound men next year. There are plenty of surprises in store for the next meet. Let the greatest surprise be the general one at the magnitude of the attendance.

About the success of the American meet there is no question, but there does seem to be some little question about the credit due to the original effort at inaugurating this success. In Mr. Huntington's later article he remarks:

> In Dr. Van Hummel's reply to my article under the above heading, he gives us an account of the severe struggle he and his co-workers had to bring coursing in the West to its present state of existence, and tells me how that very few either understood or appreciated its beauties and exhilarating effects; how at their first meet there was scarce a corporal's guard and a very few dogs, yet how from time to time they have educated, as it were, their brothers to a full appreciation of the glories of coursing and instilled into them a determination to try conclusions with whoever might care to compete. The result of the combined efforts of the Doctor and his friends is now plainly visible in the grand exhibition they had at Great Bend last October, and illustrates most beautifully what can be achieved by dint of hard work and perseverance. My only regret is that the genial Doctor could not be induced to remain here in the East a little longer, and through the medium of his enthusiasm instil into some of our greyhound owners a bit of the push, backbone and "get-thereness" which he imparted to his Western friends, resulting finally in the formation of the American Coursing Club.

There is an unintentional injustice in the statement as it reads, and I should like to correct it, and if I do Dr. Van Hummel injustice thereby, it shall certainly also be unintentional. The first part of the paragraph is that which refers to "Dr. Van Hummel and his friends," and the unfairest part is that which gives the "genial Doctor" more prominence and more credit than his friends. The plain fact of the matter is; there is only one man who deserves any mentionable credit for starting the American Coursing Club, and that man is Dr. G. Irwin Royce, who seems latterly to be rather lost sight of. It was Dr. Royce who gave his time and who gave also of that unpurchasable commodity, enthusiasm, at a stage when others were holding back. In the first steps of organizing a meet Dr. Royce acted under the backing of a gentleman who guaranteed all expenses, it is true, but it was he who was upon the ground, who gave time and labor and enthusiasm, and who was, indeed, for the first year at least, the whole club in himself. As to Dr. Van Hummel's "severe struggle," he himself knows as well as all the rest of us that his only severe struggle was to keep from falling off the fence where he sat during the first year. He has been a regular attendant since, just as the other members, and has brought his dogs to try to win money, just as the other members have; but when it comes to speaking of an unselfish and devoted pushing of coursing interests, and a purely impersonal and unmercenary love for the sport, Dr. Van Hummel knows, and so does every man in the club, that there hasn't been a man worth mentioning by the side of that nervous and fly-away Dr. Royce, who was all over the field at once. Dr. Royce has not won a first as yet, it is true, but he has done his best, and I am sure a great many would rather see him win one than any other contestant. The man is a fool who expects to get credit for his work. The work itself must be the reward, and that itself will soon be forgotten in the rapid drift of men and things. The American Club is growing and changing, and in this growth it is easy to forget the early history of its struggles or to recount it inaccurately. Now, I won't have it that way. I would not and do not disparage Dr. Van Hummel. I would not credit the "genial" Doctor less, but the nervous Doctor more. I want to say that much for Dr. Royce while there is time and opportunity. And next fall, if it should be my pleasure to report this meet, as it has been for each previous meet from the first, I shall be happy to baste Dr. Royce the best I can if he doesn't have his dogs in the slips on time, which is something he never does if he can avoid it. He is always looking after some other fellow's dogs.

The American Club men will hope that Mr. Huntington may meet success in stirring up his lethargic Eastern friends. There is no better way of starting a club in the East than to come out and see one in the West. One can do almost anything when he feels as if he had to, and I am sure that is the way Mr. Huntington would feel if he saw coursing as "she is did." As to the question of catching and shipping fifty jack rabbits to the East, while I do not know the name of an individual to whom I could direct him, I should think it very strange if the jacks could not be found. They might all be dead when they reached their destination, for they are great fellows to butt out their brains against a cage. There is no more wild and untamable animal than the jack rabbit, and those who know it say that it can never be tamed at all. Whether it would thrive in the East is a great question. It is native to a high and dry country.

E. HOUGH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.

The following letters from Mr. M. E. Allison, manager of the National Coursing Association, of Hutchinson, Kas., will be of interest to those who have lately made inquiries about obtaining live jack rabbits for coursing purposes, and will be of yet greater interest as bearing upon the sport of coursing in what may be called its most recent form. The National Association was the first inclosed coursing club to organize in the middle West, and it probably holds more chance for extended growth than any similar association of the country, its only considerable rivals being in California. The first meet, held last October, was given under the most trying circumstances, the necessary details not being completed, chiefly through lack of time. It is to be hoped that the association will be able to get plenty of hares together, and have everything ready for a rousing meet this spring. The establishment of a good spring meet will be of the utmost interest to coursing men, who now have practically but one meet a year. More than that, if the Hutchinson Association be shown to be a practical working concern, and no doubt appears that such will be the case, it is almost sure that coursing will be seen all through the East. Mr. Allison says:

"Our first meeting we knew would be a partial failure, under the circumstances, at best, but we needed all the assistance and sympathy of our friends instead of condemnation. We all make mistakes and my mistake was to hold the meeting at all. We were unprepared, but we had advertised it, and we had to do something, and we did the best we could under the circumstauses. We are still short of rabbits and if I don't get at least fifty more yet this winter I will postpone the spring meeting until fall. We have had no snow and the weather has been so warm that they could not be caught this winter. I have had contracts with California parties to furnish them and they say that has been the trouble there. They have had one drive for me and failed. They are to have another soon and still hope to get them. I will make no more mistakes in holding meetings without rabbits and those well-trained. I have had a great many inquiries as to how the enterprise is getting along and showing anxiety as to its success. It is attracting the attention of prominent showmen. I have got enough rabbits now to stock up on by waiting for them to breed, and they have done splendidly this winter. It is snowing today for the first this winter and if it get deep enough I may be able to get some here yet. Mr. H. C. Lowe is still here working his dogs every day. I have hunted very little this winter and my dogs could not catch a flea. They have had no exercise since the meeting."

In a letter of Feb. 23 Mr. M. E. Allison says: "I am very much afraid we will not be able to hold our spring meeting on account of lack of rabbits. They are the hardest things to get I ever saw. I have had several contracts with California parties to furnish them, and sent them money to buy boxes, and they have held drives for our benefit and so far have failed. I shall not advertise the meet or do anything until I am sure everything is all O. K. The weather is against us this winter.

"I have built a track from the mouth of the chute to the escape about twenty feet wide as smooth as a floor. I took the sod all off and leveled it up like a broad road, and I think when a dog gets after one on that road he will just fly through there. The rabbit will be trained to know his only means of escape is at the lower end, and the closer he is pressed the more apt he is to keep this track. I shall build a brush fence about a rod in front of the escape, so that a rabbit can get away from the dogs before he goes through the escape. I have arranged a very good device for capturing rabbits on the outside of the park. It is a pitfall along the fence, covered with boards, so that when they step on it the board tips down and drops them in. There is a tunnel under the fence so they can escape into the park. This plan has met with good success, and we have got a dozen or more that way. They follow the path along the fence, and are into it before they know it. From the letters I am getting every day it makes me think more of my enterprise all the time. I got a letter from Taylorville, Ill., today, asking for information on how to start a park and stock it up. Inclosed coursing will be the thing in the next five years."

EASTERN COURSING CLUB.

A MEETING for the purpose of effecting permanent organization of the Eastern Coursing Club was held at the Hoffman House, New York, Saturday, March 9. At request of the gentlemen present Mr. J. Herbert Watson took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Growtage, the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was accepted. Mr. Blackman moved that the report be acted upon by sections. Seconded by Mr. Huntington. Carried. The report was then taken up by sections and finally adopted as a whole. The constitution provides that the membership shall be unlimited. The initiation fee is $5 with annual dues of the same amount. The board of directors, to consist of nine, three to be elected each year. The annual meeting to be held during the annual coursing meet or during the months of October, November and December of each year.

The election of members of the board of directors was as follows: Messrs. Thos. H. Brush, W. J. Blackham, L. Mortimer Thorne, Jr., W. B. Growtage, Edgar A. Garbutt, Robt. Lambert, H. W. Huntington, J. Herbert Watson and Alba M. Ide.

A meeting of the board of directors having been called to

follow immediately after adjournment, it was moved by Mr. Garbutt and seconded by Mr. Blackham that the meeting adjourn. Carried.

The meeting of the board of directors was called to order, Mr. J. Herbert Watson in the chair. The election of officers was as follows: President, Mr. W. J. Blackham; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. L. M. Thorne, Jr., C. S. Wixom, C. D. Webber, J. F. Simons and H. W. Smith; Treasurer, J. Herbert Watson; Secretary, H. W. Huntington.

The chairman directed lots to be drawn for the terms of office of the directors, and appointed Mr. Huntington as teller. The drawing was as follows: For one year, Messrs. Brush, Garbutt and Lambert; two years, Messrs. Watson, Growtage and Ide; three years, Messrs. Blackham, Huntington and Thorne.

An informal discussion was then held as to the future policy of the club and the best means of securing desirable property on Long Island and stocking it with English or German hares or Western jack rabbits. The advisability was discussed as to the keeping of a register containing a full record of the pedigrees, markings and public performances of all Eastern greyhounds, as well as their age, breeders, etc. A portion of the work also to be devoted to stud services, produce stakes, sales and importations, for which a fee of 50 cents be charged, while a similar charge be imposed for an official abstract of the former data. The register to be published in book form as soon as the number of registrations warrant it, and sold at $1 per copy.

Communications were received from various owners and breeders of greyhounds, expressing their hearty sympathy with the club's object and promising their liberal support.

On motion of Mr. Garbutt it was voted that the coursing rules of the American Coursing Club be adopted by the club. Carried.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors having been called for Friday, March 15, at 8 P. M., at 79 Downing street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the meeting adjourned.

H. W. HUNTINGTON, Sec'y.

IRISH AND GORDON SETTERS AT FIELD TRIALS.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The other day I asked a well known owner and advocate of Irish and Gordon setters why it was that these strains were never seen at our field trials. His answer was: "Gordon and Irish setters would come to the front as soon as 10-hour heats would be established, for these dogs, for good, honest all-day field work, were superior to the modern English setters or pointers. For one or two hours' flashy and brilliant performances the Llewellyns were the best. This had been shown over and over again at our field trials, but thorough sportsmen who are themselves not afraid of hard work would, as a rule, prefer the Gordon or Irish setters for all practical purposes."

Now, for twenty-two years I have shot over English setters, did most of my shooting in Virginia and North Carolina during December and January, and never took with me more than two dogs (English setters). I generally started about 7 o'clock in the morning and got home after dark: this I did daily for about six weeks, using the dogs alternately. My dogs did their work as honest and as cheerfully as can be expected from any dog.

I have not had much experience with Irish and Gordon setters, but to judge from what I had formerly heard and seen about them, "endurance and speed" do not seem to be their forte.

Much has been written and said about field trials; by some they are considered true tests, by others mere circus performances; and I believe that the only way to make these trials really popular and important would be to establish "all-day heats," and if you, Mr. Editor, would enlighten the public on the possibilities and advantages of such an undertaking, all your readers would undoubtedly be under great obligations to you. STAMINA.

FOX-TERRIERS AT NEW YORK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I see that your reporter has taken Mr. Belmont to task for giving the brace prize at New York to Raffle and Diana over Raby Mixer and Richmond Dazzle, but "nary a word" does he say about a decision which was fifty per cent. more unjust and unpardonable. I refer to the kennel prize. This was considered a gift to Mr. Thayer, with his very strong team; but of course nobody was surprised that it was given to the Messrs. Rutherfurd. Now, sir, are we to understand from your reporter's silence that he considered the brace prize wrongly awarded and the team prize correctly awarded? I have been in terriers for nearly fifteen years, and during this time have never seen a more outrageously unjust decision than the awarding of that kennel prize to the Rutherfurds. Your reporter at New York, or perhaps I had better say the gentleman who was taking notes nearly the whole of the time, and who it was generally supposed was representing your valuable paper, has the reputation of being, by far, the best judge of dogs in this country; he has a quick eye and has never before been known to allow so unjust an award to go on record without a line of disapproval behind it. He owes an explanation to himself, as well as to the fox-terrier fanciers, to say whether or not he approves such a flagrant miscarriage of justice. If he indorses the decision I and others must hereafter consider him as ignorant of the breed as Mr. Belmont himself. Let us hope that his having failed to condemn this parody on judging was due to an oversight. BELVOIR.

THE UTICA SHOW.

[*Special to Forest and Stream.*]

UTICA, N. Y., March 13.—The dog show opened yesterday morning. There are 192 entries, of which 40 are absent. The few exhibitors present are happy because only seven of the dogs shown have failed to get a card. The attendance was fairly good last evening, but this morning only three or four visitors have passed the box office. The management expect a better attendance this afternoon and during the two remaining days. Ten of the eighty-one classes are empty, and there are only nine English setters in four classes, and only four Gordons in three classes. The weather is lovely, and the club may yet come out ahead.

DOG TALK.

MR. D. N. HEIZER, of Great Bend, Kas., writes: "I have just received a letter from Mr. Allison in regard to the procurement of jack rabbits. He finds it up-hill business, and the best he has been able to do so far has been to get about 50 and them all local rabbits. He has made a number of contracts with parties in California, who have invariably failed to respond when it comes down to business. They are not to be had simply for ordering. Since the 23d of February, I have had three beautiful families on my hands. Lady Milly Glendyne, with a remarkable family of eight. Little Lady Glendyne, the proud mother of seven. Lady Graham Glendyne, showing her teeth with jealous concern over a family of six. They are as handsome a lot of little greyhound puppies as has ever been my good fortune to look upon, and I regard them a great contribution to the sport. They are doing well and will have the best of care."

The report of the English St. Bernard Club for the past year contains one paragraph that will undoubtedly possess interest for American buyers. The report says: "The Americans have been busy throughout the year taking out some of our finest specimens of the breed, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the English breeders have not altogether suffered by their doing so, for the quality of the dogs exhibited at the late show was so high that it was the general opinion that they were superior in almost every respect to the dogs that have left the country."

We have advices from Worcester, Mass., that the dog show to be held there April 9 to 12, promises to be one of the best of the year outside of New York and Boston. Every arrangement is being made to insure its success. The premium list is a liberal one and many valuable specials will be offered. Among the latter are $25 for the best St. Bernard, and $10 each for best mastiff, fox-terrier, cocker spaniel and collie. The judges are Messrs. N. Elmore, beagles, foxhounds and dachshunde, S. R. Hemenway, spaniels (classification No. 2), Fred. Gresham the remaining classes. There will be a class for Yorkshire terriers, which was by mistake omitted from the premium list. The show building will be open on Saturday, and dogs that are exhibited at Boston can be benched there and remain over Sunday in care of their keepers until the opening of the show. Many entries have already been received and the indications are that the show will have the support of a large number of the most prominent exhibitors.

We are informed that when Uncle Dick received the medal won by the Hernell-Harmony Kennels at the recent Pittsburgh show, a blush of injured innocence mantled his brow as he pathetically exclaimed, "Great Scoot! To think that I, of all men, should have won another pewter medal after putting Mr. Wade up to exposing them before! Well, if this isn't the irony of fate!"

The Seitner-Carrie letter published in fac-simile in our last issue has created something of a sensation. We trust that the purpose of the publication will be attained in influencing all dog clubs to steer clear of men with unsavory records, and to pin their faith to men only as Cæsar's wife should have been—above suspicion.

The third meet of the Occidental Coursing Club, held at Newark, Cal., Feb. 22, was a very successful one. The winners were: First, Mr. Keating's Pat Malloy (King John—Fanny Parnell); second, J. E. Watson's Saturday Night (Friday Night—Mother Demdike).

Dr. M. H. Cryer informs us that the pedigree of his imported pug dog Othello as it has been given is incorrect. Mr. Frank Griffin, formerly secretary of the English Pug Dog Club, writes him that Othello is out of Scamp II. (Tum Tum II.—Belle Petite).

The English Kennel Club, at a recent meeting, decided to admit Brighton and Darlington dog shows to the first class, and it was voted that hereafter, instead of first and second class shows, the distinction two-point and one-point shows will be used.

The *Stock-Keeper* very gravely says, "We are in a position to state that it is not quite certain as to whether Mr. William Graham, of Belfast, will visit, in the capacity of judge, San Francisco show or not." We doubt if the "Irish Ambassador" himself could better this.

The *Stock-Keeper* says it is not at all improbable that the collie dog champion The Squire will cross the water, his destination being the Chestnut Hill Kennels.

Mr. W. R. Tebbutt, Boston, Mass., has purchased from Mr. Freeman Lloyd, London, Eng., the old English sheep dog Agricola, a winner at some of the recent English shows.

The Collie Club of England, at a recent meeting voted that the Collie Club Challenge Trophy is in future not to be restricted to members of the club, but is to be open to all comers.

In our report of the New York show it was inadvertently stated that Mr. Davidson judged foxhounds. Mr. Elmore judged the American classes.

There is considerable talk of combining a show of poultry with the dog show of the Pacific Kennel Club, to be held in May.

Can any of our readers give us the pedigree of the mastiff dog Lion, formerly owned by Mr. Du Vernet, Boston, Mass.?

Entries for the Philadelphia Dog Show close April 1. The address of the secretary is Francis S. Brown.

The Scottish St. Bernard Club will hold a show of St. Bernards at Glasgow, Scotland, next month.

The Terrier show (London, Eng.) will be held at the Royal Aquarium, April 3 to 5.

LEE II.—New Market, Md., March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I will admit my surprise when I read the report of awards at New York, and more surprised when I read the criticisms on beagles in FOREST AND STREAM, which says, "Lee II. is not a show dog; is plain and wedgy in head, ears short and badly carried, body coarse." Of course people that were at the show will take the awards and criticisms for what they are worth, but those that were not there might be misled. Lee II. has a beautiful head, 16in. spread of ears, and properly carried, fine chest, good body, nice coat and brush, and stands on legs and feet that are right. He is a dog of very superior running qualities, and is the build to stand hard work. The stab he received at New York may hardly be call a flesh wound. He has been indorsed by several judges of the breed, and one of them judged Fitzhugh Lee and gave him first, says Lee II. is as good a dog as he, and has a better head. And I say it is seldom one comes across so good a head and ears combined as Lee II. has. Let the cat hop as she may, Lee II. is deserving the front ranks, and is going there "all the same."—POTTINGER DORSEY.

[The fact that Lee II. received no mention under so capable and conscientious a judge as Mr. Elmore, is evidence sufficient that this dog is not what is expected in a show dog. No doubt he is a good field dog, but we consider him decidedly lacking in show form. The opinion of one judge who "judged Fitzhugh Lee and gave him first" goes for nothing. Fitzhugh Lee has a very indifferent head, but to compare Lee II. with Fitzhugh Lee as to quality of body is an injustice to the latter dog. In addition to this Lee II. carried himself badly both in the ring and when we examined him, and seemed to lack all the merry style of the beagle. As to our opinion of the dog's head we cannot see the necessity of changing anything in our criticism. Should this dog "go to the front ranks," as Mr. Dorsey predicts, we would be compelled to say that the quality of the breed is deteriorating. In a show dog we want bone, substance and strength, combined with quality, elegance and symmetry. A dog may have the former and be a good field dog, but a lack of the latter unfits him for any honors on the bench.]

CHICAGO DOG SHOW.—Chicago, March 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following additions have been made to classes and specials: Collies (smooth), dogs and bitches, Mr. S. W. Parker offers $10 for first and $5 for second. The same gentleman also offers $10 for the best Irish terrier. Mr. Norman Williams offers $25, to be known as the President's prize, for the best kennel of not less than four bull-terriers owned by one exhibitor. Mr. John Crevar offers $25 for the best kennel of not less than four pugs. Mr. Geo. L. Dunlap offers $25 for the best kennel of not less than four greyhounds. Mr. W. W. Sweeney offers a cup for the best Irish setter dog sired by Sarsfield, age to be considered; also a cup for best Irish setter bitch, same conditions. Donor not to compete. The American English Beagle Club offers a collar for best beagle owned by member.—JOHN L. LINCOLN, JR., Sec'y.

ELMIRA POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.—The Elmira Poultry and Pet Stock Association was organized with these officers: President, Geo. W. Chidsey; First Vice-President, H. B. Batterson; Second Vice-President, Henderson Gaylord; Secretary, Joseph F. Carter; Assistant Secretary, E. W. Andrews; Treasurer, C. A. Bowman; Executive Committee, the officers of the Association and W. W. Albro, H. C. Howland, Eugene Delemarter, F. N. Dounce, T. M. Losie, P. C. Pettit, E. E. Thornton.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Forest Prince. By Fred Van Woert, Ephratah, N. Y., for black and white English setter dog, whelped Jan. 14, 1889, by Gun (champion Gladstone—May B.) out of Victoria Laverack (Tempest—Lilly).

Young Tippler. By Thos. E. Unks, Bowling Green, O., for white, black and tan fox-terrier dog, whelped Dec. 25, 1888, by Beverwyck Tippler (Bacchanal—Blemton Thyme) out of Lillias (Splauger—Blemton Lilly).

Lark Belthus, Ted Belthus, Carl Belton and Rena Belton. By Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., for English setters, three dogs and one bitch, whelped Feb. 19, 1888, by Leigh Belton (Yale Belton—Princess Lily) out of Rural May (Belthus—Daisy).

Pete Obo, Jr., Rural Obo, Dick Obo, Bennie Obo, Lou Obo and Winnie Obo. By Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., for black and black and white cocker spaniels, three dogs and three bitches, whelped Feb. 16, 1888, by Pete Obo (Black Pete—Miss Ginger) out of Floss B. (A.K.R. 3449).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Blossom—Bannerman. H. S. Gilbert's (Millersburg, Pa.) beagle bitch Blossom (Blunder—Rue) to A. C. Krueger's champion Bannerman (champion Marchboy—Dewdrop), Jan. 6.

Polly—Rover. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Polly (Racer—Sara) to his Rover (Thom—Lady Hinton), Dec. 28.

Kitty—Rover. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Kitty (champion Bannerman—Dots) to his Rover (Thom—Lucy Hinton), Jan. 15.

Millie—Rowdy. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Millie (Racer—Bannergirl) to his Rowdy (Rattler III.—Myrtle), Dec. 2.

Lady—Glen. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Lady (Racer—Maggie) to his Glen (Cornet—Solo), Feb. 17.

Little Music—Max. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Little Music (imported Ringwood—imported Music) to N. Elmore's Max (Bob—Jenny), Jan. 15.

Ashmont Queen—Edwy. Holmes & Taylor's (Omaha, Neb.) mastiff bitch Ashmont Queen (Major—Clio) to Dr. Geo. B. Ayres's Edwy (champion Orlando—Countess of Woodlands), Feb. 28.

Lou—Beaufort H. E. F. Carver's (Bridgewater, Mass.) pointer bitch Lou (Glen Graphic—Jennie) to Geo. W. Lovell's Beaufort H. (champion Beaufort—Zuba), Feb. 24.

Nell—Judge. B. C. Russell's (Keene, N. H.) pointer bitch Nell (Sam—Gyp) to W. M. Williams's Judge (Ned—Floss), Feb. 23.

Duck—Old Don. Thos. Johnson's (Winnipeg, Man.) English curly-coated retriever bitch Duck to his Old Don, Feb. 20.

Bembi—Old Don. Thos. Johnson's (Winnipeg, Man.) English curly-coated retriever bitch Bembi (Nibbins—Beauty) to his Old Don, Feb. 2.

Cambria—Dick Bondhu. Thos. Johnson's (Winnipeg, Man.) English setter bitch Cambria (Cambridge—Pet Laverack) to his Dick Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu—Duchess Primrose), March 1.

Manitoba Belle—Manitoba Gladstone. Thos. Johnson's (Winnipeg, Man.) English setter bitch Manitoba Belle (Pride of Dundee—Jeanette) to his Manitoba Gladstone (Mark J.—Cambria), Jan. 24.

Pitti Sing—Mingo. Thos. Johnson's (Winnipeg, Man.) English setter bitch Pitti Sing (Baron Doveridge—Norah) to W. B. Wells's Mingo (Druid—Star), Feb. 20.

Mona Bondhu—Foreman. A. W. Lewis's (Fall River, Mass.) English setter bitch Mona Bondhu (Gus Bondhu—Lill Cambridge) to C. Fred Crawford's champion Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II.), March 5.

Petrel IV.—Foreman. Arthur E. Davis's (Worcester, Mass.) English setter bitch Petrel IV. (Don Jnan—Petrel III.) to C. Fred Crawford's Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II.), Feb. 2.

Albert's Fancy—Foreman. S. H. Crawford's (Pawtucket, R. I.) English setter bitch Albert's Fancy (Royal Albert—Fairy Belle) to C. Fred Crawford's champion Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II.), Feb. 1.

Foreman's Lass—Royal Albert. Harry Waldron's (Providence, R. I.) English setter bitch Foreman's Lass (Foreman—Grace B.) to C. Fred Crawford's champion Royal Albert (Sir Allister—Novelty), Jan. 18.

Pet Berwin—Royal Albert. Walter B. Peck's (Cumberland, R. I.) English setter bitch Pet Berwin (Dashing Berwin—May Druid) to C. Fred Crawford's champion Royal Albert (Sir Allister—Novelty), Jan. 7.

Mollie Laverack—Foreman. C. Fred Crawford's (Pawtucket, R. I.) English setter bitch Mollie Laverack (Tempest—Lily) to his champion Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II.), Jan. 3.

Rural Neva—Gus Bondhu. Rural Kennels' (Wakefield, Mass.) English setter bitch Rural Neva (Pride of Dixie—Fairy Belle) to A. M. Tucker's Gus Bondhu), Feb. 17.

Little Nell—Dick Swiveller. P. Cambilos's (Philadelphia, Pa.) Irish setter bitch Little Nell to his Dick Swiveller, Feb. 10.

Fannie Obo—Don E. Mount Waite Kennels' (South Framingham, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Fannie Obo (A.K.R. 6499) to A. Clafflin's Don E. (A.K.R. 5726), Feb. 21.

Bessie C.—Black Pete. Brown Cocker Kennels' (Waterbury, Vt.) cocker spaniel bitch Bessie C. (Obo II.—Darkie) to J. P. Willey's Black Pete (Obo, Jr.—Phonsie).

Lillie Belmont—Beverwyck Trap. Jas. E. Unks's (Muncie, Ind.) fox-terrier bitch Lilly Belmont (Earl Leycester—Coquette) to his Beverwyck Trap (Dusky Trap—Daze), Dec. 29.

Sallie—Don. Mount Waite Kennels' (South Framingham, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Sallie (Scarsdale—Spider) to Mr. Cobb's imported Don.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Rural Dot. Rural Kennels' (Wakefield, Mass.) beagle bitch Rural Dot (Flute M.—Belle), March 3, four (two dogs), by W. E. Deane's Little Duke, Jr. (champion Little Duke—Rose).

Sue. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Sue (Thom—Venus), Feb. 3, three (two dogs), by his Tom.

Kitty. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Kitty (champion Bannerman—Dots), Feb. 18 five (two dogs), by his Rover (Thom—Lucy Hinton).

Millie. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Millie (Racer—Bannergirl), Feb. 7, three (two dogs), by his Rowdy (Rattler III.—Myrtle).

Lot. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Lot (Grand Duke—Belle), Jan. 17, seven (four dogs), by C. Richardson's ——.

Princess. The Elms Kennels' (Forest Lake, Minn.) Great Dane bitch Princess, Feb. 23, ten (three dogs), by their Cæsar; all blue.

Belle of Maine. Geo. W. Lovell's (Middleboro, Mass.) pointer bitch Belle of Maine (champion Graphic—Zitta), March 4, ten (eight dogs), by his Beaufort H. (champion Beaufort—Zuba).

Ruby. Jas P. Swain, Jr.'s (Bronxville, N. Y.) pointer bitch Ruby (A.K.R. 4893), Feb. 10, four bitches, by Wm. M. Williams's Judge (A.K.R. 6390).

Fly. Jas. P. Swain, Jr.'s (Bronxville, N. Y.) pointer bitch Fly (A.K.R. 4745), Feb. 25, nine (seven dogs), by F. T. Perkins's Mainspring (Mike—Romp).

Rural May. Rural Kennels' (Wakefield, Mass.) English setter bitch Rural May (Belthus—Daisy), Feb. 14, four (three dogs), by F. A. Patch's Leigh Belton (Yale Belton—Princess Lily).

Floss B. Rural Kennels' (Wakefield, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Floss B. (A.K.R. 3449), Feb. 16, six (three dogs), by A. S. Johnson's Pete Obo (champion Black Pete—Miss Ginger).

Jet Obo. Brown Cocker Kennels' (Waterbury, Vt.) cocker spaniel bitch Jet Obo (A.K.R. 4810), Feb. 24, seven (six dogs), by his Black Harry (Black Pete—Althea); all black.

Black Princess. H. H. Truman's (Orange, N. J.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Princess (Monk—Ethel), Feb. 14, ten (five dogs), by E. M. Oldham's Newton Abbot Lord (champion Bachelor II.—champion Squaw).

Mustard. Rockdale Kennels' (Portland, Me.) bull-terrier bitch Mustard (A.K.R. 6188), Feb. 23, six (four dogs), by H. G. Vinal's Benjo (A.K.B. 4217).

Temptation. Wm. T. McAlees's (Philadelphia, Pa.) fox-terrier bitch Temptation (Mixture—Warren Lady), Feb. 1, three dogs, by John E. Thayer's Raby Mixer (Raby Mixture—Richmond Olive Bud).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Pet. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped May 29, 1883, by Racer out of Vic, by C. Richardson, Pittsburgh, Pa., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Beauty. White and tan beagle bitch, whelped May 17, 1884, by Cameron's Racket out of Maggie, by W. A. Tobias, Lititz, Pa., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Rowdy. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July 20, 1886, by Rattler III. out of Myrtle, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to W. D. Hughs, Wayne, Pa.

Racket II. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Oct. 13, 1886, by Cameron's Racket out of Krueger's Myrtle, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Lewis Bros., Cannonsburg, Pa.

Bannerqueen. White and tan beagle bitch, whelped Jan. 23, 1886, by Bannerman out of Queen, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Lewis Bros., Cannonsburg, Pa.

Cricket. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped April 20, 1886, by Bannerman out of Pet, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Lewis Bros., Cannonsburg, Pa.

Lady Ship. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped Aug. 3, 1883, by Rattler out of Dot, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Dr. J. B. Enos, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chip. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped March 21, 1887, by Alba out of Bunnie, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to M. C. Brown, New York.

Hilo. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July 4, 1884, by Sport out of Thorn, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to J. H. Rimmer, New York.

Luck. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Dec. 8, 1887, by Stub out of Silk, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to S. R. Smith, Pompton, N. J.

Boy. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Jan. 19, 1888, by Bugler out of Bonnie, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to J. H. Short, Rockford, Ill.

Rockford. White, black and tan ticked beagle dog, whelped Sept. 7, 1887, by Bannerman out of Dots, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to C. Richardson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nellie II. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped Aug. 4, 1882, by Victor out of Nellie, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to A. A. Burroughs, Lambertville, N. J.

Maggie. White, black and tan ticked beagle bitch, whelped Dec. 31, 1884, by Mark Anthony out of Flora, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to F. F. Davis, Alleghcny, Pa.

Queen of Scots. Black, white and tan collie bitch, whelped June 25, 1886, by Clifton Hero out of Picture, by John L. Lincoln, Jr., Chicago, Ill., to Warner & Hamilton, Madison, Wis., and Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.

Bell. Tan Great Dane bitch, whelped Sept. 20, 1887, by Thyrus II. out of Helen, by Brown Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt., to A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont.

Vinnie II. White and liver ticked pointer bitch, whelped June 1, 1888, by Corcoran's Mack out of Lewis's Vesta, by W. M. Williams, Springfield, Mass., to J. H. Phelan, Jersey City, N. J.

Tory White. White and liver pointer dog, whelped Oct. 28, 1887, by Tammany out of Juno, by Cliftoo Kennels, Jersey City, N. J., to F. R. Hitchcock, New York.

Don. White and tawny smooth St. Bernard dog, whelped Feb. 22, 1886, by St. Botolph out of Belle of Sterling, by Ch. D. Bernheimer, New York, to Edgar M. Arnold, same place.

Zama. Tawny and white St. Bernard bitch, whelped Dec. 22, 1887, by Duke of Wellington out of Krön, by Elmwood Kenuels, South Framingham, Mass., to E. T. Marvin, Fall River, Mass.

König. Tawny and white St. Bernard dog, whelped March 14, 1888, by Alp II. out of Myrtle, by Elmwood Kennels, South Framingham, Mass., to W. C. Darve, Fall River, Mass.

Fanchette. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped April 13, 1886, by Foreman out of Passion, by Rosecroft Kennels, Birmingham, Conn., to E. W. Jester, St. George's, Del.

Rural Nellie. Lemon and white English setter bitch, whelped Sept. 3, 1888, by Leigh Belton out of Rural Neva, by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to C. A. Loud, West Townsend, Mass.

Rural Lily. White and orange English setter bitch, whelped Sept. 3, 1888, by Leigh Belton out of Rural Neva, by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to M. Hogan, same place.

Rural Girl. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Sept. 3, 1888, by Leigh Belton out of Rural Neva; by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to H. W. Loeffler, Massillon, O.

Pride of Melbourne. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped July 4, 1888, by Young Gath out of Jolly Flirt, by E. A. Hight, Lynn, Mass., to Mr. Robinson, Melbourne, Australia.

Queen of Melbourne. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped June 4, 1888, by Gun out of May B., by E. A. Hight, Lynn, Mass., to Mr. Robinson, Melbourne, Australia.

Blue Belle. Black and white English setter bitch, whelped Nov. 26, 1888, by Royal Albert out of Crawford's Blue Nell, by C. Fred Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., to E. S. Everett, Binghamton, N. Y.

Foreman's Lass. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Feb. 7, 1885, by Foreman out of Grace B., by C. Fred Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., to Harry Waldron, Pr vidence, R. I.

Grace B. Black and white English setter bitch, whelped May 6, 1882, by Harrison's London out of Dawn, by C. Fred Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., to Herbert H. Moies, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Kenna. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped Nov. 26, 1886, by Royal Albert out of Blue Nell, by C. Fred Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., to Harry Waldron, Providence, R. I.

Royal Albert—Blue Nell whelp. Blue belton English setter dog, whelped Nov. 26, 1888, by C. Fred Crawford, Pawtucket, R. I., to Jas. Lawson, East Providence, R. I.

Gladiator Man. Black and white English setter bitch, whelped May 30, 1883, by Gladiator out of Queen of St. Paul, by The Elms Kennels, Forest Lake, Minn., to H. A. Pratt, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. Y. K. Black and white English setter dog, whelped June 2, 1887, by Cleveland out of Queen of St. Paul, by The Elms Kennels, Forest Lake, Minn., to H. A. Pratt, Minneapolis, Minn.

Beaumont. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped June, 1883, by Ronald out of Floss, by E. H. Morris, New York, to Dr. J. H. Meyer, same place.

Cherry. Liver cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Oct. 27, 1887, by Capt. Stubbs (A.K.R. 5964) out of Flossie C., by Handsome Brook Kennels, Franklin, N. Y., to A. C. Davenport, Stockton, Cal.

Vic. Liver cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Oct. 27, 1887, by Jet out of Beauty, by Handsome Brook Kennels, Franklin, N. Y., to A. C. Davenport, Stockton, Cal.

Trump. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped July 20, 1888, by Black Pete out of Jet Obo, by Brown Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt., to Geo. W. Shaw, Montreal, Can.

Black Pete—Phyllis whelps. Two black cocker spaniel dogs, whelped Nov. 20, 1888, by Brown Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt., to Henry Whiting, Jr., Ellsworth, Me.

Black Pete II. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 26, 1886 (A.K.R. 5682), by Brown Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt., to A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont.

Chips and Splinters. Two black cocker spaniel bitches, whelped July 29, 1888, by Black Pete out of Jet Obo, by Brown Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt., to O. O. Slayton, Stowe, Vt.

Bessie C. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Oct. 7, 1884, by Obo II. out of Darkie (A.K.R. 250), by P. Cullen, Salmon Falls, N. H., to Brown Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt.

Gipsey Jane. Imported black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped 1881, by Waddington's Beb out of Sistor to Beau, by Cannonsburg Cocker Kennels, Cannonsburg, Pa., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Milo—Niger whelps. Two black and two liver cocker spaniel bitches, whelped Jan. 9, 1889, by G. H. Lang, Haverhill, Mass., to Mount Waite Kennels, South Framingham, Mass.

Maizeland Festive. White, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped July, 1886, by Bacchanal out of Blemton Snow, by Lawrence Timpson, Maizeland, Red Hook, N. Y., to Chas. D. Purroy, New York.

PRESENTATIONS.

Jenny Deans. White and black English setter bitch, whelped April 12, 1886, by Baron Doverdge out of Border Belle, by S. Beckett, Winnipeg, Man., to Thos. Johnson, same place.

DEATHS.

Pet. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped May 29, 1883 (Racer—Vic), owned by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., in parturition.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

W. P. C., Brooklyn.—My rabbit honnd is all the time scratching his ears and crying. I have examined his ears, but find nothing but a little dirt in them. A Gordon setter bitch has pups by a cur dog; will she be any use as a brood bitch after this? She is eight years old. Ans. Cauker of the ears. Get the following:

℞ Tr. opii	3 i
Bromo-chloral	5 i
Aq	3 ii

Mix. Drop a little into the ears night and morning. It will probably make no difference with your bitch.

H. B. M., Greenwich, Conn.—Will you kindly tell me what to do for my pointer dog 18mos. old. He lies and howls as though some one were beating him; appears like he had cramps. Ans. The dog has either acute rheumatism or colic, due to some irritation in the bowels, worms or some substance that has caused inflammation. Give a full dose of oil and follow it in four hours with 18grs. of Dover's powder.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7.—Members of the Smith & Wesson Revolver Club shot two matches at their rooms this evening with this result:

Rifle Match.

W B Watts	10	7	4	9	9	7	7	4	9	7—73
Joseph Goodrich	9	10	10	10	8	10	8	7	10	7—89
Orin Hodskins	7	10	10	8	10	9	8	10	10	7—88
E R Dickinson	9	9	10	8	8	9	8	6	7	7—81
B Ware	10	10	7	8	9	10	10	10	9	10—93—424
C E Clarke	8	10	7	10	7	8	9	9	8	8—84
Wilson Goodrich	10	9	10	8	7	8	10	7	7	10—86
B T Read	10	10	8	10	6	6	7	7	7	7—78
Charles Clark	9	5	8	9	7	7	6	6	7	6—70
L H Mayott	8	10	10	8	8	9	10	8	9	8—88—406

Revolver Match.

C E Clarke	10	4	8	7	10	8	6	5	0	0—58
Wilson Goodrich	10	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	5—65
B T Read	10	9	9	5	7	7	10	8	6	10—81
Chas Clark	9	8	9	9	8	6	7	7	7	7—77
L H Mayott	10	0	7	4	0	0	4	4	0	4—33—314
W B Watts	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—13
Joseph Goodrich	10	10	8	5	10	6	6	10	7	7—79
Orin Hodskins	10	10	5	7	10	8	10	6	6	7—79
E R Dickinson	8	4	5	6	5	6	6	0	0	4—44
B Ware	6	7	7	5	6	6	6	9	0	5—57—272

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—At the last shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club, Mohrstadt and Fodde tied on 86, but on shoot-off the former won. The attendance was good and the scores made by the members present were the best made for some time. Stevens .22cal. gallery pistol, 22yds., standard American target:

E Mohrstadt	9	9	10	10	6	9	8	8	7	10—86
F A Fodde	9	9	8	8	7	10	9	8	10	10—86
M Summerfield	8	8	8	10	9	10	9	8	7	10—85
L V D Ferret	8	10	9	10	10	9	8	7	7	7—85
H Griesidieck	10	6	7	10	9	5	7	10	9	7—80
W J Lord	8	8	8	8	9	6	10	7	7	6—77
W Bauer	8	6	7	6	9	10	7	9	8	6—76
M Billmeyer	5	7	9	5	5	8	8	10	8	6—71
W Hettel	5	6	5	9	5	8	6	7	8	8—67
L H Race	8	4	6	10	10	5	4	9	6	5—67
A E Bengel	8	5	6	6	9	4	9	4	8	8—67
W Mackwitz	4	8	5	8	9	6	5	10	7	4—66
J A Lee	6	7	9	6	0	6	5	6	0	6—51
L Dening	5	10	10	7	7	0	5	0	0	7—51

UNSER FRITZ.

CHICAGO.—A revolver club has been formed here after the model of the Eastern clubs. It is called the Chicago Rifle and Revolver Club and has a range at 351 State street. Henry Fuerman, 9 West Ohio street, is the promoter. At the opening shoot with open sights, off-hand at reduced Massachusetts target, possible 72, 60ft. for rifles, 30ft. for S. & W. revolvers, the scores ran:

	Rifle.	Revolv'r		Rifle.	Revolver
M Bolan	71	64	W Bishop	65	..
A Sorensen	70	68	E Mitchell	61	..
F Parker	70	64	T Wingate	60	..
H B Thurston	66	..	R Cunniff	52	54

FINE GALLERY WORK.—Boston, March 9.—Since Jan. 1 there has been a well attended match going on at the Massachusetts rifle gallery on Washington street. The conditions stipulated any rifles of .22cal., position, any, providing the rifle be shot from the shoulder, number of scores to count 10, and 10 consecutive shots in each score, entries unlimited, ties to be decided by the next best score or scores, target the standard American, reduced to 40yds. The gentleman who has taken first prize in the contest is Dr. Heber Bishop, who makes a new record, and the second man in the contest, A. Loring, breaks all previous records, as did Dr. Bishop with the .22cal. rifle. The score of Dr. Bishop is 995 out of a possible 1,000, while the score of his nearest competitor is 989. Mr. J. Kelley, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, is taird with 987 points, Dr. J. H. Sullivan is fourth with a score of 986, Mr. J. G. Waldo is fifth with a score of 984, and Mr. D. Webster is sixth with a score of 972. Below are the tabulated scores of the medal winners:

Dr H Bishop	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9—99
	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9—99
	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10—100
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10—100
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10—100
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10—100
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10—100—995
A Loring	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	10—98
	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	9	10	10—98
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9—99
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10—100
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10—99
	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10—99—989
J Kelley	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	10	10—98
	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	10—98
	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	9—98
	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9—99
	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9—99
	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10—99
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9—99—987

Dr. Bishop, who is one of the crack shots of the Megantic Fish and Game Club, stood 40yds. off. He used in shooting the greater part of the match a Stevens "Hunters' Pet" rifle, with 20in. barrel, skeleton stock, with rear peep and front fixed aperture sights. The other competitors used an ordinary Stevens rifle, with heavy 28in. barrel, with rear peep and front wind gauge and aperture sights. During the last few days of the competition all of the competitors used a Maynard rifle. All the rifles used were made with the quick twist, to take the new .22cal. U. M. C. long rifle cartridge.

NEWARK, N. J.—The board of directors of the Newark Shooting Society decided to begin the regular season's shooting on Thursday, April 4, to be continued every Thursday thereafter during the season. The board appropriated money for the purchase of a trophy to be shot for by members only on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. The conditions will be 10 shots each on the Germao 25-ring target, the members being divided by the shooting committees into three classes, Class A to allow Class B 10 points on each score of 10 shots, and Class C 25 points on each score of 10 shots. The member making the highest score at each competition will be declared the trophy winner for that day, and the member winning the most competitions during the season will become the owner of the trophy. In order to make the match more interesting each member will pay in a small sum at each competition, and the member making the highest score in each class (the trophy winner for the day being barred) will receive a share of the entry fees in that class. The shooting committee was also empowered to open a free-to-all match to be shot on every Thursday and on all holidays, and perhaps on every Saturday as well. This match will be shot on American champion target, the entry fee being 25 cents for 5 shots and entries being unlimited. Besides a division of the entry money, each competitor making the score of 67 or better during the season will receive a gold medal; each competitor making ten 62s a silver medal, and each competitor making ten 57s a bronze medal. The highest possible score in five shots is 75.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The grounds at Shell Mound Park to-day were crowded, the attendance being composed principally of the members of clubs who make use of the park during the picnic season, and the shooting clubs and their families who occupy the target ranges at intervals throughout the year. To-day was the opening day. There were only three monthly shooting matches Company B, of the First Infantry, Company B of the Third Infantry and Battery A, Second Artillery, appearing at the butts. Three ranges were occupied continuously during the day by marksmen anxious to win the cash prizes, put up by the proprietor of the park, amounting in all to $205. J. McCutcheon and K. Wertheimer, two of the foremost marksmen in this city, tied for the first prize at 93. The prize was finally won by Mr. McCutcheon.

The members of the Germania Schuetzen Club met at Harbor View to compete for their marksmanship medals. To become permanent owner of one of those medals it is necessary to win it three times in succession. G. Helm was the fortunate winner to-day of the first class medal, he having held it against all comers in the class for the past three months. The winners to-day were: Championship class, J. Dornbier, 402 rings; first class, G. Helm, 418 rings; second class, C. Adams, 379 rings; third class, H. Brockenwagor, 277 rings; fourth class, A. Utschig, 393 rings. First best center shot, J. Dornbier, 24 rings; last best center, G. Helm, 24 rings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—At the regular practice of the Hartranft Rifle Club on their range at Frankford, the members found they had a wild March wind to contend with, blowing from 3 to 12 o'clock, making in very hard to hold. Standard American target, 200yds., off-hand:

E Travis	10	9	7	6	6	7	6	8	9	10—78
J J Mountjoy	10	4	6	9	7	4	8	5	5	9
Military allowance:										4—73
E Stees	7	9	8	6	7	8	6	7	6	3—67
J H Buehler	4	9	9	7	6	4	6	5	4	10—64
W Wurflein	7	6	5	5	6	7	5	4	4	5—54
H Steinbeisser	2	7	5	3	5	5	4	6	7	3—47
J T Oliver	4	2	8	6	0	2	5	5	4	0—36

BOSTON, March 9.—The riflemen had to shoot in a northwest gale to-day at the Massachusetts range. Mr. Fellows's pistol scores were fine under the conditions. Mr. Francis (Rabbeth) won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match, and Mr. Clarke won the gold champion medal. Following are the best scores of to-day:

Twenty-shot Rest Match—20yds.

J Francis	11	11	8	8	8	12	10	10	8	12
	9	10	12	9	12	9	12	9	12	10—262
S Wilder	12	8	9	11	8	9	10	10	10	9
	12	12	9	10	8	10	7	10	9	8—191
J R Munroe	10	9	10	12	11	9	11	9	9	8
	9	12	10	9	6	11	9	11	9	3—177
A Loring	9	9	8	10	9	8	11	9	7	7
	7	11	9	10	7	9	11	8	9	9—177

Champion Medal Match—200yds.

W Charles	10	5	7	6	9	7	9	7	6	9—75
A Loring	5	7	8	4	5	7	7	9	6	5—63
C C Clark	7	10	6	3	7	3	5	5	6	6—58

Fifty-yard Pistol Match.

J B Fellows	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	9	8—93
W Charles	10	8	9	10	10	10	7	10	10	7—91
A Stevens	8	7	8	9	10	6	8	10	8	6—83

Rest Match—200yds.

J R Munroe	11	11	10	11	9	12	10	9	10	10—103
J Francis	9	8	11	9	11	11	12	10	10	11—102
Joel Butts	12	9	8	8	12	12	8	11	12	7—99
A G Horne	8	12	8	9	12	11	8	9	9	11—97
A Ballard	9	7	12	9	11	9	9	10	9	10—95
W C Prescott	11	9	8	11	9	8	8	10	9	10—91
F D Hart	10	10	8	7	8	8	12	9	8	8—88
A Stevens	5	5	8	11	8	7	5	11	9	10—79

All-comers' Match—200yds.

W Charles	10	8	9	10	7	5	8	7	6	9—79
A Loring	5	7	8	6	10	5	10	8	8	6—73
D L Chase	10	10	8	5	4	7	6	7	9	6—72
W H Corney	7	8	8	7	6	7	5	7	6	8—69
B G Barker	10	4	8	5	7	8	9	2	7	5—65
A B Ball	5	3	5	5	8	8	6	6	8	6—60

Military Match.

W D Huddleston	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—43
A Sharp	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
C Andrews	3	3	2	5	5	4	4	4	5	4—39

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5.—Following are the scores made by the members of the Grand Calumet Heights Club at their range, March 2; 30yds., possible 55; 22cal. rifles, 4 matches, sweepstakes:

A T Loyd	47 50 53 54	E C J Cleaver	.. .. 52 50
W L Pierce	47 46 51 54	* E Hough	51 47 49 54
Geo E Marshall	45 49 51 50	* Not a member.	

Ties, miss and out; Loyd won. E. C. J. CLEAVER, Sec'y.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

Omaha, Neb., Gun Club Tournament, April 16, 17 and 18.

May 21 to 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club Tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.

June.—Aunual Tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Wash.

Jnne 3 to 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. Convention and Tournament, Albany, N. Y.

TRAP CHAT.

In our note to a "Miss-and-out Complication" last week, last line, read that A had not exhausted his privileges until he missed in the eighth or a subsequent round. The word "seventh" was manifestly an error.

The Amateur Tournament advertised to be given in St. Louis, April 23 to 26 has been called off by its projector, Fred. A. Fodde. St. Louis ought to support a good tournament every year, and if Fodde will announce one for this fall, we believe it can be made a grand success.

The match announced last week between Charlie Smith and Gus Manitz to take place on the 21st inst., has been postponed until Thursday the 28th, as Smith's gun is up for repairs and will not be ready before that time. A forfeit of $25 has been posted as a guarantee against further delays.

CLIVEDEN VS. PRINCETON.—Philadelphia, Pa., March 5.—On March 2, the Cliveden Gun Club, of Germantown, shot a match with the Princeton Sophomores at standard targets from three bluerock traps, 16yds. rise under Standard Target Co.'s rules. The score was 52 to 52 and four times the teams tied, which resulted in the Princeton Sophmores beating by 1. The Cliveden Gun Club was represented by Messrs. Sherrerd, Low, Bates and Master, the Princeton Sophomores by Messrs. Gladwin, Williams, Furness and Whitehead.—H. B. M.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 8.—The regular monthly shoot of the Forester Gun Club was held to-day. The majority of the members who usually attend this shoot were out hunting, and as a result but few were present and only one match was shot. The target used was the Keystone which the club has just adopted. The match was at 6 singles, 18yds. rise, and 3 doubles, 15yds rise, four prizes:

Leonard	011110	10 10 11— 8	
Cook	111010	00 11 00— 6	
Maser	111000	10 10 10— 6	
Shado	101111	11 11 11—11	
Howard	011111	11 11 11—11	
Brannigan	100100	11 11 10— 7	
Culins	010001	00 01 10— 4	
Racester	010100	00 10 10— 4	
Schmidt	010011	10 10 01— 6	

First money was taken by Shado, second by Leonard, third by Brannigan and fourth by Schmidt.—W. M. PURCE.

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB.—On club grounds, Weehawken, N. J., March 7. Mr. Collins and Mart Lindsley were present. Lindsley arrived too late to shoot. Match at keystones, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, Jersey City Heights rules.

First practice:

Dr Van Schaick	111—3	Jas Auld	111—3
Bradle	001—1	E H Fox	111—3
Dr Lordley	111—3	R Auld	001—1

First sweep:

Dr Van Schaick	101101—4	E H Fox	110110—4
Bradle	010010—2	Jas Auld	101110—4
Dr Lordley	110010—3	R Auld	110000—2

Ties on 4 for first at 10 birds, 16 and 18yds. rise: Van Schaick 8, E. H. Fox 9, Jas. Auld 5. Ties on 2 for third at 10 birds: Bradle 3, R. Auld 5.

Second sweep:

Van Schaick	0111011111—8	R Auld	1010001110—5
Bradle	0011000010—3	Myers	1010011100—5
Lordley	0011010111—6	E H Fox	1111110111—9
Jas Auld	0111100010—5	Collins	1101111111—9

E. H. Fox and Collins divided first.

Third sweep:

Myers	1111101110—8	Goodman	00000000w
Fox	0001110101—5	Van Schaick	1001111001— 6
Bradle	0101011010—5	Collins	1111111111—10
Lordley	0001110100—4		

GRAND CALUMET HEIGHTS CLUB.—Chicago, Ill., March 5.—A few members of the Grand Calumet Heights Club met at their club grounds, twenty-eight miles down the lake shore, on last Saturday, March 2, and held the first trap shoot of the season, besides having a most enjoyable time. One lady, Mrs. Marshall, was present. Match No. 1, 9 bluerocks, 18yds.:

Alex T Lloyd	101011011—6	F C J Cleaver	111111111—9
Geo E Marshall	011111100—6	*F. Hough	101110101—6
Wm L Pierce	010001101—4	*Visiting shooter.	

Match No. 2, 18 bluerocks, 18yds.

Loyd	010111010100111111—12	Cleaver	101011101011111000—11
Marshall	011000111001011001— 9	Hough	111111110101110111—15
Pierce	111000111000990010— 7		

Match No. 3, 9 bluerocks, 18yds. (team shoot, Loyd and Marshall vs. Cleaver and Hough):

Loyd	100111111—7	Cleaver	111000110—5
Marshall	001000000—1—8	Hough	011111111—8—13

Match No. 4, 9 bluerocks, 18yds.:

Loyd	011111000—6	Cleaver	011101001—5
Marshall	010100101—4	Hough	111111000—7
Pierce	100011000—3		

E. C. J. CLEAVER, Sec'y.

LEONIA, N. J., March 9.—The Hackensack Gun Club of Hackensack, N. J., and the Leonia Gun Club shot a friendly match at bats on the grounds of the latter club. The irregular flight of the targets caused by the high wind that prevailed during the entire shoot resulted in quite a few miscalculations. The match was followed by two sweeps. Lunch was served during the progress of the shoot.

Hackensack Team.

Capt Geo McDonald, Jr	1011101010000011111—12
Rich Yereance	1100111110100100010—10
Peter Stagg	0000001010110110C1—10
M Halstead	1111010110011010100—12
C Kost	0001000000000000000— 1
H McDonald	1111111100111111010—16
John Ryan	0100111010000101100— 9
John Terhune	1111110110110101101—15
Geo McDonald, Sr	1011010011101100011—12
M Meyer	1101010001101111111—14—111

Leonia Team.

Capt H R Goesser	1110111111011011101—16
J R Beam	0101001111110111111—15
Dr J A Wells	1111010111010111110—15
Geo W Gladwin	1110101111111111111—18
S G H Wright	0001110101110111101—12
J V Moore	1100101110111111111—16
C D Banta	1010001101111001111—12
P P Cluss	1111000001001010110— 9
C W Springer	0001100001001001011— 8
H M Thompson	1001003000011000010O— 5—127

Sweep Shoots.

Dr Wells	111100—4	S G H Wright	011110—4
G W Gladwin	011110—4	M Halstead	111001—4
McDonald, Jr	111011—5	Jos Baker	010011—3
R Yereance	111111—6	P P Cluss	001010—2
C D Banta	111011—5	P Stagg	001101—3
J R Beam	111011—5	M Meyer	111101—5
J V Moore	111110—5	H R Goesser	111111—6
			110001—3
			111000—3
			110110—4
			001101—3
			010111—4
			111111—6

BROOKLYN, March 6.—The Fonntain Gun Club had proposed, if the weather permitted, to hold an old time shoot at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend, to-day. Although it was a good day for shooting, the attendance was rather small. Captain Crammer introduced to the members of the club Miss Annie Oakley. Having been proposed as an honorary member of the club, she was admitted to shoot in the club match. The birds, furnished by Mr. H. W. Blattmacher, were good. The majority of them, being fast incomers, slightly botbered the lady shooter, who was used to fast drivers. Captain Crammer and A. Purdy shot seven each, but as the latter was not eligible, Captain Crammer won the first prize, with Miss Annie Oakley second and H. Thorpe third:

H Thorpe (25yds)	0111101—5	J Carney (25)	1110010—4
A Purdy (30)	1111111—7	R Wells (24)	1010101—4
Captain Crammer (30)	1111111—7	P Leib (25)	1011100—4
Miss A Oakley (25)	1111110—6	J Beacham (27)	1111010—5
H. Blattmacher (25)	1010011—4	D Moore (29)	1110010—4
J E Lake (27)	0110001—3		

After the regular shoot several sweepstakes were shot off. Miss Oakley took part in tbom and missed but one bird in the three shoots. She eonld have killed the bird very easily with the second barrel, but she said: "I missed my first; let it go. It has another chance." The score of the sweepstake is as follows:

First sweepstakes, 25yds.:

Captain Crammer	111—3	Miss Oakley	111—3
A Purdy	111—3	H Blattmacher	110—2
J Lake	100—1	H Thorpe	110—2

Second sweepstakes:

Captain Crammer	111—3	Miss Oakley	101—2
A Purdy	111—3	H Blattmacher	100—1
J E Lake	101—2	H Thorpe	111—3

Crammer won on shooting off ties in both matches.

Third sweepstakes:

H Thorpe	110—2	J E Lake	111—3
H Blattmacher	100—1	A Eddy	111—3
Miss Oakley	111—3	Captain Crammer	111—3

Miss Oakley won on the shoot off.

After the shoot a quiet little match of 5 birds each for a consideration was shot off between J. E. Lake and H. Thorpe. The former won by 5 to 3.

WELLINGTON, Mass., March 9.—The regular weekly shoot of the Wellington Gun Club to-day had the largest attendance of any Saturday shoot for several weeks, there being 35 trap shooters present. A strong northwest wind blew across the traps, making clean scores a rather difficult feat. The Bennett brothers, the well known pistol shots, were present, and showed that they can handle the shotgun as well as revolver. The scores made in the merchandise match are as follows: Bradbury 11, Chapin 7, Lang 11, Casey 9, Stanton 13, Allerton 8, Mose 8, Bennett 11, White 6, Cboate 11, Leon 13, Baxter 11, Schaefer 12, North 9, Perry 10, Field 8, Bond 13, Snow 12, Herriek 9, Warren 9, Archibald 8, Moore 10, West 9. The scores made in the silver cup match were as follows: Leon 14, Snow 6, Cboate 8, Schaefer 12, Lang 11, Chase 10, Baxter 10, Moore 12, Casey 14, Warren 7, Bradstreet 8, Bradbury 6, Perry 9, Allerton 11, Gale 11, North 10, Short 10, Bond 6, Stanton 10, Mose 6, Wilson 10. Swift 14, Chapin 9, Field 11, Bennett 7, Conant 6, Herriok 8, West 8, Archbald 9, Peabody 6, Jones 10, Lewis 5, Russell 8. The winners in the sweepstakes matches were as follows: Six bluerocks, Stanton, Casey and Baxter; 6 bluerocks, Casey and Leon; 6 clay-pigeons, Stanton and Baxter; 6 macombers, Leon, Stanton and Bradbury; 6 bluerocks, Choate, Short and Moore; 6 clay-pigeons, Blake; 3 pairs clay-pigeons, Blake, Bond and Stanton; 9 bluerocks, Leon; 6 macombers, Cboate, Leon, Swift and Stanton; 8 clay-pigeons, Leon; 6 bluerocks, Perry, Snow and Jones; 7 bluerocks, Moore, Casey and Swift; 6 macombers, Swift, Choate and Stanton.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., March 6.—The members of the Larchmont Y. C. and their guests had a good day at the trap to-day. Two events were shot, as follows:

First cup, entrance $5; duplicate ontries allowed; 5 birds, handicap rise; ties, miss and out; 10 entries.

W A Brokaw (27yds.)	11111—5	A W Mott (25)	0111 —3
C W Colt (28)	11110—4	W A Brokaw (27)	1010 —2
C W Colt (28)	1011 —3	Jas Kent (25)	1100 —2
A W Mott (25)	0111 —3	Alex Taylor, Jr (29)	1100 —2
Alex Taylor, Jr (29)	1110 —3	Jas Kent (25)	1010 —2

Second cup, entrance $5 each; duplicate entries allowed; 3 birds, handicap rise; miss and out; 9 entries.

Alex Taylor, Jr (29)	111111—6	C W Colt (28)	11110—4
E L R Stewart (25)	111110—5	W A Brokaw (23)	1110—3

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Tho Baltimore Gun Club held a shooting match at their grounds in Acton's Park to-day. The high wind rendered the shooting difficult, but the scores made by tho marksmen were exceptionally good. The shooting was confined to the Keystone targets thrown from five traps. Over 1,000 of the clay targets were shot at. During the match Mr. Wm. Lintbicum accidentally shot Mr. A. C. Cbase, who had gone to the lower end of the grounds to watch a couple of the shooters who were after some crows in an adjoining field, and was over 100yds. from the shooting stand when Mr. Linthicum shot at a target. A moment after the gun cracked Mr. Chase was seen to raise his hand to his neck, and, returning to the score, he said he had been shot. The distance saved a bad wound, though it was somewbat painful. Both men are in the gun business. The best shooting of the day was that by Mr. E. Cleveland, who broke five consecutive pairs of double birds with a 10-bore gun, standing 18yds. from the traps. Five matches were shot by two teams of tho club, with the following result. Each shooter fired at 6 birds.

	Match 1.	Match 2.	Match 3.	Match 4.	Match 5.
Hefline	4	4	4	4	4
Denny	4	5	4	5	5
Hall	4	4	6	4	4
Linthicum	3	4	4	4	4
Hartner	3	4	6	4	5
Jury	4	3	5	4	4
	22	24	29	25	26

The losing team were Messrs. Williar, Melone, Williams, Pilson and King, and were beaten by a few birds only. Four matches at double birds were shot by Cleveland and Hefline, Cleveland winning four and Hefline one match. In the single shoots at 6 birds each, Cleveland broke 11, King 8 and Linthicum 10.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 3.—The Rod and Gun Club held their monthly medal shoot to-day at Prospect Park. The attendance was rather light for this wide-awake club. The shoot was at bluerocks, 20 singles and 10 pairs of doubles. The following is the score:

Britton	1010111111111101111111101111111—26
	01 11 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10—15—41
Bird	0110111110111111110010111011111100—21
	11 10 10 11 10 10 10 11 11 11 01—15—36
Walker	0110101110011001101111111111111—21
	10 10 01 11 10 01 10 10 10 11—12—33
Unger	1111101030101011010011101111101—21
	11 01 10 10 11 10 11 10 00 00—11—32
White	0010001010101010011101011111161—16
	00 00 01 01 00 10 11 00 11 10—8—24

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., March 8.—A live bird shoot was held at the grounds of the Union Gun Club at Springfield to-day, and a select party of crack shots were kept busy from 10 A. M. until near dark. C. M. Hedden, of Newark; A. B. Hedden, of East Orange; W. H. Green, of Kearny; M. F. Lindsley and Mr. Post, of Hoboken; J. L. Smith, of Hackettstown, and J. Riggets, of Rockaway, were in the party. The birds were an extra good lot, even for these grounds, where the birds are always flyers. Nevertheless the scores were fully up to the average. The number of birds shot at and the number killed by each contestant was as below:

	Shot at.	Killed.		Shot at.	Killed.
E D Miller	55	48	Post	27	15
C M Hedden	43	35	Lindsley	18	13
A B Hedden	40	31	Riggett	13	12
W H Green	50	36	J L Smith	14	10
Freeman	40	22	Conover	18	13

GREENFIELD, Ia., March 7.—Greenfield Gun Club match at bluerocks, 10 singles and 5 doubles, 15 and 18yds. rise, shot under national rules, Gun Club badge prize:

E H Bickford	0011111011 00 00 10 11 01—11
Wm Scholes	0101011100 10 11 10 10 00—10
W E Chamberlain	0101110111 11 10 10 10 11—14
G T Porter	0100110100 00 00 10 10 00— 6
Walter Scholes	0001010100 00 00 00 00 01— 4
Bert Dew	1011110111 10 10 10 10 10—13

The Greenfield Gun Club has its regular shoots for the Gun Club badge the first Thursday in every month. The badge remains the property of the club until some member holds it 12 consecutive months, when it becomes his personal property. At this contest the day was cold and windy, which accounts for the poor marksmanship.

PATERSON, N. J., March 9.—Paterson City Rod and Gun Club. Good birds, very strong wind in their favor. Match at live pigeons, ground trap, 21yds. rise, 80yds. bound, shot under old Long Island rules, $25 first, $15 second:

J Welcher	001100110—4	Wm Smith	1101111110—7
S Hill	1011010101—5	R Bustard	0011110l1—6

Owing to disappointment in birds we were unable to hold a large sweep as we had expected to do. Smith won first, $25; no birds for Bustard and Hill to shoot off ties; divided second money, $15. Birds from one basket, boy picked up on ground for trapper.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9.—The Gloucester Gun Club and the Mt. Vernon Gun Club shot a friendly match at clay-pigeons, resulting in the success of the latter by four birds. It was a very close, interesting and exciting contest Ten men on a side at 10 birds each, the totals stood: Gloucester Gun Club 73, Mt. Vernon Gun Club 77.

NO MONEY STAKES.—The Allegheny (Pa.) Gun Club bas decided to discontenance shooting for money prizes. Medals and other articles will be offered for competition, but no money sweepstakes will take place on the grounds of tho new club.

BERGEN POINT, March 9.—On the grounds of the New Jersey Athletic Club the seventh of a series of pigeon shooting matches for the club's challenge cup occurred. Eight contestants shot at 18yds. rise, binerock targets. With a score of 15 B. T. Kissam won the event. R. Sundermann won second with 14. Five matches of the series yet remain to be shot, and George S. Virden, Richard Sundormann and J. N. Bodine, who have each won one match, may tie Kissam, who has won four events. A qualification shoot for the club's proposed team was also held. Eight marksmen partieipated and the best score was 15.

OTTAWA, March 6.—Being a holiday and away up on the spring weather list, the St. Hubert Gun Club assembled at the range and opened a 50 bird sweep in five matches, 10 birds each. In the first Geo. White, A. H. Throop, P. Trudeau, R. G. Dalton and W. J. Johnston shot, and in the following four Dr. A. Martin stood in. The pot was $2.50 each. At the close the scores stood: Throop 42, White 37, Trudeau 37, Dalton 28, Martin 26. The St. Huberts are at work on the programmo for the tournament on May 24. A team of five will tackle the Boyd tournament in Montreal this month.

WICHITA, Kan., March 6.—The State championship contest between Chas. Smythe and William Stancer resulted in a score of 92 to 88 in favor of tho former. The shoot was 50 single targets, 10 pairs and 30 live birds.

CARVER'S SHOOT.—Dr. Carver has posted the balance of his stakes for the match with Al Bandle, which is to take place at Cincinnati, March 16, and has announced his acceptance of the terms proposed by Bndd and Stiee, so all three matches will undonbtedly be shot. The match between Carver and Stice is set for March 23, at Grand Crossing, Chicago.

NEW DURH \M, N. J., March 6.—A lively pigeon match was shot this afternoon at Danielson's shooting grounds in New Durham for $100 a side between two teams of the North Hudson Gun Club and New Durhams, 10 birds each man, 21yds. rise, resulting in a victory for the New Durhams by this score: New Durhams—W. M. Donaldson 7, J. Wollmington 8, J. Hughes 8, C. Wollmington 7, J. Cutwater 9. Total 39. North Hudson—P. Agen 8, L. Westervelt 8, F. Grobels 8, T. Hughes 7, G. De Klyne 6. Total 37.

BROOKLYN, March 9.—The Phœnix Gun Club of Brooklyn held its first shoot of the season at Dexter Park, Jamaica Plank Road, this afternoon. Nine marksmen participated. Owing to the high wind and the good quality of the birds, the scores made were not up to the usual standard. The conditions were gun below the elbow, one barrel only, 21yds. rise at 15 birds each. J. Chambers won the club badge and first prize with 10 birds. The other scores were: D. M. Freeligh 9, J. Akurst 9, M. Brown 8, H. Rutan 8, F. P. Smitb 7, W. Hughes and A. Beatty, 6 each, and C. Lang 5. Referee, Captain Froeligh; scorer, J. Boyle.

RIVERTON, Conn., Jan. 24.—I cut off several papers Jan. 1 with a view to economy in part, but I find I miss FOREST AND STREAM too much, so "here goes again." Send back numbers from Jan. 1, please.—D. H. S.

ANOTHER ONE.—I am well pleased with the paper and think it is improving with age and must place it at the head of the list of journals of its kind that I have seen.—W. C. R. (White River Junction, Vt.).

I think I must be one of your oldest subscribers, and express my gratification that your early promise of interest and instruction is so well sustained and appreciated.—C. (Franklin, Tenn.).

Canoeing.

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

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. R. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS, } Peterborough, Can.
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON }
Vice-Com. Rear-Com. Purser.
Central Div..W. R. Huntington..E. W. Masten.....T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div. W. P. Stephens.....L. B. Palmer.....F. L. Dunnell, 156 Jerolemon st., Brooklyn.
Eastern Div..H. E. Rice, M. D....Maxton Holmes.....H. D. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.
N'thern Div..Robert Tyson.....S. S. Robinson.....Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Sec'y-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

May 27 to June 1. Delaware River Meet, Delanco.

JUNE.

8. Ianthe. Spring, Newark.
15-17. Puritan, Annual Meet, Nantasket.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
16. Puritan, Record Races, No. 2.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.
17. Puritan, Record Races, No. 3.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4.
10-19. W. C. A. Meet, Ballast I'd.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
16-20. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5.
14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

CANOE TENTS AND CAMP OUTFITS.

THE IANTHE CANOE TENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

After reading with much interest the valuable articles on canoe equipment, which have appeared in your columns during the past few months, we have decided to submit for the benefit of those interested the description of a canoe tent, which is the result of experience gained by several seasons' cruising.

Having frequently fonnd it convenient to sleep afloat, it was our endeavor to perfect a roomy tent with but small surface exposed to the wind, one capable of being set without leaving the seat and also wind and waterproof.

The first change from the conventional flat-topped Albany wigwam was to dispense with the room gained in the angle formed by the roof and forward end, thus reducing the wind surface by about one-half, and also saving much material by bringing the roof from the highest point aft right down to the forward point of cockpit. Then a small halliard was run from cleat on after coaming, through a ring on mizenmast foot, up to and through a deadeye on masthead and down again to ring at mastfoot, to which, when not in use, it is fastened by a snapbook.

In setting this tent it is only necessary to hook the forward end over point of cockpit, fasten the snap hook *E* to spreader (or span) *B*, and hoist. By this means, it will be readily seen, the tent may be either set or struck without leaving the seat, and with as much ease when afloat as ashore. The greater portion of the surface exposed to the wind is placed so far aft that its tendency is to keep the canoe in the wind; but as neither sails nor rigging are interfered with, the dandy may be partially hoisted if desired. The covered deck aft of the well will be found convenient for stowage. An extra row of rings (*H H*) will make it possible to reef down quickly in case of hard blow. The material we have found most satisfactory is 8oz. awning duck, from Boyle's, 203 Fulton street, New York, which the New York Mildew and Waterproofing Co., of 180 Fulton street, will waterproof for three cents a yard.

In the after end of the roof—which in the Idlemere is directly over the after end of the cockpit, and in the Atalanta 6in. forward of that point—a pocket large enough to contain a spreader, *A*, should be sewn. To this spreader a short cord, *B B*, with a bight in its center is fastened, to distribute the strain. In the Idlemere a spreader is likewise run through a pocket in the forward end of the roof, *F*, but the Atalanta's tent is cut the same shape as the forward point of cockpit, and pieces *K* are fastened to it, making it fit tightly to coaming and giving a curved roof. In either case a stout cord, *C*, is run in seam at each side of roof, from the after spreader to the forward end, in order to support the weight of sides. The sides, which are hooked in to usual manner at the gunwale, should have an opening, *D*, about six inches forward of the after end of the pit. The forward part overlaps about six inches, and is secured by a double row of buttons, both of which may be fastened in bad weather.

A mosquito canopy may be made the same shape as the tent, and either sewn around the inside edge of the roof or, if only occasionally used, hung from hooks. The sides of the canopy should be cut sufficiently large to allow several inches of it to rest upon the decks. A cord, running around the inside edge of the roof, and fastened to it at about every foot, will be found useful in holding up the canopy when not in use.

L. B. PALMER and J. L. DOUGLAS (Ianthe C. C.).

A SLEEPING BAG FOR COLD CLIMATES.

The sleeping bag shown in tbo accompanying cuts was made by S. W. Silver & Co., of London, the travelers' outfitters, for Sir Allen Lang's Arctic expedition. The idea is a very good one, and may serve as a suggestion to canoeists.

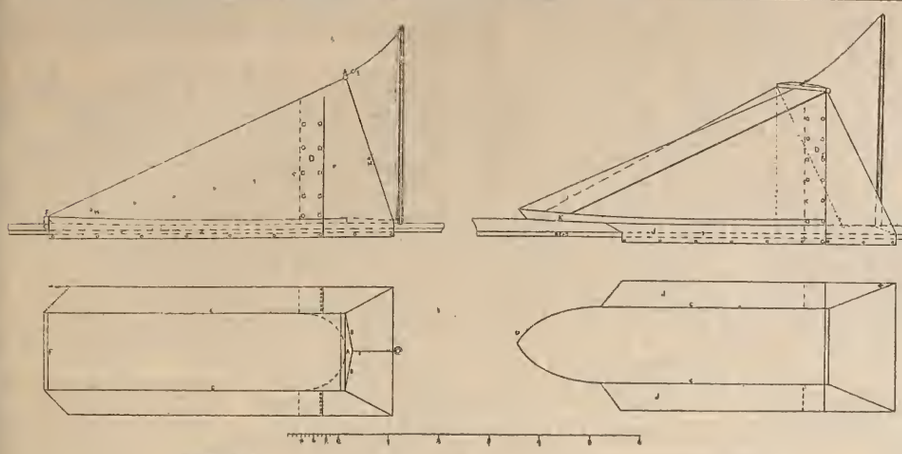
THE MAC'S CRUISING OUTFIT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In a moment of absent-mindedness about three months ago I promisod one "Retaw" (he with the palatial tent, who stows his coal oil in his billy) to give a description of my cruising kit in the FOREST AND STREAM. Since tben on an average about once a week he pokes me up with a postal eard reminding me that I have not yet done so.

If the truth were known my present kit very much resembles "Nessmuck's" fry pan and an extra sock, inasmuch as it consists of two pieces, a table knife with cracked handle and a glass butter dish with a serew top. Not that I was always thus meanly provided for, but a younger brother taking advantage of my impecunious state one Christmas time, seductively waved a five in front of me with the result that my then almost perfect kit and I parted company, and I've never gotten sufficiently ahead of my landlady to replace it.

Good-natured "Hyla" of our club, with whom I usually camp, has a kit large enough to accommodate two, and I usually pair off with him, but he takes it out of me by making me scratch out the porridge pot every time after breakfast. I've swabbed that old pot with sand, clam shells, spoons, chips and many other instruments, while the owner of the kit reclines on the beach smoking a fragrant weed and every once in a while shouts out in a dictatorial voice, "That ain't the place for that," as in my haste to get through with the blessed kit I try to put the pepper-box in where



IDLEMERE. ATALANTA.

IANTHE CANOE TENTS.

the butter dish should go; and so on he'll keep jabbing in his oar till I feel like licking him.

In packing the cruising outfit in the Mac the sleeping bag, composed of two thicknesses of gray blankets doubled over and sewn up the side and one end, is put into an oiled canvas bag and slid up alongside of the centerboard, the aft end of the bag just coming to the aft end of the trunk.

The other side of the trunk is occupied by the dunnage bag of oiled duck, light weight, about 3ft. long and 10or 11in. in diameter, with sundry small pockets inside it near the top to hold soap and other small articles that you may want to use without wishing to turn your bag inside out to get them. It is usually partially filled with an extra flannel shirt, not white, a pair of socks and trousers, soap and bath towel and my never-to-be-left-behind oilers, packed on top to be handy in case of rain. As the aforcmentioned duds only occupy about one-third of the space in the bag a small cotton bag containing several loaves of bread usually fills the space between the duds and the tie string.

The tent used is a pyramid shaped article 8×8 with an 8 foot light bamboo pole, sod cloth 15in. wide and two large ventilators near the roof. Nine iron or steel pins hold it firm where pins can be used and a few stones around the sod cloth answers the same purpose when they cannot.

All my canoes have bad room to sleep aboard, but my experience in that line is limited to one night when I scraped my hip bones ou the coamings and otherwise enjoyed myself so much that I never repeated the dose, but on the first chance sold that canoe tent to an unsuspecting novice who wanted all the fixings; I didn't, so he got them cheap. He's since gone out of canoeing.

The recollection of the only breakfast cooked under that tent is still quite vividly before mc—it was a cold morning in October in '86. Hyla stuck his head out of his canoe tent remarking that it was a pretty cold morning to cook outside, so we each lifted our leeward curtains and tried to make breakfast. I laid out my cooking kit on the hatches and seat across the deck; had to go out for water; hump your back, double yourself up, shake the sand off your feet and you are in luck if you get seated again on the floor of the canoe without knocking about half your jam pots, spirit lamps, etc., over while doiug so.

The water was soon boiling, and shaking in the oatmeal she was well underway; an appetizing odor being stirred up as the spoon went round and round the bottom keeping it from burning. Pretty near done, and blessed if I baven't forgotten the salt. Turning around in a hurry and reaching to the aft hatch for it, I lifted one knee an inch too high and kerflop goes the whole stew in my lap and on the floor of the canoe. Tableau! It being Sunday I had to swallow all the good strong adjectives and cuss words that came quite readily, I must admit, to my lips, they filled me up so that I quite lost my appetite for porridge that morning, and, by the time I'd gone out and scraped my trousers with a chip and polished them with a wisp of hay I was quite ready for the next course.

Ere I'd finished the meal I'd reached the firm conclusion that when I was built they hadn't calculated on me living in a canoe tent. These articles may be good enough when you have to sleep in a swamp with no dry land whereon to lay your head, but in the cruising I've done on many waters I've always been able to find a spot to pitch my tent where I at least had standing room, room to lie down and move around like a Christian instead of prematurely acquiring a hump on your back, like an old man of eighty, by trying to fold blankets on a wet morning in tho ordinary canoe tent.

The bed used is soft curled hair in two oiled cloth cushions about 2in. thick and 30in. square; in making up the bunk they are booked together, and when laid lengthwise make a good, soft, comfortable bed. Being oiled they are life preservers. I use them as cushions all day, sleep as soundly on them as the other chaps do on tbeir fancy air beds at twelve dollars apiece, not to mention the amount of wind expended each time they inflate these rubber affairs.

The tent is stowed under the aft hatch witb a small axe and a lantern. Tbis leaves 5ft. of cockpit clear of all traps but the grub box, upon which I place the cushions and sit. Under the side deck I have a couple of small compartments built, in which I carry sponge, fishing tackle and a combination tool.

The Mac has 3½ft. of air-tight compartment in each end, no hatches or frills to them, have only had occasion to use them once in four years, when I found them in good order. When you want them you want them badly, and the more you have the better you'll like it. Besides the ordinary deck tiller I use a forward one placed under the forward deck, it is made of spring steel so as not to take up space, is screwed to under side of deck, the handle can be worked by the knees when sitting down; or the feet, provided you're endowed like myself, with about 13in. of them, can be utilized in working the cross bar. MAC.

TORONTO, March 7.

P. S.—If this screed passes the editor's eagle eye and capacious waste basket, "Retaw" will be looking for a job poking some one else up.

COLD WEATHER SLEEPING BAG.

ANOTHER CANADIAN KIT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Mr. Carl Fuller's letter on "Some Cruising Experiences," and the other papers that recently appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM, induce me to say a few words respecting my own experience in this line. And first with regard to the canoe. I have, on long cruises, generally used an open Peterborough, and have had a comrade, but I would certainly advise any one to take a smaller boat and go it alone; unless there are heavy portages to be made, and even then it is often easier to portage two small canoes than one large one. Above all have your canoe decked, and this for two reasons—first you can sleep in it and secondly you will avoid much loss of time. I have lost much valuable time on account of wide stretches of water being too rough for my laden canoe to live in. The comfort of being able to sleep in your canoe is unspeakable. Two years ago there were only one or two of the cruisers in our club who used a canoe tent, now the exception is the other way. Last year I got Colonel Rogers, of the Ontario Canoe Company, to build me an open canoe in which I could sleep; this was easily accomplished by making a deck 3in. long at each end and about 2in. wide round the gunwales and doing away with the crossbars. My canoe is, however, shallow, and would not do for very rough water.

Bedding is a difficult matter. I have tried several things, but blanket bags to button along the edges are, I think, the best. I have besides canoe cushions enough to form a mattress, for I like a soft bed. Rubber sheets I have found most unserviceable; they tear so easily, and if exposed to the sun they soon become rotten. I prefer a tarpaulin made of drill or some light stuff. I have used for the last two years an oilskin ground sheet made of heavy unbleached cotton (muslin). Wet the cotton and paint it with boiled linseed oil on one side, then let this dry; wet it again, and then paint the other side, and repeat this until your cotton is waterproof. The wetting prevents the cotton from absorbing too much oil. For eating tools I carry a sheath-knife in a plain brown leather case on my belt. Be careful to have the case made so long that only about one inch of the handle of the knife is visible, and let the knife fit tightly. On one of my cruises we all lost our sheath-knives from their dropping out of their cases (one case, it is true, was made of pasteboard artistically covered with handsome leather and bound with brass, and it dropped to pieces the first day). I have tried a clasp-knife with a dagger catch suspended by a lanyard round the neck, Jack Tar fashion, but it was impossible to keep it clean, scales of fish, etc., would get into the handle and the wet used to rust the springs. Jack Tars always carry sheath-knives when the regulations of the ship permit them.

I take plated forks (I cannot stand that abomination a three-pronged steel fork), tin spoons, a folding corkscrew, a can opener, and graniteware cups and deep plates. There is nothing equal to graniteware: it is so clean and durable. I have had my plates and cups several years in hard use, and with the exception of a few chips they are as good as ever. As we live in a wooded country, we take an axe and cook our food over an open fire, and do not require spirit lamps. Last spring I thought I would take a coal oil lamp on one of our club cruises. Knowing the treachery of the brute, I put it in a tin pail with plenty of rags to absorb any oil that might slop out. We had a sail to our first camp (my canoe sails on her bilge), and when I arrived at camp the oil was in the pail. I poured it back, congratulating myself on my forethought. It cooked to perfection. The next day I upset my canoe in a squall, and I carry no more oil lamps or stoves. A candle lantern in a tin case which is sufficiently large to hold the extra candles, is a great comfort.

For cooking a frying pan and a nest of tin pails that fit one inside the other should satisfy a Francatelli. The outside pail should not be put on the fire, and then you will not be troubled with soot. The frying pan should have a hinged handle and a case made of duck or sacking. I used for a long time a frying pan with a movable handle, but I found that it often dropped off at a critical moment. Carry eatables in cotton bags except salt and matches, which must be kept in tightly corked bottles. I then stow all the things in a waterproof bag. I use for clothes and bedding what we know locally as kit bags, which are manufactured for the Northwest mounted police. They are in shape like a bolster with the opening on top covered with a waterproof flap; duck sacks treated with a couple of coats of paint are a good substitute. I also carry a ditty-bag with pockets all round on the inside to hold tools, eating apparatus, spare tackle, fishing lines, etc. Many canoeists dislike boxes in a canoe, but I must confess I like a solid seat for paddling, and there is nothing so convenient as a box for bolding a lunchon. I have made a box seat with a rounded bottom so that the corners will not damage the canoe, with a back supported by straps. ASTICOU.

PURITAN C. C.

THE Puritans are still in the water, that is, when business will allow, and several members are in active training for the paddling races next season. The atmosphere in the house is suffocating, with its load of turpentine and varnish odors, and sails and rigging are undergoing inspection and refitting. Commodore Baxter's new canoe is all sided, in builder Robertson's hands. Secretary Cartwright is baving a small open paddling canoe built by the same builder.

The schedule of events for next summer bas been submitted by the regatta committee. It consists of cruises and races filling all the free days from May 5 to Sept. 29.

May 30. Sailing and paddling record races No. 1, at Peddocks Island.
June 15, 16, 17. Annual meet at Nantasket.
June 16. Record races No. 2, sailing and paddling.
June 17. Record races No. 3, sailing and paddling.
July 4. Record races No. 4, sailing and paddling.
Sept. 8. Record races No. 5, sailing and paddling.

Records calculated as at the A. C. A. meets; greatest possible number of points, 50. Besides the races there are cruises set for every corner of Boston barbor and bay. Members taking the cruises scheduled are requested to place upon the map the landings, beaches, springs, stores, camp sites and so forth, keeping an accurate log of everything interesting and useful to canoeists.

Several new members are to be added to the list at the next meeting. There are fully half a hundred unattached A. C. A. men in the vicinity of Boston, who seem to have no desire to join any club. Saturday evenings and Sundays the club house at City Point is warmed, and all such unattached men are invited to visit us. ILET.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

30. Yorkville, Opening, Oak Pt.
30-June 2. Portland, Cruise.
30. Brooklyn, Open, Gravesend.

JUNE.

1. Quincy, Cash Prizes.
1. Larchmont, Spring.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
8. Monatiquot, Opening, Ft. Pt.
8. Buffalo, Pennant, Buffalo.
13. Portland Annual, Portland.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
15. Brooklyn, Annual.
17. Seawanhaka, 40ft. Class, N.Y
17. Quincy, First Cham.
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.
20. Monatiquot, Pennant, Ft. Pt.
20. Quaker City Annual, Phila.
22. Buffalo, Sweep, Classes 2 & 3.
22. Beverly, Marblch'd, 1st Cham.
22. Hull, First Cham.
24. Pavonia, Annual, Jersey City
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cor. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.
29. Hull, Club Cruise.

JULY.

4. Larchmont, Anuual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marblch'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
4. Buffalo, Open, Buffalo.
6. Hull, Ladies' Race.
6. Beverly, Marblch'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Eric.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mou. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham., Ft. Pt
13. Buffalo Handicap, to Point Albino.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Hull, 75th Regatta.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
24. Pleon, Club.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
27. Buffalo, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.

AUGUST.

3. Quincy, Open Race.
3. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marblch'd, 1st Cup.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
3. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
10. Monatiquot, 2d Cham., Ft. Pt.
10. Buffalo, Annual Cruise.
10. Hull, 2d Cham.
16. Monatiquot, Ladies' Day, Port Point.
17. Quincy, Ladies' Day.
17. Beverly, Marblch'd, 3d Cham
17. Hull, Special Outside Race, 30 and 40ft.
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
24. Lynn, Excursion, Lynn.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24. Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
31. Beverly, Marblch'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.
31. Hull, Cham. Sail-Off.
31. Quincy, 3d, Cham.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Lynn, Open, Lynn.
2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead.
4. Buffalo, 2d Class, Buffalo.
7. Hull, 9th Open.
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup
7. Larchmont, Fall Annual.
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Monatiquot, Open, Ft. Point
14. Corinthian, Marblehead.
14. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
21. Beverly, Marblch'd, Sail Off.
28. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
28. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.

ABOUT THE LOWER BAY IN A SINGLEHANDER.

HEARING that the fall flight of snipe was "on" and that good sport might be expected at Sandy Hook and vicinity the singlehander Useful was made ready, and one bright morning about the middle of August, not many years, ago, hoisted sails from her anchorage at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and started for that well known locality with a nice southerly breeze.

It may not be amiss to say a word or two of the outfit. The boat is 15ft. l.w.l., 18ft. on deck, 5ft. 6in. beam on deck, planked lapstreak, jib and mainsail rig, built by the writer during his leisure hours.

I was provided with a waterproof cockpit cover of oiled canvas, which when laced do n on the outside of coaming excluded rain, spray and on occasions some nasty seas, an A tent, which could be hung from the triced up boom when sail was stowed, and laced to outside of coaming, a naphtha burner, such as are used to heat soldering irons in large canning establishments, for coffee and chocolate, the usual canned provisions and a quantity of those chip dishes which are used by the grocer in selling butter and lard (these will be found a great convenience, as they are thrown away after eating from), a 12-bore (cylinder) Scott gun 7lbs. and the usual ammunition, and I had almost forgotten a most important article—a mosquito bar. Other than these it is needless to mention the necessaries which every cruiser must carry.

Fully equipped then, a rather late start was made, as the tide did not turn until between 10 and 11 o'clock, and the crew desiring to stop at Keyport for a friend, was in no hurry, as that point could be easily reached by nightfall. The route through Staten Island Sound was decided on as being the shortest and pleasantest sailing. Nothing of any moment was observed until the new Baltimore and Ohio bridge across the Arthur Kill at Elizabetbport was reached, except, indeed, as noted in the log, two brick schooners were seen hard and fast aground on a mud reef, thrown up a few weeks before by Dubois' dredgers in digging a trench for a pipe line across Newark Bay, from the Corner Stake Beacon to Bergen Point, at a point contiguous to the C. R. R. of N. J.'s bridge across that bay. Why these dredgers were allowed to leave this ridge of mud and sand, several feet high and several miles in length, is one of those things "which no fellow can find out." It is to be hoped if the schooners were injured, as they were heavily loaded, they recovered damages from the dredging company.

The ebb tide through the easterly draw of the B. & O. bridge is certainly dangerons for vessels going through without sufficient steerageway, and from what he saw the crew is inclined to believe a great deal said against the bridge by the Pennsylvania R. R. people. But then they were competitors and would themselves erect the same or a similar structure, no matter how much it incommoded navigation, if it suited their interests. One thing can be said of this draw, it is the widest one in the world. Query—Why did they not make the bridge a double track one?

After passing this bridge many boats are seen scattered through the Sound, the occupants of which are engaged in raking or dredging oysters from the bottom of the channel, oftentimes in water 25 to 30ft. or more in depth. These oysters are not fit for food, being bitter and acrid, but on planting for a season in Raritan Bay or Long Island Sound waters, become very palatable, depending much, however, on the season.

At Rossville a stop was made to procure some bait, in case the crew should take it into his head to fish, and to see Frank, the genial proprietor of the hotel there. This town, like most Staten Island villages not visited by the railroad, is in the same primitive condition it was twenty years ago, no perceptible change or improvement being made. After the bait had been obtained and an additional stock of ice laid in, the jib was hoisted and a fresh start made.

The wind had now hauled well to the eastward of south and was blowing a good breeze, so much so that the crew began to think he would proceed with more comfort if he had a reef tucked into his mainsail. His topsail had been taken on deck before leaving Rossville. He was about taking in his jib and tying the reef when he noticed on his starboard bow a canoe whose occupant seemed to be in some trouble. Standing on until the next board would bring him alongside, in due time the Useful was as close to him as the shoaling water would permit. On hailing it was found that he, finding his canoe made but little headway in beating against the menacing wind and rough water, determined on paddling, being desirous of reaching his destination, Cheesequake Creek, before nightfall; but at almost the first energetic stroke of the paddle it snapped, and he had narrowly escaped a capsize, and had some water in his boat. At the spot it was impracticable to land owing to the oozy mud extending some hundreds of fect from shore, so he was invited to come on board the Useful and bail out. The canoe was soon emptied of her unwelcome cargo, and her occupant, who was found to be a native of Passaic, and known to the crew, was invited to finish his trip on the Useful, taking his canoe in tow. This he did the more readily as the greater part of his paddle was lost, and his cushions and other articles were wet, coupled with which his canoe was better adapted for paddling than sailing, being narrow and low, with but a small folding board.

The canoeist's traps were soon spread out to dry on our cauvas deck, or rather cockpit, cover, with an occasional lashing to keep them from blowing away to leeward, and we were under way again, having lost but very few minutes. The canoe having no

painter or, in fact, any convenient eye or cleat to make one fast to at her extreme bows, began to sheer in a manner which bid fair to turn her over, unless something was done. Notwithstanding the protests of the canoeist, the crew finally was allowed to put a handy brass screw-eye in her nose, from which quarter lines were run to the stern of the Useful, and no further trouble was found in towing.

At Sewaren several small boats were met, whose occupants were taking some nice weakfish of about 1½lbs., on the low water slack. At Tottenville some peculiar craft were noticed at Brown's shipyard, one of which, the Presto, designed and owned by Com. Ralph Munroe, of the Biscayne Bay Y. C., we were told, deserves a passing notice. She is about 40ft. l.w.l. length, and say 10ft. beam and not less than 3ft. least freeboard, quite a long and rather heavy overhang, balance rudder, with no sternpost or deadwood, yawl rig or a modification of it, wherein the mizen or dandy, or whatever it should be called, except what the builders call it, namely, the mainsail, is provided with a gaff and boom, she appeared quite the ideal cruiser for shoal water, being flat on the floor, with well rounded bilges and very sharp forward, with hardly any perceptible hollow lines. Her run was easy, though somewhat heavy, and her sheer was very pleasing to the eye; but withal she had the appearance of being an improved sharpie. At a later period this boat was seen outside the Hook in a beat against a strong wind and tide, when her performance left nothing to be desired; in fact, the writer, who was at the time on a big tug, would have felt much safer on her, and if it is ever his fortune to become acquainted with Com. Munroe he would like to have a sail in her under just such conditions. By the daily papers we are informed that the Commodore has made the voyage to Florida in her this winter. On the stocks was noticed a *fac simile* of the Presto, christened by her designer, the Commodore, the Prestolet, we were told. She was some 34 or 35ft. long on deck, with quite a large cabin, and intended for periauger rig. She was for sale. These craft would have delighted the eye of your former correspondent, "Loyalty," judging from his ideal as depicted in your paper, if, indeed, the worthy Commodore and he are not one and the same old salts.

As the tide would soon turn flood, and southerly winds at this time of the year go down with the sun, it behooved us to get underway again without delay, if we would make Keyport before night, having to stop on the way at Cheesequake Creek.

On clearing Ward's Point the crew wished that he had tucked that reef in his mainsail he spoke of a while ago, as the fresh breeze blowing against the ebbing tide made the water rough for small craft; however, lacing the canvas cover tightly over the coaming, and putting under cover anything the spray would injure, we let her drive, sitting well out to windward on deck seats, and increasing our stability by absorbing in our clothing quite an amount of salt water, but who cared, not the canoeist, for he was already wet, and I might say dry again, and the crew rather liked the bath, having plenty of dry togs below, so begging occasionally we made fairly good weather of it. The tide beginning now to run in the same direction as the wind, by now and then making a short tack to the eastward we were able to keep well to windward of our course. All this would be of no moment were it not for what followed. The bay where we now were was full of stakes marking oyster beds, and we were kept busy dodging them and the puffs; meeting a stake we could not avoid or did not notice we went over it, and heard it scrape along the bottom, but being very pliable it could do no damage of course, and no further attention was paid to it in the endeavor to avoid another. As we afterward found, however, on coming up astern it caught Passaic's canoe and tore her loose. After getting away from the staked beds, or "out of the woods" as Passaic put it, we looked back, to find the canoe adrift about a mile astern and evidently full of water.

Our crew has heard a worthy domiuie say that under some circumstances profanity, if not too gross, is excusable, acts, in fact, as a safety valve to allow the escape of vile humors which, if kept imprisoned, disturbs the mental atmosphere and makes a fellow out of sorts for no end of time.

However, no time is to be lost; so down helm and square away for the wreck. Approaching it, it was seen to catch against a stake for a moment, then break away and pitch up against another with the water making a clean breach over it. If we had to work carefully to avoid the stakes in beating down, we had to be doubly so in going before it, in order to avoid tearing our mainsail or breaking our boom. I won't try to tell you how on coming alongside and grabbing a line out of the canoe, water logged as she was, she refused to tow, and before we could let go our anchor we began to foul the stakes; at last, however, we were clear, and the canoe on deck, bottom up, lashed fast, with its stern just clearing our traveler, our boom well topped up, and standing if not our course, close to it. After getting the canoe on board we had taken the opportunity to visit the ice box and quaffed a couple of bottles of Milwaukee with the effect of inducing a more equable frame of mind. We made Cheesequake Creek in good time, where the canoe was launched, and Passaic left the crew, who promised to stop for him on his return.

Keyport was finally made, but the beat was tedious against a head tide with a failing wind. Making fast at the shipyard the boat and traps were given in charge of an old oysterman, and the crew started out to hunt up his friend.

"Man proposes but woman often disposes." So in this instance Keyport's better half thought fit to present him with a son and heir on the previous night, and of course a shooting trip for him was not to be thought of. Passing the night at a hotel, the crew had about made up his mind to go back, when he happened to bethink himself of Passaic, who was an expert shot and a good fellow, so borrowing a gun from Keyport after breakfast a run was made back to Cheesequake. Here some canoes were observed, among others that of Passaic. Canoemen it seems were talking of getting up what they call a "meet" here, hence his presence on behalf of his home club, with others on a similar errand, he was not easily persuaded to accompany the crew, but yielded after being told that the mosquitoes were not nearly so bad at the Hook, and no trouble would be experienced there in sleeping. This was the fact as far as the sleeping part went, but the mosquitoes were about equally as bad one place as the other. Without a mosquito-bar it is folly to expect comfort in sleeping in these or similar localities on the water near shore.

Passaic's canoe was left in care of an acquaintance, and coming on board the Useful, with a good breeze from the southwest we headed for the Hook. Up to this time the crew had rather a poor opinion of the sailing qualities of a canoe, but a surprise was in store for him; headway had hardly been gained, when a large Rushton canoe, 16x30, with two good-sized balance lug sails, ranged up alongside and was slowly, but surely, leaving us. The crew thought as soon as we got well under way we would pick him up and leave him, but no, there was no mistake about it, he was leaving us, so giving the stick to Passaic the topsail was sent aloft, which enabled us to hold our own, but no more, and it was not until a balloon jib 18ft. leach, 14ft. on foot and 23ft. on the stay, was sent up that we began to leave him. With this press of sail, requiring a preventer backstay led back to the traveler, it was no wonder we began to go by, still on waterline length he was a foot longer than the Useful. The crew is now prepared to say that with wind on the quarter or dead aft in from a moderate breeze such a large canoe will hold her own with the average sailboat of her length, and in rough water is inclined to believe would pass her.

We took in our light sails and tackled the Rushton under mainsail and jib reaching; on this course we could best her a little, but in a turn to windward she was simply nowhere. The canoe's inferiority to windward, I take it, is owing in a great measure to her sails; the balance lug for running and reaching may be, and probably is, all right, but for windward work it is unscientific. Theory and practice prove that the fore-and-aft sail with gaff and boom is best adapted for beating—no pun intended—and a modification of the periauger rig could no doubt be used on canoes wherein the sail is handled with one halliard, as is now done on some small craft. Nothing in the sail line, the crew thinks, can ever successfully compete with the boom and gaff fore-and-aft sail in windward work. The freedom of movement of the peak of the sail causes it when the wind is stronger it move somewhat more to leeward than in light wind. This elasticity is what materially aids the boat so rigged in "climbing," and is lacking in the leg-of-mutton sail. In the matter of "going about" the canoe structure must be always defective, owing, of course, to the lack of weight and slight immersion, coupled with the wind and water resistance on the hull. The canoe, though, is a beautiful and useful craft in its place, the truth being that many of its cranks claim for it too many good qualities, all of which it can not possess in the nature of things.

Biding the Rushton adieu we again head for the Hook with a favoring tide. Off Port Monmouth quite extensive fyke nets are stretched, in which many menhaden besides weak, blue and kingfish are caught. Perched on top of the poles were several fish-hawks, one of whom appeared a very fine specimen, which Passaic desired to obtain for stuffing on being told that there was some arsenical soap on board, so one of the guns was put in readiness, some shells of No. 4 shot inserted, and we waited a nearer approach. When about 40yds. off our specimen started to fly, being the last to take wing—bang! bang! and the crew laughs heartily at the disappointment of Passaic as the bird sails away; but hold! what does he so gradually descend in his flight for, and sail so close to the water? he is hit as sure as shooting. Putting in some shells we haul our wind and soon come again within shooting distance of him, who again slowly attempts to fly. Bang! Again a few convulsive fluttcrings of the wings and all is still. The crew speculates on the reason why a bird hard hit in the body with a charge of shot dies quickly, whereas another with its head almost blown off and brains exuding will flop around quite actively for a time. Passaic recalled an incident where in his barnyard, having occasion to shoot the head off a fowl for dinner, he did not observe some yards further along behind a bunch of weeds, a favorite layer, the chicken with its head off flopped around and spoiled a pair of trousers for him, while he was standing aghast at the cruel and unlooked for results of his shot, whose victim lay quite still and dead. The explanation is no doubt found in the fact that in the one case the lungs are free to breathe as when the head is taken off, but when a body is shot through the lungs they fill up, and of course death is instantaneous.

The crew related how, in Sullivan county, New York, he had shot a black duck which was promptly retrieved by his setter, and was put into his pocket, but who shortly afterward began to revive, and got quite lively. On examination no blood or marks of shot were seen, and supposing the bird had been hit on the head by a pellet which glanced and was only temporarily stunned, he determined to bring it home. It was found, however, that it could not fly, was listless and would not eat. Food, however, was forced down its throat, and it moped along for about a week. At last time came for going home, and as it was seen the bird was not right, although no external evidence of injury existed, it was killed and carefully picked and then dissected. It was not until the skull was opened that the wound was discovered. A pellet of No. 6 shot had entered the skull at one corner of the eye, passed through the brain transversely, and lodged in it against the opposite side of the skull.

Meantime the fish hawk had been secured with the ever handy scap-net and hung from the bowsprit until land should be reached. RICHMOND.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

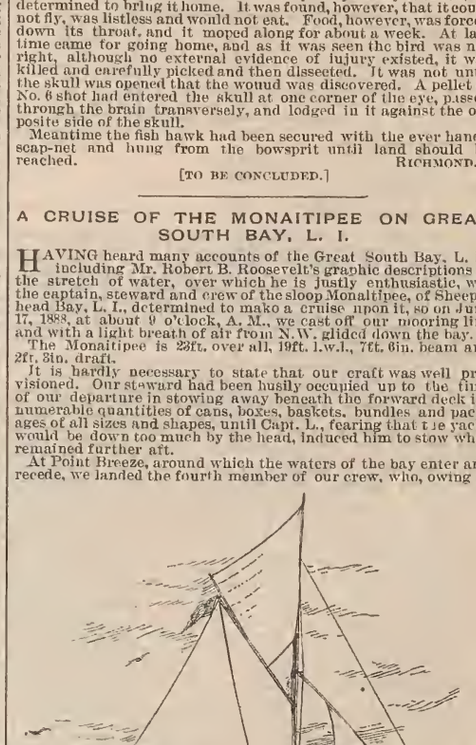
A CRUISE OF THE MONAITIPEE ON GREAT SOUTH BAY, L. I.

HAVING heard many accounts of the Great South Bay, L. I., including Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt's graphic descriptions of the stretch of water, over which he is justly enthusiastic, we, the captain, steward and crew of the sloop Monaitipee, of Sheepshead Bay, L. I., determined to make a cruise upon it, so on June 17, 1888, at about 9 o'clock, A. M., we cast off our mooring line and with a light breath of air from N.W. glided down the bay.

The Monaitipee is 23ft. over all, 19ft. l.w.l., 7ft. 6in. beam and 2ft. 3in. draft.

It is hardly necessary to state that our craft was well provisioned. Our steward had been busily occupied up to the time of our departure in stowing away beneath the forward deck innumerable quantities of cans, boxes, baskets, bundles and packages of all sizes and shapes, until Capt. L., fearing that the yacht would be down too much by the head, induced him to stow what remained further aft.

At Point Breeze, around which the waters of the bay enter and recede, we landed the fourth member of our crew, who, owing to



business, was unable to accompany us on the trip. He stood on the beach and watched us as we faded away; and how we pitied him.

Yachtsmen can come and go at will, providing the wind and tides are favorable, but on this day the wind, what there was, was decidedly unfavorable, having hauled around to south by the time we reached the point, and the tide being on the flood made it an utter impossibility to beat out of Rockaway Inlet. We stood back and forth for a couple of hours with hardly enough wind to keep the mainsheet taut, until becoming disgusted with such unprofitable sailing, we ran ashore on the inside of Rockaway Beach and went in bathing, after which we had dinner.

We were doomed for the day, as no wind came until late in the afternoon, and then only enough to enable us to run into a cove just inside of Rockaway Point, where we anchored in four fathoms of water. Furling the sails we went ashore in the flat-bottomed tender we had brought along, and strolled about the beach until dark. Returning, we climbed on board and prepared for another swim. We splashed about for over an hour, and then partaking of a light supper, and enjoying a smoke, turned in for the night, and lay listening to the roar of the surf and the musical hum of mosquitoes until Morpheus closed our eyes in slumber.

Monday, June 18.—At 3:30 in the morning we were aroused by the steward, who was always the first one to awake. Faint streaks of dawn were just beginning to appear in the east. Not a ripple ruffled the glass-like surface of the little bay around us. "No wind, what? Well, we may get a breeze later." We ate our breakfast by the light of the cabin lamp, and then got up sail. A faint breath of air was beginning to fan our cheeks as we ran up the topsail. Tom, who composed the crew, with the assistance of the steward laid hold of the cable and brought the anchor under the bowsprit, then running up the jib she gradually fell away and began to slip out into the inlet. What there was of the breeze came from the westward, and we were soon, with the aid of the ebbing tide, clear of the Rockaway Shoals, and headed down the shore, rising and falling with the long even swells that came rolling in from the ocean.

The captain and steward becoming wearied of such monotony, added to the heat from the sun, about 8 o'clock got into the cabin and prepared for a snooze, saying at the same time not to wake them up until something in the shape of a hurricane came along. He, the helmsman, had no cause for calling them, but about 9:30, when the Monaitipee was rolling along off Far Rockaway, and the solitary helm man was in imminent peril of joining his two friends in the cabin by going to sleep, he was brought back to his senses by a jerk at the tiller. With a start he opened his eyes, and found his vessel coming up into the wind, perceiving at the same moment that a light breeze had set in from the south'ard. The yacht now began to leave a mark behind her, and the regular swish, swish under the bow was music to the ear of the lonesome crew. When the captain, awakened by the motion of the yacht, came up through the companionway we were running along in front of Long Beach, having just passed Funday Inlet. A grin of satisfaction overspread his bewhiskered face as, producing his briarwood, he rammed home a charge of "Old Gold," and relieving the steersman settled down for a comfortable smoke. Readers will please understand that this was our first trip in this direction, and all we knew of the localities was what we could get from the charts we had provided ourselves with, together with a little information gathered from other sources, so that when we made a break for Jones Inlet we took the wrong course, and came within an ace of getting on to a shoal. As it was we went about in the breakers, and stood off shore for a half mile, then perceiving a row of stakes further east we understood our situation. We had started to go in to the westward of the first stakes, whereas we should have gone between the first and second row of channel marks.

Seeing our course clear we squared away for the inlet. The wind had freshened considerably, and it was now blowing a good whole sail breeze. Away we scudded, one minute perched high up on an immense wave and the next in a watery gulf, while a towering roller comes rushing at us from astern as though it would swallow us up. But the gallant Monaitipee rises gracefully on its crest, and shoots away like an arrow from a bow. In a few minutes we entered the mouth of a creek and turned sharply to the left. Continuing on for a short distance in a westerly direction, the creek makes another turn to the northward. We followed; the course of the stream, passing quite a number of boats, the occupants of which gazed at us curiously, knowing, no doubt, that we were strangers. Hailing some men who were standing in the water, which was up to their waists, and who were lifting a large net into a wide, flat-looking boat, we inquired which was the way to Freeport, for the creek directly ahead branched off in several different directions. Being informed we continued on, while the men in the flat boat, having got their net on board, hoisted a large spritsail and came on behind us. We luffed and allowed them to pass that they might act as pilots, and it was well we had some one to show us the way, or I doubt if we could ever have reached Freeport that day. The stream ran in a zig-zag fashion, and the channel was first on one side and then on the other.

We finally entered a little narrow canal-like stream about 20 or 30ft. wide, and after a few more twists and turns came suddenly into view of a wharf. On one side of the stream, which was a little broader here, were a half dozen great reels, resting on posts planted at either end. Around these mammoth spools were wound the fishermen's nets for the purpose of drying. Several rickety-looking old catboats and sloops lay about the creek, and a strong smell of decaying fish pervaded the atmosphere. Tying up to one of the piers, we leaped on shore, glad of a chance to stretch our limbs. It was about 1 o'clock, and we were beginning to feel the necessity of eating. While the steward and crew were in search of a grocery store, to get some fresh bread and some minor articles, the captain took it upon himself to cook a bluefish which he bought from the fishermen who guided us in the creek. It was a very warm day, and when dinner was ready we sat down in the shade of an old shed near the wharf to eat it. We spent a very enjoyable hour here, although the surroundings were not of the kind calculated to give one an appetite, decomposed fish being quite numerous in the vicinity.

After a look about the quiet little town we returned on board. An old man, whom we found gazing interestedly at our yacht, good-naturedly endeavored to describe our course through South Oyster Bay; but he might just as well have saved his breath, for after talking half an hour, during which he related stories of shipwrecks outside the inlet, part of the history of the town, and occasionally referred to a bulkhead that we would come to somewhere, once past which we would be all right with a clear sweep before us, we knew just a little more than before we met him.

As we were getting under way we observed him with his head bent forward, and a puzzled expression on his face endeavoring to read the name on the stern of our boat. We began to laugh, and informed him that it was an Indian name—the English definition of which is Queen of the Sea. He walked off muttering something about putting it on in plain English, and we began poling out past the first bend preparatory to getting up sail, there not being room enough to tack in the limited space. On our way out we met a large sloop of perhaps twenty or thirty tons coming in. One could have jumped to either bank from her deck, and we only got past her by crowding into a corner where the stream made a turn in another direction. We wondered if she could ever get out again with anything but a fair wind. It was now blowing quite hard from the west, and we soon found ourselves out on the long stretch of water known as South Oyster Bay. With boom well off we skimmed along for mile after mile, guessing the direction we should go, until we fell in with some clammers who pointed out the way to Amityville. Jibbing the mainsail to starboard, we followed the channel, which made a curve to the N. E., and just as the sun was sinking from sight we let go the anchor in the muddy little creek which leads to the town.

The harbor was quite an improvement on the one at Freeport, however, and the view around was much more pleasant. The place was filled with small craft, many of which were duck or sneak boats. Prominent among the fleet were some fine looking cat-rigged boats with very bluff bows, and apparently of light draft, which of course is quite necessary in these waters.

We spent the evening walking about the place seeing the sights. On our way back to the yacht we stepped into a "combination" store, where they sold everything from a loaf of bread to a pair of shoes, and purchased some fishing tackle. We were thinking of the Island inlet, and in case the bluefish had commenced to come in, we would need some more squids. One thing about this town struck me very forcibly, viz.: the number of mosquitoes to the square inch. With their assistance we were very lively in getting on board, and once inside we lost no time in firing up our lamps, and then the battle commenced in earnest to see who could stand the smoke the longest. We never found out positively, but when we awoke next morning about 3 o'clock we were inclined to think the mosquitoes had had the most fun. The captain woke us in his frantic endeavors to clean out the cabin by the aid of a blue shirt which he was slamming around without any regard for glassware or bric-a-brac. With the coming of daylight they disappeared to some extent, and when the wind began to blow hard from the east we were troubled no more by the frolicsome insects.

We got away about seven o'clock, with a single reef in the mainsail, and beat through to Babylon, where we arrived about 9:30 A. M. We were very much pleased with this pretty town, and spent considerable time looking around at the handsome residences and hotels. The Argyle had not opened as yet, but we took a walk about the grounds which were quite extensive. On our return we stepped into a photographer's and had some tintypes manufactured, and we are indebted to these pictures for some of the amusement we had during the remainder of the cruise. After we had partaken of an unusually large dinner, we hauled up alongside the steamboat landing and went ashore for water. The wind which was still from the east had increased to a fine breeze, and we started for Fire Island with two reefs in the mainsail and one in the jib, but on the second reach we shook out one reef as she stood up splendidly. The bay was flecked with white caps as far as the eye could see, and but few sails were visible. A large catboat with three yawl boats in tow had started out ahead of us but we soon overhauled and passed her. That was a delightful sail, with only enough slop to make things lively, and a good piping breeze blowing, while the sun occasionally came out from behind a cloud to dry up some of the spray on the deck. It was nearly five o'clock when we brought Sammis's into full view, and a little later luffed up along side the pier in front of the hotel.

We went ashore and over to the lighthouse, crossing the little stretch of barren sand hills which intervene. Gnats and mosquitoes swarmed up out of the grass as we walked along, and we all started off on a run toward the stone steps which lead to the base of the tower. The keeper must have thought we were going to take the place by storm, and retired inside for security, for we walked around for some time before we saw any signs of life. Finally a man came out of the front door, and we made known to him our desire to see the mechanism of the lamps and the interior of the place in general. He hesitated, saying something about it not being his turn, but nevertheless he conducted us inside. We passed through a long hallway to the circular iron stairway which leads up to the lamp. We went up and gazed with interest upon the wonderful light, a sight of which is so welcome to incoming mariners. Our guide amused us by relating several stories connected with the history of the beacon, and told some pretty tall tales about the enormous number of birds that were killed annually in consequence of its dazzling brightness; blinded by its rays they dash madly against the thick lenses and drop to the balcony or to the ground, one hundred and some eighty odd feet below, some stunned and others killed. Remunerating the guide, which he delicately hinted was customary, we descended and returned to our ship. We anchored off a short distance from the pier for the night to prevent taking the bottom, for where we had landed the water was rather shoal. The air was quite cool over here and we put in a comfortable night, undisturbed by our enemies.

Next morning we were up early, and after a hasty breakfast we ran up our canvas and started down the inlet to have a try at the bluefish, the lighthouse keeper having informed us that they were beginning to come in. Two or three catboats were ahead of us, and we perceived that they occasionally took a fish. Throwing out our squids we began tacking about near the edge of a shoal over which the incoming tide was rapidly flowing, and were soon gratified by landing a small 2-pounder. Strikes were frequent, but in some miraculous manner they would nearly always manage to escape just when we were sure we had them within our grasp. But in a couple of hours time we had all that we could conveniently take care of without having them spoil on our

hands, so we reluctantly gave up the exciting sport. We found that we had lost two squids and the best part of a line. We said at the time that we would make another trip here in August or September, when the fish were larger and more numerous, and though we never did, we had some good sport later in the summer at Rockaway Inlet.

Our next port was to be Patchogue and we decided to take advantage of the fine westerly breeze that was blowing. Only rounding up to get our tender, which we had left anchored in front of the pier, we began our trip across the bay in a diagonal direction, going to the west of Fire Island proper, and across the shoals, where a number of pound-nets or scines were located. We had hauled the small boat across the cockpit rail, and the yacht, relieved of the drag, was making good time. We had run the gauntlet of several shallow places, where the keel had stirred up the mud and sand, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, the boat stopped and the mainboom came flying around and jibed over to port, immediately after which she shot away again, pursuing a southeast course instead of an easterly one. The cause of this maneuver was simple: the main sheet had caught over an exceptionally large and knotty stake, with which the locality was studded, bringing the boom amidships, when the wind caught it and sent it over on the opposite side, the sheet at the same time slipping off over the top of the pole, which had been bent to the water. The tender came near going overboard, but was prevented by the skipper who hung on to it by the rowlock. After this incident we kept a sharper lookout. We soon gained the main channel, where there are about three fathoms of water and then settled down for a long reach.

We were carrying full mainsail and jib, but no topsail, but the Monaitipee had enough, nearly all the other boats we met with being reefed. Off Nicholls Point we tell in with a large eat-boat. She appeared to be about 49ft. long on deck, had a square cabin aft and an open hatch in front of it. She had a load of mussels, and was tearing along with two reefs in her enormous mainsail.

"Are you going to Patchogue?" we asked when near enough to hear us, hoping perhaps we would have another pilot.

"No, Bayport."

That settled it, but we kept along for about an hour within speaking distance, and we soon had all the information we needed.

Shortly after the departure of our friend we passed Blue Point and entered Patchogue Bay, another mile or so and we shot into the harbor, the busiest port on the bay. Building and repairing was going on all about the place, and craft engaged in the clam and mussel business were constantly arriving and leaving. Marine railways, capable of lifting out anything from a yawl boat to a good-sized schooner, were situated about the harbor, and were nearly all in use. We dropped anchor on the west side in front of a carpenter shop and sail loft, had dinner and then went on shore. During the afternoon we walked aimlessly about, in the evening we went to the local theatre, where we saw a five-act melodrama entitled "Kathleen Mavoureen," or a name which sounded very much like it.

The manager of the company, after the performance, came before the curtain, and in a voice almost choked with emotion, informed the audience, which numbered about seventy or eighty, that owing to the remarkable success of the play during the two weeks it had been exhibited in the town, and by the request of many of the prominent citizens, he would continue to amuse the population for another fortnight. Amid a round of uproarious applause we escaped and returned to our home in the snug little cabin of the Monaitipee, not without some expressions of pity for the Patchogueites and their affliction.

To-morrow we were to start on our return, our time being limited. We had seen a good part of the bay so far, and would see more on our way back. We hoped that when we came again we would have more time to loaf around.

The next day, Thursday, we were away about 10 o'clock, and with a very light breeze reached Islip, where we lay all night, running over to Bay Shore Landing in the morning, where we stopped until noon waiting for wind; then getting a good puff from the S.W. we started off, and in two long reaches, only making a hitch to windward off Babylon, we arrived at Amityville about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Driven out of here at 8 o'clock next morning by our old enemies, the mosquitoes, we began a beat through South Oyster Bay. Arriving at New Inlet early, we anchored near the Life-Saving Station a little to the eastward, and went on shore and took things easy for a couple of hours, finishing up with a swim. After this we got up sail and made for Freeport, where we arrived about 2 o'clock. Had dinner, took a stroll about the village, and a little before sunset went on board and ran out to Jones Inlet, anchored just inside, ready for an early start in the morning; but during the night she took the bottom when the tide went out, and when we awoke we found the steward lying on the floor against the centerboard box, having been tumbled out of his bunk when the boat rolled over on her bilge. We had to wait until the tide came up, which occupied a couple of hours, then setting all sail we worked out of the inlet and stood up along the shore, having a pleasant trip all the way. Caught two bluefish off Long Beach. When we headed into Rockaway Inlet it was blowing hard, and the topmast preventer stays were taken off. With the glasses we could already see our friends on Point Breeze and knew they had recognized us. Squaring away before the southwester we flew toward our destination. Rounding the Red Can Buoy between Dry Bar and Barren Island, we had to haul on the wind, and the lee deck was buried to the cabin until reaching Dead Horse Channel, then easing away ran for the Government Cut, which leads into Sheepshead Bay. Passing through, we made a few boards to windward and cast anchor in the inlet in front of Point Breeze. On the beach we were met by our friends, and after a good old dinner cooked on shore we ran up the bay and made fast to our moorings, well pleased with our trip on the Great South Bay. A. M. L.

BISCAYNE BAY Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA.

THE first regatta of the year, that of the Biscayne Bay Y. C., of Florida, which was held on Feb. 22, was in some respects a failure and in others a decided success. That it failed to be all that was hoped and expected was entirely owing to the weather, which contrary to the established precedent of February regatta days in this latitude was a "wet norther;" that is the day was one of cheerless gloom whose monotony of light winds and calms was relieved by frequent squalls of wind and rain that in the afternoon settled into a steady downpour of rain and a breeze that seemed to box the compass about once in each five minutes.

The races were two in number, one started at 10:30 A. M., open only to yachts belonging to the club; and a second called at 3 P. M., open to all comers. The calms and light airs of the early morning prevented five yachts from up the bay that had been entered for the race from reaching the starting point in time to participate in it, and also disappointed many spectators who had promised themselves the pleasure of witnessing the regatta.

The handsome sloop yacht Awixa, dressed with gay signal flags, was tendered by her owner, Mr. T. B. Asten, as judges' boat and was anchored in deep water about half a mile off the club house at Cocoanut Grove to mark the starting point. On board of her were Messrs. Asten and Edward Prince, who acted as judges, and Messrs. Alfred Munroe and Chas. Peacock to serve as time-keepers. The course was from an imaginary line between the Awixa and a buoyed flag up the bay, to and around a stake boat anchored in the deep channel just north of Bear Cut, thence down the bay to and around the inner ship channel buoy off Cape Florida and thence home to point of departure, making a triangle 14 miles in length. Of this triangle the first two sides were reaches and the third a dead beat to windward.

The start was a flying one, and all the yachts entered for the morning race, though divided into four classes, were sent off together. The only entries in the first class were Com. Ralph Munroe's 43ft. schooner Presto and T. A. Hine's 52ft. schooner Nethla, between which the race was close and exciting from start to finish. As a result Nethla finished 1m. 43s. ahead of Presto, but with time allowance the latter won by 4m. 20s.

The interest of the race in the next class was centered upon Secretary Kirk Munroe's new 35ft. schooner Allapatta and Treasurer de Hedouville's 33ft. sharpie Nicketti. Both boats were new and untried, their waterline measurements were the same, and both carried the same amount of canvas, though in the schooner it was divided among three sails to the sharpie's two, the sharpie had also 6in. greater beam than the schooner. Nicketti was off 18s. ahead of her rival, but in less than five minutes Allapatta had passed her. At the first mark Allapatta was 1m. 8s. ahead of her rival, and at the second a good 10m. in the lead. From this point, however, her hopes of victory were dashed, for in hauling up for the homeward beat she was immediately outpointed by the sharpie to an astonishing degree. She outfooted the sharpie on every tack, but the latter's wonderful windward work gave her an easy victory and she crossed the home line 6m. 8s. ahead of Allapatta.

In Class 3 there were but two entries, and as one of these was disqualified the event in this class resulted in a walk over for Mr. Chas. Peacock's sloop Rafaela. In Class 4, as there was but one entry, there was no race, and the pennant is still held by the catboat Mamie which won it last year.

As the prizes in these races were challenge pennants, their winners have already been summoned to defend them, Presto having been challenged by Nethla, Nicketti by Allapatta, Rafaela by Said, and Mamie by Mr. Edward Prime's fast catboat, to which he has given the not very euphonious name of Grunt. These races are all arranged to come off on Saturday, March 9.

The afternoon races followed quickly upon the conclusion of those in the morning and attracted a large number of entries in the first and fourth classes, a smaller number in the second, and none in the third or small sloop class. Besides Nethla and Presto the starters in the first class were the 39ft. sloop Ada and the 40ft. sharpie Amy. In Class 2 Allapatta had only the 28ft. sharpie Egret as competitor. Class 4 showed six entries, five of which were open catboats, while the sixth was the canoe Kittiwake, Mr. C. L. Norton, of the New York C. C.

The breeze had freshened, but during the entire race the rain fell in torrents. As in the morning, Allapatta displayed wonderful running qualities, leading the entire fleet for several miles after the start. Half way to the first mark she was passed by Presto, while at the same time Nethla and Ada were engaged in an obstinate luffing match well off to windward. The order at the first mark was Presto, Allapatta, Nethla, Ada, Amy and Egret. At the second it was Presto, Nethla, Ada, Allapatta, Amy and Egret. In the run-and-work home from this point Nethla passed Presto and reached the stakeboat first, but not far enough ahead to save her time allowance. As a result Presto beat Nethla 3m. 22s., with Ada third and Amy last. In the second class Allapatta, having shifted some of her ballast between races and being thereby enabled to do much better windward work than in the morning, not only distanced her only competitor Egret, but held her own with the last of the larger boats and came in only a length behind Amy.

The race for small boats over a six-mile course was made most interesting by the presence of the canoe Kittiwake, which, starting among the last, passed one after another of her competitors until but one remained. This one was the Rena, notably one of the fastest boats on the bay, and, holding her own to the finish, she beat the canoe by twelve minutes, the rest following in a long extended procession. This race was made exciting and uncomfortable by heavy squalls of wind and drenching rain.

The following evening witnessed a reception at the club house, which was gayly dressed with bunting and hung with Chinese lanterns and side lights. During the reception, which was attended by about fifty guests, the yachts at anchor were illuminated with colored fires, and their prize pennants were presented to the captains of Presto, Nicketti, Allapatta, Rafaela and Rena.

On the following day Awixa, with Messrs. Asten and Anthony aboard, started for the west coast. Nethla started on a cruise along the reef, and Allapatta, Nicketti and Egret started on a cruise up the east coast. Col. Norton with his canoe also started for Key West, intending to make a west coast cruise.

O. K. CHOBEE.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C.

THE second regular meeting of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. was held on March 9, with Vice-Com. Center in the chair. The following amendment, offered by Mr. Whitlock, was passed:

"To change the designation of all classes of schooners, sloops, cutters and yawls below Class I. in each sub-division, so that each class shall be designated by the number denoting the highest limit of l.w.l. length in that class, thus: Class II. of schooners to become 90ft. class, Class III. of schooners to become 75ft. class, Class II. of sloops, cutters and yawls to become 80ft. class, etc."

An amendment offered by Mr. J. Beavor Webb, to insert after the words "No person shall be interested in more than one yacht entered for a race" the words "in the same class," was also passed.

Mr. J. F. Tams offered an amendment to Rule IX., relating to crews, proposing to remodel the wording of the rule, as it is not quite clear in its present form. Some discussion followed over the question of further amendments to the same rule, in the matter of Corinthian crews in the larger classes and also the proper basis for an allowance of crew, Mr. Hyslop pointing out the unfairness of the present method, by which crews are allowed according to the length on deck, thus favoring the new yachts at the expense of the older ones with less overhang. A committee of three—Messrs. J. Tams, E. S. Anchineloss and L. F. d'Oremieulx and Vice-Com. Center—were finally appointed to revise the rule and report at a special meeting, to be held as soon as possible. Secretary d'Oremieulx offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider the question of the desirability of changes in the measurement, classification and time allowance, with a view to future improvements in the rules of the club. While no immediate alteration of the existing rules is proposed, it is considered advisable to have a committee which shall give special attention to the matter during the coming racing season, and report at the close. The resolution was adopted, and Vice-Com. Center appointed Messrs. John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith and W. P. Stephens as members of the committee. Vice-Com. Center also announced that he would give a prize of the value of $50 to the helmsman of the yacht in any class making the best corrected time in the annual race of the club. Ten new members were elected.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. OF NEW YORK.—The annual meeting and election of the Corinthian Y. C. of New York was held on March 4, the following officers being elected: Admiral, Chas. H. Tweed, cutter Minerva; Sec'y, M. Roosevelt Schuyler; Meas., E. B. Clarke. Messrs. Campbell Clark, R. S. Hone, J. Bruce Ismay, W. Lloyd Jeffries, Horace Kelly and Jas. W. Pryor were elected as active members, and Capt. Henry Erbin, U. S. N., Capt. Theo. F. Kane, U. S. N., Messrs. Edward Burgess, A. Cary Smith, J. Beavor Webb and Lieut. J. C. Foley, U. S. N. (Com. Dorchester Y. C.), were elected as honorary members. There is now a long list of applications for membership. The club is preparing for an active racing season, and in addition to regular regattas, proposes to sail open races for small craft over a course on the Upper Bay, in full view from the club house. The model room of the club has lately been enriched by the additions of models of Minerva, Stranger, Clara, Heen, Wenonah, Surf, Utidia, Delvyn, Petrel, Mayflower, Oriva, Yampa and Galatea.

THE NEW YORK YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.—On March 8 the second preliminary meeting of the New York Y. R. A. was held at the Gilsey House, with Mr. Petersen, Yonkers C. Y. C., in the chair, the following clubs being represented: Brooklyn, Columbia, Jersey City, Newark, New Jersey, Sing Sing, Staten Island Athletic, Tappan Zee, Williamsburg and Yonkers Corinthian. The formal organization was completed and the following officers elected: Pres., Com. Prime, Yonkers C. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., F. W. Pangborn, Jersey City Y. C.; Treas., R. K. McMurray, Staten Island Athletic Association (yachting department); Sec., Geo. W. Parkhill, Columbia Y. C. Board of Trustees, C. W. Voltz, Williamsburg Y. C.; C. Cameron, Newark Y. C.; H. B. Pierson, Jersey City Y. C.; W. W. Washburn, Sing Sing Y. C.; George E. Garland, New Jersey Y. C. The proposed constitution and by-laws were then taken up and adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare racing rules, to report at the next meeting, March 15.

THE SOUTH BOSTON MOSQUITO FLEET.—South Boston, March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual meeting of the Mosquito Fleet Y. C. was held on Feb. 26, the following officers being elected: Com., W. C. Cherrington; Vice-Com., Jas. Bertram; Fleet Captain, J. W. Bragdon; Sec'y, G. H. Noonan; Treas., S. C. Higgins; Meas., C. A. Borden; W. C. Cherrington, G. H. Noonan, J. P. Bullard, Jas. Powers and W. T. Fisher, Directors. The club was organized on Aug. 14, 1888, and now has 45 members and an even dozen of boats; there are also 8 mosquito boats now building or ordered in this vicinity. Our object is to obtain racing for boats 15ft. and under, over all length being the racing length. Most of the boats moor in the cove at the foot of K street, where a club house will be built the coming month. The club signal is a pointed burgee 15in. by 10in., blue field, red border and white star in center. The secretary may be addressed at 35 Central street, Boston.—S. C. HIGGINS.

BUILDING NOTES.—Mr. Grinnell's schooner will be named Quickstep and not Acushnet, as reported last week. The keel of the new 40 was successfully cast at Ayer's yard on March 9, and the work is progressing rapidly on the 20.... Lawley is pushing the work on the Forbes schooners, Verena and Mariquita, but has not yet begun the Hasbrouck or Foster 40-footers or Mr. Owen's 45. Mariquita will have a hollow boom.... At Salem, Frisbie has planked and decked the McVey 40, and will begin to plank the 30 this week.... A sloop yacht, 52ft. l.w.l. and 19ft. beam, is now building at Trenton, Mich., for Judge Longworth, of Cincinnati. She will be named Minx.

PORTLAND Y. C.—Annual meeting, March 6. Officers and committees were elected as follows: Com., C. W. Bray, sloop Viva; Vice-Com., Geo. C. Owen, sloop Idler; Fleet Captain, R. H. Miller, sloop Leila; Sec'y, Chas. D. Smith; Treas., C. F. A. Weber; Meas., Jos. H. Dyer; Fleet Surgeon, Walter Woodman, M.D. Trustees, Com. ex-officio, Wm. Senter, J. Hall Boyd, Paul R. Stevens. Regatta Committee, Com., ex-officio, H. E. Duncan, R. S. Rand, Geo. D. Rand, D. P. Stevens. Membership Committee, T. Hall Chase, C. J. Farrington, E. H. York, Sec'y ex-officio. House Committee, C. E. Rolfe, Jas. C. Fox.

JERSEY CITY Y. C.—The annual meeting of the Jersey City Y. C. was held on March 7, the following officers being elected: Com., H. B. Pearson; Vice-Com., Leon Abbott, Jr.; Pres., John A. Hilton; Sec'y, Chas. C. Pierce; Treas., P. V. Figueria; Meas., G. L. Winn. A board of trustees was also elected consisting of 11 members, in whom is vested all the club property under the charter granted by the New Jersey Legislature. The treasurer's annual report shows the club to be in strong financial condition, with every indication of soon having a surplus in the treasury.

ESSEX Y. C.—Officers 1889: Com., R. J. McGrath; Vice-Com., Wm. J. Walker; Rear-Com., P. McKeon; Fleet Captain, W. E. Wicklehaus; Sec'y, Wm. C. Rothe; Treas., Wm. B. Garrison; Financial Sec'y, J. A. S. Leonard; Fleet Surgeon, H. P. Pfeiffer, D. D. S.; Trustees, W. H. Helberle, Chas. Vetter, E. Goldsmith.

LADY EVELYN.—Sir Roderick Cameron, of Staten Island, former owner of the schooner Reva, has purchased the schooner Lady Evelyn in England. The Lady Evelyn is a wooden yacht designed and built by Wm. Fife, Sr., at Fairlie in 1879. She is a cruiser of about 90ft. l w.l., 18ft. 6in. beam and 10ft. draft.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—The schooner yacht Flossie, owned by Capt. H. H. Williams, of Thomaston, Me., has been sold by the Boston Yacht Agency to Mr. J. W. Hill, of Boston. She is 52ft. over all, 46ft. l.w.l., 16ft. beam, 6ft. draft, built in 1885. W. K. Pryor & Co. will refit her, adding two staterooms.

ICE YACHTING.—On March 9 a race was called by the Orange Lake I. Y. C. for the Higginson challenge cup for third class, but only the Frigid started, the wind being very strong and weather cold. She sailed the 10-mile course in 20m.

YONKERS C. Y. C.—Officers, 1889: Com., A. J. Prime; Vice-Com. J. S. Warren; Sec'y, A. T. Rose; Treas., Halcyon Skinner; Steward, Thomas E. Booth; Trustees, J. B. O'Dell, F. A. Rigby, J. F. Brennan, J. H. Thorne, George Bailey and George H. Kaler.

SING SING Y. C.—Officers 1889: Com., Ralph Brandeth; Vice-Com., W. W. Washburn; Rear-Com., Benjamin R. Smith; Sec'y, W. L. Youmans; Treas., James Thompson; Meas., Philip Sandtag.

A NEW 40-FOOTER.—Mr. A. Cary Smith has received an order for a racing 40 from a New York yachtsman. She will be built of wood and will be ready early in the season.

CAPTAIN'S BERTH WANTED.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column for a berth as captain of a steam or sailing yacht.

SILVIE.—This well-known schooner has been sold by Mr. C. V Whitten to Mr. B. F. Sherman, of Boston.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

C. E. A. M., New York.—Barnegat Bay or Long Island south shore.

R. H. C.—The black bass season in New Hampshire will open June 15, not May 1, as given last week.

F. F. H.—We do not know the maker, but you can have a new set of barrels put in by an American maker.

R. H., Red Hook, N. Y.—In your tests of pattern and penetration of shotguns is the distance 40yds. from the muzzle? Ans. Distance from breech.

W. H. G., Chicago.—Where can I get parts of lock of Sharp's hammerless rifle, model 1873? Ans. They have not been made for six or seven years, and we do not know where you can get them.

R. L. L., Philadelphia.—I saw to-day a rifle whose barrel had seven bores, each .22cal. and all to be fired at once, making it a sort of hybrid rifle and shotgun. I do not know anything about the accuracy of this arm, but it might do no harm to look into it. Perhaps some of your readers have used it. Could we not hear from them? Ans. We described this arm some years ago.

E. J. P., Newport, Tenn.—Please tell me what the difference is if any, between "chubb" or "Welshmen" of the eastern North Carolina waters and our black bass. Ans. The large-mouthed black bass is called "chub" on Tar River, North Carolina, and "Welshman" on the Neuse. This bass is found in the sluggish waters of Tennessee, while the small-mouthed species occur in your clear, cold streams.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

BASE BALL.—The Staten Island Athletic Club Base Ball Team are making arrangements for a vigorous campaign the coming season, and will make a determined effort to hold the championship of the Amateur League, which they won last year. They have secured some good talent, such as Bates, who formerly pitched for Harvard, Larkin of Princetown for first base, and DeGarmendia, well known as one of the best second basemen in the country, who will play in that position on the team. Under the management of Mr. Thos. J. Conroy, well known to the angling fraternity, a vigorous policy has been adopted, and every effort will be made to keep the Staten Islanders on top. Dates are now being made for games with all the prominent college and amateur teams, and the season promises to be a lively one. They are open for engagements with first class amateur and semi-professional nines. The Staten Island Club have without doubt the finest grounds in the country, and a summer afternoon can not be passed in a pleasanter way than by a visit to one of their games. They will probably open the season about the middle of April.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FIELD AND HEDGEROW. Being the last essays of Richard Jefferies, collected by his widow. Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York. Price $1.75. This is a series of charming essays reprinted from the *Fortnightly Review, Pall Mall Gazette, English Illustrated Magazine, Chamber's Journal* and half a dozen other of the leading English literary periodicals. It treats professedly of country life and scenes, and exhibits a gallery of studies of English country life; but the simplest incident—the peasant at his labor, the swallow on the wing—affords a text for an essay, polished in style, embellished with illustration drawn from a well-stored mine, and enriched with philosophical reflections and dreamy fancies, which render the book essentially good company for people of cultivated tastes.

Of "UNCLE LISHA'S SHOP" the Davenport, Iowa, *Democrat-Gazette* says: There are or were plenty of people in the Green Mountain Yankee land who spoke the vernacular to perfection—with its peculiar nasal twang, clipped and run-together words and its expressive idiom and native wit so dear to the native ear and heart. Vermont Yankee talk differs from that of the other New England States. One may not be able to tell just how, but the bred Vermonter knows it when he hears it—or when he sees it written down the accurate patois that Mr. Robinson so thoroughly commands. Now Uncle Lisha was the town shoemaker, and at his low-browed, unpainted shop his neighbors met on rainy afternoons and evenings, and talked up their affairs, their huntings and their fishings in those anti-railroad times—some fifty years ago. They all had yarns to spin of hunts and trails, of fox and bear, school meetings, courtings, turkey shoots and the like—the gossip of a neighborhood, mixed with leather, wax and tobacco smoke, and among them a Canuck. From what was said at these gatherings the farmer-artist author takes his cue and coins his chapters with such skillful touch that to read them or hear them cleverly read is to enjoy such lines of fun, fine pathos, perfect pictures of quiet country life and landscape as one may rarely find in books. Indeed it may be truly said to be the best exposition of real scrumptious Vermont Yankee talk that has been given in book form, and the *Democrat-Gazette* can give its readers no better advice in this regard than to get it, read and grow fat. A dollar to the publishers will secure it by mail.

The FOREST AND STREAM, which is the cleanest and most reliable paper of its kind published, bids fair this year to surpass its records. Besides providing for a series of sketches of frontier life and special articles on Indian life and lore, hunting trips and natural history, it will continue its efforts for the protection of game and the inculcation in men and women of a healthy interest in outdoor recreation and study.—*Daily Northwestern, Oshkosh, Wis.*

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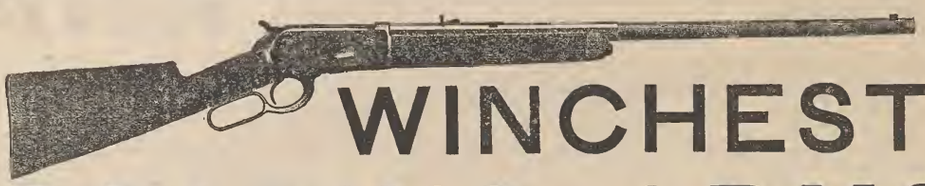

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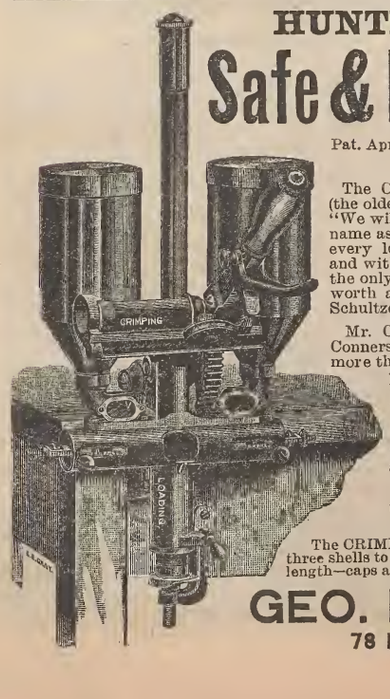

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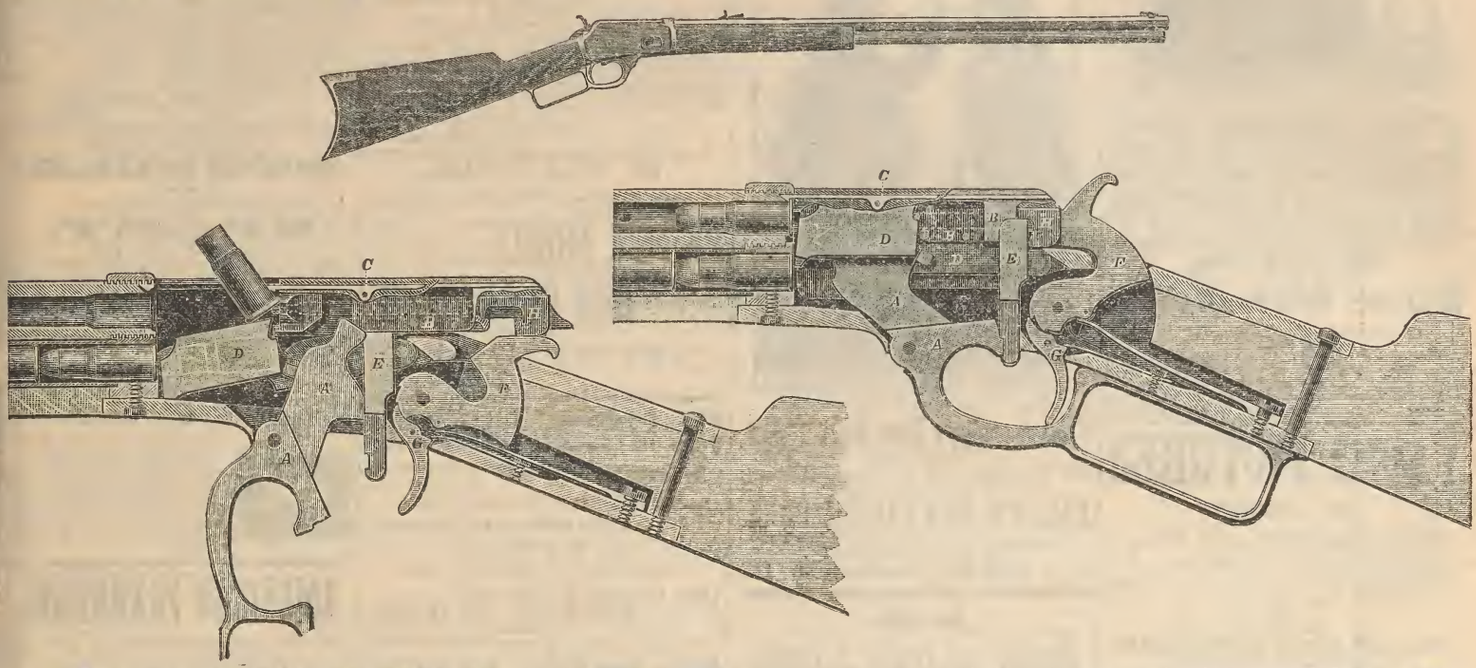

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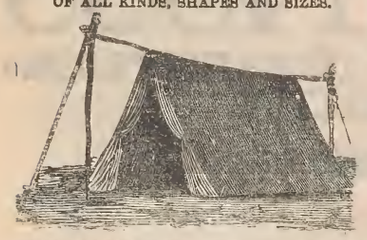

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Practical Forest Restoration.
That Adirondack Petition.
Bits of Talk.—II.
Importation of Pheasants.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
September on Big Sandy Bay.
The Yellowstone Park.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Five Days a Savage.
GAME BAG AND GUN
Adirondack Forest Protection
Hunting the Wild Turkey.
Shooting Clubs of Chicago.
Wildfowl Notes.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Sunset Club.—II.
The Protectors and Pirates.
Sawdust in Streams.
Trout Fishing through the Ice.
The Fly-Casting Tournament.
FISHCULTURE.
Oregon Fish Commission.
Calico Bass in France.
THE KENNEL.
Philadelphia Dog Show.
Worcester Dog Show.
Utica Dog Show.
THE KENNEL.
Keeping Up with the Procession.
The Super-Sense of Animals.
St. Bernard Club.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
Arrangements of Traps.
Trap Chat.
CANOEING.
About the Lower Bay in a Singlehander.
Changes in Racing Rules.
Passaic River Cruise.
Canoeing and Boating in the Northwest Territory.
The New R. C. C. Rules.
YACHTING.
The New York Y. R. A.
The New Yachts.
Cruise of the Orinda.
Measurement and Classification.
Cruise of the Leona.
The Racing Prospects.
Club Elections.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRACTICAL FOREST RESTORATION.—III.

IN the two previous articles, attention was directed to nature's own methods of restoration of wholly or partly denuded forest areas; and to suggestions, firstly, for intelligent coöperation with her, by aiding her in the distribution of seed, and secondly, by controlling results by selection of seed of desired species of timber, to be grown in substitution of those species which would take, or hold possession of the soil, if nature were left to her own unaided efforts. In the present paper we shall treat of artificial methods of creating new forests or restocking denuded ones. The term artificial is employed, because on the method contemplated, the seedling trees having been raised in seed beds, in a nursery, are transplanted into the area they are intended to occupy, either directly from their seed bed, or after one or two transplantings in the nursery.

The attention which should be given to the culture of the seedlings in the nursery, the number of times they should be transplanted, the space and time allowed for their development, will depend in a great measure upon the conditions of the soil in which they are to be transplanted. If the plants are wanted to fill up openings in a forest tract, created by the removal of a timber tree here and there, yearling seedlings will do well enough, as far as regards their ability to draw nutriment from the soil under the conditions; but if the soil is already occupied with a carpet of young seedlings of another and undesired variety, it will be necessary to plant plants so much stronger and more developed, that they will take the lead of the plants in possession and dominate them. If it is intended to stock up a bare area, yearling seedlings would be unsuited, although it is possible that in a mellow soil, with a favorable season of alternate showers and sunshine, they may establish themselves and develop so healthily during the spring months that they would pass safely through an average summer and winter; but it is never safe to count on exceptionally favorable circumstances, and the plants once spread over a field cannot receive that care and attention which it is possible to bestow upon them in the nursery, or at least a thousand plants in the nursery can be cared for by an outlay of labor which would hardly suffice for half a dozen in the open.

Plants that have been transplanted two or three times in the nursery, adapt themselves better to the conditions of their new environment, not merely because they are larger, but because at every transplantation there is arrest of growth of the portion of the plant above ground, while all its vital energies are directed to the sending out of fresh rootlets, until in a plant which has been three times transplanted, at intervals of a year, the organs for the absorption of food from the soil are perhaps a thousand times more developed than in a plant taken from the seedling bed at the close of the first year. With such immensely enhanced facilities for the absorption of moisture, and consequently of its food in solution from the soil, it will survive exposure to drought, which would be quickly fatal to plants which, having few absorptive organs, could not take up moisture as fast as it would be evaporated from its leaves and bark in the sun's rays, and which in the absence of that capacity would rapidly wither and die.

The important first step in planting a forest being then the raising of nursery stock, a few simple instructions will now be in place:

Selection of site. There can be no more suitable place for a nursery than an open spot in the forest, caused by the recent removal of one or two big trees, especially if there is water at hand, which may be utilized at need. In such a spot there is a carpet of dead leaves on the surface, covering a soil rich in decomposed humus, which is the proper dressing for trees; there is sufficient shade to maintain the soil moist, with sufficient light to foster the growth of the young seedlings. All that is wanted in excess of this is water in case of protracted drought, and in some regions this is a matter of so much importance that all other advantages may be considered as only secondary in comparison with it. The nursery must be made where there is water, and the young plants shaded from the direct rays of the sun at its fiercest, if water and natural shade are not to be found in proximity. The site having been selected, the first steps are the collection of the seed and preparation of the soil.

IMPORTATION OF PHEASANTS.

WE learn that the 100 hen pheasants ordered by the Jekyl Island Club, of which we spoke in a recent article on the propagation of pheasants by this club, have been received at the island without the loss of a bird. This is most remarkable, considering the season, and it is very encouraging to those contemplating experiments in raising pheasants. We hope it will be tried by others. The next importation by the club will probably be of grouse and partridges from England.

The Jekyl Club enjoys an exceptional opportunity in owning an entire island, sufficiently extensive to give ample scope and cover for all kinds of game. Our Southern coast affords very few, if any, other such islands, since the rest are cut up into different ownerships and therefore not attainable.

The advantages an island presents are many. The game does not leave it. Poachers and pot-hunters can be kept off—the banes of inland tracts where attempts have been made to preserve. Islands are the thing, but unfortunately they are scarce.

THAT ADIRONDACK PETITION.

WE publish the text of a petition now circulating to the effect that the entire Adirondack wilderness should be acquired by the State. This is not a new proposition. It was discussed in these columns ten years ago; it has been before the public longer than that. What reasonable hope is there that it will ever get beyond the petition stage? The men sent to Albany nowadays are not the class of men to consider any such proposition seriously unless there be a job in it, and if they did consider it and devise measures to carry out the scheme and acquire the North Woods, what reason is there to suppose that in the State administration of that reserve there would not be political jobbery and thievery, in comparison with which ceiling steals would be as grains of sand to boulders? No inspired vision is required to foretell what is going to happen in the future with respect to the North Woods. The work of destruction will go on there. Successive Legislatures—engrossed in jobs—will shirk their duty in the matter, and the people will blind their eyes to the state of affairs. Then, when the ruin shall have been wrought, and it shall be too late for reparation, the awakening will come. Meanwhile let the public comfort itself with the thought that the Forestry Commission is catching deer in the Adirondacks for stocking a deer park in the Catskills. If the people of the State of New York will turn out *en masse* and chase these deer they will be quite oblivious of the railroad invasion and forest destruction of the North Woods, and need feel no worry over the ruin impending.

BITS OF TALK.—II.

"YES, they say he is a wild fellow, spending all his father's money—and you know there is a pile of that. He's up to all sorts of pranks, and he makes it fly fast enough; and they tell some hard stories of his escapades. I know he's wild and all that; but see here, did you ever know a real true sportsman, one who's got it in him, I mean, to be a bad man? I never did; and I'll tell you what it is, that young chap is a sportsman, thoroughbred. I've been in camp with him weeks at a time, and that's the place to bring a man out for just what he is every time, no fail, you'll find him out there: and I just know that he is a man, through and through, every inch of him. They may say what they please about his pranks and his spending the old man's money, but I've camped with him and I know. He's all right."

"You are perfectly correct in one thing, but out of bearings on another," replied the Judge. "It is all nonsense to say that a man cannot be a rascal and a true sportsman, if by true sportsman you mean one who has an overmastering passion for the woods and the pursuit of game and fish; my observation teaches me that a man may be so intensely fond of shooting that he will steal a gun to shoot with. But as to finding out what quality a man is, you are quite right, the camp is the place for that."

SNAP SHOTS.

ILLINOIS sportmen are at loggerheads over a measure in the Legislature of that State to do away with spring shooting of wildfowl. This is a subject on which there promises to be some lively debate before very much can be accomplished in the way of making new laws. Meanwhile the ducks are on hand in great supply on the waters shot over by Chicago sportsmen, and the boom of the chokebore is heard in the land.

A lively war is in progress in California between the club men who lease shooting rights on the marshes and the shooters who do not belong to these clubs. The clubs control pretty much all the available shooting country, they are in earnest in defending their grounds from intrusion by outsiders, and have sought to have the trespass laws amended in their favor. The outsiders, who resent what they claim to be an infringement of their privileges, have banded together in a Sportsman's Protective Association, for the purpose of maintaining their rights against the aggressions of the club members. The conflict partakes of the nature of a class war, the preserve shooters being stigmatized as patricians and monopolists, and retorting that their opponents are pot-hunters and scoundrels. We have a long communication setting forth the condition of affairs, and it will be published next week.

Throughout the whole South and now as far north as North Carolina there has been a most unusual scarcity of wildfowl. In places where bags of fifty brace could usually be had not a feather is to be seen this season. There are no ducks in Georgia and Florida. They are not in the extreme South. Is it the effect of the mild winter North? But even that hardly suffices for a reason, as February was a cold month.

Col. F. S. Pinckney, who died in Jacksonville, Fla., March 19, was a prolific writer on angling topics over the pseudonym "Ben Bent." He was enthusiastic in all that related to his favorite pastime, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance and popularity among his fellows of the craft.

This is the time of year when the first bird songs are heard, and you meet men in the street with angling flies in their hat bands.

The Sportsman Tourist.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Price $1.

SEPTEMBER ON BIG SANDY BAY.

THERE are little charming oases in the desert of business routine that often stand out in brilliant green in the memory of those holding a title thereto. Some of these little glints of brightness to the hard-working business and professional man appertain to the domain of travel and outdoor sport; others may come under a different title; but all are characterized according to the tastes, influenced sometimes by circumstances of the individuals. It is probably true that every mind desires at times relaxation from the fatigue incident to work; and by work is meant that occupation which requires the tension of brain and muscle throughout the year. Paradoxical as it may seem to many people, that very relaxation may embody harder mental and physical labor than the drudgery sought to be escaped. Mark Twain in "Tom Sawyer" propounds a metaphysical fact without elaborating the reasoning when he told the story of the fence and whitewash brush, and also when he adverts to the fact of a man's climbing Mount Blanc and calling it sport, but shunning it as the hardest of work when the element of necessity and pay enters into it. We want rest or change, or both. The brain that has wearied in searching out and comparing legal precedents and rules, or has tired from footing up a few miles of ledger columns, will involve itself in just as severe work in a game of skill and find relief, and so will the bodily structure borne down with work find relief in the muscular exertion of play. But perhaps the best results are obtained when the individual tastes and opportunities will permit of such change of action as will equalize the condition of mind and matter. It is upon the latter hypothesis that the trip was undertaken which this letter is designed to in part commemorate.

Big Sandy is the name of a small bay indenting the east shore of Lake Ontario, although I believe there is an arm of the lake on the Canada side bearing the same name. It is about a mile and a half in length by something over a quarter of a mile in width. Upon the east is located a little hotel called the Lake View House, and about a mile south along the lake shore, at the mouth of Big Sandy Creek, is situated the U. S. Life Saving Station. The geological formation of the neighborhood is peculiar. Separating the lake from the bay is a narrow strip of almost pure sand scarcely more than 100yds. in width, with hills of drifting powdered silica strewn quite 60ft. in height, upon which dwarfed pines and oaks struggle to retain their hold in the unstable deposits. Upon the landward side no trace of sand appears, but instead you find rich alluvial deposits which are highly productive under cultivation. This sandy belt crops out for a few miles along the Ontario, making a sloping shore, hard and firm to walk upon when the spray has wet it down, but drifting and loose when dry. From the bay southward stretches a vast rice marsh, thickly interspersed with wild celery, of some 2,000 acres in area, bisected by the Big Sandy Creek and its tributary, South Creek, affording choice feeding grounds for wild duck, rail and blackbirds, while upon the outlying flats congregate the snipe, plover and curlew.

In the late afternoon of a September day, four outers with their duffle and accompanied by a retriever stepped from the cars at a small station on the Rome and Watertown Railway. The party included in its membership a dentist, an insurance underwriter, a merchant and a lawyer. They were met upon alighting by a young man with a black-tinted moustache who answered to the name of Charley. He had a wiry little team hitched to a democratic wagon, which looked somewhat frail for the safe transportation of the party over the ten miles that intervened between the station and the bay. But looks are often deceptive, and after an hour's ride the Lake View House was reached with no accident or excitement, except an occasional collision between the canine member of the party and the native dogs frequently met along the route. George Wood, the proprietor, met the party with a genial smile from his stalwart height of six feet and over, and in response to our inquiry as to the shooting, threw a big chunk of ice upon the spirits of the hunters when he said, "Now, by Jaky, if you had come last week you would have found the birds just too thick, but mabby we can scare up a few to-morrow." This answer was certainly somewhat discouraging. However, we were not fully acquainted with George. We came to know him better after the lapse of a few days. As supper was waiting and our appetites were in fairly good order, we deferred for the present further conversation, aside from some pertinent comment upon the apparently doleful outlook.

Some four years ago Mr. Wood leased this large marsh tract, and organized the preserve into a close corporation with himself as president, secretary, treasurer, board of trustees and general manager combined. Having posted the notices required by law warning trespassers from shooting on the lands, he laid down one very good rule for his guests, that there should be no shooting on Saturday, Sunday and Monday of each week, and rigidly enforced the regulation. The wisdom of this is apparent to one who has hunted where shyness is a predominant feature among game.

Upon the following morning while darkness still shrouded the shore line in gloom, and mist hung heavily over the water, our party in two boats of the light St. Lawrence model pushed into the wild rice, and awaited the morning flight of fowl. Soon they came in scattering bunches, not sufficient in numbers to satisfy a pot-hunter, or the amateur club house slaughterer, who loads his 10 or 8-bore with all it will stand, and is unhappy unless he can kill or cripple an even hundred an hour, but affording shots for a fairly decent bag; and as the sun appeared above the horizon the marsh resounded to the incessant discharge of shotguns. After two hours of sport we emerged from the covering of rice and rushes into the open waters of the bay, and dashed away in a race for a much desired breakfast. When the inner cravings of a keen appetite, born of early rising and exercise, had been satisfied, we took a turn out on the bay for pickerel. Now, pickerel catching does not involve a great display of skill, and, compared with the fascination of hooking and playing the gamy black bass or the agile trout on a delicate line with a six-ounce bamboo, is tame enough, but when one is on a mission of slaughter he will find the rapidity of strikes and the size of the pickerel in Big Sandy commensurate with any excitement to be got out of trolling. One begins to believe the trout and grayling, the bass and salmon have all relegated themselves to inaccessible places from the way they have disappeared from waters that a few years since fairly teemed with them. Therefore it has come to pass that we troll for pickerel, still-fish for bullheads and, perchance, bob for eels in waters near at home, and, save the mark, call it sport (?). There are a good many things nowadays that depend on main strength and awkwardness rather than on delicacy and art.

Getting an early dinner, after our sumptous haul on the trolling lines, we pushed off in our boats for exploration. We could just see from the boat landing the flag staff of the Life-Saving Station, and curiosity prompted us to turn in that direction. Rowing to the large sand flat that encompassed the outlet of the bay, and drawing out the boats, we started on a tramp up the beach. On all sides the golden plover and yellowlegs were uttering their plaintive whistle and diverted us for an hour to the filling of the pockets in our shooting coats. It was quite 3 o'clock when we reached the station and introduced ourselves to the captain and crew. Every courtesy was shown us in conducting our party through the buildings and grounds and explaining the various apparatus needful in this humane but perilous avocation. Twice a week they go through the boat and gun drill, practicing the former out on the lake. The gun practice consists in shooting a bolt, to which is attached a line, over a mast planted on the opposite side of the river. To this line must be attached a buoy which will convey the crew to a ship-wrecked vessel. Captain Fish informed us that the present season had been free from serious disaster. But he told us how last year a vessel went ashore about four miles north during the season of snow and ice, and how the crew battled with the freezing surf in getting the life-boat to the rescue. Every member of the crew only escaped freezing by the violent exertion necessary to reach the wreck, while several of the ship-wrecked mariners were taken from the stranded vessel, corpses sheeted in ice

It is but seldom that the regular lake mariners come to grief, and a proportion of wrecks demanding aid from the life stations are from the large body of amateur yachtsmen and single-handers, so-called, as well as canoeists, who navigate the lake with a hardihood coupled with ignorance of these waters. As an instance of reckless cruising, I may cite the passage of a handsome steam yacht, owned on one of the small inland lakes of New York, returning from a cruise to Montreal. This boat ran from Kingston to Oswego one night in September during such a storm and heavy sea as few of the staunch lake vessels cared to encounter. True, this yacht was of excellent model and carried powerful engines; but suppose she had become crippled by some breakage? I doubt very much if, in such event, her light spars and small canvas, if the latter was readily available for use, would have prevented her from stranding on a dangerous shore. And I very much fear if her crew were sailors enough with proper rigging to claw off a lee shore.

It was long past dark and the wind had become half a gale when we left the hospitable quarters at the station to return. We had a hard pull against a head wind on the bay that kicked up a brisk little sea on this small landlocked bit of water, and our arms ached when we drew up on the boat landing at our hotel. After partaking of a generous supper we ensconced ourselves in the little bar room among the half dozen other sportsmen guests present, and over our pipes and an occasional glass of beer became better acquainted with our landlord. We soon found that the stalwart proprietor played a good hand at old sledge and enacted the rôle of romancer with equal credit. Let a party of hunters sit around a blazing wood fire on a crisp autumn evening, each man equipped with a pipe of good tobacco, and you may rest assured the marvelous will predominate in story-telling. I recall with a smile a little episode our ubiquitous host related of the preceding winter.

"You see," he began, "it is mighty lonesome here in the middle of winter, when it is so cussed cold that none of you fellows care to come out and see a body. Well, one morning my brother, who lives just back up the road, came over and said, 'George, let's go on a fox hunt.' Now, I would rather go hunting foxes than to a funeral any day, except one, and that is a fellow down the lake: when they plant him I'll go to his funeral if I am not dead. Well, we filled our pockets with doughnuts and other grub, took our guns and dog and cut across the pond to the lake shore. By and by the pup started a track and lit out up the beach a ways and then swung inland. Now, said I, I know just where the little critter will strike the bank again, so we legged it off for a couple of miles. All at once we both stopped, for we saw close against the bank three wild geese roosting in the snow. I agreed to go around and come on them over the bank while my brother was to walk slowly along the beach and shoot if they tried to fly away. I crawled through the snow for a thundering long ways, and at last looked down on them from the top of the bluff. But they did not stir or even wink. I didn't know what to make of it. They warn't dead and it puzzled me because they didn't scare away. Well, I had the gun just ready for them, so we went up and took them in our arms and made up our minds they were about froze and hungry. By and by they thawed out and we allowed they were about starved the way they stowed the doughnuts, and so we sat and visited with them in the snow until our feet got real cold. Then we were puzzled how to get them home. We finally concluded to carry them, and slung the guns across our backs and started. On the first send-off I carried the two geese while my brother carried the gander. Then we would change off. I tell you, after we had waded through the snow for a mile with them it became mighty hard work. At length, coming to a smooth strip where the snow had blown off I stopped to rest and put the gander down. I guess my body and the doughnuts had warmed him up, for he walked off clever enough on his pins. So we put them all down and found we could drive them along ahead of us until we came to deep snow, when we would carry them over to the smooth places and set them down again. Well now, didn't we have fun, and didn't we just talk and brag about the flock of decoys we would have next season out of these birds. Well, as the geese began to warm up they trotted right along, so we had to step pretty lively to keep up, and then we got to laying bets on their racing. The gander seemed to be a little spryer than the other two and I thought he needed weighting down a little, so I took a fur collar I had in my pocket and slipped it over his neck, which slowed him up some. We were just having a gay old time and had got down the shore to just across the pond there and had one little smooth strip to run over before we turned in to come across, so we started them up again, and they put out right smart, and they kept going faster till we had to run to keep up, and they flapped their wings which helped them along all the faster, and just as they came opposite the house over there where we wanted to turn in, would you believe it but the ungrateful cusses just sang out *honk! honk!* and went flying away and we a couple of blamed fools stood and watched them until they went out of sight down past the station. Then I turned to my brother and said, 'Well, I'll be durn!" and he said, 'Yes, you be durn', why didn't you shoot?' Now, seeing both our guns were tied on our backs, that wa-n't possible, but I do believe if we had had the guns in our hands we were too paralyzed to shoot. And then there went my fur muffler, a brand new one too, and one my wife made me a present of, which did not reduce the expense any. Well, we just came plodding home here across the ice, and made a hot tod, and sat and cussed our fool's luck. About an hour afterward and while we were trying to wonder how it all came about we heard a racket among the fowls at the barn. I got up and went out to see what was the matter, and I hope to die if I didn't see that same old gander flying away, and there right on the hitching post hung my fur muffler. The cuss was too honest to steal and had brought it back."

As he concluded the story a silence fell upon the party which was oppressive. Some one whistled a few bars of a plaintive air, then some one asked, "George, what became of the pup and the fox?" "Oh!" he said, "the pup got mad because we left him and went up to Woodville and hired out to a friend of mine, where he is yet. But say, mebby you don't believe that story? Well, I can show you the muffler, and you can ask my brother when he comes over to-morrow, so what more proof do you want?"

Early upon the following morning we were out on the marsh distributing No. 6s from our chokebores impartially among teal, widgeon and black duck. But to recount the exploits of one day is substantially to indicate the daily life at the bay. Mornings we shot ducks, forenoons we fished for pickerel or anything else that would bite, and in the afternoons we did some loafing, some target shooting, or took a sail on the lake, while toward evening we went for rail and plover and took another crack at the wildfowl. Upon the whole, we found Big Sandy a pretty fair sort of all round resort. Wildfowl shooting is fairly good, pickerel fishing (especially in the creek) excellent, yachting on the lake pleasurable, and George Woods' *cuisine* admirable. The officers and crew at the Life Saving Station are genial and accommodating, and number among them some good shots and expert fishermen, and we found ourselves greatly obliged to Messrs. Wheeler, Anderson and Williams of the crew for showing us the retreats of wildfowl among the rice ponds, and the best river and bay trolling ground for the largest pickerel.

To the tourist-sportsman who loves the rugged grandeur of the mountains and the dark recesses of the forest, and who has the means as well as the time to spend in casting his fly upon waters far from the centers of civilization, or awaking the echoes of primeval fastnesses with the crack of his rifle, Big Sandy will prove tame indeed. But to the business man residing in the inland towns of New York, who can spend now and then a day for a breath of fresh air, and who prefers recreation of a mixed kind to a plethoric game bag, this little arm of Ontario will become interesting. There are many delightful nooks within the borders of nearly every State in the Union where economy can be practiced with full returns in recreation and health. How many people there are dwelling in our large cities, such as New York, Boston and Chicago, who read the glowing accounts of sport among the pines of Maine, among the rugged peaks of the Rockies and far away Alaska, or the bogs and uplands of the Carolinas, who sigh as they figure up the expenses of such a trip, the tariff of board bills and the hire of guides, and then compare the luxurious list of expenditures with the scantiness of their bank accounts.

I do not address this communication to the man of one sport This letter does not refer to him who pins his hope of earthly bliss upon the rifle or shotgun, the rod or trolling line, the canoe or yacht, nor the bycicle or saddle, but on the contrary to that large body of all-round outers who seek health and recreation in which is the spice of variety, an intermingling of the above sports, within reasonable means. And to these staunch representatives of our Commonwealth I say, curtail your beer and cigar bills and save up enough to take yourself, your wife and little ones if you have them, your dog, your gun and rod and perhaps your canoe, for a few weeks' outing, or perchance for a few days at intervals throughout the summer and fall among the easily accessible places less than a day's ride from your homes. I have in my mind's eye aside from Big Sandy many cosy little hotels whose *menu* is excellent without an accompaniment of prices that seem to absorb the earth, situated along the lovely Cayuga Lake in New York, on Buzzard's Bay in Massachusetts, adjacent to the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, and among the lake lands of Wisconsin, all of which are easily accessible to some one of the large cities before referred to.

CAYUGA.

UNCLE LISHA AND SAM LOVEL.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Fifty years ago I was a Yankee boy and my life until I was twenty years of age was passed amid such scenes and such people as Mr. Rowland E. Robinson has pictured in "Uncle Lisha's Shop" and in "Sam Lovel's Camps." The singular fidelity to nature with which these surroundings of my youth are depicted makes me wonder, while the author's wholesome feeling, his sentiment, his love for our common mother fills me with delight and enthusiasm. I have never read any two books which moved me as these do. Every Yankee and especially every one who has been a Yankee but whose memories of the life of his native state have been dimmed by time and distance, must feel a thrill as he reads these books. I have written very feebly but I feel deeply about them.—EX-YANKEE.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Knowing the interest you take in the Yellowstone Park, it gives me great pleasure to inform you that Congress has appropriated $50,000 for the construction and improvement of roads in the Park.

By the terms of the act making the appropriation, $25,000 is to be expended upon the roads already surveyed and in process of construction and improvement, while the additional $25,000 is to be expended upon the construction of a road from the Upper Geyser Basin, across the Continental Divide to the Grand Cañon, and from that point to the Yellowstone Lake and then to the junction with the road to Cook City.

This insures a complete system of roads through the entire Park, so that it will not be necessary to retrace any part of the route as at present. In other words, it gives to the tourist an entire circuit of the whole Park, so that he can visit every object of interest in it.

The bill for the government of the Park and providing for the administration of justice, passed the Senate, as you are aware, early in the session, but has been delayed in the House on account of the opposition of certain Representatives. It was amended in the House committee so as to be practically worthless, and was then reported to the House and placed upon the Speaker's table. I was assured by members of the House friendly to the Senate bill, that it would be impossible to take the amended bill from the Speaker's desk, but if the Senate bill could be sent back to the Senate and then returned to the House, it could be taken up and passed without amendment.

With this view I succeeded in having the bill recalled from the House to the Senate, where some immaterial amendments were placed upon it, and it was then returned to the House of Representatives. A motion was then made in the House by the friends of the measure to take it up for consideration, but Mr. Payson, of Illinois, objected, and the business of the House was in such condition that one objection was sufficient to kill the bill.

It seems very apparent that nothing will satisfy certain parties except the ruuning a railroad into the Park under the pretense of reaching the Cook City mines, but in reality for the purpose of passenger traffic.

To this legislation no friend of the Yellowstone National Park can ever consent. In order to secure necessary legislation for the government of the Park its friends have proposed that the Yellowstone River should be the northern boundary of the Park, so that the railroad from Cinnabar to Cook City could be constructed without entering the Park at all.

The refusal of the projectors of this enterprise to accept this propositiou shows beyond question that their real object is not to build a railroad to Cook City, but to build a railroad into the Park.

General Noble, the new Secretary of the Interior, is familiar with the Park, and from this fact we have everything to hope during Harrison's administration.

G. G. VEST.

UNITED STATES SENATE, March 15, 1889.

Natural History.

FIVE DAYS A SAVAGE.—I.

NOTES OF A HUNTER-NATURALIST IN THE NORTHWEST.

LUMMI ISLAND, Gulf of Georgia, June 28, 1888.—I am sitting in my boat looking out on the Gulf. The boat is drifting with the tide; it is a perfectly calm, clear, beautiful morning, and as I lazily drop down with the current, I pick up my pencil to tell you what a time I have had during the last week. As I write, the steady swash, swash, of the slow lazy gulf swell comes to my ears mingling with the cry of the fishhawk, and the songs of the wrens and the swallows from the shore. I float over the shoals and a little fish of the sculpin family watches me with quivering fins and wondering, staring eyes.

At my left, the point of the island runs out into the gulf with here a low beach, and to the north, bold, rocky shores, covered with great cedars and firs, mighty trees from 150 to 200ft. in height, except where in one spot a lone settler has made a clearing with axe and fire. There his log house stands out against the background of the high, dark forest, seeming the house of a pigmy in comparison with the great tree towering above it. The trees in this country make man's work look puny and insignificant. To the north stretches the gulf away and away, until the blue of the waters meet the blue of the heavens and the horizon is lost in the summer haze. A little toward the east, I can see Point Roberts dim and hazy; and just above the horizon on the right stretches the shoreline on the mainland, the fertile flats of the Lummi River and the great fir forests of the bay, the home of the Siwash, who dwells here now, as his forefathers did of old, the sovereign of the soil.

Looking astern I see the point of low trees and the shining white beach; and there are the still whiter tents of the Coast Survey party gleaming among the trees.

As the boat drifts down past the point other islands come in view, and still the boat drifts on, and still I am too indolent to take the oars. And have I not a right to be so deliciously lazy to-day? I think so. And I will tell you why. But first let me get out my pack of blankets. Now I will place them in the stern. So! with my oilskins and rubber boots for a cushion and my pack for a back, I can rest more comfortably. Never mind the scorching sun. My skin is as brown as it can be from a month's exposure, and the gentle swell will not disturb me. When I have finished the story of the last few days, I think you will agree with me that I am entitled to a little rest.

For five days I have lived alone on these waters and among these rocky inlets. For five days I have stemmed the currents of the full moon tides and battled with the winds and waves. By night and day I have climbed the cliffs, threaded the thickets and tramped along the beaches. I have hung between sky and sea on a slender rope suspended from the rocks above, have dug into the earth on the verge of the rocky precipice for the seabird's eggs. My gun has brought food from the air and my spear the fish from the deep for my morning or evening meal. For five days I have lived on my own resources. As the wild Indian lives, so have I sojourned among the solitudes. I will tell you about it all, but first a few words of explanation as to where I am and wherefore.

First, then, I am among the islands of the San Juan Archipelago, situated on the northwestern boundary of the United States and east of Vancouver Island. The most northwesterly of these, the Sucia group, are the islands I have been lately exploring. To reach these the traveler should first go to Seattle, Washington Territory; from there he may go to Whatcom on Bellingham Bay in one day, and there he may hire a boatman, or do as I did—take an Indian canoe and a couple of Indians as a crew—and cross to the islands. When I was on the steamer Evangel, the captain, who by the way is very gentlemanly and obliging, and knows the country thoroughly, told me that there was a U. S. Coast Survey camp on Lummi Island for the present; and when informed that I was collecting specimens for a museum, he advised me to go there and see Captain G., the chief of the survey party. He described him as an eminently scientific man, and a very hospitable and genial gentleman. I therefore hired an Indian canoe to take me across the bay, and, to make a long story short, I found Captain G. to be all that had been described and more. He and his estimable lady made me exceedingly comfortable, giving me a tent and quarters for my own use, and assisting me in every way that he consistently could.

It is supposed by some people that these survey parties partake of the character of a picnic. But let any one see as much as I have seen in my travels, let him know the dangers, discomforts, inconveniences and hardships the surveyors have to encounter, and I think he would not wish to undertake their work. Captain G. is a fine mathematician and a hard worker. I have seen him working with his instruments all day on the coasts, covered with clouds of blood-thirsty mosquitoes, wet to the skin by occasional showers, and returning to camp at night computing until 11 o'clock on his logarithms; and this when one eye was almost blinded by the strain of overwork, and all to keep his work up to his standard.

A small steamer was kept by the party with which to go to the further stations, and as I wished to go to the Sucia Islands, I waited here until the work of the party required a trip in that direction. These island were said to be of a tertiary formation, and in the sandstone cliffs many fossil shells have been found. Here, also, I was told, sea birds bred in some numbers. For these reasons I wished to visit them. Accordingly, I obtained a flat-bottomed boat from a settler, with a mast and spritsail. The rudder was gone, but there was a good pair of oars, one of which could be used for steering when sailing the boat. There was also a piece of strong line, some 200ft. long, which I could use in climbing. I then took a large tin box, which I had made watertight for my specimens, and in this packed my guns and materials for preserving skins, eggs, etc.; also the case of taxidermists' instruments, a butterfly net, hatchet, geological hammer, chisel, etc. I also made up a roll of blankets, with shelter tent and rubber blankets, a change of clothes, oilskin suit and rubber boots, and this with ammunition for a week completed my outfit. I did not take any cooking outfit, thinking to carry enough edibles to last a few days and depend on the inhabitants for the rest of my sustenance; but in this I was disappointed.

On a bright morning, just a week ago to-day, I launched the little 15ft. skiff, and made her fast to the stern of the Fuca. After a sail of two and a half hours we came to anchor in a fine little harbor on the west side of the Sucia Islands, The captain and his party were off in a small boat almost as soon as the anchor was down. Away they went, pulling smartly toward the west point, the man-o'-war's man giving them the naval stroke.

Joe and I, taking my skiff, spread the sail and followed at an easier pace. Running the boat on the beach, we crossed the end of the island, and here found a rocky cliff studded with the remains of marine shells. These were imbedded in the hard rock, and, in order to get at them, one of us had to go above with a rope while the other remained below. The surface of the cliff, being partially disintegrated by the action of the elements, offered no sure footing nor hold. As I walked the beach below I located the finest specimens that projected from the rock above, and then Joe attached the rope to a tree, and up the rope I could then climb hand over hand, and securing myself by passing the line around my body I could cut out the fossils with hammer and chisel. In this way, and by chipping out what we could reach from the foot of the cliff, we secured some fine specimens of fossil shells.

Along a low space of shore line I also found a few specimens of a dark song sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata rufina*), and off the point saw a small group of the black oyster catcher (*Hæmatopus niger*). These took wing and flew west toward the skipjack rocks. I made a mental note of this and determined to follow them next day. Here we came around the point where the captain and his men were working, and found that Mr. Garfield had found some birds' nests in the earth near the top of the bank, below the tripod, and in trying to reach them for me he had fallen down the bluff some distance. I could see the holes, which were nearly 50ft. from the beach, near the top of a nearly perpendicular cliff which overhung at the summit, rendering it almost impossible to reach the eggs. However, having had a line made fast to a small tree above, I determined to try it at once. Going up the rope, I took up a bight in it which I passed around my body, and making it fast I worked away at the first opening, which I was able to do by reaching some roots and drawing myself under the edge. To my delight I found it to contain the nest of the rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), with seven freshly laid eggs. The depth of the hole was about 2ft. Placing nest and all in my hat, I passed it up to the man above.

The next hole was a larger one. I sounded it with a stick for some six feet, and concluded to go above and dig from the top. Stuffing a coat in the mouth of the hole I climbed with difficulty over the edge; then digging down, found some seven feet from the edge a belted kingfisher's nest with young nearly fledged. These we did not molest.

We now took the boat again, and having eaten our lunch went ashore at a point more toward the eastward, where we found many small shells, some of them being perfectly fossilized, and some large ammonites, which it was quite difficult to get out in perfect shape. The day being thus well spent, the steamer prepared to weigh anchor. I found now that my provisions had at the last moment been forgotten by the steward and myself, and left at camp. I thus had neither provisions nor cooking utensils. All urged me to return to camp, but as the steamer would not be at the islands again for some time, I did not wish to lose advantage of my tow, as the tides were very strong, it being about the full of the moon. So I concluded at once to stay and, as Pat said, "tough it out" until I had explored these islands.

There are one or two "squaw-men" on the Sucias, and Indians, wandering north, frequently camp there. I thought I might get some provisions from them. Well, I took what there was left of the lunch, bade my kind friends adieu, and having packed my things on the boat, was sitting with a board across my knees skinning birds. As the steamer moved, Mr. G., watching me from the stern, said to the captain, "I believe that man would be comfortable anywhere."

Putting up my little sail, I took the steering oar in hand and sailed merrily away toward a snug harbor I had noticed toward the head of the little bay. Here I found a gap in the cliff perhaps five rods in width and the same in depth, forming a basin with a sharply shelving rock bottom and a beach a rod in width which separated it from the channel on the other side of the neck. Here was a dead tree some 125ft. long, denuded of its limbs, which the high tides had some time cast up. Its smaller end hung out directly over the water, forming a natural bridge to the beach over the flotsam and jetsam which accumulates in such places. On the beach ridge grew a sheltering fringe of young firs, beside which ran an old deer trail. There was plenty of drift-wood at my feet for a fire, stumps and rocks were there for table and seats, and everything was ready at hand.

It is strange how everything seems just made to order for the convenience of the veteran camper when he chooses a place to pass the night. I determined that this night should be comfortable. One drawback, however, was the mosquitoes, which were there in millions. But I soon had a fire started, and worked without much inconvenience from these little pests. Rolling a clean log on the down side of the deer trail to keep from sliding down toward the water, I cut some boughs from the young balsam firs, making a fragrant and springy bed. I then crossed my natural bridge to the boat and brought my bundle containing blankets, rubbers and shelter-tent. Picking up two long sticks, I sharpened these with the hatchet, drove one in at each end of the bed, and suspended my shelter between them by the lines. I then spread down the rubber blanket, the others on top, pegged down the edges of my tent, and tucked in the border beneath the blankets. As the ends of the tent were of fine, strong netting, I was thus secure from the mosquitoes, etc., without any lack of fresh air. I then put up my sail as a wind break, piled on a forestick and backlog on the fire, and loading my gun with buckshot, I crawled into my bunk and slept.

EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH.

ANOTHER SKUNK OF ODD COLOR.—"V. W. B." may be interested to know that a skunk, similar to the one killed by him in Barnstable and noted in your issue of March 14, was trapped in West Yarmouth last fall. This skunk was gray—about the same shade as a gray squirrel—and was the only one of the color ever seen by the trapper who secured him. Barnstable and Yarmouth are adjoining towns. The skunks may have belonged to the same litter.—BRADLEY.

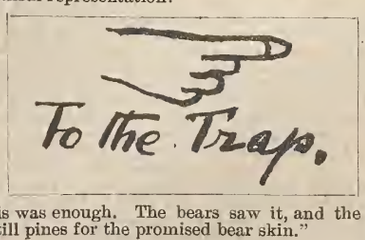
THE BIRDS' RETURN.—Buffalo, N. Y., March 17.—Robins appeared in the city very early, the 6th being the first day on which they were seen, to my knowledge. During the past week bluebirds, song sparrows, robins and grackles appeared at the park, and if we have many more of these bright, balmy days, the birds will come in force.—E. P. B.

Game Bag and Gun.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

A NEW BEAR STORY.

IT is claimed by Kit Clarke, who tells the story in his new book, "Where the Trout Hide:" "The Bradstreet of the forests rated Jimmy A1. A1, as angler, but equally high as a most enthusiastic votary of Nimrod, and every effort in his power had been laboriously exerted toward capturing, either dead or alive, but principally dead, a black bear. It seems he had promised the pelt of a bear to a certain estimable young lady of his native heath, and the adjacent woods had been faithfully scoured in a vain effort to meet traces of bruin. "Traces," said Jimmy, "traces is what I want." At last his multitudinous wanderings were rewarded by the discovery of a bear's roost, a spot where *ursus* nightly held high revel. Here they stealthily met by night, and here Jimmy clandestinely assembled himself in the open daylight, and deftly concealed a ponderous and murderous snare, quaintly designed to entrap any bear that fondled its unique mechanism. Then, as an adjunct to the elaborate preparations, and as a sort of guide to any members of the bruin household strolling in the vicinity, Jimmy posted birch bark signs upon a number of the adjacent trees of which this is a faithful representation:



"This was enough. The bears saw it, and the young lady still pines for the promised bear skin."

RIFLES FOR SMALL GAME.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In my experience with rifles for small game I have used a .32-cal. rifle. I shot a hawk at 75yds. with a short cartridge, a woodchuck at 200yds. with a long cartridge, and it is the thing for chipmunks, red squirrels, etc.—WOODCHUCK.

ADIRONDACK FOREST PROTECTION.

UTICA, N. Y., March 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed you will find a copy of a petition, which is being very extensively circulated and signed in this part of the State. It is sent out by the Black River Fish and Game Protective Association, and we are anxious to enlist public sentiment in its favor as far as possible. Knowing your paper to be enlisted in the struggle for the preservation of the forests our association, takes the liberty of asking your support in its present undertaking. Petition headings will be sent to any one on application to the undersigned.—W. E. WOLCOTT, Secretary Black River Fish and Game Protective Association, *Herald* Office, Utica, N. Y.

PROTECTION OF THE ADIRONDACK FORESTS.

To the Honorable the Senators and Assemblymen of the State of New York:

Whereas, Large tracts of forest lands situate in the region known as the Adirondack Mountains, or as otherwise designated, the North Woods, are owned and held by individuals, and

Whereas, the State has no care or control of any forest lands so held by individuals, and

Whereas, A large part of said Adirondack Mountain region belongs to the public domain or is owned by the State, and

Whereas, The protection and preservation of the forests of the State is both desirable and imperative, and

Whereas, The forests of these Adirondack Mountains protect and keep ever full the sources of streams which supply water to the State waterways, and contribute largely to the proper rainfall over the State, and

Whereas, The forests are the last refuge for deer and other game in this State, constituting a self-supporting and self-sustaining food supply, and

Whereas, The land where these forests stand is undesirable if not absolutely worthless for agricultural purposes, and

Whereas, We, the undersigned, citizens of..... view with grave apprehension the unprotected condition of these forests, and foresee with anxiety the dangers which threaten them; therefore we do respectfully and earnestly pray that your honorable body will, at the earliest possible moment, enact such laws as will result in restoring to the public domain the Adirondack forest lands now owned and held by individuals, clubs and corporations, and that you will enact such other laws as will forever protect and preserve the whole Adirondack forests to the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the whole State.

HUNTING THE WILD TURKEY.

AN article in FOREST AND STREAM of July 5, 1888, relating to the bighorn of the Rockies, made note of their extreme wariness and what a difficult matter it is to successfully hunt them: and I wondered then and still wonder if they are or possibly could be more wary and cautious than the wild turkey, numerous flocks of which roam the woods in Pennsylvania and other States.

The turkey is, I think, about the hardest game to kill that is found in this part of the country, for if he discovers a hunter on his track—and a very slight noise will put him on his guard—he has but to raise himself on his wings and soar far beyond the reach of the hunter, leaving him staring at the space in the trees through which he has passed. Or if not much alarmed, as is sometimes the case, the bird will lead the hunter a long chase on foot, giving him, perhaps, an occasional glimpse of his fleeting form through the bushes at a long distance, but not a chance to catch sights on him with rifle, and generally too far off for shot to do more than increase his speed or make him take to wing.

A turkey shot while on the wing with a shotgun—and I have been told with a rifle, but doubt it—will, even if hard hit, soar for quite a distance, and, as a general thing, finally drop in some level patch or thicket of some sort where he is safe from discovery and there die from his wounds. Of this I know of several instances. A friend of mine, two or three years ago, shot a turkey with shot. The turkey flew off across a large ravine or hollow to the opposite hill, and the hunter, feeling sure that he had hit it hard, crossed over after it, but it could not be found, though he hunted long and diligently. Some time after he was hunting about the same place, and happened on his turkey, one wing sticking out of a snowdrift. This is the fate of many turkeys every season, and the reason is that in their wings they have such great facilities for escaping the hunter. Another hunter of this place who has been very successful in turkey hunting, having killed three in one season, shot a turkey while on the wing, breaking a wing bone. This, of course, brought the gobbler, a large one, to the ground, when it immediately took to its legs, and, with the speed of the wind, so the hunter said, put quite a distauce between them before he recovered from his surprise. He followed it for two hours, and finally had to give up, as it was growing dark, and the tracks still showed as lively on the turkey's part as at first.

A person not well acquainted with the turkey and his habits is very apt to think from what he has heard or read, that the turkey call is the greatest necessity in turkey hunting, and that with one it is an easy matter to secure a turkey. This is not the case, and in fact it is very seldom that a call can be used successfully, and about the only time is after a flock has been scattered and are badly excited. They will after a while commence calling to each other, and then is the hunter's time to get between two logs or some similar screen between the divided flock. Some of the turkeys will be quite sure to pass near him, when by a judicious use of his call he may bring them within range. (When I say "near" I mean about 75 to 100yds., as a shot at a turkey at a shorter distance is a rare thing.) It is a great deal more likely, though, that when the turkeys get within 100yds. or more of the hunter they will take a sudden notion to go another way. They have, as we say, "caught on to the call" and are suspicious after being scared from their feeding grounds. If the hunter has seen them at all he has most likely waited for a closer and surer shot and has not got any, but most likely the turkeys have picked their way through brush and thickets with heads erect and eyes glancing in all directions, and the moving into position of the gun, or any similar move, may have been observed by them and scared them away.

The best time to hunt turkeys is after a pretty heavy snow—heavy enough to deaden the crackling of the leaves under foot—when it has cleared up and they have come off the roost in the hemlocks to feed on beech nuts or hemlock buds. The best weapon, I think, because it is the surest, is the Winchester repeater of any caliber not less than .32, and the larger the better.

On one of the many turkey hunts I have taken in the last three years, a party of four of the Wildcat Club, of which I am a member, were encamped five miles west of this place, on the old Springfield, where we have a good, substantial hunting cabin, with woods for miles and miles around it. The Devil's Tract, on our north and east, is a very heavily timbered and rocky forest, in which the deer make, as a general thing, their headquarters, and where the turkeys roost in the great hemlocks. An excellent spring of pure water, so pure that to the taste it is almost sweet, trickles out of the ground not more than ten yards from the door of our cabin. Add to this the Springfield trout run, which runs in the woods back of the cabin and into the Blacklick Creek about a mile from the camp, and you have a fair idea of some of the natural advantages of our location for a hunting and fishing cabin. With plenty of eatables and a jolly set of campers we generally have a first-class time. It was the second or third week in December last, and we had been camped three days, during which time it had snowed and blowed almost constautly, and the only game that had been killed was a jack rabbit, which Ponto, the editor's hound, had given an hour's chase, and the junior merchant of the party had bagged. On the fourth day (Friday) we arose from our bunks to find that the storm had abated, and a good day's hunt might be expected. We all got ready after a hearty breakfast, which the Doc, our cook, knows so well how to get up, and started out. The editor and junior merchant declaring their intention of taking their two hounds, Ponto and Billy, and having a foot chase; the senior merchant thought he would watch around the deer crossing, and look up things in general; and the salesman said he was going for jaybirds with his little Stevens rifle. Taking my double-barrel shotgun I started out for turkeys. When I had crossed the Blacklick Creek, and climbed one of the steepest hills I found myself on a narrow flat composed mostly of beech, aud well adapted as a feeding ground for turkeys. Here I struck a fresh turkey track which I followed for about a mile, and found myself in about as rough a place as I was ever in, an immense thicket covered all over with snow. The track had mysteriously disappeared; so, thinking if it had got too rough for the turkey to go through I wouldn't stand much chance, I gave her up.

I had seen her once, but she was too quick for me, and dodged into a thicket before I could get my gun up. She saw me when I saw her, and after that would every now and then rise and fly about 50 or 100yds. and then light and run a piece. I fiually struck another track, which seemed to be a much larger and better one, for the first was a small hen and would not have weighed over 10lbs. at the most. I followed this track a piece when another good-sized track branched on to it. They finally separated, and I took the first of the two, which was the largest. Every now and then I would notice where she had been scratching for beech nuts, which put me on my guard, as I knew I could expect to come on her soon, and I almost had her over my shoulder so sure was I of getting her. I finally did come on her, and could just see her tail moving up and down as she would thrust her head forward to pick up a uut. She was around a bend in the old log road, along which she had traveled for some distance. I leaned cautiously around a tree and took dead aim on her body. The shotgun roared, the turkey staggered, and Nim, my spaniel, rushed in on her. But just about that time the turkey seemed to remember that she had wings, and away she went up through the trees. Another load of turkey shot did no more good than the first, and she flew on, likely only to drop and die in some laurel patch along the creek. On examination I found that I had drawn some blood, but concluded that it would be no use hunting for her.

I then went back and took the other track and followed it until I came to two wing marks in the snow on a log and the track ended. By this time it was getting toward evening, aud not knowing exactly where I was, I thought I had better start for camp. After walking about a mile and a half, or perhaps two, I came to a farmhouse and discovered that I was going in exactly the opposite direction from camp, and was about three miles away from it. Had I not come to the farm, which I knew, I would have been in sight of town in the next hour. I changed my course and reached camp after a hard walk, tired and disgusted. I found that I had company in both respects, as after hunting hard all day nothing of much account had been bagged.

They had been very uneasy about me, as it was after dark before I got back, and they had been shooting signal shots, which I had heard and taken for a celebration over a monster buck or some other monarch of the forest, which had been laid low by the sure aim of some of the party. Or perhaps the wildcats, of which there were quite a number known to stay on the "Devil's Tract," had surrounded the camp and the besieged were acting in self-defense.

The senior merchant, who wears far and near spectacles, had lost one of the glasses and hadn't seen any deer on that account. We fixed a piece of wood in the frame so as to bind the other glass in, and this produced much merriment on account of the comical look which it gave the senior, aud he laughed so much that he took a bad cold, which required wild cherry tea to break it up. About midnight a terrible thump, thump, thump, on the cabin door was heard by all. We jumped to our feet and reached for our guns; the Doc expressing the idea that it was a bear which, having smelt the frozen rabbit and our desire for blood, was trying to kick the door in, and suggested that we set fire to the cabin and make our escape in the smoke and confusion. The editor, who had pulled a blanket over his head, and whose nerve was rapidly returning, suggested that the Doc put the dish towel on the poker as a flag of truce, and offer the bear one of his tobies, which, if accepted, would likely have the desired effect, besides furnishing us with smoked bear meat. Finally some very expressive language from the outside was heard, and the opened door admitted a man. The newcomer was a messenger from the family of the junior merchant, and had orders to take him home dead or alive, as his flue was on fire and his family were afraid to stay alone with it. After loading his game in the sleigh, and expatiating on the question "Is marriage a failure?" he took his departure. At daybreak all was activity and packing up for the home stretch had commenced. At the breakfast table the senior merchant told a story concerning the only wild turkey he had ever killed. It seems that when a boy the senior worked on a farm in Ohio, and that every Sunday an immense old gobbler would come out of the woods and into the barnyard of the farmer, who was a very religious man and always attended church in the neighboring town, taking the senior with him. The boy had noticed the turkey's visits on several occasions, and it seriously troubled him to think that it always came on Sunday and that he had no way of securing the prize without the farmer knowing it. He finally concluded to run the risk and so, when one Sunday morning came, he was sick and unable to attend church with the family. As soon as he thought they were a safe distance away he took down the old flintlock musket, primed it and went out to the barn, where he stationed himself at a convenient hole in the side and thrusting the musket through, waited for the appearance of the gobbler. He came at last slowly picking his way across the fields with a gobble, gobble, gobble, which sent the blood flying through the boy's veins, and which was answered by the farmer's turkeys. On, on, he came until at last he was within range and the boy could wait no longer, so taking dead aim he fired, and rushing out discovered the turkey flopping around at a great rate. He finally got it killed and took it to the woods, where he hung it up, and on returning loaded the old musket and hung it up. The family returned and were no wiser. The next moruing he was still indisposed and thought he would take a hunt, maybe he might run across the turkeys. He went to the woods, got his gobbler, and took it to town, and the storekeeper gave him a quarter for it. It weighed 43lbs., and was the largest turkey he ever heard of. The editor had killed three wild turkeys, I had killed one, and the Doc had killed one, for which he paid a dollar and a quarter. After breakfast and the packing was done we started out to take a hunt, they to hunt until dinner time and return to camp where the sleigh would come for them and I to hunt through the woods home. I was going after my turkeys of the previous day; this time armed with my Winchester, which I had longed for the day before; but as it happened I now got a splendid wing shot for a shotgun and had no use for my rifle at all. We all arrived home safe and sound and expect to occupy the cabin some during the trout fishing season and also next fall.

W. R. T.

SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

XI.—THE GRAND CALUMET HEIGHTS CLUB.

THE man was nearly right who said of the Chicago clubs that there is not "any one of them alike." It is a fact that each has some features of interest not possessed by any of the others. It is this fact which has made the visits to the clubs so exceptionally pleasant, and which is the main foundation of the belief that so long a series of articles may still retain some interest, even for those not members of the clubs themselves.

Of all the clubs, none has more uuique features than the Grand Calumet Heights Club, and none will better repay the curious seeker after novelty or pleasure.

This organization, not yet two years old, but already numbering well on toward a hundred members, is practically an offshoot of the old Lake George Club, which, like itself, lies in the famous Calumet region, by many thought to be the greatest duck country in the West, and equal or superior, in natural advantages, to the famous Fox Lake district. The Tolleston, Lake George and Grand Calumet Heights clubs, are all kindred "sandhill" or "Calumet" clubs, and lie not far apart in that favored region, as a glance at the appended map will show. Without some sort of map, it would be hard to explain the peculiarities of this singular section of country, although no map and no description can place it justly before a reader.

The main Calumet stream connects Calumet Lake with Lake Michigan. Its mouth is now built up with the wharves and docks of South Chicago. Calumet Lake is feebly imitated by Hyde Lake, Wolf Lake and Lake George, which lie between it and the big water. It was in this marshy district, supplied fully with all sorts of feed, and inhabited by countless myriads of ducks in the good old days, that the old Kleinman homestead lay. Kleinman *père* kept the wagon hot, hauling ducks to Chicago, and if the boys didn't have another wagonload killed by the time he got back there was blood on the moon. That was where the Kleinmans learned to shoot.

Out of this district two more absent-minded streams start forth, but these run in a general direction, exactly opposite to that of the main Calumet. The Little Calumet starts out for the middle of the State, changes its mind over by Blue Island bluffs, where it takes in the "Feeder" from the "Sag," and then whirls around four or five times and wabbles in an entirely drunken and disreputable fashion over toward Lake Michigan, which it reaches no one knows where. It passes through Tolleston Marsh, and is the basis of the Tolleston Club, which has been described in an earlier article. The only object the Little Calumet has in going out into the country in this way is to get up in the world. Near Miller station the Little Calumet is by the Government survey shown to be 19.3ft. higher than the Grand Calumet, which is only three miles distant from it. A canal cut across this neck—as is the proposition now before a certain improvement company—would drain Tolleston Marsh dry as a bone apparently. It would not affect the Grand Calumet marshes, which are always of just the same level as Lake Michigan, since they lie right along the shore, and would be maintained by seepage in some localities, even if the crawling current of their main waterway had more ambition than it has.

As may be seen the Grand Calumet, the remaining one of these three erratic rivers, is necessarily a slow, deliberate, tortuous and torturingly crooked stream. It doesn't go inland, and it doesn't go north. It just strolls off among the sandhills and pine barrens toward the foot of the lake, sometimes running within a half mile of Lake Michigan, and then again changing its mind and taking a whirl over in the opposite direction. Its general appearance is that of a long, crooked valley of rice and cane, running between low wooded banks, and stretching out from half a mile to three-quarters of a mile or more in width. Somewhere in this winding marsh, hid often by what a poet would call the lush and dank sedges of the marsh, creeps the deliberate Grand, 10 to 15ft. deep in much of its channel, a lake creek rather than a river, and a darling for ducks.

History does not quite agree whether it was Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Booth or Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Cleaver who first explored the Grand Calumet to its end. The first two gentlemen were old Calumet Lake habitués, stopping at Florence Benner's old house, and the latter was one of the old Lake George Club. They bethought them it might be well to seek fresh fields and pastures green, and the result was an exploring voyage, which started at Wolf Lake, went through the cut-offs into the Grand Calumet and down

MAP OF LAKE MICHIGAN SHORE.

that stream to its mouth. The first camp was made about a mile below the village of Clarke. From there on the explorers found themselves in what is very nearly a complete wilderness. Huge sandhills, covered with scrubby oaks and gigantic pines, rose up in serrated ridges. The river meandered and meandered, often nearly blocked by floating islands of matted vegetation. At last they got through, and their little craft caught sight of the blue waters of Lake Michigan, nearly at the extreme foot of the lake. Fifteen miles up the beach, not a house and not a soul in sight. Four, five, eight—nobody knows how many miles back from the lake—and not a soul or a habitation for one, except the old negro who was found dead in his cabin, and the dugout of the horse-thieves who, undiscovered for months and months, were finally arrested in Indiana without requisition by South Chicago parties, and justly, though non-technically, sent to the penitentiary. Eagles were seen in the woods, and can be seen to-day. One night a wildcat came down to the beach. Wolves are still sometimes seen. The country is to-day as wild looking as any you will see in the middle of the North Woods. Picturesque, rough, a little gloomy and forbidding, a stranger set down in the middle of it might think it the foothills of the southern Rockies. It seemed only pleasing to our explorers, who hastened to spread their sails, and so sped in their hunting boats across the foot of the lake, north and northwest, until they landed at Sheffield on the shore, and so again passed by means of a narrow channel into the system of lakes from which they started.

This was two years ago. This was within thirty miles of Chicago. No other city has anything of consequence which Chicago has not also, and Chicago has some things which no other city has. I submit that there is no city in America which can show so strong a string of sportsmen's organizations, and none which has so good and immediate a foundation for their existence and their growth. There is no more notable a sporting center in the country, unless it be that on Chesapeake Bay, and it is probable that a familiarity with that section would lead one to give it second place.

Very well, our explorers had seen the new land, and pronounced it good. The result was the organization of the Grand Calumet Heights Club, the leasing of 1,500 acres of land lying between the lake and the Grand Calumet River, the securing of a tidy flag station twenty-eight miles down the B. & O., and the expenditure of considerable sums in buildings and improvements. The club was put on a good footing. Memberships were placed low, at $25, although none but proper persons were ever allowed to enter the club. Annual dues were placed at $5. Bonds were issued, which even now are gradually being wiped out by the accretion of funds resulting from the sale of memberships and the paying in of dues. The membership was limited to 100, and, although the club is only in its second year, its membership is now seventy odd, being specifically as follows:

President, Alex. T. Loyd; Vice-President, J. J. Gillespie; Treasurer, W. N. Low; Secretary, E. C. J. Cleaver; Directors, the above, with Wm. L. Pierce, A. W. Harlan, W. A. Wilde and E. T. Ellicott. Members: Edward Adams, S. M. Booth, Geo. Barnard, Jas. F. Bird, W. H. Barry, J. E. Baggott, T. H. Ball, Dr. Boerne Bettman, O. W. Barrett, F. R. Bissell, E. C. J. Cleaver, C. S. Cleaver, F. W. Cleaver, W. J. Clark, W. T. Clark, H. E. Chandler, Eugene Capelle, John Critchell, G. H. Carlson, C. A. Cleaver, R. H. Donnelly, F. H. Dahlgren, Dr. L. L. Davis, E. T. Ellicott, C. E. Felton, J. J. Flanders, J. J. Gillespie, John Gillespie, W. H. Gill, Oscar Krouse, Chas. Kern, A. T. Loyd, C. C. Landt, W. N. Low, Harry Leser, John Leser, Geo. W. Lauterbach, L. J. Marks, K. Marks, Geo. J. Maillet, W. F. McWhinney, Walter Metcalf, F. E. Moore, Jas. L. McBirney, T. H. Miller, Jr., Geo. E. Marshall, W. Penny, O. H. Porter, W. L. Pierce, James Pittaway, E. N. Hurlbut, R. W. Hyman, Jr., Dr. A. W. Harlan, H. E. Howard, C. N. Hale, C. R. Heneage, Wills Isbell, H. W. Jenney, E. S. Jones, D. T. Jones, E. S. Rice, E. C. Sherman, W. Spalding, John M. Smyth, N. C. Simmons, Robt. Somerville, Frank Taylor, Arnold Tripp, A. T. Thatcher, John Wain, W. A. Wilde, C. E. Willard, C. E. Worthington, T. J. West, W. W. Wilcox, A. C. Young, S. E. Young. Honorary members: M. A. Hart, M. T. Hart, F. H. Britton.

In the foregoing list there is a large percentage of young men, and many of these are still young in the sportsman's craft. They are as a body, however, energetic, enthusiastic, progressive and aggressive, and for the time they have been at it have done more than any one club of the city in the way of growth and development. The social element is strongly developed in the club. The club house, situated directly upon the shore of Lake Michigan, is a most delightful retreat in the summer. The spot is always breezy, entirely free from mosquitoes, and possessed of that interest which always attaches to a wild and unfrequented locality. Last summer parties of good numbers were an almost constant occurrence. Not a week passed without seeing some one down at the club house, and on one occasion ninety guests, ladies and gentlemen, clamored for place at the dinner call. Fishing, boating, bathing and exploring are all possible at the Grand Calumet Heights Club, which has, indeed, a far greater diversity of interest and amusement than is possible at any club of the city. Trap-shooting and target shooting with the rifle are possible under peculiarly favorable conditions. The blackbird traps throw the birds directly into the water of Lake Michigan, and those which are not hit are recovered unbroken, for the water is only a foot or so deep on the gradual beach, and is found not to damage the birds thus dropped into it. There is probably not any other trap ground in the country where this unique feature obtains. The big lake is useful as well as beautiful. Its presence renders the use of the rifle a thing not to be constantly guarded and dreaded, as must be the case at most clubs. No target butts are necessary, and the bullets have the whole lower end of the lake for an untenanted range. Long-range naval ordnance would be harmless there, for it is a portion of the lake rarely visited by vessels, and the pleasure craft of the club members show almost the only canvas seen there.

The lake fishing off the Calumet beach is good. Two ladies have taken as many as 100 perch in a morning's fishing, and although perch fishing does not afford very exciting sport, it serves to pass away an idle day for gentlemen as well as the ladies. The Grand Calumet, distant only half a mile inland, often shows a good day's fishing for bass and pickerel. The woods near at hand have a good many rabbits in the winter time, and the close law has developed a pretty fair supply of ruffed grouse. There is always sport of some sort to be had in the daytime, and at night the great veranda or the big reception room invites to a dance if the season is such that the fairer sex is present; or if it is in the ducking season, the tired hunters may cock their feet upon the balcony rail, or blow blue clouds and tell portentous yarns around the mammoth stove in the gun room. It is the just boast of the Grand Calumet men that one may visit their club every week in the year and amuse himself differently each time.

The policy of this club is not a close one, and there is no suspicion of the cloven foot in any of its management, such as might suggest that the club was mostly an affair to glorify or gratify a few. There is no rule barring out such visitors as the members choose to bring down, and "the more the merrier" seems to be the liberal and hospitable precept. Gaming is not allowed in the club house, there being one rigid rule, that money shall not be staked at cards.

Leaving aside all social and summer pleasures, however, let us consider what the club may claim under its primary object, that of a ducking club. Let it be borne in mind that this Calumet country has always been a magnificent duck country, and even to-day is by no means shorn of its glory, since the natural feed and the natural resorting places for the ducks still exist in much of their former excellence. Let it be remembered also that this club lies almost directly at the foot of Lake Michigan, with nothing between it and Macinac Island. The lake flight—and it is a very considerable one—naturally coasts along until it goes near to the heel of the lake. It may be that the bluebills and redheads find some resting place off the big reef at Kensington, or some feed in the lines of city sewage which run out into the lake yet higher up; but, if this is so, it only tends to establish a shore flight up and down the lake. Indeed, such a flight does exist, and often yields good tribute to the gunners of this club. Upon the other hand, if the ducks wish to leave the lake they may naturally be expected to do so over the narrowest possible strip of land dividing the lake from the inland feed; and they may also be expected to establish a flight back and forth between these localities. This is precisely the case at Grand Calumet Heights Club grounds. The birds work backward and forward between the lake and the marshes of Little Calumet and Grand Calumet. Harried too persistently on the great Tolleston marsh they fly over and drop into the big lake, or stop on the quiet river. Pounded at too severely on much-beleagured Calumet Lake they essay a wearied flight between the devil and the deep sea, and drop into the little-hunted bends of the Grand Calumet, where, alack the day for them! they find the little boat houses of our club, and meet the puff of the expectant gun, as deadly, if less frequent than before.

The boat houses, and the little abode of old Blocki, the odd character who, with his ten-year-old son Gus, takes charge of them, lie on the bank of the river, about half a mile from the club house, and a few hundred yards from the little railway station building. A crooked trail winds through the sandhills over to the boat house, marked by an occasional blazed tree. This sandhill country is very puzzling, the different little eminences being so much alike and the character of the wooded

growth monotonous. I have rarely seen a country, outside of the sandhills of the Cimarron—which this section much resembles—where one could so easily get "turned around." It is a joke of the club to misdirect a new member as to the path, in which case he may be two hours or so in going the half mile. There is a rumor to the effect that one member has ordered a half mile of wire, which he proposes to stretch along the path.

The marsh shooting of the club is done with boat, decoys and blinds, as on the other marshes mentioned, and it will not be necessary to describe it. The boats used are of the flat, home-made South Chicago make, or of the Green Bay model. The president of the club, Mr. Alex. T. Loyd, has built him a couple of boats, one of cedar and one of sassafras, on a model of his own. This model is over sixteen feet in length and is thirty-three inches amidship; the swell of the boat is a trifle aft, and is intended to be just where the weight of the shooter comes, a fact which gives the boat a rather singular look; the cockpit is high and short, the boat being better for rowing than for poling on that account; the clinker strips run up sharp fore and aft, and swell out over a round and trim bow and stern, with a high rake and a sharp point, almost a veritable image of that notable seaboat the Esquimaux skin cayak. This boat is on the whole a graceful one and a good one, not so steady as the Green Bay boat, but so extremely good a sea-goer that Mr. Loyd often goes out when the other marsh boats dare not venture forth at all.

Of the boats used on the big lake, there is space to describe only two, Mr. Cleaver's Merganser, and Mr. Loyd's Calumet Turtle, both of which offer something new in duck lore. The Merganser is a vast, low-lying scow, with a great water-tight cockpit nearly 3ft. high perched like an elongated turret upon it. The scow is worked out a quarter of a mile or so into the lake, and anchored with a 200lbs. iron anchor. The cockpit is surrounded by brush nailed fast to it. The fleet of decoys is let out down wind from the corners. The great boat rides the heaviest waves with ease. The ducks apparently mistake it for an island, for they do not pay much attention to it, and come right into the decoys. Very good bags of mergansers and also of redheads and bluebills have been made from this odd contrivance. The ducks understand marsh blinds, but they are ignorant about this one, evidently, and they decoy into it much better than to a grass blind. The Calumet Turtle is built on much the same principle, except that its cockpit is not so high, and its supporting scow or boat is neater and trimmer, being pointed at both ends, only a few inches of air chamber being left between the perfectly flat top and bottom. The boat rides low in the water, the waves washing over its supporting platform boat, and running up on the sides of the turret in such way as to leave its outline indistinct. The blind is built of brush as above described. Both of these boats seemed to me ingenious and effective; so too did Mr. Loyd's scheme of fastening a large air-tight sealed tin can under the cover of the bow and stern of his hunting boat. The latter thus provided, weighs hardly a pound more, and even if filled with water, the big tin life-preservers would not let it sink. Here, I think, is a valuable hint to those who go down to the marsh in boats.

Besides the varieties of sport already mentioned there is one kind of duck shooting followed at the Grand Calumet grounds which is not possible at any of the other clubs and which impresses one as rather a unique sort of fun. This is merganser shooting along the ice in the spring. There has been a large body of these birds wintering on the lower end of the lake this year, and they are always early in making their appearance. They frequent the marshes to some extent, but seem to prefer the shallow water along the bar. They are restless in their habits, and continually fly up and down the shore. The ice is packed into the lower end of the lake and crowded upon the bars by the action of the waves into a huge field of hillocks and rough ridges, which is this spring three-fourths of a mile wide. A warm day and an off-shore wind breaks the ice into long seams and threads of water, and often moves it all out except about 100yds. of rough little ice cliffs that hang on the bar. The hardy duck hunters walk out upon this ridge or cross to it in boats—in one case a hunter poled out on a cake of ice—and put out their decoys in the strip of water lying beyond the edge of the icebar. No blind is used, the shooter lying down on the edge, or seeking shelter in some cave or crevice. The birds work back and forth along the ice and decoy very well indeed, and good sport is had at the hard-flying if hard-eating sheldrake and kindred ducks. Often a good bag of bluebills and redheads is gotten in this way. I cannot imagine any more picturesque form of sport. It was a foggy day when we went out on the ice, and in a moment we were out of sight of shore. The ice rose all around us in a thousand huge fantastic forms, glimmering dully through the mist and making the scene like the dream of the Arctic sea.

The club has two main buildings, the club house and the keeper's house. The latter is more than ample for Mr. Harnes and his good wife. They keep it well and are well liked by all who go there. Their tenure is that of a salary and perquisites. Mr. Harnes furnishes all the blackbirds used by the club, and has the privilege of sale of ammunition and other incidentals. He also boards the members at a fixed rate, and his privileged little hotel among the sandhills, and its select attendance will, I hope, add much to his revenue this year, as doubtless it will, since this is one of the best visited clubs out of Chicago, its members feeling sure that there will always be something to interest them in a visit at any time of the year.

The club house itself is a large and commodious place, abounding alike in a business-like fitness and a great capacity for the sweet do-nothing. The interior is not yet fully finished, but soon will be. The furniture is neat, durable and appropriate. About $6,000 has been expended thus far by this young club.

There is always a certain romantic interest attaching to the sea or to any large body of water, and no part of Lake Michigan has a more vivid if more melancholy interest than this remote and rarely visited lower end. It is a dangerous locality for vessels, as the great quantity of wreckage and the great number of wrecks along the beach attest. A whole volume of pathetic stories might be gathered from the records of the crippled and stranded drifters whose big bones lie scattered along the shore, or help the importance of the club's vast woodpile. There is a flower garden in the front yard built in the hull of a fishing boat which the boys dug out of the sand and towed down the lake. A heavy window trap, wrenched from its hinges, and bearing a written message nailed on its face, hangs on the wall as one of the ornaments. The vessel Melbourne grounded outside on the bar off Calumet Beach, and the crew sent in this floating message to the members of the club who stood watching her. A man was sent to the nearest telegraph station, and a dispatch brought a tug flying down from Chicago that evening, and thus the Melbourne was saved. Once a large yacht was found on the beach in the morning. Boats put off and discovered the body of a young man lashed fast to it. He was drowned. So, too, it afterward transpired, were his two young companions. The parents of none of the boys were aware that they were out of the city.

The photograph from which the engraving of the club house was made was taken, one muggy morning, by Mr. W. L. Pierce, one of the leading members of the club, and perhaps as ardent a photographer as ever was. It was Mr. Pierce who once had himself let down by a rope, fifty feet or more, in order to get a good view of the Horseshoe Falls of Niagara. He says the suck of the great body of water was such that he almost lost the use of his legs, and was unreservedly the worst scared he ever was in his life.

It was in the early season when I last visited this peculiarly interesting club, and wandered along the sandy beach on which, like a big life-saving station, the homelike club house stands. The ice was still in the lakes and streams, but the air was full of the mysterious suggestions, the sweet melancholy of awakening spring. The year was about to begin anew. In the distance rang the "git a-lan-n-g!" of the busy jay, while under foot in the woods showed the patient face of the first violet. Things were about to begin over again. How good, one could not help thinking, to be privileged to come down here, so singularly close, so peculiarly far from the big city, and see the year begin again. Perhaps for some tired fellow it may mean a great deal more; it may mean a beginning over again of life, and a forgetting of the rapid coming on of the sere and yellow leaf. So now is a good time to see and say good wishes to these preservers of good hope—while the bluejay is hustling as though his soul depended on it, yet while the violet is fresh in the untracked woods. Save us! Gentlemen, let us begin again. The violet and the bluejay have no quarrel, nor do rest and work conflict. E. Hough.

No. 175 Monroe Street.

SNARING AND THE MARKETS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I can imagine myself meeting your correspondent "Hermit," taking his hand, and with whatever grip my 210lbs. of bone and muscle can possibly command exclaiming, "Put it there." I have had quite an extensive experience (in my younger days) in grouse snaring, thirty years ago. Well do I remember the cold frosty October and November mornings when I have jumped out of bed and without half dressing myself hurried off to these "twitch ups" to find now and then a cottontail rabbit and once in a great while a partridge. I have had thirty to forty snares set and well tended too, and in all my boyhood's snaring for grouse the number caught could be counted on the fingers of my two hands. Lots of rabbits have been found in them, and so they were reset the next fall.

Perhaps some one will say, "Well either you do not understand snaring or else it was a poor game country." Let me see, the locality was southern Massachusetts, Worcester county, which was and now is a fair place for grouse. When twelve years old I commenced—and soon took the knack of—snap shooting the birds in the brush, and rapidly advancing in this method of killing them I well remember one day returning home after a short tramp of perhaps two hours with five partridges in the game bag, more than I could snare in a whole season. What then was the outcome of it? Why, I was a "sportsman," a "true sportsman," I was ready to kick and tear up the snares that the other boys had set, and never from that day to this have I set a snare or trap of any kind for grouse. But I can but remember it, and it is with no pride that I write it; it was a mean, contemptible thing to do, but it was the "ethics" of hunting and "sportsmanship" to tear up the traps and snares that the other boys had made; and why? Well, it was taught to me by a "sportsman" who shot birds for the market and owned two pointer dogs. He learned that the writer was "brush shooting," and "killed a bag full of birds one day," and hired me to shoot with him and his dogs, offering me the magnificent sum of $3 a week through the season, "rain or shine." Yes, $3 a week for a ragged country boy, with the traditional slouch hat, one suspender and sub-post office, which, taken together with a ricketty old muzzleloading shotgun, and the rest of yours truly was about to become a "true sportsman;" kick and tear up snares that farmers and farmers' boys had set upon their own farms and woodlands, and kill our birds in a "sportsmanlike" manner. For this market-shooter I worked for that season and the next, and at the end of the second season I do believe that there was not a partridge left for a radius of two miles from our home. It was seldom that we ever had a shot at them on the ground, for the dogs would point them for us, and they did not lie very close, but often got up wild, and only by the quickest work could we get them, so wild were they; but well now do I remember the number at the end of the first season's shooting, 413 birds. Great Scott! Talk about snares—of course, some of them were woodcock, and a few quail, but the majority of them were grouse, and, although they were shot and killed in a legal and "sportsmanlike" manner, there were fifty grouse destroyed by the use of dogs where there was one caught by snaring.

This man is still living and shooting birds for market every season, and the result is that there are but very few grouse in the seventeen square miles—several of them woodland—that form the township in which he resides. It is nothing uncommon, the farmers in that locality tell me, to have their chickens killed by "bird dogs" that belong in the village, but run loose through the spring and summer. But they also say that the sportsmen are always ready and more than willing to pay for any damage that the dogs do, so they do not find much fault with them. Now it is not that snaring birds is in the interest of game protection that I would claim, but I do believe that, as poor a shot as I am, with my old double-barrel Wm. Moore & Co. and a pair of good pointers, I could exterminate more grouse in "true sportsmanlike" manner, *i. e.*, take every fair wing shot and "ground sluice" them when no one is looking, than any three snarers would, taking the season through.

There is, or at least should be, "reason in all things; and while the writer is a firm friend of game protection, when it really is protection that protects, it makes me tired to hear sportsmen talk of protecting game, making laws to stop the farmer's boy from setting a few snares, etc., etc., and then in the next breath tell about going out and bagging six or eight birds in a single morning—in "true sportsmanlike manner." While I am well aware that every shooter who owns a dog and gun does not do this, yet there are those who do hunt and kill the game, too—more's the pity—who can, and do, kill half the birds shot at, and one of these death-dealing market-shooters using dogs will do more to exterminate the birds than most people are aware of; and while no one attempts to stop his selling the game in market, a great cry goes up against the snarer.

Stop the selling of birds in the market, and then you stop the extermination of game, but as long as game is sold in the market, and will bring in the almighty dollar, just so long will the market-shooter and the much-despised snarer ply his vocation, and just so long will the real, genuine, simon-pure sportsman—who goes afield just for the pleasure and recreation there is in it; the excitement of smelling a little burnt powder, the joyous thrill of now and then seeing a grouse tumble to the crack of his trusty breechloader, and last as well as least a choice morsel for the table—find that there is a scarcity of game, and while he may find plenty of old and half-decayed shells lying around to remind him of the real cause, he is apt to attribute it to ticks, snares, migration, a hard winter, deep snows and crust, and a dozen other causes, he does not once think of the "true sportsmen" that exterminates the game for the few dollars he may pocket. Iron Ramrod.

Somerville, Mass., March 1.

WILDFOWL NOTES.

Towanda, Pa., March 11.—A number of black and fish ducks have wintered in this neighborhood, seeking the open water of the river for feeding and resting grounds. Occasionally one is killed, but generally, owing to the difficulty of reaching them, allowed to rot away on the shore. A man (cannot call him a sportsman) found where a small flock came to feed at midnight in a spring hole among the willows. Two flames of fire from the murderous gun at that hour and half the flock (four birds) were bagged. One flock of wild geese reported going north last week.—Sus. Q. Hannah.

Maple Lake, Minn.—The first geese of the season made their appearance here March 12. Two flocks were seen early in the morning, going north.—E. A. T.

Welland, Ontario, March 13.—A large flock of wild geese passed over Port Robinson to-day, going northward.—E.

Minnesota.—Heron Lake, March 12.—Mallards and pintails came to-day, and if our Legislature wills it I shall be at my favorite sport in a few days. This is the lake *par excellence* for canvasback in springtime, and should the bill pass that is pending before the House, I may bag sixty a day before the week is out.—Rustic.

The Massachusetts Association.—About seventy-five members of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association partook of the usual monthly dinner at the Hotel Thorndike last Thursday evening. President E. A. Samuels presided. Several solos were contributed by Mr. M. W. Whitney, thereby adding much to the enjoyment of the occasion. Messrs. Thos. H. Hall, Austin A. Martin and Outram Bangs were elected to membership and the following were proposed: Gov. Oliver Ames, Hon. Halsey J. Boardman, Hon. A. H. Rice, Hon. J. F. Dwinelle, Hon. W. S. Gaston, Hon. J. A. Andrew, Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett, Messrs. F. L. Brown, H. K. Leonard, C. A. Reed, C. B. Pratt, C. R. Crane, I. W. Butler, J. E. Hall, B. D. Sweet and F. A. Mudge. This resolution was adopted as a substitute for so much of the resolution adopted at the last meeting as pertained to referring cases of violation of the laws to the State Commissioner for prosecution: "The officers of this Association may, when practicable, refer cases of infringement of laws for the protection of fish and game to the State Fish and Game Commissioners and request them to make prosecution for the Commonwealth as provided by law." It was voted to have a lecture given at an early date, to which the members of the Association should be permitted to bring ladies. It was voted to endeavor to secure the repeal of the law permitting the snaring of quail, partridge, etc.—A. W. Robinson, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania Quail.—Auburn, Susquehanna County, Va., March 11.—"Nom de Plume," of Springville, quotes me correctly in your last issue. I still affirm the report I then made to be correct. I spend much time rambling about the fields and woods as well during "close time" as in the game season, often to the neglect of business and profit, yet have not seen a single quail during the past two years. As to woodcock, but two came under my observation during the past season. One was brought in by the cat in late summer, the other fell to my gun Oct. 23. Surely "Nom de Plume" has been highly favored in the covers so near at hand, and he must be a sportsman possessed of no mean degree of skill to make such a score under adverse circumstances. I will yet give him a chance to "show up" the quail, as but four miles separates us, and I would take a much longer tramp any time for an opportunity of feasting my eyes on a bevy of the little beauties.—Bon Ami.

Oregon.—Monument, Grant County.—I am camped on the north fork of John Day River. This has at one time been a fine game country, but deer are not as plentiful as they used to be; there are a few elk still left in the higher parts of the Blue Mountains near the head of this river. —E. S. C.

Manorville, Long Island, March 17.—Snaring partridges around this part of the island was very extensively practiced this last season.—C.

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

263.

MCGINNIS is a noted sportsman. As his name indicates; he is a native of France; and what he does not know about goose hunting is not worth knowing. Year after year, while the flight is in progress, he takes his old muzzleloader (a small cannon) and conceals himself in the willows by the Platte. The birds that he hits invariably drop into the river. Those that fall on the land are scared to death. So long as he remained on *terra firma* he was all right; but on an evil day he purchased a copy of W. B. Leffingwell's "Wild Fowl Shooting," and learned a new wrinkle.

He must have decoys, and the aforementioned muzzleloader not doing its duty, two of Mrs. McG.'s tame fowls are secretly slaughtered, stuffed with hay, a crooked stick giving the proper curve to the neck, and taken to the river. Here a horseshoe tied to the feet of each serves as ballast and a clothes line keeps them from being carried away by the current. Alas! The geese cross the river as before, and alight on the sandbars half a mile away from McGinnis in the bullrushes.

Straightway he posts himself upon the subjects of "blinds." He drives to town, procures a large packing box, takes it home and spends a day in strengthening it and making it watertight. If he had kept the matter to himself we would have been none the wiser; but his boasts of the scores of geese that he was "going to get" led to some private detective work, and there were three heartless scapegraces hidden in the bushes on that December morning when McGinnis and his hired man loaded the box on his flatboat, put in about fifty bricks, and pulled for the sandbars.

The geese were at their feeding grounds, and before their return the shooting-box was in position, weighted down, and Patrick had returned to shore. We imagined that McGinnis was not happy in mind. The Platte is no duck pond, and every now and then a wave would dash over the box, or a cake of ice threaten to break in its sides. We could almost hear the Parisian ejaculations of the occupant, and the air above the blind was of a pale, sulphurous hue. At length the geese returned. They flew low as they approached the bar, and McGinnis, rising, gave them both barrels. One goose dropped to the water, and the rest decided that they were looking for another spot. McGinnis's first shot was his last. Below the river was white with birds, but none came near him. We could see him peer down stream, and then—"He's goin' to float down to 'em, as I'm a sinner," said Dick. Sure enough, one brick after another was pitched out of the box, and the next instant McGinnis's scow was riding proudly on the raging waters of the Platte. It did not hug the shore, but took the center of the stream at a good four-mile rate, and McGinnis, in endeavoring to maintain his equilibrium, forgot geese and everything else. We knew he could not drown, and that the long bridge would stop him, so we rode back to town, and two hours later poor soaked McGinnis, *sans* hat, *sans* gun, *sans* everything, walked up the main street from the south. We were on the lookout for him, and the first words to greet him were, "Hello, Mac! How's goose hunting in a canal boat?" A sickly smile lighted his features as he whispered, "B'ys, Oi'm dhry. Fat'll ye's take to kape it shtill?" SHOSHONE.

NEBRASKA.

264.

No. 264 is the landlord's story contained in the sketch on another page entitled "September on Big Sandy Bay." It is so good that it ought to go in this corner, but it is all the better for the setting "Cayuga" has given it.

Sea and River Fishing.

THE PROTECTORS AND PIRATES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

With the approach of spring the thoughts of every angler turn occasionally to the lairs where fish of various kinds have their homes. With these pleasant thoughts come others not so pleasant to the anglers of central New York, who look with disgust upon the ravages of fish thieves under the very eyes of men appointed and paid by the State to prevent such outlawry. We have a grand aggregation of waters, which ought to be the pride of the anglers of the State; but they are practically set apart to the spoliation of men who trample law under foot while they defy the angler. Within an hour's ride you can reach any of these waters from Syracuse; some can be reached within thirty minutes. Within this range is Cayuga Lake, Owasco Lake, Skaneateles Lake, Cazenovia Lake, Oneida Lake, Onondaga Lake, Cross Lake, many small lakes and ponds, the Seneca River, Oneida River, and a large number of trout streams. In a ride of from two to three hours this area of water can be doubled. Every lake, pond and stream is a natural breeder of fish of its kind. In fact it may safely be said that Oneida Lake has no superior anywhere as a fish breeder, and it may be as safely said that nowhere do more pirates abound. All of these waters are constantly subject to the unblushing ravages of law-breakers. During the past winter very large quantities of fish have been taken through the ice and sent to market. As soon as the ice is gone hundreds of nets will be put in operation, and continued through the season. So it is that these waters become so depleted that the angler has to surrender pleasure to the greed of the pirate.

Now, all this outrage and defiance of law is so bold that it is in no sense a secret. So-called agents of the State know better than anybody else of these depredations; but they quiety draw their pay, occasionally capture a net or two, and let the nefarious work go on.

Is it not somewhat anomalous to see the Legislature make appropriations for hatching and breeding fish and at the same time allow its agents, appointed to protect the result of such appropriations, to defeat their object by refusing to support law for the protection of fish? These so-called game protectors are in these parts worse than nothing. Both the Governor and Legislature are wasting the people's money in supporting them.

What is much needed is a chief officer to supervise these agents throughout the State, and make them do their duty or surrender their places to men who will do so. This officer should be a man of high character and willing to serve without compensation, or with such small compensation that every ruffian in the country would not seek the place. Why not place such authority with the Fish Commissioners?

Let the laws be enforced, or repeal at least that part of them that inflicts lazy, indifferent "protectors" upon the public. ANGLER.

SYRACUSE, March 15.

THE SUNSET CLUB.—II.

"BRETHREN," said the president, after the club was opened in due form, "we have with us to-night Hon. Emery D. Potter, Fish Commissioner of Ohio. I will not follow the 'long time custom' of reviewing the active career of our esteemed friend, but will say for the information of new members that the Judge began his business life by reading law with the late General Dix, of New York. In 1833 was admitted to practice in New York Supreme Court; elected Circuit Judge in 1885; and, in Ohio, was elected to the twenty-seventh Congress in 1845; and in the year of 1848 to the thirtieth Congress, where he was chairman of the standing committee on post-offices; introduced and was instrumental in carrying through the bill reducing postage to the uniform rate of three cents, and was the author of the bill for coinage of the three-cent silver piece. A member of the Lower House of the Ohio Representatives, and in 1873 was elected to the State Senate. There are but few men in the United States who have devoted so many years to the study of ichthyology, and taken greater interest in the propagation of fish, and been the means of introducing the various species in our inland streams. He has always advocated that outdoor exercise was essential to the maintenance of good health, and we mention with the air of a proud fisherman, who, after a day's outing, returns with a well filled creel, that the Judge walked to-night from his home to the club room through a blinding snow storm, although he lacks but a few years of scoring the ripe old age of one hundred. His active mind, bright eye, keen perception and old-time grasp of the hand are eminently characteristic of his love of outdoor exercise, to his indulgence in which he attributes his freedom from many of the aches and pains which afflict mankind. We take pleasure in introducing Hon. Emery D. Potter, State Fish Commissioner of Ohio."

HON. EMERY D. POTTER.

As the veteran rose a long-continued storm of applause greeted him. Hale, hearty and light of foot he stepped to the rostrum, and when the hall was as quiet as a deserted village church, he said, in a clear, distinct voice: "I asked an old sportsman what could be said about health and longevity. He said, 'To be a thorough sportsman comprises all that can be said upon the subject.' I am often asked what has been the cause of my robust health. I can best answer by giving my manner of life from the beginning. From my early childhood I fished in the cold streams of Herkimer and Otsego counties, New York, for the speckled trout, beginning with an alder fish pole, a chalk line and angle worms, and passing through all the gradations of the art up to the rod and reel, with a book of selected flies; and when the small streams were fished out, I went to new fields for better sport. For over fifty years scarcely a summer has passed that I have not spent several weeks, sometimes running into months, on the north shore of Lake Superior among the speckled trout, coasting in an open Mackinac boat, with two Indian voyageurs; coasting from the Soo to Fort William, taking in all the favorite fishing grounds, including the celebrated Nepigon, seldom coming into camp without a well-filled creel of the *Salvelinus fontinalis*. My limited time will not admit of any fish stories, as I am only endeavoring to impress upon the minds of my young friends the means of attaining and preserving vigorous youth, muscular manhood and a green old age; for I can say, without boasting, that I see well, hear well, feed well, digest well, am without any organic impairment, and can keep up with my bird dogs afield from morning till night.

"My exercises have not been confined to the rod and line. For many years before coming to Toledo I hunted the game found in the vicinity of Cooperstown, N. Y., consisting of squirrels, rabbits, partridges and woodcock, but when I came to this city, over fifty-three years ago, large game was in the greatest abundance, so plentiful that I have killed deer in every ward of the city. My profession—for I belong to the legal brotherhood, being the first lawyer that ever hung out a shingle in this city—required close application to office work; but in the fishing season, on every Saturday morning before breakfast, I took my fishing traps and boat, rowed about four miles to the fishing grounds, where I spent the entire day, taking neither food nor liquids of any kind, until my return at night, when a good substantial dinner wound up the day's sport. In the shooting season, with my rifle on my shoulder, on every Saturday I visited the haunts of the deer and wild turkeys, and seldom returned without my game. You may think that without eating or drinking anything, not even water, one would suffer from hunger and thirst, but you, my young friends, try it, and if you are among game, you will not think of eating or drinking. Killing from two to three deer a day was a common occurrence, and one day I walked three miles before breakfast, and before 10 o'clock in the morning I had five deer, three of them bucks that would weigh 200lbs. each, hung up by the heels. My Saturday's respite from office labor I continued for many years. During all these earlier years I abstained entirely from alcoholic or stimulating drinks. Young gentlemen, you don't need stimulants. Nature has provided you with vigor equal to any emergency, and it does not require any quickening by artificial methods."

Here an old deer slayer with frosted beard and locks bleached by the snows of eighty winters, inquired of the speaker as to the age when a man might be allowed to take a little something.

The Judge said: "That depends entirely upon conditions; as long as a man is in good health and can stand fatigue without any diminution of physical force he had better let drink alone. But when from fatigue, after unusual exercise, he begins to feel a letting down, although he may recuperate by rest, yet a little whisky makes him momentarily feel young again, and that pleasure, perhaps, compensates for the depression that succeeds the effect. My experience is, that a moderate stimulant to persons in the down hill of life is not to be condemned. I have often heard old-time ministers of the gospel quote Paul to Timothy as a justification for taking a drop themselves, but I think the text will not bear that interpretation. 'Take a little wine for your often infirmities' was in the nature of a prescription for some organic trouble that Paul knew Timothy to be afflicted with. Whisky, as a medicine, is often prescribed by the best physicians with great benefit. An instance is related of John Brown, of Haddington, the celebrated Scotch divine, and author of 'Brown's Concordance of the Bible.' When traveling from one settlement to another on horseback he was overtaken by a blizzard, and struggling through the drifts of snow was barely able to reach a cottage door, and being assisted to enter, unable to stand, the cotter set to work to brew him a hot punch of good old Scotch whisky and handed it smoking to the old man, and as the fumes of the brew entered his nose, and before tasting it, fell on his knees, raised his hands in the attitude of a prayer and solemnly said, 'Let me give thanks.' I think he was justified. I have already occupied too much of your time. At another time I may give you some of my experiences of forest and stream. Good night, until we meet at Pan Cake Bay among the speckled trout and the lordly *Salmo namaycush*."

"Is the committee ready to report relative to admitting ex-Governor Foster as an honorary member?" said the president.

The chairman arose and said: "Mr. President, we have examined many noted Lake Erie anglers, and have the honor to make the following report: Hon. Charles Foster is one of the most persevering and patient fishermen who ever cast a line in the waters of Lake Erie. It is said, and without contradiction, that he will sit in a boat under the scorching rays of a summer's sun hour after hour watching his bobber, and when a deep-water sauger slowly takes it out of sight, he notes every movement with an expert's stare, and at the proper time gives the scientific jerk and winds his reel as if his life depended upon his efforts to land his fish. We are satisfied that he will be a valuable member, and report favorable."

The president examined the report, which the chairman handed the secretary, and said: "Are there any reasons why the Governor should not be admitted into full fellowship as an honorary member?"

Not a word was spoken for some time. Presently a Chicago member whispered to a Michigan brother, who rose and said: "Mr. President and brethren, we are scientific anglers in every sense of the word; supposed to thoroughly understand the art of angling. We are all tried and true brothers; truthful fishermen; honest men as the world goes. We are satisfied beyond a question of a doubt that Governor Foster never told a fish lie in all his life, and further, that he takes as much pleasure in catching perch and sunfish as he does a 4lbs. bass, and can land them with the same grace. An instance: He was patiently fishing for 3lbs. small-mouth bass on the reefs of the islands of Lake Erie, when some one told him he had a bite. Slowly he took the rod in hand, gave the fish free line, requested the other occupants of the boat to keep quiet, and warned them above everything else not to swear. The fish was a hungry one; on it went for deep water. 'Give him a yank, you got him,' cried his companions. He did, and the forest-covered islands echoed with his merry laughter. 'A monster,' he cried, as he took full possession of the boat. Now to the right, then to the left he played him, and through the excitement, incidental to the occasion, his rod snapped and hand over hand he pulled the gamy monarch of the lake toward the boat. At last, by a quick movement, the noble fish lay at his feet. It weighed three-fourths of a pound, light weight—a yellow perch"

The brethren shook their heads.

"Are there any other remarks upon this case?" said the chair.

"I am not exactly satisfied with the kind of tackle the Governor uses," said a brother from Columbus, O. "His entire outfit will not exceed in value $2.85, and for an ex-representative of the great State of Ohio to fish with such materials, is not in keeping with our laws."

"That is a serious question," said the president, thoughtfully. "But I understand that the Governor has given Hon. Joseph W. Cummings, of Ohio, authority to purchase a complete outfit, the price not to exceed $85. This is done that he might comply with the laws of our club. The application will be laid over until a report can be had from Judge Cummings."

The club adjourned. J. E. GUNCKEL.

MARYLAND TROUT.—Oakland, March 18.—Trout were jumping and ducks flying on Saturday on my lake, and some of the former got into the boat.—G. W. D.

SAWDUST IN STREAMS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been thinking for a month that I would write you on the disputed question of the injury to trout streams caused by sawdust, but fearing that some one might remark that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," I have refrained from writing until your article of Feb. 21 on the subject has shown me that you agree with my experience so fully yourself that it is safe for me to venture.

Two of my personal friends, Livingston Stone and Charles Hallock, have sent you letters expressing entirely opposite views, and from his own point of view each is right. It is only a repetition of the old story of the two knights and the silver shield. From a different point of view I can see another complexion, while I also see both of theirs, and from my own experience can arrive at both their conclusions.

Let me explain, without being too prolix, if possible. This village, where I now write, and where I spent the first seventeen years of my life, is situated on a high, gravelly glacial terrace, about 100ft. above the Connecticut River and projecting from the base of a range of hills, of which the first rise may be 300ft. more. This terrace is just a mile long, and is cut off by a trout brook at either end. The brook at the lower end is a very small one, fed by springs in the first range of hills not a quarter of a mile back from the village, but has always held and still holds trout, and on it Mr. Stone established his "Cold Spring Trout Ponds."

The brook at the north end is much larger, and comes plunging down through a deep gorge known as the "Devil's Gully," from a higher terrace, some three miles long and about 100ft. higher than the village. At the head of the "Gully" have been for many years a saw mill and grist mill, and there was 50 years ago a large millpond, now silted up. This pond again was formed by the union of three brooks, one a very short one like the first one mentioned, one perhaps a mile and a half or two miles long, but too small to carry a mill, and the third one much larger, having another sawmill on it about two miles above the first one, and heading some two miles still further back among the hills. Now, "when we were boys," we never thought of fishing in the "big brook," when the sawmills were running; we could not get any trout. They were not killed by the sawdust, but had simply cleared out in disgust, and gone up the two other brooks, where we always found plenty in the spring.

Later in the summer, when the water was low, and the mills were not in operation, they went back to the big brook, and then we went there too, and often got some big ones. I left home in '41 and for the first half dozen years I always had a fortnight's vacation in June, most of which I spent on these and other brooks. After that I saw but little of them for many years. During that time another sawmill was built on the big brook, about intermediate between the two mentioned, and just where the brook came out from the hill on to the upper terrace.

Here at the upper end of the long meadow, above the millpond, was a sluice gate, dividing the stream in time of high water, and sending part of it northward in the channel of another little brook, fed by springs also, which finally pitched down into the meadows at the north end of the upper terrace, about four miles above the village, where there was another old sawmill and pond. This last brook was noted for its big trout. It was very small, except when it got the surplus water from the sluice, but very cold and clear, and had been ditched out most of the way through a nearly level tussocky meadow. On coming home again to live a few years ago, the fever came on me to try my old haunts, and I went to the last-mentioned meadow. I found the old tussocks all filled up with decaying sawdust from the new mill, the stream sluggish and unwholesome, and not a trout could I find in all the three miles to the upper mill, which was gone, as well as the dam and pond, and I made up my mind that the sawdust had in this case exterminated the trout in some way, perhaps by choking their spawning grounds, perhaps by driving them down to the river to seek more congenial habitations.

I tried this brook again last spring, but could find nothing in it but a swarm of yellow-bellied minnows, which I suppose the trout used to feed on in the old days.

The big brook gave me a few trout, but the other two smaller ones not a bite, and my sister, who always has lived here, tells me that both those brooks were fairly dried up a few years since, owing to the cutting down of the old forests at their headwaters.

Now, my conclusions on the matter are this, that in sluggish streams, where the sawdust can settle on the spawning beds, it is sure destruction to the trout; that it does not destroy them mechanically, by getting in their gills, but that they do not like it, and will get away from it, either by hiding under the banks for a time, as in the case of the old intermittent country sawmills, or by deserting the streams, as they have done in the Ammonoosuc's and John's and Israel's rivers, which were once full of them.

In a swift mountain stream like those Mr. Hallock speaks of, where the sawdust cannot settle in beds, and where the mills do not run unceasingly, I have no doubt of their survival, for I have caught many in the "Devil's Gully" aforementioned, and always felt sure of a good one, in old times, in the little pool at the foot of the fall, where the streams from the sawmill and grist-mill wheels came together, but never while the sawmill was running.

I therefore conclude that if sawdust is not in all cases absolutely destructive to trout, it is still very injurious, and that the mill owners should, if possible, be restrained from throwing it into the streams.

These old country sawmills also furnished winter quarters for the trout in their ponds, which were, many of them, long and deep, and were a favorite resort for the big fish in mid-summer, when they found shady retreats under the old stumps and water-soaked crooked logs which usually strewed the bottoms. In this way they helped to counteract the evil effects of the sawdust in the spring.

VON W.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 25, the proposed enforcement of the act of 1873 requiring the burning of sawdust was deprecated by the majority of the members present. It was argued that, on account of this act, mill owners had been obliged to close down, and there would be a shortage of 9,000,000 or 10,000,000ft. of lumber this season. Many persons depending on the industry for a livelihood would be driven out of the country for lack of employment. There has been great injury to shipping, the number of vessels required to take away lumber being reduced one-half. It was contended that sawdust does not interfere either with fish or navigation. Most mills are placed at the head of tide waters, and do not, therefore, injure the fish. The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, The department of marine and fisheries have recently issued a notification to the lumbermen of this province, calling their attention to the provision of the statute 36 Vic., chap. 65, entitled "An act for the better protection of navigable streams and rivers," and also to clause 2 of the statute, 31 Vic., chap. 60, "The fisheries act," and intimating that the law would be rigorously enforced; this chamber is of opinion that the full enforcement of the law would be attended with hardship, and in many cases serious loss to the mill owners and others without corresponding good to the interests of the country or of the fisheries; therefore resolved, that this chamber is of opinion that if the word sawdust is eliminated from sec. 14, sub-sec. 2 of the fisheries act of 1868, and from sec. 1 of the amending act of 1873, the public interest will be sufficiently served, and at the same time it will relieve the mill owners of the province from an unnecessary expense and loss; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our members at Ottawa, with a request that they will use their influence with the government to have the desired change made in the law.

TROUT FISHING THROUGH THE ICE.

IT is a pity, but it is probably true, that Maine trout are suffering from fishing through the ice more this season than ever before. The sport—Maine papers call it sport, and it is being followed by lawyers, doctors and even clergymen and statesmen—has had a boom in the wrong season. It would have been far better had the sport never been heard of. But the idea of fishing for trout through the ice has suddenly become popular in that State, and parties from Bangor, from Houlton, from Machias, from Farmington, from Lewiston, and, in fact, from every considerable town or city, have been made up to go a-fishing. The weather has been favorable. The snow is not deep on the ice nor in the woods, and even the more distant ponds and trout lakes have been easily reached. The lumber roads have been followed up, and by guides who are acquainted with the winter haunts of the trout, their seclusion has been invaded. With what results? If newspaper accounts are true, and if verbal reports are true, they have been taken by thousands. From a pond in Somerset county a party took one day last week over 300 trout. At the Katahdin Iron Works a good deal of fishing through the ice has been done, and great numbers of small trout have been destroyed. Hardly a county in the State, where there are trout ponds, has been free from this winter fishing.

The Rangeley Lakes and the ponds adjoining have suffered worse from this winter fishing than I at first had supposed. Large numbers of those noble trout have been taken. Taken by "inhabitants of the State." Yes. The law provides that inhabitants of the State may fish through the ice for trout, after the first day of February each year. But not a soul of those parties that have fitted out from Boston, Providence, Manchester and other cities in New England, has been stopped from fishing through the ice, and that, too, for trout. It is true that these persons have not made a show of trout fishing, except to their friends. "Pickerel" is the term used, but trout have been brought home, outside of the State of Maine. It is a fact, though I am ashamed to say it, that I have been offered one of these trout, and I am not at present a resident of Maine. It was a large one, but I had no use for it. When it comes to eating spent trout in winter, I shall stop complaining in the FOREST AND STREAM and go into the fresh fish busines. Then everything that is a fish will be a fish, whether legally and fairly taken or not.

But this fishing through the ice for trout lacks even the semblance of sport, even if the statutes of Maine do sanction it, after the first day of February. In the first place the trout are not in condition fit for food. They are not sufficiently recuperated from the debilitating condition incident to reproduction. Indeed, it is a fact well known to the guides and the votaries of winter fishing that the holes for fishing through the ice have to be cut in the near vicinity of the best spawning grounds in the lake or pond, and that it is absolutely essential to success in winter fishing, even as long as the ice lasts, that one shall know where the spawning grounds in the lakes and ponds are located. The location of these breeding grounds once known, it is an easy matter to take nearly every large trout in the pond. Indeed the position of the fishing holes on a pond, cut by one acquainted with winter fishing on any particular pond, are "all in a clump." They are just where the trout are, and with live bait it is an easy matter to take every trout in the vicinity, and this means all the trout in the pond. Hence the great numbers in some of the catches reported this winter. But it is all the more a shame. The trout have been shut up in darkness for several months under the ice. They are spent and emaciated from breeding and the lack of food. A glimmer of light through the fishing holes attracts them. A live bait is offered, and the work is done. The lubber on top of the ice hauls the fish out by sheer strength of his arms. The hook is a large one; the line a strong one. There is little ceremony. A jerk, and the noble fish is on the ice. The sport must be fully equal to that of handling the sledge hammer in a hog-killing establishment, only that the hog in this case stands on the ice above instead of being hit over the head by the butcher before the knife is put to his throat. The damage to the trout from such fishing is distressing to contemplate. The lakes and ponds of Maine will show much poorer fishing in summer for the next few years, by reason of what is being done this winter.

Now it looks very much as though the Maine Legislature was about to adjourn, adjourn for two years, without doing anything to remedy this destruction of trout by ice fishing by inhabitants of the State. Indeed it is probable that that body will have adjourned before these lines are scanned by the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM. It is a shame! Maine people expect sportsmen and lovers of the rod and reel to visit them with well lined pocket-books, and to pay heavy bills for entertainment, and the only entertainment they offer is to fish in waters that have been stripped by such fishing as described above. Talk about dynamite! It is as easy to strip a pond of trout with this winter fishing as it would be by the discharge of deadly explosives in summer time. Indeed the extent of the damage of winter fishing would be wider than that of fishing with dynamite. The dynamite paralyzes every fish within a certain number of feet of the explosion, and by quick work the half dead fish are dipped out with nets. If the work is not quickly done some of them escape. Cut a hole through the ice on a pond where the trout have been shut up in total darkness until the first day of February. The gleam of light attracts every trout for a long distance. The poor fish are half starved. The bait is a live one. Result: Every trout is taken within sight of the hole. How far this sight extends no man knows. But all this fishing through the ice on the best trout waters in the world—might be—must go on a couple of years longer, unless such literature as the FOREST AND STREAM shall accomplish much of the work for which it is designed, and make sensible and reasonable men see that fishing through the ice is far from true sport.

SPECIAL.

THE FLY-CASTING TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK, March 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The National Rod and Reel Association met this day at the laboratory of Mr. E. G. Blackford, to arrange for the coming tournament. Committees of arrangements, etc., were appointed as per inclosed list. It was decided to hold the tournament on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24. The rules of last year, having seemed satisfactory to all concerned, were continued in force without making any change. It was decided to raise the funds with which to buy medals in gold, silver and bronze, and to do away with prizes of fishing tackle heretofore so generously given by the trade; and the prize committee was instructed to raise the money, some contributions being immediately made by members present.

G. POEY, Sec'y (P. O. Box 3049).

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Capt. William Dunning, Chairman.
Hon. H. P. McGown, Cuttyhunk Club, Massachusetts.
E. G. Blackford, New York Fish Commission.
S. M. Blatchford, Squibnoket Club, Massachusetts.
Dr. E. Bradley, Blooming Grove Park Association, Pennsylvania.
Martin B. Brown, Wa-Wa-Yanda Club.
Henry F. Crosby, Willowemoc Club, New York.
D. W. Cross, Oneida Club, New York.
Francis Endicott, Richmond County Game and Fish Protective Association.
C. B. Evarts, American Fisheries Society.
William C. Harris, St. Lawrence Club, New York.
Dr. James A. Henshall, Black Bass Club, Kentucky.
Thatcher Magoun, Massachusetts Game Protective Society.
C. H. Mallory, Ichthyophagous Club, New York.
Fred Mather, Fly Fishers' Club, London.
J. C. McAndrew, Restigouche Club, New Brunswick.
James L. Vallotton, Pasque Island Club, Massachusetts.
J. S. Van Cleef, Willowemoc Club, New York.
Edward Weston, Greenwood Lake Association, New York.
Col. Locke W. Winchester, Restigouche Club, New York.
Louis S. Wright, Westminster Kennel Club, New York.
H. L. Ziegenfuss, D.D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
J. A. Roosevelt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
M. D. Eddy, New York.
Hon. Daniel O'Reilly, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gen. Rodney C. Ward, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. George Trowbridge, New York.
James L. Cornell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. L. Andrews, New York.

Committee on Grounds.—Martin B. Brown, Chairman; Francis Endicott and H. P. McGown.

Committee on Prizes.—C. A. Bryan, Chairman; H. P. McGown, C. Van Brunt and Edward Eggert.

The president and secretary being also *ex-officio* members of all committees.

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTESTS.

Rule 1. All persons competing for prizes shall pay an entrance fee in each contest, as follows: Members, two dollars; non-members, five dollars. Memberships may be obtained on the grounds from the secretary.

Rule 2. No one shall be permitted to enter an amateur contest who has ever fished for a living, who has ever been a guide, or has ever been engaged in the manufacture of fishing tackle for sale.

The judges in the different classes shall appoint a member to see that the tackle is at all times during the contests in accordance with the rules and requirements of the association. The judges in any particular class, on appeal, shall have power to decide on all matters relating thereto, and their decision shall be final.

Rule 3. No single-handed fly-rod shall exceed 11ft. 6in. in length, and it shall be used with a single hand.

Rule 4. In single-handed fly-casting any style of reel or line may be used. A leader or casting line of single gut not less than 8ft. in length will be required, to which three flies, one stretcher and two droppers shall be attached.

Rule 5. No allowance of distance shall be made for difference in length of rods; but in the contests with light rods of five ounces and under, an allowance of one-half ounce will be made in favor of such rods as have solid reel seats.

Rule 6. Persons entering these contests shall draw lots to determine the order in which they will cast, and must be ready to cast when called upon by the judges.

Rule 7. Each contestant will be allowed ten minutes in which to cast for distance, and will then stand aside until called in his turn to cast for accuracy. In casting for distance each contestant shall inform the judges of the contest when he intends to begin to compete. His time allowance of ten minutes shall then begin to run, and shall continue without interruption until its expiration, or until the contestant voluntarily withdraws from the stand. Should, however, the contestant's rod break, time to replace the broken joint shall be given him. No allowance of time shall be made to any contestant for any other reason whatever, it being the intent and purpose of this rule that each contestant shall abide by his own accidents, except as herein specified.

Rule 8. The distance shall be measured by a line with marked buoys stretched on the water, said line to be measured and verified at least once each day of the tournament by two or more officers to be designated by the president or secretary. A mark shall be made on the stand from which the buoy line shall be measured, and the caster may stand with his toes touching this mark, but may not advance beyond it. Should he step back of it, unless directed to do so by the judges, the loss in distance shall be bis.

Rule 9. The stretcher-fly must remain at the end of the casting line in all casts. The others are not deemed so important.

Rule 10. In casting for accuracy each contestant shall be allowed twenty casts at an object in or on the water, 40ft. distant from him. The distance at which the stretcher fly shall fall from the mark shall be noted for each cast. These distances shall be added together and divided by twenty. Forty points shall be allowed to him whose averaged aggregate is the lowest. The other contestants shall be awarded lower scores in accordance with their comparative excellence.

Rule 11. The ultimate scores of the various contestants shall be determined as follows: To the distance in feet each has been adjudged to have cast shall be added the scores assigned for accuracy, and prizes shall be awarded in accordance with this aggregate.

Rule 12. To prevent fouling the measuring line and accidents to spectators, in the fly-casting contests the points of all fly-hooks shall be broken off below the barb.

Rule 13. In the absence of an appointed judge the president or secretary shall fill the vacancy.

Rule 14. Salmon Fly-Casting.—The foregoing rules shall govern where applicable. Rods may be used with both hands, and only one fly shall be required. Accuracy shall be contested for at a mark 60ft. distant from the caster.

Rule 15. Black Bass Minnow Casting.—All general rules which

do not conflict with the following special rules shall govern: No rod shall be more than 10ft. in length; any reel may be used, but all casts must be made from the reel. Lines shall not be of less caliber than No. 6 (letter H.) braided silk, nor No. 1 seagrass, or corresponding sizes of other materials, and be of uniform size throughout. The weight of the sinker shall not exceed ½oz., to be furnished by the contestants. In casting, but a single hand shall be used. Each contestant shall be allowed five casts for distance, the average of them to count, and five casts for accuracy. Casts for accuracy to be made at a mark or stake, distant 60ft. In casting for accuracy the distance at which the sinker shall fall from the mark shall be noted at each cast. These distances shall be added together and divided by five. Forty points shall be allowed to him whose averaged aggregate is the lowest. The other contestants shall be awarded lower scores in accordance with their comparative excellence.

Rule 16. Heavy Bass Casting.—Rods shall not exceed 9ft. in length and may be used with both hands. Any reel may be used, but the line shall be of linen not of less caliber than the trade No. 9, with twelve threads throughout its entire length. The casts shall be made from the reel with sinkers not to exceed 2½oz., to be furnished by the contestant. Each contestant will be allowed five casts. His casts shall be measured, added and divided by five, and the result shall constitute his score. No allowance will be made to any contestant for the overrunning or breaking of his line, but the line may be doubled next to the sinker.

Rule 17. Light Bass Casting.—Same rules as in heavy bass casting to apply, except that the weight of the sinker is not to exceed 1½oz., to be furnished by the contestant, and any line of uniform caliber may be used.

SOME MISSOURI BASS.—St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—Four of the largest Oswego or large-mouthed black bass ever seen by anglers of this city were shown on the floor of 'change one day during the week by Mr. J. W. Peters. They were caught at Cottonwood Lake, Pemiscot county, this State, about a week ago. One of the fish weighed 12lbs., another 11lbs. 10oz., and the other two a little over 10lbs. The largest measured from end of upper lip to end of tail. 25¼in.; circumference at thickest part, 18¼in.; tail expanded, 9in. The weights and measurements were made oath to by Capt. H. C. West, who measured the fish in the presence of Mr. D. J. Blanke. Not long since the same gentlemen who brought the above bass to this city had a 4lb. croppie, which it is said was also the largest ever seen by anybody in this city. Cottonwood Lake is a large inland river slough, which, when the Mississippi River is high, is flooded from the river, and is stocked at such times from the bountiful supply contained in the "Father of Waters." At this season of the year it has no connection with the river. It is now clear, and angling is said to be at its best right now at the lake.—UNSER FRITZ.

BARLLETT'S.—The famous old establishment in the Adirondacks, known to so many trout fishermen as Bartlett's, has been acquired by a club. The hotel, together with all the land on both sides of the Saranac River for a distance of half a mile from the foot of the Upper Saranac Lake, has been recently purchased by a syndicate composed of R. D. Douglass, Benjamin Douglass, Jr., of R. G. Dun & Co.; J. J. Broome, E. A. Cruikshank, C. G. Alford and Wm. Riker, Jr. At a preliminary meeting for the organization of the club, the following were made members in addition to the original purchasers: Theodore Fitch, S. H. Fitch, Charles Rood, Dr. J. R. Romeyn, of Keeseville, N. Y.; Clarence Rood, of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. L. Munn, Surrogate of Essex county, N. J., and Thomas P. Fisk.

FISH IN OYSTER SHELLS.—Mr. Evan Lyons, of Georgetown, D. C., recently found in a fresh oyster shell a small fish which was barely alive. The oysters were bought at a wharf in Washington three or four days previous to opening them. The oyster had evidently been eaten by the fish, the shell being empty and held together by the hinge alone. The fish is a small blenny (*Chasmodes bosquianus*). It is not uncommon to find this species and also the little goby (*Gobiosoma bosci*), and even the toad fish (*Batrachus tau*) in dead oyster shells; but here was apparently a case in which the fish merely sought shelter and was forced to devour its host through hunger.

MESSRS. ABBIE & IMBRIE have published a large new catalogue of their fishing goods. The volume (for in bulk it certainly deserves to be called such) contains very carefully-prepared illustrations, showing nearly everything in *fac simile*; the extraordinary number and excellence of the engravings render its pages invaluable for reference, and hours may be profitably spent in a study of them. We take it that the annual growth of this firm's catalogue is a index of the growth of the fishing interest in this country, with which the No. 18 Vesey street establishment appears to be bound to keep itself abreast. The catalogue is sent on receipt of 25 cents.

ICE FISHING AT BUFFALO, N. Y.—Owing to the open winter the season of ice fishing has been a brief one. The local fishermen did not get out on the lake until almost the 1st of February. The fish taken were mostly blue pike and yellow perch, with a few yellow pike. I saw one of the latter that weighed 12½lbs., probably the best fish of the season. The best catches seem to have been made near the city, but some men have gone daily as far as Point Albino, twelve miles up the lake. The fish are all taken with hand lines and those contrivances called "tip-ups," minnow being the bait.—E. P. B.

FROG CHOWDER.—Bring two quarts of milk to the boiling point. Put in two good sized boiled potatoes sliced up and two onions also sliced. Add four hard boiled eggs finely cut up and the hindlegs of thirty-six frogs. Boil until the meat comes off the bones, then take the chowder off the fire. Add pepper, salt and butter to suit the taste. Break crackers into the chowder when about to serve. The quantity will be sufficient for six hungry men. This is said to be one of the most delicious triumphs of culinary art.

MIGRATION OF MULLET.—Jan. 21, 1889, Mr. Willard Nye, Jr., shot a red-breasted merganser, two miles above Swansboro and about five miles up the White Oak River, North Carolina. In the gullet of the duck he found a mullet 10in. long by actual measurement and another one about 6in. long. The fishermen had not caught any mullets and did not know of their presence. In North Carolina it is quite the thing to shoot your mullet on the wing.

HON. W. W. THOMAS, JR., the newly appointed Minister to Sweden and Norway, is an enthusiastic angler, and when he formerly filled the same mission, he sent the FOREST AND STREAM some racy accounts of salmon angling in Sweden. We may have the pleasure of hearing from him again.

Fisciculture.

OREGON FISH COMMISSION.

THE first and second annual reports of the State Board of Fish Commissioners of Oregon for 1887 and 1888 have recently been published. During 1887 serious difficulties were encountered in enforcing the law prescribing a close time for the salmon fishing, and the law became almost a dead letter. The salmon run was late, no eggs were obtained until near the close of September, and, because of a freshet in the Clackamas, few were taken after Nov. 10. One million five hundred thousand eggs were secured, of which ninety per cent. were hatched. The fry absorb the yolk sac in from five to seven weeks.

The spring pack of salmon on the Columbia River in 1888 is placed at 354,000 cases, and the fall pack 25,000. The spring pack was 94,000 cases less than in 1886 in spite of increased gear and a longer fishing season. The streams of Oregon south of the Columbia yielded about 100,000 cases, the largest pack ever made on them. The value of the Columbia River and the Oregon pack was about $2,500,000. The salmon canners disbursed nearly $1,700,000 at home, and the revenue to the State is estimated at $30,000 annually. The weight of fresh salmon consumed and shipped East is calculated at 2,000,000lbs. yearly. The number of salmon taken from the Columbia in 1887 is estimated to be 1,200.000, of which 500.000 were from Oregon streams. The total pack of the Pacific coast is placed at 787,000 cases. The canning property of Oregon is valued at $500,000, and the fishing gear at $700,000. "For propagating purposes the Commissioners think a longer close time in the spring would be better, for this reason, the salmon that come early have a better chance of reaching the headwaters, where they can be taken for artificial hatching, or can hatch naturally, while the late salmon often ripen before reaching the spawning grounds, and consequently are au entire loss so far as increasing the supply." The funds for the hatchery being insufficient the canners on the Columbia contributed $2,090 toward its maintenance.

Twenty-nine of the forty canneries on the Columbia begun operations early in April, 1888, and closed July 31, in accordance with the law.

The scarcity of fish caused high prices, yet neither the fishermen nor the canners were benefited thereby. The Commissioners recommend the building of a few hatching stations, to increase the supply of salmon and reduce prices. Experience shows that greater profits will be realized by all concerned. The greater part of the packers and fishermen being aware that the salmon industry needs protection, observed the law very well during 1888. If the law prohibited the common carriers in the State from receiving and transporting fresh salmon during the close months of March, August and September it could be more easily enforced. Some difficulty arises from the fact that the law does not specify the different kinds of fish included under the name of salmon; consequently several species are caught during the close times and the claim is made that they are not salmon. The Commissioners recommend that the throwing of sawdust into the Columbia River or its tributaries be prohibited.

As salmon suffer greatly from the attacks of seals and sea lions the destruction of these animals is urged. It is said that a seal will eat or destroy from 8 to 10 adult salmon daily and a sea lion twice as many. The shelldrake and the cormorant eat large numbers of little salmon, and their extermination should be encouraged by giving small bounties for their scalps.

A longer close time in the spring, from March 1 to April 15 should be fixed.

An account is given of the methods of fishing and the different streams fished; the time of the run of the different salmon is stated. One reprehensible practice at Yaquina is the seining of large quantities of young unmarketable salmon along with flounders and herring, and leaving them on the shore to die.

In the spring of 1887 Mr. R. D. Hume built a cannery at Ellensburg, on Rogue River. His spring pack of that year was about 3,500 cases, and the supply of fish was abundant then in all the streams.

During the summer he built a small hatchery in connection with the cannery, and obtained about 100,000 salmon eggs, which yielded 50,000 young salmon. He has continued his operations, except for a year or two, planting from 50,000 to 150,000 young fish annually, and has probably deposited 1,500,000 in 1888. His pack has increased steadily, and for the spring of 1888 it was nearly 12,000 cases. In the meantime the salmon have decreased greatly in numbers in all other streams of the coast during the same period.

The Clackamas station was turned over to the U. S. Fish Commission July 1, 1888, and thus the expense to the State is lessened and the results largely increased.

More than one-half of the entire catch of salmon in Oregon was shipped East. The total pack on the Pacific coast for 1888 is shown in the following table:

Where packed.	No. of cases.	Value.
Columbia River	372,000	2,434,200
Streams wholly in Oregon	90,000	433,800
Washington Territory	75,000	375,000
California	65.000	390,000
Alaska	400,000	2,200,000
Total	1,002.000	5,883,000
British Columbia	170,000	935,000
Grand total	1,172,000	6,818,000

Shad are reported as becoming plentiful in the Columbia; smelts are caught in vast numbers in February, and millions of pounds of sturgeon are shipped to Eastern markets annually. Salmon trout and brook trout are so abundant that they eat up the eggs and young of the salmon, and the Commissioners hope that the anglers who come from towns and cities will exterminate the trout very soon.

CALICO BASS IN FRANCE.

M. EMILE BERTRAND has recently sent to the fisciculture establishment of the Zoölogical Garden of Acclimatization a number of American silver perch, or calico bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*, reared in a pond belonging to him in the vicinity of Versailles.

The reproduction of this species in 1888 was very considerable, for not only the three-year-old fishes, but those born in 1887, have yielded an enormous number of eggs, from which young bass were developed. The three-year-old fish living in M. Bertrand's pond are now about 7⅛in. long and 2¾in. deep.

The first spawning fish were imported directly from America. M. Bertrand had twenty-five of them. Only two males and a number of females survived the fatigue of the voyage.

The spawning of the first year, 1887, yielded more than 500 fry, some of which were given to various members of the Acclimatization Society, others were sold. The flesh of the calico bass strongly resembles that of our European perch [*Perca fluviatilis*].

After the spawning of 1888 M. Bertrand estimated that he had many thousands of calico bass. At the spawning season more than a hundred nests have been observed, which were placed in water 8in. deep. Evidently this species loves heat. The localities most sought after for nests were the stone steps descending into the pond. The water being shallow the steps receive the sun's rays, retaining the heat to the advantage of the fishes. The adult fish does not fear the cold.

M. Bertrand desired to learn whether the calico bass would thrive in impure water. He placed a number of the young in a little pool which received waters full of impurities and of which the temperature rose to above 77 degrees Fahrenheit. In spite of these unfavorable conditions the bass have prospered and increased rapidly. Individuals which were four-fifths of an inch in April, when they were placed in the pool, measured 3¼in. in the following August.

The calico bass will be an excellent addition to our waters, for not only is it very hardy but also very fertile; besides, its rapid growth and the good quality of its flesh make it an altogether desirable species. This fish will be very serviceable as food for the Salmonidæ on account of its remarkable fecundity. Its introduction into waters already stocked will cause no inconvenience, for, although it is predaceous, the calico bass has a mouth so small that it can seize only little animals, worms, small crustaceans, etc.

M. Bertrand, desirous of propagating this very interesting species, placed again this year at the disposal of the members of the National Acclimatization Society some of the young. These fry will be delivered about the month of April; it is important that persons wishing to obtain them should write without delay.—*M. Gilbert Duclos, in Revue des Sciences Naturelles Appliquées, Paris, Jan. 5, 1889, p. 12.*

TROUT CULTURE.—The Howietoun Fishery, in issuing the price list for season 1888-89, records one of the coldest summers experienced since the commencement of the fishery. Yearlings are fully three weeks later than usual. The rearing season, however, has been exceptionally successful, and fully one hundred and fifty thousand yearlings and twenty-five thousand two year-olds are ready for delivery. A salmon hatched from ova obtained from the Forth District Board in December, 1880, and reared in the ponds, having spawned three seasons, was found in the first week of November this year to be clean. It weighed just under three pounds, was very silvery, with about thirty jet black star-like spots. The flesh cut pink, and the flavor was that of a fish a week in fresh water. This salmon had been fed exclusively on clams (*Pecten*) and was a fair specimen of those still alive at Howietoun of the same spawning. The smolts and grilse which have been bred from these fish are growing more rapidly than their parents, and we hope to show that although the first generation of artificially bred landlocked salmon are usually dwarfed, yet their progeny may attain to the size of Loch Leven trout, viz.: 6 to 10lbs. weight. The American landlocked salmon (*S. sebago*) have not yet spawned, but a few of the rainbow trout (*S. iridcus*) spawned in April, and the fry are thriving; the largest *iridcus* weighed, when three years old, between three and four pounds. The crosses between salmon and trout, and between trout and salmon, are growing at the average rate of Loch Leven trout at Howietoun. The experiments in interbreeding these will be continued this season.—*Thomas Winder in Hardwicke's Science-Gossip, February, 1889.*

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Massoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. George H. Hill, Superintendent, 34 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

THE Philadelphia Kennel Club announces that its premium list will be issued this week for the seventh annual bench show, which takes place in that city on April 16, 17, 18 and 19. Entries for this show will close on April 6, the Saturday following the Boston show. The premium list we are assured is a most complete one, and in addition to the money prizes there are a number of valuable specials. The club secretary states that when the list is issued exhibitors will agree with him that the list of specials has never been equaled.

The slight delay in issuing the premium list was owing to the desire of the committee to make up a full slate of judges, and they have succeeded in doing so. Their object was to afford exhibitors a change of officials, not an easy matter considering that Philadelphia was the last in a long list of fixtures, but this has been attained, as the following list shows: Mastiffs, Mr. R. Exley; St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Great Danes, greyhounds, deerhounds, Italian greyhounds, poodles and miscellaneous, Mr. James Watson; setters, all breeds, Mr. Percy C. Ohl; pointers, Mr. J. H. Phelan; spaniels, Mr. S. R. Hemingway; collies, Dr. A. S. Gray; bulldogs, bull-terriers, black and tan and toy terriers, Mr. J. Deville; basset-hounds and dachshunde, Mr. Cornelius Stevenson; fox-terriers, Mr. W. Rutherfurd; pugs and toy spaniels, Dr. M. H. Cryer; Irish, Skye, Yorkshire and "any other breed" terriers, Mr. W. P. Sanderson; beagles, Mr. F. D. Hallett.

WORCESTER DOG SHOW.

WORCESTER, March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since our last letter we have received a large number of special prizes among which is a silver cup for the best American-bred St. Bernard. We now have a very large list of specials, every breed being provided with one or more. We have added to our premium list $10 for the best kennel of cocker spaniels and the same for field spaniels. We are much gratified at the large number of entries already received, and from all appearances we predict the largest show this season excepting New York and Boston.

The club also offer a bronze medal for the best stud dog shown with two of his get in the following classes: St. Bernard, mastiff, deerhound, greyhound, pointer, English, Irish and Gordon setters, cocker spaniel, field spaniel, beagle, collie, bulldog, bull-terrier, fox-terrier and pug.

A friend of the club has just offered $10 for the best bull-terrier dog or bitch, and $5 for the best pug, dog or bitch. The spaniel puppy class has been changed so as to read, $5, first prize; $3, second prize; medal, third prize.

A friend of the club offers $5 for the best Gordon setter dog which has never won a prize previous to closing of entries of our show, and $5 for best Gordon setter bitch under same conditions. Entries close March 25. No dogs will be received before April 8, at 7 P. M., or after 8 A. M., April 9. FRED. W. WHITE, of Bench Show Committee.

UTICA DOG SHOW.

THIS little affair was the second annual exhibition of the Fort Schuyler Kennel Club and it was held on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th inst., in Mechanics' Hall, Utica. The hall is not at all well adapted for a dog show. The location can hardly be called fashionable, the building and the entrance have not a very taking appearance, and to make matters worse, the hall, which is on the third floor, has been used for cheap concerts, dancing and so on. No wonder then that the better class of people boycotted the exhibition, or that the attendance was very largely composed of the rougher element. Those who did come to the show seemed to take but little interest in the exhibits. In fact, it was quite clear to everybody that a large majority of the visitors were there to see Professor Parker's performing dogs and not to study the dukes of dogdom. The professor's audience was largely composed of children and we regret to say that many of these were decidedly lacking in quality and good manners. Fortunately they cleared out when the last fence of the professor's dog steeplechase had been knocked down by a clown poodle. Nobody missed them, and the tired dogs were again given a chance to hear their own more musical voices.

Notwithstanding that entries were accepted up to Saturday, the 9th inst., they were very light and the quality in many of the classes was poor. There was room for 400 to 500 dogs. The exact number on the benches Wednesday afternoon was 160. Of these the deerhounds, pointers, setters, collies, bulldogs and fox-terriers showed a decided falling off in quantity and quality. Mr. Thayer's splendid kennel was not represented, and we missed the faces of nearly all the men who may be considered the bone and sinew of dog shows in this country. A Chicago paper attributes the scarcity of entries at the shows to other than the real cause. Does anybody suppose that Mr. Thayer's dogs were not entered because "both exhibitors and dogs had already endured two shows in two consecutive weeks?" Mr. Thayer could, if he had wished, have entered twenty-five dogs, and good ones too, without showing one of the team he sent to New York and Troy. That exhibitors have had to "endure" much during these past few weeks cannot be denied. For further particulars we refer the reader to our comments on the judging of fox-terriers at New York and Albany. A man who will silently "endure" such judging as that knows nothing about dogs; he should get out of the fancy. To support shows that encourage such palpably unjust and ignorant decisions would be equivalent to driving a knife into the very bowels of the dog interests of this country, and for this reason alone good dog men have made up their minds to "endure" no more. So modestly, feelingly and pathetically does the Chicago reporter explain away the falling off in the entries at Albany that if we did not know him to be unconscious of the facts and the truth we might have believed him in a position to account for the very small number of dogs shown since Troy. Mr. Tallman was again a judge and superintendent. It is not probable that he will again fill the two offices. Exhibitors are opposed to the principle, and dog show managers are beginning to realize that dog shows without exhibitors are rather tame things.

Spratts did the benching and feeding; their work, as usual, was of the best. Mr. Tallman was courteous and attentive to his charge. The management was good. It is no fault of ours that we are unable to give an exhaustive and critical report. We could not find the dogs to criticise.

MASTIFFS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The challenge class for dogs and bitches brought out Minting and Wacouta Nap; the last-named has no business in company with the Melrose crack, and was beaten by many points. Moses, the other entry in the challenge class, betook himself to the open class, where there was actually no competition, and of course took the prize. Mastiff breeders will do well to remember that this dog has won a number of prizes which never would have fallen to his share if he had been shown under good judges of the breed. Sears' Monarch and Agrippa were absent from this class. We stated in our dispatch from the Albany show that the mastiffs were badly judged. The judge was evidently of our opinion, for when Boss Lady Clare and Pharoah Queen came before him at this show, he reversed his decision at Albany and placed Boss Lady Clare over Pharoah Queen. Both dogs were in the same condition as when they were shown at Albany. We are quite satisfied if we can correct blunders before they have had a chance to do much harm, as in this case, and we hope that when Sears' Monarch and Moses are again brought before this judge he will give the prize to Monarch. It is only by giving the prizes to the best that dogs can be improved. Lady Coleus and Lady Phyllis, winners at New York, were first and second here, the Boss Lady Clare third and Pharoah Queen vhc. The other vhc. in the class, Ilford Claudia, is too long in face, large in ears, crooked in front, decidedly weak in right pastern, bad in feet and not good behind.

ST. BERNARDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Barry II. was alone in the challenge class for rough-coated dogs, and the bitch class contained the well known winners Miranda and Gemma I. We stated in our report of the Troy show that Miss Whitney was wrong in placing Gemma I. over Miranda. Here Miranda was placed first and Gemma I. second. Ben Lomond, in the open class for rough-coated dogs, towered over Mount Sion III. and beat him by very many points. These dogs were at Troy. In the bitch class the order was the same as at Troy, Saffron first, Recluse second and Queen third. Ruth, third at Albany, was vhc., and Mayflower, a decidedly worse specimen than Ruth, was also given vhc. She is snipy, crooked in front, low, wrong in coat, bad in eye, defective in ears; in fact she is not a show bitch. Mercedes, c., is wrong in markings, small in feet and plain in head. Bernaline II., second in the puppy class at Albany, was the only puppy shown here. Rigi, Daphne, Lola and Apollona were the only smooth coats shown, with the exception of Prince Wentworth, shown in the puppy class. This dog was removed shortly after the judging and we did not see him. The entries in these classes, like those in the mastiff classes, have been the round of the shows and it would be a waste of space to criticise them again. With the exception of Daphne, whose blood needs looking after, all were in fairly good condition.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Meadowthorpe Prince George outclassed his two competitors, Carlo and Prince II. Carlo is a big dog, with a passable head, average legs and a fairly good body. He is all wrong in eyes and has a short curly coat. Prince II., that took third prize, is decidedly better in coat than Carlo, but his long, characterless head will always seal his fate.

COLLIES—(MR. MORTIMER).

With the exception of Scot's Jack, third in the open class for dogs, there was nothing new in these classes, in fact only nine dogs were shown in the four classes provided. This new dog, Scot's Jack, is a son of Dublin Scot and Effie Dean II. He is heavy and coarse in head, does not get his ears up, is wrong in shoulders, not perfectly straight in front, too straight behind, does not move very well and has a rather short brush. His coat, while long, is not of correct texture. He has plenty of bone, stands over lots of ground, has good feet, and nothwithstanding his many defects shows some character, but very little quality. The blunder of placing Metchley Surprise over Jakyr Dean was repeated in the bitch class. We have seen it written by the judge that Jakyr Dean is not so good in head as Metchley Surprise, and that she is not in good condition. One bitch is in as good condition as the other and we do not hesitate to state that the first time that they are brought before a competent judge of the breed Jakyr Dean will win, and win easily.

DEERHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Only one entry in the three classes that were provided. Olga that took first held the same position at New York.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

All the entries in these classes have been recently described. In the regular classes they were properly placed, but in awarding the special to Highland Chief over Cassandra and Balkis the judge clearly showed that he is not at home with the breed. Between Balkis and Highland Chief there is little to choose; close examination shows Balkis to be the better dog. Cassandra, however, is better than either of them and should have won. She beats Highland Chief in muzzle, skull, eyes, shoulders, legs, feet and in bend of hocks. In our opinion of the relative merits of these three dogs we are indorsed by the owner, who values Cassandra at $500, Balkis at $350 and Highland Chief at $250. It took the judge exactly one minute to judge this special. It would probably have taken us a half hour, in which time we would have been positively certain that Cassandra was a handsome winner.

POINTERS—(MR. TALLMAN).

There were four entries in the challenge classes. Queen Bow took the only prize. In the class for large size dogs Bang, Sachem and Victor the Blue Stocking, shown at Albany, were the only competitors. Bang and Blue Stocking are not in show condition, and we would have turned the last named out of the ring without a card. Bang, too, is not at present fit for the show bench. When this stout-looking son of Bang and Luna is at his best he can give points and a beating to Sachem and Victor the Blue Stocking. Golden Rod was the only exhibit in the bitch class. Her skin was looking somewhat better than at Albany, but she is far from being in show condition, and we would have withheld the prize. Only two faced the judge in the light-weight dog class, these were Forest King, third at Troy, and Bing, a rather weedy, flat-sided and light-eyed son of Naso of Kippen. Wanda, first in bitches, and the only pointer in the class, was second at Albany. There were no puppies shown.

ENGLISH SETTERS—(MR. TALLMAN).

Here there were only nine entries in four classes, and, with the exception of Zach and Eph, first and second in the puppy class, and Pride of Dixie II., second in the open dog class, all are well known to our readers. Pride of Dixie II. is a rather coarse white, black and tan by Pride of Dixie. Defects: Skull too heavy, muzzle well formed, yet having the appearance of being slightly weak—this is owing to the heavy proportions of the skull—eyes showing the white and having a wrong expression, forelegs badly set, knees showing weakness, feet not first-class, loin not nicely turned, coat a bit wooly and not straight enough, does not stand well in front. In other respects he will do. Zach is a big, strong, coarse puppy, with rather plain head and bad eyes. He may make a field dog, but the show bench is not for him. Eph is all wrong in head, has short wide ears and does not stand straight in front; he cannot possibly develop into a show dog. Blarney, Laura B., Dick Swiveller, Desmond II., Kenmore, Cora B. and Lou III., winners in the Irish setter classes, have all been described. Simon, vhc. in the open class for dogs, is a simple-looking dog without a pedigree. He is very plain and coarse in head, light in eyes, not quite straight in front and wrong in set of ears. We thought him lucky, but, as it has become the fashion to give all dogs shown a card, he had with the others an equal right to notice. Madge Glencho, third in the bitch class, is not even in color, her head is too flat—it should be very much higher between the ears. In stop and in muzzle below the eyes she is also defective, and her ears are all wrong in carriage. She shows some throatiness, is too heavy in shoulders, rather flat in ribs, not just right in knees nor perfectly straight in front and would do with more power behind the hips. Notwithstanding all these defects she is a broody-looking specimen that shows some quality. Fan, vhc. in this class, is coarse in head, throaty, underhung, light in eyes and not quite first-class in color. She is, however, a fairly well built one. The only puppy shown was second at Albany. Four Gordons were shown in the three classes provided. These were Little Boy, Don, Leo B. and Becky Sharp. We need only say of them that they were in good condition.

SPANIELS—(MR. MORTIMER).

With the exception of a few of the puppies there was nothing new in these classes. Hornell Fancy, that was second in the class for cocker bitches of any other color than black, is growing very houndy in head and her excessive wrinkle is not a cocker attribute. Lady of Learning, that was third, is a better specimen. Hornet had a rather easy win in the puppy class, but the judge went all wrong when he placed Fanny Stubbs, third prize, over Marko, vhc. Fanny Stubbs has a collie head and will never be a prize winner under a judge of this breed. Marko is better in head and body, and equally as good in legs and feet. Patsy O'Connor and Captain Muldoon, both well-known Irish water spaniels, were the only entries.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Here there was only one entry—a lathy, crooked-legged specimen that is also lacking in coat and brush.

BEAGLES—(MR. MORTIMER).

There were two entries in the challenge class, Little Duke and Bounce. The latter of course won, but it seems to us that Little Duke is a decidedly better specimen. Better in head, better in size and truer to type. The open class for dogs was fairly slaughtered. Storm, first prize, is owned by the Somerset Kennels. How any man can measure this dog so as to make him stand under 15in. is something we must leave to the owner of elastic tape to explain. He stands fully 15½in., has a very plain head and is of harrier type. Royal Krueger, that was second, should have been a very easy winner. Racer, Jr., and Racket II. are also better specimens. Belle of Woodbrook, that was first in bitches, is not nearly as good a specimen as Cloud, that was second. Both were described in the Albany report. Baby W., third prize, is wrong before the eyes and has chorea. Old Betty, that was vhc., is truer to type than anything in the class, but she moves badly behind. Kate W., who took the reserve, is wrong in coat and brush, rather long cast and not quite straight in front. Ardsley Boy, winner in the puppy class at Albany, was again first here. Kathleen W., the only other entry in the class, is long-cast and gets her brush up too high.

BULLDOGS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Two were shown in the four classes provided. Rabagas, in good condition, won well from Lion, who has gone all to pieces since he changed ownership. Both dogs are well known.

TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The challenge class for bull-terriers contained only one, the mangy Lady Tarquin, that was handled by the lucky Phebus, who is manager of the Somerset Kennels. She should have been sent out of the ring without notice. In the open class for dogs The Earl, that is well known, won very easily, and second was given to Spivens, that has a tan ear, rather full cheek, and short, lippy muzzle. His tail had been faked and he should have been disqualified. Dauntless, the only puppy shown, is light before the eyes, not quite right in knees and coarse in stern. Her ears have been badly cropped, and we fear that she will never get them up. In the class for black and tan dogs Buffalo General and Sir Wallace, that were first and second at Albany, held the same positions here. Only one bitch, Meersbrook Maiden, was shown. She was given first and special for the breed, a decision which will never be indorsed by those who have any knowledge of the breed. Her great English record won her the prize. She has twenty firsts and seconds in England to her credit, and as no English judge would ever award prizes to a black and tan and white, black and tan terrier, it is positively certain that the bitch was faked when she was shown in England. She has a large white spot on her breast, and, as every one who understands the breed is aware, this is a disqualifying point. For the benefit of the judge and others who are not posted on the breed, we quote the following from "The Book of the Dog": "The smallest spot of white is an absolute disqualification, so particular notice must be taken to see that no dishonest staining has taken place. The chest is by far the most likely place for it to appear." "Stonehenge" says: "The color and markings (value 25) are in this breed—which is now essentially a fancy dog—important. No other color than black and tan or red is permissible; the least speck of white is fatal to winning chances, and it is in richness, contrast and correct distribution of these that excellence consists." The owner of Buffalo General, that was first in the dog class, should have put in a protest and claimed the special prize.

Fox-terriers were not a good lot. Lucifer, first in the challenge class for dogs and bitches, being the only really high-class specimen shown. Veronese, Blemton Trump and Shepherd Lad, first, second and third in the open dog class, have been recently described. Blemton Brilliant, that was first in the puppy class at Philadelphia last year, was alone in her class. She is still faulty before the eyes, not good in coat, light in bone and not quite right in front. She is a merry, showy bitch that will do some winning when the cracks are not shown. Vignette, first in the puppy class, is sheepish in head, has large, badly carried ears and is all wrong in coat. In addition to these defects she is rather light in bone and undersized. Blemton Trump, second prize, was vhc. at Albany. He is a better terrier than Vignette and should have won. Dennis, Breda Tiny and Breda Jim held the same positions in the Irish class as they did at Albany; and Kirkella, first at Albany, was the only Skye shown.

TOY DOGS—(MR. MORTIMER).

With the exception of the third prize winner in the open class for pug dogs there was nothing new. This dog, Koko, is much too long in muzzle, not quite black in nose, deficient in carriage of ears, light in color of eyes, straight in hocks, white in nails, rather long-cast and decidedly too large. Dr. Cryer as usual captured nearly all the prizes with his well-known team. Rocsus and King Pippin, whose faces are familiar to all who attend the shows, were the only toy spaniels shown, and Cupid was the only Italian greyhound.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Here the judging was sensational in the extreme. First was given to Sir Lucifer, the well-known bobtail sheepdog. He is shedding and we have never seen him so badly shown as on this occasion. Flora, that is said to be a Great Dane, was given an equal second with George, a Dalmatian. The placing of these dogs over Cotswold Jocko was as great a blunder as we have ever seen committed. Jocko is one of the best wire-haired terriers in this country, whereas neither George nor Flora would take a commended card in fairly good company. Flora is not a show dog in any one point. She is very wide in front, out at the elbows, crooked in legs, throaty, wretchedly bad behind, has a short ringtail, is wrong in head and eyes and is undersized. George is plain in head, wrong in carriage of ears, throaty, light in bone, shallow in body, not first-class in loin and quarters, only moderate in feet, and has white head and muzzle and black ears. Surely a Dalmatian with these defects should not be placed over a fairly good specimen of any breed. The mistake of placing that bad Bedlington, Punch, over Cotswold Jocko was again repeated.

Following is a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—1st, E. H. Moore's Minting; 2d, St. Joe Kennels' Wacouta Nap.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and special, C. C. Cook's Moses. *Bitches:* 1st and special, 2d and very high com., E. H. Moore's Lady Coleus, Lady Phyllis and Ilford Claudia; 3d, C. Porter, Jr.'s Boss Lady Clare. Very high com., C. C. Cook's Pharoah Queen. Kennel prize, E. H. Moore.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* 1st, W. H. Ehrich's Barry II. *Bitches:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Miranda; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Gemma I.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Ben Lomond; 2d, Mrs. J. M. Nicholson's Mount Sion III.; 3d, withheld. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, E. H. Moore's Saffron and Recluse; 3d, J. & A. Marshall's Queen. Very high com. (two) and com., J. W. Dunlop's Mayflower, Ruth and Mercedes *Puppies:* 1st and two specials, C. C. Davis's Bernaline II.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* 1st and special, J. W. Dunlop's Rigi. *Bitch:* 1st and special, Hospice Kennels' Daphne.—OPEN—*Dogs:* Absent. *Bitches:* 1st, Keystone Kennels' Lola; 2d, J. Kevan's Apollona. *Puppies:* 1st and two specials, J. W. Dunlop's Prince Wentworth. Kennel prize, E. H. Moore.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st and special, J. & A. Marshall's Meadowthorpe Prince George; 2d, J. F. Lewis's Carlo; 3d, D. A. Carter & Son's Prince II.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—1st and Collie Club medal, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Scotilla; 2d, W. D. Hughes's Bonnie Brae.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and Collie Club special, J. Watson's Clipper; 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn; 3d, Miss Jennie Cackett's Scot's Jack. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Metchley Surprise and Jakyr Dean; 3d, Dr. H. S. Quinn's Collie Belle. *Puppies:* 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Jakyr Dean.

DEERHOUNDS.—1st, G. S. Page's Olga.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* 1st, H. W. Huntington's Balkis. *Bitch:* 1st, H. W. Huntington's Cassandra.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and special, H. W. Huntington's Highland Chief; 2d, Dr. G. Stanton's Fleetwood; 3d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hazelhurst. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Harmony and Lady Olivia. *Puppies:* 1st and special, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Fannie M. Kennel prize, Hornell-Harmony Kennels.

POINTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* Absent. *Bitch:* 1st, Columbus Kennels' Queen Bow.—OPEN—LARGE—*Dogs:* 1st and 3d, Bryn Mawr Kennels' Bang and Victor the Blue Stocking; 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Sachem. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Bryn Mawr Kennels' Golden Rod.—SMALL—*Dogs:* 1st, J. & A. Marshall's Forest King; 2d, Bryn Mawr Kennels' Bing. *Bitches:* 1st, Stratford Kennels' Wanda; 2d and 3d, withheld. *Puppies:* Absent. Kennel prize, Bryn Mawr Kennels. Largest number of entries, R. E. Westlake.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE.—1st, F. Leonard's Royal Prince II.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Mt. Washington Kennels' Lindo; 2d, E. W. Hubbard's Pride of Dixie II. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Mt. Washington Kennels' Zona; 2d, Peet & Lyons's Chautauqua Belle; 3d, Columbus Kennels' Pearl Bondhu. *Puppies:* 1st and special and 2d, Dr. J. H. Glass's Zach and Eph.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, E. W. Clark, Jr.'s Blarney. *Bitches:* 1st, Kildare Kenuels' Laura B.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, W. C. Hudson's Kenmore; 2d, C. T. Thompson's Desmond II.; 3d, P. Camblos's Dick Swiveller. Very high com., J. Owen's Simon. *Bitches:* 1st, Columbus Kennels' Lou III.; 2d and very high com., W. C. Hudson's Cora B. and Fan; 3d, W. W. Kendall's Madge Glencho. *Puppies:* 1st, W. C. Hudson's Rex. Kennel prize, W. C. Hudson.

GORDON SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and special, S. G. Dixon's Little Boy; 2d, W. E. Rothermel's Don.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, H. C. Biddle's Leo B. *Bitches:* 1st, J. L. Campbell's Becky Sharp.

FIELD SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Laddie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Glencairn; 2d, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Bridford Gladys.

COCKER SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Oldham & Willey's Miss Obo II.; 2d, American Cocker Kennels' Doc.—OPEN—BLACK—1st, Oldham & Willey's Dolly Obo; 2d, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet; 3d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Martha. Very high com., Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Giffee.—OTHER THAN BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Dick. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Velda and Hornell Fancy; 3d, Oldham & Willey's Lady of Learning.

Puppies: 1st, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Gypsey; 3d and local special and very high com., J. E. Weston's Fanny Stubbs and Maroo. Kennel prize, Oldham & Willey.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—1st and special, J. R. Daniels's Patsy O'Connor; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Capt. Muldoon.

FOXHOUNDS.—1st and special, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Pride of Hornell.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—1st and special, Somerset Kennels' Bounce; 2d, Ardsley Kennels' Little Duke.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Somerset Kennels' Storm; 2d and very high com., Harmony Kennels' Royal Krueger and Ross W.; 3d, Ardsley Kennels' Racer, Jr. Very high com., J. Lewis's Racket II. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Somerset Kennels' Belle of Woodbrook and Cloud; 3d, reserve and very high com., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Baby W., Kate W. and Betty. High com., J. Lewis's Banner Queen. *Puppies:* 1st and special, Ardsley Kennels' Ardsley Boy; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Kathleen W. Kennel prize, Somerset Kennels.

BASSET HOUNDS.—1st and special, C. Porter, Jr.'s Babette.

BULLDOGS.—1st, G. Raper' Rabagas; 2d, W. J. Comstock's Lion. *Puppies:* Absent.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Sunnyside Kennels' Lady Tarquin.—OPEN—*Dogs:* Sunnyde Kennels' The Earl; 2d, V. J. Nye's Spiveus. *Bitches:* 1st and special, F. F. Dole's Royal Rose; 2d, W. F. Hayes's Lucky. *Puppies:* 1st, F. F. Dole's Dauntless.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, A. W. Smith's Buffalo General; 2d, Keystone Kennels' Sir Wallace. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Rochelle Kennels' Meersbrook Maiden.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Blemton Kennels' Lucifer.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Hoey's Veronese; 2d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Trump; 3d, J. H. Shepherd's Shepherd Lad. High com., D. G. Booth's Trap. *Bitches:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Brilliant. *Puppies:* 1st, F. Hoey's Vignette; 2d, Blemton Kennels' Blemtom Trumps. High com., D. G. Booth's Trap.

IRISH TERRIERS.—1st, J. F. McFadden's Dennis; 2d and 3d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Breda Tiney and Breda Jim.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st, Oldham & Willey's Kirkella.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE—1st and special, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bessie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bob Ivy and Othello; 3d, G. J. Young's Koko. *Bitches:* 1st, G. Bell's Rustic Queen; 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Vic. *Puppies:* 1st and special, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bob Ivy. Kennel prize, Dr. M. H. Cryer.

TOY SPANIELS.—1st and special and 2d, W. W. Phillips's Roscius and King Pippin.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st and special, Miss Edith Van Buren's Cupid.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1st and special, C. Rosser's bob-tailed sheepdog Sir Lucifer; equal 2d, F. Morris's Dalmatian George and Max Leuman's great Dane Flora. Very high com., Kensington Kennels' Bedlington terrier Punch. High com., F. F. Dole's wire-haired fox-terrier Cotswold Jocko. Special for largest entry, Hornell-Harmony Kennels. Dog from greatest distance, Rabagas.

KEEPING UP WITH THE PROCESSION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I arrived here Monday. On Tuesday, just after a Reunert lunch, I was enjoying the delightful flavor of a Rosa Perfecta, when who should walk in upon me but the great Gordon champion, Harry Malcolm. After a friendly greeting (as we like each other), he informed me that he had come to take me out for a drive, and to show me Malcolm's Whip and his kennel companions; that I was a subject that he could not subdue, but that he could convince me of the very superior merit of his dogs. I very readily accepted his kind invitation. So after acquiring a drink of "Monticello best" off we started for Mr. Malcolm's stable, where we found his mare, Lady, ready in the shafts to receive us. We drove to his residence and our party was reinforced by the addition of Malcolm's Whip, Gypsy, and two youngsters, in color all black and tan.

Lady's head was turned up St. Charles avenue, and for about four miles, good gracious, how we flew! We passed everything, athletic men, beautiful, charming ladies, churches and saloons. All alike, they had no attractions (except momentary and passing) for us. There was a great raise in Baltimore real estate the while, for it just fairly flew over our heads. I would now and again see a streak of black and tan going like a flash, while Malcolm would say, "That's a Gordon there." These dogs certainly have nimble feet and show great speed, for they were all with us when we pulled up, just to give Lady a drink, and while this was being attended to we alighted and went into what I learned was a Maryland milk stand, for upon our entrance two glasses of fresh Maryland milk were placed upon the counter, which we drank. The milk was fresh, but it had a peculiar flavor—I thought I detected a trace of nutmeg.

Lady having drank her water and we our milk, we again started off for a two-mile dash. The same four black and tan flashes or streaks could now and again be seen. At the end of the two miles was another milk stand. Malcolm said Lady was thirsty, so we again stopped to give her a drink. We were also supplied with two more glasses of Maryland milk; it was fresh and had the nutmeg.

We again dashed off for another spurt of a mile; I could yet see the four black and tan streaks, when Lady clearly gave signs of wanting more water, and another milk stand just then appearing, we pulled up. Lady was watered and we, as usual, were milked. I could not only detect the nutmeg, but discerned it floating in a kind of Gordon-colored specks on the surface.

We again pulled out for another dash, and Lady and the dogs were going so fast that I could now and again see eight black and tan streaks. While we were trying to count the dogs we ran right up to another milk stand. I don't think Lady was thirsty, but the man who was in the habit of shaking the milk was a friend of Malcolm, so we stopped. The milk was quite fresh and the nutmeg flavor so grateful to us that I think we drank two glasses each, after which Lady seemed to develop greater speed, and we were going so fast that we often could distinctly see sixteen flashes of black and tan. Lady was now going about a mile in 2:40 and the dogs usually ahead.

After about a three mile spin we again pulled up at another milk stand. And talk about milk, fresh milk, clover milk, etc., etc., why the milk we got at this stand *was* milk. This man is a friend of Malcolm and he is now a friend of mine. He feeds his cows as cows should be fed. He buys nothing but the best of cows. Every cow he owns must possess a good moral character. He employs a beautiful maiden, one who took the prize for beauty at a Dime Musuem. This maiden feeds and milks the cows. The cow while being milked and fed gazes on the bewitching beauty and form of the maiden; becomes enchanted, and this effect Malcolm and I found from experience extends to the milk, and from the milk to us. The cows are fed on clover tips, dipped in sugar-house molasses, and for drink they are given strained honey flavored with peach brandy. This man said he could not make any butter, that his milk was so sweet that you might churn it for weeks and yet it would not sour. When he said this Malcolm and I drank two more glasses of milk and by this time we were both full (of milk) and quite high, being in a milky way.

We again started off, Lady going yet faster. We could both of us see flashes and streaks of black and tan, hundreds of them. Malcolm said the Gordons were there.

While we were going at this lightning speed we flushed a bevy of quail, and the dogs gave chase and actually caught every quail before it reached the ground. I have seen greyhounds chase the hare, but to see these dogs keep up with flying quail, and when the quail became so tired and exhausted that they could fly no longer, and then to see the dogs catch them as they came to earth is a sight I never expect to witness again. Malcolm says when he gets the Gordon name firmly settled that he is going to try and breed them with wings and use them for falconry.

Lady was going so fast that we did not stop to get the quail, but went on for two or three miles more, when we came to another stand. Lady wanted a drink and slacked up. At this place the keeper insulted us. He offered us a drink of whisky. Malcolm and I, when we are coming home, are prohibitionists. However, the man apologized, and to oblige him we did take a small drink. This place was near the city.

We then drove to the kennels, and I saw Mr. Malcolm put in eighty-four dogs. They were all of one color, and you could not tell one from the other. When we got them all in he shut the door and pulled up the sign, which is a board about six feet long, and on it I read, in well-painted letters:

"AMERICAN GORDON SETTERS."

A name with any other rose
Would smell as sweet,
These dogs, with any other name
Would have as nimble feet.

If any of my friends own or know the location of a milk route, my address is Jersey City. PESHALL.

BALTIMORE, March 14.

THE SUPER-SENSE OF ANIMALS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In 1884 I was located in St. Louis, and on several occasions had observed a fine St. Bernard dog stalking with dignity up Chestnut street. He was owned by a lawyer named Jacko, on Third street, who regularly sent him on errands to his home. On one occasion I saw him coming up the street with a basket full of something, probably meat, and at his heels was a small "cur of low degree," which was persistently snapping at him, as if endeavoring to get him to drop his charge, when the little dog could sail in for a division of the contents. The large dog stopped twice on the block, turned round and looked at his tormentor, and resumed his pace until he reached me, when, looking up into my face with an expression that almost said "Please mind this for a moment," he laid the basket at my feet, turned and with one bound had the cur by the neck, shook him most unmercifully, rolled him in the gutter and dropped him. The cur took very little time in getting out of sight, not even stopping to shake himself. The St. Bernard then picked up his basket and with a satisfied air went on his way. J. D. J.

NEW YORK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Seeing frequent instances of the intelligence of dogs prompts me to send the following:

A prominent club man of Philadelphia frequently imbibes too freely, and on such occasions his friends tie a handkerchief to his St. Bernard's collar and by the man holding on the dog leads him safely home, and actually successfully resists his owner's efforts to stop in saloons on the way.

My wife was followed a few days ago (while going through a new house) by our bull-terrier pup and by a collie dog. Mug, the pup, became frantic when he was unable to climb a high step; the collie was deeply troubled, but in a few moments lifted Mug up the step by the nape of his neck.

For a number of years my father made Western trips of several weeks duration. His dog Jack would invariably meet him at the station on his return. The mystery to us was how the dog could tell of his arrival, unless, indeed, he understoad our talk of the day before. ALLEGHANY.

ST. BERNARD CLUB.

AT the meeting of the Board of Governors, held on Monday, March 11, at the Hoffman House, New York, the following candidates were elected to membership: G. R. Sawtelle, Malden, Mass.; Chas. T. Barney, New York; Martin L. Storer, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Jas. T. Hall, Philadelphia; W. F. Tilden, South Framingham, Mass.

The request on the part of the Worcester Kennel Club for a club special, to be donated to its first show, which will be held the week after the Boston show, was not granted on the ground that the list of specials offered by the club is to be considered as closed for this year.

The New England Kennel Club, in its premium list for the coming Boston show, offers less liberal premiums for the smooth-coated St. Bernards than for the rough-coated, thus favoring the latter to the detriment of the former. This action came up for discussion, and as in the interest of the breed the St. Bernard Club considers it its duty to protest against any such unwarranted discrimination, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Boston people for the purpose of having the two varieties placed on an equal footing.

DOG TALK.

A VISITOR at the Albany dog show sends us the following: "The feature of the day on Friday was the rejudging of the Irish setter bitch class. The owner of the winner of second prize was dissatisfied with the award, and requested Mr. Mason to give his opinion in the case. Mr. Mason took in the situation and refused to act in so important a matter unless in conjunction with other judges. This was agreeable, and Messrs. David Baillie and German Hopkins were selected, and the three winners in the class were brought into the judges' ring and the triumvirate proceeded to business. All are practical men, and they at once agreed that the dogs were in need of exercise, and they were sent round the ring at speed until their handlers were all of a lather; then came a brief examination and more exercise was ordered. After another heart-breaking race the judges settled down to work. A critical examination satisfied Mr. Baillie that the first prize winner was entitled to the place. Mr. Hopkins put on a wise look and decided that the winner of second was just about good enough for the blue ribbon, with the others nowhere. Mr. Mason went it for the under dog, and quoted seven and a half pages from 'Our Prize Dogs' in support of his choice. This not only had the effect of making him more sure that he had got them right, but it also confirmed both of the others in their respective opinions, and a long discussion ended by each of the three seizing a blue ribbon and giving it to his favorite, greatly to the delight of the handlers, who one and all feared from the many adverse criticisms that at least two of the three had bestowed upon each dog, that the prizes they had already won would be withheld and all of the dogs be relegated to the unnoticed division."

The Hempstead Coursing Club has published an elaborate pamphlet entitled "The Hempstead Coursing Club's Side of the Question," in reply to the criticisms on its practice of killing hares with fox-terriers and to the action of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The pamphlet is largely taken up with reports of rabbit coursing taken from the English papers, to show that the practice is an approved British sport; there are extracts from various American papers criticising the S. F. P. C. A. for its action in the matter. Greyhound coursing is described as a kindred sport; and numerous authorities are quoted to prove that rabbit killing in the Hempstead style is more free from cruelty than some other modes of killing wild animals.

The Fleet View Pointer Kennel, owned by Mr. Robert Leslie, of Lynn, Mass., and the Reading Pointer Kennel, owned by Messrs. E. B. Eames and C. E. Davis, of Reading, Mass., have consolidated under the name of the Fleet View and Reading Pointer Kennel.

Score one for the London *Truth* on this: "Here is the Duke of Westminster patronizing, and Mrs. Bancroft, Miss Ellen Terry, and Mr. George Grossmith getting up an entertainment for starving dogs, while the Lord Mayor is collecting thousands of pounds for starving Chinamen! Why, in the name of sacred common sense, does not the Lord Mayor collect the starving dogs and send them off to the starving Chinamen (who would like nothing better), while the generous artists could give their services and the Mansion House subscribers their money for the benefit of the starving Englishmen?"

Mr. C. J. Peshall will soon "revel in the halls of the Montezumas." We understand that he goes to Mexico as the invited guest of Mr. Robert Garrett, and as a member of the S. P. C. A. Society in the interest of the canine inhabitants of that benighted country. He will take a supply of the Seven Sutherland Sisters' champion compound hair restorer for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the Mexican hairless dog by covering its nakedness with a much needed coat of hair.

The Chestnut Hill Kennel has purchased the latest sensation in English collie circles—Maney Trefoil. This dog beat The Squire and Metchley Wonder at the recent club show. If the portrait of him published in the *Stock-Keeper* recently is a good likeness, he is a rare good one.

The premium list of the dog show of the Pacific Kennel Club, to be held at San Francisco, May 22 to 25, provides for 104 classes, with prizes of $10, $5 and diplomas. Mr. Wm. Graham, of Belfast, Ireland, will judge all classes.

Owing to a misprint of numbers in the catalogue of the recent New York dog show the mastiff bitch puppy Tigress was published as winner of second prize. The prize was awarded to F. T. Underhill's Edda.

There will be a meeting of the associate members of the American Kennel Club at Mechanic's Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening, April 3, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization.

Mr. Geo. E. Poyneer, of Williamsburg, Ia., has become one of the proprietors of the Chesapeake Kennel, at Malvern, Ia., and will devote his time to the breeding of Chesapeake Bay dogs.

The Irish setter dog Kenmore has been reinstated.

MASTIFF MEASUREMENTS.—Saybrook, Conn., March 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some weeks ago you called for measuremeuts of mastiff puppies. I herewith give you a description of my mastiff bitch puppy Eureka. She is not for sale. I think her very remarkable, for size especially: Eureka (A.K.R. 6700), whelped May 20, 1888; never exhibited: very light silver fawn, very short fine coat, jet black mask and ears, and weighs over 135lbs. in light flesh; is fed but once each day, and has not an ounce of flesh to spare. I could readily put 15lbs. additional on her. Exact height under standard 29½in. at shoulder, girth of body 38in., around loins 30in., forearm 11¼in., below elbow 10in., skull in front of ears 23½in., muzzle 14¾in., from end of nose to stop 3⅛in., stop to occiput 8⅛in.; total length from nose to end of tail 74in. The stop is very marked. She is very long bodied and of heavy stocky build, very active, with hindlegs corresponding in size and strength to front ones; hocks well bent. I consider her decidedly above the usual size and a pretty good all around bitch.—JAMES H. DAY, JR.

PEDIGREE OF DU VERNAT'S LION.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I do not think the above pedigree can be ascertained in this country; I have had it sent me once or twice, and it is an inextricable tangle. It bears every evidence of being honest, but jumbled in copying at some time. Nichols's Captain evidently has a share in it, but is probably misplaced in the pedigree. It should be straightened out, as the dog was of considerable merit. If any one interested in the pedigree will call at the Cunard office in Boston, and ascertain who the party was that exported the dog to Mr. Du Vernat and give me the address of this party, I think I can work it out in time. My recollection is that Mr. Du Vernat told me that the Cunard agent in Liverpool sent him the dog, and that a pedigree "as long as your arm" was sent with him. I have no doubt that the Corsair that became famous, both here and in England, by reason of his curiously bogus pedigree (which "the official, sir," was caught on) was really by Du Vernat's Lion ex Dr. Sawtelle's Venus.—W. WADE, (Hulton, Pa., March 15).

MARYLAND KENNEL CLUB.—Baltimore, Md., March 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the Maryland Kennel Club, held on Wednesday, March 6, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Harry Malcolm, Pres.: Sherlock Swann, Vice-Pres.; W. Stewart Diffenderffer, Treas.; James E. Wilkinson, Sec.; Robert Ward, D.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon; Alexander Brown, Jr., Delegate to the American Kennel Club, and the following board of governors: Alexander Brown, B. Holly Smith, J. Olney Norris, J. Edward Duker, Gilmor Hoffman, James Thompson and Sherlock Swann. It is hoped, and definite arrangements have been made, to give a show here in September in connection with the annual exhibition of the Maryland Agricultural Society.—JAMES E. WILKINSON, Secretary.

THE ROCHESTER SHOW.—*Special to Forest and Stream.*—Rochester, N. Y., March 20.—The show which opened here yesterday is a decided improvement on Utica. There are over 300 entries, and several of the best kennels are represented. Pointers and English setters are again very weak classes. Washington Rink, where the show is held, is a most excellent building for the purpose and all the arrangements are of the best. The attendance is large and the better class of people are patronizing the exhibition. Judging of all classes except beagles was completed yesterday and these were judged this morning by Mr. Glover.

CHICAGO DOG SHOW.—Chicago, March 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since the publication of your last issue the following additions have been made to our premium list: Class 71, challenge dogs and bitches, cocker spaniels; has been divided, and now stands: Class 71, challenge dogs; Class 71½, challenge bitches. A special of $10 cash is offered for the best King Charles spaniel in the show.—GEO. H. HILL, Superintendent.

BLEMTON GINGERSNAP.—Red Hook, March 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your prize list of the New York show you credit my fox-terrier bitch Blemton Gingersnap with winning he. in class 132. It should be my Maizeland Festive. They were sent to the show in a double traveling box, and the man who took them out and benched them got their numbers changed.—LAWRENCE TIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.—Philadelphia, March 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The time for closing of entries for the next show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club has been reconsidered, and will be April 6 and not April 1. The officers of the club are: Ezra Comfort, Pres.; Charles T. Thompson, Treas.; and Francis S. Brown, 608 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Sec.—FRANCIS S. BROWN.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Champion Roanoke. By S. W. Everitt, Lewiston, N. C., for black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped March 9, 1889, by Brush (Coin—Beauty) out of Lottie B. (Count Rake II.—Grace).

Mollie Bawn. By Jas. A. Whitten, Portland, Me., for white bull-terrier bitch, whelped Oct. 11, 1888, by Milo ont of Gipsy (Bruise—Nell).

Wrangler. By W. G. Lawrence, Dunmore, Pa., for white and tan beagle dog, whelped Sept. 2, 1888, by Bannerman (A.K.R. 1709) out of Blossom (A.K.R. 5711).

Keith. By McEwen & Gibson, Byron, Ont., for black and tan collie bitch, whelped Jan. 2, 1888, by champion Scotilla (champion Dublin Scot—Flurry II.) out of Bonnie Knowe (Red Gauntlet—Brenda).

Murray and Bonnie Bell. By McEwen & Gibson, Byron, Ont., for sable and white collie dog and black, white and tan bitch, whelped December, 1888, by Gilderoy (champion Charlemagne—Hasty) out of Jeanette (champion Chieftain—Nettie).

Marlborough. By F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y., for fawn, black points, mastiff dog, whelped March 9, 1889, by Boss (A.K.R. 2218) out of Lillie (A.K.R. 2981).

Rueben Glue, Lord Chumley, Nadjy and Pearl of Pekin. By Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., for silver fawn pugs, two dogs and two bitches, whelped March 1, 1889, by Boycott (A.K.R. 6137) out of East Lake Virgie (Bradford Ruby—Puss B.).

The Rock and The Rye. By Dr. W. A. Strother, Lynchburg, Va., for black, white and tan English setter dog and bitch, whelped Jan. 10, 1889, by Rebel, Jr. (Roderigo—Bo Peep) out of Rhea (Dashing Rover—Leah).

Lamprey Kennels. By Thos. Bennan, New Market, N. H., for his kennels.

Grammercy Kennels. By N. D. Mann, 316 East Thirtieth street, New York, for his kennels of St. Bernards.

NAMES CHANGED.

Kent II. to Lord Kent. By Miss E. L. Fuller, Albany, N. Y., for white and tawny St. Bernard dog, whelped July 11, 1888 (A.K.R. 6733).

BRED.

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Mollie Stark—Alonzo. Seymour Van Santvoord's (Troy, N. Y.) mastiff bitch Molly Stark (A.K.R. 6225) to E. H. Moore's Alonzo (Orlando—Lady Canute), March 7.

Lillian—Barry. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) St. Bernard bitch Lillian (Leo—Fan) to their Barry (Monarque—Juliet), Feb. 22.

Stray Shot—Gene. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch Stray Shot (Gogo—Calico) to T. M. Aldrich's Gene (Druid—Ruby), March 9.

Cora of Wetheral—Rockingham. F. Windbolz's (New York) English setter bitch Cora of Wetheral (Sir Alister—Mena) to his Rockingham (Belthus—Bess), March 9.

Countess Amelia—Count Howard. P. H. Gotzian's (Forest Lake, Minn.) English setter bitch Countess Amelia (Lug Dhu—Pickles II.) to F. Windbolz's Count Howard (Sir Alister—Mena), March 7.

Mollie Bawn—Desmond II. Chas. T. Thompson's (Philadelphia, Pa.) Irish setter bitch Mollie Bawn (Glencho—Dunphy's Biddy) to his Desmond II. (Frisco—Grouse II.), Jan. 11.

Madge Glencho—Desmond II. W. W. Kendal's (Philadelphia, Pa.) Irish setter bitch Madge Glencho (Glench—Lorna Doone) to Chas. T. Thompson's Desmond II. (Frisco—Grouse II.), Jan. 23.

Lady Fawn—Desmond II. S. H. Marshall's (St. Paul, Minn.) Irish setter bitch Lady Fawn (Elcho—Noreen) to Chas. T. Thompson's Desmond II. (Frisco—Grouse II.), Jan. 17.

Lorraine—Desmond II. W. W. Sweeney's (Chandon, O.) Irish setter bitch Lorraine (Elcho—Noreen) to Chas. T. Thompson's Desmond II. (Frisco—Grouse II.), March 1.

Bissell—Fitzhugh Lee. J. M. Fronefield, Jr.'s (Wayne, Pa.) beagle bitch Bissell (champion Bannerman—Pet) to W. S. Clark's champion Fitzhugh Lee (Lee—Juliet), Feb. 20.

Orpha—Red Gauntlet. Jas. Watson's (Philadelphia, Pa.) collie bitch Orpha (Bounce—Clipsetta) to McEwen & Gibson's Red Gauntlet (champion Charlemagne—Hasty), March 6.

Bonnie Scot—Bonnie Dunkeld. McEwen & Gibson's (Byron, Ont.) collie bitch Bonnie Scot (champion Dublin Scot—Madge) to their Bonnie Dunkeld (Highlander—Electric), Feb. 2.

Floss—Mack. E. Indicott's (East Longmeadow, Mass.) pointer bitch Floss (Nan—Blitzen) to Dr. L. Corcoran's Mack (Ned—Gipsey), March 7.

Tidy—Douglass II. Wm. Korbs's (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Tidy to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Douglass II. (A.K.R. 4661), March 9.

June—Boycott. W. S. Marx's (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch June to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Boycott (A.K.R. 6137), Jan. 21.

Queenie—Douglass II. M. L. Jackson's (Greensburg, Ind.) pug bitch Queenie to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Douglass II. (A.K.R. 4661), Dec. 15.

East Lake Virgie—Boycott. Eberhart Pug Kennels' (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch East Lake Virgie (Bradford Ruby—Puss B.) to their Boycott (A.K.R. 6137), Jan. 3.

Phœbe D.—Rockingham. L. E. Libby's (North Epping, N. H.) St. Bernard bitch Phœbe D. (A.K.R. 5775) to Geo. Q. Dow's Rockingham (A.K.R. 4278), March 11.

Daisy Foreman—Warwick Albert. G. W. Neal's (New Haven, Conn.) English setter bitch Daisy Foreman (Foreman—Jolly Nell) to Warwick Kennels' Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida), March 13.

Vesper II.—Nat Goodwin. Thos. Blyth's (Peale, Pa.) English setter bitch Vesper II. (Pembroke—Vesper) to I. N. Cochran's Nat Goodwin (Roderigo—Bo Peep), March 7.

Black Pearl—Warwick Obo. Park City Cocker Kenaels' (Bridgeport, Conn.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Pearl (Dandy W.—Miss Nance) to their Warwick Obo (Obo, Jr.—Black Garrie), March 8.

Whisper—Bradford Harry. M. H. Daley's (Bangor, Me.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Whisper (Bradford Harry—Belva) to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), March 12.

WHELPS.

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Belle of Allendale. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch Belle of Allendale (Lava Rock—Liddesdale), Feb. 25, eight (four dogs), by T. M. Aldrich's Gene (Druid—Ruby)

Lottie B. S. W. Everitt's (Lewiston, N. C.) English setter bitch Lottie B. (Count Rake II.—Grace), March 9, one dog, by Dr. F. B. Greenough's Brush (Coin—Beauty).

Woodland Maid. J. M. Fronefield, Jr.'s (Wayne, Pa.) beagle bitch Woodland Maid (Skipper—Nellie), Feb. 23, six (four dogs), by W. D. Hughs's Rowdy (champion Rattler III.—champion Myrtle).

Nell. J. M. Fronefield, Jr.'s (Wayne, Pa.) beagle bitch Nell (Flute M.—Pride), Feb. 10, four (two dogs), by his The Rambler (champion Marchboy—Lizzie).

Blossom. Harry S. Gilbert's (Millersburg, Pa.) beagle bitch Blossom (A.K.R. 5711), March 5, one bitch, by A. C. Krueger's Bannerman (A.K.R. 1709).

Nellie II. Chesapeake Kennels' (Malvern, Ia.) Chesapeake Bay bitch Nellie II. (Gowrie—Kate), March 5, one, by their Gowrie (Sunday—Nellie).

Wave. Chesapeake Kennels' (Malvern, Ia.) Chesapeake Bay bitch Wave (Bob—Nellie), March 10, nine (six dogs), by their Gowrie, Jr. (Gowrie—Ruby III.).

Madge. McEwen & Gibson's (Byron, Ont.) collie bitch Madge (Highlander—Hasty), Feb. 23, nine (five dogs), by their Bonnie Dunkeld (Highlander—Electric).

Bonnie Doon. McEwen & Gibson's (Byron, Ont.) collie bitch Bonnie Doon (Bonnie Dunkeld—Bonnie Knowe), Feb. 24, four (three dogs), by Chestnut Hill Kennels' Charleroi II. (champion Charlemagne—Sooty).

Bonnie. Waverley Kennels' (Noroton, Conn.) collie bitch Bonnie (Rob Roy—Fairy), March 6, seven (three dogs), by their Sir Walter (Rutland—Heather Bell).

Lillie. F. B. Zimmer's (Gloversville, N. Y.) mastiff bitch Lillie (A.K.R. 2981), March 9, two (one dog), by J. L. Winchell's Boss (A. K.R. 2218).

Beech Grove Annette. P. L. Calkins's (McHenry, Ill.) mastiff bitch Beech Grove Annette (A.K.R. 6444), Jan. 4, six (three dogs), by F. S. Water's Water's Mack.

Patti Rosa. C. W. Littlejohn's (Leesburg, Va.) pointer bitch Patti Rosa (Croxteth—Patti M.), Oct. 22, four (three dogs), by his champion Fritz (Beaufort—Spot).

Sal. G. W. Amory's (Boston, Mass.) pointer bitch Sal (Dick—Ruby), Feb. 23, two bitches, by Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang (Bang—Princess Kate).

Queenie. M. L. Jackson's (Greensburg, Ind.) pug bitch Queenie, Feb. 16, six (five dogs), by Eberhart Pug Kennels' Douglass II. (A.K.R. 4661).

East Lake Virgie. Eberhart Pug Kennels' (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch East Lake Virgie (A.K.R. 6323), March 1, seven (five dogs), by their Boycott (A.K.R. 6137).

Dido II. Mrs. J. M. Nicholson's (Albany, N. Y.) rough St. Bernard bitch Dido II. (A.K.R. 3011). Feb. 17, eight (four dogs), by J. Marshall's Tantallon (champion Merchant Prince—Chloris).

Nora. I. N. Cochran's (Philadelphia, Pa.) English setter bitch Nora (Count Noble—Lit), March 13, six (one dog), by J. S. Hudson's Ben Hill (Druid—Ruby).

Kate IX. E. O. Damon's (Northampton, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Kate IX., March 18, eight (four dogs), by his Patsy (Frisco—Nelly IX.).

Warwick Vic. Park City Cocker Kennels' (Bridgeport, Conn.) cocker spaniel bitch Warwick Vic (Merry—Zoe), Feb. 27, four bitches, by their Warwic Obo (Obo, Jr.—Black Garrie).

Guess. W. C. Russell's (Bridgeport, Conn.) cocker spaniel bitch Guess, March 11, six dogs, by Warwick Kennels' Warwick Obo (Obo, Jr.—Black Garrie).

SALES.

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Roybel IV. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped July 3, 1888 (A.K.R. 6981), by W. Burd Patterson, Williamsport, Pa., to Delos Mahaffey, same place.

Flake M. Lemon and white English setter bitch, whelped July 22, 1888 (A.K.R. 6976), by W. Burd Patterson, Williamsport, Pa., to Delos Mahaffey, same place.

Winnie II. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped March 22, 1886, by Frisco out of Grouse II., by Chas. T. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa., to E. O. Damon, Northampton, Mass.

Laurel. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped June 18, 1888, by Boston out of Ruby, by F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y., to John Patrick, Johnstown, N. Y.

Wrangler. White and tan beagle dog, whelped Sept. 2, 1888, by Bannerman (A.K.R. 1709) out of Blossom (A.K.R. 5711), by Harry S. Gilbert, Millersburg, Pa., to W. G. Lawrence, Dunmore, Pa.

Keith. Black and tan collie bitch, whelped Jan. 2, 1888, by champion Scotilla out of Bonnie Knowe, by McEwen & Gibson, Byron, Ont., to Alex. W. Thyne, Howell, Mich.

Bonnie Bell. Black, white and tan collie bitch, whelped December, 1888, by Gilderoy out of Jeanette, by McEwen & Gibson, Byron, Ont., to A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont.

Murray. Sable and white collie dog, whelped December, 1888, by Gilderoy out of Jeanette, by McEwen & Gibson, Byron, Ont., to D. Sylvester, Galt, Ont.

Deoch. Collie dog, whelped Jan. 2, 1888, by Scotilla out of Bonnie Knowe, by McEwen & Gibson, Byron, Ont., to John L. Lincoln, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Water's Muck—Beech Grove Annette whelp. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped Jan. 4, 1889, by Geo. Jackson, Beech Grove, Ind., to J. T. Schley, Sheffield, Ala.

Beech Grove Toby—Beech Grove Princess whelp. Light fawn mastiff bitch, whelped Sept. 20, 1888, by Geo. Jackson, Beech Grove, Ind., to J. T. Schley, Sheffield, Ala.

Beech Grove Toby—Beech Grove Gabrielle whelp. Light fawn mastiff dog, whelped Aug. 20, 1888, by Geo. Jackson, Beech Grove, Ind., to J. T. Schley, Sheffield, Ala.

Beech Grove Ben Harrison. Fawn, black points, mastiff dog, whelped Aug. 20, 1888, by Beech Grove Toby out of Beech Grove Gabrielle, by Geo. Jackson, Beech Grove, Ind., to Fred Roberge, Cheboygan, Mich.

Fritz—Patti Rosa whelp. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped Oct. 22, 1888, by C. W. Littlejohn, Leesburg, Va., to F. A. Nims, Monroe, Mich.

Rose of Beaufort. White and liver pointor bitch, whelped Sept. 10, 1888, by Null's Eye out of Lady Beaufort, by G. V. Neal, Canton, O., to F. S. Eaton, Springfield, Mass.

Luck of Donald. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped Jan. 4, 1883, by Donald out of Grace, by I. N. Cochran, Philadelphia, Pa., to Bryn Mawr Kennels, same place.

Rose. Silver fawn pug bitch, age not given, by Bradford Ruby out of Beauty, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to Geo. W. Fisher, Catawissa, Pa.

Royal Bradford. Apricot fawn pug dog, age not given, by Bradford Ruby out of Lady Cloudy, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to Henry Eichler, Covington, Ky.

East Lake Major. Fawn pug dog, age not given, by Silver Shoe out of Zadie, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to Dr. R. P. Davis, Portland, Ind.

Ky Ky. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped Aug. 4, 1884, by Young Toby out of Titania, by Eberhart Pug Kenuels, Cincinnati, O., to C. E. Scott, Schenectady, N. Y.

Queen Bradford. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped Feb. 26, 1888, by Bradford Ruby out of Beauty, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to C. E. Scott, Schenectady, N. Y.

Blinky. Silver fawn pug dog, whelped December, 1887, by Othello out of Kelpie, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to C. E. Scott, Schenectady, N. Y.

Hayseed. Silver fawn pug dog, whelped Aug. 28, 1888, by Douglass II. (A.K.R. 4661) out of Rose, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to A. F. German, Louisville, Ky.

Maudie II. Stone fawn pug bitch, whelped Oct. 1, 1888, by Treasure out of Viola, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to H. F. Warren, Richmond, Ind.

Startle. Silver fawn pug dog, age not given, by Douglass out of Kittie, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to Chas. G. Shera, Oxford, O.

Hazel Kirke. Apricot fawn pug bitch, age not given, by Kash out of Miss Ruby, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to G. H. Hardy, same place.

Centaur. Imported orange and white St. Bernard dog, whelped April, 1882, by champion Cadwallader out of Countess, by Artemas Hopkins, East Orange, N. J., to Walter J. Salomon, Newark, N. J.

Fanny Gladstone. Orange and white English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 30, 1885, by champion Gladstone out of Flounce, by J. M. Fronefield, Jr., Wayne, Pa., to J. W. Heard, West Point, Miss.

Son Roy, Jr.—Roberta H. whelp. White and lemon English setter dog, whelped Oct. 27, 1888, by J. A. Hartmann, Latrobe, Pa., to C. L. Dick, Johnstown, Pa.

Warwick Obo. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped August, 1884, by Obo, Jr., out of Black Garrie, by Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to H. D. Warner, same place.

Warwick Vic. Black and tan cocker spaniel bitch, age not given, by Merry out of Zoe, by Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to H. D. Warner, same place.

Black Pearl. Black cocker spaniel bitch, age not given, by Dandy W. out of Miss Nance, by Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to H. D. Warner, same place.

Rockingham—Princess Phœbus whelps. White, black and tan and blue belton English setter dog and bitch, whelped August, 1888, by F. Windholz, New York, to C. H. Mason, same place.

DEATHS.

Don Alfonso. Black and white English setter dog, whelped March 3, 1888 (Rockingham or Prince Foreman—Donna), owned by John Pederson, Des Moines, Ia., March 3, from accidental poison.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free ou request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

THE U. S. CARTRIDGE CO., Lowell, Mass., have received the following letter from Mr. L. S. Carter, winner of 25 out of 25 live birds at Cincinnati, Sept. 8, and who won 18 out of 20 at the shoot Sept. 9, winning the American Field Championship Cup:

"HAMMOND, Ill., Oct. 8, 1888.

"*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Gentlemen—I have found no shells that can come up to yours, and think your strong primer Climax paper shells superior to Eley's. I used your shells at all the shoots this season, and had no trouble with auy of them. They are more durable, crimp better, and for wood and Schultze powder they are superior to any I have yet found. (Signed) L. S. CARTER, Now Champion Live Bird Shot of the World."—*Adv.*

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Gentlemen—I am filling orders every day for Schultze and American Wood Powder, using your Climax shells, and they are dandies I assure you. In fact *they are the best.*
—*Adv.* (Signed), W. H. PIERCE.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

BOSTON, March 16.—The Massachusetts Rifle Association held its regular shoot to-day, but found very unfavorable weather conditions for good scores, a high wind blowing from 1 to 2 o'clock. Mr. Lee's 88 and 87 under such conditions were very fine. The gold medal in the 20-shot rest match was won by Mr. Monroe, and the gold champion medal by Mr. Lee. Following are the best scores made to-day:

20-shot Rest Match, 200yds.

J R Monroe	8	11	12	8	9	9	11	8	8	11	
	8	9	12	9	12	11	9	10	12	10	—197
J Francis	10	9	9	10	12	10	9	8	11	11	
	10	7	11	11	8	10	8	13	10	12	—196
S Wilder	8	8	8	8	8	11	9	9	9	8	
	8	11	8	9	9	8	10	9	11	9	—179
A Loring	8	8	9	8	10	7	8	8	8	8	
	8	8	8	10	9	10	9	7	12	9	—172
J N Eames	7	12	11	8	9	7	5	12	8	8	
	8	8	8	8	10	7	7	9	8	7	—167
W P Conway	8	8	7	9	7	9	7	9	7	8	
	9	8	9	7	8	8	10	8	8	7	—161

Champion Medal Match, 200yds.

H L Lee	10	8	10	10	8	7	9	9	7	10	— 88
W Charles	3	10	9	9	8	8	9	10	10	9	— 85
J A Frye	6	9	7	8	5	10	5	8	9	10	— 77
A Loring	6	8	9	5	4	8	5	10	7	5	— 66

Rest Match, 200yds.

S Wilder	11	9	9	12	9	9	8	11	11	9	— 99
J R Monroe	9	9	10	9	10	9	9	11	8	12	— 96
J N Eames	9	10	9	10	9	10	12	8	8	8	— 93
A G Hame	10	10	9	11	10	7	7	8	11	10	— 93
Joel Cutts	9	9	7	8	9	8	9	7	9	9	— 84
W C Prescott	8	11	8	6	7	9	8	8	11	7	— 83
W P Thompson	4	8	11	6	7	6	8	9	12	7	— 78
A S Hunt	7	7	7	7	8	6	5	8	6	5	— 66

Victory Medal Match, 200yds.

J A Frye	6	10	7	9	8	10	7	6	10	8	— 81

50yds. Pistol Match.

J B Fellows	8	10	10	10	8	10	8	9	9	8	— 90
W Charles	9	8	9	7	10	9	9	10	10	8	— 89
A Stevens	9	6	7	8	10	8	7	10	7	7	— 79

All Comers' Match, 200yds.

W Charles	9	8	8	16	8	9	8	10	9	6	— 85
J A Frye	8	10	6	10	7	9	7	8	7	9	— 81
A Sharp (mil)	9	7	9	8	7	9	8	9	9	5	— 80
W Burnite (mil)	6	9	9	4	10	8	8	5	4	10	— 73
A Loring	7	8	8	9	8	5	6	5	8	8	— 72
D L Chase	8	7	8	7	9	4	4	7	8	9	— 71
B G Barker	10	5	5	9	5	4	3	6	9	10	— 66
F D Hart	9	6	6	6	7	5	7	4	6	7	— 63
O T Moore	7	4	6	9	5	8	3	2	7	7	— 58

Military Match.

W L Swan.....5443033344—33 C E Haskell.....0443403220—22

WILMINGTON, Del., March 18.—Monday was the first really pleasant Monday since before Christmas, and as Monday has generally become recognized as riflemen's day in Wilmington, Del., the pleasant weather was hailed as a welcome change by local riflemen. The gratification was more complete from the fact that the recent stormy weather prevented their usual weekly indulgence in the pastime, so that those who gathered at Healdmoor Rifle Range were prepared for a good long afternoon of exciting sport. The military marksmen's monthly badge was won by Private Lunt, of Company H, New Castle, and C. Fehrenbach was the winner of the beginners' monthly badge. The matches were well attended, and the scores were as follows, standard American target:

Revolver Match, 50yds.

H Darlington	8	7	8	6	10	7	9	10	6	10	—81
H Simpson	6	6	10	6	8	10	10	6	7	8	—77
E J Darlington	10	6	7	8	6	10	6	9	4	9	—75
D Evans	8	6	6	6	7	8	9	4	8	6	—68
G W Darlington	5	6	7	5	5	6	10	9	6	4	—63
S Howard	2	4	8	7	8	8	8	5	7	3	—60
H Johnson	7	10	5	3	7	8	5	4	6	3	—58
S Phillips	6	4	0	4	5	8	5	6	6	2	—57

Record Practice, 200yds.

H Simpson	10	10	7	6	7	6	7	9	7	6	—75
C Heinel, Sr	10	3	4	9	10	9	6	7	8	8	—78
H A Spoerl	7	4	6	5	10	2	6	6	4	10	—60
C Lunt	6	5	3	9	6	7	6	8	5	4	—59
H A Padberg (mil.)	9	3	3	10	3	4	2	4	4	10	—57
C Lunt (mil.)	5	5	3	1	4	9	5	4	7	8	—51
C Fehrenbach	5	6	7	6	4	5	2	7	2	5	—49
P Williams	4	10	7	2	3	3	0	5	1	2	—37

Military Record Practice, 200yds., Creedmoor Target.

Pvt Padberg	5	3	3	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	—41
Pvt Lunt	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	3	—33
Pvt Whitelock	2	4	5	3	3	4	0	3	3	3	—30

At 100yds., Record Practice, Standard.

H Darlington	9	9	8	9	8	9	10	9	9	10	—91
C Heinel, Sr	6	6	7	10	8	9	8	8	8	9	—79
H A Spoerl	10	7	4	4	8	4	9	7	8	10	—71
C Fehrenbach	5	7	5	7	7	10	3	7	8	10	—69
A Heinel	6	6	6	10	7	7	6	6	4	3	—61
J Montgomery	7	9	5	6	4	5	4	5	8	5	—58
W Whitelock	5	8	3	4	6	0	3	1	3	5	—43

The following scores have been made by H. M. Thomas, captain of the Kent County Rifle Club, of Camden, Del., at 200yds., off-hand, standard American target:

January 11	7	8	5	9	6	10	10	7	5	8	—76
January 18	5	7	9	7	7	5	7	6	7	9	—69
January 25	8	8	5	7	5	9	7	7	8	7	—71
February 1	4	5	4	6	6	6	8	6	9	5	—69
February 8	5	7	8	9	5	8	9	8	7	8	—74
February 25	6	8	5	5	8	4	6	8	6	7	—63
March 1	9	5	6	6	6	10	10	7	6	4	—69

NEWARK, N. J., March 18.—The tournament of the United Amateur clubs goes on apace and some fine gallery work is the result. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

	Shot.	Won.	Lost.	Average.
Monroe	10	8	2	1,036⅛
Oakland	11	9	2	1,030
Excelsior	9	6	3	1,029⅘
Howard	10	5	5	1,010⅘
Lakeside	10	4	6	983⅗
Annie Oakley	10	2	8	937⅛
Columbia	10	1	9	969⅗

The fifteen highest individual averages are:

	Matches	Shot.	Average
Otto Krauss, Excelsior Club	7		113
F C Dietz, Howard	7		109⅐
Gus Wideman, Monroe	10		108⅛
Henry Snyder, Monroe	9		107⅘
L Mathes, Oakland	11		107⅑
Wm R Raab, Monroe	9		107⅘
John Bayer, Oakland	11		106⅑
Albert Hagel, Lakeside	10		106⅒
Wm Connors, Annie Oakley	9		106⅘
F Schmidt, Excelsior	8		106
Dan Erskine, Monroe	9		105⅘
W E Coe, Columbia	6		105⅗
F A Hall, Monroe	10		105
J Burger, Excelsior	9		105
E Wurtzbach, Excelsior	9		104⅘

The highest ten scores are:

F A Hall, Monroe	117	F Schmidt, Oakland	114
Otto Krauss, Excelsior	116	F Smith, Excelsior	114
F C Dietz, Howard	114	E Flocke, Excelsior	114
L Mather, Oakland	114	Wm R Raab, Monroe	113
E Wurtzbach, Excelsior	114	Wm Schaller, Oakland	113

OWENSVILLE, Ind., March 12.—The Owensville Ballard Rifle Team, six members, met on range to-day. J. Montgomery won the medal. Match at 10 standards, 200yds. off-hand, shot under national rules, gold medal prizes:

J Montgomery	7	7	4	8	5	10	10	7	7	9	—74
	9	5	8	6	8	10	8	9	10	6	—79
R Speck	5	8	8	9	7	10	4	8	6	6	—71
W Gentry	10	5	8	6	6	9	4	6	8	6	—68
W Roberts	6	7	7	8	8	5	7	4	8	7	—67
J Daugherty	6	4	9	5	7	5	9	5	5	10	—65
G Daugherty	4	9	6	6	6	5	6	4	6	6	—58

March 8.—J. Montgomery made the following scores, 200yds., off-hand, wind 1½ points from 9 o'clock quarter:

J Montgomery	9	7	6	10	7	9	8	7	8	6	—77
	7	9	7	8	10	9	8	8	8	7	—81
	9	7	9	9	8	6	9	7	9	8	—81

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN.—AURORA, March 9.—A rifle match was shot to-day between the Aurora and Bradford teams over the range of the latter, in which Aurora won by 15 points.

Aurora.		Bradford.	
R Mosley	87	C Medcalf	82
W Machell	83	D Neilly	73
D Eade	74	James Neilly	78
C Lyons	73	G Simons	70
E Brauad	71	Joe Neilly	81
J C B Johns	70	N A St Clair	68
H Ross	67	R Neilly	62
C Crockett	65	J Dolittle	59
A Neilly	55	W Holmes	55
M Fleury	54—699	John Neilly	51—684

AGINCOURT, March 9.—A rifle match was shot here to-day between the Highland Creek and Scarboro rifle associations, 10 men on a side, which resulted in favor of the Scarboro team by 7 points. The match was a very closely contested one throughout, and, although a heavy snow storm prevailed during the entire match, the score was fair. Following is the score out of a possible 25 at each range. Position standing at 100yds., and any position at 200yds. with head to target:

Scarboro.			Highland Creek.		
	100yds.	200yds.	Tl.	100yds.	200yds.	Tl.
S Rennie	23	23	46	J Chester	17	23	40
J Davison	13	22	35	W Chester	16	23	39
T Hood	18	20	38	C D Closson	11	20	31
J Walton	19	22	41	Q Morrish	19	21	40
R McCowan	13	21	34	W Morrish	19	21	40
J Elliott	16	21	37	A Elliott	16	22	38
J W Kennedy	20	24	44	T Parker	14	22	36
R Canning	15	21	36	R Parker	18	23	41
G Chester	16	21	37	W Closson	19	22	41
J Harper	19	22	41	C Humphrey	19	23	42
			399			382

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—The St. Louis Pistol Club had a very light attendance at its last meeting, shooting with .22cal. pistol, 30yds., standard American target:

L V D Perret	7	10	10	8	9	10	10	10	6	5	—85
W Bauer	10	5	8	10	9	9	7	8	8	4	—84
F A Fodde	9	7	7	8	7	10	9	9	6	8	—80
E Mohrstadt	9	5	10	6	10	6	7	9	6	8	—76
A E Bengel	0	7	6	6	7	9	9	6	5	10	—74
M Summerfield	6	6	9	7	8	7	9	4	9	4	—74
W Mackwitz	10	9	7	8	7	9	4	7	9	4	—74
J A Lee	8	7	6	8	9	9	5	7	7	6	—72
W Hettel	5	7	9	5	8	4	6	8	6	7	—65
L H Rose	6	9	8	4	7	9	6	8	5	0	—62

UNSER FRITZ.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—With a stiff breeze from 9 o'clock, the members of the Hartranft Rifle Club faced the targets at Frankford, and some very good scores were the results of the day's practice at 200yds., off-hand, standard American targets. Military rifles had an allowance of 4 points:

E Travis	7	8	10	8	10	10	7	10	8	8	—86
J J Mountjoy	4	9	3	10	10	9	6	8	9	6	—74
L E Toboldt (mil)	9	6	6	6	5	7	3	8	7	10	—71
E Stces, Jr	5	5	7	4	10	4	8	9	9	7	—68
W Wurffiein	5	10	4	7	5	8	7	5	10	5	—66
J T Oliver (mil)	3	4	9	5	5	7	8	9	7	3	—64
C H Beeler, Jr	5	10	5	7	4	5	7	7	6	6	—62
H Steinbeisser	4	6	9	5	10	7	4	4	5	4	—58
J L Wethorley	8	4	8	4	5	4	6	10	4	4	—57
A Wittig	5	5	3	5	5	4	10	3	6	8	—54
J H Buehler	4	3	7	3	8	4	6	6	5	5	—51

200 Yards, Practice, Military Rifles, Eliptical Targets.

J J Mountjoy	4453435555—43	5444444434—40—83
L E Toboldt	3443444433—36	4354444444—40—76
E K Bispham	5444444345—37	4434353344—40—77
L Barry	4545054445—37	5443434544—37—76
C F Henry	3400332304—22	4022433004—22—44
E H Siter	3542234042—29	3442333042—28—57

Wm. Gelser, J. G. Rhea, J. L. Wetherly, C. H. Beeler, Jr., E. K. Bispham, C. F. Henry, E. H. Steir, L. Barry, Mr. Duredore and Adolph Wittig were the guests of the club during the day.

AMHERST, Mass.—These scores were made last week at the Mountain View range:

Henry Adams	10	6	7	7	7	9	10	9	8	10—84
J S Thomas	10	9	7	10	9	7	8	7	5	4—76
J T Sisson	7	8	7	6	7	7	9	7	8	6—72
A F Bardwell	7	7	6	4	7	10	7	9	6	5—68

BROOKLYN, March 14.—The Brooklyn Rifle Club, Capt. Henry Holzer, had a great time of it to-night celebrating the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the society. Secretary L. H. Dufft read a poem especially written and composed for the occasion by Mr. Henry Faust, who is well known among the Germans of South Brooklyn as their Gowanus poet laureate. After this the act of distribution and presentation of prizes of recognition, in the shape of gold-headed canes and diplomas to some of the oldest members of the organization, took place. Lieut. John Kolle stepped forward and called the names of John Feitner, Sr., and L. H. Dufft, the latter celebrating at the same time his twenty-fifth anniversary and Jubilee as secretary of the rifle club. Lieut. Kolle, after a short and appropriate address, presented Messrs. Feitner and Dufft with elegant gold-headed canes, while beautiful diplomas were distributed to the following surviving founders of the club: Messrs. M. Matthey, L. H. Dufft, John Feitner, Herman Broer, Caspar Fretz, Michael Venzel, Christian Nollson and Paul Gsaenger. The veteran riflemen were congratulated by ex-Captain Braun. It was about 12 o'clock when a procession of ladies, dressed in gala style, marched into the ballroom and ascended the stage, carrying a most elegant present to be dedicated to the rifle club. When the covers that surrounded it were removed, the ladies unfurled a rich and beautiful silk banner, which evoked loud expressions of astonishment and surprise. The banner itself is a masterpiece of the art of embroidery. It measures five by seven feet. The one side of it shows on a navy blue field the American eagle, with wide-spread wings, and the coat of arms, embraced by a wreath of oak leaves and laurels in green silk. Above these insignia the inscription "Brooklyn Rifle Club" is embroidered in colors of various shades, while underneath the wreath the words are continued: "Organized March 14, 1863." The reverse side of the banner bears on a white silk field in its center a pair of rifles, on one side of which is a stand of German colors and on the other a stand of American colors. Above the centerfield the inscription stands: "Dedicated by the Ladies of the Brooklyn Rifle Club," and beneath the words: "At the twenty-fifth anniversary." All the embroidery is done in fine silk and natural colors, and the banner is surrounded by genuine gold fringe.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 8.—A duel with pistols was fought here this afternoon by two young society swells, Warwick C. White and H. Starkey. White selected Pete Williams as his second, and Starkey named John Doss as his representative. The principals and seconds at once left town, and in a secluded place in the suburbs, marked off thirty paces. The principals faced each other armed with Colt's .32cal., seven-shot duelling pistols, and at a signal began firing. The pistols were emptied without result. Seven more shots were fired by each principal without effect. At this stage of the affair it began to look as if neither of the aggrieved youths could hit a flock of barns. The pistols were charged for the third time. The last seven rounds were fired in rapid succession, and when the smoke cleared away it was found that one ball had passed through White's hat, and the coat of Starkey showed a bullet mark. Forty-two shots were fired in all. At the conclusion the principals stepped forward, shook hands and became friends.

GO AS YOU PLEASE MATCH.—F. W. Hofele has issued the following challenge to G. Zimmerman of this city, who won the whole week match at the recent German Fair: "To shoot a match with thirty-eight or any caliber, three-pound-pull trigger rifle, at a 200 or 500yds. range target, at either Morrisania or Creedmoor. The one who shall make or score the largest number of bullseyes, shots or points, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the day which shall be decided upon for the match, shall be declared the winner of the match. The loser of the match is to forfeit and pay for a champagne dinner, the same to be given to twenty-five persons, ten of whom shall be invited by the loser, and the other fifteen persons to be invited by the winner, and in addition to the above, the loser to forfeit to the winner the sum of $100. The match to take place on or before the expiration of thirty days from March 15, 1889. The contestant who shall not appear on the day of the contest shall be declared loser of the match

MONTREAL, March 14.—The annual meeting of the Montreal Gun Club was held this evening. The annual report showed the club to be in a flourishing condition, and the draft of the programme for the coming year promises some capital sport. The election of officers for the ensuing year being proceeded with resulted as follows: Pres., A. Ramsay; Vice-Pres., George Boultie; Sec., A. Burke; Capt., W. McCaw; Committee, E. A. Cowley, J. Paton, A. W. Stevenson, H. W. Atwater and R. J. Tooke.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

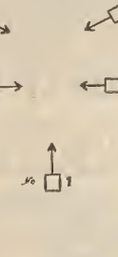
FIXTURES.

March 26 to 27.—Tournament at Dayton, O.
Omaha, Neb., Gun Club Tournament, April 16, 17 and 18.
April 30.—San Antonio, Tex., Tournament. Open to all comers.
May 21 to 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club Tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.
June.—Annual Tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Wash.
June 3 to 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Convention and Tournament, Albany, N. Y.
June.—Kansas City Tournament.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAPS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The true sportsman is ever a progressive man and always interested in that which concerns his craft, so I feel sure that most of your readers will be pleased to get a description of a new system of arranging traps for throwing inanimate targets, one that will be of great value to that class of sportsmen who shoot ducks over decoys, as it will give him practice at cross flights, both right and left, straightaways and at dropping and quartering incomers. This new arrangement of traps is one of Mr. R. J. Tooke's, who is one of Montreal's progressive sportsmen and a member of the Montreal Gun Club. It is as follows: From the shooter's stand or footmark run a straight line out into the field, and on this line, 18yds. from the footmark, No. 1 trap is placed; then at a point on the line, 33yds. from the footmark, No. 2 trap is set 7½yds. square to the left of the line, and No. 3 trap 7½yds. to the right of the line. At a point on the line, 40yds. from the footmark, No. 4 trap is set 7½yds. to the left of the line, and No. 5 trap 7½yds. to the right of the line.



No. 1 trap is set to throw a straightaway target; No. 2 trap, a low swift target square to the right, and No. 3 trap, a low swift target square to the left, these resembling the cross flight of ducks as they swing over the decoys. Then No. 4 trap is set to throw an incoming quartering target to the right, so as to cross over trap No. 3. No. 5 trap is set to throw an incoming target quartering to the left, so as to cross over No. 2 trap. The incomers will at no point be nearer than about 32yds. to the shooter, and at that point will be dropping, so as to be nearly like the flight of ducks as they pitch into the decoys. I give diagrams to better explain the position of traps. If desired, another trap can be placed on the line so as to give a direct incomer. It can be placed out so far as to allow the target to drop in front of the shooter, or set closer in so as to throw the target over the shooter, when it should be fired at before it crosses the line of the footmark.

I would advise all trap-shooters to give Mr. Tooke's system a trial; but, gentlemen, don't expect to make big scores at first. We will wager our friend, the invincible "A1," a bottle of Uncle Ben's native that he cannot make at the first trial a clean score nor within 10 per cent. of it. Uncle Ben's wine is the pure "juice of the grape," though he says every time that he opens a bottle, "I allow no one, sir, to drink my wine, sir, unless he is forty years of age, sir."

I expect, Mr. Editor, that this manuscript will spread dismay in your office, as it is written on the cars, jolting along north of Lake Superior, through a white-robed country of rock and stunted dead timber on one hand, and ice-covered waters on the other. Little here at present to tempt the sportsman, but a few months will change the aspect somewhat and will bring the lively and nimble skeeter and trout to the front.

As I have my pencil in I may as well be hung for a buck sheep as for an ewe lamb; so I'll say something about the Dominion Gun Club Alliance. The Alliance is now in working order, and we expect soon to have all the gun clubs enrolled, as well as a large individual membership. Several important additions have been added to the old standard rules on trap-shooting—one a penalty for dropping shots, another relating to team shooting, *nons de plume*, etc.

A large amount of interest is being manifested here over what is known as the Adam Brown pigeon bill. This bill is to stop pigeon shooting, and, in fact, to prevent the killing of any kind of animals for sport. It may possibly be worked through the House to meet its sure death in the Senate. STANSTEAD.

ON THE CARS, Ontario, March 8.

TRAP CHAT.

A MATCH has been made between Wm. Lever, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mose Myers, of East Newark, N. J., with conditions as follows: Fifty single live birds to be shot from 5 traps, at 30yds. rise, under modified Hurlingham rules, with the exception that the use of one barrel only is to be allowed, for $100 a side, $25 forfeit posted with Johnny Erb. Race to come off on Thursday, March 28, at 12 M. sharp, so as to be finished before the Smith-Manitz match is called.

Secretaries of gun clubs will oblige us and insure prompt publication of scores if they will send in their reports at the earliest dates practicable. We receive every week scores too late for insertion, and in almost every case the report might have been sent in two or three days earlier.

NEBRASKA TOURNAMENT.—The fifteenth annual tournament of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Norfolk in May next; exact date and programme will be announced later. Five thousand live pigeons guaranteed by the North Nebraska Sportsmen's Association, and artificial targets enough to afford unlimited sport for all who may attend. Shooters will be classified according to record, so that all will have a fair chance and amateurs will not be compelled to compete with professionals. A number of the best shots in the United States will be present, and the best tournament ever held by the association is expected. J. B. Barnes, President; B. F. Locke, Secretary, Norfolk, Neb.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 15.—Preparations are being made to hold a grand shoot in the city on April 10. The match will take place at San Pedro Springs and is open to all comers. The conditions will be 20 live pigeons, 21yds. rise, from five ground traps, Hurlingham rules, with use of both barrels. The prize list includes: 1. Contents of Lexington livery stable and business, valued at $2,000. 2. Cash, $100. 3. Cash, $50. 4. Cash, $30. 5. Pair thoroughbred pointer pups, valued at $50. 6. Thoroughbred pointer pup. 7. Cash, $30, for the poorest score made. The entrance fee will be $35, all entries to be made by April 1.

DAYTON, O., March 16.—Seven hundred live pigeons are in the coops, and 300 more are to be purchased for a two days' tourney here on the 27th and 28th of this month. It is not to be a pay affair, but is just gotten up for pleasure of the shooters, free for all spectators, but bushwhacking around the outskirts is to be prevented by the police. On the same day there will probably be a team match, standard targets, Keenan and Heikes against Bandle and Ed Cain.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN GROUNDS.—Claremont, N. J., March 9.—Swoepstakos at 10 birds, 50 cents entry, ties div. First sweep:

Hathaway	6	Dittman	7
Collins	8	Simpson	9
Lindsley	6	Mort	6
Johnson	7	Pilkin	6
Medora	8	Scott	1

No. 2:

Hathaway	7	Simpson	8
Collins	8	Medona	7
Lindsley	7	Johnson	8

No. 3:

Johnson	9	Dittman	9
Scott	7	Van Schank	9
Collins	7	Fox	5
Pilkin	8	Médona	9
Simpson	6	Barber	6
Tee Kay	8	Richards	8
Lindsley	6	Hathaway	8

No 4:

Richards	6	Lindsley	7
Hathaway	8	Van Schank	7
Barber	5	Tee Kay	7
Dittmann	8	Collins	8
Pilkin	8	Simpson	4
Johnston	10	Medora	6
Scott	6		

No. 5:

Tee Kay	8	Van Schank	6
Collins	5	Pilkin	7
Lindsley	10	Richards	5
Simpson	8	Scott	4
Johnson	9	Mort	10
Dittman	8	Barber	4
Hathaway	8		

No. 6:

Hathaway	5	Collins	8
Johnson	9	Dittman	9
Lindsley	7	Van Schank	5
Simpson	7	Scott	7
Tee Kay	10	Mort	8

No. 7:

Dittman	7	Scott	7
Mort	5	Lindsley	4
Hathaway	8	Collins	8
Johnson	9		

Amateur championship shoot, for gold trophy, to be shot any Saturday, must be over 5 entries, 25 birds, 25 cents entrance:

Chas Richards	1001011010000101001100010—10
E H Fox	0010001001100011011110110—12
W J Simpson	1110101011001000011011111—15
Medona	0010111111111111011111110—20
A Dittmar	0011101011110000000110011—12
Chas Hathaway	1011110101011111111111101—20
G S Scott, Jr	1101101 0100100101110100—12
C Lonn	0101101011101000111100001—13
A C Reuter	0100101101010001001100111—11
Mort	0001101110101101111001011—15
Coake	0111000101010101010011011—13

The following events were shot March 16, 10 birds, ties divided.
Sweep No. 1:

Hunt	1100111111— 8	Richards	0000111110— 5
Tee Kay	1100111110— 7	Simpson	0100110001— 4
Scott	1001001011— 5	Apgar	1111111111—10
Dittmar	1100000101— 4		

No. 2:

Hunt	1100101100— 5	Jersey	1001011010— 5
Tee Kay	0111111010— 7	Scott	1011010001— 5
Dutchy	1000011010— 4	Gardner	0111111001— 7
Dittmar	0111001111— 7	Keating	1000010100— 3
Hathaway	0001110010— 4	Paddock	0100901110— 4
C Richards	0010001111— 5	Leighton	0011100111— 6
Apgar	1111111111—10		

No. 3:

Hunt	1111101111— 9	Jersey	1101101101— 7
Tee Kay	1100010010— 4	Apgar	1110111110— 8
Dutchy	0010010110— 4	Gardner	0101011111— 7
Dittmar	1111011101— 8	Bullock	1111101010— 7
Hathaway	1101111110— 8	Lindsley	0101001111— 6

No. 4:

Hunt	1101100011—6	Apgar	1110111011—7
Jersey	1111011111—9	Lindsley	0011011111—7
Hathaway	0110000100—3	Gardner	1101111011—8
Dutchy	0111000110—5	Bullock	0001110001—4
Dittmar	1110011110—7	Scott	0111111111—9
Tee Kay	1110111111—9		

No. 5:

Hunt	1101111010—7	Hathaway	1101111101—8
Jersey	1010110011—6	Apgar	1111111011—9
Lindsley	1011011111—8	Dittmar	1010100101—5
Tee Kay	0001101010 4	Dutchy	1011100001—6
Gardner	1000010111—5	Scott	1001001100—5

No. 6:

Hunt	1101110100—6	Apgar	1111011111—9
Hathaway	0101111001—6	Scott	0010101100—4
Jersey	1011101101—7	Tee Kay	0110101111—7
Lindsley	0100101001—4	Dittmar	1110111111—9

No. 7:

Hunt	1100111011—7	Apgar	0101111111—8
Jersey	1100001001—4	Scott	1010110100—5
Hathaway	1100011101—6	Tee Kay	1111111101—9
Lindsley	0100111001—5	Dittmar	1011100111—7

No. 8:

Hunt	1110110011—7	Tee Kay	0101010111—6
Jersey	1001101110—6	Apgar	1111011110—8
Lindsley	1001010001—4	Dittmar	0101011010—5
Hathaway	1100011000—3		

No. 9:

Hunt	0110011111—7	Jersey	1110011110—7
Lindsley	1110111111—9	Hathaway	1101110011—7
Dittmar	0100011100—4	Hathaway second.	

Amateur championship, 25 birds:

Medora	1111110111111001111111100—20
C Richards	1111111010111111111010110—20
Hathaway	1111111011111001100101111—18
Scott	1101110011110011111010010—16
Tatham	0100300000011111011010100—10
Simpson	1110010110100100111001001—14
Dittmar	0111001010111110 Withdrew.
E H Fox	0011111111010010110011011—16

Richards wins on shoot-off.

TORONTO, March 14.—The telegraphic shooting match, between teams of the Stanley Gun Club of this city, and the Ridgetown Gun Club, took place this afternoon. The Stanleys shot on McDowall & Co.'s grounds, and were refereed by Mr. J. Townson, while the Ridgetown men shot on their own grounds, and were refereed by their president. The teams consisted of 10 men each, the conditions being one screened trap, birds thrown at three different angles, 18yds. rise. The scores are as follows:

Ridgetown.		Stanleys.	
Laing	10	J Rice	19
Sparham	19	W McDowall	16
H Sconc	19	C G Winchell	15
Malloy	18	T Sawden, Sr	15
Thorlee	18	G Morley	15
W Scone	17	T Bennett	14
O Scone	17	T Sawden, Jr	13
Carlton	16	T Mitchell	10
Pruth	14	W Heatherington	8
Leith	11—168	S McClure	7—131

The following sweeps were then shot here:
Sweep No 1, 15 birds, 3 prizes:

Bennett	12	Winchell	7
McDowall	9	Heatherington	7
Townson	9	Mitchell	6
Morley	9		

McDowall and Townson divided second and third.
Sweep No. 2, same conditions:

Bennett	12	Winchell	7
Townson	9	Heatherington	7
McDowall	7		

McDowall won third money.
Sweep No. 3, 12 birds, 2 prizes:

Townson	9	Johnston	7
Winchell	7	Bennett	5
Heatherington	7	McClure	5

Winchell won second money.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 12.—At the annual meeting of the Jamaica, L. I., Rod and Rifle Club, held this evening, George H. Creed, Tax Receiver of Jamaica, who has been president of the club for the past fourteen years, declined the office. Theodore Rogers was elected President; George W. Damon, Correspondent; Samuel S. Aymar, Secretary and Treasurer, and John M. Crane, John H. Sutpin, John Flemming, Joseph Bernhardt, William S. Coggswell and George Hicks, Executive Committee.

CORRY, Pa., March 7.—The Corry Gun Club held their weekly shoot at keystones, under keystone rules. Laurie won the gold medal, Blydenburg the silver, Starbird the leather.

Lewis	10110000111011001001600001—11
Wilson	10111100110100101010000010—12
Laurie	11111100101111111100111011—19
Starbird	00100000100100000001010000— 5
W Howard	00110000101010101110000—11
Swift	00010001010101000001100010— 8
Howard	11001001000111000010100001—10
Newman	01000100000011001000100111— 9
M Arnold	10100111101010110000001000—12
Oliver	00110101010110101001010000—11
Nichols	10010101000111100110001000—11
Swan	01100001101011000101101001—13
Mead	00010000001011010100911011— 9
Austin	00000101001110010101000101—10
Edwards	00000000101111010100010010— 9
Smith	11011111111011101101111111—21
Blair	00000011100000001000001000— 5
Hammond	00011000111000000000010011— 9
Blydenburg	11101010111011011011011011—18

KEYSTONE.

THE UNKNOWN GUN CLUB.—March 14.—The members of the Unknown Gun Club turned out very strong in number yesterday for the third monthly shoot of the season, at Dexter's Park. Over 30 shooters were ready to go to the traps, but on finding that there were scarcely enough birds to supply the demand some of them dropped out. As it was the 26 competitors for the medal were enabled to shoot at but six birds each, instead of seven, the usual number. The shooting all through was good, considering that only one barrel was allowed:

J Boyle (22)	110101—4	H Knebel, Jr (27)	111101—5
H Lee (23)	111111—6	O Hillman (23)	011110 —3
H Van Staden (23)	111010—4	A Haas (25)	111111 - 6
H Skidmore (25)	110100—3	H Knebel, Sr. (25)	101010—3
E Vroome (25)	110110—4	F Hass (25)	011111—5
J Rankin (23)	111000—3	H Hubbel (26)	011110—4
M Brown (25)	111001—4	C Plate (26)	110111—5
J Behrman (22)	010100—2	Dr Hopkins (25)	011111—5
H Miller (24)	011110—4	W Simmons (24)	101001—3
R Monsees (26)	011110—4	C Detlefsen (26)	101111—5
J Cahill (23)	111001—4		

Ties for badge and first prize: H. Lee 3, A. Hass 0. Ties for second: H. Knebel, Jr., 3, F. Hass 1, C. Plate 2, Dr. Hopkins 0, C. Detlefsen 0. Ties for third: J. Boyle 1, H. Van Staden 1, E. Vroome 12, M. Brown 2, H. Muller 2, R. Monsees 2, J. Cahill 0, H. Hubbell 11.

BEREA, O., March 11.—The Wellington Gun Club shot their second match with the Berea Club on March 11 at Berea. Berea has defeated Wellington in each match. Match at 25 bluerocks, 8 traps, 16 and 18yds., Chamberlin rules:

Berea Club.	
H Smith	1110101110111111111111111—22
A T Wellington	101111111111111111101111—22
W Quayle	01111100111111101101111—20
G Hanks	01101101101101101101111—18
A J Fairchilds	11111111111100001111111—21
R Joseph	11111111101110011101111—21
A J Brown	11111111111111110110111—23
T J Quayle	01111111100011111101110—20
F L Meacham	01101111111111111110111—22
N J Fuller	01110011001110110110011—16—205

Wellington Club.	
Crester	11101111111111111111011—23
Eley	11100100001010101011110—13
W Robinson	11111100111111101111111—22
Copeland	01100110111010101000000—11
H Aldrich	11111110011111111111011—22
McKinney	11110111010111110100001—17
Bluerock	11111011101111101101111—21
Felt	11101100110010011001011—15
E T Robinson	10101000110061110000001101—11
J Kramer	00101011111001111001010—14—169

Sweepstakes, 6 bluerocks, 3 traps:

Crosier	101111—5	Bell	011101—4
H Smith	111111—6	Aldrich	111111—6
A T Wellington	111110—5	A J Fairchild	101111—5
T J Quayle	011111—5	Brown	011110—4

Ties on 6 div., and on 5 won in shoot off by Wellington and Fairchilds. Second sweep, same conditions:

Crosier	111011—5	H Smith	111111—6
J Hanks	010010—3	T J Quayle	101111—5
McKinney	011100—3	A J Brown	101111—5
Bell	111011—5	A T Wellington	111111—6
H Aldrich	011101—4		

Ties on 6 div., on 5 won on shoot off by Brown and Bell. Third sweep, same conditions, ties div.:

Smith	111111—6	Wellington	111110—3
Crosier	011111—5	A J Brown	111111—6
Aldrich	101100—3		

PINE IRON WORKS, Pa., Feb. 23.—This was the ninth match for badge of the Pine Gun Club. It was very stormy and cold. Match at clay-pigeons, Ligowsky trap, 18yds. rise, National rules:

J T Romig	0100010000—2	M T Romig	0000010000—1
J N Boughter	1011111010—7	S H Schaefer	0110010101—5
R B Eagle	1101110110—7	W Barton	1011000 —3

Ties for first miss and out: Boughter 3, Eagle 2. A match was shot at Atbol Feb. 14. J. Newhart was going to have a live pigeon match for a bull that weighs 2,300lbs.; but when the gunners came he had not one bird; then they shot two sweepstakes, clay-pigeons, 1 trap, 18yds.:

J Nettles	11111001—9	Bell	101111111—9
J Hill	01111111—9	Carver	111110110—7
F Ulmer	1110001100—5	Bachtel	0011111100—6
Buckwalter	1111011—9		

Tie miss and out: Nettles 5, Hill 4, Buckwalter 4, Bell 2. Second match:

J Nettles	11001—3	Bell	11111—5
Buckwalter	11001—3	Carver	11111—4

WATSON'S PARK, Grand Crossing, Ill., March 12.—Match at 50 tame live pigeons, 5 traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, shot under Illinois State rules, prize $100:

Wm P Mussey	11011102112002000121102212212122012121212102122—40
J E Price	11110111210111201001111222201102211210011021011122—39

March 14.—Same conditions as above:

J E Price	11111110111001111111111101111111111111001011111—43
Eddie Marsh	10100110001001111101101111111111011010010011—33

Audubon Club, of Chicago, match at 15 tame pigeons, 5 traps, 80yds boundary, Illinois State rules, for diamond badge:

Kleinman (33)	122222012111001—12	Fargon (31)	0102220010200001— 7
*Wadsw'th (30)	1002222012011 10—10	Foss (32)	1101200220202222—10
Price (30)	1021021122111211—13	Shepard (30)	2122100110121111—12
Wilcox (29)	0011022120202021— 9	* 12-gauge, under 8lbs.	

RAVELRIGG.

WOODSIDE, L. I., March 12.—The enthusiasm of the members of the North Side Gun Club, of Long Island, remains unabated. In fine weather brought a large number of our members to the score at the club grounds, Train's Meadows, to participate in the twelfth and last monthly average shoot for the year. Lively and strong birds were furnished by Mr. M. Bouden. Five prizes were awarded to the five members having made the best average score for the year, not less than eight shots to count. Conditions of the shoot: Seven live birds each, 5 King's ground traps, handicap rise, 80yds. hound, no back bound, club rules. Appended is the score of the day:

Winholz (28yds)	1111111—7	Bussell (26)	1011110—5
Eberhardt (28)	1111111—7	Manning (27)	1111001—5
Sioms (26)	0111110—5	Blanch (23)	1100110—4
Wahlen (26)	1111010— 5	Bohling (21)	1101000—3
Bohmcke (24)	1001100—3	Evers (22)	0101100—3
Lyon (26)	1110101—5	Helmken (26)	1111000—4
Cr Meyer (24)	1010010—3	Grau (24)	1110100—4
Shand (24)	0111001—4	Duryea (23)	1111110—6

Ties for first, 30yds.: Winholz, 101—2; Eberhardt, 011—2. Second tie: Windbolz, 111—3; Eberhardt, 01—1. Average score for the year and awarding of prizes: A. Duryea, first prize, gold badge, killed 49 birds in 8 shots; A. Eberhardt, second, $20, 55 birds in 10 shots; M. C. Manning, third, $15, 43 birds in 8 shots; L. Helmken, fourth, $10, 42 birds in 8 shots; J. Winholz, fifth, $5, 57 birds in 11 shots.—AUGUST H. EBERHARDT, Secretary.

KEOKUK, Iowa, March 15.—C. W. Budd, of Des Moines, Iowa, J. R. Stice, of Jacksonville, Ill., shot at 100 live pigeons on Friday, at Keokuk, Iowa, for the championship of America and a purse of $800. Budd won by a score of 96 to 88. The race wash shot under Hurlingham rules, 30yds. rise and 80yds. boundary. The contestants used both barrels in many instances where it was not necessary, in order to make the kills certain. Budd killed 49 birds out of the first 50.

THE WILLIMANTIC ROD AND GUN CLUB, March 14, elected the following officers: Joel W. Webb, President. Homer E. Remington, Vice-President. James H. Ross, Secretary. Arthur B. Carpenter, Treasurer. Jerome B. Baldwin, Captain.

HEDDEN AGAINST LEVER.—On Thursday, March 14, Erb's Park, at Newark, N. J., was the scene of a contest at live birds between C. M. Hedden, of Newark, N. J., and Wm. Lever, of Elizabeth, N. J. Some weeks ago a match was made by these parties to shoot at 50 single live birds at 30yds. rise, modified Hurlingham rules, for $50 a side. The first meeting resulted in a tie with 35 birds killed, and on Thursday last this tie was shot off. The weather conditions were favorable to a good score. The air was clear as a bell, and with no wind to speak of, was just cool enough to be bracing. The birds were an exceptionally good lot and it required a considerable degree of skill to stop their rapid flight. The usual crowd of onlookers were present and those who were on the right side managed to pick up a few dollars at odds of $10 to $8 and $10 to $6 on Hedden, who as will be seen from this was a strong favorite. Milt. Lindsley was chosen referee. Below are the scores made:

C M Hedden.....2121020111111212021112011202222221012011212122—41
Wm Lever.....1022111212220101210120020001201212212211120101 2—38

Some sweeps were also shot with results as follows. Sweep at 4 live birds, $2 entrance, 28yds. rise; Hedden 30yds.:

Class	1111—4	Byram	1011—3
Castle	1011—3	Tee Kay	1101—3
Leddy	0111—3	Hedden	1110—3

First won by Class alone. Tie for second shot off in next sweep and divided by Castle and Leddy.

Second sweep, same as No. 1:

Class	1001—3	Hedden	0111—3
Castle	1110—3	Green	0110—2
Leddy	1111—4	Collins	1010—2
Byram	0000—0	C Smith	0111—3
Tee Kay	0011—2	Lindsley	1011—3

Leddy won first alone; second shot off and divided by Class, Hedden and Lindsley; third shot off and divided by Tee Kay and Collins.

KANSAS CITY TOURNAMENT.—St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—Kansas City sportsmen promise a grand entertainment for the visiting brother sportsmen at the State tournament in June. The shoot is to be held in the park used by the local ball team. Ten thousand live birds have been contracted for, and they of necessity must be good strong birds, because they will be sprung from ground traps. Eleven shoots are down for the five days, all, with the exception of the State medal for teams of four, and the St. Louis Gun Club medal, are to be open to the world. On the last day there will be a 25-bird shoot with $25 entrance. Some of the shoots are use of one barrel only, but the majority use of two. A committee was appointed to call upon merchants to solicit special prizes; and has secured many valuable and handsome donations. A large attendance will be certain. Considerable interest is manifesting itself among the sportsmen throughout the State. Kansas City alone will furnish nearly thirty-five active participants, which with the visitors that it is expected will be on hand will swell the entries to fully seventy-five. Nothing will be left undone by the Kansas City sportsmen that will in any way hinder the amusement of the visiting trap shots.—UNSER FRITZ.

DAYTON, O., March 11.—Considerable interest attached to two trap shoots to-day as it is the first since the Dayton Kennel Club adopted the standard traps and targets for all contests. Conditions of both matches to-day were 100 birds each, 3 traps, 16yds. rise. The first was between Rolla O. Hikes and Walter Keenan, with this result:

Keenan	11111111111111111111111111001111111111101111
	11111111101111011011111111101111111111111111—93
Heikes	11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111
	11111110011011111111111011001111111111110011—90

The wind at times when the last 50 birds were being shot grew stiff and caused some uncertainty. After Keenan had been declared the winner, William Pratchett and Andrew Mumma shot their match, same conditions, the score standing, Pratchett 82, Mumma 79. The Kennel Club has limited membership in the trap team of shooters to 50, and that is about full. Traps will be set next week at Oakwood, to remain in position until Nov. 1.—A. B.

BROOKLYN, March 13.—The monthly shoot of the Parkway Rod and Gun Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward was held this afternoon in the meadows adjoining the "Old Mill." Dave Van Wyckland won the diamond badge. The following is the score:

James Bernet	1111111—7	R Phister	1111111—7
H J Selover	1111001—5	Geo Schiellein	1001100—3
Lee Helgans	1111100—5	C L Madison	0011110—4
Wm Levens	1010011—4	D S Van Wycklen	1111111—7
A Lehmann	1001011—4	Louis Moller	1010111—5
M Meyer	1101000—3	Henry Van Wycklen	1001100—3
H Stanheuser	1111000—4		

Scorer, Henry Moultou; referee, Joseph Ochs. Van Wycklen won the tie, killing 3 birds straight.

WELLINGTON, Mass., March 16.—The two dozen gunners who faced the traps at the grounds of the Wellington club to-day found it difficult to make first-class scores, owing to the strong north wind, which greatly increased the flight of the birds. In the match for the silver cup, H. G. Wheeler won with 13 out of 15. In this match the following scores were made: Baxter 8, Conant 9, Chapin 9, Leon 8, Lang 12, Reese 7, Schaefer 10, Wheeler 13, Bradstreet 8, North 6, Bond 11, Stone 4, Webster 11, Warren 10, Swift 9, Stanton 11, Chase 10, Lee 11, Nichols 9. In the merchandise match the following scores were made: Bradbury 7, Baxter 9, Stanhope 7, Chapin 9, Leon 7, Lang 8, Reese 11, Schaefer 6, Wheeler 8, Bradstreet 9, North 9, Bond 13, Stone 9, Webster 10, Warren 7, Bennett 9, Snow 8, Moore 6. Sweepstakes followed.

BOSTON, March 13.—To-day saw a large attendance at the range of the Boston Gun Club at Wellington, and notwithstanding the high wind some fine scores were made. The first prize winners were: Five bluerocks, Leon; 10 bluerocks, Piper and Reese; 5 bluerocks, Darling; 5 Macombers, Kirkwood, Leon and Williams; 5 pigeons, Darling; 3 pair Peorias, Leon and Piper; 6 Peorias, Bowker, Frye, White and Brown; 10 pigeons, Eames, Chase, Wild and Conant; 10 Peorias, Tuttle; 6 pigeons, Connors and Whitcomb; 5 Macombers, Eames and Pray. In the match these scores were made: Edwards 14, Whitcomb 14, Leon 17, Piper 18, Pray 13, Bowker 15, White 19, Darling 11, Wild 13, Brown 15, Kirkwood 18, Eames 21, North 17, Frye 11, Chase 13, R. E. Whittle 14, Holmes 10, Tuttle 05, Reese 14, Williams 12, Bill 18, Connel 14, Thomas 12, Sanborn 17. In the 3 man team match at 10 Peorias Edwards, West and Frye made 19, Chase, Reese and Bill 25, North, Leon and Piper 16, Holmes, Eames and Tuttle 26. Williams, Sanborn and Kirkwood 22, Bowker, Pray and Jones 16, Connel, Whitcomb and Thomas 21.

OTTAWA, March 16.—The St. Hubert Gun Club are getting in good shape to meet their Western friends, whom they expect to see here in force for their May 24 tournament. The weather just now is all that could be desired for shooting, and the boys are in high feather. This afternoon they had a good meeting, the following being the scores made:

Sweep at 10 birds each, 18yds. rise, 5 traps:

Dr Martin	10	R G Dalton	7
P Trudean	8	A H Throop	6
J Deslauriers	7	E King	5
W J Johnstone	7	S White	4

Sweep at 5 doubles; same conditions:

R Dalton	7	A Throop	3
J Deslauriers	7	Dr Martin	3
Ed White	7	Geo White	3
W Courcy	5	Dr McPhee	2
E King	5	Dr Equis	2
P Trudean	4		

The club match was then called and twelve faced the score for the contest. This makes the third shoot out of the eight, and several men are close together for first position. Club match, at 20 birds each:

J Deslauriers	18	P Trudean	13
R Dalton	17	G White	12
A Throop	16	Dr Martin	12
E White (1 start)	16	W de Courcy (6 start)	11
Dr Equis (1 start)	15	S White (2 start)	10
W Johnstone	13	Ed King (3 start)	10

LAKEWOOD, O., March 16.—The Locksley Gun Club held their regular shoot for the club badge to-day, on their grounds at Lakewood, O. The badge was won by Albert Hall, with a score of 18 out of a possible 20. 20 standards were the conditions, at 16yds. The scores follow:

A Hall	18	J C Andrews	13
J H Byer	17	A Jenks	12
A M Hall	16	J A Day	11
T C Hall	14	R Beckley	11

RED BANK, N. J., March 15.—The Riverside Gun and Rifle Club held a shoot on their grounds in Middletown this afternoon. The wind blew hard but the scores were excellent. Edmund Throckmorton and William T. Conover won first money by killing 8 birds apiece out of 9. Capt. George Coley and Melville Cornwell won second money, Dr. Edwin Field third, and A. Whymer fourth. In a sweepstakes match between Dr. Field, Cornwell and Charlie Noble, Cornwell won by killing 3 birds out of 4.

NEW YORK.—Jim Pilkinton, the well-known oarsman, and Miss Annie Oakley will shoot 20 birds each against Arthur Ditmar and Thos. Jakes for a gold medal, on Saturday, March 23, on the Bronx River Gun Club grounds, West Farms station.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The attendance at the Bandle—Carver shoot here to-day was very large, even for this trap-loving town, not less than 3,500 being present. The birds were good and sharp, and Carver was in fine bowling trim, and growled at everything on the earth about him and the sky above him, though the weather was extra fine. Mr. Taylor was the referee, and made a very good one. Bandle was in good form, but he had a hard one to meet, and slipped away just one bird short on an excellent score. Bandle shot an excellent race—a winning one ordinarily—but the general opinion was that he resorted to his second barrel in case of a miss with the first too hastily. It must be said for him though that he did not lack nerve, and shot as coolly throughout as did his experienced opponent, and when Carver endeavored to rattle him by his constant talk he only smiled and chewed a bit harder on his chewing gum. The race was a very even one from the start to the finish, and on that account, with Dr. Carver's constant complaints and kicking, was interesting. Some $6,000 was wagered on the result. Bandle's coacher will protest the match on two decisions—one, a bird shot by Carver was shot while on the ground, missing it with his first and killing it with his second, scoring a dead bird; whereas, according to Rule 13, Hurlingham, it should have been "no bird," and the shooter be compelled to fire at another. Another, a bird bit hard with both barrels, lighting on the boundary post fence, it is claimed was struck by outsiders (scouts), causing it to fall in bounds; scored a lost bird. Another bird of Carver's, that he himself acknowledged he missed with both barrels, lit on one of the spectator's shoulders and closed his wings, the spectator in question standing on a bench, making his shoulder height some nine feet from the ground, the spectator himself gathering the bird and handing it to the regularly-appointed gatherer. Bandle and his friends endeavored to personally arrange with him another similar match for $500 to $1,000 a side, to be shot either here or in Kansas City, but he refused unless Baudle would use a 7½lb. gun.

One hundred birds, Hurlingham rules, 30yds. rise, fence boundary, for a purse of $500.

Dr Carver	11111021112111o12112—18
	12221211111211120212—19
	21201212211010120121—17
	11102111211111o11121—18
	12111o1111211111112—19—91
Al Bandle	20212121211212222o—18
	11111212121o2012210—17
	12211101212121111 1—19
	12122211211112212012—19
	1o11111112012112222—17—90

2 denotes use of second barrel.
o denotes fell dead out of bounds.
Referee, Ed Taylor. Puller, A. C. Dick. Official scorer, Wick.

Of course there was the usual sequence to a Carver match. His gun was seized by the sheriff, only in this case there were three sheriffs and but one gun. Just as the match closed Carver took his gun apart and laid it down. Just as he did three men rushed for it. They were the constables. Notwithstanding Johnson weighs 300lbs., he got there first and attached the barrels of the gun. Before he could seize anything else constables Rebold and Meyers attached the stock of the gun and all of the Doctor's cartridges.

BERGEN POINT.—Teams of five men each, representing the New York Suburban Shooting Grounds Association and the New Jersey Athletic Club, shot the first of a series of matches Saturday afternoon at Bergen Point. The New York team was victorious. Each man had 20 clay-pigeons, sprung from three traps at 16 and 18yds. rise. There was a strong northwest wind blowing. Seventy-two out of 100 were broken by the visiting team, who were: Chas. Richards, M. Medora, Treadwell Richards, W. J. Simpson and Chas. Latham. Mr. Medora made the highest individual score, 18 breaks and 2 misses. Three of his associates broke 17 each. The New Jersey Athletic Club team were George S. Virden, Bayard T. Kissam, Richard Sunderman, J. D. Berdan, and Howard Cook. Fifty were broken and 50 were missed by that team. Sunderman did best, breaking 12. Alfred P. Vredenburgh umpired and Elmer E. Bigoney was scorer. Next Saturday afternoon the second match will be contested at Clairmont. Six members of the New Jersey Athletic Club contested the eighth match Saturday afternoon for the club cup. Bayard T. Kissam and Richard Sunderman tied for first place, breaking 11 out of 15. Mr. Sanderman won the shoot-off and the match. There will be four more shoots for the cup. Following is the record of winners to date: B. T. Kissam 4 times, R. Sunderman 2, G. S. Virden 1, J. D. Berdan 1. In a match for an order given the Gun Club on a sporting house for goods there were 10 entries. Howard Cook won, breaking 13 out of 15.

BROOKLYN, March 13.—The New York German Gun Club of New York held its first shoot of the year at Dexter Park, on the Jamaica plank road, this afternoon. The chief event of the day was the sweepstakes, at 10 live birds, for the club medal. Long Island rules governed this contest, 10 of the club members participating. The birds supplied were a fair set, some of them being strong drivers. The number of incoming birds was proportionately greater than at any of the club's shoots last year, and the scores made were consequently not as good as expected. P. Hassinger and J. Schlicht tied for first place, both killing 9 straight, but missing the last bird. In the shoot-off at 3 birds each, miss and out, both missed the first bird, Hassinger also missing the second one, while Schlicht killed his and won the medal. The following events were three sweepstakes, two at live birds and one at bluerocks, the club members being divided into two teams of five men each. Honors were even, each team winning one sweepstake at live birds.

The Coney Island Rod and Gun Club held its regular monthly shoot at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend, this afternoon. The birds were as good a lot as was ever seen on the grounds: 28 of the men took part in the shoot for the Blattmacher medal at 7 live birds each. E. Magnus, 28yds., and F. Pfaender, 27yds., killed 7 straight, Magnus winning the medal on shoot-off. Miss Annie Oakley, who was present, tried her skill during the match and managed to kill five birds, but missed two. A three-cornered match between Messrs. F. Lanzer, J. Schliemann and F. Pfaender, 25yds. rise, 7 birds each, $25 a man, was won by Mr. Lanzer on 5 birds.

March 15.—Many marksmen of New York and Brooklyn attended the shoot of the Unknown Gun Club at Dexter Park, Long Island, this afternoon. The chief event of the shoot came off under these conditions: 1 barrel only, gun below elbow, 6 birds each, ties for first, second and third prizes to be shot off at 3 birds, then miss and out. Beside the three money prizes put up for the winners, the first man should also receive the club badge, and keep it for one month. The birds were a tolerably fair lot, with some strong drivers among them, but also a lot of sleepers. Twenty-five shooters competed, two of them, H. Lee (23yds.) and G. Haas (25yds.), tying for first place on 6 birds straight. On the shoot off Mr. Lee defeated his opponent, killing 3 birds, while Mr. Haas had a blank score. H. Knebel, Jr., 27yds., F. Haas, 25yds., W. C. Plate, 26yds., K. Hopkins, 23yds., and C. Detlefsen, 26yds., tied for second place on 5 birds. Mr. Knebel was the only one who killed 3 birds, and took second prize. Eight members, Boyle, 22yds., Von Staden, 23yds., Vroome, 25yds., Chichester, 23yds., Müller, 25yds., Monsees, 26yds., J. Cahill, 23yds., and Hubbell 26yds., killed 4 out of 6 birds. Messrs. Vroome and Hubbell tied again on 3 birds straight, and the shoot off in this tie was the most exciting and interesting event of the tournament. Mr. Vroome killed 9 birds in rapid succession, and Mr. Hubbell kept up his end by killing 8 birds straight, but, missing the 9th one, the prize fell to Mr. Vroome. President Henry Knebel of the Unknown Gun Club acted as referee, and Mr. R. Stillwell as scorer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15.—The Forester Gun Club held its initial shoot at Exposition Park to-day. The amateurs did remarkably well at an average lot of pigeons. Most of the members shoot 12-gauge guns and get the 2yds. handicap, the 10-bores standing at 30yds. Some of the younger shots appeared late, and had to shoot their birds off straight, which was too much for their nerves. Mr. Drury Underwood was referee, and Mr. W. V. Reiger scorer. Owing to the exertions of these two veterans none of the bystanders were killed. It required their constant attention to keep the shooters from loading their guns before going to the score, and from turning a loaded barrel at the crowd after killing a bird. However, they fell into the correct habits toward the last, and shot cleverly. The score was as follows at 10 birds:

Alderson	1111111110—9	Scarritt	1030111101—8
Chapman	1110111111—9	Hoover	1110010111—7
North	0110101101—6	Schmelzer	0111111101—8
Wood	0111110113—8	Graham	0101111101—7
Van Brunt	1011101111—8	Firth	1101111101—8
Western	1111111101—9	Sears	0001101011—5
Gregory	0110°all'0—5	Marmer	0010001111—5
Dickinson	0101110110—6	Brumback	0000100102—3

The club will hold its live bird medal shoot the first Saturday in each month. Mr. Elliot has not completed his arrangements for inanimate targets, and the date for that event has not been fixed.

NEWARK, N. J.—The pigeon shooting match between Charles Smith and August Manitz, which was set for March 21, a Erb's grounds, Newark, has been postponed until March 28. Over $2,000 has been wagered on the result.

EATON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, EATON, N.Y.—Shoot for badge, 18yds.:

Richardson	111110111111111—14	Briggs	011110111110100—10
Short	110100111111111—12	Bell	101111101011000— 9
Curtis	011110110111111—12	Hamlin	100000100100001— 4

Second Match:

Briggs	1010100011—6	Richardson	1110101011—7
Curtis	1100110111—7	Bell	1001011111—7

Ties on 7, Curtis 3, Richardson 5, Bell 10.

NILES GUN CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Niles (O.) Gun Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. A. Winfield; Vice-President, W. Cramer; Treasurer, John Naylor; Secretary, W. B. Ward; Captain, James O'Connel. This club is now thoroughly organized and equipped, and expect to do some good work during the coming season.

Canoeing.

ABOUT THE LOWER BAY IN A SINGLEHANDER.

[Concluded from page 164.]

RUNNING into the Horseshoe Cove behind the steamboat dock, the crew, drawing on a pair of wading boots, stepped overboard, when the water had sufficiently shoaled, and went ashore to hunt up information about snipe and see about getting some dinner cooked among the haymen, who here live in old boats or wrecks and gain a livelihood by catching softshell crabs, clams, eels and "side" for the hotels further down or for the New York market. Looking up an old acquaintance, the crew was fortunate in finding him at "home," and soon one of his boys was cooking us a dinner of fried soft crabs and stewed eels, while as an appetizer we were eating the most delicious clams as fast as Capt. Sandy could open them, having raided the Useful's stores for the necessary Milwaukee, lemons, crackers and tobacco. Of that dinner or the justice Passaic and the crew did it, it is unnecessary to enlarge on. Suffice it to say that its memory still lingers with the crew most vividly; but then we were very hungry, and that may account in part for our appreciation of it.

We heard that there had been some snipe on the beach, but that the flight had been a poor one, and more birds were expected daily. One of Capt. Sandy's youngsters, noticing Passaic's fish hawk, volunteered the information that it was against the law of Monmouth county to shoot or have in possession one of them under a penalty of some $5 or $10, half of which went to the informer; but offered to compromise with him for $1. This Passaic finally agreed to do on condition that Sandy, Jr., would skin it.

Running down the beach to Spermaceti Cove we anchored close to shore, and taking our guns and decoys we placed them and improvised a blind on the beach. Small flights of ox-eyes gave us the only shots we had, and although very small they were fat. The mosquitoes becoming rampant, we went on board as soon as possible, had a cup of chocolate and a biscuit, and getting up the tent and mosquito netting, enjoyed a cigar before turning in, as everything denoted a good flight for the morning.

How delicious is the sense of freedom which we experience when we get away from the busy chatter of the civilized haunts of man, to enjoy a well-earned vacation in the bosom of Mother Nature, and what a delicious exhilaration pervades us when we think we do not have to appear at the office to-morrow or next day, and we do not care a picayune how the markets go. Certain it is no telegram can reach us here.

Looking aloft at the liquid light beaming down on us from a firmament of stars, and lulled by the lapping sounds of the phosphorescent tide against our hull, we finish our smoke, and, drawing our blankets loosely around us, we are soon asleep.

Next morning before sunrise we are up, and after a hasty cup of coffee and a biscuit or two, are ashore with guns and decoys. We were rewarded, however, with but poor success; three yellowlegs and quite a number of the little oxeyes was the bag. About 10 o'clock, as our ice was failing, we got under way for the steamboat dock, where we were able, by some diplomacy and small silver, to replenish our stock of that useful article. Giving our snipe to Sandy's boy, with instructions to cook them for us for dinner, we went up to the Government dock, below which we had heard there was good fishing. Using soft and shedder crab for bait, we soon had some nice weakfish running, as high as 2½lbs. each, but were greatly tortured by a small fish about 9in. long called a blowfish. This fish, on being rubbed on the belly, inflates itself with air until its diameter is about the same as its length, being, in fact, a perfectly inflated ball, which can be used as a football. It is presumable that when attacked in the water by larger fish it inflates itself with water and thus from its size and form, coupled with tough skin, is impregnable to the attacks of ordinary fish.

Feeling hungry we, with a pleasant S.W. breeze, make back to find dinner ready and waiting. Again we have the delicious clam as an appetizer, followed by fried fish and baked snipe. After dinner, there being no prospect for snipe, we anchor off the mouth of a small salt-water creek tributary to the Horsesboe Cove, and are soon engaged in taking fair-sized weakfish. Soon bluefish are struck, and many hooks are lost by the fierce biting of these fish, who instantly part the gut snell; nothing short of wire will hold them. At once the fish stop biting, and for the cause we have not far to seek, for not two boat lengths away is seen the dorsal fin of the dreaded shark. In this instance, however, he is only five or six feet long, and, therefore, presumably not a man-eater, although it is doubtful if Passaic or the crew could be induced to take a taste just at the moment. Although there have been accidents from shark bite in the vicinity of New York, yet they are extremely rare, considering the abundance of these predatory fish; this immunity is, no doubt, owing to the abundance of fish food, such as the menhaden and more or less offal always to be found on the water in the neighborhood of a large city. I think the former is the correct hypothesis, as the crew spoke of seeing a number of sharks in Barnegat Bay during the previous summer preying on small weakfish; and probably one over left, in length, an effort to capture whom was made, but the line was not strong enough and the fish got away. It is his intention to have a try at the sharks again in that locality during the coming summer, when the catch may be duly chronicled.

On again going ashore Capt. Sandy informed us that he had heard from a bunkerman, *i. e.*, a sloop employed in catching menhaden, that on the previous day there had been quite a flight of snipe at Great Kills, on Staten Island, on the salt marshes there. It was with some difficulty that Passaic was induced to join the crew in going there, as he wanted to be put ashore at Port Monmouth, and either walk or go by rail back to Keyport or Cheesequake, the truth being, as the crew believes, that he was lonesome for his canoe. He finally consented, however, and a quick start was made.

The wind being southerly and somewhat light the spinaker was added to topsail, and fair way was made, the best of the ebb tide favoring, in fact, so good was our progress, that we began to pick up a cat of some 20ft. in length, and finally passed her. She was a veritable sandbagger from Pleasure Bay, and a fast boat in her weather; had the wind been abeam or forward of it she would have left us in short order, but we enjoyed our victory while we could; in a courtly and condescending way we passed the time of day, remarking on the beauty of their craft, for she was a beautiful boat of her kind. She shortly hauled her wind and stood back, when she showed to much better advantage. Had we tackled her she would have much more than turned the tables on us.

The day had been very sultry, and now to the northward heavy, dark clouds began to collect in indication of a thunderstorm if nothing more. As the southerly wind still held out, we carried our light sails, keeping an eye to leeward. We had about reached the buoy on Old Orchard Shoal when it became evident that what was coming would be with us shortly, so spinaker was taken in and put below, then followed topsail, then mainsail was close reefed, jib taken in and snugly furled, the heavy folding anchor gotten up from below, and canvas cover laid tightly over cockpit. All this was done quickly and in good season, and the only thing the crew regretted was that he did not have time to reef the bowsprit. A white line of seething water was observed leaving the Staten Island shore, down came the squall, now not much larger than a handkerchief, a few stops put in it, and over went the heavy Chester anchor. Whew! how it did blow and hail. But lie at anchor we could not, the tide setting broadside to the wind kicked up such a sea as to make it impossible for us to hold on deck. Passaic got seasick, and the crew did not feel any too comfortable. The thunder and lightning were incessant and terrific, the atmosphere so full of ozone that the effect on the nostrils was similar to that produced by a powerful Holt's electrical machine in operation. Passaic's hair, although quite wet, on the hand being passed over it stood on end. To get below was now impracticable, as she was rolling her cockpit under at every plunge. It becoming unbearable the crew crawled forward and pulled up the anchor; or tried to, but it was only after passing the line back to Passaic that he was enabled by his help to break it out. Taking the anchor rope to the mast and letting the anchor drag over the starboard bow, she made good weather of it, all things considered, and we began to feel more comfortable. The wind all this time was blowing with hurricane force—but what is the need of describing a severe summer squall; all of those who will care to read this have no doubt experienced them under the same circumstances time out of mind.

While we made leeway very fast, we knew that with a strong flood tide there was no danger of drifting out to sea; so we let her drift. The wind was about N.N.W., and the anchor acting as a drag from the mast kept her head about two to three points to westward of it. We found our overhang of some 3ft. of great assistance in enabling us to ride the seas, on which, of course, we were driven stern foremost. Had we had a chopped off stern we would have been continually under water. Had we shown a rag of sail we would have been blown over, or it would have been blown away, the former most probable, however. Wet and cold, notwithstanding rubber coats, and with buckets of hailstones on deck, we noticed a slight moderation in the wind with thankfulness. The anchor was let go and we brought up in about 25ft. of water.

The wind now switched around to the west and again blew violently, after a time moderating a little. We made up our minds we had to fetch somewhere shortly, as it was getting dark, so getting our anchor and putting on the close-reefed mainsail with dropped peak, boom and sail well topped up, we made up our minds to try for Great Kills. If any of your readers think that Raritan Bay cannot kick up somewhat of a sea against a westerly gale I think they would have altered their opinion had they been with us, besides proving very useful to us as ballast. The dusting we got was to be remembered, we being about as much under water as on top of it, but the fact that we had some 700lbs. of lead stowed along the keel inside, well fastened down, and knowing no water could get inside, gave us that confidence in our craft which her good behavior warranted. "Up with your helm quick, bear away!" shouts Passaic, as in the fading light an oyster float is seen dead ahead with the sea making a clean breach over it. A close shave and no mistake, and now we pass adrift some distance apart two fine clinker-built oyster skiffs full of water. The wind now falls rapidly, and with a good whole sail breeze from the S.W. we make Great Kills as darkness sets in. Running well inside of the point we come to anchor in a hight of the beach. How tired, wet, hungry and a little ill-tempered only those who have had a similar experience can conceive.

After sampling the Useful's medical stores, more peace of body and mind reigns. Quoth Passaic, "Paregorically speaking, this hottle should be labeled, 'After the patient has been well shaken, a wineglassful occasionally in a little sweetened water or Apollinaris, as preferred, or until the desired effect is produced.'" After donning dry clothes the tent and mosquito bar were put up and our cushions and blankets proved quite dry. A fire was kindled on the beach, some fish fried, and after a hasty supper we turned in—oh, so tired.

Next morning it was broad daylight when we awoke, a shot or two heard in the distance hurried us, and eating almost anything we could lay hands on, we put sail on the boat and ran up to the meadows on the end of the kills. Taking guns and decoys, we made our way to some small ponds in the distance, reaching which we put up a bunch of upland plover, getting five out of four barrels. Hastily putting out the decoys we spent the morning battling with mosquitoes and getting an occasional shot, vowing that we would never again attempt to do any shooting until the mosquitoes had retired for the season. Passaic could stand it no longer, so shouldering guns and decoys we march back to our boat with quite a bunch of willet, yellowlegs and plover.

Passaic being anxious to get back, dinner was eaten at a hotel in the neighborhood, a fishermen's resort, and with a S.W. wind we proceeded across the bay to Cheesequake, the ebb tide enabling us to lee-bow the tide, so that we almost laid our course. There taking Passaic's canoe in tow we proceed up the Staten Island Sound, and at 8 o'clock were home at the crew's house, Passaic going home on the ensuing Sunday morning in his canoe. Thus happily ended one of several cruises the crew has taken in small craft in waters contiguous to New York. RICHMOND.

CHANGES IN RACING RULES.

THUS far but three canoeists have come forward to express their opinion on the matters in which all are deeply interested. It will be a substantial aid to the regatta committee if canoeists will give their opinions in as few words as possible, of the desirability of the proposed changes. It is not necessary that the name should be published as long as it is sent us as a guarantee of good faith, and we hope to hear from the racing men in particular.

Editor Forest and Stream:

After reading the only answer to Mr. Edwards's letter requesting the opinion of canoeists regarding the advisability of ruling out hiking seats, standing sails or cockpit enterbards, I feel as though we are passing through a critical period of canoe development without giving it the attention it deserves, and that, as Mr. Edwards suggests, some change should be made in the rules. It remains with the regatta committee to introduce rules and conditions to our racing programme, and these rules determine the type of canoe. Still until now no committee has taken such decided action in this direction, as we have reason to believe the '89 committee will, and notwithstanding the fact that but one answer to Mr. Edwards's letter has been published, there is a very strong feeling in favor of such changes as they propose by many of the members of our Atlantic Division.

That the only object of the Association is the holding of a yearly meet, at which its members may have a few weeks' enjoyment, seems hardly possible, probably the real reason of its existence is that by its influence on canoeing it may so guide developments that a seaworthy, useful and safe craft will be the result.

To effect this the founders of the Association deemed it advisable not only to restrict dimensions of hull and in cases the area of sail, but details as well. That restrictive legislation should stop with conditions existing at the time of organization is not the policy of the Association, to wit, "one man one canoe rule," and therefore there seems to be no reason why some action should not be taken at the present time to meet existing conditions. Standing rig, hiking seats, diminutive cockpits, boards projecting high above deck, and bulls so cut away that they are useless for anything but racing have been gradually making their appearance, the rules remaining unchanged notwithstanding. It must be petent to all that in the absence of action to meet present conditions, the result will be an entirely new classification in which we will find cruisers or all-around canoes in one category, and racers, or the so-called machines, in another. In fact, this distinction has already appeared in the Atlantic Division and Passaic River programmes.

It is no longer a question between "pot-bellied boiler plate cruisers" and well-kept canoes, but is now a question of the very life of the canoe itself; for boats can and do enter the races today that are capable of carrying the crew only on deck, boats in which it is impossible to sit, and which must be run ashore to lower sail. Even now by a glance at a canoe one can instantly classify it as cruiser or racer, and if this is true to-day, what may we not expect in the course of a few seasons more if we are given full rein and seek only speed? That these evils will cure themselves seems doubtful, that they have a depressing effect on canoeing can hardly be questioned, and while, of course, it is better not to so fence in the sport that nothing can be done without always consulting a mass of rules, still it seems as though some action should be taken immediately to prevent the breach between racer and cruiser from widening, especially as by wise rules the distinction can be abolished even at this late day.

In answering Mr. Edwards's letter I desire to say that it seems as though no harm could come to the Association or canoeing from the adoption of rules doing away with the sliding seat and standing sails, but that such rules would be of inestimable benefit to canoeing. The extension of that excellent rule, "one man, one canoe," so that it would include "one suit of sails," would be beneficial in that it would help keep the canoe complete in itself instead of having a wardrobe filled with sails on shore to which the canoeist must run at each change of weather.

LINCOLN B. PALMER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My views on the points raised by the chairman of the regatta committee are briefly as follows: The sliding seat is no more objectionable than a fixed seat which projects beyond the side of the canoe; but, as pointed out by Mr. Edwards, both must, under the existing rules, be measured in as beam. That being the case I am quite willing to let the seat slide.

I have not yet seen the circular saw centerboard and I shall therefore say nothing on that subject other than to urge that the rule aimed at it should be drawn with great care. To rule that the centerboard shall not project above the coaming would to my mind be unfair to the ordinary open canoe 11 or 12in. deep. Would it not be fairer to fix the maximum width for the plate? Or to limit the height above the bottom to which the board may extend when drawn up?

I favor the adoption of the one-rig rule. It would I think tend more to the development of the best all-around sail than would the abolition of the standing rig, which is putting it strongly.

TORONTO, March 11. COLIN FRASER.

CANOEING AND BOATING IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I send the following as it may interest your numerous Canadian and American readers to know what clubs there are at the town of Qu'Appelle, Assa., Northwest Territories of Canada.

Qu'Appelle town is three hundred and twenty-three miles east of Winnipeg, and is the center of the most important farming district south of the South Saskatchewan River in the Territories. The Canadian Pacific Railroad has a station in the center of the town. The Fort Qu'Appelle lakes are eighteen miles north of it. In the spring and first portion of the summer a canoeist can travel from the lakes to Hudson Bay. The corporation has made a good road from the town to the lakes. At the lakes there are a very good hotel, post office and telegraph office and some stores. There are very good fish in the Lakes. On Oct. 9, 1888, at Fort Qu'Appelle, by the lakes, was formed the first boating and canoeing club in Assiniboia, it has started under peculiarly favorable circumstances; the Hon., the Minister of the Interior of the Dominion, and the Hon., the Lieutenant Governor of the Territories, kindly acting as patrons, our Commodore, S. C. Elkington, and Vice-Commodore, Robt. S. Smith, being well known Canadian amateur boatmen. The genial and obliging W. B. Cosbie being secretary pro tem. is almost a guarantee that the club will be a great success. The squadron consists of seven boats, besides rowing boats and canoes. A number of boats and canoes have been ordered to be built.

The club and boat house is on Echo Lake, one of the largest of the six lakes, being about five miles long by a mile and a half wide. The lakes together are about twenty-five miles long. The club boasts of a steam launch. The colors of the club are dark blue and white, and the flag a white Maltese cross on blue ground. We number fifty-three or four members. All members of Canadian, American and British regular organized amateur boating and canoeing clubs not resident at Qu'Appelle are admissible as privileged members during a period of one week on being introduced by a member.

The town boasts of a fox-hunting club called the "Qu'Appelle Hunt" with a membership of nearly fifty, although only organized this year; the pack, though small, ten couples of foxhounds, is good. The kennels are on the estate of the master, H. Peck. The Governor is our patron. Arthur H. B. Sperling, who is a great nimrod and John, is the secretary; few riders can pass our secretary on the bunting field.

A cricket club, Secretary R. Dundas Strong, B.A.; this club won four matches, lost two last season. A base ball club just organized, Col. W. E. Warner, secretary. A tobogganing club, Secretary J. H. McCaul, and a curling club, Secretary R. Dundas Strong. A snowshoe club will probably be organized shortly.

LEO.

THE NEW R. C. C. RULES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Jan. 21 I notice a letter from "Nautilus," in which he more than once alludes to a paragraph that appeared in this journal of the 22d inst., with which paragraph he says he is very much disgusted. The words in question were simply as to the new rules, and are these in particular: "The spirit of the new rules was to bar any of the Yankee flying machines." There is nothing in this particularly that should disgust any one, seeing that the gentleman who proposed these rules himself said that the present state of things was getting to great extremes in America, and that our own rules as they stood were too lax, and there was nothing to prevent a man building a mere machine that would race and nothing else, who would walk away with everything and discourage genuine sport. In effect this was his address: In effect, it was the fear of this kind of thing—those extreme machines—which led the A.C.A. committee to pass a resolution asking that these extreme things should be discouraged. It was this state of things that led you, in your capacity as a journalist, to criticise and to point out the evils thereof; and it was only as touching these extreme and outrageous impracticable appliances that the words were penned, and not in any sense inhospitably or discourteously intended toward American canoeists personally, who would meet with as hearty a welcome in the columns of the *Canoeist*, and from all connected with it, as they would from any votary of the sport in the kingdom. "Nautilus" not excepted. Probably his remarks were penned before I was honored with an interview with him when the whole matter was discussed. Your own comments I have not seen, and beg you to accept my disclaimer of any spirit or intention of partisanship.

T. H. HOLDING, Editor *Canoeist and Model Yachtsman.*

PASSAIC RIVER CRUISE.

AT a meeting of the delegates from the Passaic River clubs held at Library Hall, Newark, on Saturday, March 16, the following clubs were represented, Paterson, Passaic, Rutherford, Arlington, Orange, Ianthe, Essex, Bayonne and New Jersey Athletic Club.

Mr. Irving V. Dorland of the Arlington C. C. was elected chairman and Mr. Richard Hobart, Ianthe C. C., secretary, for the ensuing year.

It was decided not to hold an '89 Fourth of July meet, but to cruise around Staten Island and about the Lower Bay on Decoration Day and the Friday and Saturday following.

It is proposed to go in camp on Newark Bay on the night of May 29, leaving camp on the first of the ebb, about 9 o'clock the following morning (Decoration Day), and putting in at Amboy about 2 P. M. for dinner, after which a few races may be held. Friday and Saturday morning will be spent cruising about the Lower Bay, and the run up to New York will be made on the Saturday afternoon flood tide, the return to the Passaic being made the following day.

This cruise has been arranged in the hope of having many canoeists from neighboring waters join with the Passaic canoeists, and also with a view of making it possible for those who cannot get away from business on Friday and Saturday morning to still be able to enjoy its pleasures, as they can return by train from Amboy on Thursday night or Friday morning, leaving their canoes at Amboy, and by taking the Saturday noon train from New York catch up with the main body during the afternoon, all making the run with the tide to New York together.

HARRISBURG C. C.—The fourth annual meeting of the Harrisburg C. C., held on March 7, was a most enthusiastic and enjoyable affair. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing season: Com., Ed. B. Flickinger; Vice-Com., T. Frank Newby; Pres., J. Elton Whiteside; Sec., Mart. W. Fager; Treas., Ed. R. Dasher. The club has better prospects than ever before, and is composed entirely of active canoeists. Some sailing has been done this winter, but the majority of the small craft are waiting for spring. Maps of Chesapeake Bay, on the scale of ¾in. to the mile, have been secured, and plans are being laid for another trip down that water, which cruise will be the full length of the bay. A paddling trip from Williamsport home will also be made during the summer.

TIPPY C. C.—The annual meeting of the Tippy Canoe Club was held on the 14th inst., and Messrs. David H. Crane, William M. Dunham and James B. Keogh were re-elected to the offices of Captain, Mate and Purser, respectively. Owing to the increasing shallowness of the present harbor a change of location has been deemed advisable, and the "Tippys" will be at home to their friends after the first of May in new quarters at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, Chicago.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Eastern Division: Oscar B. Ireland, Springfield, Mass.; Norris S. Lippit, Norwich, Conn. Atlantic Division: Chas. B. Haag, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry M. Kreamer, Camden, N. J.; Milnor Morris, Jeanesville, Pa.; Arthur Hurst, Wm. S. Elliott, Herbert P. Allen, New York. Central Division: Chas. M. Nichols and E. E. Eddy, Jamestown, N. Y.

NEWBURGH C. & B. A.—The annual meeting of the Newburgh Canoe and Boating Association was held at the boat house on March 5, the following officers being elected: Com., Jas. T. Van Dalfsen; Vice-Com., Chas. L. Williams; Captain, Henry A. Marvel; Purser, Geo. C. Smith; Wm. K. Leech member Executive Committee, Robert Johnston member Finance Committee. The affairs of the club are in a flourishing condition, membership roll full and the outlook for the coming year promising.

OAKLAND C. C.—The Oakland C. C. of California is now busy afloat, racing and cruising being in order. A three days' outing was arranged in connection with the Corinthian Y. C. for Feb. 22, 23 and 24. Com. Blow is still at the head of the Pacific canoe fleet.

TANNING TENTS AND SAILS.—I want to tan a suit of sails, a canoe tent and a shore tent this season, and I neither know how to do it nor anybody who can do it for me. Will the FOREST AND STREAM or some person who does know, come to my relief, and by so doing greatly oblige—RETAW.

RICHMOND.—Will "Richmond" please send his address to his office? We have a letter for him.

Yachting.

THE CRUISE OF THE ORINDA.

BY W. H. WINSLOW, M.D.

EUREKA! I've done it! I have made the cruise that I have longed to make ever since I was a boy. All along the coast, closely, in and out, straight ahead, zig-zag and sinuous from glorious Boston to fair Eastport and Campo Bello; tho border of Maine, the bulwark of New Brunswick. I have carried the flag of the South Boston Yacht Club further east than any other member, and snapped its swallow-tail signal under the ramparts of colonial authority, the mighty cliffs of Grand Menan, and I am proud of it. Now, with blizzard and snow outside, toasting my shins before a natural gas fire in my library, away so far from the sea I love so well, I will try and tell the small-yacht sailors all about it, so that they may be inspired to give their maritime experiences in return through our common log-book, the FOREST AND STREAM. What should we do these long winters without it?

The Pilgrim was not large enough for such a lover of deep water as I am, and I sold her in '87, after making two seasons' cruises from Boston to Mt. Desert, which were duly chronicled in this journal. The sale was made just as I was getting ready for another cruise, and, as I had not time to build, I made a trip upon the lakes with others at the helm.

Last winter was devoted to correspondence about and preparation of plans; the keel of the Orinda was laid in May, and I boisted my flags and put her in commission on Aug. 15, 1888, my birthday. There was a race of our club on that date. We left the club float at 9 A.M., sailed around Commodore Fuller on the flagship Frolic, dipped our colors, and were greeted by loud cheers from friends on board and a gun fired by the fair hands of Mrs. Fuller. Thus was my new craft introduced to the fleet and warmly welcomed by kind and sympathetic yachtsmen. Williams, the builder, was as pleased as a monkey with a stick of candy, and I felt repaid by one hour's sail for all the worries and vexatious delays consequent upon getting a new yacht ready for sea.

The Orinda, the incomparable, was designed and built to meet certain requirements: I wished the greatest speed compatible with perfect safety, thorough sea-going qualities and the maximum of comfort on deck and below, and I got them.

The designs, published in the FOREST AND STREAM of Jan 17 and 24, were made by E. L. Williams, of South Boston, but other expert brains were mixed with his to insure perfection in minor details. The length over all is 37ft.: l.w.l., 28ft.; extreme beam, 9ft. 3in.; beam at l.w.l., 8ft. 9in.; draft, 6ft. 6in.; least freeboard, 2ft. 4in.; long overhang: clipper bow; steering well, 2ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in., and 1ft. deep; cabin, 13ft. long, 5ft. 3in high under beams, and 6ft. 6in to 7ft. under skylight and companionway; widest floor, 28in.; forecastle, 10ft. long and roomy, and skylight and companionway, 10ft. long and 2ft. 6in. wide. The deck is flush, with ample space for a fourteen step promenade from bitts and windlass to quarter bitts, and the handling of sails between the skylight and the 4in. high bulwarks and rail. The bulwarks run to nothing aft and the oak rail crosses upon the timber. The clipper bow runs in a graceful curve and terminates in a gilded eagle's head. It gives large and useful space forward of the bitts for the handling of anchors and sails and adds much to the *chic* appearance of the yacht, while it is of inestimable advantage, supporting the bowsprit, clearing the seas, lossening the pitching, and ehiseling the eye out of the wind. The long graceful overhang aft and the artistic lines of the run support the stern, hinder boarding seas, drag no dead water, leave a mark as of a knife blade astern, and furnish safe standing room for handling the mainsail.

The iron keel weighs 9,876lbs., and 2,000lbs. of pig lead are stowed away under the floor. The keel is well rockered, the sternpost rakes strongly, the frame is oak, strengthened each side by three stringers of hard pine running the whole length, and a dozen iron floor plates bolt the rough keel and timbers in the usual manner. The planking is of equal width and runs the whole length without a butt. It is smooth as a smelt, and certainly no prettier job was ever seen anywhere. The planksheer, in two strips bolted together, is hard pine, as are the bulwarks, surmounted by an oiled and polished oak rail. The pine deck was laid straight; the skylight, companionway and forward hatch are of stained cherry.

The parts above the planksheer are left bright and oil finished; the bottom and about two planks above the waterline are covered with Estes copper paint; the sides are painted black, and a gold band is gilded in a groove cut in a graceful curve considerably below the planksheer. This breaks up the high sides into several bands and makes the yacht look very long and rakish.

The mast is 35ft. from the deck to the hounds; masthead, 5ft.; housing topmast, 7ft.; hoom, 31ft.; gaff, 21ft.; bowsprit outboard, 13ft. 6in.; spinaker boom, 30ft., and topsail yard, 15ft. The rig is full American cutter: the jib is set flying.

The cabin transoms form seats and lockers; there is a partial bulkhead dividing cabin into two parts, separated amidships by a portière; the forward part has two built-in berths with drawers and an open locker beneath each; the after part is the sitting room and has two iron hammock neds, which turn up against the side during the day and leave some locker room below them. A bulkhead separates the cabin from the run, having a door behind the steps. A door in forward bulkhead leads to the forecastle. This has a dish closet, storage closet, water tank, ice chest, gasoline stove and a bunk with drawer and locker beneath. A little hatch opens upon the port side forward of the stove. The water tank and gasoline tank are filled from openings in the deck. The bilge pump is upon port side, near the companionway, and the steering is done by tiller. A 10ft. cedar tender proved large enough for five men and was towed astern, davits not being permissible.

There were suitable and comfortable accommodations for five persons, and power in the rig and sail area to go where we wished in any weather, so I engaged a good all-round man, invited three friends to make the cruise, and began the work of outfitting. Oh, the trouble of getting every little thing finished just right in a new yacht; sheet brass under windlass levers, anchors and crotch feet, mousings upon the hooks, kinks out of ropes, all gear rove clear and properly, chafing gear fitted, squeezed out putty scraped off and paint retouched, light-boarded lights, mounds, ringbolts and staples for lashing things, the topmast so it will house easily, the spinaker boom secured from swaying, saying nothing about the thousand and one things necessary for the comfort and pleasure of those who are to live entirely on board for weeks together. But the personal luggage was all distributed in racks, lockers and drawers, the supplies packed in handy places, the tanks filled with water at the club house, and we believed we were in condition to go to the uttermost parts of the world if there was any necessity for it.

By night on August 17 Orinda lay off City Point, surrounded by a flotilla of more than a hundred yachts; the night was calm, clear and pleasant; the lights of vessels and the great city sparkled across the inky tide that was heaving like the breast of a hysterical woman, and shouts, laughter, song and instrumental music were in the air till after midnight. Occasionally a gray sail would cross the bow or sweep past the beam, the helmsman silent and alert, a man getting the anchor ready, or standing with a boathook to grasp the buoy of a private mooring. We talked and smoked and enjoyed the summer night till the dew fell heavily and warned us of our next day's duty. At 5 o'clock there was a shout and bustle aboard the Prince Karl, and she was soon underway for Marblehead, where a great race was announced for 1 P. M., Aug. 18. Then Optic, Breeze, Raven, Good Luck and others went by us like birds along the surface of the water, and I took off my big coat, called my sailor man Meringue to get breakfast, and made such a racket with broom, water and ropes, washing down, that my three landsmen awoke, smelt the coffee and turned out together.

They were individuals of rare qualities, as different in character as possible, and we represented commerce, journalism, law and medicine, a pretty tolerable combination of talents for mutual instruction and occasional contention. Jerry represented commerce, Noir journalism, Olie law, and myself aquatics and medicine. There were inquiries below for the wash basin, soap, towels and water, and one by one my friends appeared in deshabille, loaded with toilet appurtenances, and made elaborate toilets that would have disgusted Mr. Kunhardt, and even made me smile. This ante-prandial business was kept up pretty well all the trip, but I noticed that there was less and less attention paid to the looking-glass and soap, and it was asserted by the observant advocate that breakfast was partaken of on several occasions by one member of the mess without any morning ablutions or arrangement of his bangs.

After we had cleared away the table, folded its legs and tucked it up beneath the deck and buttons, movables were secured and all hands turned to and made sail. The 100lb. anchor stuck strongly in the Boston mud, but our little windlass broke it out, it was soon stowed on deck and we started down the bay under mainsail, gafftopsail, staysail and large jib. Here I wish to remark that a little windlass on a yacht is not much in the way, and when it is wanted it is wanted badly. I was advised not to get one, but to rely upon the throat halliards to pull up a refractory anchor, but I remembered the times we had strained our backs and been greatly delayed trying to break out the Pilgrim's flukes, and I was obstinate enough to disregard advice and dollars and cents, when such an unseamanlike proposition was made to unhook gear to start an anchor out, and drift at the mercy of the sea and wind until the halliards had been hooked again and the mainsail hoisted. Away with such folly and foolish advisers. Such work may do in light weather with plenty of room, but never on board of a vessel that is to take her chances anywhere along the coast of New England. Had Orinda depended upon such a method she would have been crippled in collisions or smashed upon the rocks a dozen times during the past season. Nothing is more important aboard a cruising yacht than to keep all the gear in proper shape at all times, ready to make sail suddenly by day or night.

We ran down to Marblehead in two hours, and met the racers coming out around the point. There were forty or more white-winged beauties flying along over the courses, some upon one tack, some upon the other, and some reaching and running for marks and stakeboats, and we came by the wind and sped along with the leaders toward Egg Rock. It was a lovely day for a race, the sea moderate, the sun shining, the wind westerly and strong enough to make us take in the gafftopsail, while some craft dragged their rails under over the course, and others flew under single reefs. None of our crew were seasick, as I had expected they might be, and the exhibition of so many beautiful yachts exemplifying every point of sailing, the exquisite scenery along the shore from Nahant to Marblehead, the obampagny wind, the flying spray and the graceful heel and dainty dashing of the waves away from Orinda's bow, excited the liveliest interest and enthusiasm of my inland friends, and gave them an insight into genuine yachting.

While in the midst of the race a large sloop worked along our lee, and I heard a shout from her: "Keep a good full; I am going to shoot!" It was Stebbins, the great yacht photographer of Boston, standing with lock-string in hand behind his single-gun battery, and responded: "All right." In a minute he shouted: "I've got you!" and the deed was done. Olie had taken a commanding position by the lee shrouds as if he were about to launch a torrent of forensic eloquence at an unsympathetic jury; Noir seated himself upon the cable coil behind him in the shadow, as if to report the speech; Jerry twisted his neck to look under the boom from his prone position on the windward side, a disposition of his massive frame which I had confidentially informed him was *en règle*, proper form, for racing yachtsmen, particularly Harvard students in penitentiary striped undergarments and nakedness; Meringue was braced against the quarter bitts holding the main sheet by one turn to let it go in the squalls, a cowardly trick he had learned in the centerboards and skimming dishes from which I could not argue him, because he had never been shipmate on a cutter before, and knew not her gentle and playful careenings and her staunch uprisings in the heaviest weather, and I—well, I had business on hand to watch the yacht and work the tiller, and could not smirk at the camera, and bad to submit to its detective accuracy in delineating my suspenders over my old flannel shirt.

The ingenuity of Stebbins is remarkable, and the faithfulness of our photograph of Orinda, flying along in considerable sea at the rate of eight knots an hour, is attested by minor details, the flags standing out like boards with their emblems as distinct as if lithographed, and the boat caught half out of the water as it made a big jump after the taffrail. One thing puzzled me. There were legs of trousers behind the staysail. I knew there were no clothes drying forward, all our crew were accounted for, no one could have boarded us over the bow for a picture and then hidden his trunk behind the sail. But there were legs that could not be accounted for by any paraphernalia of the ship or any shadows. Had a ghost taken chargo of the forecastle for a time? I bad not seen one, but then ghosts may be invisible to the eye and yet visible to Stebbins's camera. I grew nervous in reflecting upon the phenomenon, and annoyed that I could not account for it, but I was so oppressed by my labors in seething Boston while outfitting, and so busy afterward on the cruise that I did not clothe the ghost till lately. The pants were on a man, Captain Hutchinson of the Optic, whose yacht had preceded him, and whom I had invited to go down with us instead of by train, as he had intended. He is a very modest fellow, and when he found our pictures were to be taken he had considerately placed himself behind the staysail and forgotten all about his legs. I shall cherish those legs as a souvenir of him, because I feel greatly relieved that they did not belong to an uncanny body.

There were several heavy puffs and the sky looked wild, but the race went on beautifully and soon every craft was heading for port, where the judge's boat lay off the Corinthian Y. C. house. We ran to the right of the fleet and anchored in midchannel to be handy to the stores, and watched the finish with keen delight. The harbor was crowded with pleasure boats and sail yachts; a great multitude of people filled the two club houses and their lawns and landings and every available place along shore; a band was playing at one of the hotels, and the sky was flecked by rainbows of bunting upon the vessels and buildings. The row-boats, sailboats, steamers small and large, and arriving racers loaded with joyous and noisy excursionists, or quiet yachtsmen attending strictly to business, made the pretty harbor full of sights and scenes as varied as a kaleidoscope, and equal in point of interest to anything short of an international contest. The racers and followers were soon at anchor, the great fleet folded up its wings, supper was disposed of, and then the decks were covered with the happy yachtsmen and their friends to listen and contribute to the songs and instrumental music, the stories, shouts and general joyfulness of the occasion, while the fireworks and shore paled the moonlight and added numerous and brilliant lined stars to the constellations in the heavens.

The fun, noi e and splendor were kept up till midnight, when Bedlam broke loose as the clock was striking; horns, bells, whistles, bugles and drums made a din that awoke early sleepers; this was followed by a sharp contest of baseball, to judge by the language used upon a dozen craft, in which every directing, warning, urging, approving and victorious expression used in the national game was shouted in the quick tone of the ball field, and peals of laughter greeted the invisible make-believes frequently. Then it became quieter, as the idea of it being Sabbath Day came to one and another, or they ceased from exhaustion or sleepiness, but for awhile occasional shouts, horn blasts and laughter broke the quiet into periods and pierced the ears of the lighter sleepers. Such was the finish of the gala day and the end of one of the most successful races of the Corinthian Y. C. of Marblehead.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE NEW YORK Y. R. A.

THOSE who were really interested in the success of the latest effort to unite the smaller clubs about New York will be disappointed to learn that the organization just formed has already come to an untimely end so far as yachting at large is concerned, being wrecked at its second meeting on the shoals and sandspits of mean length. With dozens of clubs and hundreds of small yachts about New York, there is every need for a strong association, and every chance to make it a success under an intelligent and progressive management that should look to the improvement and extension of yachting rather than to the protection of an obsolete style of boat. Unfortunately this view has not prevailed in the new organization, but it has gone backward some twenty years or so and adopted the obsolete and exploded rule of mean length. The originators of the scheme, as well as many of the principal clubs interested, were in favor of modern ideas and rules that would allow the entry of modern boats, but unfortunately the cry for "simplicity" was too loud, the men who did not know what plus means and did not want to know, were in the majority, and the result is that the failure of the scheme is only a matter of time. As an insignificant local union of sandbag clubs it may struggle along for a time, but no permanent success can be hoped for with such an adherence to old-time methods. It would seem that a look at any of the modern yachts, at Volunteer, Thistle, Katrina, Baboon, Sea Fox, Chiquita, Chispa, or many beautiful new craft beside which the old boats look so boxy, would be enough to prove the impossibility of setting up a rule directly opposed to these boats. The efforts of designers and owners the world over have for some time been directed toward the production of beautiful as well as fast yachts, but now this ambitious young organization steps in with its little measure and says that the clipper stem, graceful sheer and shapely counter must go, and that designers must take for their models the garbage scow, the car float and the canal boat. It is easy to say what the result will be, that no man who owns a modern boat or who cares in the least for appearance will have any use for such an association. After adopting a rule in which length from forward side of stem to after side of stern is added to length on waterline and the sum divided by two, a sop was thrown to the opposition by a rule which allowed shifting ballast only in open boats. The allowance of crew is one man to every 3ft. in open boats and one to every 5ft. in cabin boats. A burgee, blue ground with a white star in center, with three radiating red bars was also adopted. A meeting will be held on March 29 at which the subject of classification will be considered.

MEASUREMENT AND CLASSIFICATION.

IN commenting on the article in the FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 31, the *Field* speaks as follows, after quoting a part of the article in question:

"On this side of the Atlantic we are satisfied with the Y. R. A. version of the length and sail area rule, and although we have not ascertained what the full development under it will be like, it is satisfactory to know that the new boats building this year for any given rating have a little more length and a little more displacement than those of last year had. Thus, while the length and weight have been added to, the sail area has been diminished, the tendency clearly being to drive a maximum of weight with a minimum of power. This simply means that a better sea-going craft, with superior accommodation, is being produced; and no one will deny that the present 10-rater, the outcome of the new rule, is a more desirable sort of craft than the old 5-tonner; and so is the 20-rater than the 10-tonner.

"But the effect of the new rule also reveals the important fact that the naval architect can proceed in a more intelligent manner in designing. Under the present rule, in making a design he could never separate the three factors of success, and say how much was due to superior model, to superior length and to superior sail area. Under the present rule, the model or design is necessarily the all-important factor, and it is, above all thing, gratifying to know that designers are already discovering, by the aid of improvements in modeling, that greater displacements are possible for any given sail spread.

"The writer in FOREST AND STREAM, in recommending the change in the New York rule, appears to overlook the fact that the Seawanhaka Yacht Club rule is much harder on sail. The rules compare as follows for a given rating:

* * * * *

"In the table just given, the effect of the proposed reversal of the New York Y. C. rule is shown by No. 4 example. The effect of the change would be to make the rule operate on relative increase or decrease in length or sail pretty much as the Y. R. A. rule does, but the rule would be a trifle easier on length. The 'sailing length' rule, which would be identical with the Y. R. A. rule, is $\sqrt[3]{\text{Length} \times \text{sail area}}$, as shown by No. 5 example. This is a very much simpler form than any of the length and sail area rules yet proposed or in use in this country or in America, and should the Y. R. A. time scale undergo revision when the allotted seven years have expired, it would be perhaps well to adopt a 'sailing length' in place of the rather awkward 10 rating, 15 rating, etc., which is variously rendered as '10 sail tons,' '10 tons rating,' '10 tons sail area rule,' etc. The rule in principle, in its effects and tendencies, would be exactly the same, only instead of dividing the product of $L \times S$, the cube root would be taken from a table of cubes. In place of the 2½ rater we should have 25ft. (sailing length) class; for 5 rater, 30ft; for 10 rater, 40ft.; for 20 rater, 50ft.; for 40 rater, 65ft.; and for 60 rater, 75ft. or 80ft. However, so far as British yachtsmen are concerned, they can go on with the 'rater' and 'rating' nomenclature, and perhaps by the time 1894 arrives we may have become used to the terms, and even regard them with as much affection as we did 'tons' for so many years."

We do not reproduce the table, as it would be of little interest to our readers; the American rules are compared under the British system, and the result is of little value, as it would be impossible so to combine the two in practice. For instance, no one would build a 40-footer with but 625ft. of sail, or even 1,200ft., so it is of little use considering such suppositious craft. What the *Field* says as to the influence of the Y. R. A. rule and the advantages it offers to the designer is of more importance. In criticising the New York rule we alluded to the fact that the S. C. Y. C. rule was heavier on sail; but even the latter rule, as now applied, would permit an exaggerated sail plan, and at the same time would encourage but one type of boat.

The system of measurement and classification in one, as used by the Y. R. A., has lately attracted a good deal of attention here, and yachtsmen are inclined to look on it with greater favor than at first. Of course, the awkward term "rating" is not well understood and would never become popular here; but, as shown above, the same system can easily be adapted to American customs. The Y. R. A. rule is $\frac{\text{Length} \times \text{Sail}}{6,000} = \text{Rating}$, the latter being in a way equivalent to the old tonnage, the 20 rating class including the old 10-tonners, the 10 rating the old 5-tonners, etc. To apply the same idea to American yachts the formula would be changed to $\sqrt[3]{L \times S} = \text{corrected length}$. In the present 40-foot class, in which the extreme length on l.w.l. must not exceed 40ft., time is allowed on corrected length by the formula $\frac{\sqrt{2}L + S}{3} = \text{corrected length}$. By the other method the limit of the class, instead of being 40ft. l.w.l., would be, for instance, 49ft. corrected length. This would give a choice of the following lengths, with a lessened sail area as the length increased. The sail area for the same lengths under the present Y. R. A. rule for 20 rating class is given in the third column.

	Sail in Square Feet.	
L.W.L.	Proposed Rule.	Y.R.A. Rule.
40	2941	3000
41	2869	2925
42	2801	2854
43	2736	2790
44	2674	2727
45	2 14	2666
46	2557	2608
47	2503	2553
48	2450	2500

In this way the existing 40-footers would be allowed to carry more sail than they now carry; Chiquita's measurement is 2900ft. by E. Y. C. rule; but a large choice of dimensions would be allowed, and on such as 45ft. l.w.l. and 2,614ft. of sail a very fine boat could be had at a cost but little if any in excess of such craft as the new ones of this year. The best boat yet built under the Y. R. A. rule, the 20-rater Vreda, is 48ft. l.w.l., 10ft. beam, 8ft. draft, and carried 2,600sq. ft. Such a yacht can be built in England under $6,000, or, allowing for difference in cost between the two countries, she would cost no more than Chispa, Mariquita or the other new ones, and would be of better material, fastenings and finish. The objection that is so often urged against complicated rules would entirely disappear in this case, a table similar to the above being prepared for each class. It may be calculated in twenty minutes, and then, the length being known, the owner can adapt his sail plan to the limit allowed in the table, thus avoiding all calculation on his part.

There has not yet been sufficient racing and building under this rule to afford a final conclusion as to its merits, but it is at least worthy of a careful observation during the coming season, together with the leading American rules, as there will be plenty of racing and many new boats on both sides of the water.

In a private letter on the subject Mr. G. L. Watson writes as follows: "I feel, along with many others, both on this and the other side, that your present rule is leading into a most undesirable type of boat, very like our Solent length classes; probably the very worst type of yacht that ever floated on these or any other waters. In my evidence before the Y. R. A. Council some two years ago, when examined as to the advisability of adopting the American rule, I then pointed out its tendency, and was afraid, indeed, that the proposed rule (which has now been adopted) would lead to too broad a type of boat. I do not know now, however, that my fears have been, or are likely to be, realized in this respect, unless, perhaps, in the large classes. Whatever rule is adopted it must be a *rating* rule, *i. e.*, the yachts must be *classed* by their ultimate rating, not by length. This is really the only safe check on sail, as, were our rule not a rating rule, *it would pay, and pay splendidly*, to build a boat the extreme length of the class, and then overspar her, allowing time for the extra sail. As it is just now, however, we can only get sail at the expense of length, and this keeps our sail plans in moderation. We have had only two years' experience with this rule, but the successful boats carry a sail area equal to the square of 110 to 120 per cent. of load line."

There has been some apprehension among yachtsmen that the present active discussion of the measurement question boded a change of the rules at once, but such a course would be so obviously unwise at this late date that there is no danger of its being followed. It is possible that in the New York Y. C. some changes of detail may yet be made, but no radical disturbance of the rule, such as would seriously interfere with boats now building, is at all probable. At the same time the matter cannot be too fully ventilated and kept alive during the racing season, with a view to some intelligent action, if any change at all shall be proved necessary, at the close of the season.

BOSTON YACHT AGENCY.—We have received the new catalogue and sail list of the Boston Yacht Agency, containing a full list of yachts of all kinds for sale. The firm has every facility for their yacht building and brokerage business, being associated with the building yard of Mr. W. K. Pryor. They are prepared to furnish designs or to build to order, and also to supply all yachting requisites.

THE NEW YACHTS.

THE open winter and warm weather thus far in March have been a boon to builders, and the work is generally well advanced, both in New York and Boston. Many of the new boats will be in commission as soon as the old fleet, and the season promises to begin unusually early. At Salem the two McVey boats, the 40, Helen, and the 30, yet unnamed, are progressing rapidly, the former being joined and caulked, with decks laid. Wilson, of Boston, has completed her sails, her tanks and ironwork are ready, and Capt. Harry Randle is at work on her rigging. She will have a Scotch windlass, one of Reid's patterns, and her bowsprit will hang in the fall. Capt. Crocker, it is said, will sail her this season. The 30 is being planked and her deck frame is in. At Lawley's Merlin, Col. Forbes's big schooner, is painted outside; Mariquita is planked, Verena is painted, white above water, while her joiner work is going in. She will have a cabin trunk like Nymph. Nanon is completed, Lotowana has been laid down, and the Boggs launch is in frame. The Ford steamer, at the Atlantic works, will be launched in a week or ten days. The other builders about Boston are hard at work on the small craft we have previously noticed. Williams's second mosquito craft is 21ft. over all, 16ft. l.w.l., with cutter rig; mainsail 275ft., staysail 52ft., jib 87ft., and spinaker 246ft. At Newcastle, Me., a 30ft. yacht is building by A. P. Gamage for Thos. Scanlon. She will be 35ft. on deck, 28ft. l.w.l., 11ft. beam and 5ft. 2in. draft. At Bay Ridge Chispa is ready for launching, and will go overboard about April 1. Her standing rigging is in place, the most noticable feature being a jibstay set flying. The head of the stay is set up with a halliard, while the foot is hauled out by the ordinary jib onthaul. The jib is hanked to the stay, so that it is like the ordinary sloop jib, but in shifting jibs the stay and jib together are run in and another jib hanked on. How the plan will work in practice remains to be seen, it adds to the weight at the masthead, where it is certainly not needed. At Ayres's yard a handsome triple expansion engine has been placed in Mr. Mayfield's launch, the work of Riley and Cowley. Mr. Ayres will build a 50ft. launch for Rev. John Aspinwall, to be propelled by an Ofeldt engine. The yacht is intended for high speed. A number of launches are now ready for their engines in the lower story of Sawyer's sail loft, which has been lately inclosed. The Kathleen is now painted outside, deck laid and the hatches in place. The joiner work is ready to go in; California redwood for bulkheads and fittings. The mast and boom are now hollowed out. The boat has created more excitement along shore than any craft yet built from Gowanus to Fort Hamilton. The popular verdict is that she will not hold together long enough to launch her, and not an old salt could be found who would start across to Staten Island in her. It is hard to see on what such an opinion is based; the frame and planking are strong and specially well tied together, the lead keel is carried on a stout keelson across the throats of the floors, and the shelf and clamp are of good proportions. The deck frame is quite heavy, 2¼x2¾ yellow pine, and well kneed off, with iron knees abreast of mast and runners. The deck itself is quite light, an inner skin of cedar and an outer one of pine, with canvas between. The yacht will steer with a tiller and her bowsprit will house. The keel for the 40, a fine casting of 13 to 15 tons, was turned over last week and the stem and sternpost set up. The outline is the same as Kathleen—a long overhang forward, a knuckle just below the waterline, thence running down at an angle to the deepest point, near the heel of sternpost. The latter has quite a rake. The counter, already framed in the shop, is very long and fine; the horn timbers and frames being of hackmatack. The whole framework is quite light, but well bound together. The frames for the yacht are of steel angles, with steamed oak between. Mr. Ayres is doing good work on the centerboard boat for Mr. Ogden, which is now nearly planked. Mr. Ofeldt is busy in a part of the shop building several of his engines and boilers. . . At Poillon's the old sloop Wizard has been replanked, with a new stern. The Smith 40 will soon be laid down. Her dimensions are 18ft. beam and 9ft. draft. . . . At Pamrapo, Mr. McGiehan has built a jib and mainsail boat for Newark, 22ft. 9in. long and 9ft. 4in. beam.

At Piepgrass's yard, City Island, the 53ft. yawl is ready for final painting outside, the deck work and hatch coamings are in, and the cabin joiner work is completed. Just astern of her the new Tomahawk is set up, the frame being complete and the garboard on. In sheer plan she much resembles an old-fashioned meat chopper, a curve from stem to stern. There is no forefoot, and aft the keel rockers up considerably. The frames are 1¾x1¾ in angle iron. The big schooner Consolation has three strakes of plating on, and is going ahead quite rapidly. Her interior deck work is well advanced in the joiner shop. Mr. Grinnell's schooner, Quickstep, is plated and caulked and the deck partly laid. The cabin house is of thin steel on the sides. The centerboard runs up to the top of the house, while in the Constellation it stops at the floorbeams. The spars are nearly ready for the yawl and both the schooners, while the new 75ft. hollow boom for Titania is sawn in half and hollowed out. Titania and Katrina are both being scraped clean from planksheer to keel. At Hawkins's yard the Adelaide is nearly completed, and her appearance has been greatly improved by the added length at the ends. The new Bartlett wheel is in place, and she will soon be ready for launching. She has been rechristened, but there is a fine old chestnutty flavor about the name, Marguerite, no less than six other yachts about New York and Boston now claiming the same name.

THE CRUISE OF THE LEONA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"We had some fine shooting near Body Island Light before leaving for Manteo. It is partly your fault [the writer] that we have staid so long hunting for the yellow girl who carries so many scalps hanging to her belt, but have failed to find her although we have scoured the island pretty well. Left Jarvisburg, which is just above the mouth of North River, at 10 A. M., Jan. 7, wind N.W., ran to Roanoke Island, arriving at 2 P. M.; 30 miles. Thence to Manteo, which is a splendid harbor for small craft. Roanoke Island is about 12 miles long by 2½ wide, and has a population of about 1,500. The majority of the people here make a living by fishing. There is some very good farm land here, but most of it is low and swampy. What is most needed is a steamboat to run between here and Elizabeth City. Nags Head, a great summer resort, is just across Roanoke Island on the beach, and a steamer to touch there would be a great convenience. There are five stores here in Manteo, one kept by J. S. Evans is as fine a store as you will find in any country town in the North. All transportation, including the mails, is by sailing craft. By the way, they have some boats here that are used for shad fishing that beat anything sailing I ever saw, and a head wind is their best hold, and they are not afraid to sail them either; they will stay in a blow as long as the larger vessels. Most of the mails are carried in these boats; they carry a low spritsail, no boom, and a jib that hooks in the stem, they also carry a topsail which is rigged on a spar hauled up the mast, the foot of the spar hooks into an eye-bolt half way down the mast. The topsail is furled aloft and worked the same as the after reefing gear on our tuckups. The topsail has a spar on the foot and the sheets are on the outer end of it. To set this sail slack the gear and haul down the sheets, which are made fast in the stern of the boat. These boats range from 20 to 27ft. long, by 7ft. beam.

"Left Manteo Feb. 2, 12 M., wind light S., ran to Bodies Island Light, arriving at 2 P. M.; distance 12 miles; had to take a pilot. The main trouble in navigating these sounds is the many shoals; there is plenty of water, but it is spread out too thin. There are many places on the east side where, with boots on, you can wade out four miles from shore and not get your feet wet."

The legend of the dusky maiden, alluded to by Captain Lutes, that is supposed to be seen at the full of the moon, prowling around Roanoke Island in a dugout with sailormen's scalps hanging from her belt, is looked upon by the matter-of-fact captain as rather Poe-y and Dismal Swamp-ish. After leaving the noble Chesapeake Bay astern every darky's cabin on or near the waters that fringe the coast line has a skeleton in it with a blood-curdling history, so to speak. "Yes, befo' de wah." The strange, weird, mythical stories, as related by these superstitious people, are both ludicrous and thrilling.

One dark and threatening night the Leona ran for a harbor, and was prevented from running over a woman (as dark as the night itself) who was swimming across the stream with her children in tow, by her timely warning of "Hard, dar, a hen coop." The captain having learned that hen coop meant port and water barrel starboard, quickly downed helm and the catastrophe was averted. He had taken the amphibious brood for a school of 'gators. As this incident happened since the "wah" it will probably not be given a place in Southern lore.

Homeward bound. Several months have passed since the Leona left us for the South, the new and ever-changing scenes inspired her crew with a longing to go further and see more, and so the interest never lagged, even time was made to cater to their pleasure, and now on their return they hasten by places no longer imaginative or idealistic. The thought of home and friends increases with every mile of water left behind as the little ship is driven to her best speed. The Leona arrived at Norfolk on March 8, where she will in all probability be sold to the party that made the bid for her when bound South. A cruise in broad, unknown waters with a genial companion and a staunch little boat is full of pleasing anticipations, and when we return we feel the better for it and have learned something.

March 10. The crew of the Leona arrived here (Cooper's Point) to-day by rail, having sold the yacht at Norfolk, as I supposed when I bade them good bye five months ago. Capt. Lutes had not been well for some time. Now he is as tough as a pine knot and is 21lbs. heavier. Mate Whiting is as bright and as lively as a cricket. They speak enthusiastically of their trip, and advise others to go and do likewise. R. G. W.

THE RACING PROSPECTS.

THE coming season is certain to be not only an early one, but a very lively one as well, and the clubs are now planning races for all classes, but in particular for the 40 and 30ft. boats. The Seawanhaka C. Y. C. has provided liberally for these craft in June, and now the Corinthian Y. C. of Marblehead is arranging a programme for some lively racing later in the season. The Eastern Y. C. Cup, presented last year by Com. W. F. Weld and won by Chiquita, is to be raced for four times this season, under the C. Y. C. management, the races to take place off Marblehead in August, after the New York Y. C. cruise, probably on four successive days, so that the visiting yachts can enter. If any more cups are needed at the same time it is not likely that the Eastern Y. C. will be backward in providing them. Besides the Weld cup two others have been presented by members of the C. Y. C. for the the 30 and 27ft. classes. The conditions are as follows:

Corinthian Y. C. of Marblehead.—Midsummer series, 1889, cup races for sloops and cutters of the 40, 30 and 27ft. classes. There will be four consecutive days of racing. The dates will be fixed in the latter part of August, at a time which will permit of the yachts reaching Marblehead after the close of the New York Y.C. cruise.

Eastern Y. C. Cup for 40-footers.—This cup was offered by Com. William F. Weld, of the Eastern Y. C., and placed in charge of the regatta committee of the Corinthia Y. C., to be raced for under the sailing rules of the Eastern Y. C. The value of the cup is $250.

Corinthian Y. C. cup for 30-footers.—This cup, of the value of $125, offered by a member of the club, will be raced for under the sailing rules of the Corinthian Y. C.

Corinthian Y. C. cup.—For sloops and cutters 21ft. and less than 27ft. waterline.

This cup, of the value of $100, offered by a member of the club, and open to competition for members of the club only, will be raced for under the sailing rules of the Corinthian Y. C.

The series of four races will be sailed in any event, and the name of each yacht winning a race will be inscribed upon the cup. The yacht winning the greatest number of races will own the cup. In case of a tie in any class there will be a sail-off between the yachts tied.

Courses.—All courses will be open sea courses, off Marblehead, and free from tides or shoals.

Crews.—By the rules of the Eastern Y. C., yachts in the 40-foot class may carry one man for each four feet of racing measurement. Yachts in the 30-foot class may carry six men, and in the 27-foot class, five men. Yachts in the 30-foot and 27-foot classes may carry one paid man, but must be steered by an amateur.

George A. Stewart, Chairman, 50 State street, Boston. Frank W. Chandler, William P. Fowler, John B. Paine, Harry P. Benson, Regatta Committee C. Y. C.

This series of races is apt to attract all the 30 and 40ft. boats between New York and Cape Ann, making a fleet such as has never before been seen in America. Already the Boston boats are casting an eye toward New York, and Rosalind, Saracen and Marguerite are arranging a cruise in company from Boston to New York early in June, to enter the S. C. Y. C. races. If Mignon and the new McVey 30 can accompany them this will make a fleet of 5, to which must be added the New York fleet, Kathleen, Arab, Tom Boy, perhaps the new boat at Mumm's and some of the older boats, making a very respectable fleet, both in number and quality.

CLUB ELECTIONS.

Williamsburgh Y. C.—Com., Henry Roth; Vice-Com., John Clifford; Port Captain, Wm. Rexter; President, Frank D. Thorne; Sec'y, Albert C. Ostheimer; Asst. Sec'y, John A. McElroy; Treas., Chas. N. Gerard; Meas., John Kurtz; Judge Advocate, Samuel S. Free; Trustees, Edward Clark, W. P. Morrissey, M.D., Edward Zoble, R. Trowbridge, P. Monahan; Regatta Committee, J. Whittaker, Theodore Ferris, J. Homert, W. Vogt, Harry Brodén; Stewart, Wm. Beyor.

New Haven Y. C.—Com., C. Cooper Clark; Vice-Com., A. H. Seymour; Rear-Com., W. A. Harris; Sec'y, W. S. Cooke; Treas., Robert Foote.

Newark Y. C.—Com., Wm. Murray; Vice-Com., David Coburn; Cor. Sec'y, Frank Long; Fin. Sec'y, Thos. Luff; Treas., E. M. Grover; Meas., Wm. Humpage; Trustees, Lysander Wright, Hardy Bush and Hugh Cochrane.

Canarsie Y. C.—Com., Dr. Wm. H. De Long; Vice-Com., Daniel J. Brinsley; Treas., Frederick A. Reid; Sec'y, C. E. L. Hinrichs; Ex. Com., F. J. Kallenbach, John Ives, Israel Fischer, A. H. Ackerman and P. Ketchum.

Essex Y. C. of Newark.—Com., B. J. McGrath; Vice-Com., W. J. Walker; Rear-Com., P. McKeon; Fleet Captain, W. E. Wicklehaus; Sec'y, W. C. Rothe; Treas., W. B Garrison; Fin. Sec'y, J. A. S. Leonard; Fleet Surgeon, H. P. Pfeiffer; Trustees, W. H. Helberle, Chas. Vetter and E. Goldsmith.

MONATIQUOT Y. C.—The annual meeting of the Monatiquot Y. C. was held on Jan. 14, the following officers being elected: Com., Edmund S. Hunt; Vice-Com., Edward F. Linton; Fleet Captain, Lemuel A. Hayward; Treas., Dana Smith; Sec., Amos W. Blanchard, Weymouth, Mass. Regatta Com., T. D. Bagley, chairman; C. G. Sheppard, C. F. Colby, R. G. Hunt, Dana Smith, H. J. Shaw, Nath. F. Hunt, L. W. Morrison. Membership Com., N. F. T. Hunt, E. B. Glover, A. L. Spinney, Henry Gardner, A. W. Blanchard. House Com., J. F. Sheppard, E. C. Pierce, A. J. Shaw. The club has about 35 yachts, ranging in length from 16ft. to 28ft., among them some of the cracks of their class in Boston harbor, as for instance White Fawn, Moondyne, Posy, Secret, Folly, Echo, Eureka, Diadem, Queen Mab, Flora Lee, Rocket, Peri, Mirage, etc. A better list of flyers than the above it is hard to find. The club is in a prosperous condition, with 135 members and 10 lately added, with other applications in hand. The regatta com. reported a balance of $47 from last year's appropriation. A proposal to raise the dues from $3 to $5 was lost. Messrs. Henry Gardner, C. G. Sheppard and A. J. Shaw were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws. At a meeting on Feb. 11 the regatta committee were instructed to confer with a committee of the Quincy Y. C. in regard to a union open regatta. Com. Hunt, Sec. Blanchard and Mr. Bagley were appointed delegates to the New England Y. R. A. Monthly meetings will be held on the second Monday of each month during the season.

AN OFFICIAL MEASURER FOR THE LARGE CLUBS.—A good scheme has been set on foot by the Larchmont Y.C., through proposals to the Seawanhaka, Atlantic and Corinthian clubs, for the appointment of an official measurer, who shall measure the yachts of all the clubs, giving a certificate of the measurement covering all the various rules, thus saving much trouble and expense to owners whose yachts must be measured separately in each of the five clubs. Such a plan would be an improvement in every way, and though it is now put forward without any effort to that end, it would pave the way more than anything else for a common system of measurement.

NEW YACHT CLUBS.—The Bayswater Y. C. was lately organized at Far Rockaway with a membership of 76. The officers are: Com., Geo. A. Bouker; Vice-Com., E. H. Mott; Sec., B. J. Banklefson; Treas., D. C. Bouker; Meas., C. F. Becker. A new club, named the Rambler, Y. C. has lately been organized at Port Hamilton, New York Bay. The officers are: Com., C. Barry; Vice-Com., W. Cooke; Rear Com., M. Walsh; Fleet Capt., P. Mandell; Sec., T. J. Flanagan; Treas., E. Chandler; Fin. Sec., J. Barry; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. P. Scorr; Trustees, W. Doran, J. Hayes, W. Maher, F. Collins, F. McGuire.

A NEW STEERING APPARATUS.—A patent has lately been granted to Mr. Rock Grignon, of Hughton, Mich., for a steering gear for towing. In addition to the ordinary rudder head and chains a tiller is fitted in the bow to which the steering chains are led. The towline is led from the bitts over this tiller and through an eye on the fore end of the tiller, so that any sheering of the boat at once tends to correct itself. The tille may be so adjusted as to cause the tow to follow to one sid of the wake of the vessel towing her.

ALARM.—The old schooner yacht Alarm, built in 1834 by J. C. Van Deusen for A. C. Kingsland, has been sold by her late owners, Handren and Robbins, to Daniel Kellor, of Clifton, Staten Island, to be broken up at the latter place. She was purchased only a year ago by her present owners and thoroughly refitted, but proved even too slow to beat the Dauntless, hence her untimely end.

SMALL LAUNCHES FOR CRUISING.—Detroit, Mich., March 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I noticed in your issue of March 7 the description of "A. C. F.'s" cruise in the steam launch Electra. I should be pleased to hear from "A. C. F." in regard to the cost of such a boat. I am contemplating building a launch, and think that one similar in construction would suit my idea of a nice, comfortable launch. If "A. C. F." does not object, I should be pleased to see in your next issue the cost of his boat.—J. I. M.

SHACKAMAXON Y. C.—The annual meeting of the Shackamaxon Y. C. was held at their club house, foot of Shackamaxon street, on March 4. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Com., Henry S. Anderson; Vice-Com., Wm. Kirk; Treas., Chas. F. Baker; Financial Sec., Robt. Archer; Recording Sec., John M. Archer; Trustees—Milton Thompson, George S. Anderson, Thos. Field; Meas., Fred Anderson. The club has 25 yachts enrolled in the fleet and a membership of over 100.

YACHT RACING CALENDAR.—Messrs. Horace Cox & Co. have lately issued under the above title a reprint of all the reports of matches, and important yachting and canoeing news published in the *Field* during the past year in the form of a square octavo volume in flexible covers. The book is very convenient for reference, and takes the place of the official register formerly issued by the Y. R. A.

EARLY RACES.—On Fast Day the Mosquito Fleet Y. C. of Boston will sail its first regatta of the season off City Point, starting at 10 A. M. The classes are 13 to 15ft., and under 13ft. At 2:30 P. M. the Savin Hill Y. C. will hold a regatta for the same boats and under the same conditions over the club course.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES E. SMITH.—Mr. James E. Smith, the well-known yacht builder of Nyack, N. Y., died on March 15 at the age of 60 years. Mr. Smith built the Gracie, Tidal Wave, Republic, Madeline, Brunhilde, and many other yachts. His son, John P. Smith, will continue the business.

ATLANTIC Y. C.—A very extensive scheme of improvement was proposed at the last meeting of the Atlantic Y. C., including larger grounds and new buildings, giving every convenience to the members.

COLUMBIA Y. C.—The twenty-second annual regatta of the Columbia Y. C. will be sailed on June 18 over a course from 83th street to Yonkers and return. The annual meeting of the club will be held on April 27.

SEAWANHAKA COR. Y. C.—The lecture next Saturday night will be on the treatment and handling of racing sails, with a description of a new sea-going rig for schooner yachts, by Mr. Gilbert H. Wilson.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—Meteor, schr., has been sold by the executors of the late Trenor L. Park to P. R. Van Nostrand for $4,500. . . Belle L., steam yacht, has been sold by D. A. Loring to H. L. Terrill for $5,000.

NEW FORTY-FOOTERS.—It is rumored that Gen. Paine will build a 40-footer for the season, and also that Messrs. Adams, owners of Baboon, will have a 40-footer from Watson's designs.

SAPPHIRE, steam yacht, is reported as sold by Mr. John Stetson to Mr. A. D. Spreckles, of San Francisco, for $40,000.

CRUISING.—The steam yachts Electra, Cora and Oneida are now ready, the two latter will sail soon for the South.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

J. A. D., Philadelphia.—The address is Cleveland, O.

E. R., Cleveland, Ohio. We cannot refer you to any report such as you ask for.

C. S. T., New York.—The three keels would have little more resistance than one alone.

J. B. R., Raccoon Ford, Va.—We will publish the lines of a very good skiff next week.

V. C., Brinkley, Ark.—Address the *Illustrated Kennel Magazine*, 1 Cockbridge street, Leeds, Eng.

H. RENDELL, St. John's, Newfoundland.—The turnbuckles may be had of Frank Wheeler, Meriden, Conn.

J. O. C., Fitchburg, Mass.—We cannot prescribe for your dog without a full description of her symptoms.

A. H. E.—To join the New York State Asso iation apply to the secretary, H. B. Derby, 348 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

A. B. D., Sandusky, Ohio.—We know of no patent on the method mentioned; it has been described in print and generally used for some time.

J. C., Albany, N. Y.—There is no breed of dogs with webbed feet. The Newfoundland has flat, wide-spreading feet, and like all breeds, with more or less of membrane between the toes.

E. B. W., Houlton, Me.—"Points for Judging," for sale at this office, will give you the information wanted. A well-bred field spaniel should carry his tail not higher than level with his back.

O. H., Narcoossee, Fla.—The ears will probably come all right in the course of a few weeks. The price varies so much with different parties that it is impossible to say what is a proper charge.

J. M., Marlboro, Mass.—Imported Ringwood was by Lord De Freyne's Ranter and out of Earl of Lewe's Beauty (Riot—Countess). Thorn was by Victor (Rattler—Lady Bird II.) and out of Lucy (Juno—Old Bess).

F. M. F., Lost Nation, Iowa.—You will find the lines of a very handy skiff in the FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. 23, p. 286. We know of no book on the use of such boats, but can furnish a book on rowing and shell boat rowing.

PARTS OF SHARPS RIFLE.—If "W. H. G" will send a letter to Captain Kingman, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Fourth Regiment, C.N.G., Bridgeport, Conn., I think he will be able to get the parts of Sharps rifle which he wants. Capt. Kingman was formerly employed by the Sharps Co., and I have heard him say that he had a number of trimmings on hand.—W. H.

A. R., Hoboken, N. J.—I know of about 400 acres of land, partly meadow and partly high land, in Moonachie swamps, adjoining the Hackensack River. Good bags of ducks and snipe have been taken there every season; it is also a good place to put out quail and rabbits. Can be leased for a term of years at a reasonable rent. What steps would you advise me to take toward establishing a gun and fishing club? Ans. Work it up among your friends or advertise in our columns for others to join you.

WEST JERSEY GUN CLUB.—Will you kindly inform us the distinction between an amateur and a professional shot. Where is the line drawn? Does shooting for sweepstakes or for money prizes offered by a club constitute a professional? Ans. Shooting for sweepstakes or money prizes does not constitute one a professional. The line between an "amateur" and a "professional" shooter is not clearly defined. We should call a professional one who shoots for or shares in gate money. See our issue of Jan. 10 on this point.

H. M., JR., Sandusky, O.—The Ohio wildfowl law provides that "no person shall on any place catch, kill or injure, or pursue with such intent, any wild duck, except between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of December, inclusive, or upon any bog, estuary, marsh, mud flat or river, or any cover to which wildfowl resort, by the aid of any swivel or punt gun or any other gun than a common shoulder gun, or with or by the aid of any artificial light, or with the aid of or from any sinkboat or battery, or with any trap or net, kill or wound, or catch or pursue with such intent, any wild goose or brant or wild duck or any other waterfowl, or destroy or disturb the eggs or nests of any birds named in this section, excepting in the waters of Lake Erie and the estuaries and bays thereof; no person shall in any place catch or kill or injure, or pursue with such intent, any wild duck on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday of any week, between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of December of any year; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the catching or killing, or pursuing with such intent, any wild duck on Sunday."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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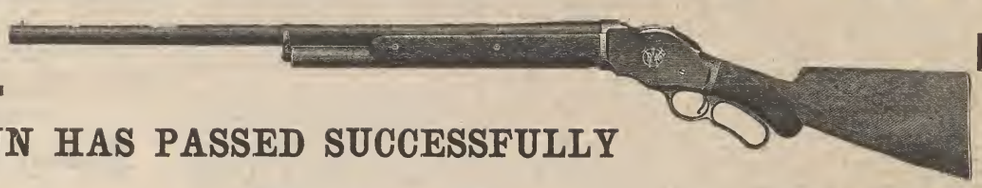
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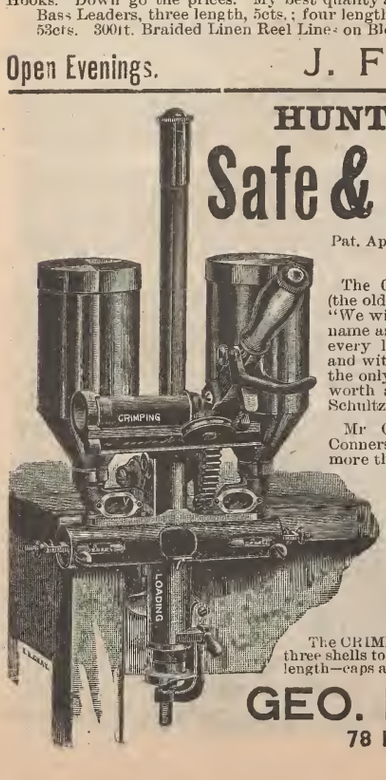

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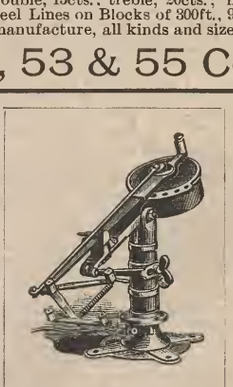
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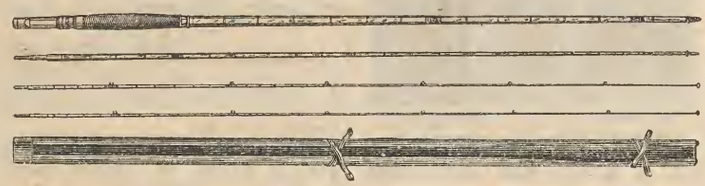

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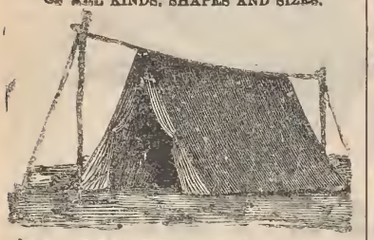

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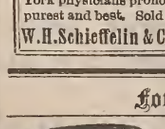

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Currituck Ducks in February.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Five Days a Savage.—II.
Blackbird and House-Snake.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
The War in California.
Maine and its Game.
Indiana's Novel Scheme.
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Shooting Clubs of Chicago.
Ducks at Twin Lakes.
New York Game Legislation.
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Drum Fishing at Angiesea.
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FISHCULTURE.
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The Pointer Club.
Philadelphia Dog Show.
Gordon Setters.
Wrong Entries at Rochester.
Hares and Coursing.
Central Field Trial Club.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Self-Loading Small Arms.
The Trap.
New York Suburban Grounds.
Minneapolis Tournament.
The Suburban System.
American Shooting Association Rules.
Classification.
CANOEING.
Changes in the A. C. A. Rules.
YACHTING.
Cruise of the Orinda.
Biscayne Bay Notes.
The New Yachts.
Some Hints for Amateur Draftsmen.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A TROUT SUPPLEMENT.

OUR next issue will have a four-page supplement, devoted to the "Salmon and Trout of North America." It will be illustrated with thirty figures of the several species. The text of the descriptions has been prepared by Dr. Bean; and the paper will be so complete that its value will be immediately recognized. There will be several other papers on trout and trout fishing, and the number will be in every way a fitting recognition of the opening of the trout season on April 1st in some of the States, and an anticipation of the opening elsewhere.

FLORIDA REFORM.

IF any corner of the United States is in need of the regenerating influences of a wide-awake game protective association it is the peninsula of Florida. That land is heathen, if we are to estimate by the way the natives have down there of killing deer in spring heavy with young. To the innate brutality of the natives—for it is only innate brutality that would sanction this spring deer killing—add the mania to kill that has taken possession of so many hundreds of Northern tourists. Wanton and outrageous slaughter, purely for the sake of killing, has been the rule. Men with repeating rifles and "scatter-guns" have year after year blazed away from the decks of river steamers, killing the inhabitants of water, earth and air—wounding and killing and never stopping to gather the spoil. Fishermen have gone down from the North, caught huge strings of fish for count, exhibited them to admiring crowds in hotel halls, and then turned them over to the servants, to be dumped on the compost heap. Burly negroes have given their days and nights to the lazy work of shooting small birds and birds of plume to gratify the debased taste of plumage-bedecked women. In a score of disreputable ways which might here be enumerated, the savage and senseless warfare against animate nature has been waged year in and out.

There is much satisfaction in the news which comes to us that an association has been formed to undertake a reform in this thing. It is known as the Florida Field Sports Association, organized at Tarpon Springs last week, with Col. J. E. Hart, of Jacksonville, the active president, the Duke of Sutherland the honorary president, Gen. J. B. Wall, Capt. D. E. Maxwell, Mr. D. H. Elliott and Gov. A. P. K. Safford, vice-presidents, and Mr. J. M. Murphy, of Anclote, secretary. Among the members are Gov. Fleming, Judge Mitchell, Gen. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, and others of the North.

The movement has been set in motion not a day too soon. It will encounter the opposition of apathy and hostility, but every right-minded citizen of Florida and every Northern sportsman who visits the State for fish or game will bid it all speed. One strong source of strength will be found in the active support of the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, which is a power in the State and heartily sympathizes with the movement.

PRACTICAL FOREST RESTORATION.—IV.

IN the last paper we gave some hints upon the selection of a sight, and in the present paper conclude the outline of a practical scheme of forest restoration.

Time of sowing. The natural season for sowing the seed of any tree is the season at which the seed or fruit ripens and falls. Seed which ripens in summer will germinate at once, and the young trees secure such a hold of the soil that practically a year would be lost by delaying the sowing until the following spring. As regards seed which falls in late autumn, it is generally a matter of indifference whether it is sown at once or in the following spring. If sown at once it lies dormant in the soil until the spring; but trees sometimes ripen their seed earlier or later than their normal time, and seed collected late in the summer or early in the fall should not be sown at once, as it might possibly germinate, but wants strength to live through the winter. Seed reserved for spring sowing should be cleaned, dried and kept in a dry, wholesome atmosphere.

Preparation of the seed beds. If it is decided to make the nursery in an opening in a forest covered with a good carpet of leaves, mark out a strip or strips about 6ft. wide, draw off all the light covering of undecomposed leaves from the center to either side of the strip, dig up the soil to 4 or 6in. in depth, pulverize and level it off, then draw shallow trenches across the bed at intervals of about a foot, drop the seed in lavishly, cover with an inch of soil, or less for small seed, and when the whole strip is sown, strew the surface leaf mold over it again, covering lightly for spring sowings, but heavily for a protecting mulching for fall sowing.

Always sow in lines, and do not let the seed spread more than 2 or 3in. wide in the lines. The plants would grow just as well if the seed were sown broadcast, but they are much more conveniently handled if it is sown in lines.

If it is desired to raise nursery stock outside the forest, and under conditions common to open country, richly manured farm land should not be selected for the purpose. The most suitable soil is newly broken grass land, or partly exhausted arable land, brought into condition by a dressing of leaf or other vegetable mold. The plot selected should be plowed at least a foot deep, turned over three or four times with the plow, and thoroughly pulverized; and, unless there is good natural drainage, the plot must be trenched to fully a foot in depth, and at intervals of not more than six feet. Seedling trees do best when they are planted in loose soil on a ridge with an abundant supply of water in the trench, which, percolating upward by capillary attraction, affords the plants an abundant food supply, without stagnating about the roots, and cutting off the necessary supply of air, as is apt to occur when trees are planted in stiff soil without provision for drainage, and the soil tightly compacted by water, percolating downward from the surface, and stagnating about their roots.

As soon as the cotyledons, that is the first leaves, show above ground, or earlier if more convenient, cut a lot of bushes or light branches, and lay them over the seed beds to temper the rays of the sun, or arrange in any way to shade the plants in their earliest stages.

The ground being worked to a good depth, as suggested, and thoroughly pulverized, will retain moisture a long time, and plants grown in the open will, under those conditions, soon acquire the hardihood necessary to stand exposure to the sun.

The methods above prescribed are suitable to either coniferous or deciduous trees, bearing in mind only that very light seed, like poplar seed for instance, must be very lightly covered.

On the method of sowing above prescribed a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five thousand plants may be raised in a nursery an eighth of an acre in area. The plants thus raised require to be taken up and transplanted the following spring. The soil should be cut away in front of the rows, so that the spade or hoe being inserted behind them, the plants may be dug out attached to the clod, which should be raised and dropped gently to make it crumble and let free the plants, without injuring the fine thread-like rootlets which branch from the main root.

Plants from the seedling bed may be used at once for planting up bare spots in the forest, provided such plots have a true forest floor, and be not already stocked with self-sown seedlings; and in favorable conditions they may be planted singly; but if seedlings from the seed bed are used for planting in open ground, it is preferable to plant them in clusters of from two to five plants.

More generally the plants are transplanted in the nursery, in which case pine and other seedlings of equally slow growth may be set out singly, in lines nine or ten inches apart, the plants being about seven or eight inches apart in the lines, under which arrangement from fifty to sixty thousand plants may be grown on an acre of ground. This transplanting is a work of no difficulty, but it is only the experienced who can get good results with economy of labor.

Plants of the second year once transplanted are good strong plants, which will do very well if planted out under favorable conditions, but it is well to keep at least a portion of the stock in the nursery another year, transplanting it a second time at distances of a foot apart each way, and the following spring there will be plants fit to set out anywhere.

It may occur to some that it would be a saving of labor to transplant at a foot apart from the seed bed, and leave the transplants two years to develop, but the results will be very different. The plant transplanted every year will have a dense tuft of small rootlets, at no great depth from the surface, while the plant which remains two years in the same place will develop the main root and send it deep down into the soil, involving a great deal more labor in removing and transplanting it.

With these nursery-raised plants, blanks in the forest may be filled up or plantations planted, as may be desired.

SNAP SHOTS.

IT is urged by some of the members of kennel clubs that the growth of the associate membership of the American Kennel Club will be at the expense of the strength of local clubs. The contention is that if an individual joins the A. K. C., paying his annual $5 fee there, he will not be ready to put his hand into his pocket for the support of his home club. In this way the home clubs will dwindle and fall away; there will be fewer local exhibitions, and dog shows will be confined to two or three of the large cities. We do not share this opinion. Dog shows—in cities or towns—have always been promoted by individuals who thought that they could make something out of the shows; they will be given on precisely the same lines in the future, whether or not the promoters are associate members of the American Kennel Club.

C. P. Kunhardt left this port on Tuesday of last week on the steamship Conserva, bound for Samana, San Domingo. The Conserva had been fitted out by him as a man-of-war, and he was taking her down to deliver her to the purchasers. On Sunday a vessel from the south reported having passed wreckage, which was thought by some to have been that of the Conserva. Later arrivals have brought word of similar observations by other vessels, and the finding of the Conserva's life boats gives strong confirmation of the fear that the ship may have been sunk by a collision with some other craft unknown. The details, however, are so meagre and the information is so slight that later advices may prove this apprehension of the Conserva's fate to be unfounded; and we are not utterly precluded from entertaining the hope that Mr. Kunhardt may have reached his destination in safety.

We publish to-day the new shooting rules of the American Shooting Association. They have been carefully framed and adopted only after mature deliberation on the several points involved. The officers of the Association express the hope that these new rules will be so generally adopted that their purpose of insuring uniformity of shooting conditions shall be attained.

The Sportsman Tourist.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Price $1.

CURRITUCK DUCKS IN FEBRUARY.

LATE in February we start for our favorite shooting grounds, the Currituck Inlet Club. This club property, situated on the east side of the sound, about four miles southeast of Knott's Island, is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by Currituck Sound. It takes the name from old Currituck Inlet, which only sixty years ago was a navigable stream, and large vessels from New York and other ports went into the sound for cargos of Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cotton and other kinds of produce that still grow on the fertile banks of the west side. Wm. H. Vanderbilt was perhaps one among the last who sailed a vessel into this inlet. He had a cargo of gunpowder, molasses, rum, candles, straw hats and firecrackers, and returned to New York by the same route with a cargo of mocking-birds, tobacco, Indian corn, cotton, sweet potatoes and beeswax.

There were not many good ducks at Currituck then, only a few whitewings and gray coots, old squaws and other salt-water birds of little value; for the water in the sound was salt, and wild celery did not cover the bottom then as now. But the natives began to fight for the fishing privilege, which was valuable at that time, and a voice from on high commanded a large sandhill, which stood directly on the north of the inlet, to move southward and fill it up, and from that time to the present there has always been a plenty of delicious canvasbacks, redheads, black ducks, mallards, greenwing, and blue-wing teal, widgeons, sprigtails, blackheads, bluebill, ruddy (or butterball), spoonbill, gadwall, and in fact every good eating duck of America. Strange to relate, just where the deepest channel was then, now stands the highest sandhill, and near this sandhill stands our club house.

Having made all necessary arrangements for the comfort of the inner as well as outer man, but especially the former, George, Will and Josh board the train for Virginia Beach. After a pleasant ride of little less than an hour we hear the roar of the ocean, the whistle sounds and we are landed at the Princess Anne, one of the finest hotels on the Southern coast. Here we are met by Ned with his bay team Rhoda and Minnie, and we are told the tide is just right for a delightful drive, so we are anxious to be off. Packing on our trunks, bundles and baskets, we bid farwell to some friends who have accompanied us this far and start southward for our distant home by the sea. There is little to be seen, save an occasional wreck, which causes one to feel grave for the moment, for the stranding of these ships has launched into eternity many a soul, without giving them much time for preparation. No game is seen for the next ten miles, but the beach is fine, the air bracing, and Rhoda and Minnie, and Ned for a driver, with four feet of persuasive hemp, are taking us along at a lively gait. When we pass the Little Island Club the scene changes. On our right, less than a quarter of a mile away, may be seen thousands of white brant and swan sitting on the flats. Just above this large flock of game soared an eagle, with years so many that his head was very white. At one moment he seemed to scale the skies, at the next poised ready to strike, but the game, while sweet and juicy, was too large, and he got no meat from that flock. Further on we see more game and are sorely tempted, but this is Sunday, and Will had promised his mother, so we didn't shoot.

Arriving at No. 5 Station we rest our team and lunch. Capt. Payne of this station is a jolly good fellow, and in exactly five minutes had a boiling cup of coffee before us, which was speedily made away with. Finishing our little repast we went to the telephone and informed Wm. Henry what we wanted for dinner. Then after a pleasant drive of four hours we reach the club, and find a smoking hot dinner awaiting us. After dinner we fill our pipes, go to the landing where our gunning skiffs are kept, and see that all is ready for the first day's business. Here we were again sorely tempted, for near the bank in easy range sat a dozen sprigs, but George said no, "For," said he, "do you remember that on the 10th of September last, I would not let you break the Sabbath, and the result was three hundred and twenty-five golden plover, yellowlegs and other bay birds with two guns the next day?" Returning to the house we have another pipe, and seek our beds of swansdown, and are soon lost in slumber. But our sleep was short, for when the moon got over the sandhills and looked down into the creeks near by, the geese and swan kept up such a lively chat while they destroyed the celery (where it was not safe for them to come in the day time), we could not sleep.

At 5 A. M. Wm. Henry calls. We have finished breakfast at 6 o'clock. Donning our shooting outfit, including long rubber boots and rubber clothing, which are indispensable, we go to the landing, wade out to our boats, which are laden with all the implements of destruction, and set off for the day's sport. We hoist our leg-of-mutton sails and are soon lost to each other for the day. George took his lucky choice (for we always draw for choice) and went to Skinner's Point. Will had second choice and went after swan. Josh had third, which was last choice, and went into the pond after black ducks. This was a poor day for ducks, being calm and rainy. Ducks never fly in such weather of their own choice, and move only when frightened up by some passing boat. The results were for George 3 sprigtails, 7 teal, 2 widgeon, 1 mallard and 4 black ducks. Will did not get any swan; it was too calm, but joined Josh in the marshes, after wasting the best part of the day, and they together brought in a bag of 12 good ducks. We dine on a pair of fat sprigs, and at the surprising hour of 8 are sound asleep.

Tuesday was a better day, and we start early. Will has better luck and bags 9 sprigtails, 11 teal, 3 gadwalls and 1 black duck. Josh gets 7 black ducks, 4 widgeon, 9 teal, 3 sprigs, 6 mallards, 1 ruddy and 1 dipper. George had hard luck. The ducks did not fly around his corner. He brought in 2 sprigs and 2 black ducks, but he had a fine string of 15 black bass, which compared favorably with the best. George is a fine shooter. We have seen a flock of 8 yellowlegs go down to his decoys, and not one left to tell the tale of the luckless eight. Had we not seen this shot and been told by him that the W. in his name was for Washington, we should have doubted the shooting of these bass.

Wednesday is a good day for ducks, and we are awake very early. George says it was insomnia, but Will hinted it might be conscience. At any rate we breakfast at six on five pair of black ducks, and are off at once. The blinds are soon reached and the decoys placed in a position to make them appear as lifelike as possible, for at this season of the year ducks have all finished their education. William Henry takes George in the box, and the boat is hardly concealed, when here they come. A flock of ten greenwing teal swoop down to the decoys. Bang! bang! from George's 12-gauge with No. 8 shot, and five teal lie dead on the water, three with the first barrel and two responded to the second. Will went to Walker's Point and was bringing down sprigs and teal right and left with unerring aim. Josh had taken his No. 3 and gone to Walker's Creek, where he had seen a flock of 500 black ducks feeding in the morning, but alas! they did not return, or that is the story he told us.

Josh is an enthusiastic gunner and good fellow to have along at times. He never gets discouraged and is always hopeful. But he shoots better when we all gather around the fireside at night and compare notes, talk over the good and bad shots of the day and trot our horses at an impossible speed.

At seven we meet again and count up. George had killed 14 teal, 11 sprigs, 4 black ducks, 6 widgeons and 2 swans. Will had 9 teal, 4 sprigs, 10 black ducks, 1 gadwall and 1 widgeon. Josh brought up at the rear with 7 black ducks, 1 teal, 10 sprigs and 1 swan.

Thursday.—It was getting toward the end of our sojourn, and our bag was growing heavy, so we slept late. We breakfasted at eight this time, and at first thought we would not go out. The tide was low and wind from the wrong quarter. We usually shoot English snipe in mild weather, and only go for ducks when the wind and water is favorable, amusing ourselves in various ways at the club house when calm; but the wind now begins to breeze from the right direction, and we start for our points. Will leads this time and is proud of his bag of 14 sprigtails, 8 black ducks, 2 teal and a ruddy. George and Josh would not show up, but they did not get "skunked," for there is no need of one ever being skunked at Currituck if one can shoot at all. Will is a very industrious hunter. He sleeps well and consequently shoots well; for it requires a steady nerve to be a fine shot, and nothing will so steady one's nerves as a good sound sleep. After one of these naps he can stand and look on when a man is doing hard work with more nerve and real pleasure than any man who visits the club.

On returning to our lodgings we find Ned ready for an early start the next morning. We have a pleasant drive of four miles to the Princess Anne; make the 2 o'clock train for Norfolk, which lands us at 3, where we find our ever watchful friend, Obediah Taylor, with his team for our baggage and game. We spend about an hour delivering game to our friends, then we are driven to our respective homes, a little wearied in body, but much refreshed in mind. We shall meet again on April the first, when we expect some fine English snipe, yellowleg and plover shooting.

J. B. W.

Natural History.

FIVE DAYS A SAVAGE.—II.

NOTES OF A HUNTER-NATURALIST IN THE NORTHWEST.

I AWOKE the next morning quite suddenly, about 3 o'clock. It seemed as if something were about the tent. I got out and seeing nothing examined the ground, and found that a pair of deer had come within 30ft. of my fire, and then apparently scenting me had bounded off alarmed. I at once took up the trail and followed easily where the tide was out as they crossed the flat, but I lost it on the rocks beyond and did not see either of the deer.

It was quite light by this time, as day begins to break early in these latitudes at this season. I found the birds stirring and soon had enough for breakfast. I skinned them by the camp-fire and roasted them over the embers. These, with some bread left from yesterday, made me a fair meal. I then took the boat, and crossing the bay, made once more for the banks, where I collected more fossils; and as the tide ran out, I boated round among the rocks, spearing some large crabs with a stick, and digging a few clams like a Kloochman or squaw, with the aid of a sharp piece of board.

Going to camp again, I sat down on a stump, and with a log for a table, prepared and labeled my bird skins. Having wrapped them up and placed them in the sun to dry, I took my gun and proceeded on foot to where I had seen the hut of a squaw-man, across the island. I had no water, and in fact the only thing that would contain water was the tin pail which was used to bail out the boat, and this was leaky. Water I must have, and food if obtainable.

Well, at the cabin was a bright half-breed boy, who said they had plenty of water. And so they had. But it was of the vilest kind. However, I drank what I could and filled my pail. They had nothing in the house to eat except what was in the pot boiling, and the bread which was baking in the frying pan on the fire. The squaw told me in broken English that her "ole man" had gone fishing, that they might give me something to eat when he got in. It was then 1 o'clock. I waited an hour, amusing myself by watching the children, who came in one by one and stared at me, until I began to think there were a score. Asking her how many there were, she counted them over several times in her mind, and said she believed there were seven or eight. I told her not to trouble herself, as such problems in mathematics required a great amount of mental exertion, and it might incapacitate her for the effort necessary to the stirring of the soup. I could also see that if there were only seven, the dinner was none too large, and if there were eight, I should necessarily deprive some growing infant of its proper nourishment. Consequently, as my only chance seemed to be in waiting for the fish, and as I remembered the old proverb about fishermen's luck, I bethought me of the crabs lying in my boat. And shouldering my gun, and taking my water pail and a pinch of salt, I managed to shoot a duck, and this with the crabs made me, at 3 P. M., a comfortable meal.

All day I had in my mind the oyster catchers we saw the day before, and as a slight favorable breeze springs up about 4 o'clock I break camp, and making everything snug on the boat, start out on the ebb tide for the two lone rocks, eight miles away across the gulf.

It is a beautiful evening, and the little boat, propelled by wind and tide, glides merrily along toward the rocks for half an hour. Then the wind dies down and I have to take the oars. Bracing myself to the work, I pull steadily on, until I find I am in a strong side current and am making leeway very fast. This I try to stem, but with only partial success, as the tide runs very swiftly now; and finally, finding it impossible to reach the rock, I turn the bow toward Waldron Island. Between this island and old Orcas the tide is running furiously. Through all these clashing waves and rolling whirlpools I slowly fight my way, and by a supreme effort force my boat on the lower end of Waldron beach. Drawing her up, I look back upon the tide rushing and boiling like a mighty river toward the pass. All this has been slow work, and it is now 9 o'clock. Here again things are ready at my hand. I build a big fire and moor my boat with a long line. Too tired to do more I roll myself in my blankets, my feet to the fire on the beach sand. What care I for a downy couch to-night, lying here on the hard beach sand? With the salt breeze blowing by, I fall asleep as quickly and peacefully as a little child, and the full moon rolling grandly overhead, looks sadly down as she has looked for ages on the sleep of the sons of men.

EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH.

BLACKBIRD AND HOUSE-SNAKE.

ONE bright morning last summer I was walking out in the country near town, looking for anything I could find, and seeing what I could in the bird line, when I was surprised to hear a great noise of birds chattering and crying as if under excitement, blended with cries of fear and distress. On coming nearer to the noise I saw a large number of birds; there must have been at least one hundred of all kinds on and about a certain tree. Some were flying to and some from the tree, those flying away were bringing more birds with them. There were sparrows, bluebirds, Baltimore orioles, robins, nuthatches, several woodpeckers, redbirds, bluejays, and many smaller birds, but only one blackbird, a very large one. And what struck me as peculiar was the attitude of this blackbird. He seemed to be fighting something, as he would throw forward his feathers and raise his wings, then strike at something very seriously, while the other birds would utter cries of encouragement and rage.

I watched them for some time, wondering what it could all mean, when something dropped at my feet. Looking down I saw a house-snake about 18in. long. It started up the tree and I killed it with a stone. As soon as the snake fell all the birds began flying about as if congratulating each other on their victory, and it really seemed that their cries were changed to joy.

Curious to know more I climbed the tree, when the birds, instead of flying, as might be supposed, fluttered around me as if to scare me away. In a fork of the tree where the fight had taken place I found a sparrow's nest with five young ones, which the snake was after. Their parents, not feeling able to cope with the enemy, had undoubtedly gone for help. The blackbird was the champion and did all of the fighting, while the other birds did the "talking." This seemed very strange to me. He would attack his foe fiercely until tired, then retire a few feet, and then begin again, thus fighting alone for the young of a bird of an entirely different species. I sat and wondered whether these birds had selected him as their protector, or had he taken the battle upon himself? He certainly fought well.

E. L. DAY.

BUCKHANNON, West Virginia.

HIBERNATION OF FROGS.—During the winter a few years ago a gentleman had occasion to furnish a large number of living frogs to schools and colleges in and around Boston. He accidentally discovered a spring hole in which frogs had hibernated and visited the place from time to time for his supplies. The water bubbled up among a lot of boulders in a wooded tract not far from a brook. The margin of the spring hole was formed by sods, which were frozen hard, and beneath which were excavations wherein the frogs had massed themselves like herrings in a barrel, and so stiff with cold that they could scarcely move. In this spring, which was not more than 5ft. across, he found more than 3,000 frogs, taking them out as orders were received during the winter. At the present time frogs hibernate in the same place, but not in such large numbers, because the boulders have been removed. A very few (only three or four) of them were bull frogs (*Rana catesbiana*), the rest were pickerel frogs (*Rana halecina*), so called because they are commonly used in Massachusetts as bait for pickerel. About 100 small salamanders were seen in the same inclosure.

WHEEL ANIMALCULES.—At its 139th regular meeting, held on the evening of March 23, the Biological Society of Washington passed a pleasant hour listening to Dr. W. H. Seaman's review of the literature of the wheel animalcules and looking at lantern slides thrown on the screen to represent some of the characteristic forms assumed by these lowly organisms. More than a thousand species of these rotifers are described—nerveless and carrying their masticatory apparatus in the stomach—but of these only about sixty are males. Mr. C. L. Hopkins defined the terms hybrid and cross as applied to animals and plants. Mr. W. H. Dall presented an interesting account of the reproductive organs in certain limpets from great depths of the ocean, having recently discovered a small intromittent organ near one of the cephalic tentacles.

INTRODUCED BIRDS.—The supplementary edition of the A. O. U. Check List, just out, gives this list of foreign species of birds, which have been introduced into the United States and are now known to breed in the wild state: English pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus* Linn.), ring pheasant (*P. torquatus* Gmel.), green pheasant (*P. versicolor* Vieille), silver pheasant (*Euplocomus nycthemerus* Linn.), golden pheasant (*Chrysolophus pictus* [Linn.]), black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix* Linn.), European goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis* [Linn.]), English sparrow (*Passer domesticus* [Linn.]), European tree sparrow (*P. montanus* [Linn.]), skylark (?) (*Alauda arvensis* Linn.).

WOODCOCK IN ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Lockport, N. Y., March 23.—On Wednesday last I had brought to me a woodcock that had flown into an electric light and was killed. It was in good condition for a long flight, weighing only 4½oz. This seems early for woodcock to come, but for the past ten days male robins and bluebirds have been common. I have not seen a female of either species yet. Song sparrows and bronze grackles have also arrived. —J. L. DAVISON.

CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS According to the Canons of Nomenclature of the American Ornithologists' Union. Abridged edition, revised. This is the supplement provided for at the Sixth Congress of the A. O. U. It notes the eliminations and changes in nomenclature thus far found necessary since the publication of the Check List. It may be obtained from Mr. L. S. Foster, 35 Pine street, New York.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., March 23.—Connecticut River clear from ice this morning, as against April 11 in '87 and '88. No freshet, river barely full. Robins and bluebirds arrived this week. Sap running freely. Regular early spring despite the muskrats and goosebones.—VON W.

Game Bag and Gun.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

THE WAR IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A battle is now being waged between the patrician and plebian gunners of this State, which has already aroused so much ill feeling that neither party to the dispute would hesitate much about turning its guns upon the other.

The patricians, by which term we characterize those wealthy members of the fraternity who belong to the shooting clubs, have leased pretty well all the marshes and overflowed lands around the bay, which continue to be frequented by ducks, and as a matter of course want to monopolize all the shooting. Their more plebian, or, at any rate, less wealthy brother sportsmen, who do not belong to the clubs, are stigmatized as pot-hunters, poachers, scoundrels, villains, etc., and every effort is made to drive them off the marshes by threats of prosecution, which have been generally effective; the clerk or business man out for his sport on Sundays and holidays may be of opinion that he is not trespassing, but when the parties threatening him are wealthy and organized, and loudly assert that he is, he realizes that they may annoy him by vexatious suits for which he has no certain remedy, and allows himself to be driven off the grounds; but there are others made of sterner stuff, who are much better posted on the legal merits of the question, and decline to be intimidated, and the clubmen gnash their teeth in impotent rage, for, for the most part their leased lands are not inclosed within the meaning of the act, and they have learnt by experience that all effort at prosecution for trespass, although it may be made the means of harassing the poacher, must inevitably break down. The lands are in no case fenced in on the river side.

While the fire was smouldering, the club men have been trying what wealth and influence would do in the Legislature. They have made a strong bid for the monopoly of all the shooting in the State: they have secured all the best marshes on lease; they have expended considerable sums on the erection of club houses and boat houses, and in the purchase of boats and all the paraphernalia of rich men's shooting outfits, and now plebian poachers thrust themselves upon them as if they had no exclusive rights. They cannot well fence on the river side of their reservations, and they want to have the river declared a natural and legal boundary, and trespass within that boundary a misdemeanor. To this end they have been trying to steer a little bill through the State Legislature making it a misdemeanor to enter on the uninclosed land of another for shooting, fishing, etc. Section 2 of this bill runs as follows:

SEC. 2. Every person who willfully enters upon the uninclosed land of another for the purpose of hunting or shooting or fishing, or who discharges firearms or lights camp-fires thereon, without first having obtained permission of the owner, occupant, or lessee of said land, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, however, that said owner, occupant, or lessee shall have marked out and defined the boundaries of said uninclosed land by erecting, placing and posting thereon, at a distance apart of not more than 500ft., a written or printed notice with the name of the owner, or occupant, or lessee appended thereto, containing a warning to the effect that shooting, or hunting, or fishing, or the discharging of firearms, or lighting of camp-fires, or all or either of such acts are prohibited or not allowed thereon; and provided further, that said owner, occupant or lessee shall erect, place and post a like notice upon at least every fifty acres of said land contained within the boundaries so marked and defined. Said notice shall be placed and posted upon some conspicuous thing or object upon said land.

The wording of the bill was very cleverly devised to secure the support of the country members, but it failed to do so to any considerable extent, and on being referred to the Senate Committee on Fish and Game, was unanimously reported against.

Both parties to the dispute are now more savage than ever. It must, of course, be conceded that whether leases intended to confer a practical monopoly of the shooting were granted in the public interests or not, and although the lessees paid almost nothing for the valued concession, it was a legal transaction entered into by the people's representatives in their public capacity, and must be respected within the provisions of the law; but the kernel of the situation lies in the fact that the principal marshes are intersected by navigable sloughs and creeks, which cannot be closed to the public. The public right extends to 60ft. beyond the river's bank on either side, and legally speaking, the river itself extends as far on either side as a flat-bottom boat can be navigated, and as the river will sometimes rise high enough to render a considerable area of the marsh navigable, some of our lawyers assert that no right of property can exist in these marshes until, and unless, they be redeemed from the encroachments of the rivers, and that while it is competent to the State to lease its high and dry lands for club houses, etc., with shooting rights over the adjoining marshes, it cannot confer any exclusive right of entrance upon marshes liable to overflow by the waters of a public highway, and as a matter of course no exclusive right to shoot over it under any existing law. The privilege of shooting over these marshes, as conceded in the lease, is said by lawyers of some ability to be of no value except as a declaration of a common right.

Hitherto the clubs by their wealth and organization, and the assertion of rights supposed to have legal sanction, have had very little difficulty in keeping the plebs off the leased lands. Standing solid against individual sportsmen of narrow means, and backed by a body of paid pushers and guides, ready to eject the asserted trespasser *vi et armis*, or to arrest him for trespass, the intruders have had the good horse sense to see that the odds are all against them, and although the clubmen and their servants have no cause of action, they have might on their side, and such a coloring of right as probably would relieve them from the charge of acting in bad faith.

At the same time the law is clear that there can be no trespass where there is no fence, and that although three sides of a plot of land be inclosed, there can be no trespass by encroachment on the fourth side, if that is open from a public highway. The club men know that this is the law, and in sending their servants to intimidate armed men without sanction of law, they are said by a very able lawyer, who has taken up the plebs' side of the case, to be guilty of provoking to a breach of the peace, and to be legally responsible for any blood that may be shed in consequence; for even if the clubmen and their servants should be held on their trial to have acted in good faith, and in the belief that they were legally entitled to eject or arrest the asserted trespasser, such holding, although it exonerate them for liability from consequences, does not debar the asserted trespasser from the right of self-defense, nor render him responsible for any blood which it may be necessary to shed in the exercise of that right of self-defense.

But the clubmen are not even contented with the assertion of their supposed rights, they want to put a stop to shooting on the rivers, creeks and unleased marshes, or rather they want to monopolize these too under cover of their leases.

They would like to give the birds a rest on Sunday, and on that day the city overflows into the marshes, gunners coming by the hundred and harassing the birds until they are so wild that the clubman can't get a shot at them on Monday. And not only on Sunday, but from Monday morning to Saturday night the clubmen complain that their shooting is spoiled by the plebs. "These d——d pot-hunters," they say, "get up early and drive the ducks into the middle of the open ponds, where there is no getting at them, or they shoot at a covey and cause it to swerve from its line of flight," etc., etc. In fact the poor clubman, who frequently finds it pretty hard to make a bag, even with the assistance of his keeper or guide, must sometimes submit to the annoyance of seeing some keen and successful sportsman navigating the slough and dropping his birds right and left. He wants to be left in undisturbed possession of the shooting, that he may pursue it with dignity and ease; in fact he wants the earth, and is very much in earnest about it, too. What he paid for his share of the shooting rights does not amount to much, but what he has paid for his share of the club outlay for building and expenses, and perhaps what he has lost at poker to the club members makes duck shooting the most expensive diversion he ever engaged in, and he thinks it very hard that he should be disturbed in his enjoyment of it by a lot of plebian poachers. "If you can't get a law to keep these d——d fellows out of the marshes after you've got a lease of them, what's the blawsted country coming to, anyway?"

Now, that's just what the boys want to know, too. They go out upon the public State waterways and engage in duck shooting, when along come a couple of keepers and threaten to arrest them unless they quit immediately. They have passed over no fence, seen no evidence that the land or marsh or water they are on is private, but they are one or two isolated and poor men, to contend against the organization of wealthy bodies of clubmen, willing to spend money to harass the intruders upon their sacred privacy by forms of law.

The attempt to smuggle a vicious act through the Legislature has at last aroused the boys to the necessity of action. Organization must be met by organization. The clubmen must be fought with their own weapon. If any keeper attempt to intimidate any man into quitting the shooting grounds, or arrest any man on charge of trespass, the members of the club must be proceeded against individually for inciting to false arrest, or to a breach of the peace, as the case may be. Charges will be sworn against them, and they will be arrested at the club grounds, at their homes, or at their places of business wherever they may be. They have endeavored to make the forms of law an engine of oppression, and now the measure they have meted out to others is to be meted out to them.

All this is not set forth in the programme of the sportsman's association only organized a few days ago. The chief object of the organization was to assert a right to the overflow lands on behalf of the general public. What the committee don't know about law there are lawyers ready to enlighten them on. One of the fraternity at least has the matter under advisement, and is prepared to indicate an aggressive course of action, provided only the hot-headed ones will recognize that whatever is done must be in conformity with the law. "What we want," he said, "is to let the clubmen exceed their lawful authority by unwarranted interference with any members of our organization, and then come down upon them. As for our wanting money to defend our members from their prosecutions, we will give them so much law on the first occasion they give us, by cross actions for malicious prosecution, criminal intimidation, conspiracy, etc., that they will have no stomach to invoke the law a second time."

These leases of the duck lands have now been in vogue for seven or eight years. By what system of jobbery they were secured without the knowledge of the people, who have an interest in keeping them open for the general good, no one knows, but when I tell you that the great Sonoma marsh of 7,000 acres was pre-empted by one club of sixty men for $120, or $2 each, you may judge of the temper in which our local sportsmen are prepared to allow themselves to be deprived of their prescriptive rights by men who have endeavored to secure a monopoly without giving any valuable consideration for it, and who, finding that they have no monopoly, are endeavoring to assert their claims by effrontery and intimidation.

You may expect to hear from me again when the matter grows interesting, for I guess we shall see some fun before it's all settled. PACIFICATOR.

MAINE AND ITS GAME.

THE defeat of the game bill in the Maine Legislature in the closing hours is not a step in the right direction. The bill was a wholesome one, as has already been pointed out in the FOREST AND STREAM, and it was very free from objectionable features. It did not even open September to the hunting of moose, deer and caribou. It simply made, or proposed to make, the pathway of the dog deer slayer rather difficult of travel; while at the same time it proposed to make it easy for the sportsman, who had honorably killed his game to bring it home. It proposed to prevent the killing of cow moose at any time. It proposed to make it possible for the law to be better enforced, by giving the wardens an interest in the fines. But all this was too much for the disorderly element in Maine. The bill passed the committee with very little opposition. It passed the Senate without difficulty, but at the very last hours of the session it was killed in the House by an amendment in which the Senate would not concur. This was the plan of the enemies of the bill, and it is the second time that the thing has taken place. A similar bill was defeated during the last hours of the session of the Legislature of 1887, in that State. It was defeated in about the same way, after the friends of the bill had gone home, supposing that the bill was safe. Well, the friends of wholesome game protection in that State have learned a lesson. They have found by this second failure that it is not safe to trust their enemies, even when matters look very favorable. But the worst feature of this experience business is that all the time the safety of the game is endangered, and that there is no chance of mending matters for two years. There is no doubt but what the boldness of those who break the existing game laws of that State has increased, especially within a year, and the danger is that all the good work that has been done may be undone. The Commission is crippled for want of means, and the State will not even give the wardens a share in the fines. Nature has been kind to the game this winter. A lack of snow has made the crusting of moose and deer almost an impossiblity, and hence the moose and deer have escaped a great danger which besets them when the deep snow is crusted over. But these crusters are not entirely beaten; even this spring. They have called dogs to their assistance, and there are accounts of the slaughter of whole yards of deer in Aroostook county. From the lumber camps in the vicinity of Upton, in Oxford county, come dark stories of the slaughter of deer. One or two noted hunters have been in camp all winter in the near vicinity of these lumber camps, and their business has been to kill deer. The venison has been sold to the lumbermen, under some other name, it is true. Indians have been dogging moose near the borders of the State, and in some cases they have boldly attempted it far into the settled portions; but these depredations have been promptly met by the game wardens, and in one instance three Indians have been arrested, and forced to plead guilty. Newspaper reports say that they plead guilty to the killing of two moose and nine deer. They paid their fines, and were discharged. Game wardens, the few there are, do excellent work in that State, when they get on the track of law breakers, but the trouble is that there are not enough of them by at least nine-tenths. If the State was willing to hire ten efficient men where it now has one, Maine would soon become the real paradise for fish and game that we so often see mentioned in the guide books. But alas! she is a State noted for good laws, but very poor enforcement. The fish and game laws stand practically as they did before the renowned Legislature of 1888-89 assembled. The game bill was strangled stealthily at the last moment. It was killed when it was too late to array the real good sense of the body on the side of right. SPECIAL.

INDIANA'S NOVEL SCHEME.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Indiana has long had laws prohibiting seining, dynamiting and other modes of destroying fish in lakes and streams, and also laws against shooting game birds out of season and against netting, trapping, etc. But they were constantly violated, until prairie chickens, grouse and partridges have almost entirely disappeared and quail become very scarce. The same is true in regard to fish in our streams. Where once could be found bass, perch, bream, channel cat and other fish in abundance, there are now none, or only an occassional one found. Our General Assembly has lately been in session, and a party of the members were recently taking a trip on one of the Pennsylvania Railroad Companys' branch lines, when the subject of the fish and game laws came up. Mr. Harry Smith, of the J. M. & I. Railway, was in the party, and suggested that the laws were good enough if enforced. In the talk the suggestion was made, that if it was made the duty of road supervisors to see to it that the laws were enforced, it might put a stop to their frequent violations. In this State there is a supervisor for every few miles of road, and the officer consequently knows every man in his district. He also knows where trappers and netters of birds, and seiners and dynamiters of fish would carry on their illegal work. Mr. J. P. Applegate, a member of the Legislature, made a note of the suggestion, and on his return introduced a bill embodying the ideas suggested. It provides a fee of $5 for each prosecution, to be collected from the criminal, and also provides a fine against the supervisor from $5 to $25 for failure to prosecute violators of the law when brought to his notice. This bill was pushed through both houses, and was the last bill signed by the Governor. It is thought that it will provide an efficient and economical way of enforcing the fish and game laws, and is sent you for publication in the hope that States having similar officers may confer police power upon them to arrest and punish violators of their game laws. JAP.

EXMORE, Va., March 18.—This is one of the best places now for wild duck shooting, brant, geese, redhead and black duck, broadbill and other common ducks. There are and have been numbers of people from your city and Philadelphia and Washington shooting all kinds of game. It is a great place for snipe shooting. Numbers of gentlemen come here to shoot spring snipe.—J. W. S.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gardon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Messrs. W. N. Low, R. B. Organ, H. D. Nicholls, Chas. Felton and Wm. P. Mussey, who formed the sportsmen's committee, have returned from their visit to Springfield, but are not saying very much about what they did. A great many shooters here say that if the "three days" law is passed (*i. e.*, the law prohibiting shooting during the first three days of the week) they will not pretend to respect it, believing it an unconstitutional enactment. It would certainly seem to be a very difficult and confusing sort of law to enforce. The outcome of the legislative fight is not yet, and the latter is hotter than any game law measure has ever been made here before. It is surprising how strong and general is the objection to the spring shooting measure. The latter will, therefore, probably be lost. There seems to have been no just compromise effected between the game dealers and the sportsmen. Without such a compromise the best law framed will be worthless. It is not theoretical protection, but practical protection, that saves the birds. Even should spring shooting be left standing, however, it would not be in anywise fair to call our Illinois sportsmen lawless or lacking due respect for game protection. They will favor a practical measure, beyond doubt, and beyond doubt that practical measure will one day be framed. As it is, nobody has ever gone to the bottom of this spring shooting question. It is going to need a lot more thinking, and this our Illinois men are doing, and are going to do for themselves, respecting argument much above mere assertion. I don't know much about this thing myself, but I believe I shall try to get my knowledge among the game dealers rather than among the sportsmen. There are two sides to this question, and we might as well admit that no fair adjustment of these two sides has ever yet been obtained.

March 16.—Bluebirds and robins made their appearance in the outskirts of Chicago March 11. They were very plentiful on the 14th, and have doubtless come to stay. Large strings of lake perch are now being taken on the Government pier. Plenty of ducks were reported by the Cumberland Club last Saturday. Water Valley had good shooting two days before that. Recent scores at Mak-saw-ba Club are: Mr. Roll Organ, 4; Mr. Joe Kinney, 6; Mr. Dicks, 6. Several of the shooters on Mak-saw-ba marsh have doubtless made fair bags, as ducks are reported there now in great plenty. Dispatches from Swan Lake for the past three days report ducks in great abundance on that noted marsh. Mr. Ed. W. Bangs went down to Swan Lake four days ago, and is joined to-night by several others. Telegrams from Charles Camp, Swan Lake, yesterday, to Mr. P. E. Stanley, say: "Plenty of ducks; come and get them quick." English Lake marsh has plenty of water and feed. Mr. John Taylor telegraphs John Gillespie that there are a good many ducks in. Mr. F. A. Allen, of Monmouth Gun Club Ill., went into camp at New Boston, on the Mississippi River, five days ago. Other advices from the Mississippi River say that the stream rose 5½in. three nights ago. If the necessary rise come on the Mississippi and submerge the acorn flats, there will be grand shooting near New Boston as usual. Numerous trap matches have been on hand lately, but the enthusiasm of the boys is now tending duckward. In a few days at most the season will be in full swing. Consequently, everything at present seems very cheerful.

March 20.—Mr. Fred A. Allen, of Monmouth Gun Club, writes from his camp at New Boston, on the Mississippi, under date of March 17: "We have been in camp since the 8th. Water is lower than I have seen it for ten years (in the spring). There has been a big flight of ducks, but none of them stopped on the bay, as there is no place for them to paddle. No water in any of the sloughs or ponds. We are expecting a rise in the river, and if it should come there will be good shooting for a few days. If the ducks come will wire you so you can have a hand in the fun. The wind to-night is northeast and it looks like snow. If you come bring no decoys, as we use live decoys, and have plenty of them for you."

Mr. L. C. Earle, the artist, and Mr. John Gillespie, the gun man, are under the same hospitable invitation. It is devoutly to be wished that the water will rise.

March 21.—A letter from Hutchinson informs me that Mr. Eli Young and the rest of the old crowd of boys I used to know there are now out most of the time on the Arkansas after geese and ducks, which are showing up in pretty fair plenty now. The boys in one pit got forty ducks and fifteen geese last Saturday. Mr. Al. Price killed twenty-three Canadian geese last Thursday on English Lake grounds. On last Saturday he killed fifty ducks. On last Saturday Messrs. Jesse Cummings and R. W. Cox killed sixteen geese and Mr. Barrell killed thirty ducks and two geese. Most of the ducks in the last bag were pintails. Mallards are reported uncommonly shy. Mr. W. W. McFarland is absent at Hennepin Club ground on the Illinois. The best bag he has reported is twenty-two ducks.

March 21.—In the Senate Committee on License and Miscellany to-day it was decided to report favorably a committee bill amending the game law, which is repeated below: It shall be unlawful to destroy wild deer, doe, buck or fawn between Jan. 15 and Sept. 1 of any year; grouse, prairie chicken, quail or woodcock may not be destroyed from Dec. 1 to Aug. 15 of the ensuing year, and wild goose, duck and other wildfowl are to be unmolested from April 1 to Sept. 1. The same committee also decided to favorably report Senator Monahan's bill for the appointment of six instead of three wardens, and Senator Gibbs's bill prohibiting the shooting of wild pigeons at shooting matches.

The season advances. Ducks are now well scattered over the country. Bluebills not up yet. The bulk of the shooting has been at pintails. Charlie Willard killed 41 ducks on English Lake marsh yesterday. Grand Calumet Heights Club men report that on last Saturday the whole lower end of Lake Michigan was full of fowl, and they could be heard flying every way in the fog. Additional reports from New Boston, on the Mississippi, state that the river does not rise. There are thousands of ducks in the middle of the river, but a rise of at least three feet is needed before the flats will be covered so the ducks can be worked to any advantage. It is not thought that this rise will come. A letter from the Undercliff Hotel on Lake Senachwine states that twenty shooters are at that hotel, one had a bag of 32, another of 16, others from 10 down to nothing. The water is low, and plenty of work and wading is necessary. Swan Lake reports no very heavy shooting yet, nor does the Hennepin Club above what is mentioned.

The Mak-saw-bas some days ago planted 1,200lbs. of feed on their marsh, mostly mixed mill feed and refuse. Most of this was put down in Hailstorm and Winchell sloughs and points above the club house.

At a meeting of the Grand Calumet Heights Club last night at the Grand Pacific parlor thirteen new members were added to the lists of the club. E. Hough was elected an honorary member of the club in courtesy to FOREST AND STREAM, and is duly thankful therefor. The Grand Calumet Heights Club now has thirty-two members, there being only eight vacancies left. Its record of a year and a half is surely a good one.

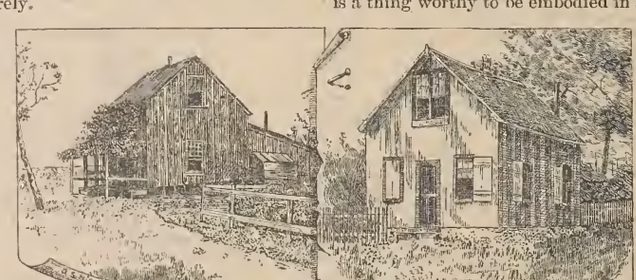
The ice is out of Fox Lake, but no great bags are reported there yet. The ice in the big lakes is breaking up. Muskegon Bay is clear. Navigation will soon open.

E. HOUGH.

SHOOTING CLUBS OF CHICAGO.

XII.—THE LAKE GEORGE, WATER VALLEY AND OTHER CLUBS

IT is now getting well on into the season of the year popularly supposed to be longed for by gentle Annie, and perhaps also by gentle Reader. There remain certain numbers of ducks to be shot, and certain quantities of fish to be taken, and these facts must more or less interfere with continual reading about clubs or continual writing about them. It will be necessary, then, to group a few of the clubs in one general notice, and so suspend regular serial mention for a little while at least. Not that such mention is now in any way complete. The fact is, as fast as one climbs on top of one range of clubs, another sticks up in front of him. There is no end to them. So far as I can see, one might write on and on, into a very delightful old age, and still not be done with his subject. If I might so timidly suggest, Chicago seems to have drawn a full hand of clubs. Certainly this city is a bigger place, and very much more of a sporting center, than most men have any notion of, or than has been hitherto developed by any sportsman's paper, and in view of this fact the only thing to do appears to be to promise an occasional continuance of similar articles—after we have all had a little shooting. In the meantime, what about our trap clubs and fishing clubs, and canoeing clubs and yachting clubs? We have got all those people, and here, too. Nothing in the world that Chicago doesn't have. Need it be repeated that this city lies in so singularly favored a locality that she is by virtue of her locality a natural center for almost every kind of sport. There are the lakes for yachting, the rivers for canoeing, the whole unspeakable paradise for angler, tourist and shooter in the near north; and all about the immediate neighborhood the shooting country which it has lately been sought to describe. There is nothing like it in all the world, nothing approaching the variety, excellence and accessibility of the sportsman's field in this vicinity. To exhaust such a field as a field of investigation seems fairly impossible. The reader would be exhausted first. Reader and writer would better take it leisurely.



LAKE GEORGE CLUB HOUSE.

LAKE GEORGE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The only really fair thing to do would be to give this organization, better known as "the Lake George Club," a complete article by itself, for it is one of the oldest clubs of the city, and lies in a locality where most of our best-known shooters got their early education. The railway station for Lake George Club is "Whiting's," on the Michigan Southern Railway, whence it is only a trifle over a mile to the club houses, which lie on the banks of Lake George; which lake, as may be seen by reference to the FOREST AND STREAM map of the Calumet region [printed last week], lies fairly in the heart of that vast system of lakes and marshes which formed the early hunting grounds of all the old-timers of Chicago.

Lake George, like Hyde Lake, Sand Lake and Wolf Lake, partakes of the general characteristics of the waters of that section, which seem to have have been made expressly for duck-shooting purposes. The main body of water is nearly four and a half miles long by about three-fourths of a mile in width, with a broken and irregular outline. The feed of the main lake is chiefly wild rice and marsh roots and grasses, the shore being nicely fringed with cover of this sort. It is claimed that there is some wild celery in the lake, though I did not see any. There is, however, a good supply of deep-water ducks, redheads, bluebills, and still a few canvasbacks. Marsh ducks are abundant in any decent season, and the mallard shooting is often very fine. In that peculiar strip known as the "cranberry marsh" over in the pines, Fred Egers and Wm. Veders, two years ago, killed 285 mallards in one day. This is not bad for so recent a date or grounds so old and much frequented. This old lake has seen some magnificent shooting in its time, and is as apt to see it again as any of the nearer Calumet country.

In the olden days nearly everybody used to go shooting down on Calumet Lake, Lake George, or somewhere in that vicinity, and Florence Benner's, the Kleinman homestead, and all those old standby places, were as well known to every Chicago shooter as his old dooryard. It was somewhere down along in there that there used to stand a little shanty, which was the home of the nucleus of the Mak-saw-ba Club. Indeed this region seems to have been a breeding place not only for ducks, but for duck clubs. The Grand Calumet Heights Club is a sort of off-shoot of Lake George people, and so is the Water Valley Club. But still the two plain edifices which house the Lake George Club hold their own, and always during the season their sides ring with sounds of jolly cheer. The club boys used to get lodgings at the farmhouses near by; then they leased about five miles of shooting privilege and moved into the two homely but comfortable shooting boxes which now make their hunting quarters. These houses are provided with beds in the upper stories and arranged with commodious fittings in the main rooms below. There is a high walk from the club house about 150yds. long, which leads down to the boat house. The club has about forty boats, the Green Bay model seeming to lead.

There are some old-time shooters in the Lake George Club, and the membership is one of enthusiasts. The club is very strong at the trap, and can turn out a team which make most of them keep moving. Following is the membership of Lake George Club: President, J. W. Sheaban; Vice-President, F. A. Place; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Orvis. Members: F. E. Bernard, S. M. Booth, Chas. Bour, Frank Bour, J. P. Card, C. C. Carhart, W. H. Colcord, J. J. Flanders, H. B. Foss, W. W. Foss, C. N. Hale, J. F. Hall, L. M. Hamline, C. N. Holden, E. S. Hunter, A. G. Jaeger, E. E. Lee, R. J. Lewis, Chas. P. Miller, W. P. Mussey, J. S. Orvis, Chas. Parker, L. Paus, Wm. G. Payson, Wm. Perry, J. F. Phillips, F. A. Place, C. H. Root, C. E. Rollins, John Rumsey, J. W. Sheahan, J. A. Stell, J. F. Thacker, R. A. Turtle, George Vannette, Thos. Walker, A. J. White, Jesse Williams, F. W. Wood, C. E. Worthington.

In the above list Chicago readers at least will recognize a plenty of names of the old reliable sort. J. S. Orvis (a brother of the lamented Harry Orvis, that grand fellow who met his death from a gunshot accident received on a hunting trip in Dakota), "Sam" Booth, an old Columet shooter; R. A. Turtle the taxidermist, "Charley" Holden of the wholesole house of Gray, Kingman & Collins, "Billy" Mussy—all the sportsmen around here know these of all the others. So we may pass on to that foster-child of the Lake George Club known as

THE WATER VALLEY CLUB.

The real name of this club is "The Sportsmen's Club of Chicago." It gets its shorter name from its situation directly on the bank of the Kankakee River, at the little water-tank stopping place on the Louisville and New Albany Railway, known as Water Valley. The boys have put a long, low, rakish-looking rough one-story building just at the edge of the bank, and within the toss of a biscuit from the water tank. They don't own any ground, but have a world of vacant marsh above them and below them on the Kankakee, for it must be remembered that we now have dropped away down below Lowell, the railway point of the Cumberland Club, and are now on the Kankakee some distance below that organization. This is in a wooded and beautiful country. Mr. C. N. Holden, the skillful amateur who gave me the photographs of Lake George Club club houses, had no view of the Water Valley club house. He had one picture made by himself, looking out across the river from the house porch, which is a thing worthy to be embodied in a great painting, it is so calm and beautiful. No engraving could justly reproduce it, so it was not sent on. I have placed it by Mr. John Wilkinson's picture of sheep in a wood near Fox Lake, and when I am tired I look at these. A look at the great square walls of the new Chicago Auditorium building, solid and strong as the pyramids, and then a look at these two little pictures of the quiet woods will rest the tiredest man that ever was.

There is great woodduck shooting along this part of the Kankakee in the late summer, and the warm coppices (that strikes me as being a pretty good word) along the river afford good sport at the woodcock in season. Dick Turtle killed thirty-one woodcock in the course of an easy three days' shooting last summer. Then, unfortunately, his favorite dog was killed by the cars on the railroad bridge, and now he doesn't like to hear any one talk about woodcock. Following are the names of the Sportsmen's Club: President, C. N. Holden; Vice President, Frank Barnard; Secretary and Treasurer, Al. W. Carlisle. Members: F. E Barnard, C. A. Orvis, J. S. Orvis, C. N. Holden, A. W. Carlisle, J. F. Phillips, W. W. Foss, R. A. Turtle, J. J. Flanders, J. A. Sharp, Chas. Hadweer, M. McDonald, Jr., A. G. Jaeger, J. F. Eberhart, F. F. Oviatt, W. H. Knight.

Just across the railroad bridge from the Water Valley tank, directly upon the bank of the river, and only a few feet from the railroad track, from which a sidewalk leads out to it, is the plain two-story house of

THE RENSSALAER CLUB.

This club is a small one, its membership belonging mostly in Renssalaer, Indiana. It isn't a Chicago club, but it got in among the Chicago clubs and was rounded up by mistake. So too was

THE DELPHI CLUB.

This organization belongs at Delphi, Indiana. I was told that its membership is not heavy. The building almost touches the railway, is like its two neighbors just above high water, and is elbowed by

THE ROD AND GUN CLUB OF INDIANAPOLIS.

The members of this club, as of the two previous ones, take advantage of their little camp by the river about as much for the purposes of fishing and a general outing as for duck shooting. At any of these houses you can fairly

throw a line out of the back door and catch for breakfast a bass, or may be a bullhead, or leastways a dogfish. The members of these clubs have the privileges of the marsh, which is not preserved in that section of the river. So much may be seen and said for these outside clubs as one passes on toward another Chicago organization.

THE DIANA CLUB.

The membership of this club is German, and the members have their own methods of enjoyment, although these methods would perhaps hardly fall in with the tenets of the duck shooting cult as set forth earlier in these columns. It was midnight of a very dark sort when I reached the diminutive station of Thayer, set down in the sandy oak barren a mile or so beyond Water Valley bridge. It is alleged that there are two or three houses in Thayer, but it being so dark I could not find them. A large and ill-mannered dog, which didn't know the difference between a shooter and a tramp, found me, however. In the course of our conversation a man came up from somewhere or other and for fifty cents offered to show me where the Diana club house was. We walked out through the woods toward the railway bridge and finally got to the club house, where my guide left me. The keeper of the club house, Klein by name, would not let me in the house, although I explained to him that I was an angel unawares, and a mighty cold one, too. He said if I didn't have a letter "von der bresident," the angel business didn't go. I didn't have any letter and did not then know who the president was, as I had run down unexpectedly from the Cumberland Club, and therefore had not obtained credentials. He finally compromised on my assurance that I would leave the place the next morning, if, after a night's sleep, I could not prove that I was not a lightning rod agent. Once in the house, I picked out the best big feather bed I could find and turned in a good deal amused and a little angry at this style of preserved hospitality. It is perhaps, however, justice to Klein to say, that although he surely might have been less gruff, he was doubtless doing what he thought his duty in refusing a stranger entrance. By the rules of the club he is not permitted to keep any but members. Such a rule in such a locality is nonsense in cold weather and at midnight, and not in accordance with good courtesy among sportsmen, and therefore should be made more readily elastic.

Sleeping late, I found the men all gone out on the marsh when I woke at the Diana Club. Bribing a buxom damsel, I got breakfast, and then wandered about the grounds. The club owns only a narrow strip running down to the river, the shooting being done on the free marsh. There is a good-sized boat house, and a number of boats of all sorts were about, some of them fair ones. On the platform about the boat house I saw a number of decoys of a model and coloration sufficient to curdle one's blood. I hired a boy, and together we ran a boat out the channel into the river, and paddled up to Water Valley, on a lovely winter morning and on a river still as glass. The Kankakee at this spot is a mild and lovely stream. "This ain't a wild river, hardly ever," said the boy.

On the train going home were some of the Diana men. They didn't have any ducks, but seemed a rather jolly lot of fellows. As nearly as I can learn, this club is given much to picnicking, to standing in black clothes on the bank of the river and wondering why they can't kill any ducks, and, alas! to occasional turning loose on bluejays and woodpeckers when the ducks refuse to materialize. A good-natured, fun-loving lot of fellows, numerically strong, but not yet having the art of duck shooting down very fine. But may they live long and prosper.

THE KANKAKEE LAND AND CATTLE CO.

The above club is long on name and long on land, but short on membership, and does not want to be any other way. It is a close little corporation of open-handed men. The club has about 5,500 acres of marsh land on the Kankakee, which includes nineteen miles of actual river front. The railway station is Roselawn, Indiana. It was here that Mr. A. Montgomery Ward and Mr. E. C. Cook, the two best known Chicago members of this club, had their singular and lurid experience with the hundred pickerel which leaped into their boat. It is of course known that the agricultural name of this club covers a duck club, pure and simple. The membership is not all in Chicago, but Chicago is their centering point, and it is right to call this one of the Chicago clubs. The following are the members, who certainly form a list of great commercial importance, and who are, more than that, the right sort of sportsmen: Harry Weddicomb, Pres.; A. Montgomery Ward, Vice-Pres.; E. C. Cook, Sec.-Treas. Other members: T. Stewart White, Thos. Friant, Wm. Gilbert, F. W. Cook, Watts De Golyer. Messrs. Weddicomb, Gilbert, Stewart and Friant are all of Grand Rapids, Mich., the latter two gentlemen of the White Lumber Co., and the former of the Grand Rapids Furniture Co. Mr. De Golyer is the forefront of the big Watts De Golyear Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of varnish. It is said to be due to this fact that not one of the members of this club was ever known to tell a plain unvarnished tale. This is especially applicable to Mr. Ward and Mr. Cook, both of which gentlemen, however, are too well known in Chicago for comment. Mr. F.W. Cook is of E. C. Cook & Bro., and I suppose if almost any sportsman will look into his kit, he will find something made by that big hunting outfit firm.

THE BLACK HAWK CLUB, ON KOSHKENONG.

A light jump of a hundred miles or so north of Chicago into the State of Wisconsin brings us to Lake Koshkenong, the first celery lake north of Fox Lake, and perhaps the most wonderful canvasback lake in this vicinity. This is a great shallow sheet of water, and all those who have visited it declare that it has more deep-water ducks on it than can be seen in one body anywhere on the line of migration on this meridian. The shores are pretty much taken up, and this fact, together with the peculiar laws of Wisconsin, renders the shooting at Koshkenong something pretty hard to get at by the lay shooter. The Black Hawk Club is a pretty stiff organization, numbering well on to fifty members, mostly drawn from the very wealthy shooters. There is no shooting at this lake in the spring, and there is, consequently, no attendance now at the club grounds. The fall is the time of glory for Koshkenong, and it makes one's mouth water to think what a rattling lot of information about Western canvasback shooting can be gotten together up there. Until the proper opportunity for complete observation has come, therefore, it will be best to defer mention of this club.

THE NEE-PE-NAUK CLUB.

Chicago, however, is not yet satisfied. We will jump yet another hundred miles northward, and so land in a country which is nigh akin to the absolutely perfect from a sportsman's point of view. This club is on Puckaway (or Pacawa) Lake, up in old Père Marquette's country, and right on the line of the old Indian waterway, between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, there being only about two miles of portage necessary between the two systems of streams and lakes. The railway station for the Nee-pe-nauks is Princeton, on the C. & N. W. Railway. This is near the great Northern River, remarkable for its bass fishing. Puckaway Lake is the next of the celery lakes north of Koshkenong. The shooting there is superb, and the fishing in the near country about in summer is something to live for. I suspect that in this club we have got near to the cream of the cream. It is a very select organization, and the list of sixty odd members shows an aggregation which would take the breath of anybody who thinks that the very wealthy and very prominent men don't go shooting and fishing. Gen. Phil. Sheridan was an honorary member of this club before he joined the silent majority. There is so very much of interest attached to this club, both from its location and its composition that it is hard to refrain from writing an article about it now; but since it is really partly a fishing and summer club, and since these features cannot at this season be properly looked into, it will be better to defer the mention of this club, albeit somewhat impatiently.

THE GAYLORD CLUB.

But we are not even yet beyond the reach of Chicago's arms, or beyond the enterprise of Chicago's clubs. Yet another one hundred miles to the north, three hundred miles in all from Chicago to Kirton, Wis., on the "Soo" line, and we reach the railway station for Coleman Lake, the home of the newly-organized "Gaylord Club," so called after the first promoter, Mr. M. M. Gaylord,, who visited that region, fell in love with it, and came back and told his friends. There are big bass in Coleman Lake and big trout in the streams all around, and the ducks are on hand in season in any numbers you want. We are now getting up into the northern logging region. This club adds deer shooting to its sports. There is much of novel interest to be noted about this club, and nothing but the good fishing of the locality, which the club members insist must be seen to be appreciated, prevents full mention of this club right here. Young as this club is, it being only a matter of the last few months, its membership of thirty-five is already full. The memberships were placed at $100 and the annual dues $25. Full particulars in our next whirl at this club.

There are no advices from the Arctic regions showing whether Chicago has any clubs up there or not, and I'm sure I don't know how far south they run. In the country adjacent and allied to Chicago there are numbers of clubs, like the Crown Point Club, of Indiana, or the Monmouth Gun Club, of Monmouth, Ill., which one might almost be forgiven for including in mention of Chicago clubs, so well known are they here. The Crown Point Club is very strong at the trap, and last year broke nearly 40,000 blackbirds, or more than all the Chicago clubs combined. The Monmouth Gun Club is known through its vigorous and persistent opposition to the measure looking toward the abolishing of spring shooting. It is a very strong organization.

The only feeling left to a writer on this subject is one of fear that the field has not been fully covered, for it has kept on extending and extending in a manner that has been an absolute surprise. It is fair to admit at this point, however, that no city in the Union can show a similar group of sportsmen's organizations. Quiet, modest, attending to their own business, and not seeking notoriety, their very existence seems hardly to have been suspected. Seen as they really are, there is no stronger commentary on the tendencies of modern sport. For the men who make them up, they are as good fellows and as genuine sportsmen as ever lived anywhere, and to thank them for their ready courtesy to FOREST AND STREAM would be poor pay for the privilege of having been with them. E. HOUGH.

No. 176 MONROE STREET.

DUCKS AT TWIN LAKES.

MANSON, Ia., March 19.—Duck shooting has been at its height the past two weeks, and some good bags have been made, especially in the neighborhood of the Twin Lakes, southwest of here. The shooting at the lakes was principally at redheads and ring-bill blackheads, with occasionally a shot at green-winged teal. These varieties have decoyed well along the shore, and bags ranging from twenty to seventy a day have been the rule. The writer shot over decoys at the lakes the evening of the 15th and secured eight redheads and six blackheads. A party of five market-hunters have been located there over a week and four of them had been shooting pintail and mallards over decoys in the sloughs two miles back of the lake. They returned at night well loaded with game, and reported the mallards as decoying well. Among their game was a canvasback and two fine Canadian geese. The man who remained to shoot at the lake brought in a bag of thirty-six, among them was a canvasback. Over 1,500 ducks were hanging in a corncrib awaiting shipment. Among them I noticed a few butterball, hooded meganser, redheaded meganser and green-winged teal. Resting on the lake that day were probably 2,000 geese and brant, 50 swans and multitudes of ducks. The weather to-day is bright and clear and future shooting will depend altogether on the weather.

Spring seems to be here in earnest. Robins, meadowlarks, killdeer, blackbirds and others are here in numbers. No jack snipe nor plover have arrived yet.

The shooting this spring, while good, has not been up to the average. The grounds which I shall endeavor to describe in the future more fully have more than a local reputation, and every fall and spring brings sportsmen hundreds of miles to try their skill on the varied shooting here afforded. H. A. K.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 26.—Wild ducks in good sized flocks wintered along the rivers and in the ponds and little lakes of this vicinity. Wild geese are flying over us to the north. Snipe have been feeding in the marshes through this very mild season. Quail have wintered well, and the law has been a perfect protection to them and to wild ducks. Woodcock have come in larger numbers than usual, the advance birds having arrived one week ago, and for a day or two met with chilly reception. Observers have been astonished to find many dead woodcock in the fields, and along the pikes, William Kiefer of the Mad River neighborhood having seen seven near each other, and could find no apparent cause for death. Some of the sportsman advance the theory that as the woodcock come in at night, and flying about thirty feet high, collide with the maze of telegraph wires that string along all of the roads and are thus killed. But this would scarcely account for the dead woodcock that are found in the fields.—A. B.

DELAWARE LICENSE LAW.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A bill now before the Delaware Legislature, and in the hands of the Senate committee demands by its provisions such radical changes in the game laws of the State that if passed the Delaware Game Protective Association will soon be a thing of the past, in that the power vested in the association to grant licenses to hunt game in the State is to be repealed. A great injustice would be done the Philadelphia and New York sportsmen who are members of the association, and who have so generously contributed, by gifts of money and game, toward stocking our State with the best species of game that are adapted to our soil and climate. Under their management the game laws have been implicitly respected, and our present legislators should not be so ungrateful to the association whose good deeds have been so highly commended by their predecessors.—DEL. A. WARE.

A MONTANA CASE.—Billings, Mont., March 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Before Judge Matheson this week, Henry Brown was on trial for killing game out of season. He pleaded poverty as the cause of the act, but this was not a sufficient excuse, and the Court thereupon fined him $20 and costs. The costs, however, out of sympathy were remitted by the Court and attorneys. Brown was convicted through the efforts of a private citizen of this city, who proposes to report to county officers every case of the kind that comes to his notice. He deserves credit and praise for his zeal and interest in the game laws. The culprit has killed thirteen deer and six antelope since the 15th of December—that is, in the close season. Almost all the deer and antelope were does. The people of this section are waking up to the fact that game must be protected.—ONE WHO RESPECTS THE LAW.

WISCONSIN GAME LEGISLATION.—Lake Koshkonong, Wis., March 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A big fight is going on in the Legislature at Madison over the fish and game bills. Never before have there been so many bills with so much opposition to them. The leading sportsmen throughout the State are working hard to have strict game laws enacted. A bill to prohibit spring shooting, and only allowing shooting in the fall on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays meets with great opposition with persons who, by their correspondence with the daily papers, one would think are farmers, or persons writing just to have their names come before the public. One of the fish bills makes the open season from May 15 to Jan. 1.—REX.

BERTHOUD, Col., March 19.—The continued dry weather has made spring shooting rather poor, but for the past few days our lakes have been quite full of ducks, mostly redheads. A few nights ago I captured five incomers and to-day a flock of green has been hanging about my field and in the lake. At one time while at work in the field I was within 60yds. of them, and if I had been in possession of my Bonehill for a few seconds I think there would have been at least four less geese to go to the lake. —A. A. K.

LOADING PAPER SHELLS.—I take pleasure in loading my own in preference to the machine-loaded. I use a 12-gauge 7¼lbs. gun, and think 3drs. powder and 1oz. shot enough. I find about ⅛in. wads are necessary to have the shells crimp nicely, and am satisfied the gun recoils more in consequence, with less penetration. I used, some years ago, shells with the conical base, but of late years do not see them advertised. If they are still on the market would like to know where they can be obtained.—SHELL.

MADISON AND CHENANGO COUNTIES, N. Y.—Partridges have wintered well and are seen in fair numbers by woodchoppers. Sherburne, Chenango county, has one of the best fish and game protection societies in this section. The boys are in dead earnest, have stocked the streams and caused the board of supervisors to enact a law prohibiting woodcock and squirrel shooting until Sept. 1.—WING.

PAOLA, Kas., March 22.—Green-winged and blue-winged teal, pintails and mallards, wintered here. Usually ducks are only migratory with us, stopping on our waters for a fortnight in spring and fall, though sometimes they stay longer when, as this winter, there is little ice.—PYRANGA.

NEW YORK GAME LEGISLATION.

[*Special Correspondence Forest and Stream.*]

ALBANY, March 25.—Mr. Savery's bill providing for the protection of fish in Lake Ontario has been passed by the Senate. The Assembly committee on game laws has reported the bills of Messrs. Burton and Treadway.

Senator Walker and Assemblyman Little have introduced a bill prohibiting fishing by nets or anything else than hook and line in the waters of Niagara county, adjoining the Niagara River and Lake Ontario.

Senator Coggesball and Assemblyman Kimball have introduced the bill that has been here for several years for the appointment of commissioners to codify the game laws.

Mr. Depeyster has introduced a bill in the Assembly amending the general game law of 1879 so as to strike out the words "with the aid of any light or lantern." This is so that wildfowl shall not be killed at night.

Found Out It Was Loaded.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have had over 500 inquiries for my Patent Safe Cartridge Loading Machine in the three months my advertisement has been in FOREST AND STREAM, and am now behind more than thirty orders. Inquiries come from all through the West and all over the country. I got one from South America. I cannot speak too gratefully for FOREST AND STREAM. GEO. D. HUNTER.

Sea and River Fishing.

A TROUT SUPPLEMENT.

The next issue of the FOREST AND STREAM, *April 4, will have a supplement devoted to trout. It will be profusely illustrated with careful portraits of American Salmonidæ.*

SOME TROUT SEASONS.

THE trout season for 1889 will open in the States named, as follows:

Connecticut.—Trout, April.

Maine.—Landlocked salmon, trout, togue, May 1. (Citizens of the State may catch for own use in February, March and April.) Salmon, April 1.

Vermont.—Trout, landlocked salmon, salmon, longe, April 1.

New Hampshire.—Landlocked or fresh-water salmon, lake trout, brook or speckled trout, May 1. (Lake trout with single hook and line, January, February and April.)

Massachusetts.—Trout, landlocked salmon, lake trout, April 1. Salmon, May 1.

New York.—Speckled trout, brook trout, California trout, April 1. Salmon trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon, April 1 (in Lake George May 1). In the Forest Preserve and for all named, May 1.

New Jersey.—Trout, March 1.

Pennsylvania.—Speckled trout, April 15.

Michigan.—Speckled trout, landlocked salmon, May 1. Grayling, California trout, June 1.

DRUM FISHING AT ANGLESEA.

IT was a day in September, such a day as Shelley would have pictured in immortal verse, for to him the sea was as dear as the voice of one beloved singing alone. It was such a day as the poet calls a marriage of the ocean to the sky, the sea being the bride. Swinburne describes the day I went a fishing in his "Off Shore" thus:

> With music unheard
> In the light of her lips,
> In the life-giving word
> Of the dewfall that drips
> On the grasses of earth, and the wind
> That enkindles the wings of the ships,
> White glories of wings,
> As of seafaring birds
> That flock from the springs
> Of the sunrise in herds,
> With the wind for a herdsman and
> Hasten or halt at the change of his word.

Even such a Sybarite as Swinburne sees God in the ocean blue, whose kingdom is in Heaven and His shrine is the sea. Upon such a day as this any poet of passion would grow eloquent. Only four of us started out from Hereford Inlet, intent on drum. The party consisted of Skipper Hewlett Brown, Assistant Skipper Joe Ludlam, Chas. Stewart, of Philadelphia, and J. M. S., in the cat-rigged yacht J. W. Huyser. We drifted slowly down behind the breaker toward Holly Beach, catching sea robins, sharks and skates in abundance. The sea was full of these abnormal fish, and J. M. S. suggested that we up with the killick and try fresh fields and sea pastures new.

We struck out with a light wind and were rewarded with a dozen small sea bass at Buoy No. 1. But we were after drum, and remembering some lucky days among the noblest game fish that swims the deep sea, near Buoy No. 2, I timidly suggested to "Holy Joe," as we call Captain Ludlam, that we try the waters near the buoy. Hither we sailed. Our bait was corned menhaden, of which we had half a barrel. No sooner had we reached the buoy and begun to drift than I threw my line over with a big menhaden fast to my hook, tied with black thread. In one minute I felt a gentle sucking at my bait, the habit of the channel bass or red drum in biting, and soon the big fish, without my consent first had and obtained, started out for Cape Henlopen with all his might and main. I gave the wild drum 200ft. of line, and as the last of the line payed out I suddenly turned the fish square around and began to haul him in under a pressure of at least 30lbs. Soon the water began to boil, as the immense drum sprang out of the sea and attempted to shake the hook out of his mouth. The drum did not like the outlook and struck out for the bottom of the deep, making a straight wake for Florida. Again I gave him all the line I could spare, and as the fish paused I put the Cuttyhunk line between my teeth and stripped off my overcoat "quick as a cat can wink its eye." Again I hauled in on the cotton-laid twine line and got one more sight at the drum, which showed no abatement of what the Quaker calls his "creaturely activity." I began to get tired and the line burned my fingers, as the fish with renewed vigor struck out at a rate of thirty miles an hour.

"Give me that line," said Holy Joe Ludlam, "and I will show you how to save that fish." J. M. S. replied "This fish is not for Joe." In his anxiety the skipper danced a minuet on the deck. Still I played the angry drum, and Charley Stewart exclaimed, "Well, well! Hoop te doon du! this is what I call *heroic* fishing." The drum was getting weary, so was J. M. S., and he began, by main force, to haul in the fish. "Easy, easy over the stones," said Holy Joe. "Who's a doing this thing?" said J. M. S., and soon the magnificent fish, whose scales shone in the evening sun like the sheen of the minarets of an eastern mosque, turned over on its side, Holy Joe leaned over the side of the yacht and got his nimble fingers in the drum's gills, and with a strong pull flung a 60lbs. drum over the guard rail of the boat, when Charley Stewart gave a wild Comanche yell and danced the "Fisher's Hornpipe" on the low-down deck of the J. W. Huyler, singing the song of "Hooptedoodendu."

This was the first red drum of the Anglesea season, and no sun upon an Easter day was half so fine a sight. The next drum was hooked by Holy Joe himself. The sharks and skates had bitten off all our hooks, save those on two lines, and one of these was an old eelskin-covered squid. Holy Joe was happy; it was his first red drum in two years. The fish fought like a Bengal tiger and took out every foot of his line—three hundred feet. It took him half an hour to get the drum into a condition of *ausgespielt* or *played outedness*, for this red drum was a cross between the sea-horse and an alligator; but finally he yielded to the inevitable and his red sides shone in the sun as he turned over on his belly.

"Easy now, Skipper Joe," said J. M. S.; "go slow." "Get out, Jim," said Holy Joe, "do you think I can't haul a drum in out of the wet?" J. M. S. replied: "I want you to go slow." Joe reached over the yacht's side and rammed his hand deep into the red gills of the red drum. "Ouch!" he yelled as the drum closed his teeth on his horny hand. Joe let go his "holt" with an unearthly yell, which caused the Philadelphian to plaintively exclaim: "Hooptedudendoo!" Joe slowly endeavored to haul in the drum on the squid, the drum stood the hauling process kindly only a moment, shook his tail, broke the hook, and made one wild dash for liberty. Holy Joe dropped on the deck, "Hooptedudendoo!" shouted Charley Stewart, "may I be permitted to exclaim, this *is* heroic fishing! Well, well!"

Capt. Ludlam was like Francisco di Rimini, "He fished no more that day." J. M. S. bagged two more drum, the three fish weighing 151lbs. 6oz. "Enough is as good as a feast," said Stewart; "let's go home." Home we went to a good dinner at set of sun, with that gifted and genial Boniface-lawyer Alexander Gray, of the Hotel Anglesea. At night we caught eight more drum, and thus ended the biggest day's fishing for red drum ever seen on the beautiful island of Anglesea. As we sailed homeward bound one by one the stars came out into the quiet sky.

In an hour I must bid farewell (for a season, for this, my summer idyl in September, was my last day among the drum) to Capt. Joe, my *Fidus Achates* on the sea, the rarest and quaintest of all the sad sea dogs I've ever known, and say my parting words to Boniface Pickwick, of the Hereford, who never stales with the infinite variety of his antique jokes or in the quality of his salt-water eels.

Sadly I said: "I greet thee, infinite sea, but I must must leave thee, though—

> "'Like the tongue of my country ripples thy waters;
> Like dreams of my childhood seems the glimmer
> On thy wild, wavering, watery realm.'"

It is hail and farewell; for the call of the work-day world is paramount to the joys "the deep, unfathomed caves of ocean bear." Stewart stands waiting on the bow of the Huyser, for he wants to catch a night train, bearing a 60 pound red drum to Brother Rudolph, who doesn't believe there is such a fish on the Atlantic coast.

Later on, as he sits on the cowcatcher of the Mud Hen*, I will hear his farewell "Hooptedundoo" as he waves his tender farewell on the shore with a white silk handkerchief.

As we sail, I long to linger. But it is only one day in life's journey now, as pleasant "as a gentle summer night, when scythes are busy in the headed grass."

Unconsciously, the sound of the sea recalls the words of Mr. Gilfill's love story: "Rich brown locks, passionate love and deep early sorrow, strangely different as they seem from white hair, the apathetic consent and the unexpected acquiescence of old age, are but part of the same life journey, as the bright Italian plains, with the sweet *addio* of these beckoning maidens, are part of the same day's travel that brings us to the other side of the mountain, between the sombre rocky walls and among the guttural voices of the *vallais*." JAS. M. SCOVEL.

*The oldest and wheeziest locomotive in New Jersey.

INDIANA FISH AND FISHING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The fun is about to begin. The spring opens beautifully, and the festive red-eye, goggle-eye or rock bass is on the wing. Great strings of them were taken out of White River this week. I have taken them as early as March 8. They are a most delightful fish, weighing from 6 or 8oz. to 1lb., though the latter size are scarce in this locality, but plentiful in the lakes. They are about the earliest fish to come and latest to go and are toothsome and long-lived. A string of them is beautiful to behold. From twenty to forty at an outing is a reasonable catch. I prefer their flesh to that of a bass, black or green.

Speaking of bass, they have also shown up, but are as yet scarce. it being a little too early in the season for this greatly prized fish. Last week half a dozen, ranging from 1 to 1½lbs., were taken from a trot line, and one that weighed 3lbs. was caught with rod and line. They are hardly due for a month yet, and then comes their spawning season. when no true fisherman will want to take them. They grow from 4 to 6lbs. in weight and by a great many are thought to be about the sweetest fish that swim, and they are certainly among the gamiest. They take kindly to minnow or crawfish and rise to the fly, although it is only in the last few years that they have been educated up to this. We have a spirited fly-fisherman's club, which last year gave a récherché exhibition and I believe are making preparations for another.

Suckers—black ones at that—are now in their glory. Although a great many turn up their noses at a black sucker, properly prepared for the table, there are few more palatable fish in the spring and fall. They will sometimes weigh 3 to 5lbs. and afford considerable sport in their capture, as they are quite gamy.

Indiana streams are generally well adapted to fishculture if the fish were only protected; but in this we are probably behind all other States in the Union. Our education has been sadly neglected and our streams have been depopulated by the Goth and the Vandal, the Goth represented by the seiner, and the Vandal by the dynamiter, and we have them in disgraceful profusion.

We have good laws enough, but they are not enforced. Neither judges nor grand juries will enforce them, while the farmers as a general thing violate them continually. A farmer thinks it a terrible thing if he cannot be permitted to seine and catch his fish for winter use. If the streams were protected for a few years there would be no scarcity of fish, and we have some of the finest varieties known. The State is very backward and careless in all that concerns fishculture. True it has a Fish Commissioner who is paid the magnificent sum of $300 per year, while $700 per year is appropriated toward protecting the fish and stocking streams, which need no stocking if they are protected. The Fish Commissioner has no more power than the ordinary citizen. His hands are literally tied so that he can do nothing and there was talk this year of abolishing the office. It should have been done unless about $5,000 were appropriated to fish interests. Mr. William Dennis, of Richmond, was appointed Fish Commissioner a few months ago. There is nothing like a hatchery that I know of in the State, indeed there would be no need of one if the fish we have were afforded protection. Indiana needs a grand awakening in regard to fishculture.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, March 16. ENOS B. REED.

FISHING RIGHTS IN PRIVATE WATERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of March 14 you quote with apparent approval the verdict of the Supreme Court in the case of the people of New York against Aden McIntyre, charged with taking ten fish with a net from his own private waters, in and near Cossayuna Lake, Washington county, New York.

In this case there is no question of fact; defendant raises the questions: 1. That by the laws of the State fishing with a net in Cossayuna Lake is not prohibited. 2. That if the Legislature have enacted a law intended to apply to fishing with a net in said lake, such law is unconstitutional, and contrary to the provisions of Sec. 18 of Article I. of the Constitution of this State.

The court in its decision finds, both as a matter of fact and of law, that defendant and other land owners are the absolute owners of the lands and waters of Lake Cossayuna; that is of the waters and the land under the waters; owning it as fully and absolutely as any one can own lands on which there are ponds and streams. But the court decides first in answer to the plea that the act is unconstitutional in its application to private ponds, "That no right of property in defendant has been impaired—his rights of property remain the same as they were before the passage of the act in question."

This involves the decision that although the land and water of the lakes are absolutely private property, the fish are not, although the owners may have stocked and maintained the ponds at their own cost, a decision incompatible with the generally accepted view that the fish in the fish hatcheries of the State or in private hatcheries, or in ponds or tanks are private property. If the fish in the one case are *ferœ naturæ*, so are they in the other, and the objection of the court is not well taken. Fish in a private pond are as much property as deer in a park. But the court in its judgment cites various authorities to show that all property is held subject to those general regulations which are necessary to the common good and general welfare, and that the fact that a statute impairs the value of property does not render it unconstitutional. These decisions were not intended to over-ride or set at naught the limitations of the powers of the Legislature as defined in Sec. 18 of Article I. of the constitution of this State, but simply to qualify it. The Legislature may not pass laws destructive of, or prejudicial to, vested rights, but it may impose such restrictions on the exercise of those rights as may appear desirable for the public interest; it may even pass laws embodying ill-judged and vexatious provisions without infringing the constitution, but to render it constitutional there must be some shadow of plea at least that it is for the public interest, but as laid down in the judgment under review the question at issue is not merely whether the Legislature had the authority to extend the provisions of the fisheries act to private waters, but further, whether they had it in contemplation and intended that its provisions should so apply.

In construing a law the court lays down that it is proper and often necessary to see what was the object to be attained by the law, and what was the intention of the Legislature in passing it, and to this may be added that on the part of the courts it would be an insult to the Legislature to assume that that body would impose any vexatious restrictions upon the free and full exercise of individual rights of property, unless such restrictions were held necessary to the general well being; and here, I think, the court has erred in confining itself to a critical reading of the text of the law instead of considering whether the extension of the prohibition of netting to private waters was presumably necessary to secure the objects for which the law was designed.

The literal rendering of the law is always subject to qualification by considerations of its intent. The literal readings of the act would make its provisions apply to trout or bass in aquaria or glass globes, but in common courtesy to the Legislature we are bound to infer that it never meditated any such vexatious interference with rights of property. It would be competent to that body to prohibit the sale, or exposure of such fish for sale, during the close season, because the absolute interdiction of such sale, or exposure, is a protection against fishing out of season, but to prohibit an individual from taking his own fish out of his own glass globe, tank, pond or lake, in his own way, the right of absolute property in the containing vessel, pond or lake being conceded, cannot be defended on the plea that it is for the common good.

The object which the law aimed at securing was the prevention of the depletion of the waters over which the State holds control in the interests of the public. Fishing with a net in such waters is antagonistic to the objects of the bill, tending to the exhaustion of public wealth.

The exhaustion of private wealth is not a matter about which the State concerns itself; is not, in fact, a proper matter for legislation. Unless it can be contended that the objects of the bill were frustrated, or in danger of being frustrated, by the defendant lifting his fish with a net, the extension of the act to his private fish pond would be unconstitutional, and we are bound to infer that the Legislature did not contemplate any such vexatious interference with private rights of property.

The case of Phelps vs. Racy, cited by the court as a precedent, does not apply. The exposing of game birds for sale in close season was incompatible with the efforts of the Legislature to prevent the taking of those birds during such close season; but no such contention can be set up in the case under notice. It should be carried to the Court of Appeals for review of judgment.

C. F. A.

FLORIDA FISHING.—Many anglers are now in Florida fishing. Mr. W. C. Prime, author of "I Go A-Fishing," and Mr. N. Merrill, a brother of Major H. W. Merrill, are at Ormond, on the Halifax River, fifty miles south of St. Augustine. Mr. Merrill writes, under date of March 17, to his brother: "Yesterday the fishing was good, the trout (weakfish) rising beautifully to the fly. Mr. Prime took some twenty-five by casting; but I killed the largest fish yet taken here this season. My slight tackle was in full strain for some fifteen minutes, as he got under the bridge once."

BURBOT IN ILLINOIS.—We have just learned from Dr. S. P. Bartlett, Fish Commissioner of Illinois, that a burbot (*Lota maculosa*) about 12in. long was taken in the Mississippi River, near Canton, in the latter part of last November. This is the first instance he has known of its occurrence in the Mississippi in his State.

GRANDACOY OR TARPUM.

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* As usual, when in want of information, I appeal to you. Can you, or any of your readers, tell me anything of a fish called the grand ecore (as nearly as I can write the name from the pronunciation), which is found here in profusion? Some of the fishermen claim it is the tarpon, others deny it; some say it takes the bait freely, others that it is caught, if at all, only by chance. Can some one who has fished for it—if any such there be—tell me the kind of tackle, size of rod, hook and line, best kind of reel, bait, time and manner of fishing, etc., and I'll do as much for you some time. H. P. UFFORD.

[The grandacoy, grand écaille, sabalo, savanilla, silver fish, tarpon or tarpum are some of the names applied to the large silvery herring-like fish which has recently achieved fame among anglers on account of its game qualities, combined with its enormous size and brilliant appearance. FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 13, 1888, contains a good figure of the tarpum and a description of some of the tackle used in its capture. The writer of the article, "Lancewood," used 5-0 Kirby Limericks on a fifteen-thread line, and landed three tarpum, weighing 128, 135 and 147½lbs. respectively. Another paper is published in FOREST AND STREAM, Dec. 27, 1888. Mullet is used for bait, although the fish feeds upon any small fry that may be convenient. Some anglers use a 10-0 O'Shaughnessy hook and a No. 15 or 18 linen line. Most anglers use a large bass reel. The reel is placed about a foot from the end of the rod; it should hold at least 500ft. of line, as the fish travels like a flash and is prodigiously strong. A bamboo striped bass rod in a single piece, 6 or 7ft. long, is employed, or a split-bamboo of about the same length in two pieces. Snells should be 30 to 36in. long, and the bait should be secured to the hook and snell by means of fine wire. The time for the fishing is on the flood tide. A good deal of activity will be required on the part of the boatman, to keep up with the fish. March and April are the best months for catching this fish with rod and line.]

WIRE LEADERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In last week's paper "Lancewood" asks for information about the wire leader. I procured a 9½ft. sample leader from Messrs. Shipley soon after the advertisement appeared, and tried it in fly-fishing for bass last season. It is very pliable, in fact, as much so as gut, and is quite invisible in the water. After making a few casts with it (and it cast very nicely) about one-third of it with fly attached, snapped off, very much as I expected it would. As received by me there was no provision made for more than one fly, and I did not try to attach more than one, so the break was not caused by anything but a kink. I have never used it since, and for practical use the gut leader has little to fear from the wire leader, although it might possibly be better adapted for still-fishing.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa. T. E. D.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In reply to your correspondent's inquiry concerning metal leaders I would say that I have found them unsatisfactory. On account of their attenuation and ductility they are very liable to knot or kink or loop. This weakens them, besides being very annoying. For leaders gut is still in the lead and is *gut* enough. O. O. S.

FREDONIA, N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In answer to "Lancewood's" query concerning the value of patent wire for leaders, I would beg to say that I tried a few of them last summer and find that they are not pliable enough, are very easily kinked, and when kinked are very easily snapped asunder. If "Lancewood" would order a sample foot or two he would very soon satisfy himself. WHITE MILLER.

DELAWARE, Ont.

SALMON SATIETY.

ONE morning in the summer of 1885, while the Albatross was at St. John's, a pair of fine salmon were seen lying on deck, and near them stood the native who had brought them on board. Some one remarked, "Those are magnificent fish." "Yes," said the native, "doze fish are de kings in Newfoundland; dey are de finest fish we has; but, dare now, you'll git sick of 'em mighty quick. We folks eats cod twenty-one times a week and takes it for lunch, and never gets tired on it; but 'twon't take you long to git tired of eatin' salmon."

We are informed by one who was on the Albatross at the time and who was very fond of salmon that he soon learned to appreciate the force of the fisherman's statement. The ward room table was supplied with an abundance of salmon for about ten days, by which time our informant had become so thoroughly sated that he says he could not look a salmon in the face. He confesses to having obtained in that time a more thorough insight than he ever had before into the meaning of the old story about early Colonial laws which prohibited masters from compelling their apprentices to eat salmon more than three times a week. Trout were eaten by the same authority, on another cruise around the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, almost every meal for about a month, and the "hankering for fish" had not decreased.

DECREASE OF SEALS.—Late arrivals at St. John's, Newfoundland, from the Dundee seal fishery report a steady diminution in the number of seals. The fleet is constantly being decreased in size through sales of vessels and losses at sea, and the vacancies are not refilled. The oil is greatly reduced in price, as in the case of whale oil, by the introduction of petroleum products for lubricating and illumination. Some idea of the shrinkage of the industry may be gained from the fact that in 1857 more than 350 vessels were sealing from Newfoundland, while in 1885 the fleet included only twenty steamers and a few sailing vessels. A valuable account of the fishery was published in FOREST AND STREAM, July 2, 1885.

SALMON FISHING IN PUGET SOUND.—Governor Semple of Washington Territory, says of salmon fishing in Puget Sound, which certain anglers have decried as an impossibility or a failure on the Pacific coast: "To troll for them either a sail or rowboat may be used, provided no greater speed than three miles an hour is attained. Pay out about 100ft. of line, and leave half that amount coiled in the boat, so as to be able to let a large fish have a run at the start. Such a precaution will often save your tackle from being broken, for these big fellows are of the same family as the trout, and will not surrender without a hard struggle. They have been known to describe a half circle with 60ft. of line, holding it as tight as a backstay and coming up from astern to a point nearly ahead while the boat was under full headway. They will sometimes suddenly dart away from alongside and go 30 or 40ft. diagonally downward, drawing the line across the keel of the boat with the apparent intention of rasping it in two against the barnacles. It requires great skill and patience to land one, even with the stoutest tackle, for you can never be sure that they will not tear the hook out with a back twist the moment you give them a bit of slack. If they fail in this maneuver they will often get the line caught behind their gills, and then they are an easy prey. In the height of the season great catches are sometimes made. A party of two recently killed twenty-five of these fish in half a day in Tacoma harbor, and landed only two-thirds of those that struck the trolls. The tackle was repeatedly broken by large fish in spite of every precaution, and the party landed with one damaged spoon out of half a dozen that were on board at the start. The catch weighed 200lbs."

PENOBSCOT SALMON.—The last number of the FOREST AND STREAM has an article upon salmon fishing in which it states that the fishing season has set in unusually early, and with a remarkable run of fish, this year, in the Canadian waters. From this we may anticipate an early opening of the season on the Penobscot, and those best acquainted with the habits of the king of fishes look for its appearance here early in April. Last year the first fish were taken April 27, which was the earliest on record. Manager T. F. Allen, of the Penobscot Salmon Club, is getting everything in readiness for business and will have the club house in first-class condition. The telephone wire, that was carried away by the freshet last spring, causing much inconvenience, has been replaced, this time below the dam where the ice or high water cannot affect it. Mr. Allen has laid in a stock of first-class flies, of the best make, adapted to the use of these waters. He also received, recently, as a present from Archibald Mitchell, Esq., of Norwich, Conn., the most enthusiastic and most successful of our visitors from abroad, a box of beautiful flies made by Mr. Mitchell himself, who is an adept to the business and occupies his spare moments in making all that he uses.—*Bangor (Me.) Whig.*

BLACKFORD'S TROUT OPENING.—Mr. E. G. Blackford's exhibition of trout on the opening day, next Monday, April 1, promises to exceed anything in the past. In addition to goodly specimens of all the varieties of trout reared at the State hatcheries, he will have a thousand half-pound live brook trout on exhibition in tanks. We can give no further details of the exhibition to-day, as arrangements are not yet completed, but we hope to be in a position next week to furnish full particulars. The opportunity should be improved for comparing in the flesh the several species, of which accurate drawings will be given in our next issue.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.—Com. R. U. Sherman has selected a site for a State hatchery, and the work of stocking this beautiful body of water with muskallonge will be undertaken at once.

Trout Supplement next week.

Fishculture.

CHALEUR BAY PRODUCTS.*

FROM Mr. Mowat's extremely interesting and valuable review of the fisheries of Chaleur Bay we learn that cod banks extend into the bay about sixty miles from its entrance and forty miles seaward. Lobsters are caught on its shores on both sides. Five salmon rivers fall into its north shore, and on the south is the noted Nepisiguit. The Restigouche, with its branches extending north and west 140 miles, furnishing a fresh-water surface of nearly 400 miles on which salmon spawn, is the principal nursery for the salmon caught in the bay. The total catch for 1887 was 1,021,400lbs., distributed as follows:

	Pounds.
Restigouche county	271,700
Gloucester county	386,000
Bonaventure county	203,700
Gaspe county to Ship Head	110,000
Add for anglers' catch	50,000
Total	1,021,400

The entire amount taken in New Brunswick for the same year exceeded the yield of the bay of Chaleur by only 333,600lbs. Nova Scotia and Labrador combined furnished less salmon than the bay of Chaleur. The quantity taken on the north shore of the bay was much smaller than on the south shore, owing, says Mr. Mowat, to the following causes: (1) It has fewer netting stations by about sixty, (2) Quebec netters dare not use traps or pache nets such as are used in New Brunswick, (3) the Quebec netter pays a license of 40cts. per 200lbs. of fish caught, while the New Brunswicker pays 3cts. per fathom of net used. Reliable returns under such circumstances cannot be obtained.

The catch of salmon in Quebec showed an increase of 142,000lbs. The angling scores were small, but the supply of salmon was fair. There was an increase of salmon in New Brunswick of 88,000lbs.

The fishery products of the bay of Chaleur are valued as follows:

Restigouche and Gloucester counties	$792,628
Bonaventure and Port of Gaspé	599,000
Expenses of 200 anglers	50,000
	$1,441,628

nearly equalling British Columbia and Quebec, above Ontario, and more than Prince Edward's Island and Manitoba combined. Of the above amount, the salmon yields only about $90,000 or $100,000, the cod fishing being the most important, supplemented by the waning lobster industry. A brief historical sketch of the early methods of fishing, the disposition of the catch and the laws governing the fishermen follows. Mr. Mowat recommends the abolition of fixed nets and pickets and the use of gill nets with certain restrictions as to the size of the mesh and the observance of a weekly close time.

*Chaleur Bay and its Products for 1887-'88, with Net and Rod. By John Mowat.

EXPLORATIONS IN GULF OF MEXICO.

THE U. S. Fish Commission schooner Grampus left Key West Feb. 14 to investigate the off-shore grounds in the region between the Tortugas and Cape San Blas, to determine as far as practicable the extent of the banks and the abundance of fish and other animals inhabiting them. Dredgings were made at intervals of ten miles and temperature observations recorded. During the day the small surface net was towed and collected various species of small fish and many crustacea. Flying fish were abundant, also small schools of skipjacks. Two large turtles were seen at the surface. Mr. Conley struck one of them with a harpoon, but the iron did not penetrate. A Portuguese man-of-war was secured.

Feb. 15, between 1 and 2 P. M., while dredging, three red snappers were caught in quick succession; other lines were put out but only one more fish was taken, as the vessel drifted on to soft bottom. The average length of the specimens was 26in.; average weight 13lbs. The stomachs contained one eel-like fish and several small shrimp. One of the fish contained pretty well developed roe. The location of the fishing is north lat. 25° to 25° 01′ west long., 82° 32′ to 82° 40′.

Feb. 16, in north lat. 26° 01′, west long. 82° 52′, while drifting with the dredge out, red snappers were struck. Five lines were immediately put over, and before they reached the bottom every one had a fish on, and some hauled in pairs. The fish continued to bite very greedily for about fifteen minutes, during which time 31 red snappers and 3 gronpers were landed on deck. Fishing was stopped because no more were needed. It seemed as if a vessel might have caught a full fare in that place. The average weight of the red snappers was 10lbs.; average length, 24in. The groupers averaged 16lbs.

Feb. 18, Mr. Conley harpooned a spotted porpoise, which was hauled on deck and a skeleton preserved.

Feb. 19, in north lat. 25° 15′, west long. 82° 39′ 15″, the Grampus "struck" fish, and they appeared to be plentiful for a few minutes; 15 groupers and 3 red snappers were caught. A number of groupers were seen alongside, nearly at the surface. A school of redfish was seen breaking water about a quarter of a mile distant. During the afternoon a large shark and a turtle were seen at the surface near by. Fishermen claim that the presence of turtles indicates good fishing grounds, but the officers of the Grampus cannot agree with them.

The present systematic study of the Gulf is the outgrowth of the preliminary examination by the Albatross in March, 1885, which indicates possibilities of such importance as to lead Capt. J. W. Collins to mention them in the following terms:

"The investigations that were made after leaving Tampa may fairly be considered as probably the most important work done on the cruise in the direction of making researches on the fishing grounds. The region lying between Tampa and the Tortugas, outside of depth of 20 fathoms, has never been resorted to by fishing smacks, and it is certainly questionable if any one knew that red snappers could be taken on the ground we went over. That they are more generally distributed here, in depths of 26 to 27 fathoms, and far more abundant than on the grounds visited by the snapper fishermen of Pensacola, seems clearly established by the result of the researches made.

"In view of the growing demand for red snapper, and the fact that the fish on the old grounds are believed to be more or less depleted and becoming scarcer every year, the importance of this discovery, if it may so be termed, can scarcely be overestimated, since it opens up an additional field of broad proportions that there is good reason to suppose will be profitably worked in the future. Its nearness to Tampa, which has the advantages of an excellent harbor and railroad communication, are features that should not be overlooked, for if the distance from Pensacola is too great to run fish there they can be shipped from the nearer port."

Influenced by this report the schooner Wateska, of Chatham, Mass., in the latter part of 1888, fished forty miles southwest from Egmont Key in the region discovered by the Albatross. The crew of six men averaged about 9,000lbs. of red snappers per week in this locality. The grounds reported by the Grampus are new and within easy reach of railroad communication from Charlotte Harbor.

Feb. 26, in north lat. 25° 23′, west long. 82° 43′, several bonito were caught on troll lines.

Feb. 27, north lat. 25° 24′ 30″, west long. 83° 06′, flying fish were numerous. A school of porpoises was sighted. One bonito was caught.

March 1, north lat. 25° 34′, west long. 83° 28′, two groupers were hauled to the surface. A few flying fish were frequently observed during the day. Two large schools of porpoises were seen.

March 4, at 10 A. M., in Charlotte Harbor, the seine boat joined the Grampus. Dr. Henshall reports a pleasant cruise, and all hands well. The Doctor has made a very large collection of fishes.

March 5, Mr. Hahn took the seine boat to Punta Gorda to supply her with provisions from the Fish Hawk for another cruise of three weeks.

FOREIGN ZOOLOGICAL STATIONS.—Danish Biological Station.—In the estimates for 1889-'90 is an item of $11,502 for the establishment and support of a biological station, which is to be modeled after the "movable station" known for the last few years in Scotland. The cost of the building is calculated at $9,180. Netherlands Zoölogical Station.—The Netherlands Zoölogical Society has determined to begin, during the coming spring, a building for a permanent zoölogical station in Nieuwediep, the most important fishing port of Holland. The structure will cost about $6,750. The lower story will contain the aquaria, laboratory and library; the upper the director's living rooms. The post of director is, with the consent of the Government, conferred upon its adviser in fishery matters, Dr. P. P. C. Hoek, who is, also, the first secretary of the Zoölogical Society. Dr. Hock will go to Nieuwediew about Easter. It is hoped that the laboratory will be open in the latter part of the summer.

MICHIGAN FISH COMMISSION.—Mr. John H. Bissell has retired from the Commission at the expiration of his term, and Mr. Hoyt Post, of Detroit, has been appointed in his place. The president of the Commission now is Mr. Herschel Whitaker, of Detroit. An unusually large number of brook trout is being planted this spring, and the distribution is made with the new car, to the great satisfaction of the Commissioners and the parties who receive the fish. The Commissioners believe the purchase of this car to have been one of the best investments they have made.

STUDY OF HERRING MIGRATIONS.—Filip Trybom, who is well-known to Americans, is now the first fishery assistant of the Swedish Government, and is engaged in studying the migrations and spawning habits of the Kattegat herring.—*Deutscher Fischerei-Verein.*

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 24, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* DEAR SIRS—I find your Climax paper shot shells excellent and quite equal to Eley's. There is no hang fire or tendency to do so. I intend using your shells in a match next week. I will give them a good boom, as they deserve it.

Yours truly,

—*Adv.* (Signed) W. GRAHAM, Champion English Shot.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

March 26 to 29, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

March 19 to 22, 1889.—First Annual Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. George H. Hill, Superintendent, 34 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club, P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary pro tem., Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

ROCHESTER DOG SHOW.

IT is our pleasure to chronicle a success for the Rochester Kennel Club's first annual show, which was held in the Washington Rink on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d inst. What a refreshing change from the poorly-located and musty-looking music hall at Utica to the clean, well ventilated and equally well located skating rink at Rochester; and what a surprising change in the attendance, and in the appearance and bearing of the visitors. What a change, too, from the one-horse management at Albany to the ample, live and enthusiastic management at Rochester. We do not believe there was an old exhibitor at the last named show but who would pronounce it one of the best managed and most enjoyable shows ever held in this country. True, the entries were rather light and the quality, in the sporting classes especially, not what it might have been; but for sterling management, pleasing effect and quality of patrons the Rochester show will go on record as a model. Here Mr. Tallman was not hampered with judging dogs. His whole time and attention were devoted to his charge; and if anybody needed proof that judging and managing do not go well together he had but to attend Albany and Utica shows and then go to Rochester. The contrast was as distinct as it was pleasing, and nobody that attended the three shows will venture to recommend the cheese-paring system of having one man fill two offices. There was a change—a big one—and everybody and his dog enjoyed it. He must indeed have been a poor apology for a dog man that could not have put in four solid days at Rochester.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Tallman. It was said, early in the season, and not without foundation, that "Billy" was a bit lazy. We can testify to having noticed the same thing at Buffalo. Printers' ink and hard work have made of him a most excellent superintendent. He has "trained on," as the management of this show proves, and we have no fear that well-merited reward will do as it has done in many another case—cause him to lose his form and return to the come-day-go-day God send the next day management of the Buffalo show.

Prominent among the hard workers were Dr. Gray, Mr. Wareham Whitney, Mr. John R. Fanning, Mr. Harry Yates, Mr. Geo. E. Peer and Dr. Albert Drinkwater. These members of the club were busy from early in the morning until after the lights had been turned low, and to their energy must be attributed in a large measure the success of the show.

Mr. Wilmerding and the Westminster Kennel Club entered a number of dogs, but did not send them. This is usually considered a compliment to a club; but it seems to us that a better way of improving a show would be to offer special prizes equivalent in value to the entrance money paid for the absentees. These specials would be a means of drawing out a larger number of entries; and the clubs would not then be put to the unnecessary expense of furnishing empty pens, each of which costs $1.25, and take up as much space as the ones that are occupied. The benching and feeding were intrusted to Spratts "Old Reliable," and of course these important features of the show were in keeping with the excellent management of the other branches.

MASTIFFS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Wacouta Nap, who is very light in flesh and needs rest, had not the ghost of a chance of beating Minting, who is in his usual good form. Credit is due to Minting's handler for the excellent condition in which the crack has been shown since New York. Moses, who has no business in the same class with Minting, was absent. The challenge class for bitches contained no entries, and the open class for dogs was very inferior in point of quality. Elm Place Jumbo, the first prize winner, is not a show dog. Defects: Mask not defined, ears not dark enough, face too long and lacking in volume, more especially in width; head shallow, color of eyes a shade light, ears rather large, underhung to an extent seldom seen, ribs too flat, loin not massive enough, lacks width and power behind, light in bone, knees showing weakness, coat not first-class, lacks wrinkle; a dog of about average size that would not be noticed in a good class. Major Zulu, second prize, like his more fortunate competitor, is a prize winner without being a show dog. Defects: Ears and mask not dark enough, foreface not long, but pinched near the nostrils and not right in lips, skull large in proportion to size of muzzle, but not measuring well, too straight in hocks, would be improved by length of body and general massiveness, lacks size, head not well wrinkled, rather leggy. Elm Place Colonel, vhc.: Shallow in muzzle and not right in lips, flat in cheeks, light in bone, body too short and not massive enough, lacks character, not a show dog. Boy, unnoticed: Muzzle too long and not blunt, light in eyes—a bad head—undersized, not a show dog. Tiger, unnoticed: Muzzle shallow and pointed, head lacking in volume, leggy, light in bone, not a show dog. Major, unnoticed: Long and houndy in head, throaty, flat-sided, weedy, not a show dog. The Lady Coleus, The Lady Phyllis, The Lady Beatrice and Boss Lady Clare, first, second, reserve and vhc. in the corresponding bitch class, have all been recently described. Dora, c.: Large in ears, muzzle not blunt nor short enough, head deficient in girth, not straight in front, wrong in feet, not a show bitch. Ino, c.: Shows pug character, wrong in ears, lips not well placed, lacks in volume of muzzle, not a show bitch, but a decidedly better specimen than Dora. Elm Place Dolly, unnoticed: Long in face, large in ears, light in bone, straight behind, bad in feet, houndy, not a show dog. Lulu Zulu, unnoticed: Long and shallow in face, light in eyes, crooked in front, badly shown, being much too fat, not a show bitch. Only two dog puppies were shown and the prize was withheld. Horace that was given hc. lacks in head properties, is large in ears, out at the elbows and wretchedly bad in legs and feet. We judge it was his pedigree that won him the card, certainly it could not have been merit. There was only one bitch puppy—a bad one. The prize was withheld and she was given vhc. It is not at all probable that she will ever be heard of again as she is not a show bitch and was not entitled to notice. She is wrong in head, big in ears, terribly bad in legs and feet. The special prizes for best mastiff dog and bitch were a gift to Mr. Moore.

ST. BERNARDS—(MISS WHITNEY).

Barry II., who was looking remarkably well considering the knocking about he has had of late, was the only entry in the challenge class for rough-coated dogs, and all we need say of Miranda and Gemma I., the only competitors in the bitch class, is that Gemma I. won and that, for reasons given in our Troy report, we are wholly unable to indorse the decision. The open class for dogs brought out one St. Bernard, the now well-known Ben Lomond, and quite a number of rough-haired dogs. Romeo, the second prize winner, has the following defects: Muzzle lacking in depth and not right in lips; stop not well defined; color of eyes too light; chest too narrow; legs fairly good to the knees where they show slight weakness; back would be improved by more length; moves with a bit of a straddle behind; ribs not well sprung; lacks length over all; correct in other points, but not a show dog. Cato, Jr., vhc., has, I think, been shown in the smooth-coated class. He is wrong at both ends, has too little coat for the rough class and too much for the smooth. Monarch, reserve, will take with him through life the following defects: Muzzle lacking in depth and width; stop not properly defined; ears wrong; expression not correct; not perfectly straight in front; weak in knees; lacks massiveness; has a ring-tail; not a show dog. Jumbo, unnoticed, is entered as "liver and white; date of birth, breeder and pedigree, unknown. Price $50." He is snipy, bad in ears, undersized, short in coat, bad in expression; in fact, a very dear dog at the catalogue price. Mt. Sion III. was absent. The bitch class found Saffron and Recluse well ahead of their two seedy-looking competitors. Hazel Kirke, one of these, was given c. and the owner must have felt happy. She is long in foreface, shallow in head and muzzle, undersized, weedy throughout, wrong in coat; in fact, not a show bitch. Luna, that was also given c., is entered as having won first at Ontario, 1888. There must have been a queer lot of dogs in that class and we thought Miss Whitney in a charitable frame of mind when she gave her a c. The rough-coated class for dog puppies was drawn blank and the three entries in the bitch class were a seedy-looking trio. Vic, first prize, is wrong in muzzle and stop, small in feet, has ring-tail, is not black in nose and has full cheeks. She has good body and coat and is fairly good in bone, but will never, we think, develop into a show dog. Sappho, second prize, has probably won her last prize. She cannot possibly outgrow the following defects: Full, round forehead; bad eyes; no stop; short ring-tail; washy color. Niketa, vhc., lacks in head and is out at elbows. She is not destined to appear as a winner of other prizes.

Three classes were provided for the smooth-coats, of which there were but four entries, with one of them, Rigi, absent. Daphne, as usual, was on hand and took the challenge prize for bitches, and in the open class for dogs Chang, bad in head and too high on the legs, was given second prize, first being withheld for want of merit. This dog was third at Buffalo. Lola, that was second at Troy and second at Albany and Utica, was unopposed in the bitch class. She was fully described in the Troy report.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MISS WHITNEY).

There were a couple of black dogs, but no Newfoundlands. Jumbo II. is not bad in head, but his light eyes, heavily coated ears, unsymmetrical frame and wretchedly bad coat should always put him back. He is massive, of more than average size, and has the correct Newfoundland gait. Franklin, second prize, has the following defects: Muzzle pointed; head not high enough; wrong in stop; eyes prominent; ears not lying close; chest very narrow; set of legs not correct; body not massive enough; feet very small—a most serious defect; light in bone; left foreleg having the appearance of being broken at some time; straight stifles and hocks; tail too short and with high carriage; curly in coat; moves badly behind; a small, plain animal, lacking altogether in character. Both prizes should have been withheld.

GREAT DANES—(MISS WHITNEY).

Lady Bess, first at Albany and Troy, is a well known third-rater. On this occasion she won very easily from Nigger, her only competitor. He is a blue mongrel, and shows Esquimaux character. His owner is evidently fond of a dog or he would not catalogue him at $50.

DEERHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Here there were four classes, but only one dog. She has been through the circuit and need not be described. A number of admirers of this breed were sorely disappointed that Mr. Thayer's dogs were not entered.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The challenge honors were defended by Cassandra, the sweet and quality-showing daughter of Debret and Dead Secret. Now that Lancashire Witch and Mother Demdike have been retired, and the gallant Memnon has lost his teeth, Cassandra heads the list of show greyhounds in this country. The open class for dogs had six entries, which were badly judged. First prize was given to Ira, that is not a show dog. Defects: Muzzle cut away just before and below the eyes, and showing weakness all the way to the nose; eyes large and full; ears too large, but well carried; neck heavy; shoulders straight and heavy; chest too wide; ribs not well sprung; very short from hip to stern; slightly tucked up, stands over but little ground; coat not first-class; loin wide but lacking in depth; a dog showing little character or quality and giving one the idea that he is not well bred. Fleetwood, that is well known, should have been first, with Hazelhurst, that is equally well known, second. Zip, hc., is unsound and should not have been noticed; but leaving the disqualifying point out of question he is not a show dog, being coarse in neck, heavy in shoulders, very light in quarters, weak in knees and lacking in substance and power. Thracian, unnoticed, has prick-ears, is light in bone, flat-sided and lathy; in fact, a weed. McDonald, also unnoticed, is crooked in front, bad in feet, all wrong in shoulders and hindquarters, and lacking entirely in substance and general greyhound attributes. Harmony and Lady Olivia were well ahead in a weak class of bitches. It does not take much of a greyhound to beat Lady Olivia, but she was clearly ahead of Maud K. that was hc. The last-named is plain in head, defective in legs and feet, flat-sided, has lost a piece off her tail and shows an absence of quality and greyhound symmetry. Kingston's Blue Belle, unnoticed, is of similar type, and in addition to her numerous structural defects she has a lame hip. Fannie M., that was first at Utica, was the only puppy entered. We predict she will never beat a greyhound.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Here there were but two entries, Pride of Hornell and Clinch. Pride of Hornell, that took first, was first at Utica. In addition to his crooked legs and lathy body he has bad shoulders and his ribs are not at all well sprung. It does not say very much for the breed when a dog like this can win first and special. Clinch was not on hand when we called to take notes, and we did not see him.

POINTERS—(MR. GLOVER).

The Westminster Kennel Club's dogs being absent left the challenge classes for heavy weights without entries, and the open class for heavy weight dogs brought out a medley lot of nine. Tory White, that was given first, was vhc. in the open class at New York and third in the novice class at the same show. He is a long way removed from high-class form and it needs only a fairly good one to beat him. He has the following defects: Color of eyes too light, neck not clean, set of forelegs not correct, ribs not very well sprung, loin light, hindquarters light, is leggy and too short between the couplings. Killdeer, placed second, is a white and liver of unknown pedigree. This will probably account for the first note we took on him, which is as follows: "Lacks true pointer character." In addition to an absence of something which is easier missed than described, he has the following defects: Lips not well placed, cheeks a trifle prominent, neck not quite clean, yet of good length, set of forelegs not just right, ribs not well sprung, loin flat, not perfectly straight in front, falls away too much from hips to stern, tail docked short and what remains of it very coarse, not of the right type. Duke, vhc.: Shallow in muzzle, hang of ears not correct, flat behind the withers, circus-horse back and loin, light quarters, straight behind, set of legs not quite right, feet not set quite straight, does not move well behind: like the second prize winner he is of unknown pedigree. Don, hc., is quite as good a dog as Duke, but the following defects will prevent him rising much above that class: Muzzle not quite clean near the eyes, throaty, heavy in shoulders, flat and light in loin, too short from the hips back, chest should be deeper, a trifle leggy, docked tail. Sam, unnoticed, is plain in head, throaty, wide in front and lacking in true quality and character. Fritz, another of the unnoticed division, is bad in head, throaty, crooked in front, throws his toes inward, especially when in motion, and is very defective behind the short ribs. Victor the Blue Stocking, whose condition is improving, was given vhc. Sachem and Old Bang were absent. Both of them need rest. Golden Rod, who is improving every day, was first in the corresponding class for bitches. Her skin looks decidedly better than it did a fortnight ago. Flash, that was given a c. card, is not a show bitch. Defects: Throaty: wide in front; stands badly. Westminster Sal, the other entry, was absent. Naso of Kippen, entered in the challenge class for light-weight dogs, was wisely left at home. We shall hope to see this grand little dog with a clean skin and a new jacket at Boston. Queen Fan was alone in the bitch class. How this very ordinary specimen has won her way to the challenge class is one of the many things that would puzzle mortal man to explain. She is wrong in muzzle, eyes, expression, skull, neck, chest, shoulders, legs, set of same, feet, and in addition to these defects is weedy and light in bone. The judge committed a grave error when he placed her over Tory White for the special for best pointer. First in the open class for dogs was given to Forest King, that was fully described in the Troy report. Hickory Staunch, placed second, should have given way to Bing, that was vhc. Bing has improved very much in condition. In the Utica report we called attention to his several defects, but he does not possess nearly so many as Hickory Staunch, and on this occasion was fairly entitled to second place. A full and careful description of Hickory appeared in the Albany report. Stella and Wanda, first and second in bitches, held the same positions at Albany and need not again be described. Devonshire Queen, vhc., barring her ears and neck, was about the best in the class. She was not in show condition. Guenn, hc., is very throaty, does not stand right in front and is faulty behind. Fly, unnoticed, is underhung, wrong in stop and muzzle, and defective in neck. Shot and Belle, the only puppies entered in the two classes that were provided, are white and liver dogs. We will spare the owner the pain of reading our notes on them. Taken altogether the pointers were a very bad lot.

SETTERS—(MR. GLOVER).

As stated in our dispatch from the show, setters were not a good lot. Six classes were provided for English and there were only ten entries all told. The judge took a great deal of pains to arrive at correct decisions, but failed to give satisfaction. We gave all of the dogs a most searching examination and regret that we are unable to indorse the awards. Mr. Glover kindly gave us his reasons for having placed the dogs as he did, and we will now give ours for thinking that he did not get them right. There were no entries in the challenge classes, and the open class brought out an indifferent lot of five, all of which were decorated with a card. Pride of Dixie II. is a rather coarse white, black and tan, by Pride of Dixie. Defects: Skull too heavy, muzzle well formed, yet having the appearance of being slightly weak—this is owing to the heavy proportions of the skull—eyes showing the white and having a wrong expression, forelegs badly set, knees showing weakness, feet not first-class, loin not nicely turned, coat a bit woolly and not straight enough, does not stand well in front. Of these defects, by far the most serious are the dog's legs, feet, position of elbows and set of legs. We felt positively sure that under the judgment of a practical man like Mr. Glover these failings would turn the scales in favor of Lindo. We will describe the Pittsburgh dog very minutely, leaving those of our readers who have not seen the dogs to balance up accounts and take their choice: Muzzle well formed and could only be improved by a little more length, stop a trifle too deep, eyes and ears correct, cheeks not quite clean—they should be flat—neck of good length, but showing some throatiness, spring in ribs would improve his chest, loin flat and rather light, falls too abruptly from hips to stern, hocks would be better if lower and more bent—they do not show weakness—tail too long and not perfect in carriage, good straight forelegs, which are set into the best of feet, coat free from curliness, but rather short; is a trifle leggy. The numerous defects in these dogs show that both of them are a long way removed from high-class form. Lindo has in his favor a very workmanlike appearance, but we have never seen a sporting dog with legs set like Dixie's, that was a high-class field dog. As things now stand Lindo beat Pride of Dixie at New York under Mr. Davidson, and again at Utica under Mr. Tallman, and Pride of Dixie beat Lindo at this show under Mr. Glover. We think that when the last named judge shall have an opportunity to give the dogs another examination he will plump for Lindo. We have a rather good story to tell of Lewis, the handler of Lindo. Mr. Lewis has been incensed over the critical and searching reports on his dogs which have appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM, and as a means of preventing the numerous defects in his exhibits from being brought to public notice in future, he suggested petitioning bench show managers not to permit Mr. —, of FOREST AND STREAM, to take the dogs from the benches for inspection. This brilliant idea occurred to him at Utica, and it quickly had the indorsement of a couple of handlers who showed several mangy dogs at Albany. The petition fell flat, more especially on those who do not care to have valuable dogs benched next to diseased ones; and the Rochester management was thus deprived of the pleasure of scanning the graceful and artistic chirography of these peculiar reformers. As soon as Mr. Glover had knocked out Lindo and Lewis's other dog, Zona, that was second in the bitch class, the petitioner was heard to say in a rather loud tone of voice, "That's all right, wait till to-morrow. Mr. —, of FOREST AND STREAM, will be here. Thank Heaven we have one man left who is not afraid to straighten out this funny judging." We do not think it probable after this that Mr. Lewis will ever attempt to gag the press. The one and only means whereby Mr. Lewis can avert unfavorable criticism is to get some good dogs. Hambrook, vhc., is too full in cheeks, light in eyes, not right in set of legs, not good in hindquarters, and only fair in legs and feet. He is fairly good in shoulders and other points. Glendale, hc., has these defects: Muzzle too fine, ears short, bad eyes and expression, not straight in front, legs not well placed, shoulders heavy, stern not well carried, coarse throughout. Duke, c., light, staring eyes, not good in legs or feet, curly in coat, lathy. He moves well and is better than average in other points. In bitches there were but

three entries, Chautauqua Belle, Zona and Frolic Bondhu, all well known. Zona, placed second, beat Chautauqua Belle at Albany and Utica, but was behind her at New York. When Mr. Tallman placed Zona first at Albany we indorsed the decision, and a very careful re-examination of the two bitches confirms this opinion. There were only two puppies, and Zach, that was first at Utica, took first again here. Star Roy, vhc., is plain in head, straight in hocks, long in stern, and neither right in knees or set of legs. He will not develop into a show dog.

Blarney, Laura B., Desmond II., Dick Swiveller and Lou III., winners in the Irish classes, need not be described. They have been the round of the shows and admirers of the breed are perfectly familiar with their good and bad points. Dennis, hc., in the open class for dogs, is plain in head, straight behind, light in middle, short and open in coat and is not a show dog. "Date of birth, breeder and pedigree unknown," Colonel, unnoticed, is wide and coarse in head, wrong in position of elbows, back at the knees, bad behind and not first-class in coat. Jacko, another of the unnoticed division, lacks in head properties, has short ears, is not good in legs and feet, has a ropy tail, is straight behind and lacks quality throughout. Captain, also unnoticed, is bad at both ends, and the ends commence from the center. Governor Tilden, unnoticed, is a red and white dog, with poor head, sour expression and bad stern. Don, likewise unnoticed, is bad in color and has terrible head and eyes. Barring the first and second winners it was a wretchedly poor class. In bitches Lou III., the Albany winner, although a long way from first-class form, was a very easy winner; but it was a close thing between Meig and Daisy, that was second at Troy, for second honors. Meig finally proved the winner. Her failings are as follows: Skull too heavy; eyes rather light; head not well domed; slightly underhung; throaty; set of legs not correct; knees not very strong and feet too flat; stern too long; expression rather sour; shoulders not first-class. Cossy, hc., is light in color, plain in head, long in stern, wrong in ears and their carriage, light in bone and lacking in power behind. This was a very weak class. The puppy class contained nothing but mongrels in appearance and the prize was rightly withheld. This breed was well judged.

Six Gordons were entered in the five classes provided. These were little Boy, Roxie, Rose, Leo B., Becky Sharp and Vic. Little Boy, Roxie and Leo B. were without competitors, and Becky Sharp and Vic had the open class for bitches to themselves. Here we cannot indorse the decision in favor of Becky Sharp. Both bitches are well known, and it seems to us that Vic is not only better than Becky Sharp but decidedly better.

SPANIELS—(MR. WILMERDING).

The classes for field spaniels contained nothing new, and as usual Messrs. Oldham & Willey took the majority of the prizes. It is no use again criticising dogs whose defects and good points are known to our readers, and in passing the breed without comments we do not think that we are running the risk of being charged with writing a Chicago report.

The cocker classes were well filled, and the quality throughout was decidedly better than average. Every prize but one fell to dogs that have already been fully described The new one was So So, that took first in the class for cocker dogs other that black. He is a puppy showing nice quality, and while not quite right in head is promising in other respects. The old-timers and winners in their respective classes were Doc, Chloe W., Jersey, Dandy W., Dolly Obo, Lacco, Hornell Dick, Hornell Velda, Goldie and Hornet. Ray, vhc. in the open class for black dogs, is light and pointed in muzzle, wrong in coat and sour in expression. He ought to be worth the catalogue price, $5. Ned A., hc. in the same class, is not clean below the eyes, his lips are not well hung, is throaty, leggy, rather long-cast and is not right in coat. Mardo, unnoticed, is a mongrel. Giffee, vhc., is well known. Fashion, vhc. in the corresponding bitch class, is faulty below the eyes, open in coat, leggy and light. Florence Obo, c., is defective in head, more especially in muzzle, and is light in bone. Sheeny, vhc., was not on the bench when we called. Plover, c. in the open class for dogs of any other color than black, is bad in head and eyes, curly in coat and leggy. Ben II. and Smith, that took c. cards in the same class, are not show dogs. The second prize puppy, Fashion, has a head that is rather too much on the field type, is wrong in stifles and hocks, rather light in eyes, leggy and not just right in set of ears. Hornell Gypsey, vhc., was second in the puppy class at Utica. Flip, hc., is altogether wrong in head, eyes and muzzle and is too leggy. Mary Stuart, c., is a decidedly better specimen than Flip. She is not so heavy in bone, but in all other points, more especially in head, she is all over the better cocker. The special for best spaniel of all classes was rightly given to Glencairn, and Messrs. Oldham & Willey were the only ones in the hunt for the kennel prize.

COLLIES—(MR. MORTIMER).

These classes showed a falling of in quality. Scotilla was absent from the challenge class for dogs and the overrated Metchley Surprise and Bonny Brae were alone in the bitch class. Clipper and Roslyn were clearly ahead of their competitors in the open class for dogs. Sir Walter Scott and Roslyn Sensation, the vhc. dogs, are equally well-known. Tyke got the reserve card. He is deficient in coat and bad in ears. Meadowbrook Ben, hc., is bad in head, wrong in legs and feet, undersized and not first-class in body. For reasons stated in the Albany report, we regret very much to see that Mr. Terry has again entered dogs to be judged by Mr. Mortimer. If the judge had sent the dog out of the ring without a card it would not have altered the principle, which we again state is wrong, and which we know is condemned even by staunch friends of the Westminster Kennel Club and the A. K. C. Smoker, unnoticed, has bad head and ears, is soft in coat and straight behind. Don, unnoticed, has short, coarse head, rose-ears and is short and soft in coat. Lad, unnoticed, is wrong in head, ears, shoulders, stifles and hocks. Sailor, unnoticed, is entirely wrong in head and ears. Bitches were a weak class and Jakyr Dean won very easily over the plain-headed, undersized and rather sway-backed Effie Dean II., that was entered "not for competition;" at least so says the catalogue. Ailsa, vhc., a daughter of Eclipse and Meta, although neither first-class in head nor tail, rather soft in coat and with ears not well up, is quite as good as the second prize winner. Jenny Lind, hc., was out of condition. She is fairly good in head, but her ears are rather large and not well carried, her coat at present is too soft and open, feet are not right and loin is too light. Diamond, the only dog puppy shown, will never develop into a show dog; he is wretchedly bad in head and ears. Jakyr Dean was the only bitch puppy shown. The special prize for best collie in the show was given to Metchley Surprise. Clipper and Jakyr Dean are both better specimens.

POODLES—(MR. MORTIMER).

Here there was only one entry, a little, short-headed, yellow-eyed, fluffy coated mongrel. The prize should have been withheld.

BASSET HOUNDS—(MR. GLOVER).

Babette, the Albany, Troy and Utica winner, was the only one shown.

DACHSHUNDE—(MR. GLOVER).

There were four entries in this class, two of which were absent. Jesse and Fred, that were given first and second prizes, are a couple of little black, tan and white mongrels, weak in jaw, flat in skull, wrong in ears, short in body, flat in loin, wrong in crook, lacking in bone and minus every particle of true dachshund character. Here again the prizes should have been withheld.

BEAGLES—(MR. GLOVER).

Mr. Schellhass, who was down to judge these classes as well as bassets and dachshunde, failed to put in an appearance. We understand that Mr. Mortimer was invited to judge the classes and refused. If the Somerset Kennels' dogs are owned in part by a member of the Westminster Kennel Club Mr. Mortimer showed exceedingly good taste in declining. Mr. Glover got through his work in a praiseworthy manner; in fact, his decisions were altogether better received than the awards at either Albany or Utica. Storm, the 15¾in. high winner at Utica, was entered "not for competition" in the challenge class for dogs, leaving Bounce and Little Duke to compete for the $10 prize. We said in our report of the Utica show: "There were two entries in the challenge class, Little Duke and Bounce. The latter of course won, but it seems to us that Little Duke is a decidedly better specimen. Better in head, better in size and truer to type." We have no reason to change this opinion. Here Little Duke won. In the corresponding class for bitches Myrtle beat Twinkle. Both are old winners that have been described time and again. The open class for dogs contained Royal Krueger, Racer, Jr., and Jupiter. Royal Krueger was a very easy winner. In bitches Belle of Woodbrook, that was second to Cloud at Albany, was given precedence on this occasion. It is a close thing between these bitches, but Cloud is so decidedly superior in shoulders, legs and feet that we would have given her first. Baby W. and Kate W., the other competitors in the class, were at Utica. Banner Queen, first in the class for dogs and bitches under 12in., was third at New York and Albany. She is a bad-coated weed and was closely pressed by Yonnie W., that is wrong in muzzle and ears, long-cast and not straight in front. These were the only entries in the class. Ingomar W., that had the dog puppy class to himself, is decidedly better than average in body, legs and feet. He is coarse in head, and not all that could be desired in coat. He was sold to Mr. W. H. Case. Kathleen W., second in the puppy class at Troy, was first here without competition.

BULLDOGS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Rabagas, transferred to the challenge class, was unopposed, and in the open class for dogs Lion made mince-meat of his mongrel-looking competitors. The bitch class contained no entries.

TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER).

No challenge class was provided for bull-terriers, but the management generously allowed the mangy Lady Tarquin to compete by herself for what will go on record as a challenge prize. While the bitch is not in the beastly condition she showed at Albany, she was not entitled to notice. In the open class for dogs The Earl in fairly good condition, was well placed first. Count Dick, that was second, has a brindle mark on root of stern, is cheeky, weak before and below the eyes, light in color of eyes, not clean in neck, hardly right in set of legs and neither perfectly straight in front nor right in knees. In body he would be improved by more depth. He carries his tail too high, is leggy, a trifle lippy, not very strong in hocks and does not travel quite right behind. The other entries in the class were pit dogs. Royal Rose and Countess, first and second in the bitch class, are old and well-known winners. Dauntless, not in good condition, was next in order with a vhc. card. This bitch was at Utica. Jessie, a brindle and white, and Maude, a white and brindle, are mongrels. Rose, placed first in the puppy class, should have been ordered out of the ring. While it cannot be fairly said that she had the mange, for the disease was killed, her condition was of the worst. Any one who has seen the back of a badly neglected pig has seen a fac-simile of this bitch's condition. There was a wiry hair stuck here and there, the intermediate space being filled up with scales, and how any man who has the slightest knowledge of dogs or shows could send a bitch in such a state for competition is something that we are at a loss to understand. The dangerous precedent of allowing mangy dogs to compete at shows may have caused the owner to feel that he was justified in placing a dog in such condition on the bench. The showing of mangy dogs, or of dogs that are just cured of the mange, must be stopped. One of our contemporaries is complaining about the severity of our criticisms and at the same time informing its readers that never have so many mangy dogs been seen on the benches as have been shown this year. The way to get rid of the scourge is by stamping it out; and the way to stamp it out is to censure those who exhibit and those who encourage the exhibiting of mangy dogs.

Fox-terriers in the absence of Mr. Thayer's strong kennel were light classes. There were, however, three or four good ones on hand. Lucifer, Rachel, Veronese, Blemton Trump, Blemton Brilliant, Tiara, and in the wire-haired class Cotswold Jocko and Billet are all well known. Raby Signal, vhc., is a new one that has done some winning in England, but not, we think, in very good company. He is a bit cheeky, his ears are too large, not of the best quality and not properly set. In addition to these defects his neck is not quite clean, his feet are not of the best and he might stand truer in front. He is also rather long-cast, light in loin and not perfect in hocks. In other points he is decidedly better than average, and has the appearance of a workman. Blemton Grumbler, vhc., is defective in head, large in ears, open and soft in coat and shows some jowl. Though placed equal with Raby Signal he is not so good a dog. Grover, unnoticed, is bad in head, cars, legs and feet. Dick, also unnoticed, is large in ears, bad in coat, leggy, and wrong in feet and legs—a weed. Hoiden, vhc. in the bitch class, shows some quality, but is too wide in skull and soft in coat for show purposes. Meersbrook Model II., c., is light in bone and weedy, and her head and hindquarters are not of the best. Puppies were a weak lot.

In black and tans Meersbrook Maiden, that should have been disqualified, was again placed over Buffalo General and Sir Wallace. The white spot on her breast, which was not fully developed at New York, is gradually but surely increasing in size, and at present it would be difficult to tell how much of this dog had been faked. The Dandie Dinmont, Border Wang, that is defective in head and hindquarters, was many points ahead of his only competitor. For reasons already given Mr. Mortimer should have refused to judge him. Punch, the only Bedlington shown, was given first. We do not think that he is worth first prize in any class. Dennis, equally well known, was the only Irish terrier shown, and Kirkella and Claymore were the only entries in the class for Skyes. Bones and Judy, the prize winners in the Yorkshire classes, and the only exhibits, are both short in coat and bad in head, body and leg-color. The toy class was empty.

PUGS—(MISS WHITNEY).

In the challenge class for dogs and bitches Bessie was given the prize over Dude. For reasons already stated we prefer Dude. The open class for dogs brought out a new one in Lord Clover. Defects: Foreface not deep enough, forehead too flat, ears too large, eyes rather small, but good in color; a fair head, yet not a first-class one; stands badly in front, feet very defective, tail good in twist, but not carried close, throaty, coat not first-class; a useful second-class dog. Bob Ivy, second prize, is a mere puppy, but when fully developed he will hustle the winner. The youngster is well known. Port, vhc., is too long in foreface, has white nails and is leggy, large and not good in wrinkle. Buzz, vhc., was sent home before we had an opportunity to examine him. Leo II., unnoticed, would stand a better chance of success in a class of mastiff puppies. We won't attempt to guess his weight. We cannot agree with the awards in the bitch class. Rustic Queen, in her present condition, is better than Vic, and What's That, who is equally well known, is as good or better than the winner. Leah A., hc., is long and plain in head, bad in ears, not good in wrinkle and has white nails. Daisy was absent.

OTHER TOY DOGS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Here there were only three entries in the four classes provided. These were Roscius, King Pippin and Cupid. They have all been through the circuit.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. MORTIMER).

This was a very weak class. Sir Lucifer and Hornell Rover, that were first and second, are well known to our readers. Love, vhc., is a very ordinary Mexican hairless. Jo Jo, hc., is a bad-coated poodle. Belle S., c., is a bad specimen of the Chesapeake Bay dog; at least she is bad if any of the prominent winners are good; yet all these dogs are considered typical and all are of different type. Peanuckle, catalogued at $2, was entered as a "rough-coated fox chaser." A very dear dog at the money.

Following is a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and special, E. H. Moore's Minting; 2d, St. Joe Kennels' Wacouta Nap. *Bitches:* No entry.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, L. D. Ely's Elm Place Jumbo; 2d, J. G. Wood's Major Zuzu. Very high com., P. J. Cogswell's Elm Place Colonel. *Bitches:* 1st and special, 2d and very high com., E. H. Moore's The Lady Coleus, The Lady Phyllis and The Lady Beatrice. Reserve, C. Porter, Jr.'s Boss Lady Clare. Com., C. C. Schmitt's Dora and G. Raine's Ino.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* Prizes withheld. High com., J. W. Whitney's Horace. *Bitches:* Prizes withheld. Very high com., L. D. Ely's Elm Place Countess.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* W. J. Ehrich's Barry II. *Bitch:* Hospice Kennels' Gemma I.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Ben Lomond; 2d, D. Driscoll's Romeo. Reserve, H. B. Olin's Monarch. Very high com., J. M. Gallagher's Cato, Jr. *Bitches:* 1st and special and 2d, E. H. Moore's Saffron and Recluse. Com., D. Driscoll's Hazel Kirke and S. F. Glass's Luna.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* No entry. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, D. Driscoll's Vic and Sappho. Very high com., S. F. Glass's Niketa.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* Absent. *Bitch:* Hospice Kennels' Daphne.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, A. R. Helmer's Chang. *Bitches:* 1st, Keystone Kennels' Lola. *Puppies:* No entries.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st, W. Husband's Jumbo II.; 2d, E. H. Chapin's Franklin.

GREAT DANES.—1st, F. W. Fonda, Jr.'s Lady Bess; 2d, J. F. Gallery's Nigger.

DEERHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* No entry. *Bitches:* 1st, G. S. Page's Olga.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—1st, H. W. Huntington's Cassandra.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Fannie A. Whitney's Ira; 2d, G. Stanton's Fleetwood. Very high com., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hazelhurst. High com., J. J. Elter's Zip. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Harmony and Lady Olivia. High com., J. E. Kingston's Maud K. *Puppies:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Fannie M.

FOXHOUNDS.—1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Pride of Hornell; 2d, F. Jayne's Clinch.

POINTERS.—LARGE—CHALLENGE—Absent.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. R. Hitchcock's Tory White; 2d, J. Roche's Killdeer. Very high com., W. S. Kimball's Duke and Bryn Mawr Kennels' Victor the Blue Stocking. High com., C. A. Hayden's Don. *Bitches:* 1st, Bryn Mawr Kennels' Golden Rod; 2d, withheld. Com., W. H. Case's Flash.—SMALL—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* Absent. *Bitch:* 1st and special, T. H. Terry's Queen Fan.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, J. and A. Marshall's Forest King; 2d, E. R. Bellman's Hickory Staunch. Very high com., Bryn Mawr Kennels' Bing. High com, J. Hafner's Fritz. *Bitches:* 1st and very high com., E. R. Bellman's Stella and Devonshire Queen; 2d, R. P. Keasby's Wanda. High com., Dr. G. M. Bond's Guenn. *Puppies:* Withheld.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and special, E. N. Hubbard's Pride of Dixie II.; 2d, Mt. Washington Kennels' Lindo. Very high com., M. D. Tarba's Hambrook. High com., Dr. E. V. Stoddard's Glen Dale. Com., W. McBride's Duke. *Bitches:* 1st, Peet & Lyon's Chautauqua Belle; 2d, Mt. Washington Kennels' Zona. Very high com., J. P. & W. W. Gray's Frolic Bondhu.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Dr. J. H. Glass's Zach. Very high com., G. McMannis & Co.'s Star Roy. *Bitches:* No entry.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* 1st and special, E. W. Clark's Junius. *Bitch:* 1st, Kildare Kennels' Laura B.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, C. T. Thompson's Desmond II.; 2d, P. Cambles's Dick Swivelier. High com., J. G. Averill's Dennis. *Bitches:* 1st, Columbus Kennels' Lou III.; 2d, J. R. Fanning's Meig. Very high com., F. L. Cheeney's Daisy. High com., D. F. Adams's Cossy.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* Withheld. *Bitches:* No entry.

GORDON SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* 1st, S. G. Dixon's Little Boy. *Bitch:* 1st, H. S. Smith's Roxie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and open class special, H. C. Biddle's Leo II. *Bitches:* 1st and open class special, J. L. Campbell's Becky Sharp; 2d, W. S. Hammett's Vic. *Puppies:* No entries.

FIELD SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Laddie.—OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st and special and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Glencairn and Newton Abbot Lord. *Bitches:* 1st, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Bridford Gladys; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Lady Abbot.—LIVER—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Don; 2d, W. T. Payne's Newton Abbot Skipper. *Bitches:* 1st, W. T. Payne's Lady.—ANY OTHER COLOR—*Dogs:* 1st, G. H. Bush's Adonis; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Charlie H. *Bitches:* No entries. Kennel prize, Oldham & Willey.

CLUMBER SPANIELS—Absent.

COCKER SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* 1st, American Cocker Kennels' Doc. *Bitch:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Chloe W.—OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Jersey; 2d, G. H. Bush's Dandy W. Very high com, C. Brueck's Ray and Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Giffee. High com., G. Ashton's Ned A. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Dolly Obo and Lacco. Reserve, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet. Very high com., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Martha, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Sheeny and G. H. Bush's Fashion. Com., E. P. B. Southworth's Florence Obo.—ANY OTHER COLOR—*Dogs:* 1st, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Soso; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Dick. Com., T. J. & J. G. Zimber's Plover, J. O. Hall's Ben II. and H. W. Davis's Smith. *Bitches:* 1st and reserve, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Velda and Hornell Fanny; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Goldie. Very high com., G. Bell's Vermillion. High com., Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Clip. *Puppies:* 1st, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet. Very high com., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Gypsy and Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Sheeny. High com., G. Ashton's Flip and A. J. Johnson's Obo J. Com., Dr. A. Drinkwater's Mary Stuart.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—1st, J. B. Daniels's Patsy O'Connor; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Capt. Muldoon.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* Absent. *Bitches:* 1st and 3specials, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Metchley Surprise; 2d, W. D. Hughes's Bonnie Brae.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, J. Watson's Clipper; 2d and very high com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn and Roslyn Sensation. Reserve, J. A. Haskell's Tyke. Very high com., A. H. Gluck's Sir Walter Scott. High com., T. H. Terry's Meadowbrook Ben. *Bitches:* Chestnut Hill Kennels' Jakyr Dean; 2d and very high com. J. P. & W. W. Gray's Effie Dean II. and Ailsa. High com., A. H. Gluck's Jennie Lind.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* Prize withheld. High com., Mrs. Ed. A. Pierpont's Diamond. *Bitches:* 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Jakyr Dean.

POODLES.—1st, Mrs. Rosa Vogel's Fido.

BASSET HOUNDS.—1st, C. Porter, Jr.'s Babette.

DACHSHUNDE.—1st and 2d, T. F. Martin's Jessie and Fred.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and special, Ardsley Kennels' Little Duke. *Bitches:* 1st, Mrs. F. C. Phoebus's Myrtle.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Royal Krueger; 2d, Ardsley Kennels' Racer, Jr. Very high com., Somerset Kennels' Jupiter. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Somerset Kennels' Belle of Woodbrook and Cloud. Very high com. and high com., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Baby W. and Kate W.—UNDER 12IN.—1st, Lewis Bros.' Banner Queen.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Ingomar W. *Bitches:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Kathleen W.

BULLDOGS.—CHALLENGE—G. Raper's Rabagas.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, W. J. Comstock's Lion; 2d, withheld. *Bitches:* No entry.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Sunnyside Kennels' Lady Tarquin.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st Sunnyside Kennels' The Earl; 2d, W. McDonald's Count Dick. *Bitches:* 1st and very high com., F. F. Dole's Dauntless and Royal Rose; 2d, J. White's Countess. *Puppies:* 1st, A. Gerlock's Rose. Very high com., F. F. Dole's Dauntless. High com., G. T. S. Foote's Trump.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st Blemton Ken-

nels' Lucifer. *Bitches:* 1st and special, Blemton Kennels' Rachel.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Hoey's Veronese; 2d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Trump. Very high com., A. E. Pitts's Raby Signal and W. Whitney's Blemton Grumbler. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Brilliant and Tiara. Very high com., W. Whitney's Hoyden. Com., W. P. Mack's Meersbrook Model II.—WIRE-HAIRED—1st, F. C. Wheeler's Billet; 2d, F. F. Dole's Cotswold Jocko.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Trump. Reserve, F. Hoey's Landlouper. *Bitches:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Marjorem. Reserve, F. Hoey's Literature.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, Rochelle Kennels' Meersbrook Maiden; 2d, A. W. Smith's Buffalo General. Very high com., Keystone Kennels' Sir Wallace.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—Absent.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—1st, F. R. Hitchcock's Border Wang; 2d, withheld.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—1st, C. Porter, Jr.'s Punch.

IRISH TERRIERS.—1st, J. F. McFadden's Dennis.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Kirkella and Claymore.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, C. E. Morris's Bones. *Bitches:* 1st, G. P. Whitney's Judy.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE—1st and special, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bessie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, L. S. Hudson's Lord Clover; 2d and reserve, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bob Ivy and Othello. Very high com., Martha L. Whitney's Buzz and A. E. Adams's Port. *Bitches:* 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Vic; 2d and reserve, G. Bell's Rustic Queen and What's That. High com., H. Andrews's Leah A. *Puppies:* 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bob Ivy; 2d, withheld. Kennel prize, Dr. M. H. Cryer.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—1st, W. Phillips's Roscius.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1st, W. Phillips's King Pippin.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, Miss Edith Van Buren's Cupid.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1st, C. Rosser's bobtailed sheepdog Sir Lucifer; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' barrier Hornell Rover. Very high com., C. Stoffel's Mexican hairless Love. High com., J. Berkley's poodle Jo Jo. Com., J. Schlyer's Chesapeake Bay Belle S.

BLACK AND TAN "AND WHITE."

NEW YORK, March 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At times critics are open to criticism, and the reports in your paper of recent bench shows prove the writer at fault in some instances.

In your issue of Feb. 28 you report the New York show. Meersbrook Maiden, black and tan terrier, who took second in the bitch class, and was placed ahead of a very good one, Buttercup, is found little fault with and mere mention made of a white patch on her breast. Mr. Baillie judged. In your issue of March 21, in the report of the Utica bench show, this bitch is severely criticised on account of this same white spot, which was apparently a "mole hill" in the eyes of your critic at the New York show, but, although actually no larger, has developed into a "mountain" before his sight at Utica, and he calls it a large white spot, and says that everybody who understands the breed is aware that it is a disqualifying point. He also states that this bitch must have been faked to win twenty times in England. How easily she might have been faked here, and your critic's fault-finding changed to praise. He quotes two ancient authorities to indorse his opinions. Mr. Mortimer judged at Utica.

Why did your critic consider the white so lightly at New York and so harshly at Utica? The only reasonable explanation is, that he has been reading up on the points of the black and tan terrier since the New York show. But, does he not know that there is a specialty club in England, devoted to this breed, and that the members of this club, mainly breeders, have adopted a more recent standard than either of those he quotes?

Following is the description of color: "Black and tan as distinct as possible, the tan should be a rich mahogany color. A tan spot over each eye, and another on each cheek, the latter as small as possible; the lips of the upper and lower jaws should be tanned, the tan extending under the jaw to the throat, ending in the shape of the letter V; the inside of the ear is partly tanned; the foreleg is tanned to the knee, with a black patch "thumb mark" between the pastern and the knee; the toes have a distinct black mark running up each, called the "pencil-mark;" the tan on the hindlegs should continue from the penciling on the feet up the inside of the legs to a little below the stifle joint, and the outside of the legs should be perfectly black. There should be tan under the tail and on the vent, but only of such size as to be covered by the tail. In every case the tan should meet the black abruptly."

In the above you will find no mention of white being a disqualification, and it is evidently left to the discretion of the judge, as to how much a dog shall be penalized for this bad marking, which, in spite of all efforts of breeders, will at times appear to impair the excellence of an otherwise fine dog.

Maiden's pedigree is a sufficient guarantee for her breed. She is a black and tan terrier, and no law on earth can disqualify her as such. Judges may severely penalize her, but I don't believe any impartial critic will find fault with her winning, unless placed ahead of a dog that nearly equals her in all respects but the white. The "man that knows it all" will no doubt continue to find fault, but until judges are sufficiently expert to readily discover faking, it will simply induce dishonesty to make much ado about so nearly nothing as is Maiden's white spot.

To correct an error in your columns, I will call attention to your report of the Mexican hairless class at the New York show. Mr. Pierson, who judged this class, was placed in an unfair light. The report said that Me Too was placed equal with Chiquita last year, and that White Wings, who took third last year, was not considered nearly so good a specimen as Chiquita. The fact is, White Wings never met Chiquita in competition before this year. Chiquita was not exhibited in 1888 at the New York show, and Mr. Pierson did not judge the class that year. In 1887, at the New York show, Mr. Pierson placed Me Too and Chiquita equal first, but the dogs were not side by side in the ring. Me Too was locked in his cage. H. T. FOOTE, M.D.

GORDON SETTERS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The sale of Beaumont, together with the absence of any communication from me during the latter part of the debate on this subject, have induced many to think that my interest in the breed has been dampened, and I have received letters from all parts asking me to reconsider; and it has been a source of pleasure to me to find so many who agree with my views, and although I do not take to myself the credit of renewing the interest in this dog, yet I heartily reciprocate the kindly expressions. And while at present other matters claim attention before my hobby, yet ere long I hope to find leisure to win a few more first prizes.

Now that Dr. J. H. Meyer, of New York, is the owner of champion Beaumont and he is advertised at stud, it will not be out of place for me to just say to my fellow admirers of this breed, that they should remember that the 62½ per cent. style of black and tans has already been tried in England and has been discarded. It became clear that, however beneficial the Irish cross was in improving the tan, the loss in other ways was greater than this gain; further, that the well-formed head, indicating intelligence and scenting powers, needed bone both for symmetry and for the proper and continued exercise of these qualities.

Gordon breeders need not take up the craze for dogs that will get over the greatest distance in half an hour or less; for some day sportsmen will realize that the pent up ambition of a young dog, let loose at a field trial, is a poor criterion of a dog's merit for a sportsman's companion.

I have wandered from my point and must revert to Beaumont and say that being an English as well as an American champion and being the sire of Bang V. and other noted dogs across the water, having a pedigree equal to any outside my kennel, on this, or the other side of the Atlantic, showing all the qualities that should be prized and none of the faults of his 62½ per cent. compeers, being an excellent and thoroughly trained field dog, right in type, character, outline, carriage, and without a prominent fault, can breeders expect to get a better opportunity of recovering or insuring a continuance of the qualities for which the Gordon was once famous?

Perhaps you will kindly mention in the right place that the black spaniel bitch Bridford Negress died on the first day of the New York show and as other dogs in my kennel were sick, none of them were exhibited. I have since been so unfortunate as to lose a litter of twelve Gordons by Beaumont, and I am afraid that many who had spoken to me of pups of this strain, will be disappointed.

I should also mention that the Sussex spaniel bitch Lady is now owned by Mr. W. I. Payne, who is taking a great interest in this breed. EDWIN H. MORRIS.

STAPLETON, N. Y., March 16.

WRONG ENTRIES AT ROCHESTER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Will you please note that Metchley Surprise was not entitled to entry in the collie challenge class at Rochester, she having won but two first prizes at recognized shows prior to the date of closing the entries, March 6. The bitch Jakyr Dean was also improperly exhibited as a puppy, she being over 12 months of age. This collie has had various dates of birth. She appears in the A. K. C. S. B. as "Jaky Dean" (indexed "Jakey"), whelped March 9, 1887," was entered at Buffalo last fall as "Dean, whelped March 8, 1888," and turns up at New York this year as "Jakyr Dean, whelped March 18, 1888," which statement has been repeated ever since.

On seeing these errors in the Rochester prize list I communicated with Mr. Mitchell Harrison of the Chestnut Hill Kennels, suggesting that a withdrawal of the erroneous entries would probably be preferred by him to a protest from me and consequent disqualification. At that time I was not aware that Jakyr Dean was registered as whelped March 9 (1887 is, of course, a mistake, as Bendigo was not in this country in January, 1887, presumably the puppy's entry as a dog in the stud book is also an error), so my letter was confined to the Rochester entries only.

From Mr. Harrison's reply I quote as follows:

"All I have to say now is that I was under the impression that Jakyr Dean was born March 19, 1888. If I made a mistake it will be rectified. * * * In regard to Surprise not being in the challenge class, I think you will find the Rochester Kennel Club will uphold that win. At any rate, they accepted the entry when made."

Mr. Frank Smith, who was in charge of my dog, tells me he did his best to have a reserve number given for the specials awarded to Surprise, a request made both in my letter to him and a telegram sent to the show secretary. For some reason he could not understand he could get no action on this very reasonable request. The result is that as Metchley Surprise must be disqualified and all her wins are thrown out, the specials go with that decision and must now revert to the donors. Show authorities should always allow a request of this nature. If the protest is overruled, no harm is done, whereas if the protest is sustained and no "reserve" has been given, there is a muddle which cannot be righted after the show is closed. JAS. WATSON.

THE POINTER CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A meeting of the executive committee of the Pointer Club of America will be held at 12 o'clock Monday, April 8, at the offices of the American Kennel Club, No. 44 Broadway, New York. The object of the meeting is to investigate a charge of fraud made against Mr. B. F. Seitner, published in the FOREST AND STREAM newspaper; also to inquire how Mr. Seitner was enabled to enter dogs in the Philadelphia show of 1885, after the date fixed for the closing of entries, if such was the case. Also to ascertain how and when the letter of said Seitner to one B. F. Lewis, on which the charge of fraud was based, came into possession of the FOREST AND STREAM.

It is the intention of the committee to see that justice is done according to the evidence submitted, and it is but fair to ask a suspension of opinion until the full report is made by the committee. JOHN S. WISE, Pres.,
per GEO. W. LA RUE, Sec'y and Treas.

MARCH 21.

Mr. Chas. Heath, of Newark, N. J., has very generously authorized me to announce his willingness to subscribe one hundred dollars toward a purse to be competed for during the coming fall, in a field trial open to pointers owned by members of the Pointer Club of America. This is a move in the right direction, and the views as well as subscriptions of brother members are earnestly invited.

I would also like an expression from all members as to how the American Field Pointer Cup shall be competed for at coming bench shows. It would seem, from conversation held with several members, that it might be proper to allow competition by entries in the open classes, thus excluding "champions." These are matters on which discussion is invited, in order that all may be pleased and perfect harmony assured. GEO. W. LA RUE, Sec'y and Treas.

SALISBURY'S PEDIGREE.—Mr. Hugh Dalziel writes to an English paper as follows: "I fear I can throw very little light on the question of Salisbury's pedigree, but I can at least correct the crude supposition of your correspondent "A Mastiff Breeder." A little reflection would have shown that gentleman that had I received my information that Salisbury was by Monarch, from Mr. Mason, I would not have written of the dog as Carr's Leo, but as Mason's Salisbury. I made my first acquaintance with Salisbury when he was Mr. Carr's property, and named Leo, at one of the north country shows—Bingley or Keighley, I think—and my information as to his breeding I received from the late Mr. Carr, when attending the show as reporter for the *Field* and *Country*. The last time I remember to have seen Salisbury was at Dundee show, when Mr. Vero Shaw and I judged together. We differed as to the merits of Salisbury and Cardinal, I preferring the former, Mr. Shaw the brindle, and Mr. Rawdon B. Lee being called into the ring as umpire, decided in favor of Salisbury. On account of illness I have not followed the controversy closely, and don't clearly understand what the rumpus is about Salisbury's pedigree, nor do I even know who it is that challenges it. Mr. Mason and I have been friends for a great many years—a dozen at least—and knowing him well as I do, I am certain he is not the man to have a pedigree registered which he did not believe to be true If anybody questions the pedigree of Salisbury, I want to know why that person did not challenge the pedigree sooner, seeing that it was given in full in the Kennel Club Stud Book for 1880, which implies that the registry was sent in in 1879 when the dog was two years old. Perhaps if "A Mastiff Breeder" will privately, or through your columns, point out to me what the real charge against the published pedigree of Salisbury is, I may by further research help to elucidate facts."

HARES AND COURSING.

MR. M. E. ALLISON, manager of the National Coursing Association of Hutchinson, Kansas, sends in to our Western representative the following additional correspondence upon the coursing question, which contains some points of great interest: "I was not quite ready to tell the public just what we would do this spring until the rabbit question was settled. Now I might say that question is settled. We cannot get the rabbits, and we shall have to postpone our spring meeting. We have enough to insure the meeting, but do not want to sacrifice them. They are now breeding, and there are probably 100 young ones from what I can see of them already in the park, and we do not want to disturb them. I will have 1,000 there by fall. We will probably have a few local match races soon for the purpose of further testing our plans and improvements. We shall experiment until we know our plans are perfect, and this fall hold a rousing meeting that will demonstrate that inclosed meeting is just the thing.

"Since writing you last I have had several letters from California. They have had several drives for our especial benefit, and while they succeeded in getting thousands of rabbits in the corrals, and in one case there were 4,428 killed, they failed to capture a single one alive and uninjured. I have now experimented one year in trying to capture rabbits alive, and have spent about $1,000, and I can safely say that I have not been able to get to exceed twenty-five good ones in that time. I am now convinced that the only way to stock up is to get a few and wait for them to breed. I would give $10 apiece for fifty good ones now, if I could get them in time to hold a spring meeting, as it will be a great disappointment to the Association and the public to know that the meeting is postponed. There was a match arranged between Lowe's White Lips and Luse's Dick's Darling, to come off on our grounds, for a large purse the last of this month, but Luse's bitch got crippled in a front foot and he could not run her. This would have been a grand race, as they are both imported dogs and perhaps the best pair of greyhounds to-day in America, with the odds considerably in favor of Dick's Darling. I think she is the fastest greyhound and the cleverest worker in America by all odds. She will be laid up for several months.

"Reno Belle will whelp about to-morrow, and I expect to get some of the best puppies I ever owned from this litter. They are by Trales; and let me tell you he is a heap better dog than we gave him credit for last fall. He was not in good form then. He is a much better dog in my opinion than Lord Neversettle. The latter is a fine looking dog, but he is too large to handle himself on rabbits. He will weigh almost 100lbs. He ought to make a good big-game dog.

"I see they have organized an Eastern coursing club. I had a letter from Mr. Watsou inquiring about how to get jacks, but after my experience I could not give any encouragement. If we are successful in breeding we will be able to furnish them all they want in a year or two, but they will have to pay a good price for them. Dr. Van Hummel told Mr. Huntington they could get all they wanted here for fifty cents apiece. I have advertised all over this country to buy all the young ones I can get this spring and summer. They can probably get the English hare in the East, but I don't believe they are as good for coursing as the western jack. I have bought some young ones already, and expect to get several hundred this summer. Some of them are half grown. "M. E. ALLISON."

CENTRAL FIELD TRIAL CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Central Field Trial Club will hold their first meeting at Lexington, North Carolina, December 2, 1889, or immediately after the Eastern Field Trials Club have finished their running. The club is in receipt of so many inquiries for information as to rules, etc., that the writer is unable to answer each in detail, hence would like to state through your valued paper, that we are hard at work on the rules and expect to have them completed during the next four weeks, when a copy, together with a full advertisement of our stakes, will be sent to each of the sporting papers for publication. The names of applicants for information are placed on file and a copy of the rules will be mailed them at the earliest moment possible.

For the information of all concerned, state that we will run a setter Derby, also a pointer Derby with first, second and third places in each. The winners will be known as the winners of the first, second and third in the setter Derby, and first, second and third in the pointer Derby, respectively. The two first winners will be compelled to run a heat together and the winner of this heat will be known as the Derby winner and receive an additional stake, which from present indications will make its winning worth about $1,000.

We will also run an all-aged setter stake and an all-aged pointer stake with first, second and third places in each stake. The exact amount of each stake has not yet been fully determined, but none of them will be less than that now offered by the Eastern Field Trials Club, and the aggregate amount, including specials, will not be less than $3,000.

We have received several offers of specials for the winner of the setter Derby, pointer Derby and Derby winner, but as all except the latter were accompanied by conditions, the club has deemed it best not to accept any except the one offered without any other conditiou than that it should go to the Derby winner.

We hope to be able to offer a breeder's cup for the winner of the setter Derby; also a like cup for the winner of the pointer Derby. The club hopes that the pointer Derby will commend itself to all pointer breeders and that they will show their appreciation by sending a very large number of starters to the trial. The setter breeders have always been stout-hearted and ready to give battle, hence we feel that the only appeal necessary to insure their support is to conduct our trials in such a manner as to insure the best dog (barring its being off or out of condition) being placed at the top.

We assure all that nothing money, experience, competent judges and fair play can do, will be left undone to make our trials an absolute success and render satisfaction to all.

With your kind permission we will, during the next two weeks, send you for publication an outline of our running rules. CENTRAL FIELD TRIAL CLUB,
C. H. Odell, Sec'y pro tem.

MILLS BUILDING, New York.

FOX-TERRIERS AT NEW YORK.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The reason why I did not call attention to the unjust decision in favor of the Messrs. Rutherfurd's seedy-looking team of fox-terriers at the New York show was this: It was ten thousand dollars to a cent on Mr. Thayer's kennel for this prize; in fact, it did not seem possible for a man who had ever seen a terrier to place the prize elsewhere. I never looked to see if the judge had put down wrong numbers by mistake; and "Belvoir's" letter was the first intimation I received of this very queer business. I had so little faith in his statement that it was not until I had seen a well-known fox-terrier breeder, who was present while the judging was being done, that I could be convinced that the award had actually been made. "Belvoir" says I have never allowed "so unjust an award to go on record without a line of disapproval behind it." If I had believed it possible that a man of even Mr. Belmont's limited experience with dogs could have made such a decision, I would have looked over the numbers; and the records of this journal would now contain the severest criticism ever written on dog show judging.—THE WRITER OF THE FOX-TERRIER REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

THE premium list has made its appearance bearing the deerhound imprint of the club of the Quaker City. We were promised something good there this year, but only half of the strong points were told beforehand. The cash prizes are liberal, but it is in the splendid list of specials that Philadelphia takes rank as the banner show of 1889. The newspapers of that city have each donated silver cups, and the best known business firms also appear in the list. The distribution of these specials has been admirably done, no breed being without one and the more important having two or more.

Entries close on April 6, and the superintendent requests us to draw particular attention to the notice printed in the premium list regarding the space at his disposal. Horticultural Hall is likely to accommodate about 400 dogs, the exact size has not yet been ascertained, and if the number entered exceeds the accommodation the local entries and those from outside will be accepted in the order of their receipt by the club. The prospects are that the local entries will exceed 200 dogs, and it is said that there will be at least 80 spaniels on exhibition. If that is so, then space will be at a premium before all are accommodated. The list of judges was given last week.

DOG TALK.

THE tax upon dogs in France brings into the coffers of the State an annual revenue of something over seven million francs, or little short of one and a half million dollars. The total number of dogs taxed is given at 2,690,209 for the year 1885, the latest official returns published. Of these 688,407 are classed in the first class as dogs kept for pleasure or for sport, and 2,001,802 of the second class, comprising watch dogs, shepherd's dogs, guides of the blind, turnspits, etc., in fact all dogs that have to toil for a livelihood. During 1837 and 1888 the tax is said to have reached eight million francs. The rate ranges from forty cents to a dollar in the several departments, with a general average of sixty cents. In England there is a uniform tax of 7s. 6d. per dog ($1.80).

We are informed that the Central Canada Exhibition Association was petitioned by F. H. F. Mercer, W. B. A. Hill and others to hold a bench show of dogs in connection with their annual fair, to be held at Ottawa in September next, and it was virtually decided that their request would be granted. Before dates could be claimed, however, those of the London Kennel Club were published and proved to be identically the dates on which the Ottawa show would have to have been held. Under the circumstances it was deemed inadvisable to hold a show in Ottawa. It is, we learn, probable that a show will be held in the Canadian capital later on in the year, when it is hoped its promoters will receive liberal encouragement in the way of entries from our crack kennels.

The announcement of the Central Field Trial Club, in another column, will be read with interest by pointer and setter breeders. The organization of the club is not yet perfected, but a meeting will soon be held and everything arranged. The club will undoubtedly be a success and obtain the hearty support of the public. The inaugural meeting will be held at Lexington, N. C., Dec. 2. The locality selected is some 15 miles south of High Point, and is well adapted for the holding of a field trial. Entries for the Derby will close May 15. Application for blanks should be made to the secretary *pro tem.*, Col. C. H. Odell, Mills Building, New York. We hope to be able to publish full particulars next week.

There will be a dog show at Omaha, Neb., April 16 to 19. One of the attractions of the show will be that "puppies will be sold (all kinds) at a discount of ten per cent." The week will be a lively one in Omaha, as in addition to the dog show there will be a big shooting tournament on the same dates, all to wind up on Saturday with a great fox and wolf hunt, to which visitors are pathetically entreated to bring a fox if they have one.

There was a nice little dog show at Charleston, S. C., last week in connection with the inaugural exhibition of the South Carolina Pet and Poultry Association. Over 60 dogs were shown. Mr. J. F. Rackham of East Orange, N. J., judged all classes.

Mr. E. B. Sears, of Melrose, Mass., is in hard luck. His recently imported St. Bernard bitch Lady Aveline is dead from pneumonia, and the fine litter of fifteen from Lady Wellington by Pinlimmon, Jr., have also all died.

Entries for the Eastern Field Trial Club Derby will close May 1. The address of the secretary is W. A. Coster, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A dispatch from Worcester states that the date for the closing of entries for the Worcester dog show has been extended to April 2.

Dr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., has imported an Irish setter bitch from the kennel of Mr. Henry I. Gogarty, Dublin, Ireland.

Boston has 699 entries, quite a falling off from last year, but still enough to make a first-class show. Mr. J. H. Winslow will judge pointers, in place of Mr. Peshall, who is in Mexico.

We are advised that Lynn has 246 entries, and that the quality is excellent.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Romp and Rowett. By Blue Ridge Beagle Kennels, Denver, S. C., for white, black and tan beagle dogs, whelped Oct. 17, 1888, by Dan (Jack—Cromwell's Music) out of Weasel (Thom, A.K.R. 6777—Stribling's Music).

Boston. By Blue Ridge Beagle Kennels, Denver, S. C., for white, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Aug. 11, 1888, by Joe (Riot—Skip) out of Pansy (imported Ringwood—Fairy).

Beauty and Beulah. By Blue Ridge Beagle Kennels, Denver, S. C., for white, black and tan beagle bitches, whelped Aug. 8, 1888, by Banker (champion Rattler—imported Actress) out of Dolly (Riot—Skip).

Frisky. By Blue Ridge Beagle Kennels, Denver, S. C., for white, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped June, 1888, by Thom (A.K.R. 6777) out of Music (Dandy—Beauty).

Miss Nan. By Robt. H. Good, Philadelphia, Pa., for lemon and white pointer bitch, whelped May 2, 1888, by Rapid Don (Vandevort's Don—Nellie Bird) out of Lady Davidson (Duane's Hamlet—Kate IV.).

The Rock and The Rye. By Dr. W. A. Strother, Lynchburg, Va., for black, white and tan English setter dog and bitch, whelped Nov. 5, 1888, by Rebel, Jr. (Roderigo—Bo Peep) out of Rhea (Dashing Rover—Leah). (Date of birth was wrongly given last week.)

Nebo and Lady Nebo. By Mt. Waite Kennels, South Framingham, Mass., for black cocker spaniel dog and bitch, whelped Feb. 6, 1889, by Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506) out of Frantic (A.K.R. 6281).

BRED.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Juno—Scars' Monarch. W. A. Power's (Greenwood, Mass.) mastiff bitch Juno to E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch (Lord Raglan—Dido), Jan. 2.

Bess—Scars' Monarch. F. L. Conant's (Lewiston, Me.) mastiff bitch Bess to E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch (Lord Raglan—Dido), Jan. 19.

Una—Scars' Monarch. Geo. Whorf's (Medford, Mass.) mastiff bitch Una to E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch (Lord Raglan—Dido), Jan. 7.

Countess of Dunsmore—Scars' Monarch. E. B. Scars's (Melrose, Mass.) mastiff bitch Countess of Dunsmore (champion Beaufort—Holda) to his Sears' Monarch (Lord Raglan—Dido), Jan. 14.

Royal Cute—Duke of Vernon. L. Gardner's (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.) pointer bitch Royal Cute (Duke Royal—Gala Day) to his Duke of Vernon (Glendale—Spotless), March 4.

Lady Wellington—Pinlimmon, Jr. E. B. Sears's (Melrose, Mass.) rough St. Bernard bitch Lady Wellington (Duke of Wellington—Henly Juno) to his Pinlimmon, Jr. (champion Pinlimmon—Princess Beatrice), Jan. 13.

Mora—Hector. E. B. Sears's (Melrose, Mass.) smooth St. Bernard bitch Mora (Webb's Rex—Nellie) to J. H. Long's Hector (Otto—Lulu), Jan. 10.

Dinah—Clan Warwick. Dr. Quinu's (St. Paul, Minn.) English setter bitch Dinah to The Elms Kennels' Clan Warwick (Phil Warwick—Lassie Bondhu), March 12.

Nora—Paul Gladstone. Field Trial Kennels' (Charlottesville, Va.) English setter bitch Nora (Banks—Marchioness) to S. L. Boggs's Paul Gladstone (Gladstone—Lavellotte), March 11.

Belle of Piedmont—Roderigo. Field Trial Kennels' (Charlottesville, Va.) English setter bitch Belle of Piedmont to Memphis & Avent Kennels' Roderigo, March 4.

Woodland Queen—Obo II. Jas. Luckwell's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Woodland Queen (Tippo—Woodstock Queen) to J. P. Willoy's champion Obo II., March 11.

Lady Stanley—Black Duke. Geo. Douglas's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Lady Stanley (Robin Red—Fretsie) to Jas. Luckwell's Black Duke (champion Obo II.—Woodland Queen), March 10.

Bonnibel—Jerry. W. T. Payne's (New York) cocker spaniel bitch Bonnibel (Wallace II.—Suzette) to Dr. Beck's Jerry (Othello, A.K.R. 1982), March 10.

Loro—Prince. Mr. Damond's (South Framingham, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Loro (A.K.R. 6500) to Mt. Waite Kennels' Prince, March 20.

Senora—Giffee. A. Laidlaw's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Senora (Robin—Devonshire Beauty) to his Giffee (Zeo—Nina), Jan. 23.

Pet Obo—Sancho G. B. F. Manson's (South Framingham, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Pet Obo (Shadie—Edith) to Mt. Waite Kennels' Sancho G. (Obo II.—Dido), March 16.

Fancy—Glencairn. A. Laidlaw's (Woodstock, Ont.) field spaniel bitch Fancy (imported Toronto Beau—Gyp) to Oldham & Willey's imported Glencairn (Bracken—Belle), March 26.

Meersbrook Maiden—Buffalo General. H. T. Foote's (New York) black and tan terrier bitch Meersbrook Maiden (Meersbrook Chance—Meersbrook Empress) to A. W. Smith's Buffalo General (Halifax General—Lady Lottie), March 22.

Gipsey Queen—Buffalo General. A. W. Smith's (Buffalo, N. Y.) black and tan terrier bitch Gipsey Queen (Vortigern—Fortuna) to his Buffalo General (Halifax General—Lady Lottie), March 23.

Floss—Toons Royal. Chas. N. Symonds's (Salem, Mass.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Floss (Dreadnaught—Maggie) to his Toons Royal (Kavanagh's champion Dreadnaught—Hamilton's Tricksy), March 18.

Polly—Toons Royal. Chas. N. Symonds's (Salem, Mass.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Polly (Sir Star—Minnie) to his Toons Royal (Kavanagh's champion Dreadnaught—Hamilton's Tricksy), March 17.

Little Sister—Toons Royal. Chas. N. Symonds's (Salem, Mass.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Little Sister (Roy—Flora) to his Toons Royal (Kavanagh's champion Dreadnaught—Hamilton's Tricksy), March 10.

WHELPS.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Dinah. Blue Ridge Beagle Kennels' (Denver, S. C.) beagle bitch Dinah (Thom, A.K.R. 6777—Lucy Hinton), Feb. 23, five (two dogs), by J. W. Stribling's Thom (A.K.R. 5711).

Blanch McGregor—Prince Charlie. Oak Shade Kennels' (Lee, Mass.) collie bitch Blanch McGregor (Clipper, A.K.R. 2529—Nellie McGregor), March 8, one bitch, by Jas. Watson's Prince Charlie (Sefton—Mavis).

Una. Geo. Whorf's (Medford, Mass.) mastiff bitch Una, March 10, seven dogs, by E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch (Lord Raglan—Dido).

Fleet. Vernon Kennels' (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.) pointer bitch Fleet (Don Dell—Countess L.), March 17, eight (four dogs), by L. Gardner's Duke of Vernon (Glendale—Spotless).

Mora. Essex Kennels' (Andover, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Mora (A.K.R. 6148), March 24, twelve (seven dogs), by their Essex (A.K.R. 931).

Lady Wellington. E. B. Sears's (Melrose, Mass.) rough St. Bernard bitch Lady Wellington (Duke of Wellington—Henly Juno), March 14, fifteen (six dogs), by his Pinlimmon, Jr. (champion Pinlimmon—Princess Beatrice); all since dead.

Mildred. Field Trial Kennels' (Charlottesville, Va.) English setter bitch Mildred (Dashing Rover—Muriel), March 13, nine (three dogs), by O. W. Donner's Roi d'Or.

Brownie. Mt. Waite Kennels' (South Framingham, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Brownie (Capt. Stubbs—Flossie C.), March 18, eight (five dogs), by their Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506).

Judie. Jas. Bronsdon's (Milton, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Judie (champion Black Pete—Fannie Obo), March 14, seven (four dogs), by Mt. Waite Kennels' Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506).

Bacchante. H. P. Thompson's (Toronto, Ont.) fox-terrier bitch Bacchante (Bacchanal—Venatrix), March 16, three (one dog), by his Vakeel II. (Vakeel—Venatrix).

Lady. Fred Noble's (Pawtucket, R. I.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Lady (Banks's Royal—Lady), March 10, three dogs, by P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady).

SALES.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Knight of Elms. Liver pointer dog, whelped Dec. 21, 1887, by Sport out of Lady Queen), by The Elms Kennels, Forest Lake, Minn., to M. J. Flynn, Taylor's Falls, Minn.

Rex of Elms. Pointer dog, whelped Dec. 21, 1887, by Sport out of Lady Queen, by The Elms Kennels, Forest Lake, Minn., to Louis Keller, St. Paul, Minn.

Dora. Liver and white pointer bitch, whelped May 15, 1884, by Bang Bang out of champion Rose, by W. T. Payne, New York, to E. R. Bellman, Madison, N. J.

Belle of Bangs. White and black pointer bitch, whelped Feb. 22, 1888, by Bang Bang out of Miss Merrimack, by L. Gardner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to Vernon Kennels, same place.

Victor B. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Nov. 13, 1887, by Black Pete out of Vida, by F. Bollett, Brooklyn, N. Y., to E. H. Lavery, Waterford, N. Y.

Jeto. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Nov. 13, 1887, by Black Pete out of Vida, by F. Bollett, Brooklyn, N. Y., to E. L. Stanton, New York.

Black Pete II. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 26, 1886 (A.K.R. 5682), by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to J. A. Spracklin, same place.

Master Shina—Muggins whelp. Liver cocker spaniel dog, whelped Aug. 11, 1888, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to Fred G. Cox, Toronto, Ont.

Blackbird and Grouse. Black and light red cocker spaniel dogs, whelped Oct. 5, 1888, by Robin out of Devon Beauty, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to J. S. Allan, Montreal, Can.

Carlo. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Sept. 15, 1888, by Robin out of Woodstock Ada, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to H. W. Laird, Port Hope, Ont.

Veva. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped March 22, 1888, by Master Shina out of Dido, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to H. W. Laird, Port Hope, Ont.

Devon Beauty. Liver and tan cocker spaniel bitch, whelped November, 1884, by Lad o' Devon out of Dinah, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to J. A. Spracklin, same place.

Romeo Obo. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Sept. 7, 1888, by Robin out of Woodstock Nellie, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to Black Cocker Kennels, Indianapolis, Ind.

Queen. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped July 4, 1888, by Master Shina out of Belle, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to B. J. Roe, same place.

Young Tippo and Chloe. Black cocker spaniel dog and bitch, whelped Sept. 7, 1888, by Robin out of Woodstock Nellie, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to H. W. Laird, Port Hope, Ont.

Ben. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped November, 1887, by Master Shina out of Gipsy II., by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to Mr. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.

Red Rover—Woodstock Ruby whelp. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Dec. 16, 1888, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to R. G. Sawtell, same place.

Lad o' Devon—Banting's Bitch whelp. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 14, 1888, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to R. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

Guess. Liver and tan field spaniel dog, age and pedigree not given, by A. Laidlaw, Woodstock, Ont., to D. M. Banniger, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nil Desperandum. Black field spaniel dog, whelped Nov. 13, 1887, by Black Pete out of Vida, by F. Bollett, Brooklyn, N. Y., to R. C. Cornell, New York.

Newton Abbot Skipper—Bonnibel whelps. Black field spaniel bitches, whelped Aug. 7, 1888, by W. T. Payne, New York, one each to Mr. Burnham, same place, and Jesse B. Riggs, Princeton, N. J.

PRESENTATIONS.

Peaker—Nattie whelp. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Feb. 3, 1889, by Mt. Waite Kennels, South Framingham, Mass., to H. C. Bronsdon, Boston, Mass.

Sancho G.—Frantic whelp. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Feb. 6, 1889, by Mt. Waite Kennels, South Framingham, Mass., to H. C. Bronsdon, Boston, Mass.

DEATHS.

Lady Aveline. Orange tawny St. Bernard bitch, whelped March 1, 1888 (Nero III.—Bena), owned by E. B. Sears, Melrose, Mass.; from pneumonia.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

INQUIRER, Frostburg, Md.—Please let me know through the columns of your valuable paper how long after a bitch first shows signs of coming in heat should the dog be put to her for best results. Ans. About seven days after the first symptoms.

W. E. B., South Dakota.—I have a setter dog about one year old, and the hair has been falling off for three months. Can you send me a receipt of something to stop it? It is not the usual spring shedding. Ans. Give five drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for three weeks, and stop for ten days and then begin again. Give the medicine in the food.

S. B. C., Jersey City.—A Newfoundland puppy, 4 months old, is troubled with mange. I have used a lotion mentioned in a former issue of your paper (quicklime, sulphur and water), and have also used Fowler's arsenic; but the puppy does not seem to get any better. He eats well and to all appearances is all right. I have fed him, so far, on rice pudding and a mush made of Indian meal, but as yet I have given him no meat. There are two spots on his back, each of them nearly as big as a small saucer, and the hair on his face seems to be coming out in spots. Ans. Keep his bowels regular with one teaspoon of syrup of buckthorn every morning. Give 3 drops of the arsenic night and morning in the food, and use the following ointment once daily, first washing with castile soap and warm water and then drying. Rub the ointment gently into the skin:

R Ung. zinc oxid	℥ iss
Ung. diachylon	℥ ss

Mix. External.

J. R., Almonte, N. Y.—An explanation of the following would greatly oblige: I have a hound, 3 years old. A year ago last winter he had distemper (severe), recovered, but when he gets up after lying down he will shake his head for three or four minutes at a time, as though there was something in his ears; but there is nothing wrong with ears that I can see (evidently not canker). What is the cause, and how can it be cured? Last fall he did not shake his head at all. It was only after coming from the bush and getting into decent condition again that he commenced again. Ans. You had better go on the supposition that it is canker. Wash the ears out as well as you can, and drop a little of the following into them night and morning:

R Bromo chloral	℈ i
Tr. opii	♏ x
Aq. qs. ad	℥ ii

Mix. External.

A. T. D., Camden.—I have an Irish setter bitch, fourteen months old, a nice, healthy animal. Had distemper last summer and recovered nicely. I sent her South to be broken last October. Previously to sending her down I took her out in the country and would shoot down small birds before her; she did not at all shy but seemed to take pleasure in it. I have no reason to think that the man to whom I sent her treated her harshly. She works beautifully on quail, is stannch, a good nose and a good ranger; if you throw a quail out she retrieves it proudly, and carries it any distance without ruffling a feather, but when you pick up a gun she becomes timid, and either tries to get away or crouches at your feet. Ans. She seems gun shy. You can only cure this by care and patience. Get her used to the gun first, and then begin by firing light charges, gradually increasing them. Give ten drops of tincture of nux vomica night and morning in a little water.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

C. B. S.—See our angling columns for Pennsylvania season.

T. G. B. & SONS, New York.—We cannot give you the required information.

VAN, Urbana, O.—Can a dog without a pedigree win at a bench show? Ans. Yes.

T. E. L., Bristol, Pa.—An advertisement of your Sharps rifle would probably bring you a purchaser.

W. J. G., Philadelphia, Pa.—Little has been done by the yacht clubs, but the mattor has been taken in hand by the Legislatures of several States with a view toward organizing State naval reserves.

SUBSCRIBER, Albany, N. Y.—A dog winning first prize in a bad class may not be as good as one winning a commended card in a good class. In neither case would the win prove that the animal was a "show dog."

J. S. F., Jasper, Ala.—A, B and C shoot a sweepstakes match under National Gun Club rules at 4 single bluerocks each, with first and second moneys. A and B score 4 each and C 1. To decide the tie between A and B they shoot "miss and out" and A shoots B out. Who get first and second moneys? Ans. A takes first money and C second money. Under the rules of class shooting A and B have no interest whatever in second money.

R. W., Philadelphia.—I have imported several hundred edible frogs. To my disappointment I find that the little captives seem to eat nothing of whatever I have put before them. They have lived now for over five weeks apparently without any substantial food. I have tried to feed them on different kinds of fresh raw meat, different green vegetables, some malt husks (brewers' mash), bread, crackers and insects. Some we keep in large wicker baskets, with green moss and sufficient fresh water; others in a wooden tub with a few inches of water. Ans. Frogs hibernate in the winter and eat nothing from about October to April, varying, of course, with the climate. They cannot be reared in baskets, but must be placed in a pond or shallow ditch, where they can obtain insects, such as larvæ of the dragon fly, grasshoppers, flies, beetles, etc. There is no work on frog culture known to us.

J. L. V., Tarrytown, N. Y.—East of this village we have several good trout brooks. The Mill Stream is the largest and considered the best and for several years back parties living near this stream have been in the habit of drawing or setting nets, more particularly in the vicinity of the County House at East Tarrytown. As I understand it the law is very plain on this subject. We find that parties living over there are owners of these nets and at times of the day when anglers are absent from the stream set the nets. It is almost impossible to catch them at it, most of us anglers are known to them. We have had published in our weekly paper and in circular form the laws governing this subject, out to no purpose; and our game constables are of little good, taking no interest in the matter at all. What is to be done? Ans. Write to Chief Fish and Game Protector Drew, Albany, N. Y., give him all the information you can and ask him to put the district protector on the case.

FUR, FIN AND FEATHER, Queensboro.—1. Has the natural history of the sea otter ever been published yet? Where can I get it? Chas. Hallock says in "Our New Alaska" that its fur is valued at from $90 to $200. Is this its value in the Alaska or New York market? 3. What is the value of the Canadian otter in New York? 4. Can raw fur be sent to the United States free of duty? Ans. 1. The only satisfactory account of the sea otter is by Henry W. Elliott, in Section V., Volume 2 of the Fishery Industries of the United States, just published by the U. S. Fish Commission. 2. The natives in Alaska receive the following prices for sea otter skins: Pups $1 to $10, ordinary $40, prime $75, extra prime $150. The highest authentic price paid for the skin of a sea otter was $650 received at one of the annual sales of the Hudson's Bay Company in London. The value in New York is $75 to $150, according to beauty. 3. Canadian otter in New York market $12 for average skins of prime quality. 4. Raw furs are admitted free of duty.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

SELF-LOADING SMALL ARMS.

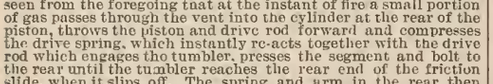
CHICAGO, March 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* While on a recent pilgrimage in the interests of the trade up in Wisconsin, I incidentally learned that in a little backwoods town adjacent to the pine forests, which are even yet inhabited by many of the larger game animals, as bear, deer, etc., was to be found a novelty in the shape of a gun.

Now, if there is anything dearer to a sportsman's heart than a good spot to spend his annual vacation it is a gun—a good gun. That a new gun could emanate from a locality where the practical use of guns is the rule seemed possible; but as we are accustomed to look to the Nutmeg State for the superior articles of that kind, it appeared to your correspondent highly improbable that one of the latter kind could be found up there in the woods. Upon inquiry it was learned that the little city of Neillsville was the home of the man who was known as the "gun man," "gun crank," "doctor gun," "a son of a gun," and other pleasant cognomens of a like nature. Dr. H. A. Pitcher, the gentleman referred to, is the inventor of what he terms an automatic repeating rifle. Trusting the following description will prove interesting to your many readers, I take the liberty of inclosing it, and will add that the Doctor has a gun now built which performs all he claims for it, as the many who have been favored by seeing it shoot can testify.

The principle upon which the power is obtained was intimated to the inventor many years ago by the manner in which the old cap lock would throw the hammer cocked by the escape of gas through the tube, and which first suggested the possibility of this power being utilized for the purpose of replacing a cartridge. This has been accomplished, and the gun which loads itself is an established fact. The gun now made is a rifle, and uses the Bullard .38-45 cartridge. It has a barrel and magazine 26in. long. The magazine is on top, the drive tube underneath the barrel. Within the drive tube is a cylinder in which is placed a moderately tight-fitting piston. Behind the piston is a small hole or vent extending through and communicating with the bore of the barrel. At the front end of the piston within the drive tube is a spiral spring. A drive rod passing backward into the lock is attached to the front end of the piston. The drive rod when carried forward to its fullest extent engages with a tumbler, which is pivoted within the front end of the curved piece underneath the breech bolt and which is called the segment.

Within a circular recess in the stock and attached to the tang is a spring-pressed arm, which is attached at its upper end to the rear end of segment by a connecting rod. The function of this spring and arm is to throw the action forward, press the cartridge home and lock the breech, after being operated upon to the rear by the force of the drive spring underneath the barrel. It will be seen from the foregoing that at the instant of fire a small portion of gas passes through the vent into the cylinder at the rear of the piston, throws the piston and drive rod forward and compresses the drive spring, which instantly re-acts together with the drive rod which engages the tumbler, presses the segment and bolt to the rear until the tumbler reaches the rear end of the friction bolt, when it slips off. The spring and arm in the rear then press the segment and bolt forward again, carrying the cartridge in front, lock the bolt and release the firing pin and trigger, and the gun may be again fired.

The gun is first loaded by grasping the lug or finger knob which passes through and works in a curved slot in the right hand side plate so that the gun may be used as an ordinary repeater, *i. e.*, by shutting off the vent, which is accomplished as follows: A screw is fixed into the frame at right angles across the vent, a hole is drilled through the screw to correspond with the vent. A short arm is formed upon the head of the screw and points to an indexed circle upon the outside of frame. At one extreme of the indexed portion is the letter *O*, open, at the opposite extreme the letter *C*, closed, so that, as before stated, the gun may be used



automatically or otherwise, as desired, by simply turning the valve screw with the thumb. A pin or screw is placed at each extreme of the indexed portion to prevent the valve being turned further than is necessary, so that no harm is done in either case. The cartridges are fed in from the magazine at the top, the last cartridge lying directly upon the breech bolt and between the transfers or carriers, and is driven downward and held in a path to the barrel in a way not easily explained. The exploded shell is thrown through a slot in the left hand side plate. The advantage of thus disposing of the shells is obvious in an arm of this kind and avoids the projection of the shell upward in front of the eye when sighting.

The supposed awkwardness of the magazine on top of the barrel is more than offset by the ease with which the sights are lined with the eye and the lessened drop consequently required in the stock. This is a feature commended by all sportsmen who have seen the gun. Perhaps the two points of greatest interest, and briefly stated as follows, are those of safety and manner of handling to avoid firing more than one shot. That the gun as now made has all the elements of safety to as great and perhaps a greater degree than in any firearm yet made will I think be admitted upon a careful study of the manner in which the firing pin and sear are operated. That the sportsman who gets rattled will fire this gun more times than is desired is quite probable, but he will soon learn that but one quick distinct pull is sufficient for one shot.

To answer all the queries which will occur to the reader in this article is quite impossible. I will, however, concisely state a few of them. The explosion don't load the gun, but imparts the requisite power to the drive spring which does. The peculiar form of the piston is not fully explained here. Suffice it to say powder crusts do not form to any considerable extent, and the gun has been fired one hundred times without cleaning the piston part of it. The gun which is a first gun is necessarily crude, but is capable of better finish and proportions. The principle is equally well adapted to shot as rifle. Nitro powders have been used to considerable extent. The ultimate practical value of the gun is largely at this time a matter of conjecture. It will occur to the mind of the reader, however, the possibilities of getting "doubles," and in bird shooting of getting away with the whole flock. In certain branches of military service it will undoubtedly find a place. The doctor is to be congratulated for the perseverance which he has exhibited and success he has achieved, after two years of patient experimenting. C. H. G.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—The charming weather this afternoon was a great inducement to spend a half day in the open air, and the local riflemen who gathered at Healdmoor Rifle Range for their regular weekly sport found the day was all that could be desired for rifle shooting, and in spite of a southeast wind, which at times was a little troublesome, the scores were very good. There was general raising of individual records all along the line. H. Darlington especially making a fine jump on his revolver record. The scores are as follows, standard American target:

Revolver Match, 50yds., Smith & Wesson, .32-44.

H Darlington	10	9	7	10	9	8	8	8	10	10—89
E J Darlington	7	8	10	10	10	8	7	7	10	6—83
J P Taylor	6	7	5	8	8	9	9	6	8	8—69
H Simpson	9	7	7	5	9	4	6	5	8	6—66
S Howard	4	9	7	6	4	3	10	4	5	7—59
H Johnson	5	6	4	4	7	5	4	8	8	6—57
S Philips	7	2	6	5	6	3	6	6	6	7—54

Rest Match, 200yds., Rest Center.

H Simpson	9	11	9	7	10	10	8	9	8	7—88
S Howard	7	11	8	9	8	7	6	6	8	7—77
A H Carlisle	6	6	10	9	7	5	5	10	11	5—74
H Johnson	9	9	9	7	8	6	5	6	7	7—73
J Montgomery	9	7	6	7	7	8	7	6	8	7—72

Special Record Practice, 100yds.

H Darlington	9	10	8	7	8	10	10	7	6	7—85
E J Darlington	9	8	10	5	9	8	6	10	5	10—83
W S Darlington	7	10	10	6	5	6	8	8	9	10—80

OWENSVILLE, Ind., March 9.—The Owensville Ballard rifle team made the following scores to-day, wind two points from 9 o'clock and variable, standard targets, 200yds. off-hand, National rules, gold medal. J. Montgomery won gold medal.

J Montgomery	10	5	10	9	7	9	4	5	7	6—72
W Gentry	7	8	7	5	10	7	6	5	7	8—70
W Roberts	9	6	8	8	9	9	5	9	6	9	8—69
J Daugherty	10	6	4	3	4	7	7	6	7	9—63
P Stone	4	5	4	5	8	5	10	5	5	4—55

BOSTON, March 23.—The pleasant weather brought out a large crowd of rifle shooters to-day at the Massachusetts rifle range, and all of the matches were well patronized, some good scores being made, especially by Messrs. Munroe and Fellows. The wind was light from 7 to 9 o'clock. Mr. Davis won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match and Mr. Leo won the champion gold medal. Following are the best scores finished to-day:

20 shot Rest Match.

C H Davis	12	11	8	12	12	8	12	10	10	10
	8	9	9	10	0	11	9	12	11	10—203
J Francis	9	10	8	10	8	10	9	12	11	11
	9	9	10	11	9	10	9	12	10	12—199
J R Munroe	8	12	9	9	11	9	8	10	12	10
	10	9	9	12	9	12	12	9	9	9—198
S Wilder	12	10	8	9	9	11	9	9	11	11
	12	12	9	8	9	9	12	9	11	8—198

Champion Medal Match.

H L Lee	8	8	7	10	9	7	9	6	9	7—80
W Charles	7	9	8	7	7	6	7	8	8	8—74
J A Frye	5	10	9	4	10	8	5	5	7	7—67

Prize Rest Match.

S Wilder	12	12	12	10	9	10	11	11	10	10—107
A Ballard	11	12	11	9	11	10	11	3	11	8—102

50 shots, 50yds, .22cal Pistol.

J B Fellows	10	9	10	8	8	9	9	8	9	10
	8	8	10	8	10	9	9	10	10	8
	9	10	10	8	9	8	10	10	10	10
	10	10	10	6	9	10	9	10	8	8
	9	9	9	10	8	10	10	10	9	9—458

Victory Medal Match.

J A Frye	7	8	7	9	10	8	7	5	7	5—73

Rest Match.

J R Munroe	12	11	12	12	12	9	11	12	10	11—112
C H Davis	11	11	10	11	12	11	12	9	9	12—108
W M Foster	8	10	9	11	11	11	9	8	12	11—100
A Ballard	11	9	10	9	8	10	11	8	8	11— 95
D T Wigglesworth	9	9	12	9	10	8	7	10	12	6— 92
W P Thompson	9	8	8	7	9	9	9	9	9	8— 84
B G Baker	6	8	9	8	8	6	10	11	10	8— 84
E Alson	5	9	7	8	7	8	9	8	7	11— 80
Joel Cutts	5	9	8	9	12	4	9	8	6	8— 70
A G Horne	5	4	3	6	9	6	7	12	9	9— 70

All-Comers' Match.

H L Lee	7	8	8	7	10	10	9	8	10	10—87
W O Burnite (mil.)	6	9	9	10	8	4	10	6	10	9—81
L Ames	10	7	8	5	8	8	9	7	8	10—80
C C Clarke	2	8	10	4	10	7	8	8	8	7—73
B G Barker	5	8	7	7	6	6	6	10	9	7—71
L C Downer	9	5	9	10	6	4	7	3	6	10—69
N Good	5	6	8	4	6	7	4	4	4	9—57

50yds. Pistol Match.

J B Fellows	10	10	8	9	8	10	10	10	10	10—95
E S Gilmore	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	10	8—92
J S Howe	9	9	10	10	9	9	7	0	8	10—91
W Charles	8	6	10	10	9	10	8	10	9	8—98
A Stevens	8	10	10	9	8	10	7	9	7	8—86

Military Match.

J S Howe	4535554454—45	F Carter	4454454444—43
W D Huddleson	4545555444—45	F J Brown	4344445545—42
W Charles	5454544544—44	E E Patridge	4445434444—40
A Sharp	4545544544—44	O T Moore	4532454454—40
C E Horton	5552344445—43		

500yds. Military Match.

S P Ringfield	5545455445—46

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Despite the threatening aspect of the weather, a large number of target shooters assembled at the Shell Mound shooting range to-day, and from their comfortable shelter rained lead at the defenseless targets all day long. Several important shoots were held, notably the one between C. Carr's and J. E. Klein's teams of crack pistol shots. This match was shot at 50yds., 20 shots to the man, at an American field target, and though no trophy was represented the result was eagerly looked for by admirers of this kind of sport. Each team consisted of five of San Francisco's best shots. The results was as follows. First team, C. Carr captain:

C Carr	7	6	10	10	7	7	10	9	10	9
	9	8	7	10	10	10	10	8	10	8—175
Col Brown	10	4	8	9	10	9	6	9	9	7
	9	7	9	5	10	9	7	7	8	6—158
J Short	8	7	9	5	8	4	7	5	5	10
	8	4	10	10	8	9	6	6	9	8—146
P D Linville	10	6	7	10	10	8	8	8	8	8
	8	9	8	6	9	9	9	7	7	6—161
H Carr	9	9	8	10	8	7	8	8	7	9
	9	6	6	7	9	7	9	10	7	10—163—803

Second team, J. E. Klein, captain:

J E Klein	10	7	8	10	9	6	9	10	8	10
	10	8	10	8	8	8	8	9	6	10—172
S Carr	7	9	7	10	9	9	9	9	10	10
	6	8	9	7	9	7	9	9	8	10—171
A Johnson	10	8	10	10	7	10	7	8	10	9
	7	9	8	9	10	10	9	9	10	10—180
F O Youngs	8	10	9	8	6	8	6	7	7	10
	8	10	9	9	9	10	7	9	10	10—170
E Hovey	6	7	6	7	7	7	9	15	8	4
	10	6	8	9	8	7	6	7	8	7—147—840

The Bay City Rifle Club team, numbering 10 men, who won the gold medal from a team composed of United States Army riflemen in September last, held a shoot to-day to decide the perpetual ownership of the trophy. The match was shot under the National Rifle Association rules, guns under 10lbs., 8lb. pull, 200yds., and resulted in a victory for Edward Hovey, with 340 points out of a possible 360. Following are the three best scores:

Hovey	7	9	8	6	7	6	7	6	7	10
	10	8	8	10	9	8	9	6	7	6
	7	9	9	8	9	10	10	10	7	7—240
Carr	8	9	6	8	6	6	7	6	7	6
	7	7	8	6	10	9	8	7	10	9
	8	8	7	8	10	9	6	8	6	9—229
Klein	6	10	10	7	6	9	7	6	9	8
	9	6	8	6	6	8	7	8	7	7
	6	7	8	8	7	8	9	8	10	8—229

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—There was not a very large attendance at the last shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club, owing to the fact that the duck season is now in full blast in this part of the country, and many of the members were away. Mr. Baner came to the front with a splendid 87; .22cal. Stevens gallery pistol, 20yds., standard American target:

W. Bauer	8	10	10	8	7	8	10	10	9	7—87
M Summerfield	7	10	8	8	9	8	4	8	9	10—81
L V Porret	1	7	10	9	5	9	6	9	7	7—78
E Mohrstadt	6	9	9	9	7	5	6	7	10	9—77
W J Lord	4	7	4	10	5	9	9	9	9	10—76
W Hettel	8	6	7	4	10	6	10	8	6	9—74
W Billmeyer	10	6	7	8	6	7	7	10	5	7—73
H Griesedieck	4	7	8	8	7	8	8	10	8	4—72
W O Mackwitz	8	7	9	7	6	4	8	3	8	4—66
L H Race	5	5	5	7	9	5	6	7	9	6—64
A E Bengel	6	5	6	6	7	9	10	7	7	0—63

UNSER FRITZ.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23.—These scores were made at Lake Lookout range this afternoon:

Record Match.

Stephens	8	6	10	7	7	8	6	6	9	9—76
Cooley	10	4	8	7	6	10	7	7	7	10—76
Mayott	7	4	7	8	10	4	7	9	4	10—70
Kimball	10	6	7	10	8	5	4	5	6	4—65
Bull	9	6	7	8	9	6	5	5	5	4—64
Allen	9	7	7	10	5	6	6	3	5	3—61

Practice Match.

Mayott	9	7	9	10	7	8	10	9	8	4—81
Cooley	10	7	10	7	6	7	8	9	7	8—79
Stephens	9	6	10	8	7	8	8	6	8	7—77
Allen	8	4	10	8	8	8	8	10	8	5—77
Browning	9	6	8	7	8	9	5	8	5	10—75
Hitchcock	8	10	7	5	7	10	5	6	7	10—75
Talbot	7	7	10	10	4	6	10	7	6	6—73
Kimball	7	7	7	8	7	6	4	6	9	10—71
Bull	7	5	10	6	7	6	8	8	5	7—69
Hindley	5	6	9	7	6	5	4	7	8	7—64
North	4	5	8	6	6	8	6	7	5	4—59

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—At a recent meeting of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Pres., Otto W. Lilkendey; Vice-Pres., August Browning; Rec. Sec., C. Hildebrandt; Fin. Sec., A. Bahrs; Treas., John Horstmann; Shooting Masters, John Plath and Kaufman Wertheimer. Trustees, Alexander Gerdes, H. F. Maas, Henry Schroeder. Military Officers: Capt., John F. Bolts; First Lieut., Louis Haake; Second Lieut., William Schmaedeke; Third Lieut., John Mangels; Fourth Lieut., George G. Bahrs; Ord. Sergt., Robert Gerhow; Color Bearer, Hy. Koster; Company Guide, Henry Perien.

NEW YORK.—Gus Zimmerman, who won the week's shoot at the recent German Hospital fair here, has accepted F. W. Hoefele's challenge to shoot a match from 100 to 200 shots a side at the Morrisania Schuetzen Park. Preliminaries will soon be settled.

THE TEAM FOR ENGLAND.—The Boston newspapers say that matters relating to the trip of the Massachusetts volunteer militia rifle team to England are progressing rapidly. The leading business men have taken hold of the project with enthusiasm, and it is understood that already about one-third of the necessary funds have been subscribed privately. The team will leave home with probably the strongest backing by representative business men of the State in its history. The first public acknowledgment of subscriptions will be made by Treasurer Potter this week. So much pressure has been brought to bear upon Mr. Potter and Major Frost, the team captain, by officers and members of the M. V. M., to be allowed to subscribe, that it has about been decided to permit each company and field and staff to contribute a small sum, more as a token of good will and appreciation of past work done, than with the idea of securing any large amount. If this should be decided on, due notice will be sent to all interested. The team will probably compete with the First Royal Berkshire regiment, the London rifle brigade, the Middlesex county team and the South London team, previous to the matches at Wimbledon. A match is practically arranged with the fine shooting team of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, which has a score or more of the best rifle shots of the United States Army, who is an enthusiastic believer in the prowess of the Massachusetts men, has agreed to give the team a trip to Paris if they are successful in their matches on English soil.

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Messrs. Z. K. Straight and A. W. du Bray recently shot an all-around match here, the match was as follows: 25 shots with any .44cal. revolver, factory ammunition, off-hand, 50yds., Creedmoor target; 25 shots, any rifle, globe peep-sights, 100yds., off-hand, Creedmoor target; 15 fast pigeons: English-American rules, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise; 5 pairs, 21yds. rise; 15 Peoria blackbirds, Peoria rules, 2 traps, screened, 10yds. apart; 5 pairs, same conditions. The match commenced with the pistol shooting and was won by du Bray by 103 to 94 points. On the rifle score both men tied on 119 points. The 15 live birds score stood, du Bray 13, Straight 10. On 5 pairs live birds du Bray 6, Straight 5. On 15 single Peorias, Straight 14, du Bray 10. On 5 pairs, Straight 8, du Bray 9, giving the match to du Bray by 16 points. Both contestants used 12-gauge Parker guns and Chamberlin shells, loaded with Schultze powder. The Peoria birds were thrown over 50yds. and at medium height. Both men had been practicing at pistol and rifle shooting in cloudy heavy weather and as the sun shone as brightly as in July the pistol and rifle scores were low, as it was some time before they could locate the bullseye. The rifles were Winchester, single shot, .32-20-115, and both pistols of Smith & Wesson make.

THE ENGLISH MAGAZINE ARM.—The new magazine rifle has been adopted with complete unanimity, and will soon be turned out with great rapidity. The trials of the weapon in India have been in all respects satisfactory. A compressed powder is now used which gives good results, and with which the rifle (which is to be sighted for 2,800yds.) may be used up to 500yds. without raising the backsight. But a new powder is being experimented upon by which it is expected that the power of the rifle will be much increased. Mr. Stanhope concluded his description of the new weapon by expressing the hearty thanks of the War Office to the Small Arms Committee, presided over by General Philip Smith, "who brought so much ability and perseverance to the task of choosing a magazine rifle, a difficult work which had been performed with perfect fairness toward all inventors, and which had produced a rifle which promised the most satisfactory results."—*Vol. Ser. Gaz.*

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—The 200-yard section of the Our Own Rifle Club met on Thursday evening to discuss plans for the coming season's work. No definite plans were arranged, but the sentiment of the members seemed to be unanimous in favor of affiliating with the Newark Shooting Society, although retaining the form of a separate section. The chairman appointed C. Mink, Jr., F. A. Freiensehner and Fred B. Lante a committee to confer with the directors of the shooting society and endeavor to arrange for the joining of the members to the club. The 200-yard section will comprise from twenty to twenty-five men, all of whom will be enthusiastic shooters. This number will greatly strengthen the active force of the shooting society. A special meeting of the section will be held on Thursday evening, March 28, when the committee will report.

NEWARK, N. J.—The tournament of the United Amateur Clubs has now but two more weeks to run, and the Monroe and Oakland teams are tied for first place, with one match each to shoot. If both clubs win their matches the tie will be decided by a series of three matches. The highest club scores to date are: Monroe 1,092, Oakland 1,080, Columbia 1,062, Howard 1,061, Excelsior 1,058, Annie Oakley 1,017, Lakeside 1,016.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

FIXTURES.

March 26 to 27.—Tournament at Dayton, O.

Omaha, Neb., Gun Club Tournament, April 16, 17 and 18.

April 17 and 18.—Norwich, Conn., Shooting Club Tournament.

E. W. Yerrington, President.

April 30.—San Antonio, Tex., Tournament. Open to all comers.

May 21 to 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club Tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.

South Side Gun Club Tournament, Milwaukee, Wis., May 29, 30 and 31. C. W. Milbraith, Secretary.

June.—Annual Tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Wash.

June 3 to 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. Convention and Tournament, Albany, N. Y.

June.—Kansas City Tournament.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN GROUNDS.

CLAREMONT, N. J., March 23.—To-day was the banner Saturday so far this year. The crowd of shooters was large and enthusiastic, and matches ran along with enjoyable haste. Ties divided. The scores ran:

No. 1, extra, 10 birds, 50 cents entry, Keystone rules:

Brientnall	1111111011—9	Yerrington	0111101111—8
Savage	1110011101—7	Quinton	1110111101—8
Albee	1101111111—9	Folsom	0111100101—6
Bristol	1111111011—9	Tee Kay	0111111101—8
Beers	0011100110—5	Hendrie	0011111101—7
Sherman	1111111110—8	Scott	0111101100—6
Hunt	1111111101—9		

No. 1, regular, 10 birds, $1 entrance:

Brientnall	1011111111—9	Yerrington	1011111111—9
Savage	0111111110—8	Quinton	1011111101—8
Albee	1111111111—10	Folsom	1111111011—9
Bristol	1111111111—9	Tee Kay	1111111011—9
Beers	1110011011—7	Hendrie	1011101110—7
Sherman	1110111111—9	Scott	0011111011—7
Hunt	1101111111—9	Tuttle	1111111011—9

Shoot-off, miss and out: Brientnall 5, Bristol 3, Sherman 3, Hunt 2, Yerrington 1, Folsom 1, Tuttle 1.

No. 2, regular, 10 birds, $1 entrance:

Hendrie	1100010001—5	Scott	1010011110—6
Brientnall	0111101111—8	Beers	0010111001—5
Hunt	1111011111—9	Bristol	1011011111—8
Folsom	1110011110—7	Quinton	1111011111—9
Yerrington	1111111111—10	Tee Kay	1111011111—9
Albee	1011111010—7	Tuttle	1111111111—10
Sherman	1111111111—10	Savage	1111110111—9

No. 3, regular, 15 birds, $1.50 entrance:

Brientnall	010111111111111—13	Sherman	111111111111111—15
Quinton	111001101111110—11	Savage	101101100111010— 9
Hunt	111111111111101—14	Folsom	001001010011101— 7
Tee Kay	110111101010011—11	Tuttle	110111101111011—12
Scott	111111111111011—14	Yerrington	111111111111111—15
Bristol	111101111111111—14	Beers	011001111111140—11
Albee	100111111110110—11	Hendrie	00101110w.

No. 4, regular, 5 pairs, $1 entrance:

Brientnall	11 11 10 11 11— 9	Quinton	00 10 11 01 11— 6
Bristol	00 10 10 11 11— 6	Purington	11 10 10 01 01— 6
Hunt	11 01 01 10 11— 7	Savage	10 10 10 11 10— 6
Hendrie	00 10 10 10 00— 3	Folsom	10 11 11 10 11— 8
Albee	11 11 10 11 11— 9	Tuttle	11 00 11 01 01— 6
Sherman	10 10 10 11 11— 7	Beers	11 10 10 11 11— 8
Miller	11 10 11 10 11— 8	Tee Kay	11 11 01 10 10— 7
Johnson	11 10 10 00 11— 6		

First, second and third div., Purington fourth on shoot-off.

No. 5, regular, 10 singles, $1 entrance:

Miller	1111111111—10	Savage	1111110110— 8
Purrington	1011111111— 9	Albee	1111111111—10
Johnson	1111110111— 9	Sherman	1111111000— 7
Brientnall	1011111111— 9	Hunt	1111110011— 8
Yerrington	0111111111— 9	Tee Kay	1101110101— 7
Quinton	1111111101— 9	Roll	1111010111— 8
Scott	0101101101— 6	Conover	1111110110— 8
Hendrie	0111101111— 8	Addison	1111031101— 7
Folsom	1111011011— 8	Bristol	1111111010— 8
Tuttle	1111111111—10	Sigler	1111111110— 9
Beers	1111110011— 8		

Purrington, Brientnall and Sigler on shoot-off 5 each and div. Folsom, Savage and Hunt on shoot-off 5 each and div.

No. 6, regular, 10 birds, $1 entry, Hurlingham rules:

Miller	1111111111—10	Quinton	0111111111— 9
Sigler	1111111111—10	Folsom	1111111111—10
Hunt	1111111111— 9	Savage	1111111110— 9
Brientnall	1011111111— 9	Scott	0111111111— 9
Johnson	1111011011— 8	Apgar	1101111110— 8
Conover	1111111111—10	Williams	1111111110— 9
Bristol	1011111111— 9	Eddie	0.01101111— 7
Yerrington	1010101101— 6	Addison	0111111001— 7
Purrington	1111111111—10	Beers	0111101011— 7
Tee Kay	1111111011— 8	Simpson	0111111111— 8
Albee	0111111110— 8	Lawrence	1111011010— 7
Tuttle	1101111111— 9		

Hunt, Brientnall, Folsom and Williams div. second on shoot off with 10 each. Eddie, Addison and Beers div. fourth on shoot off.

No. 7, regular, 20 singles, $2 entrance:

Miller	11111111111111111111—20	Johnsou	01111111111111111110—18
Sigler	11111111111111111111—19	E J P	11111111101111011101—16
Brientn'll	11111101111111111111—19	Tee Kay	10011111011111111101—15
Apgar	10100110111001111010—13	Conover	11101101111111111111—18
Eddie	11010111111001111101—16	Richards	11110111111111111111—18
Purr'gt'n	11111111111111011111—19	Hathaw'y	10011110000011011110—11
Hunt	11101110111011111111—17	Williams	11101111100311111110—15

No. 8, regular, 10 birds, $1 entrance:

Miller	1111111110	Hathaway	1100011011— 6
Sigler	1111111111—10	Conover	1111010111— 8
Brientnall	1111111110— 9	Tee Kay	1111110100— 7
Hunt	1111111111—10	Apgar	1111101011— 8
Eddie	1010001111— 6	J C Peck	1111101111— 9
Purrington	1111011111— 9	J T Richards	1101011111— 8
Johnson	1111111110— 9	A Sandford	1111111011— 9
Williams	1111111011— 9		

No. 9, regular, 10 singles, $1 entrance:

Miller	1111010111— 8	Johnson	1111111111—10
Sigler	1111111111—10	Conover	1111011111— 9
Brientnall	1111111111—10	J T Richards	1110011111— 8
Hunt	1111111111—10	Addison	0011101111— 7
Apgar	1111011111— 9	Eddie	1111010110— 8
Tee Kay	1011111110— 8	Sandford	1111011111— 9

No. 10, regular, 10 birds, $1 entrance:

Miller	1111111111—10	J T Richards	1011111101— 8
Sigler	1111111111—10	Apgar	1111111101— 9
Brientnall	1111110110— 8	Roll	1111111000— 8
Tee Kay	1010111111— 8	Eddie	1101111011— 8
Johnson	1011011111— 8	Sandford	1111111111—10
Conover	1111111111—10	Pistol Grip	0111001111— 7
Hunt	1111111111—10		

Miller, Sigler and Conover div. first on shoot-off with 5 each.

No 1, extra, 10 birds, 50cts. entry, National rules:

Tee Kay	1111010101—7	Folsom	1011011011—7
Yerrington	1101111111—9	Hunt	1101111110—8
Quinton	1011011011—8		

No. 2, extra, same:

Tee Kay	1111110100—7	Folsom	0111011100—6
Yerrington	1111001001—6	Hunt	1100011111—7
Quinton	0110111011—7		

No. 3, extra, same:

Tee Kay	1101010111—7	Folsom	1111111001—8
Yerrington	0111110110—7	Hunt	1001111110—7
Quinton	1010110110—6		

No. 4, extra, same:

Tee Kay	0111011010—6	Folsom	1110011111—8
Yerrington	0101000101—4	Hunt	1101110010—6
Quinton	1101111011—8		

No. 5, extra, 10 birds, 50 cents entrance, Keystone rules:

Brientnall	1111011101— 9	Hunt	1011100111— 7
Savage	1111111111—10	Yerrington	0111101111— 8
Albee	1001011100— 6	Quinton	1100111011— 7
Bristol	0111101101— 7	Folsom	1001111100— 6
Beers	1110100101— 6	Tee Kay	0111100011— 6
Sherman	1011110110— 7		

Bristol and Quinton div. on shoot off.

No. 6, extra, same conditions:

Brientnall	1011011101— 7	Yerrington	1111011111— 9
Savage	1101001111— 7	Quinton	1110011111— 8
Albee	0100111111— 7	Folsom	1110101111— 8
Bristol	1111111011— 9	Tee Kay	1011111011— 8
Beers	0111110100— 6	Hendrie	1111110001— 7
Sherman	1110110110— 7	Scott	0010111101— 6
Hunt	0111111111— 9		

Amateur championship shoot for gold trophy, shot any Saturday, 5 entries neeessary, 25 singles, 25 cen's entrance:

F E Thompson	1101010010101110011111000—14
E H Fox	0011110001011011011111100—16
A D Sandford	1101110001101010010060101—13
E S Wheeler	1101000.1110010110110010—13
Hathaway	1111100111001L0101011—17
Pistol Grip	1011110101010101011100101—17
Medora	1010111110111100111110101—16
C Richards	1110111110101010100101110—17
Simpson	1111100011111101101010110—18
Simmons	0101100001100011100601001—10
Scott	0011101061010110011100111—14
Bowland	1000110111010010000000100—10
Lawrence	1010101111111101011111110—19
Renter	0100111011110100111110111—17
J T Richards	1101111111111111111101111—23
Coake	1001110111111011101 1110—19
Kissam	1111010101010010011100101—15
Shoaff	1111101111001601111011100—17
Virder	0111011601111110001100—16
Evans	0110000101111101111111011—16
Moffatt	0010100101000110000101100— 9
Sheriff	0100001010011101100100110—11

KEOKUK, Ia.—In the recent Budd-Stice match here Stice lost 12 and killed 88 out of the 100, using second barrel 55 times. Budd lost 6 and killed 94 out of the 100, using second barrel 49 times. Stice used a Parker hammerless, 7½lbs. in weight, with American wood powder part of the time in both barrels and Budd used a Smith hammerless, 7¾lbs. in weight, American wood powder in both barrels. Budd used the Climax shell with extra strong primer. Dr. Henry, of Jacksonville, Ill., was referee, and W. B. Hauworth, of Quincy, and Al Range, of Burlington, were judges. L. L. Heywood, of Kahoka, Ed Smith, of Carthage, Ill., and Sumner Bisbee, of Keokuk, were official scorers. J. B. Worthen, of Warsaw, was trap announcer. The contestants pulled traps for each other.

RENOVO GUN CLUB.—Renovo, Pa., March 25.—On March 7 a club was organized here under the name of the Renovo Gun Club and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres., Dr. C. S. Beck; Vice-Pres., Horace G. Hanna; Sec'y-Treas., J. J. Wentzel. The club is organized for the advancement of its members in the art of wing shooting.—R. T. POWER.

EATON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, Eaton, N. Y., March 23.—Shoot for badge:

Bell	0110011111000000— 7	Richardson	1111101111010110—11
Peet	1111011111101—13	Curtis	0111010000000100— 5
Hamlin	0000001000000101— 3	Briggs	1011010100000000— 5

MINNEAPOLIS TOURNAMENT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Yesterday the Minneapolis Gun Club gave its first monthly one-day tournament, and it was a grand success. 34 shooters being present. The day was all that could be desired, being as brigot and sunny as in June. Part of the shooting was good and part very goor, as the scores will show. There was no wind. The birds flew nicely, and there was absolutely no excuse except lack of practice during the winter. Peoria blackbirds and traps were used. The alleged "Keystone system," which has been in use here over five years, was used, and of course gave good satisfaction. Everything moved lively under President Lew Harrison's directions. The live-bird contest interfered somewhat, and the fourth event had to be omitted. The following visiting sportsmen were present: J. H. Balsom, Hudson, Wis.; Hon. R. M. Anderson, Stillwater, Minn.; H. Jones, Atwater, Minn.; Harry Jewell H. Robinson, Wabasha, Minn., besides Forbes Cummings, Skinner, "Catamaran," Pitsier, Wann ("Chantler"), "Riley" and others. Two members of the club shot at 25 live birds, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, use of both barrels, $25 a side:

Elliott	0111001010111101101111111—18
Babcock	1111110110111010110110111—20

Event No. 1, 10 single peorias, $1 entrance. Moneys subdivided 60 and 40 per cent., each subdivision divided 50, 30 and 20. The system is not liked, and will be abandoned for the old style, 40, 30, 20, 10. Score:

*Murphy	1011101101—7	*Riley	1111110111— 9
*Beck	1111011011—8	*Forbes	1111111111—10
Jones	0111101111—8	Jewell	0111100101— 6
Whitcomb	0111011100—6	Robinson	0110111111— 8
Marshall	1011100010—5	M F Kennedy	1011010110— 6
Nicholson	1010111110—7	*Barnes	1110111111— 9
*Shott	0011111107	Skinner	0110110011— 6
Shuler	0100011101—5	L F Kennedy	1111111101— 9
Cutter	1101100010—5	*Daly	1111011101— 8
Ensign	1001111110—7	Cummings	1111100111— 8
*Dalton	0101110010—5	Pyle	1111010001— 6
*Chantler	1001111110—7	Swanman	1110001010— 5
*Catamaran	1001011011—6	Gooseman	1100011110— 6
Burkbard	1111111011—9		

Ties at 3 singles, 21yds.: on 9 for second: Burk 1, Riley 0, Barnes 3, M. F. Kennedy 1. On 8 for third: Beck 2, Jones 3, Robinson 1, Daly 2. Forbes first, Barnes second, Jones third, first class. Murphy, Ensign and Shot first, Catamaran second, Swanman third, second class.

*Indicates assumed names.

No. 2, 6 singles and 2 pairs Peorias, 18 and 15yds. rise, Keystone rules, 6 prizes, entrance $1.50:

Skinner	111011 11 10— 8	Beck	111101 10 00— 6
Daly	111111 10 10— 8	Leonard	100110 10 00— 4
Catamaran	111111 01 10— 8	Whitcomb	010001 00 10— 3
Jones	111111 11 10— 9	L F Kennedy	000100 10 11— 4
M J Cummings	111011 10 10— 7	Cutter	111100 10 10— 6
Robinson	000111 10 01— 5	Ensign	111111 11 11—10
Marshall	101111 10 01— 7	Stokes	110111 11 11— 9
Jewel	101111 10 10— 7	Riley	011111 11 11— 9
Chantler	111110 01 11— 8	Roxy	110010 00 10— 4
Swanman	001001 10 00— 3	Burk	111101 11 00— 7
Dalton	111111 10 10— 8	Balsom	110111 01 10— 7
Forbes	101111 10 10— 7	Shuler	111011 11 10— 8
Murphy	010001 01 11— 5	Pyle	111100 11 00— 5
Shott	111111 10 11— 9	Eli	011110 11 10— 7
M F Kennedy	111111 11 00— 8	Nicholson	0000011 w.
Barnes	111011 11 11— 9		

Ties on 9 for second at 1 single and 1 pair birds, 18 and 21yds.:

Catamaran	11 —3	Barnes	11 0—2
Jones	11 1—3	Stokes	10 —1
Shott	10 —1	Riley	10 —1

Ties on 8 for third at 1 pair and 1 single birds, 18 and 21yds.

Skinner	10 1 11 1 11 0 10 1— 9	Dalton	10 1 11 1 11 1 00 0— 8
Daly	1 — 1	M Kennedy	10 1 11 0 — 4
Chantler	10 1 11 1 11 0 11 1—10	Shu'er	1 — 1

First class: Ensign first, Catamaran and Jones second, Chantler third. Second class: Burk first, Beck and Cutter second, Robinson, Murphy and Pyle third.

No. 3, 15 singles, 18yds., $2 entrance, six moneys:

Dalton	1010011101011011—10	Stokes	0111110010111011—10
M F Kennedy	1011010111111111—12	Cutter	0111101011010000— 8
Elf	1011011110110001—10	Ensign	1011111111111110—13
Chantler	1111111111111111—15	Shuler	1100110111010111—10
Riley	1111101100001111—10	Beck	1111111111111011—14
Robinson	0110110011111111—11	Balsom	1111011111011110—12
Catamaran	0110111111111111—13	L F Kennedy	1010111111110101—11
Skinner	0111010110101010— 9	Burk	1110111111111111—14
Barnes	1111111111011111—14	Smith	0011101111111010—10
Jones	1100111110111110—11	Cummings	1011001111111110—11
Murphy	0111100011111101—10	Leonard	0010111101011000— 7
Daly	0111111101101111—12	Jewell	1010110101011111—11
Forbes	0111111000111111—11	Whiteomb	0100011111111110—10
Shott	0111101111010110—10		

Chantler first, Barnes, Burk and Beck second, Catamaran and Ensign third, first class. Kennedy, Daly and Balsam first, Jones and Jewell second, Murphy and Whitcomb third, second class.

No. 5, 4 singles and 3 pairs Peoria blackbirds, 18 and 15yds. rise, entrance $1.50:

Forbes	1111 11 01 11—9	Cutter	0110 11 11 11— 8
Catamaran	1110 11 10 01—6	Ensign	1111 01 11 11— 9
Chantler	0110 11 10 11—7	Riley	0101 10 00 01— 4
Daly	1111 10 11 10—8	Leonard	1100 11 01 10— 6
Ruby	1100 10 11 10—6	L Kennedy	1010 00 10 00— 3
Pye	1111 11 00 11—8	Barnes	1111 11 11 11—10
M Kennedy	1011 10 11 11—8	Balsom	0101 01 10 00— 4
Brady	0111 11 10 11—8	Eli	1011 10 11 00— 7
Dalton	1111 10 10 00—6	Skinner	1101 11 11 11— 9
Morse	0111 11 00 01—6	Whitcomb	0000 10 00 00— 1
Souler	1101 01 10 10—6	Stokes	1101 11 11 01— 8
Murphy	0010 10 10 00—3	Shott	1101 10 11 10— 7
Burke	1010 11 10 10—6	Cummings	1111 11 00 11— 8
Jones	1111 01 01 10—7	Beck	1001 11 11 11— 8
Jewell	1111 10 11 10—8		

Barnes first, Forbes, Ensign and Skinner second, M. F. Kennedy third, first class. Chautler, Eli and Jones first, Shuler second, Riley and Balsam third, second class.

No. 6, for club medals and purse, 10 singles and 5 pairs Peoria blackbirds, entries $2, 6 moneys:

Rubie	0111100011	10 10 10 11 11—13
Daly	1111110111	10 11 10 11 00—15
Beck	1111011101	11 10 10 11 10—15
Forbes	1100111000	11 11 10 10 11—14
Skinner	0100011110	01 11 11 10 10—12
Catamaran	1111111110	11 11 11 11 01—18
Pye	0111001111	10 10 11 11 11—15
Marshall	0111001001	00 11 11 00 11—11
Riley	1111111111	11 10 11 00 10—16
Shuler	1001110101	10 01 01 10 11—12
Wiegand	1111101100	11 11 11 11 10—16
M F Kennedy	1101111111	11 11 11 01 01—17
Cummings	0110111001	10 11 00 10 01—12
Shott	0111001001	11 01 11 11 11—14
Barnes	1110111111	10 11 11 11 11—18
Chantler	1011111111	11 11 10 11 11—18
Morse	0110110010	00 00 00 11 01— 8
Brown	1010110111	10 11 11 11 11—16
Leonard	1011011000	10 00 10 10 10—10
Cutler	9101011111	10 10 00 10 10—11
Ensign	0111011111	10 11 10 10 01—14
Jones	1111111111	11 10 10 11 01—18
Murphy	1011100011	10 10 10 11 10—12
Beuks	0111110111	11 11 10 11 10—16
Roxie	1001110111	01 00 10 11 11—13
Smith	0100101011	00 10 00 10 01— 8
Eli	1111011000	11 11 11 10 11—15
Balsom	1111101100	11 11 10 00 11—14
L F Kennedy	1111110001	11 11 10 00 01—13
Whitcomb	1101110110	11 11 11 11 11—17
Stokes	1100110001	01 10 10 00 10— 9
Dalton	0111111111	10 11 10 10 11—16
Shepherd	1010111101	10 10 10 10 10—12

Catamaran, Jones, Chantler, Barnes, first; M. F. Kennedy, Whitcomb, second; Wigand, Daltou, third, first class. Daly, first; Forbes, Ensign, Balsom, second; Ruby, third; Catamaran, senior badge; Whitcomb, junior badge, second class.

No. 7, 9 singles and 3 pairs Peorias for *Tribune* badge, entrance $1.50:

Whitcomb	011011111 10 10 10—10	Shott	111111101 01 11 10—11
Pye	011011110 10 10 11—10	Shuler	1011000101 11 10 10— 8
Wiegand	111011101 00 01 10— 8	Cutter	111110111 10 10 10—11
Murphy	116111111 10 10 00—10	Ensign	111111011 10 00 11—11
Skinner	110001111 11 11 11—11	S Kennedy	111111010 01 10 11—11
Dann	001110110 10 01 10— 8	Dalton	111111111 11 10 10—13

Dalton first, Kennedy second, Whitcomb third in first class. Murphy first, Wiegand second, Shuler third in second class. Dalton wins *Tribune* badge.

CLASSIFICATION.

AS the season is fast approaching when amateur trap shooters blossom forth and the old ones, held over from last season, again show up (with their trusty and only guns that can shoot), we would offer a few suggestions of advice before one of the best outdoor sports dwindles into nothingness after a few shoots in the spring.

The desire is still alive in all shooters to attend the meets, but none of them can get over the idea of shooting when they are not classed, which they soon find out, and the charm of their first efforts in the spring at trap shooting soon wears off and only a few of the best shots are left.

Handicapping has been discussed before, and although many are in favor of it, it does not fill the wants, as expert shots catch a bird all the way from 10 to 15yds. closer to the trap than an amateur, and the setting back that many yards would not alter the matter.

After the State Trap Shooters' Association had been organized for about a year, its first annual meeting was called at South Lyons, April 20, 1887, when every sportsman in the State was invited to attend and give his ideas for the betterment of that organization. Vincent Kindler, of this city, a member of the Association almost from the start, saw that there was a rupture in its ranks at that time, and if something was not done right off it would ultimately result in its downfall. This was chique shooting, or in other words, a party of good shooters could syndicate and carry off all the prizes by tieing in the various scores and thus beating out the poor shots on the shoot-off. He sent a letter to that meeting which conveyed his ideas of remedying that evil, as he was unable to attend, but his advice was never acted upon. For the benefit of those making a start this spring we publish it, hoping that they will profit by it and keep this outdoor sport alive this season, as to the man owning a gun there is nothing compared to it. Following is the letter:

To the Officers and Gentlemen of the State Trap Shooters' Association:

DEAR BROTHER SHOOTERS—Not having the pleasure to be with you personally, and believing that it is desirable to have the views of as many members as possible on points that are of importance to the success and progress of our association, I take the liberty to call your attention to what I consider the most important question to shooters generally—that is, that we prove to them that we intend to be fair to every class of shooters, whether it be the brother that hardly ever can get half his birds or the expert that more often can get his nine (9) or ten (10) straight. At present there seems to be a suspicion floating around that some of our expert brothers make low scores too often.

If it is the intention of this Association to have class shooting and to show that we mean fair play to every class of skill at the trap, I would respectfully offer the following as my cure for regulating this evil:

1. I would divide the shooters as follows: Those that break 80 per cent. and over to be first class; those that break 70 per cent. and under 80 to be second class; those that break 60 per cent. and under 70 to be third class; those that break less than 60 per cent. to be fourth class.

2. I would not handicap in the regular score, but in shooting off ties would classify as follows: First class to shoot at 3 birds, second class 4, third class 5, fourth class 6.

Thus, for instance, if a first and fourth class shot would each break 5 out of 10, in the shoot-off (the fourth class would have 6 birds to the experts' 3 to even up matters, and would necessitate the latter's breaking all of his birds if the former only secured half of his to win.

I believe this would be fair to all classes of shooters, and sincerely hope something of this kind will be done, so as to make it agreable to all parties that attend our tournaments.—*Saginaw (Mich.) News.*

LARCHMONT GUN CLUB, March 23.—Matches to-day were the finest ever held under the auspices of the club. The weather was simply perfect, and consequently there was an extra large attendance. There were three prize matches for valuable trophies. The first event was for the Davis cup, a handsome silver-beaten urn, 6in. high, suitably inscribed. The cup was offered by M. V. B. Davis, and was to be given to the marksman winning two matches. Com. C. H. Colt had won one contest and F. A. Potts another. There were seven entries in to-day's match. Each contestant was allowed 2 shots at 5 birds, those tieing to pass out on a miss. Handicaps of 1, 2, 3 and 4ft. were given. The match resulted as follows:

C H Colt (28)	010 —1	J N Winslow (23)	0110 —2
A Taylor (29)	1110—4	F A Potts (26)	11111—5
F A Potts (26)	1011 —3	H Durant (25)	100 —1
C H Colt (28)	11110—4		

R. H. Henderson referee. By making 5 out of a possible 5 Mr. Potts became the owner of the cnp, and he exclaimed his victory by filling the silver urn with champagne and inviting each of the company to drink. The second event was also a handicap, three birds, ties, miss and out. The prize of this match was given by the club, and an entrance fee of $5 was charged. It was a very heavy silver and bronze cigar box, filled with the choicest Reinas. There were 11 entries and the following scores were made:

Alexander Taylor, Jr (29)	..111—3	J N Winslow (28)	....010—1
H Durant (25)	....110—2	C H Colt (28)	....100—1
F A Potts (27)	....111—3	A Thompson (25)	....111—3
T Thompson (25)	....011—2	S Peabody (22)	....111—3
C H Colt (28)	....110—2	N S Simpkins (28)	....111—3
H Durant (25)	....100—1		

This tied Taylor, Potts, Thompson, Simpkins and Peabody. Taylor missed his fourth bird and was out. Potts lost his sixth bird and was dropped. Thompson wounded his seventh bird, but it succeeded in getting outside the lines, where the dogs dispatched it. Peabody lost his eighth rise, and Simpkins, by making eight consecutive birds, won the match and the silver cigar box. The Reinas he distributed among the spectators.

The next event, 3 birds, ties, miss and out, was also a handicap, and an entrance fee of $5 was charged. The prize, offered by the club, was a beautifully-designed silver claret jug. In this event there were 13 entries, and the score stood as follows:

Alexander Taylor (29)	..100—1	A Thompson (25)	....111—3
N S Simpkins (29)	....101—2	C H Colt (28)	....110—2
A Thompson (25)	....00 —0	H Durant (25)	....00 —0
C H Colt (28)	....101—2	S Peabody (25)	....101—2
H Durant (25)	....100—1	A Taylor, Jr, (29)	....10 —1
F A Potts (27)	....010—1	N S Simpkins (29)	....111—3
J N Winslow (28)	....101—2		

This tied Messrs. Thompson and Simpkins, each having killed all of their 3 birds. Thompson lost his fourth rise and Simpkins, by dropping his, won the trophy. The weather was so delightful and every condition for the sport so favorable that 6 sweepstake matches were arranged, entry $5. In these each contestant shot twice at 5 birds, ties miss and out. In the first Messrs. Thompson and Taylor tied, with 4 out of 5 birds good. Thompson missed and Taylor dropped the sixth rise, and consequently Taylor won. The second match was won by Mr. C. H. Colt, with 5 straight good birds. The third was won by Mr. A. Taylor, Jr., who killed 4 out of 5 birds. Messrs. Taylor and Potts tied in the fourth, each with 5 dead birds. Mr. Potts won on the shoot off. In the fifth Messrs. Durant and Potts both killed 5 straight. On the shoot off Durant missed his eighth bird; Potts killed his rise and won. In the sixth and last Messrs. Simpkins, Chapman and Durant each brought down their 5 birds. Chapman missed the sixth. Durant did not miss until he had brought down 9, missing the tenth. Simpkins made 10 straight and won. On Saturday next the club will have some more matches.

OTTAWA, March 21.—The outline programme of events proposed for the second annual Queen's Birthday tournament of the St. Hubert Gun Club will be in the following shape. There will be in cash $250: May 24, first day—No. 1—Opening sweep. $2 each, 20 birds; open to members of regular gun clubs. Prizes divided as per number of entries. No. 2—First prize, Governor-General Lord Lansdowne's silver cup and $50 cash; open to teams of five members of a regularly organized club. Second prize—Silver cup presented by the members of the Ottawa and St. Hubert clubs and $30 cash. Third prize—Twenty-five pounds Cariboo powder and $20 cash. Fourth prize—2,500 shells, value $15. Fifth prize—Five bags shot, value $10. No. 3—Sweep; same as No. 1. Second day, May 25—No. 1. Individual match—Prize $250, divided into 15 prizes. Entrance $2; 20 birds each. No. 2. Team match of teams of three—All representatives of any one club. Entrance $5 per team. Money divided as per number of teams. No. 3. Sweeps—Same as Nos. 1 and 3 of first day. N. B.—A ladies' or mercantile match will be opened and run closely each day. Nine birds; entrance 50 cents, including birds.

NEW JERSEY MATCHES.—W. Lever and Mose Myer will shoot a match at 50 live birds each on Thursday, March 28, at Erb's, Newark. The conditions will be one barrel only and the stake $100 a side. Though Myer was at one time the equal of any man in the State, he is now entirely out of practice. The Manitz-Smith 50-bird match will take place at the same place on the same day and should prove the most interesting contest of the two.

STICE.—The illness of Stice has compelled an indefinite postponement of the Stice—Carver match which was set down for March 23, at Grand Crossing, near Chicago.

AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION RULES.

FOR LIVE BIRD SHOOTING.

Single Birds.

RULE 1. *Referee.*—Sec. 1. A referee shall be appointed, whose decision shall be final in all tournament or sweepstake shooting.

Sec. 2.—In individual matches a referee, scorer and pullers may be agreed upon and named by the contestants.

RULE 2. *Appeals.*—Sec. 1. In all matches other than tournament or sweepstake, appeals from the referee's decision will be decided by the Association's Court of Appeals.

Sec. 2. Any contestant making an appeal shall notify the referee of his intention immediately, and shall hand such appeal to the referee in writing within twenty-four hours and shall send a copy of the same to the Association's office in New York city within ten days. The referee shall forward his copy also with a statement of the time of its receipt, together with any explanation he may care to make within ten days.

RULE 3. *Special Duties of Referee.*—The referee shall see that the traps are properly set at the beginning of a match and are kept in order to the finish and that they are kept properly filled. He shall at any time select one cartridge from a shooter's at the score, when challenged by a contestant, and publicly test the same for proper loading; if found improperly loaded the shooter shall suffer penalty as provided for in Rule 14.

RULE 4. *Balk.*—If any contestant is balked or interfered with, or there is other similar reason why it should be done, the referee may allow another bird.

RULE 5. *Shooter at the Score.*—In all contests the shooter must be at the score within three minutes after his name is called to shoot, or he forfeits his rights in the match.

RULE 6. *Scorer.*—A scorer shall be appointed by the management, whose score shall be the official one. All scoring shall be done with ink or indelible pencil. The scoring of a lost bird shall be indicated by an "0," and of a dead bird by a "1."

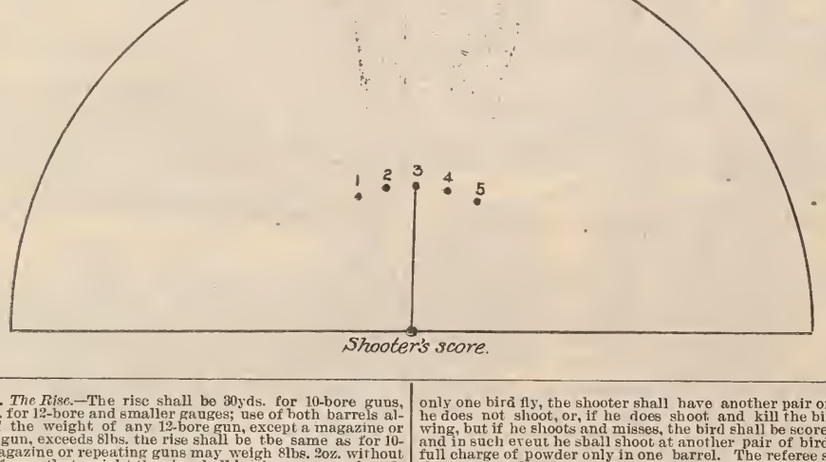
RULE 7. *Announcing the Score.*—At the close of each shooter's score the result shall be announced; if claimed to be wrong, the error, if any, shall be corrected before another shooter goes to the score.

RULE 8. *Distances.*—All distances mentioned in these rules must be accurate measurement.

RULE 9.—*Arrangement of Traps.*—All matches shall be shot from 5 ground traps, placed 5yds. apart, in the segment of a circle; the radius of the circle shall be 30yds. from the shooter's score. The traps shall be numbered from No. 1 on the left to No. 5 on the right, consecutively.

Note.—A ground trap is one that lies flat with the surface of the ground when open, and gives the bird its natural flight in starting.

RULE 10. *Boundary.*—The boundary shall be a semi-circle, the radius of which is 60yds. from the shooters score; the ends of the semi-circle shall terminate at the dead line, the rear boundary, which shall run at right angles to a line drawn from the shooter's score to trap No. 3. (See cut.)



Shooter's score.

RULE 11. *The Rise.*—The rise shall be 30yds. for 10-bore guns, and 28yds. for 12-bore and smaller gauges; use of both barrels allowed. If the weight of any 12-bore gun, except a magazine or repeating gun, exceeds 8lbs. the rise shall be the same as for 10-bores. Magazine or repeating guns may weigh 8lbs. 2oz. without penalty; if over that weight the rise shall be the same as for 10-bores.

RULE 12. *Pulling the Traps.*—Sec. 1. The puller shall be placed at least 6ft. behind the shooter, and a trap-pulling indicator must be used to designate which trap shall be pulled. The traps shall be pulled evenly and fairly for each contestant, and instantly after the shooter calls "pull." All traps must be full before the shooter calls "pull."

Sec. 2. Should the puller not pull in accordance with the indicator he shall be removed and another puller substituted.

Sec. 3. If more than one bird is liberated the shooter may call "no bird," but if he shoots the result must be scored.

RULE 13. *Caliber of Gun.*—No gun of larger caliber than 10-bore shall be used.

RULE 14. *Loads.*—Charge of powder unlimited. Charge of shot 1¼oz. American Shooting Association shot measure, struck off. Any shooter using a larger quantity of shot shall forfeit his entrance money and rights in the match.

Note.—If in the opinion of the management, with the unanimous consent of the contestants, the shooter has not willfully violated this rule, his entrance money shall be returned to him.

RULE 15. *Loading Guns.*—No gun shall be loaded except at the score. Cartridges must be removed from the gun before leaving the score.

RULE 16. *Position of Gun.*—The shooter may hold his gun in any position, except against the shoulder, until he calls "pull." If the position of the gun is challenged, and sustained, the result of the shot, if a dead bird, shall be declared "no bird;" if a miss, "lost bird."

RULE 17. *Failing to Load.*—If the shooter fail to load his gun, another bird shall be allowed from an unknown trap.

RULE 18. *Gun not Cocked.*—If a gun is not cocked, or the safety not properly adjusted, and the bird escapes, it shall be scored a "lost bird."

RULE 19. *Miss-fire with the First Barrel.*—If the shooter's gun miss-fire with the first barrel, and he uses the second barrel and misses, the bird must be scored "lost bird;" but if killed with the second barrel, on the wing, it shall be scored "dead bird."

RULE 20. *Miss-fire With the Second Barrel.*—If a miss-fire occur with the second barrel, the shooter shall have another bird, using a full charge of powder only, in the first barrel. He must, however, put the gun to his shoulder and discharge the blank cartridge in the direction of the bird, and the bird must be on the wing when the first barrel is discharged.

RULE 21. *Birds Killed on the Ground.*—Sec. 1. A bird killed on the ground with the first barrel is "no bird," but it may be killed on the ground with the second barrel, if the first is fired while it is on the wing.

Sec. 2. If a bird is shot at on the ground with the first barrel, and the shooter fails to kill with the second barrel, it is a "lost bird;" if killed, "no bird."

RULE 22. *Birds Refusing to Fly.*—When a bird refuses to fly, such artificial means as have been provided by the management, may be used to start it, by direction of the referee. A bird hit with a missile shall be declared "no bird." The shooter may declare a bird refusing to fly, when the trap is pulled, "no bird."

RULE 23. *Leaving the Score.*—A shooter having fired his first barrel and left the score, cannot return to fire his second barrel.

RULE 24. *Gathering Birds.*—Sec. 1. If challenged, a bird to be scored must be gathered in bounds, by a dog or shooter, or, the shooter may appoint a person for that purpose. Three minutes time will be allowed to gather, but no extraneous means shall be used, and no other person shall be allowed to assist in gathering.

Sec 2. If any gatherer cannot locate the bird, he may appeal to the referee to locate it for him.

Sec. 3. All birds challenged must show shot marks to be scored "dead bird."

RULE 25. *Out of Bounds.*—A bird once out of bounds must be scored a "lost bird."

RULE 26. *Birds Shot at by Another Person.*—If a bird be shot at by any other person than the shooter at the score, the referee shall decide whether it shall be scored or another bird allowed.

RULE 27. *Endangering Person or Property.*—If any bird shall fly so that to shoot at it would endanger any person or property, it shall not be shot at, and the referee shall allow another bird.

RULE 28. *Ties.*—Sec. 1. All ties shall be shot off at the original distance, and as soon after the match as practicable, at the following number of birds: In matches of 10 birds or less, 3 birds. In matches of 11 to 25 birds inclusive, at 5 birds. In matches of 26 to 50 birds inclusive, at 10 birds. In matches of 51 to 100 birds inclusive, at 25 birds. The shooting shall continue until each tie is decided, provided that the shooting shall cease at sunset, unless the contestants otherwise agree.

Sec. 2. Ties if not shot off at the close of any day will be continued the next morning at a specified hour. Any contestant not present when called to the score after the hour named, or within three minutes thereafter, shall forfeit his rights in the match.

RULE 29. *Challenges.*—Sec. 1. No one but a contestant or his representative can challenge, and the challenge must be made before the next shooter goes to the score.

Sec. 2. In tie shooting no one shall be considered a contestant except those in their respective ties.

RULE 30. *Forbidden Shooting.*—No shooting will be permitted within the inclosure other than at the score, and in case there is no inclosure no shooting within 200yds. of the score, except by those at the score.

RULE 31. *Mutilating Birds.*—If it is proved to the referee that any contestant has wilfully mutilated a bird or is a party thereto, the referee shall declare all his rights in the match forfeited.

RULE 32. *Class Shooting.*—All shooting shall be class shooting, unless otherwise stated.

RULE 33. *Conduct.*—No person, whose conduct is ungentlemanly upon the grounds, or who shall persistently violate any rule after his attention has been called to the fact, shall be permitted to participate in a contest; and the referee shall so decide. The management giving a tournament under the rules of the American Shooting Association may suspend the offender and report the suspension to the Association for final action; and the Association shall have the power to suspend the offender for such period of time as the gravity of the offense may warrant, and during the period of such suspension the individual suspended shall not be allowed to participate in any contest held under the rules of this Association.

Rules for Double Bird Shooting.

RULE 1. Rules for single bird shooting shall govern double bird contests when not conflicting with the following:

RULE 2. *Double Birds.*—The double rises shall be from two traps of any kind, 10yds. apart, pulled simultaneously; 26yds. shall be the rise for 10-bore guns, and 24yds. for 12-bore and smaller gauges. If the weight of any 12-bore gun, except a magazine or repeating gun, shall exceed 8lbs., the rise shall be the same as for 10-bores. Magazine or repeating guns may weigh 8lbs. and 2oz. without penalty; if over that weight the rise shall be the same as for 10-bores.

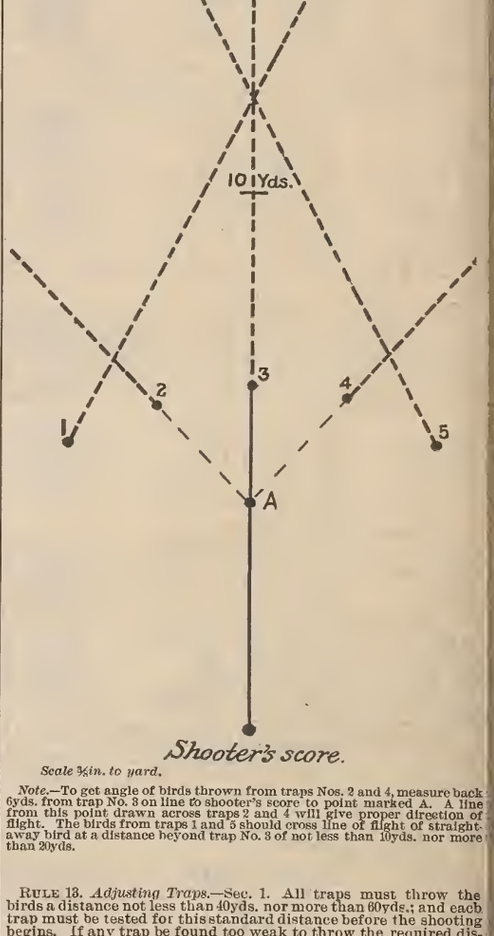
RULE 3. Both birds should be on the wing when shot at. Should bird is not a broken bird. No bird shall be retrieved for shot marks. If a bird be broken by the trap the shooter may claim another bird; but if he shoots the result must be scored.

RULE 9. *Announcing the Score.*—At the close of each shooter's score the result shall be announced; if claimed to be wrong, the error, if any, shall be corrected before another shooter goes to the score.

RULE 10. *Screens.*—Either pits or screens, or both, may be used, but the screens must not be higher than is actually necessary to fully protect the trapper.

RULE 11. *Distances.*—All distances mentioned in these rules must be accurate measurement.

RULE 12. *Arrangement of Traps.*—All matches shall be shot from three or five traps, set level, 5yds. apart, in the segment of a circle or in a straight line. When in a segment of a circle the radius of the circle shall be 18yds. In all cases the shooter's score shall not be less from each trap than the rises provided for in Rule 15. The traps shall be numbered from number 1 on the left, to number 3 or 5 on the right, consecutively, according to the number used, as shown in cut.



Shooter's score.

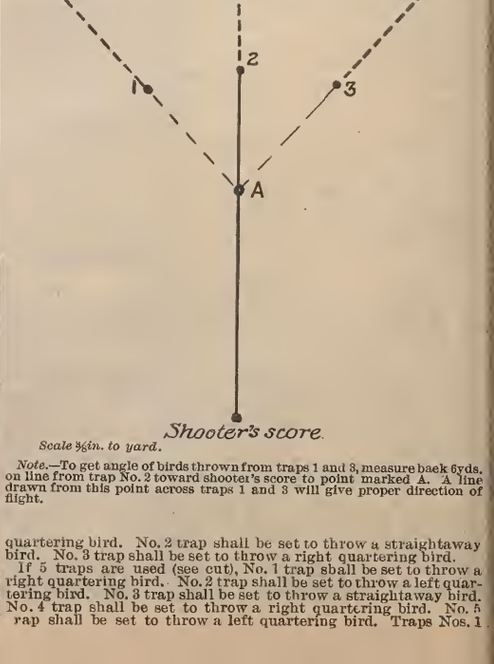
Scale ⅜in. to yard.

Note.—To get angle of birds thrown from traps Nos. 2 and 4, measure back 6yds. from trap No. 3 on line to shooter's score to point marked A. A line from this point drawn across traps 2 and 4 will give proper direction of flight. The birds from traps 1 and 5 should cross line of flight of straightaway bird at a distance beyond trap No. 3 of not less than 10yds. nor more than 20yds.

RULE 13. *Adjusting Traps.*—Sec. 1. All traps must throw the birds a distance not less than 40yds. nor more than 60yds.; and each trap must be tested for this standard distance before the shooting begins. If any trap be found too weak to throw the required distance, a new trap or spring, that will, must be substituted.

Sec. 2. The lever or projecting arm of the trap shall be so adjusted that the elevation of the bird in its flight, at a distance of 10yds. from the trap, shall not be more than 12ft. nor less than 6ft., and the angles of flight shall be as follows:

If 3 traps are used (see cut), No. 1 trap shall be set to throw a left



Shooter's score.

Scale ⅜in. to yard.

Note.—To get angle of birds thrown from traps 1 and 3, measure back 6yds. on line from trap No. 2 toward shooter's score to point marked A. A line drawn from this point across traps 1 and 3 will give proper direction of flight.

quartering bird. No. 2 trap shall be set to throw a straightaway bird. No. 3 trap shall be set to throw a right quartering bird.

If 5 traps are used (see cut), No. 1 trap shall be set to throw a right quartering bird. No. 2 trap shall be set to throw a left quartering bird. No. 3 trap shall be set to throw a straightaway bird. No. 4 trap shall be set to throw a right quartering bird. No. 5 trap shall be set to throw a left quartering bird. Traps Nos. 1

FOR INANIMATE TARGET SHOOTING.

RULE 1. *Judges and Referee.*—Sec. 1. Two judges and a referee or a referee alone, shall be selected to judge.

Sec. 2. If the judges cannot agree, the referee shall decide; and his decision shall be final in all tournament and sweepstake shooting.

Sec. 3. In individual matches a referee, scorer and puller may be agreed upon and named by the contestants.

RULE 2. *Appeals.*—Sec. 1. In all matches other than tournament or sweepstake, appeals from the referee's decision will be decided by the Association's Court of Appeals.

Sec. 2. Any contestant making an appeal shall notify the referee of his intention immediately, and shall hand such appeal to the referee in writing within twenty-four hours, and shall send a copy of the same to the Association's office in New York city within ten days. The referee shall forward his copy also, with a statement of the time of its receipt, together with any explanation he may care to make, within ten days.

RULE 3. *Special Duties of Referee.*—The referee shall see that the traps are properly set at the beginning of a match, and are kept in order to the finish. He shall endeavor to make the targets conform to the flight and direction indicated in Rule 13. He shall test any trap upon application of a shooter at any time, by throwing a trial bird therefrom. He shall select one cartridge from a shooter's at the score, when challenged by a contestant, and shall publicly test the same for proper loading; if found improperly loaded the shooter shall suffer penalty as provided for in Rule 17.

RULE 4. *Balk.*—If any contestant is balked or interfered with, or there is other similar reason why it should be done, the referee may allow another bird.

RULE 5. *Shooter at the Score.*—In all contests the shooter must be at the score within three minutes after his name is called to shoot, or he forfeits his rights to the match.

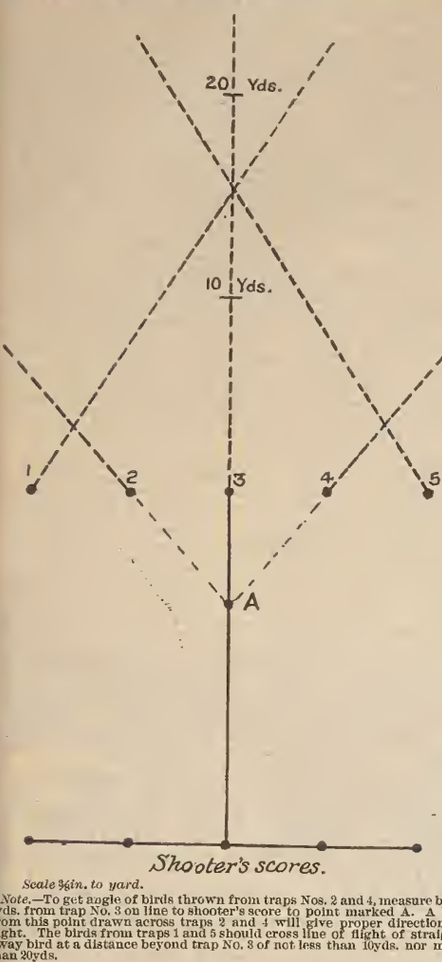
RULE 6. *Scorer.*—A scorer shall be appointed by the management, whose score shall be the official one. All scoring shall be done with ink or indelible pencil. The scoring of a lost bird shall be indicated by an "0," and of a dead bird by a "1."

RULE 7. *Keeping the Score.*—Sec. 1. The call for a broken bird shall be "dead bird," and the call for a missed bird shall be "lost bird."

Sec. 2. When two judges and a referee are serving, one of the judges shall announce the result of each shot distinctly, and it shall be called back by the scorer. If the second judge disagree with the decision of the judge calling, he shall announce it at once, before another bird is thrown, and the referee shall decide it. In the event of another bird being thrown before the referee's decision, the bird so thrown shall be "no bird."

RULE 8. *Broken Birds.*—A bird to be scored "dead bird" must have a perceptible piece broken from it while in the air; a "dusted"

and 5 shall be set to throw their birds so that their line of flight shall cross that of the straightaway bird at a point not less than 10yds. nor more than 20yds. from trap No. 3.



Shooter's scores.

Scale 3/4in. to yard.

Note.—To get angle of birds thrown from traps Nos. 2 and 4, measure back 6yds. from trap No. 3 on line to shooter's score to point marked A. A line from this point drawn across traps 2 and 4 will give proper direction of flight. The birds from traps 1 and 5 should cross line of flight of straightaway bird at a distance beyond trap No. 3 of not less than 10yds. nor more than 20yds.

Sec. 3. After the traps are set for these angles, if the bird for any reason shall take a different course it shall be considered a fair bird, provided the trap has not been changed.

RULE 14. *Pulling the Traps.*—Sec. 1. The puller shall be placed at least 6ft. behind the shooter, and when the shooter calls "pull," the trap or traps shall be instantly sprung. In the single-bird shooting he shall pull the traps as decided by the trap-pulling indicator.

Sec. 2. If the trap is sprung before or at any noticeable interval after the shooter calls "pull," he can accept or refuse the bird; but if he shoots the result shall be scored.

Sec. 3. Should any puller not pull in accordance with the indicator, he shall be removed and another puller substituted.

RULE 15. *The Rise.*—In single-bird shooting the rise shall be 18yds. for 10-bore guns, and 16yds. for 12-bore and smaller gauges. In double-bird shooting the rise shall be 16yds. for 10-bore guns and 14yds. for 12-bore and smaller gauges. If the weight of any 12-bore gun, except a magazine or repeating gun, exceeds 8lbs., the rise shall be the same as for 10-bores. Magazine or repeating guns may weigh 8lbs. 2oz. without penalty; if over that weight the rise shall be the same as for 10-bores.

RULE 16. *Caliber of Gun.*—No gun of larger caliber than a 10-bore shall be used.

RULE 17. *Loads.*—Charge of powder unlimited. Charge of shot 1¼oz. American Shooting Association shot measure struck off. Any shooter using a larger quantity of shot shall forfeit his entrance money and rights in the match.

Note.—If in the opinion of the management, with the unanimous consent of the contestants, a shooter has not wilfully violated this rule, his entrance money shall be returned to him.

RULE 18. *Loading Guns.*—In single-bird shooting, only one barrel shall be loaded at a time, and the cartridge shall not be placed in the barrel until after the shooter has taken his position at the score. In double-bird shooting both barrels shall be loaded at the score. Cartridges must he removed from the gun before leaving the score.

RULE 19. *Position of Gun.*—The shooter may hold his gun in any position, except against the shoulder, until he calls "pull." If the position of the gun is challenged, and sustained, the result of the shot, if a dead bird, shall he declared "no bird," if a miss, "lost bird."

RULE 20. *Allowing Another Bird.*—The shooter shall be allowed another bird for either of the following reasons: For any defect in the gun or the load, causing a miss-fire. For unintentional neglect to load his gun. For unintentional neglect to cock a hammer gun. For unintentional neglect to properly adjust the safety slide on a hammerless gun. Provided, that in single-bird shooting, if the shooting is at traps set in the segment of a circle, the bird shall he thrown from an unknown trap to be decided by the indicator; if from traps set in a straight line, the bird shall be thrown from the same trap, at a different angle, and unknown to the shooter.

Note.—The object of this rule is that a shooter shall not incur a chance for defeat by the unfortunate circumstance of losing his shot.

RULE 21. *Single Bird Shooting.*—Each contestant shall shoot at three or more birds before leaving the score. If two birds are sprung at the same time it shall be declared "no bird."

RULE 22. *Double Bird Shooting.*—Both traps must be pulled simultaneously, and each contestant shall shoot at three pairs consecutively, thrown as follows: If three traps are used the first pair shall be thrown from Nos. 1 and 2 traps, the second from 2 and 3 and the third pair from 1 and 3. If five traps are used the first pair shall be thrown from Nos. 2 and 3 traps, the second pair from 3 and 4 and the third pair from 2 and 4. If only one bird is thrown it shall be declared "no birds." If a bird is lost for reasons stated in Rule 20, it shall be declared "no birds." If one be a fair and the other an imperfect bird it shall he declared "no birds." If both are broken by one barrel it shall be declared "no birds." If a shooter fire both barrels at one bird it shall be scored "lost birds."

RULE 23. *Tie Shooting.*—Sec. 1. All ties shall be shot off at the original distance, and as soon after the match as practicable, at the following number of birds:

Ties on single birds: In single bird matches of 25 birds or less, on 3 traps 3 birds, 5 traps 5 birds. In matches of 26 birds to 50 inclusive, on 3 traps 6 birds, 5 traps 10 birds. In matches of over 50, on 3 traps 15 birds, 5 traps 25 birds.

Ties on double birds: In double bird matches 10 pairs or less on traps, 3 pairs, in matches of more than 10 pairs, 5 pairs, thrown from traps Nos. 1 and 2. If 5 traps are used, the same number shall be thrown, in each case. from traps 2 and 3.

Sec. 2. Ties if not shot off at the close of any day will be continued the next morning, at a specified hour. Any contestant not present when called to the score, after the hour named, or, within three minutes thereafter, shall forfeit his rights in the match.

RULE 24. *Challenges.*—Sec. 1. No challenge shall be considered unless the party challenging is a contestant, and the challenge must be made before the next shooter goes to the score,

Sec. 2. In tie shooting, no one shall be cousidered a contestant except those in their respective ties.

RULE 25. *Forbidden Shooting.*—No shooting will be permitted within the inclosure other than at the score, and in case there is no inclosure, no shooting within 200yds. of the score, except by those at the score.

RULE 26. *Class Shooting.*—All shooting shall be class shooting, unless otherwise stated.

RULE 27. *Conduct.*—No person whose conduct is ungentlemanly upon the grounds, or who shall persistently violate any rule, after his attention has been called to the fact, shall he permitted to participate in a contest; and the referee shall so decide. The management giving a tournament under the rules of the American Shooting Association, may suspend the offender and report the suspension to the Association for final action; and the Association shall have the power to suspend the offender for such a period of time as the gravity of the offense may warrant, and during the period of such suspension the individual suspended shall not be allowed to participate in any contest held under the rules of this Association.

Classification.—Sec. 1. Any shooter to become eligible to the tournaments given under the rules and management of the American Shooting Association must qualify by sending to the headquarters of the Association a certificate from the president or secretary of a regularly organized gun club, of which he is a member, giving, to the best of his knowledge and belief, what he considers the shooter's average on inanimate targets. These certificates will be used in making up a proper classification of the contestants. Blank forms will be sent to any one on application. If the scores made by any shooter give sufficient grounds for changing a shooter's classification, the Association reserves the right to make the change.

Sec. 2. The classification of shooters will be as follows:

Class A—To consist of all those whose average is 86 and over.

Class B—To consist of all those whose average is from 70 to 85 inclusive.

Class C—To consist of all those whose average is under 70.

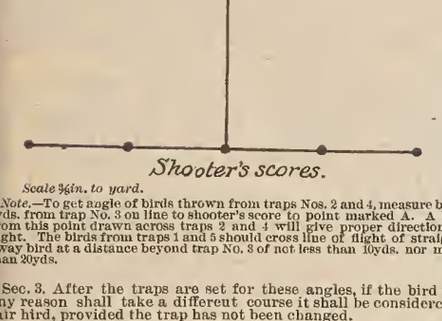
[Clubs adopting these rules are requested at once to notify the secretary of the Association to that effect. Address J. M. Taylor, Stewart Building, New York.]

THE SUBURBAN SYSTEM.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Shooting at inanimate targets from the trap having attained the large proportions it now has, it is a serious question what plan can be adopted which, while securing rapid shooting, also gives the best practice in connection with live bird or field shooting.

The Keystone plan, while very rapid, is certainly open to criticism as a practice for live bird shooting, because it is known positively just where the bird will start from and what direction it will take. Good shooters have observed that it spoils one for live bird shooting to practice much at Keystone rules, as it causes the shooter to expect his bird to rise from one spot, whereas he should be on the lookout for a rise from any one of five traps, or if in the field, from any quarter. As the result of much thought on the subject, Mr. M. F. Lindsay has suggested a plan like this:



Six traps are supposed to be in use and a squad of seven men are to shoot. The three traps on the left are set the usual right and left quarters and straightaway; the three traps on the right may be set same way. The puller is provided with the new revolving indicator, and as the first man prepares to shoot he turns the indicator and one of the traps on the left is pulled as directed by figures on the indicator. The shooter does not know which one it will be, of course. The indicator is then whirled again and one of the same three traps is pulled for the second man. The operation is repeated for the third man. Then the same thing is worked with the three traps and shooters on the right; the shooters go in a circle the same as Keystone plan, and it is thought can shoot as rapidly as under that plan. Anyhow, the new plan, which has been named the "Claremont rules," is worthy of trial.

AD. VANCE.

CORRY, March 21.—Scores of the Corry Gun Club. H. Arnold won gold medal, Lewis the silver, Starbird the leather:

Ward	1101000001011100010001100—13
Berliner	0111001000101010010101000—10
H Arnold	1110011111011010111111101—19
M Arnold	1110111101111010100010—16
Green	1010110110101111011010001—15
Swift	0111011110100100110011001—14
Blydenburg	0110001100011111011111111—17
Oliver	1110101110130011010110111—17
Austin	0010011100101010100000010— 9
Lewis	1111111010111000100111111—18
Newman	1000010010101010171010001—11
Howard	1110101000000100001000000— 7
Waggoner	0010111100101100110010100—12
Starbird	1000000000010100000000001— 4
Blair	1101111001101010001001010—13
Jacobson	1100000000010600001000000— 4
Laurie	0100101100100111011011110—17
Swan	1010010110100111010111110—15
Brown	0010100101001000001000101— 9
Wilson	1101111100110011111011011—18
Smith	0111010001011001011010001—12
Jones	1111111110101001001010011—17
Holde	1011010301011110010010110—14
Edward	0101010111000110011110110—14
A Howard	0111101011001100111111000—15
Mead	1101001111011110111010000—15

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 20.—A few members of the Independent Gun Club, of this city, met at Jas. Murphy's place, West Seneca, N. Y., March 19, for practice at Peoria birds. The day was all that could be desired, with just enough wind to make the birds difficult to get at, but the boys managed to keep somewhere by their average. The club's membership amounts to 25, their grounds at Mr. Murphy's are about one mile from the city, with five trains passing there daily. We intend to have a Peoria and live bird tournament here in June and from the present outlook it will undoubtedly prove a success. First event, at 9 birds, entrance $1; div. 50, 30 and 20 per cent:

W McCarthy	011001111—6	J Murphy	100101111—6
E J Wilhelm	101111111—8	J Zimmers	100001011—4
W Elliot	111011101—7	F Kinuey	111111111—9

Kinney first, Wilhelm second, third div.

Second event, same as first:

McCarthy	101111101—7	M Wasson	111100111—7
O Sampson	011111101—7	Wilhelm	001110111—6
Elliott	000111011—5	Kinuey	111111111—9

Kinney first, second div., Wilhelm third.

Third event, same as second:

McCarthy	111011101—7	Zimmers	011001100—4
Wilhelm	111110110—7	Wasson	111010100—5
Elliott	100110101—6	Duggau	100111111—7
Murphy	001110111—6	Kinney	111111119—8

Kinney first, second and third div. The fourth and last event was a team shoot, with Mr. Murphy captain for one side and Mr. Duggau for the other, the losing side to pay for the excellent supper served by Mr. Murphy's genial sponse:

Capt. Duggan's Team.		Capt. Murphy's Team.	
Duggan	001101111—7	Murphy	111111111—10
McCarthy	011111111—9	Zimmers	101001111— 7
Kinney	111111110—9	Wasson	101111111— 9
Parker	001111110—7	Wilhelm	011111110— 8
Samson	110101111—8—40	Hubbars	100111111— 8—42

A. B. C.

ELM CITY GUN CLUB.—New Haven, Conn., March 24.—We have organized the Elm City Gun Club with the following officers: President, J. H. Pomeroy; Vice-President, W. H. Porter; Secretary, J. W. White; Treasurer, N. B. Eddy; Directors, Chas. A. Tyler, W. H. Lane and Thos. N. Gierding.—C. A. TYLER.

HUTCHINSON GUN CLUB.—Hutchinson, Kas., March 1.—Yesterday several members of the Hutchinson Gun Club met at their grounds and contested for the gold medal. The day was dark, cloudy and disagreeable, with a stiff breeze blowing from the north, which made the clay-birds dance about in a gleeful manner, and the way they bobbed around made the boys think of jack snipe shooting. The scores, however, were very creditable. Chas. Smith, of Wichita, present champion of Kansas, was present and took part in the shoot. He used a strange gun and did not strike his usual hot gait, but he enjoyed the shoot nevertheless. He won the State championship in 1879, and holds to-day a fine medal emblematic of his victory. Following are the scores made:

First match, 6 singles and 2 pair bluerocks:

Young	111111 11 11—10	Chamberlain	101011 01 10— 6
George	111111 10 11— 9	French	000100 01 10— 3
Burslem	111111 10 11— 9		

Second match, medal shoot, 15 singles and 5 pair:

George	111111111011111	11 10 01 10 11—21	
Young	101101101010101	11 10 11 11 10—17	
Burslem	001101011101110	11 10 11 10 10—16	
Chamberlain	101101110111010	00 10 10 10 10—15	
French	101100010101011	10 10 00 00 10—11	
Allen	011010001010000	10 11 10 00 10—10	

Mr. George won the medal.

Third match, 12 single bluerocks:

Chamberlain	111111111010—10	George	110100111100— 8
Allen	110111110011—10	French	101100010111— 7
Young	100110101011— 8	Burslem	001111111000— 7

Fourth match, 12 single bluerocks:

Allen	011111111111—11	George	010111011111— 9
Young	110111111111—11	French	011110111110— 9
Chamberlain	101001111111— 9	Burslem	110000001011— 5
*Smythe	001111011111— 9		

Fifth match, 12 single bluerocks:

Chamberlain	111101111011—10	*Smythe	111010101011— 8
Young	111011101111—10	French	101101000101— 6
Allen	111011001111— 9	Burslem	010001011010— 5

*Not a member.

It nearly always takes 21 or better to win our medal.—SHADY.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 19.—To-day was a great day for shooting at the grounds of the Wawaset Gun Club. The match for $25 a side between P. Ambold of the Wawaset Club and P. Carney resulted in a victory for the former:

Ambold	001010111111011100111—17
Carney	011111010111011000111000—15

After the match there was some good sweepstake shooting indulged in by members of the club and others. There were three rounds of shooting and below are the detailed scores:

	First.	Second.	Third.
W H Hartlove	10111—4	10001—2	01111—4
P Ambold	11111—5		
R Miller	11111—5	01101—3	01111—4
G Neuber	10111—4		
T Weldin	11010—3	11100—3	*
W McKendrick	11110—4	11111—5	11111—5
L Fox	11011—4	11111—5	01111—4
W Philips	11111—5		
C Buckmaster	11011—4	000w	11111—5
E Melchoir	00100—1		
H Buckmaster	11100—3	01111—4	11111—5
J Edwards	10001—2	00011—2	
D Wilson	01111—4	10101—3	
H Calwell		00011—2	
T D Buckmaster		11000—3	
J Edwards, Sr		00011—2	
J Q Adams			11111—5

In the shoot-off of the ties in the first match, Miller won first money, Wilson second, H. Buckmaster and Weldin divided third money. In the shoot-off of the ties in the second match, McKendrick and Fox divided first money, H. Buckmaster second and D. Wilson third. The third match, as can be seen by the scores, was well shot. The shoot-off for first place in this match was won by H. Buckmaster with 3 straight, Fox got second with 3 straight.

BOSTON, March 20.—The announcement of the challenge match between Messrs. Dickey and Wheeler attracted an unusually large number of lovers of the shotgun to Walnut Hill to-day. In addition to this event there was a long programme of sweepstakes and a shoot for the individual badge of the State Association. The weather conditions were far from favorable, a strong and cold wind making it unpleasant to face the target. The event of the day was the Dickey-Wheeler contest. No closer match has ever been fought in New England, and when Dickey broke his last bird—on which the result of the match depended—he was heartily cheered. Another hotly contested race was the match for the State Association badge, which was won by Wheeler, who made a clean score and had only a bird to spare at the finish. Following is the result of a challenge match for purse of $100: O. R. Dickey vs. G. H. Wheeler, 100 clay birds and 100 standard targets:

Dickey.

Standards	110011111111011101071011101111011110011111110 11111001101111111111011101011011011011111111 —77
Clays	100111111111111010101111111111011101111111011110 01011110111010111111111111011110101111111101111—81—158

Wheeler.

Standards	110111110111010110111111111111111111101111001 11111111101011001110111111011111111111011110101—81
Clays	101110011030101101111111111110110101111111111 10111111111110101011111110011111110011001101101—76—157

The State Shooting Association's individual badge match, 15 standard targets, resulted as follows: Wheeler 15, Berry 14, Eager 13, Houghton 13, Crown 13, Gilman 12, Chase 11, Russell 11, Dickey 10, Stanton 10, Piper 10, Knowles 10, Bradbury 9, Burbank 9.

The winners and scores in the minor events were as follows: 1, five clay birds: Nichols, Hammond, Stanton 5, Knowles 4, Bowker, Dickey 3, Chase 2. 2, six standard targets: Stanton 6, Bowker 5, Knowles, Hammond 4, Dickey 3. 3, ten clay birds: Stantou 9, Dickey 8, Bradbury, Chase 7, Bowker, Knowles 6. 4, ten standard targets: Stanton. Wheeler 10, Dickey, Eager 9; Chase 8, Bowker, Houghtow, Wilbur 7. 5, ten clay birds: Bowker, Wheeler. Eager 10, Dickey. Knowles 8, Crowu, Stanton 7, Gilman, Houghton, Nichols 6. 6, fifteen standard targets: Wheeler 15, Perry 14, Eager, Houghton 13, Gilman 12. 7, five clays: Gilman, Knowles, Perry 5, Dickey, Wheeler 4, Bradbury, Nichols 3, Bowker, Griffith 2. 8, six standard targets: Perry, Gilman, Knowles 6, Piper, Dickey, Russell 5, Chase, Curtis, Short, Wilbur 4, Crown, Nichols 3. 9, five clay birds: Stanton, Wheeler, Perry, Houghton 5, Dickey, Gilman 4, Wilbur 3, Burbank, Griffith 2. 10, three pair clay birds: Perry, Stanton 5, Eager, Snow 4, Crown, Piper 3. 11, five clay birds: Perry 5, Burbank, Houghton 4, Stantou 3, Snow, Griffith 2. 12, six standard targets: Chase, Perry 6, Russell, Snow, Stanton, Burbank 5, Houghton 4, Neal, Griffith 3. 13, six standard targets: Knowles, Perry 6, Houghton, Snow, Wheeler 5. Chase, Stanton 4, Eager, Dickey 3. 14, ten clay birds: Perry, Wheeler 10, Burbank, Chase, Stanton 9, Dickey, Eager, Houghton 8, Russell 7. 15, ten clay birds: Wheeler 10, Perry 9, Bowker, Eager, Wilbur, Dickey 7. 16, six standard targets: Dickey, Perry 5, Knowles 4, Stantou 3. 17, five clay birds; Bowker, Dickey, Knowles 5, Crown 4, Wilbur 3. 18, five clay birds: Hammoud, Stanton 5, Dickey, Perry 4, Nichols 3. 19, miss and out, standard targets, 21yds.: Dickey and Stanton. 20, five clay birds: Dickey, Houghton, Stanton 5, Wheeler 4, Bowker, Wilhur 3. The next shotgun day at Walnut Hill is scheduled for April 3, when the eleventh competition for the climax badge will be shot off, in addition to the usual sweepstake shooting.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., March 21.—Algonquin Gun Club of N. Y. city on club grounds. Shot in a blizzard, a heavy snow falling continually during shoot and no wind to carry off smoke; birds only fair. Match at live birds, sweeps, two traps, 25yds. rise, 80yds. boundary. Shot under J. C. Heights rules. Mr. Thompsou, a prospective new member, tried his hand for the first time at live birds, and the result shows that he is a good one.

First sweep:

J Mail	11110—4	F Rinn	10011—3
P Tomlin	00100—1	E H Fox	01100—2
L Brenner	10010—2		

Messrs. Rinn and Tomlin allowed kill kill for either barrel to count 1, others L. B. ½ bird.

Second sweep:

J Mail	11022—3	F Rinn	11101—4
L Brenner	01111—4	E H Fox	11120—3½
P Tomlin	00000—0	F Thompson	12110—3½

Third sweep:

J Mail	10012—2½	E H Fox	11212—4
L Brenner	21110—3½	Thompson	11011—4
P Tomlin	01100—2		

All ties divided, first and second moneys only.

NORWICH, Conn., March 21.—At the annual meeting of the Norwich Shooting Club, held in the office of J. D. T. Blackstone, March 19, the following officers were elected: E. W. Yerrington, President; W. L. Sargent, Vice-President; Chas. R. Butts, Treasurer; J. Edwin Olcott, Secretary; Fred L. Osgood, Chester W. Burns, O. O. Palmer, Directors; Gurdon L. Bidwell, Captain.—E. W. YERRINGTON, Sec'y.

OTTAWA, March 18.—It's a big day outdoors—scarcely a breath of air and a bright, warm sun. The bare patches are many at the range and the crowd large. This is the third shoot for March and April of the Montreal Gun Club. The fine day had its cheerful influence and attracted a goodly gathering of guns and spectators. For a starter a sweep at 10 birds, 18yds., was called:

Dr A Martin	1111111111—10	A H Throop	0110001111— 6
J Deslaurier	1110111001— 7	T Trudeau	0111111011— 8
W J Johnson	1110001111— 7	E Fung	1110100010— 5
R G Dalton	0110111101— 7	S White	1000001100— 4

The forces having increased in numbers, the third shoot for club prizes was called on at 20 birds each, 18yds. rise:

John Deslaurier	11111111011111101111 —18
R G Dalton	11001111111111111110 —17
A H Throop	10111111111010101111 —16
Ed White	11110110101011101111+1—16
Dr H Equus	11101010010111110111+1—15
W J Johnson	11011110101111011000 —13
P Trudeau	10011001011111110110 —13
Geo White	10010111011010010110 —12
Dr A Martin	10100011110010100111 —12
W DeCourcy	00001101100001000006+6—10
S White	00101010000100100111+2—10
Ed King	10110000110000000003+3—10

A sweep of 5 doubles, 2 and 4, 18yds. rise, brought out eleven to the score:

Ed White	11 00 00 11 11— 7	Geo White	00 10 00 00 10— 3
J Deslaurier	10 11 11 10 10— 7	Dr A Martin	10 10 00 00 10— 3
R G Dalton	10 10 11 10 11— 7	A H Throop	10 00 01 00 10— 3
W DeCourcy	10 11 10 00 01— 5	D H McPhee	00 00 10 10 00— 2
Ed King	00 11 01 10 10— 5	Dr H Equus	00 10 00 00 01— 2
P Trudeau	10 00 10 10 10— 4		

EMERALD GUN CLUB.—Regular club shoot at Burbank's Sea View Park, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y., March 6. Ten live birds, 5 ground trap, 21, 25, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary. Shot under Emerald Gun Club rules; three prizes.

P Butz (30)	1111100111—8	M W Murphy (25)	1110111006—6
John Bade (25)	0101011111—7	J Fisher (25)	0011101101—6
N Measel (30)	1100100010—5	L C Gehering (30)	1111111101—9
T J Crystal (25)	0110111111—8	G Remsen (30)	1010101101—6
R Regan (25)	0000001110—3	P J Keenan (25)	1010110101—6
H Rubino (25)	0000011100—3	L Schermerhorn (30)	0001111010—5
I H Voss (30)	0111111100—7	F Schrader (30)	1101011100—6
J Measel, Jr (30)	1111100011—7	T Codey (30)	0111010101—6
T P Mackenna (25)	1101011000—5	J Howard (21)	0010111110—6
G V Hudson (30)	0101101111—7	A McHale (21)	1100000000—2

L. C. Gehering wins first prize for first time, a gold badge. T. J. Crystal wins second prize for first time, a gold badge. John Howard wins third prize for second time, a gold locket.

THE EMERALD GUN CLUB.—New York, March 20.—At the annual meeting of this club, March 7, President McMunn in the chair, the following members were elected to office for the ensuing year: John J. Ryan, President; Counsellor T. Cody, First Vice-President; Col. John H. Voss, Second Vice-President; John Measel, Jr., Treasurer; P. J. Keenan, Financial Secretary; T. P. Mackenna, Recording Secretary. After election the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as an executive board to act for the club in conjunction with its officers: G. V. Hudson, M.D., and John Howard. The club passed a resolution thanking the retiring president, M. McMunn, and the first vice-president, H. Rubino, for their strict attention to club business and uniform kindness to the members while in their respective positions. Mr. McMunn has been president of this club for the past two terms and most positively refused re-election on this occasion.—T. P. MACKENNA, Rec. Sec'y.

CENTRAL GUN CLUB.—Clinton Park, Maspeth, L. I.—First monthly shoot at 20 bluerocks, 16yds., for gold medal:

P Epping	10311900010100100110— 8	J Klein	10010101110101000001— 9
Landman	11111103011111110111—16	G Setzer	01111100100101010111—12
Cunigham	31111110011010110110—13	Leiten'al	00100000600001001000— 3
F Frank	00110111001000000003— 7		

NORWICH, Conn., March 22.—The Norwich Shooting Club will hold a two days' tournament on its grounds April 17 and 18.—E. W. YERRINGTON, Pres.

SARATOGA, March 20.—At a challenge contest to-day between four members of the Saratoga Gun Club—Messrs. Ramsdill and Gibbs challenging Messrs. Crawford and Livingston—some splendid scores were made, the challenged party winning by four birds, the score standing 81 to 77, each man having 50 shots. After the match Livingston continued his shooting for record, hitting 99 birds out of a possible 100. A gun club tournament will be held here early in April. Clubs will be present from Troy, Albany, Hoosick Falls, Cambridge, Auburn, Syracuse and a number of other places.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The old Ottawas to-day came out of winter quarters and held their first shoot for the season. The usual six reliables, who have held this club together, met and shot the regulation score of 15 birds each—Ligowskys:

J Stewart	011111111110—13	W H Baldwin	010100010101— 8
A Stewart	111001111001—11	M H Tracy	100111000101— 8
J Manuel	110101001011011— 9	Dr A McPhee	000011001000— 3

A sweep at 10 birds each, Ligowskys, followed and a brace of the Saints went in:

W Johnson	1111111101—9	A Stewart	1001110010—5
J Stewart	1110104011—7	J Mannel	0010111001—5
W H Baldwin	1110101011—7	W H Tracy	0000010001—2
Ed White	0011111110—7		

Every Wednesday throughout the season this club meets for practice.

TORONTO, March 19.—The final shoot of the West Toronto Junction Gun Club for the two gold medals took place at D. Blea's grounds to-day. W. Davidge won the handsome diamond medal presented by the president, D. Blea. D. C. Walton won the second. The following is the score out of a possible 90:

W Davidge	14 14 18 14 14—74	C Hinton	15 12 13 9 12—61
D C Walton	16 11 14 12 15—68	P Wakefield	15 9 13 12 11—60
W A Clarke	14 10 15 11 15—65	H Jackson	15 8 11 10 15—59
W Blea	17 11 14 12 10—64	E Dollery	9 3 11 6 15—44
N Good	10 12 14 11 15—62		

WELLINGTON, Mass., March 23.—The weather conditions today were all that could be desired by the large number of gunners who faced the traps at the grounds of the Wellington Gun Club, and as a consequence several fine scores were made. In the silver cup match at 8 clay-pigeons and 7 bluerocks, Perry won with a clean score of 15. In this match the following scores were made: Leon 11, Lee 12, Perry 15, Lang 9, Bradstreet 9, Chase 9, Stanton 13, Bond 12, Bradbury 12, Snow 14, Short 10, Best 12, North 10, Schaefer 6, Field 14, Bennett 12, White 12, Webster 12. The scores made in the merchandise match were: Leon 9, Schaefer 11, Snow 10, Lang 12, Bennett 13, Short 8, Chapin 10, Bradbury 12, Best 13, Stanton 12, Bradstreet 8, Chase 9, White 12, Perry 10, Lee 15, Field 13, North 8, Bond 8. Lee was first in the merchandise match with a clean score of 15. The sweepstake winners in the several matches were as follows: Six bluerocks, Leon, White, Chapin and Schaefer; 6 bluerocks, Chapin; 6 clay-pigeons, Leon and Chase; 6 clay-pigeons, Stanton, Leon, Bennett and Chapin; 6 bluerocks, Stanton, Snow and Chase; 6 bluerocks, Chapin, White and Bert; 3 pairs clay-pigeons, Lang, Lee and Field; 9 bluerocks, Lee; 6 bluerocks, Stanton, Chapin, North and Snow; 7 bluerocks, Perry, Snow and Chapin; 8 clay-pigeons, Perry, Bradbury and Field; 6 bluerocks, Stanton and Perry; 5 bluerocks, Chapin, Stanton, Snow and Lee; 6 macombers, Leon and Webster; 6 clay-pigeons, Stanton, Bond, Bennett and Lee; 6 bluerocks, Lee, Chapin and Field; 6 bluerocks, Hurlingham match, Stanton and Bert. The Wellington Gun Club will hold a tournament on their grounds Wednesday, March 27, at which the Jamaica Plain Gun Club, the Wellington Gun Club and other clubs will contest for the challenge amateur team badge of the Massachusetts State Shooting Association. E. Shumway and others will also strive to take the individual badge away from the present holder, E. J. Wardwell. In addition to these matches there will be some 30 or more sweepstake matches. The Wellington Gun Club has arranged for an all-day shoot Thursday, April 4.

NEW YORK, March 23.—On the Brooklyn Gun Club grounds, a match for $200 a side was shot this afternoon, between Jim Pilkington and Miss Annie Oakley, against Messrs. Ditmar and Jakes; the conditions were 25 birds each, Hurlingham rules: Pilkington and Miss Oakley won by a score of 39 to 35; Miss Oakley made the top score, 20. The birds were a picked lot of strong flyers.

Frank Class, of Pine Brook, has issued a challenge to shoot a match at 50 birds against any man in New Jersey for $100 a side, and has placed a forfeit of $25 in Oswald von Leugerke's hands. The match is to be shot at Herb's under strict Hurlingham rules.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 26.—One thousand live pigeons are in the coops for the two-days' tournament that is to be held here Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

LOADING FOR TARGETS.—I would like to hear from the trap shots through your columns as to their manner of loading for bluerocks, kingbirds and keystones, size of shot most of them use and kind and quantity of powder.—WING.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Canoeing.

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

FIXTURES.

MAY.

May 27 to June 1. Delaware River Meet, Delanco.
May 30 to June 2. Passaic River Cruise.

JUNE.

8. Ianthe, Spring, Newark.
15-17. Puritan, Annual Meet, Nantasket.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
16. Puritan, Record Races, No. 2.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Pettick's Island.
17. Puritan, Record Races, No. 3.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4.
10-12. Atlantic Division Meet.
10-19. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast I'd.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
16-30. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5.
14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

CHANGES IN THE A. C. A. RULES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In answer to Mr. Edwards's request for opinions upon proposed amendments of racing rules in the A. C. A., I beg to submit one or two views as follows:

The hiking seat has never seemed to me quite a fair thing. Yet there is a certain reluctance in all progressive minds, to bar out inventions which may lead to improvements. And there are some members of the A. C. A., whose skill we are accustomed to concede, and whose opinions we respect, who perhaps could not sail without the hiking seat. Further, the risk of capsize attending its use makes it an extremely doubtful advantage to any sailor. Therefore, while I do not personally like it, yet I would recommend that legislation upon this subject should be postponed (rather than abandoned) until a more urgent protest is made against it.

In the centerboard question, I am decidedly of the opinion that the top of board when housed should not rise more than 3in. above the adjacent gunwales. This expression of the rule would allow open canoes the same advantage as decked ones of equal depth.

The standing rig question is an old acquaintance of mine. Ever since that exciting and doubtful first race for the Trophy I have objected, not to the standing rig, but to a wardrobe of standing rigs. I believe the standing rig may be and often is a legitimate and proper contrivance, which should not be forever barred. It is clean and handy, easily sailed and stowed is not so unsafe. The celebrated Thousand Island skiffs use a standing rig. But its form permits of reduction in area by dropping the sprit, and the size of the boat permits of ready furling and unstepping. Let us therefore allow any rig which can be reefed (or otherwise reduced) and stowed and furled without danger afloat.

All this is best done without special legislation by making these capabilities of the rig necessary and desirable in the races. And as I pointed out long ago, before general opinion was ripe for it, perhaps, a one-rig rule does it all, and leaves inventive genius untrammeled. But my own rig idea was not properly explained in your previous notice of it. I would allow a canoe all the sails she would undertake to carry (either set or stowed) permanently, *i. e.*, in every race. Besides her mainsail and mizen, which she will make fast because she cannot carry two sets, she might carry a storm mizen to use with the regular one set as a mainsail, and a spinaker if desired for very light winds. A well appointed canoe, as I know by experience, can stow these in habitual trim just as easily as a yacht does. And this rig enables her to prepare for any weather without going outside of her own stowage resources. But any other rig which constitutes a fair set of sails and is always carried complete would do. Such a rule as this, putting all upon a fair "one man, one canoe, one rig" basis, with races sailed in all weathers at the time posted, is all that is wanted.

R. W. GIBSON.

NEW YORK, March 21.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The agitation for the reform of the rules and practices of the A. C. A. which control the development of the canoe, has passed through all the preliminary stages, leading up to the practical realization of the object sought for. The dangerous tendencies of the three special racing appliances now almost universally used, the standing rig, the hiking seat, and the buzz-saw board, placed fairly in the center of the canoe, have been proved conclusively, not only in argument, but by the fifteen canoes that sailed in last year's trophy race, and the natural, the invariable result of the development of a racing machine pure and simple, the decay and death of racing has been brought to the serious attention of all canoeists. When the agitation began, it took the form of a demand that the cruisers should receive some encouragement and attention from the Association, but it became a demand for the protection of the canoe from destruction by the machine, and now the agitation begun for the benefit of the cruiser, is being carried on for the preservation of the racer. Although it cannot be said that the hostility evinced when the first proposals of reform were made, and the agitation was begun, has been turned into a burning sense of the necessity for action, the silence of the anti-progressionists, and the action of the executive committee, may be taken to prove that opposition has decayed into inertness, and lukewarmness developed into conviction. That in short the necessity for reform is acknowledged, and as a natural consequence the question now to be decided is what form the reforming action should take. The racing men have created the problem, their future existence as canoeists depends upon its solution, and they should solve it, and as a non-racing man I am as ready that they should do this as Artemus Ward was to sacrifice all his wife's relations upon the altar of his country. There are certain general principles concerned in the matter upon which the opinion even of a non-racing man may be of some interest, and with this hope I write.

The canoe is of the feminine gender, and is therefore well nigh unclassifiable, and is possessed of so many good qualities that they cannot be described by either one word or one phrase, but her crowning virtue is her universality, and it is this virtue that is now endangered. The battle is between the canoe that can be used under a score of different conditions and for as many different purposes and the specialized racer that can only be used in racing. The three special characteristics of the machine are the standing rig, the hiking seat and the buzz-saw board; but although these specializing appliances can be classed together very effectively for the sake of argument, they have practically little connection with each other, and each of these lions in the path of progress roars in a different key.

The standing rig is an evil in itself, and it constitutes an evil tendency, in so far as it discourages the development of lowering rigs. It has also a tendency to discourage canoeists from becoming riggers as well as sailors, and thus to lower the standard of seamanship, which the craft should possess. Such a splendid sample of the canoe as the Guenn, can carry a standing rig in a race and be none the worse adapted for all-round work thereby. The use of a full racing rig does not of itself constitute a canoe a racing machine, and it makes little difference to any person but the man who uses it, whether this racing rig is a standing or a lowering one. The only valid objection to the use of the standing rig in a meet race is that it is a special appliance, that it checks the development of the lowering rig by giving effectiveness without safety or convenience that it is the duty of the Association to promote canoeing, and that therefore it should not encourage any appliance which discourages true progress.

The hiking seat on the other hand is not an evil in itself, so far as it has been made practical use of up to the present time, but there can be no question that its tendencies are wholly for evil. It is simply an addition to the beam of the canoe, and if carried to its logical conclusion would convert the racing machine into the most frightful abortion of a sailing craft that floats.

The buzz-saw board is the last of the three great lions, and, leaving aside the fact that it does not make a canoe dangerous, it is, in my opinion, the biggest, the ugliest, and the most generally ferocious of them all. A canoe may be raced with a standing rig, and a hiking deck seat, and still be, as far as her hull goes, a canoe in the widest sense of the word, but the craft with her cockpit filled up with a centerboard trunk can only be called a canoe by courtesy, for she is necessarily deprived of about two-thirds of the good qualities of the canoe. It is impossible to stow such a craft, to paddle her for any length of time with comfort, to sleep in her, to carry two in her—and the craft that has not room for two on a moonlight night is a poor apology for a canoe—or even to sail her, except when on her deck. Of course, when the centerboard trunk is movable these defects to a certain extent disappear, but a canoe without a centerboard is a poor cruising affair, and at the best such an appliance is but a poor compromise between serviceableness and the racing mania. If it is necessary that some restrictions should be put upon the stripping of racing yachts and rules, meaning "neat, ship-shape and compact things below," in order to prevent racing machines pure and simple from being built, surely it is even more necessary by restrictions and rules to prevent the cutting up of the interior of a canoe, when this cutting up destroys many of the canoe's valuable qualities. It is no defense of the misplaced board to plead that some men do not sleep in their canoes, or make use of them in any way which the board interferes with. Some men, the majority of sailing men, never paddle when they can help it. A goodly number of them never carry a paddle at all, but because this is so no one would argue that the Association should not, as it does, discriminate against the canoe that cannot be paddled. Nor can it be argued, with justice, that if the position of the centerboard were fixed by an arbitrary rule, the development of the canoe would be checked, and the problem with which the canoe designer has to deal would be artificially complicated. The limitation of length and beam, which all argue to be necessary, do artificially increase the problem of the canoe designer, and that in a most arbitrary manner, because there are natural reasons why a canoe 16ft. long should be no wider than 30in. The limits of length and width had to be fixed somewhere, and now that they are so fixed no one wishes a change, for the type created under these limits has been found to be a good one. The position of the centerboard is, on the other hand, a problem created by the very nature of the canoe, and until the racing mania—which was produced artificially by organizations—set in, it was fairly grappled with by canoe designers and as fairly solved.

That it is a much more difficult matter to deal with the centerboard than with either the standing rig or the hiking seat, is a self-evident fact; but that it is impossible I am not disposed to admit. The simpler and the more purely natural a rule is, the better it is; and in the matter of the centerboard, the reasons for action provide also the method to be adopted. A canoe to be generally serviceable should be so fitted as to enable her crew to lie down at full length within her, and it is because the centerboard is so placed in the modern racer that this cannot be done that the centerboard becomes a specializing fitting. If, therefore, the Regatta Committee have to add to the existing regulations as to centerboard a proviso that all canoes built after a certain date were to be so fitted internally as to permit their crew or owner to lie down in them at full length, to the satisfaction of the measurer, the natural problem caused by the character of the duties required of a canoe would become the problem caused by the legislation of the Association. It is also, as the chairman of the Regatta Committee suggests, as desirable to prevent the board from projecting above the deck as to limit its drop to about 18in.; but to take action against the length of the board and do nothing toward fixing its position would be very like fanning away the smoke and leaving the fire to burn the house down. Such a rule as I have suggested would also put an end to the cheese box cockpit, which may or may not become as serious an evil as the central position of the board.

It may be possible that the evil caused by fitting up the cockpit with a centerboard, like that of match wood construction, or a V-shaped midship section, is sufficiently harmful to cure itself, but even if this could be proved, and it cannot, it would not alter the main issue. The question before the Association is whether or no it is its duty to encourage the development of the canoe or of a specialized racing machine, or clumsy cruising concern, and the position of the centerboard is as much a point of this question as the standing rig.

The question of opportunism is, of course, as important an element in this matter of the reform of the A. C. A. rules as in any other reform or movement, and it is the question of opportunism that Mr. Edwards has brought before canoeists in his letter to the FOREST AND STREAM. Not being a racing man, my opinion as to whether action should be taken at once or not is of little value, but it seems to me that there is involved in this question of opportuneness another question of some importance, to wit: How far behind the Western Canoe Association and the Royal Canoe Club can the A. C. A. afford to lag in this matter of reform?

RETAW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In response to the invitation of Mr. Edwards, I have great pleasure in expressing the strong opinion I have for some time held, namely:

That standing sails and hiking outside seats should be ruled out.

That this should be done now.

I would prefer the "one rig" rule as the best way to deal with standing sails.

ROBT. TYSON, No. 60, A. C. A.

BRITISH CANOE ASSOCIATION.—We have received the first year book of the B. C. A.; a neat little volume bound in vellum and illustrated by four excellent plates of the meet of 1883 at Loch Lomond, Scotland. The meet this year will open on July 31 at Lake Windermere.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Eastern Division: H. W. Richards Winchester, Mass. Northern Division: Miles C. Williams, Montreal, Can.; Francis H. Gisborne, Arthur O. Wheler, Ottawa. Atlantic Division: George E. Comyns, New Jersey.

NEW YORK C. C.—The club house has been fitted up with a kitchen and heating stoves, and the members have held several very pleasant meetings on Saturday nights.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

30. Yorkville, Opening, Oak Pt.
30-June 2. Portland, Cruise.
30. Brooklyn, Open, Gravesend.

JUNE.

1. Quincy, Cash Prizes.
1. Larchmont, Spring.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
6. Monatiquot, Opening, Ft. Pt.
8. Buffalo, Pennant, Buffalo.
8. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, New York Bay.
13. Portland Annual, Portland.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
15. Brooklyn, Annual.
17. Seawanhaka, 40ft. Class, N.Y.
17. Quincy, First Cham.
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.
20. Monatiquot, Pennant, Ft. Pt.
20. Quaker City Annual, Phila.
22. Buffalo, Sweep, Classes 2 & 3.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham.
22. Hull, First Cham.
22. Columbia, Annual, N. Y.
24. Pavonia, Annual, Jersey City
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cor. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.
29. Hull, Club Cruise.

JULY.

4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
4. Buffalo, Open, Buffalo.
6. Hull, Ladies' Race.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham., Ft. Pt
13. Buffalo Handicap, to Point Albino.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Hull, 76th Regatta.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
24. Pleon, Club.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
27. Buffalo, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.

AUGUST.

3. Quincy, Open Race.
3. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
8. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
10. Monatiquot, 2d Cham., Ft. Pt.
10. Buffalo, Annual Cruise.
10. Hull, 2d Cham.
16. Monatiquot, Ladies' Day, Fort Point.
17. Quincy, Ladies' Day.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
17. Hull, Special Outside Race, 30 and 40ft.
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
24. Lynn, Excursion, Lynn.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24. Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.
31. Hull, Cham. Sail-Off.
31. Quincy, 3d, Cham.

THE CRUISE OF THE ORINDA.

BY W. H. WINSLOW, M.D.

[Continued from Page 184.]

THE next morning the yacht was made as clean as a new pin, inside and out, every rope was hauled taut and flemished down, the sails smoothed under their gaskets and the flags hoisted with the gun of the flagship. I made Ollie flag lieutenant, to look after the colors and signals; Noir, ordnance officer, to attend to the signals and fireworks; Jerry, purser, to supply beverages and food, and look after expenses generally, and Meringue, able seaman, chief cook and steward, assuming myself the duties of sailing master and captain. It is a good plan to have every one assigned to special duty, then nothing is neglected; but in the evolutions with sails the three high-titled officers served as crew, and Meringue took charge of the forecastle and acted the part of second officer in carrying out the orders of his commander.

The purser had an order for a New England breakfast, and soon had a pot of baked beans on board; and we enjoyed them. The club houses, shores and vessels around us were visited in our tender, and a delightful day added much to the pleasure of the visit. The wind was favorable; we were anxious to get to the eastward, and we got under way about 4 o'clock and made a fine run before the wind to Gloucester, having superb views of the beautiful north shore and its rapidly multiplying cottages, villas and villages. Norman's Woe was passed very close at hand, Noir quoted something of Longfellow's poem and the good ship Hesperus, and we saw a poem in nature in the picturesque villa and strikingly lovely shore, the property of Longfellow's son. Gloucester was reached in two hours, the gentlest zephyr just lasting to fan us into the inner anchorage, and the night was restful.

A visit ashore in the morning and we were off again at 3 P. M. to the westward, with a good S.W. wind blowing. While relating a mistake I made in Pilgrim in attempting to run inside Milk Island instead of Thatcher's, I suddenly discovered we were in the same error again, and had to haul-to for some time to clear that deceitful milky way. We arrived at Rockport without incident and anchored in the deepest part of the harbor. The inner harbor is only used by vessels that can lie in the mud when the tide is out, and cutters are not that kind. The outer harbor is not safe in an easterly gale, and my ideas of it were materially changed by this visit.

I had been more and more disgusted with yacht officers' uniforms for several years. Jerry had fixed himself out in blue with S. B. Y. C. buttons, and wore the suit ashore during most of the cruise. He was mistaken upon occasions for a Pullman conductor, a policeman, a band master, a steamboat officer and a militiaman; in fact, for everything but what he was—an amateur yachtsman—and we agreed thereafter we would not deceive the people any longer. I learned in Boston that only hired sailors wore the brass buttons, and, as owner, I must have my buttons enameled in black. Well, I didn't, but concluded to devote my suit to wiping up deck, painting ship, tarring down and other cleanly purposes. A little oingny had passed us going ashore and back to a white yacht, the M., pulled by an admiral, to judge by his uniform. The man was insignificant in size and appearance, and wore a navy blue uniform absolutely dazzling from its brass buttons, several gold bands upon the sleeves of the coat and a band and anchor upon the cap, and I wondered that one so richly dressed, so bedizzened, so caparisoned, could demean his lofty station by pulling his own boat and doing his own marketing. What was our astonishment to learn further along that this doughty sea dog was the sole captain, seaman, cook and boy aboard his craft, and made a living for his precious self by winning prizes, carrying passengers, and letting his yacht to excursion parties. He condescended to visit us at night, and what he did not know of the demerits of cutters and of the merits of centerboard yachts was never thought of by man. He was so much at home in our cabin, where he could stand erect, that we did not bring out the bottle for fear he would stay till morning. This uniform quite made me obstinate in my opinion to spoil mine as soon as possible, and Jerry put on corduroy trousers and shooting jacket next morning, though there was no hunting anywhere. And this leads me to an expression about yacht clothes. I think a cruise a fine opportunity to wear out oldish shore clothes, and that a good business suit of stripe, check or mixture, with a figured flannel shirt and flowing necktie, are just the things for harbor and shore wear. If one wishes full dress for a dinner party or a hop, he'd better stay off a small yacht, or else have his trunk and hat box sent along by railroad.

At 4 A. M. we thumped on a rock. How quickly a sailor awakens when his craft takes the bottom. In ten seconds Meringue and I were on deck to see what was the matter. She touched again and the reason was apparent. The log line showed 7ft. Then we pulled off shore and shortened cable, as the stern had swung in shore. I was informed no vessel could not lie out a severe gale there, because of the shallowness of the water and full sweep of the sea inward. It made me nervous, for the wind was hauling to the southeast and the sky looked threatening, so we had breakfast and started for Isles of Shoals, where we picked up a mooring and rolled about, while all had a ramble over Star Island. This is the best island of the group, but is little more than ledges covered with lichens and having a little poor pasture in the depressions. The Smith family have been there. Commodore Smith, H. B. M. Navy, discovered the islands and fortified them, and posterity has rewarded him by a pedestal and shaft, making a plain granite monument, with suitable inscription, placed upon the western side of the island. History records that these islands have been the scene of several battles between England and France, then two States quarrelled about them, and lately rival owners have had a legal contest for possession. Important as a military station and as a commercial center, they have been; important they are now for summer resorters who are easily pleased, but they are likely to kill other people with ennui and dreary sameness.

The night promised a storm; we ran across and into the Piscataqua, and anchored behind an island to the eastward of Pepperell's Cove before the straggling village of Kittery. It soon began to rain and blow from the northeast, and kept it up all night. We were obliged to put on sou'westers, oilskins and boots, and tumble around the forecastle with a lantern to stock the large anchor and get it over the bow. The crew hauled the yacht up to the small anchor, I gave her a good sheer to starboard, let go the heavy anchor and paid out both cables to about fifteen fathoms. This made us feel safe, for the water was only about twenty feet deep, and the bottom was muddy an i grassy. My officers slept, but what captain or owner can sleep in a howling gale, with a barometer down to 29.7. Every little while I was out to try the lead and strain of the cables, and to see the position of some vessel, whose rattling chain spoke of another arrival; for vessels fleeing from the gale were coming in all night, guided to safety by the roar of Whaleback's fog horn and the harbor lights.

At daylight we were surrounded by quite a fleet. It cleared after breakfast, the wind came out from the northwest, and blew in heavy puffs. The subordinate officers walked to Kittery Foreside, crossed the ferry to Portsmouth and spent the day pleasantly, returning very hungry in the evening. Meringue and I dried the clothes, bedding and sails and put on some chafing gear. While lying head to shore in the afternoon a hard squall struck us suddenly on the port beam. The main sheet was belayed, the jib and staysail sheets were off, and the cutter heeled to her rail and nearly dumped our deck things and the crew into the turbulent water. She came up almost immediately and sheered rapidly into the wind, as I pushed the tiller down and struggled with bed quilts. The wind shrieked and slatted the sails roughly and we let them run down and furled them. A few thousand pounds less ballast down below there and some one might have recorded another yacht capsized. Verily, I'd rather have pig lead in the bilge than golden eagles in my pocket under such circumstances, and such must be met frequently in cruising anywhere upon the coast of New England. After this we got out lines and caught a fine mess of cunners, the largest I ever saw, ranging from 8 to 10in. and plump and fat as Florida mullet. Meringue soon had them in the pan and their delicious odor filled the air just as the flag officer hailed from the wharf. I pulled the dingy ashore and brought the crew aboard, and the way they gloated over and mangled those brown crusted beauties! They got their lines out after supper and caught fish till dark, and resolved that salt water fishing was as delightful as catching anything except black bass.

Next morning we filled up water tanks and examined the small quantity of gasoline with anxiety. Our cook, *ex-officio*, was cleanly and neat, and the heated water and washed up things when he had nothing else to do. Therefore the great consumption of aqua and purified naphtha. It was just a little annoying to fill up so often, but we did not interfere, for we were running three and four course dinners, and everything was lovely. The wind was strong from N.W., it had driven out the water greatly, our keel was on the mud and we could not get away till 10 o'clock, when we put in a single reef, rushed by a sloop-of-war that had just anchored to wait for flood tide, exchanged salutes with the colors, and put boldly out to sea. It was real cutter weather, and we bowled up the coast rapidly, and were off Cape Porpoise at 2 P. M. The tide was running out, the wind hauled right out of the narrow channel and I hailed a fisherman just coming out to set his trawls and engaged him for pilot. He took the tiller and Orinda took a plunge and a roll, and he let go the boat's painter that he had not quite fastened and dove to windward, while he shouted, "Let go the main sheet!"

"Not so fast!" I said, as she came up. "Don't be afraid, sir; she'll not go over. You are evidently not used to cutters, and had better let me steer." I took the helm, which he was apparently glad to relinquish, and beat in by his directions. Orinda moved so gracefully and handled so easily that the pilot gained confidence in her, and then began to compare her cost and outfit with the fishing vessels of the port. He acknowledged that when their vessels lay over as far as Orinda, they had to stand by the sheets and were in danger, but, because they all understood this, a capsize was very rare. I wondered how he would have felt on the Pilgrim in Fiddler's Reach, on the Kennebec, when she threw her dishes across into an opposite locker. She had little bilge and less freeboard, while Orinda has considerable of both, and does not heel more than many wider craft. It is not heeling that scares, but the narrowness. Those accustomed to wide decks feel a sense of insecurity on a cutter, because the heel brings one so near the water, and it looks as if one must slide overboard. We did not slide, and I am glad the pilot did not, for I'm sure his ponderous cowhide boots would have sunk him feet down, and head up, like a tide-walker. We let go both anchors in midchannel because it was blowing hard and the tide was running in fiercely, and the fishing boat towed in our frisky tender. Then the crew went ashore and I took a nap. They brought off bread, milk, papers and letters, and had arranged to go to Kennebunkport the next day.

Cape Porpoise has changed greatly in two years. The snipe, ducks and herons have been killed or driven away by the fusillade of murderous visitors. The hotels now occupy the shores, and pleasure boats and excursion parties were seen everywhere. This wild, rough spot, that I had hoped might remain wild and rough for my delectation, had become civilized, demoralized and overrun by city folk, who were fast destroying the very things that had first attracted them thither. I shouldered my gun and sought the whilom haunts of multitudes of snipe, only to find three or four frightened things that kept me out of gunshot and flew away from me sixty miles an hour. I did not shoot. Poor bereaved orphans of the mighty flock, I thought, I will not harass you or take one gladsome day from the time that is so soon to end in eternity. Escape, if you can, a little while the cruel pursuit of the exterminators. Circumvent with your tiny brains man with his massive lobes and many convolutions, and flee from the blaze of Pieper, Parker, Smith and Scott, that another brood or two may be born to keep the species in existence.

The crew were off early next morning for Kennebunkport. Noir (otherwise Black), the proprietor of the *Bulletin*, of Pittsburgh, a high class literary journal of rare excellence and phenomenal success, led the party with the enthusiasm of a boy let loose from school, through sylvan glades, over ledges crowned by black spruces and wildly swaying pines, along the ragged rocks, where the sea throws in its chuckling, hissing, roaring breakers, in and out, now in the dense forest, now upon a commanding eminence, and again by the restless waters, inhaling the champagny air and opening lung cells that had long been stuffed with coal dust, feeling the richly ozonized blood rushing to the extremities, and swinging legs and arms in the glorious sunshine, refreshed, rejuvenated, intoxicated by the sense of perfect well-being in harmony with nature. They had two objects—to explore this lovely region of Maine, and to pay their respects to one of the *Bulletin's* most honored contributors, a lady whose poetic nature finds in the wild scenes of Kennebunkport a subtle charm which the gifted most appreciate—Margaret Delando, the inspired writer, the great authoress. I know that the party had a delightful interview with the lady, dined at the hotel upon the bluff, inserted their names as yachtsmen of the Orinda, S.B.Y.C., upon the register, bought all the luxuries they saw for mess and returned aboard about four bells, first watch, thoroughly tired and supremely happy. They did not need the smoky sou'wester that Jerry passed around to lull them to sleep, but resolved it was just what they needed in that prohibition State to fill their cups of happiness.

Meringue and I had filled up the tank from a fine spring upon Merrill's land, and caught a dozen young pollock and sea perch with a few sculpins in the afternoon, and we had a late fish breakfast next morning, as everybody was very sleepy; then we stowed things closely and were ready for sea. Lawyer Curry, with his wife and sons, called upon us in his sailboat, and expressed great interest in the first cutter he had ever looked over. He had suffered from insomnia and nervous exhaustion, and came to the Cape to rough it, and keep house in the primitive fashion adopted by many Maine sea shore dwellers in summer. He had learned to manage his well ballasted little sailboat with skill, and the family spent as much time afloat as ashore, visiting the islands and inlets, climbing over the rocks and fishing and picknicking as they fancied. His health was fully restored, though he received a daily mail and the *Boston Journal*, which ought to be missing a week at a time when one desires the best results from a sanitary outing.

The wind had been light from the southeast all morning, but it shifted around south at six bells, morning watch, and Pilot Fletcher and Mr. Curry came on board, the latter asking permission to go out with us and see the yacht work, which request I was glad to grant. It was half flood and the moderate wind was dead ahead, so we had sharp work beating out. We tacked several times within 25ft. of the rough, rocky shores, and the more the pilot saw of the yacht's quickness and certainty in stays, the closer he ventured in, as it was necessary to save every inch possible to get out at all. In half an hour we were out clear of the cape and kept off for Portland, heaving to off Stage Harbor, where the pilot and passenger hauled up their boat and went in, wishing us *bon voyage*.

I would advise visiting yachtsmen not to attempt to beat into or out of Cape Porpoise. It is an extremely narrow and dangerous channel, and upon the south shore there are immense boulders lying far out and barely covered with water. It would be much safer to run into Stage Harbor just to the north. The passage is clear and there is a good safe anchorage in this desolate-looking haven in most weathers, but it has the swell of the ocean, and it is sometimes necessary to shift from one side to the other for shelter when the wind changes to the eastward.

The wind soon came out southeast and blew steadily till we had passed Cape Elizabeth. We ran pretty close in and had excellent views of Wood Island, Biddeford Pool, Scarborough, Ferry and Old Orchard beaches, Richmond Island and the Cape. We passed and saluted a beautiful yacht flying to the southward, but could not make out her signals. She had two boats at davits, all sail except spinaker set, and a merry party in the cockpit, and made a most beautiful picture, which we greatly admired. I have since learned that it was the Lillie, belonging to my friend, Mr. S. E. Tobey, of the S. B. Y. C.

We passed a buoy off Cape Elizabeth marked T. R., which we supposed was Trundy's Reef, and were dismayed to find another buoy to windward lettered the same. The former was Taylor's Rock, and then we were sailing right across Trundy's Reef, which makes a long way off from shore. There was enough water for us, to be sure, but I don't like deviations from customary and safe channels, and so hauled-to a little and left the Trundy Buoy to port. The wind shifted to W.N.W. and became very light soon after, and we had a slow run into Portland; but we passed several large schooners on the way, and were pleased at the evidence of speed.

We anchored off the P. Y. C. house and fired a gun, which was soon answered by the club. Then things were snugged up, the crew went ashore and registered at the club house and took a stroll about town. There was quite a fleet of yachts around, and I noticed Commodore Gray's new sloop Viva among them. The Commodore takes his family and friends aboard every Saturday afternoon, runs down to Peak's Island, anchors for the night, takes a good rest and sail next day and gets back to town Sunday night—a most rational proceeding for an overworked city doctor. Our crew made a visit to Old Orchard by train on Sunday.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

METEOR.—The steam yacht Meteor, injured by collision with the steamer Wyanoke, has been repaired at Norfolk. The result of the official investigation has been to exonerate her sailing master, Onslow Ludlow, from all blame, the following letter being sent to him by Messrs. William H. Ward and James R. Guy, United States local inspectors of steam vessels at Norfolk, Va.: "Sir—After investigation of the circumstances of the collision between the steamer Wyanoke and yacht Meteor in Hampton Roads on the afternoon of February 14, we find that you were not in fault, and you are, therefore, acquitted of all blame."

UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE.—The quarterly volume of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, just issued, contains a valuable paper on "Naval Reserves and the Recruiting and Training of Men," by Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, U. S. N., of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C.—On Nov. 23 Mr. Gilbert C. Wilson delivered a very interesting lecture on sails before the club, followed by a general discussion.

THISTLE, sloop, has been sold by Wm. Ziegler to Malcolm Graham.

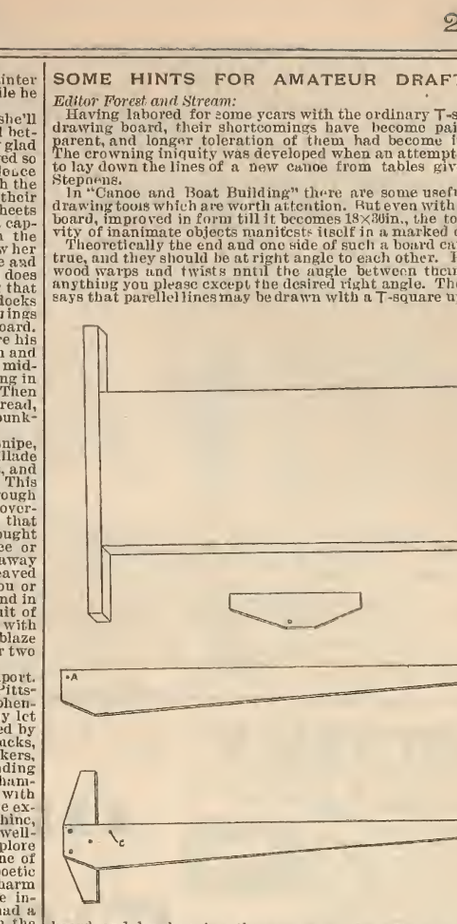
SOME HINTS FOR AMATEUR DRAFTSMAN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Having labored for some years with the ordinary T-square and drawing board, their shortcomings have become painfully apparent, and longer toleration of them had become impossible. The crowning iniquity was developed when an attempt was made to lay down the lines of a new canoe from tables given by Mr. Stephens.

In "Canoe and Boat Building" there are some useful hints on drawing tools which are worth attention. But even with a drawing board, improved in form till it becomes 18×30in., the total depravity of inanimate objects manifests itself in a marked degree.

Theoretically the end and one side of such a board can be made true, and they should be at right angle to each other. Practically wood warps and twists until the angle between them is almost anything you please except the desired right angle. Theory again says that parellel lines may be drawn with a T-square upon such a



board, and by changing the square to the adjacent side other lines can be drawn at right angles to the first. The failures which practice develops shakes faith in theory, at least in this particular case.

The amount of fairing which waterlines call for is another proof that something is wrong. To one who makes drawings to the hundredth of an inch the results are unbearable. When a thing cannot be longer endured, the old proverb asserts that it must be cured. The following scheme, after careful trial, has to say the least given great relief, though not perfect. The board is a piece of pine 12in. wide and 30 or 36in. long. It was sawed off and planed on both sides. No effort was made to get the ends and sides square. The only requisite was that the surface should be smooth.

On the left hand end a strip 2in. wide was nailed. The outer side of this was made true with a jointer. This completes the board. Time needed for making it say ten minutes. In practice have as many as may be wanted. How the thing looks finished is shown in the upper figure.

The T-square is made to fit the board. Take a block like that at the left of the lower figure, pine will answer. Put a screw hole in it as shown. For the blade use scroll saw stuff 1-16in. thick. It should be 36in. long, 6in. wide, and tapered to 2in. at the outer end. Put a screw through the hole *A* into the stock, or head, of the T. Screw up tight enough to hold the parts fast and then put the square upon the board. Swing the blade till blade and upper edge are fairly parallel. Then put in the other two screws. A hand vise or a clamp is convenient to prevent the blade from slipping while boring the holes and setting the screws. This is not really necessary because it is not a question of truth. That is to be purchased ready made. The lower figure shows the square complete. *B* and *C* are two wire nails for which holes are made. The object of them is to nail the square fast to the board in the lowest position. All vertical lines can then be drawn with a 12-inch triangle and they will be truly at right angles to the base. In making the square the only point to be carefully noted is to joint the upper edge so that it will be straight. Use straight-grained wood if it is expected that the blade will remain true. Neglect of this rule is the cause for much complaint in regard to the squares of mathematical instrument makers. There are two ways or using the apparatus. First, it can be employed as an ordinary square and nailed only in the lowest position. Second, measure off from a central line the distance of all horizontal lines wanted and then nail the T-square fast in each position before drawing the line. It can be secured by a slight blow of a tack hammer on the two nails. The nails can at any time be reset in the holes and the blade will be held firmly in its original position.

When nailed fast the triangles can be used with perfect confidence, because the base line is absolutely secure. As the nails are 2in. long, and are only driven far enough to hold, they can be drawn with the fingers.

The narrow board is a great advantage, as is the square tacked in place and always in the place where it is wanted, while both hands are at liberty. The whole thing is so light and quickly finished that a half a dozen of them may be made, if so many drawings are in progress. Warping does not disturb the lines, nor prevent the square from returning exactly to the original position. For very accurate work the paper may be mounted with starch on muslin, and then fastened with starch to the board over the whole surface. There are then no thumb tacks to annoy the draftsman. The paper when thus secured will not expand nor contract so as to annoy the draftsman. In fact, one will have to have very fine gauges to find any alteration whatever.

Lastly, let every one who wishes to do accurate and satisfactory drawing buy a steel scale, graduated on one side, at least, to hundredths of an inch. They are usually made with a variety of divisions on the four edges, and can be had in all lengths from 3in. up. These scales, with their fine divisions, enable calculations to be carried out with a degree of exactness entirely unknown with the ordinary rules and scales.

W. E. P.

NEW YACHTS.

THE 46-footer designed by Mr. A. Cary Smith is for Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, former owner of Nokomis, schr. The first intention was to make her a keel boat, but it has been decided to make an improved Banshee, deeper and of racing model and build, and with a centerboard. She will be built by Poillon, and will be of wood. The Wetmore 40 at Bay Ridge is in frame, and Kathleen is well along toward completion. Chispa is ready to launch at any time. At Salem Frisbie has painted the 40 Helen, and her cabin is nearly completed. The 30 is nearly planked. At Lawley's Merlin is planed off and ready for paint as soon as the color is decided on. Verena, Nanon and Nepenthe are about completed, the Belmont 40, Mariquita, is planked and planed off, and work on her deck is under way. Lotowana, Mr. Foster's 40, is laid down. Mr. Owens's 45 will be laid down this week, but the Hasbrouck 40 has not been sent to the builder yet. At City Point Pryor is working under cover on the Mosher launch, everything being kept secret. She will be about 60ft. long with double skin, the outer one of mahogany. At Newburyport P. J. Lowell is building a sloop, Vexer, 21ft. 4in. over all, 19ft. 10in. l.w.l., 9ft. 6in. beam. Another yacht of the same size is also building by Fred Ellis. Rumors are afloat about New York of three large steam yachts to be commenced soon.

DREAM, sloop, Mr. Lee Johnson, of New York, capsized and sank on March 25, off Jekyl Island, Georgia, her crew being saved. She is a centerboard sloop, built at Pamrapo by McGlehan, 38ft. l.w.l., 15ft. beam and 4ft. draft.

BISCAYNE BAY NOTES.

THE Biscayne Bay Y. C. has elected the following Government officials to honorary membership: Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey, Superintendent U. S. Fish Commission, Superintendent of U. S. Life-Saving Service for the Seventh District, and Inspector U. S. Lighthouse Department Seventh and Eighth Districts.

One of the most closely-contested races ever seen in Southern waters was sailed on March 9 between the schooner yachts Allapatta, Kirk Munroe owner, and Nicketti, Jean de Hedouville owner, for the possession of the championship Class C pennant of the Biscayne Bay Y. C. The course was triangular, starting from a stakeboat anchored off the club house at Cocoanut Grove, across Biscayne Bay to the inner channel buoy off Cape Florida, thence to and around a buoy in mid-channel off Bear Cub, and thence to point of departure, 14 miles in all. The first leg of this course was a run dead before the wind, during which the two yachts kept side by side, neither gaining a foot on the other, the entire distance of six miles. They turned the first mark together with Nicketti inside, and started on a beat for the second. At the end of the first tack Allapatta held the lead; at the end of the second and third Nicketti held the lead; at the end of the fourth Allapatta had regained her position and turned the second mark a few seconds in advance of her rival. The run home was made on a single stretch, with both yachts close hauled and jammed into the eye of a breeze that came in spiteful gusts off shore. During it Allapatta steadily increased her lead and came in winner, beating Nicketti 5m. 45s., or with time allowance deducted, 5m. 38s. Several challenges are already awaiting the winner, and some more lively match races are in prospect.

The steam yacht Narod, from New York for a West Indies cruise, anchored in Biscayne Bay during the night of March 7.

SOUTHWARK Y. C.—The annual meeting of the Southwark Y. C. was held on March 18, the following officers being elected: Com., Wm. Batzell; Vice-Com., Jas. Irwin; Rear-Com., Samuel Duckett; Sec'y, Francis George; Treas., Isaac Sharp; Trustees, I. Sharp, V. V. Dorp, Geo. Lance; Measurers, Wm. Dougherty and Geo. Creasey, ex-Com. H. D. Basler, I. Sharp, Jos. Stephens, V. V. Dorp, Frank Maxwell, Geo. Lance and Julius Hoffman. The club has been at the foot of Mifflin street for the last twenty-five years, but the Globe Oil Co. having purchased the grounds they have been compelled to vacate. The committee appointed have secured a site for their new club house further down the river below the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.'s wharves. The club is in a prosperous condition financially.

THE NEW BURGESS FISHERMAN.—Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, owner of Puritan and part owner of the new Burgess fisherman Fredonia, now about completed, is arranging for a trip from Boston to Fayal and perhaps Madeira in the latter vessel, starting May 20 and returning about July 20, in season to fit out Puritan for the New York Y. C. cruise. The object would be mainly to test the new vessel at sea, as she will sail in the ordinary working trim of a fisherman. Capt. Chas. Herty, of Gloucester, will be in command, with mate Ryan, of Puritan, and the latter's crew, making two mates, two quartermasters, six seamen, a cook, steward and a cabin boy. Capt. Francis Stone, of New Bedford, will be the navigating officer. The Fredonia is building by Adams, of Essex, Mass., and will be 109ft. over all, 95ft. l.w.l., 23ft. 9in. beam and 12ft. draft. She will be fitted with housing topmasts, quarterlifts, and a stationary jibstay, though the jibs will be set flying. The bobstay will be of chain and wire rope set up with a turnbuckle, while the jibstay, instead of leading through the bowsprit to the stem, will be shackled into the crane iron on bowsprit end. The vessel will be temporarily fitted below as follows: The main companion will be well aft, just forward of the binnacle. The companion will be placed on the port side so as not to interfere with the binnacle. On the starboard side of the companion will be a water closet and wash room, and on the port side a small room in which charts will be kept and oilers hung up, etc. The companion stairs lead to the gentlemen's quarters, a large cabin the width of the boat, with two lengths of transom berths and lockers on either side. Forward of this is the main saloon, 12ft. long, and the width of the boat, with ample sofas on each side. Forward of the main saloon are four large guests' staterooms, two to starboard and two to port. This ends the guests' quarters, as the galley is just forward of the guest staterooms. On the starboard side of the galley is a stateroom which will be occupied by the sailing master, and on the port side a stateroom for the two mates. The crew's quarters are entered from the deck by a fore hatch. There are two spaces partly partitioned off from the main forecastle. The starboard one will be occupied by the cook and steward, and the port by the two quartermasters. Forward of these is the forecastle proper, with bunks for the crew.

WHIM, schr., Mr. C. W. Chapin, reached New York on Nov. 26, after a passage of eleven days from Key West. She encountered very heavy weather off the coast, but came through it in safety, carrying three large boats on deck besides a naphtha launch.

DORCHESTER Y. C.—On Nov. 22 a "small talk" was held at the club house, Capt. Jas. H. Mead, of the America, speaking on the subject of "Pilots' Experiences."

DETROIT Y. C.—The officers for 1889 are: Com., Geo. Newbury; Vice-Com., G. W. Larkins; Rear-Com., Walter Hinkel; Meas., C. Desner; Harbor Master, E. Godfrey; Sec'y, Thomas H. Lynch; Treas., H. Reeves. A full programme of races for the season has been arranged, beginning May 30 and ending Sept. 20, including a series of pennant races, cruises and weekly sails. On July 4 a cruise will be made across Lake St. Clair and up the St. Clair River. The pennant races are open to club boats only, but an open regatta is set for Sept. 19. The fleet numbers forty-three new yachts, of which twenty-one are already entered for the first race. The 35ft. class, in which are the sloops Turk, Kras, Lulu B. and Alert, promises to give some specially lively racing.

HYPATIA.—The sloop yacht lately built for James Wier, owner of the Hypatia, by John Mumm, was launched on March 26 at Bay Ridge, and christened with the name of the old yacht. The new yacht is a compromise sloop, with small outside lead keel and large board. She is 42ft. over all, 34ft. 9in. l.w.l., 13ft. 6in. beam and 5ft. draft, with a short overhang forward and fairly long stern.

BUFFALO Y. C.—The Buffalo Y. C. has issued a programme of races for the season, as in our list of fixtures, including a series of matches for championship pennants.

Small Yachts. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $7. Steam Yachts and Launches. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $5. Yachts, Boats and Canoes. By C. Stansfield-Hicks. Price $3.50. Steam Machinery. By Donaldson. Price $1.50.

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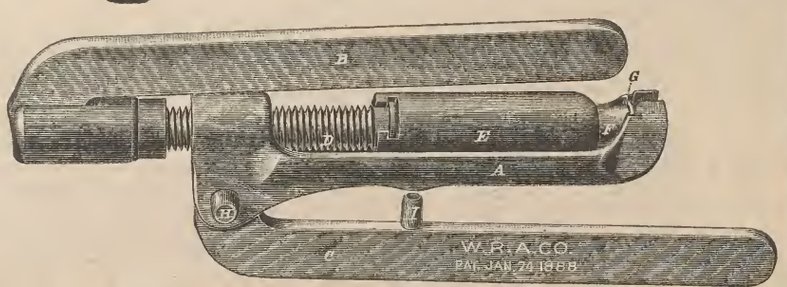

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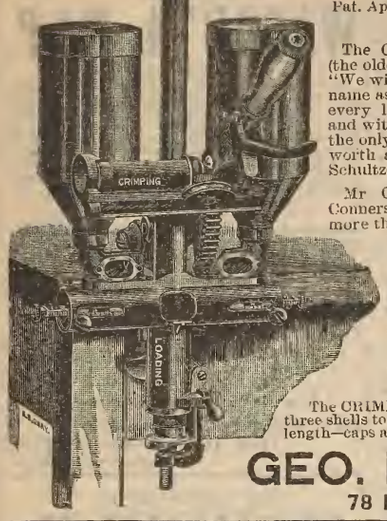

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CONTENTS.

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V. Shooting Mallards from a Scull Boat on the Mississippi.
VI. Cornfield Mallard Shooting.
VII. Shooting Mallards in a Snow Storm.
VIII. Wilson Snipe—Jack Snipe.
IX. Mallard Timber Shooting.
X. Mallard Shooting at Ice Holes.
XI. In the Marsh—Morning, Mid-day and Evening Duck Shooting.
XII. Shoveler—Spoonbill.
XIII. Blue Bill—Scaup Duck.
XIV. Canvasback Duck.
XV. Green-Winged Teal.
XVI. American Widgeon—Bald Pate.
XVII. Gadwall Duck—Gray Duck.
XVIII. Quail Shooting.
XIX. Dusky, or Black Duck.
XX. American Coot—Mud Hen.
XXI. Buffle-Headed Duck—Butter Ball.
XXII. Redhead Duck.
XXIII. Science of Sculling Wild Fowl.
XXIV. Pin Tail—Sprig Tail.
XXV. Two Sports; or Out for a Lark.
XXVI. A Morning with Nature and an Afternoon with Ducks.
XXVII. White-Fronted Goose.
XXVIII. The Snow Goose.
XXIX. Brant, or Brant Goose.
XXX. Trumpeter Swan.
XXXI. Canada Goose Shooting.
XXXII. Boats.
XXXIII. Outfits—Blinds—Decoys—Duck Calls.
XXXIV. The Shotgun and How to Use It.
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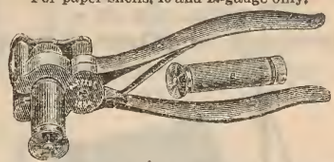

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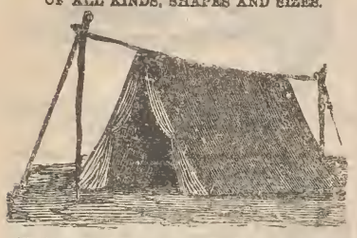

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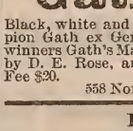

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
The National Zoological Park
Indian Marauders.
Adirondack Preserves.
Charles P. Kunhardt.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Mexican Notes.
The Flying Peggy.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Five Days a Savage.—III.
In the Woods Again.
A Grouse Trajectory.
Opossums on Long Island.
Bird Notes from Maryland.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Honkings from the Platte.
Cross Shooting.
Chicago and the West.
Clumber Spaniels for Quail Shooting.
New York Legislature.
New Jersey Game Law.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The New Wimbledon.
The Trap.
Have We Found It?
Trap Chat.
Keystone Rules.
New York State Tournament.
The Suburban Grounds.
Canadian Trap Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Salmon and Trout of America.
The Trout of the Mountain Stream (poetry).
Show-Window Trout.
Springfield Trout Streams.
White Mountain Trout.
A Little Rank Heresy.
FISHCULTURE.
Rainbow Trout in France.
Fish Commission Stations.
Maine's New Seining Law.
Hatching Eggs of Sheepshead.
THE KENNEL.
Lynn Dog Show.
Boston Dog Show.
Philadelphia Dog Show.
The Chicago Show.
Central Field Trial Club.
Southern Field Trial Club.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
CANOEING.
The Atlantis and her Cruise.
YACHTING.
Cruise of the Orinda.
A Challenge for the Cup.
Treatment and Handling of Yacht Sails.
How the Naphtha Launch is Built.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

AS the Commission created by the act of Congress establishing the zoölogical park approach the task of selecting the most desirable site, and securing it at a reasonable price, they find that it is by no means an easy one. Already there are marked indications that the various owners of the ground which constitutes the site proposed by Senator Beck and Professor Langley are determined to force prices up to the highest possible figure, regardless of the real value of the land or the interests of the public. It is true that Congress authorizes and directs that condemnation proceedings be had in case it should prove impossible to purchase the necessary land at private sale; but even by that method property owners generally manage to obtain a verdict of values much higher than the market value of the property.

Fortunately, however, the Commissioners have a wide area to select from, and there are at least three fine sites available. It is greatly to be desired, however, that the site nearest the city shall be obtained, if it be possible. Professor Langley has expressed an earnest desire to provide a park which shall be not only a great educational institution, but also a poor man's pleasure ground; and for both these reasons he is anxious that it shall be located as near the city as possible.

We understand that the appropriation will not become available until July 1, and it is likely that several months will unavoidably be consumed in selecting and acquiring the site. It will, therefore, hardly be possible that the collection of living animals now at the National Museum can be moved until late next autumn.

It is well understood that the first care of those who will have charge of the Zoölogical Park, and to whom the park is indebted for its existence, will be to bring together an unrivalled series of North American quadrupeds, which shall include nearly, if not quite, all the forms threatened with speedy extermination.

It is a fortunate thing for the public that Professor Langley takes such a deep and active interest in the preservation of living representatives of our characteristic fauna; and in the struggle that is about to come between certain property owners and the representatives of the people we have reason to believe that the interests of the Government are quite safe in the hands of the officers appointed to guard them.

OUR TROUT SUPPLEMENT.

THE wealth of American trout waters has, perhaps, never before been shown in such a graphic and comprehensive manner as in our "Salmon and Trout Supplement" to-day. Everybody knows in a general way that there are several species of trout on this continent, but we venture to say that to most persons—even to those so well informed as are the regular readers of our angling department—the display here made of so many and so beautiful species, will be a surprise and gratification. Here is abundant opportunity for a comparison of the symmetrical forms of the several species and a fair study of their distinguishing markings. Of the thirty illustrations which we promised last week, four have been of necessity deferred; they will be given later.

If we are to estimate by the degree of attention given to it by the press, the opening day for trout is commanding an annually increased share of public attention. The first of April was a wet, disagreeable day in this vicinity, but scores of anglers went out to the Long Island streams, and the reports are of very handsomely rewarded fishing. The credit of high-hook on the Island waters was won by a New Yorker with a 3¼lbs. trout, taken at Eastport.

Commissioner Blackford made his usual "trout opening" display of fish from many quarters. There were speckled trout from Long Island ponds, Cape Cod, Rhode Island, Canada and North Carolina; brown trout, a number of hybrids and a veteran salmon trout eighteen years old, from the Caledonia Hatchery.

ADIRONDACK PRESERVES.

WE published last week a letter from the Pacific coast relating the opposition aroused by the game clubs which have taken up shooting privileges on so much of the marsh land in the vicinity of San Francisco. The feeling there between club members and the public is perhaps stronger than anywhere else; but in many different localities the same impatience of preservers and their methods is increasing.

We have received a circular petition, which is said to have been already extensively signed, praying the New York Legislature to repeal that section of the game laws which gives lessees authority to set apart certain tracts of land and water as private parks.

The framers of the petition set forth that thousands upon thousands of acres of land and water, entire township sections, have been taken up as game preserves, where one may travel for miles without license to shoot a gun or cast a fly. Say they: "We believe the Great Architect created this wilderness, with its towering mountains, silvery lakes and ponds, and dense forests, in high altitude, especially for his own glorification and the admiration of a world. That all mankind who could, and so desired, might come, enjoy and admire them; climb to the highest mountain crest; penetrate the deep, shadowy valleys; glide in his boat over and upon the waters. We protest against having any of these privileges denied to any person. We claim that every person has a common law right to visit this great Natural Park; this dense silent forest; this exceptional combination of mountains, lakes, ponds and rivers; to float his boat upon its waters and enjoy the fly and rod in lifting the shining beauties from their retreats; to pursue in the chase the deer and game in the wilds of the forest, and to enjoy the wilderness as seemeth most pleasant to himself, excepting only under the reasonable restrictions which the Legislature may pass for the preservation of wild game and fish."

They decline to accept the validity of the law, whose repeal is sought, which makes game and fish in these preserves private property. This section is one which confers by statute property rights not enjoyed under the common law.

The situation of affairs in the Adirondacks is one naturally growing out of the lax and loose morals of that part of the State with respect to game and its protection. Lessees of shooting and fishing territory have been forced into adopting such a mode of protecting themselves.

Where public sentiment approves of fish and game slaughter everywhere and at all times possible, the individual has no defence save that afforded by such a private game park law. If the public in a given locality be not restrained, either by its own right feeling or by the game officers, there will soon be no game nor fish left. In such a condition of things individual enterprise must protect and defend against the public. Were the conscience of the community sufficiently powerful to save the game, there would be enough for all reasonable demands, and individuals would not go to the expense and trouble of establishing and policing their own preserves. Doubtless in some cases by their harsh and overbearing conduct certain Adirondack clubs have worked hardship to the public; but it is more than probable that the preserve system in the North Woods has not yet been developed to a point where its restriction should be made a subject of legislative enactment.

INDIAN MARAUDERS.

A SERIOUS danger menaces the game and the forests of a portion of the Yellowstone National Park. This danger arises from the invasion of the country to the south and west of the reservation by Indian hunting parties, principally Bannocks and Shoshones from the agencies at Fort Hall, Lemki and Washaki.

These Indians leave their reservation and proceed toward the borders of the Park, where they destroy great numbers of elk, drying the meat for winter use, and carrying it and the hides to their home. A far more serious injury than the destruction of game which thus takes place, is caused by the forest fires which these Indians kindle to drive the game from one place to another, or to prevent it from going in certain directions. In this way thousands of acres of living forest are frequently burned over, and an amount of harm is done that the growth of a quarter of a century cannot repair.

Captain Harris has known of this state of things for years, and has done everything in his power to keep the Indians away from the Park. He has repeatedly notified the Interior Department of these depredations, but the agents in charge of these Indians have met his remonstrances with denials of facts which are perfectly well known to all travelers in the southern portion of the Park.

The destruction of the deer and elk killed by these Indians is in itself a serious matter, but it does not compare in importance with the damage done by the forest fires. The deer and elk, so long as these species are protected in the Park, will soon replace themselves; but a dry time or a favorable wind may result in the destruction of the green timber over enormous areas of the national pleasure ground.

This matter certainly should receive prompt attention at Washington, and we purpose shortly to furnish some facts connected with this topic which will be interesting reading to those who have visited or may contemplate visiting the Park. The abuses of past years should not be repeated during the coming summer, and the remedy is in the hands of the department having the Park in charge.

C. P. KUNHARDT.

THREE weeks had elapsed yesterday since Mr. Kunhardt sailed from this port in the steamship Conserva, bound for Samana, San Domingo; and ten days since word was brought of a wreck believed to have been that of the Conserva. No ground is left for continued belief in the safety of the vessel and her crew, save only that lingering hope in the heart of a friend, which refuses to be quenched so long as mere conjecture of disaster is not supplanted by positive intelligence of the vessel's fate. It is with such a feeling that these notes are written, not as a formal obituary, but to afford those particulars of Mr. Kunhardt's life and connection with the FOREST AND STREAM, which are looked for by the readers of a journal with which he was for years so closely identified.

Charles P. Kunhardt was born on Staten Island, New York, some forty years ago. His father, Geo. E. Kunhardt, was the head of the large shipping house of Kunhardt & Co. The family home was a large stone house, still standing, which occupied a commanding position, overlooking the water; and here young Kunhardt gave early manifestation of those tastes for which in after life he was to become noted. As a child his chief delight was to watch for hours the harbor craft; and his precocity in acquiring a knowledge of the distinctive rigs of the shipping excited the wonder of his family; he called all the home craft by name, and knew ships before he knew people. It was the most natural thing in the world that he should take to the sea, and in 1866 he was appointed midshipman in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Graduating in 1870, eighteenth in a very large class, he

served on board the Wyoming, the Guard and the Nipsic (one of the ill-fated men-of-war which foundered in the harbor of Apia, March 15, possibly the same day the Conserva met her fate). While stationed at Panama in 1873 he contracted the coast fever and resigned from the service. Then as a naval architect he built two gunboats for the Haytian government, and took them down and delivered them. Several years were spent abroad; and then in 1878 he joined the staff of the FOREST AND STREAM as editor of its yachting department, a position which he held until 1884.

Always a most enthusiastic lover of yachting, Mr. Kunhardt had been known for some time as an able contributor to various yachting publications when he assumed the direction of the yachting department of the FOREST AND STREAM, which position he held for six years, resigning it finally to try a new venture. His powerful pen had already been wielded freely in denunciation of the faulty and dangerous craft then in general use, and in praise of safer and abler yachts; and through his efforts and those of a few other enthusiasts the merits of the cutter type, then entirely unknown in America, had been brought to the notice of yachtsmen. Already the first modern cutter had been begun at New York, and when in July, 1878, he took command of the few columns of the FOREST AND STREAM then devoted to yachting the alleged merits and defects of the new boats were being generally discussed. The writers of the day, in both the daily and weekly press, were unanimous in praise of the existing craft, the Gracie, Fanny, Coming, and their fellows, and loud in their condemnation of the cutter. With them were arrayed the great body of American yachtsmen as well as the general public. Against all these Kunhardt took his stand firmly in favor of deeper yachts, better and lower ballast, seamanlike rigs and more extended and venturesome cruising. The story of the sturdy fight that he made is too well known to need re-telling; how for six years he kept on fearlessly against all odds, and how in the end he saw the utter defeat of his opponents.

It is too soon yet to estimate the value of the work he has done for American yachting, his sharp and trenchant pen made some enemies, the truths he told were unpalatable, and time alone can bring a true recognition of the pioneer work he did, not alone for the yachts themselves, but for the literature of yachting. That he was extreme in his views, and vigorous and uncompromising in his methods, must be admitted, but he was a reformer, moved to his self-appointed work by a sense of many existing evils, and his justification lies in the fact that he succeeded where most others would have failed. The fruit of his labors is seen and recognized to-day in the presence of a fleet of magnificent new yachts and the utter disappearance of the once popular national type.

It is an easy matter to look back now and criticise his errors, and to see where a little different course might have brought home to him the full fruits of his victory; but so it is with all reformers, social, religious or political. The first and hardest of the work is done by the fighters, the men of thought and action; only by their sledge-hammer blows are errors overthrown and the truth made plain, and no one can blame them if, after long and hard fighting, they fail to see at once when the point has been reached at which more may be accomplished by milder methods. This much can be truly said of Mr. Kunhardt; he was thoroughly honest, earnest and disinterested in his work; he took it up solely of his own will, looking for no material reward and knowing full well the abuse and opposition he must inevitably encounter, and he carried it to a successful termination. Whatever fame may be in store for him when the events of to-day have become the history of yesterday, he has left a firm and indelible mark upon American yachting.

In addition to his work on the paper, Mr. Kunhardt found time to prepare for the press an elaborate and indeed monumental work on "Small Yachts," and this was supplemented by another volume on "Steam Yachts and Launches."

The years of his editorial work were, moreover, by no means devoid of incident, for they were interrupted by several excursions, in the course of which he developed a mica mine in Georgia, sunk a shaft for gold in Leadville, and was driven back from an enterprise in the gold fields of Honduras only by his old enemy, the coast fever; here more nearly dead than alive, picked up by a friendly schooner captain, he crawled into a bunk, and lay for days and weeks between life and death, finally reaching New Orleans, and then finding his way back to his old post in the FOREST AND STREAM office.

In 1886 he made a cruise in a catboat from New York to Beaufort, S. C. The spectacle of this sturdy champion of deep keel cutters going to sea in a catboat was naturally one at which there was much amusement, but Kunhardt justified himself by the plea, which was quite true, that under the circumstances it was a catboat or nothing, and he took the catboat. The "Cruise of the Coot," published in our yachting columns, excited wide interest, for Kunhardt had a wonderfully graphic pen: he could see the picturesque and paint it so clearly in his nervous, terse, compact style, that others saw it vividly, too.

Last autumn, when our correspondent "Coahoma," Major T. G. Dabney, a chief engineer in charge of one of the Mississippi levee districts, was here, he called for the skipper of the Coot, and a new cruise was planned, on the lower Mississippi, whose novel phases of life and nature were to afford Mr. Kunhardt abundant material for a series of descriptive papers for this journal. But before the date set for his departure on this expedition, he announced that he had undertaken to provide a war-ship for one of the West Indian governments. The rest is told in a few words. Mr. Kunhardt bought the iron steamship Madrid, made her over into a gunboat, and rechristened her the Conserva. Upon her return from her trial trip the ship was libeled by the Haytian Minister, who represented that she was destined for the service of the insurgent Hippolyte. The Dominican Consul, however, claimed to be her owner, and she was finally released from the libel and immediately put to sea, on Wednesday, March 13, bound for Samana. Monday, March 25, the steamship Colorado reported the finding of a raft with two dead seamen, and a great quantity of wreckage, off Cape Charles. Many circumstances strongly pointed to the wreck as that of the Conserva. The next day, March 26, a pilot boat reported at Philadelphia that she had picked up one of the Conserva's lifeboats, off Wenwick's Island; and then came word from a New York pilot boat of the finding of another of the Conserva's boats. It is now generally conceded that the Conserva has gone to the bottom; and the large amount of wreckage passed through by steamships from the South indicates that more than one vessel was concerned in the disaster, and that there was a collision.

Mr. Kunhardt was unmarried. One brother is a captain in the Royal Artillery of England, and another one he expected to meet on his arrival at Samana. He was a man who held a very warm place in the affections of those who knew him well. His life of adventure had taught him a practical philosophy; and if it was his fate to have gone down with the Conserva, perhaps such an end—were it given to men to choose—is that which would have been chosen by one who loved the sea as he did.

The Sportsman Tourist.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Price $1.

MEXICAN NOTES.

YOUR correspondent has added a brief chapter or two to the first experience in this country, which he detailed last December. As your wideawake Chicago representative has found out—few things they don't discover about that town—Mexico has ducks in winter. One Illinois sportsman found plenty on an overland trip to this country, and others found the coast of the Gulf from Galveston south to the line well stocked. If these gentlemen had made their way southward some distance along the coast of Mexico they would have found that the ducks had left their wariness behind them, and in the security of this sleepy land become fat and lazy. The fact is this is the winter quarters of the ducks. That great flight which every fall runs the gauntlet of sportsmen and pot-hunters from Illinois to Mississippi, from Dakota to Texas, passes the winter months in the latitude of the Gulf of Mexico. The rainy season on the Mexican plateau ends about October, leaving ponds, lakes, lagunas and marshes with abundant water and vegetation to welcome the dusky emigrants from the frozen North. Mexico, as a country, is singularly deficient in rivers, but the "elevated plateau," about which we learned in our school geographies, from the very fact that it is defective as a water-shed is an excellent place for lakes. In fact the great Laguna section in the States of Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila, of which mention was made by Mr. Hough lately, and which, now celebrated as an agricultural region, is destined to be also as a resort for wildfowl, is a great basin, some 4,000ft. above sea level, which has no outlet to either ocean. It has no central body of water of any consequence, its rainfall and the water of the several rivers, one of them, the Nazas, of considerable size, being distributed over the gentle slope of the basin for artificial irrigation. At the end of the rainy season, and more or less all winter, there is much overflowed land, which absolutely teems with waterfowl of every variety.

Speaking of irrigation reminds me of another important characteristic of this central plateau. The scarcity of running streams and their tendency to dry up makes a demand for artificial ponds and lakes. These *presar* of varying size and character are found everywhere and are of no small importance to the ducks.

In these ponds and lakes, artificial and natural, as well as in the rivers and marshes to be found occasionally, the ducks that prefer fresh water pass a jolly winter, while others that like salt or brackish water fare equally well along the bays and creeks of the great Gulf. Breech-loaders and that wild desire to "kill a duck," so sympathetically treated in your editorial of Feb. 21, have scarcely invaded this retreat as yet, and while this is so I think that in spite of the bad season of the Middle States, the duck supply is far from exhausted. The dry season here is exceedingly dry, and many of these resorts fail before it is over, but they hold out fairly well till spring—which begins to come in January—sends the ducks away and away in search of a nesting place.

There is another section of the country, which is in winter always well supplied with ducks, and which is somewhat better known than the Laguna district. This is the neighborhood of Acambaro, State of Michoacan. It is a region of lakes with some rivers and marshes. It is only eight or ten hours by rail from the City of Mexico. This city being headquarters for foreigners here, contains a good many hunters, who have made the Acambaro region something of a resort. I have a friend traveling in that section now, who is an enthusiastic hunter and is engaged to get all the "pints." This part of the country is reached by the Mexican National Railroad, the narrow gauge short line for the United States, and is about six days from New York. The Laguna district may be reached by the Mexican International, via Eagle Pass, Texas, or by the Mexican Central, via El Paso, in about the same time.

Supposing that some reader of this may become interested and contemplate a trip to this picturesque, romantic and unique hunting ground, I ought perhaps to speak of some other matters. There are some difficulties to be overcome, though the balmy air and the lack of competition prevent one's having to "tumble out of bed at midnight, row out to a point, lie down in a blanket and sleep till morning to hold the ground," etc. The first to be encountered are the Custom House and the fact that people down this way don't speak "United States." There would be no trouble about the first if it were not for the fact that decent ammunition and camping supplies cannot be found in this country except in the large cities, and then at prices that make your hair stand on end. A gun and two pistols, with 100 rounds of cartridges for each, pass free. After that, on ammunition and camp kit, *quien sabe* how much will have to be paid or how abjectly the traveler will have to supplicate the privilege of paying it. If it were just pay and go, it would not be so bad, for the Mexican Government needs the money. But talk about red tape! There are just miles of it about their Custom House. On the document by which I shipped a few household goods, there were, first and last, some twenty-five signatures of different persons, and stamping to the nominal value of $12.50. It looked like the settlement of an hacienda or mine running back to the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. The only conceivable object of all this foolishness is to keep the officers from stealing the money. But in spite of all this I would say: Don't depend on getting anything here. Bring what you need. Arrange to stop a day or two on the border and get the help of a customs agent. Then whatever you can't get through you can leave. This climate is usually mild, and a heavy camping kit is not needed. A boy, Mexican or American, could probably be picked up at Laredo, Eagle Pass or El Paso at a small cost.

But I had better stop this. I will add, however, that I have not the slightest interest financial or otherwise in the coming of any one to this country. I only write from the natural prompting of a hunter to tell "the other fellows." Other information could be obtained doubtless from the officials of the three railroads. I do not know much of the others but I can by experience vouch for those of the Central as manly and obliging beyond the ordinary. My stock of information, limited but increasing, is at the service of any one interested.

Now wasn't that duck supplement "some?" I took great comfort in the fact that it was No. 1. That means that No. 2 is in prospect. I'm ready. Seems to me FOREST AND STREAM improves all the time anyhow. I never read a journal in which could be found a freer or prompter interchange of opinion on topics of common interest. Two things are a source of constant amusement to me, the hearty good-fellowship of the correspondents—except sometimes in "The Kennel," where naturally there will be some growling and snarling—and the promptness and energy with which, from Maine to California, they pounce upon any heresy either in sportsmanship or natural history which some incautious soul may advance.

Since I made my wail about my lonesomeness here, a friend and former acquaintance has come to live in this city, who adds to a thorough familiarity with the language and people, gained in six years residence and travel in the republic, a love of the gun and field as ardent as my own. Already we have measured swords—or guns, if you prefer—and are laying deep plots for the future. Undoubtedly in the mountains here are bear, deer, turkey, lynx, etc. When I get a chance at them I shall probably be as heavily loaded with a turkey story as the Chicago man who had been to the Indian Territory. By the way, I asked about that Del Rio section, bought up by certain Philadelphia sportsmen, and some who know say it is or was a very paradise for turkeys. I want to express my satisfaction and pleasure in reading the article on the dusky grouse, a bird that titillated my bump of curiosity not a little in the West, but which I never had an opportunity of studying thoroughly.

AZTEC.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Feb. 28.

THE FLYING PEGGY.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your draft at one day's sight for ten lines on account of *Salmo fontinalis* per *Salvelinus*, came to hand yesterday. I make it a point never to dishonor a demand of this kind, but do not believe I can condense anything into ten lines that will be of much interest to the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM; but as *fontinalis* is to be the theme, and the days are at hand when we will enjoy yanking him forth (or fifth) from his cool lurking place underneath the sunken log or from behind a moss-grown rock, perhaps it will not come amiss if I relate our trip taken at the first of the season last year. The Saginaw Crowd (and I have written of their pilgrimages before) are part of them devoted anglers as well as shooters, so it is customary for half a dozen of us to make arrangements with the superintendent of the railroad here, Sanford Keeler, who, by the way, is one of the largest-hearted and best-natured sportsmen in the world, for his special car No. 43. This is a combination of passenger coach and locomotive, and will carry six passengers. It has but two driving-wheels, and the cab is lengthened about 12ft. A partition runs across separating the engineer and fireman from the rear compartment; and in this cosy little room are nicely upholstered chairs that will accommodate our little party. The boys have christened her the "Flying Peggy," and she will run like a streak of lightning. For weeks before May 1 appears friend Brooks, or old "Section 37," has stirred the gang into life, and is talking of the beauties of Kinney Creek and the Sweetwater, until we imagine we are pulling them out by dozens. Scarcely can we wait for the opening of the season, but it comes at last, and the time of which I write the party is composed of Brooks, Ed, the city official, and two outsiders, Sandy and Mac, including of course the scribe. Sandy is the buyer for one of the largest hardware institutions in the State, not much of a sportsman, but does enjoy a good time. He weighs in the neighborhood of 300lbs., and is as good natured as he is fat. Mac is a Scotchman, as his name of course implies, and this happened to be his first fishing expedition since he had left Auld Scotia. With a borrowed rod and a business suit and a pair of rubbers, he imagined he was going to find the same kind of fishing he was familiar with at home.

We meet at the depot at 11 o'clock at night, some of us having been to the theater before, others having a friendly game of "pede" at Gene's. The luggage is stored aboard the Peggy, not forgetting the ground coffee, coffee pot and oil stove for boiling it. All aboard, the whistle screeches for the drawbridge, and away we shoot into the darkness west on the F. & P. M. road, bound for Kinney Creek, ninety miles west of us. Three or four small streams are crossed by this railroad within a few miles of each other, and, as they have been stocked from time to time by the railroad officials, they afford rare sport to the angler for a few days, or until the poacher and pot-hunter have gotten in to deplete them, The Peggy speeds along into the darkness; the cards are gotten out and a four-handed game is soon in progress. It is not long before Brooks has all the gun wads, and some of the party begin to yawn sleepily. We buy back all our gun wads that are in Brooks's possession, fold up the table and prepare to turn in, but not for much of a sleep, as it lacks but an hour or two of daylight and the Peggy is not very good as a sleeping apartment. We curl up on the chairs, and some of us sleep and some don't. We rattle through Reed City, across the Grand Rapids & Indiana road, and ere long the whistle sounds for Stearns's Siding, and just as the east is beginning to turn gray the jolting of the car ceases and one by one the anglers awaken. Brooks gets out the coffee pot, some one else starts up the oil stove, and we soon have a hot breakfast. The tackle is put together and two of the boys are left to fish the Sweetwater, and the Peggy runs back a mile or two to Kinney Creek. The cold water is a mass of white foam where it passes beneath the road-bed through a stone culvert, and goes singing away among the dark shades of the hemlocks and cedars.

Already one or two of the natives are seen sneaking in ahead of us down stream, but we know so well the twists and crooks of these little brooks (for they are no more than 10 or 12yds. wide in some places, in other places not half that width) that we easily take a short cut and cut them off and begin the day's sport. A peculiar feature of these waters is the large size to which the trout seem to have grown; something about the food I imagine, causes the rapid growth, for frequently trout 3 or 3½lbs. in weight are taken from little holes where one would naturally expect a fingerling. Sandy had not fished long before he had succeeded in entangling his

line in an overhanging bough and while peering upward to see what held it there, he was not particularly cautious where he put his foot on the side of a slippery log. Sonse, in he goes, and the boys down stream notice the water suddenly rise, attributing it to a cloud-burst, but instead it is poor Sandy. This was enough for him and he immediately went back to the car and passed the remainder of the day in solitude, with the exception of the company of his wet clothing, which we found frescoed around the boiler when we came in later. I shall not attempt to tell the number of fish we caught, what size they were or anything about it, but will only say this, that we had enough to divide up among our friends and give them all a good square meal the next morning at breakfast.

As near as I can remember it, I will give you in Mac's own words his description of his day's sport. He said: "I put my rod together, as you boys very well know, and started out. I thought it was a deucedly mean sort of stream on the go in, but made up my mind that I would follow it down a bit and would soon come to an opening where a man could stand up and cast a line; but I kept dodging in and out, the cedar trees yanking my hat off here and scratching my face there, and falling down and picking myself up, until I overtook Ed. I asked him where the fishing was, and he said if I wanted to get any I must go to work there. I was a bit discouraged, but made the attempt, and the first thing I knew had my line fast in a tree and could not disengage it without climbing the tree. This was in part of a cedar swamp where it was boggy; so I shinned up the tree and had gotten my line and tackle straightened out once more when the limb I was hanging on to broke and down I came with a slide and stuck my head in the soft moss and mud, driving my hat clear down over my eyes: got up and rubbed my shins and cussed, and said this was not much like old Scotland, where a man could go fishing with a high hat and frock coat and gaiters and not get a speck of dirt on him nor his stockings wet in a day's tramp. There you go through a meadow, here you have to dodge through a bramble. After repeating this experience once or twice I concluded I had had enough of it, and put my rod together. Just then I met one of the natives with a lot of big trout on a string. He laughed at me for being discouraged so soon, and I put my rod together once more, but I did not have a rise. Occasionally I would see a trout scurrying away ahead of me through the water to get out of sight, as if it were frightened to death about something. After I had taken my rod apart and put it together at least four times, I gave it up as a bad job, and here I am."

And there he was certainly, and a fine looking object. Smeared with soot from burnt logs, a great long scratch across his nose from a blackberry brier, the brim of his hat mashed in and a long rent in his pantaloons told the story of his day's pleasure as graphically as his woebegone expression did. Ever since, when the subject of trout fishing has been mentioned to Mac, he gravely shakes his head and says he had had enough of it.

The whistle is tooted for the laggards. The early ones in have a hot supper ready for them by the time they come tired, hungry and happy. Soon we are stowed away on the Peggy; and away we go as the sun is sinking in its regular old chestnutty way "behind the western hills." No cards to-night. We are too tired to do anything but smoke, loaf and lie—every fisherman is entitled to prevaricate about the size of the big fellows that got away. On we speed, and are lucky in not getting side-tracked by long trains. Part of the run is made at the rate of a mile a minute, so we are home in the shank of the evening. W. B. MERSHON.

Natural History.

FIVE DAYS A SAVAGE.—III.

NOTES OF A HUNTER-NATURALIST IN THE NORTHWEST.

GULF OF GEORGIA, British Columbia.—The morning of the third day, as the first far faint blush of dawn streams up the moonlit sky, I wake, and lo, I am not alone. The tide glides by as it did the night before, and on its breast stealing quietly down upon me in his black canoe, his paddle scarcely making a ripple in the dark water, comes a lone Indian. I watch him quietly for a moment, and seeing that he is evidently moving on my position, I raise my head. In an instant with a stroke of his paddle he has changed his course, and gliding round the point rapidly disappears from view. By the shape of his canoe and his appearance I judge him to be a northern Indian, and his object probably was plunder. These savages will steal the clothes off a man's back. I am sure neither he nor his fellows will get a chance to steal from me.

At once I bundle my things into my boat, and taking my gun again, cruise along the shore, killing a few sandpipers. While going after these birds the boat gets aground on a flat, as the tide is going out fast. My stomach now begins to call for food. I dig a few clams and then reflect. I have heard the Indians say that mussels are good eating. Well, why not try them? On the under side of the rocks at low tide I now find plenty of large mussels washed clean by the waves. Having previously built a fire of driftwood, I scoop off the mussels from the rocks in layers with my sharp stick, and laying them back downward on the coals, they soon open, and I can take them out with a knife either well or rare done, as I wish.

I begin now to have great respect for the Siwash and his dishes. The mussels are very nice indeed, and in fact so much better than the clams that the clams are thrown away. So I breakfast on bay snipe, sweet crabs and edible mussels. After breakfast, as my boat is still fast, I take a short stroll along the bluffs. These bluffs on Waldron are from 50 to 100ft. high, and seem to be composed of hard clay. But in places up near the top there are many shells imbedded, which were raised with the island from the bottom of the sea. Along the bluff I found the rough-winged swallow breeding, but could hardly reach their nests alone. However, I secured two specimens of the bird. Here also I found the rufus-backed hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) flitting from flower to flower. Once a pair of bald eagles came out above me over the cliff, swinging and circling. I pulled out one of my small-shot cartridges and hastily inserting a charge of buckshot, shot at one of them at perhaps 150yds. from where I stood, and almost over my head. I plainly heard the shot strike it, and saw the feathers rise from its back as the great shot tore up through its vitals. A luck shot! But after falling some distance it stiffened its wings and managed to sail downward into the great timber that covered the island. Although I knew it must be a dead bird, I did not care to risk my boat and taking the time necessary to go around the big bluff and penetrate the deep woods to find the bird, and so let it go. After climbing part way up the bluff and gathering some of the shells from the clay, I found the tide coming in. Going on board at once, I started out with a fair tide and a head wind to pull to the rocks, the first of which I reach after about an hour's hard pull. This rock is less than an acre in extent, and hardly 100ft. above tidewater. At each end there is a little harbor formed by long points of rock making out for some distance both north and south, so that a boat may be at one end or the other and find perfect shelter. On the northwest side the wall of rock rises perpendicularly from deep water. On the other side the ascent is more gradual. And on these sides the rocks are worn into fantastic shapes by the winds and waves. On the top of the bluffs there is from 2 to 6ft. of soil which has accumulated there through the ages, and this bears grass, cactus and several small plants.

If you have ever approached an island where the sea birds nest, you can judge of the pandemonium which now greets my ear, the wild plaintive cries of the great glaucous-winged gull mingled with the loud plaint of the oyster-catcher, the quack of the harlequin ducks and the hoarse growling of the puffins. As I approach from the southeast I can see the gulls perched on the angles of the rocks or circling wildly about overhead, the puffins, guillemots and oyster-catchers on the reefs and round the point of the rock, a few of the cormorants sitting erect on the very verge of the sea wall. As I draw near the island the ducks rise in a body with a noise like thunder, and skim away down the wind followed by the puffins and others, while the gulls rise in the air and crying louder and louder circle overhead. Now the crows join the din, as they come far and near over the sea in anticipation of a feast, for they are inveterate nest robbers. Pulling strongly to prevent being carried past the rocks, as the tide is setting very hard, I reach the little harbor, and mooring the boat step out and creep carefully round the edges of the rock. Now on a shelving ledge I come upon a gull's nest, well made, hollowed and prettily lined with moss, with two great large eggs as large as goose eggs lying in it. As I round the corner of the rock, there, sitting right before me, is a cormorant. As I fire he falls, apparently dead, into the water, and others go off behiud the rock and I cannot see them. Finding they are all gone, and not caring for any specimens of the gulls, I climb about the edges of the rocks and find a few more gull's eggs, and what is stranger still a crow's nest with three young on the ground in the middle of the island. Thus it seems the robbers have the hardihood to nest and rear their young among the birds upon whose offspring they prey. These are the northwestern fish crows (*Corvus caurimes*). I detest the crows, and I cast the young over the rock, shoot at the old ones, to drive them away from the eggs and go down to the boat to get the cormorant. When I get to him I find he has come to life, and I have some little trouble in catching him. There is no bird harder to kill than a cormorant. Two friends of mine chased a wounded one half a day, shooting at it often, and finally, just as their ammunition was nearly gone, a lucky shot brought the bird to bag. My bird is apparently the beautiful violet green species (*P. violaceus*), but as it is an immature bird I am not certain.

While I am occupied in this the puffins begin to return one by one with rapid flight, a curious and beautiful sight, with their creamy crests streaming out and their red feet spread wide on either side behind. They do not light on the island, however, as in circling around they see me and fly away again, lighting far out on the water. Seeing this, I commence to shoot, and soon have three of these beautiful birds floating off on the tide. Then I rush down the rocks to the boat and row after them, but the tide runs so swiftly here that I find that in a few minutes I am more than half a mile away from the rocks. However, by hard rowing I manage to secure two of the birds, and then taking advantage of the eddy manage to reach the island.

The tide is running by here now at about seven miles an hour. It is getting well into the afternoon, and I have had nothing to eat since morning. I hunt around among the rocks and find in the crevices a few fresh eggs of the pigeon guillemot (*Uria columba*). I then climb down to my little harbor and blow the eggs, and of the contents of the fresh ones make an omelet. My tin pail is leaking badly, so drinking up what remains of the water I start a little fire of driftwood and cook my omelet over this in the bottom of the pail. The sun is hot, and I know that I must have water; so after finishing my simple meal, it being now nearly flood tide and very little current, I take advantage of a slight breeze and pull away for the other island a mile to the westward.

Before coming among these isles, a friend had said to me, "You will think you are in fairy land when you get up there." I smiled at this, but now realize that it is no exaggeration. Everything to day is wonderful. All the senses seem to deceive one, and all seems so unreal and strange! Looking astern, a vast mirage appears spread out before me. The air seems clear enough, but away over the sea I see piles on piles, battlements and towers, rocky shores and woodlands—some diverted and some upright—tier on tier, and stretching away into a dim, hazy and shimmering distance. Birds sitting on the water appear like columns or sea monsters, rearing their heads as they rise and dive: and now comes a crash, and then another, and another, and another! a succession of noises like the firing of guns. It is only the strong wing of a cormorant as he rises, beating the water before my boat. How all sounds are magnified. A flock of harlequin ducks rises, fluttering along the surface with a sound like that of armies meeting in battle, and the report of my gun, as I shoot at a white-headed gull, is followed by roar upon roar as the islands and shores take it up and repeat it from one to another. On and on goes the sound like volley after volley of artillery while I listen, amazed at the tumult I have caused. With rumble and roar the puffins rise and circle in noisy flight. The ducks again fill the air with the uproar of their wings, while through and above all come the wild cries of the gulls from the rocks. So loud and piercing are they that they seem to come out of the air around me, but I know they are nearly a mile away, for I can see them circling over the rock like a white cloud. Slowly the rumblings and reverberations die away and the world seems again at peace, and now I can plainly hear people talking. I look around but there is no boat to be seen. They are evidently the voices of squaws and children. And taking my glass I can see their camp quite plainly, and they are away down on the shore of Waldron, two or three miles away.

The clouds which have been hanging about the mountains in the east are now drifting away and I see above the mirage their snow-clad tops, and as the white clouds break and drift, the great white peak of Mount Baker gleams through them tinged with the red light of the setting sun. Slowly the sun, a great red ball of living fire, sinks beneath the Pacific. The mountains now are hazy, blue and purple. But great Baker, towering above them all, catches the last bright sunrays, and looms in all his majesty, white and cold, among the blue heavens. The tide is at its flood. The sea is calm. The beauty of the scene is indescribable. It is worth coming 3,000 miles to see. I have forgotten to row, and the sail flaps idly against the mast. Resting here upon this crimson sea, I now behold the glory of the firmament.

As the sun sinks I take up my oars and on the tide which now begins to ebb, pull and drift toward the Indian camp. Here are a few old sheds, and a fire over which are some square cans in which two squaws are trying out dogfish oil. Children, half-naked and brown, are playing on the beach. As I pull into the harbor I hear the grating of a keel, and looking round, see a man and girl launching a canoe. They step in, each takes a paddle, and the canoe soon glides by me. Neither of them says a word nor looks at me. The old Indian has a little beard and black moustache, which by the way is quite a common thing out here. He has some kind of a fish spear. The girl is really quite good-looking and her dress very picturesque. She is the only good-looking Siwash I have yet seen on the coast.

As my boat drives on the beach, I jump out and address one of the ugly old squaws, asking her, "Where is water?" She points back in the woods with a grunt. I go, and there find a hole in the earth about ten inches round, from which a little water slowly trickles. I cannot fill my pail here, but I go down prone on the grass and drink that hole almost dry. And splendid water it proves.

Now, where shall I spend the night? In answer to this question a sloop puts out from the shore a half mile above and comes drifting along with the tide. I can see with my glass it is a white man's boat. A little boy runs forward and hauls up the jib and foresail, to take advantage of what wind there is, and I see the sails are brown (probably oiled), and she is so near the color of the shores that I did not notice her at anchor. I have a suspicion she is a smuggler, as there is a good deal of smuggling done among these islands. I see the boy run aft and take the tiller, while the man commences to work two long sweeps. With wind, tide and oar she moves up fast, and I launch my boat, give her sail enough to get into the sloop's way, and as she runs alongside I open a conversation with the captain. He says he has been fishing, and lives a mile or two along shore. He invites me to follow him home, which I do. That night I camp on the beach near the fisherman's house. EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH.

IN THE WOODS AGAIN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

During the winter and summer of last year, I was a very frequent contributor to FOREST AND STREAM, and then suddenly ceased or "dried up," leaving some of my stories only half told. This was greatly to my regret, but I could not help it. I have brought upon myself, almost unwittingly, a tremendous amount of work, which has taxed my energies about as much as they could bear and withdrawn me from all other things, and still does tax and withdraw me. This is my first visit to my old retreat in the woods for several months, except one of a single day; and now that the birds are chirping around me all day, and the early wild flowers casting their pretty glances at me, and my friends the wolves saluting me nearly all night long with their deep-toned voices, the old spirit comes upon me and I shall be most loath to go.

What a pity one cannot always do in this world what he most likes to do—that is, if that which he most likes to do is good and innocent and sweet. If I could have my way, I would probably pass all my time in loving nature and discoursing with and of her. However, there is other very important work for us to do: and I am one of those who believe that if we rightly love nature, and to study and discourse with her, we shall have abundant time and talent and opportunity to do so when we have passed over the river; when we can climb mountains and tbread forests without becoming tired, and walk over the waters like spirits. Would he who created us have planted these pleasant loves and longings in us, if he did not intend that we shall some day have abundant enjoyment of them? I think not.

But I do not wish to speculate in future things now. I merely write to say that many letters from FOREST AND STREAM'S readers that have come during my long silence have been neglected, and I could not well help it. When a fellow is pushed to the throat-latch, he must be forgiven, not once only, but even unto seventy times seven.

CARBONDALE, TEX. N. A. T.

CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE ZOOLOGIE.—On the occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1889 the Zoölogical Society of France has made arrangements for an international congress of zoölogy to be held at Paris from the 5th to the 10th August inclusive. Among the subjects for discussion will be: The rules for adoption for the nomenclature of organized beings. The adoption of an international scientific language. Determination of the regions of the globe, the fauna of which is imperfectly known, and which call for further exploration. The importance of embryology as a guide to classification. The relation between existing and fossil types, etc. The charge for admission is fixed at fifteen francs for titulary members, and a minimum of thirty francs for contributary members. Members will be allowed to participate in the discussions and will be entitled to the publications of the Congress. Subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer. M. C. Schlumbergen, 21 Rue du Cherche-Midi, à Paris.

A GROUSE TRAJECTORY.

JUST after dinner recently, I went out as usual to feed my grouse. The male bird was in a coop by himself, and although I noticed that he seemed nervous and frightened about something, I carelessly raised the hinged top, when whirr went a brown streak over my head and into the air at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Jack is a magnificent specimen of his kind, and it was impossible not to admire the grand burst of speed he showed as he rose skyward at an angle of forty-five degrees. Some 234ft. from the point from which he started and in the direct line of his flight the walls of a public school building ran up about 80ft., and it was to clear these that he was obliged to make his rapid climb. Pretty heavy grade, you see, about 1ft. rise in every 3ft. of horizontal distance, but he made it nicely, never so much as scraping the top of the roof.

"Where did he go then?" He went eastward and downward into the heart of a city of a hundred thousand people—downward from an elevation that would easily have carried him a mile if he had simply set his wings and sailed. But where? That was what I asked myself as I took a landing net and wandered sadly out into the cross streets and main streets, feeling that the search for the traditional needle in the haystack was a comparatively easy undertaking. A man whom I met asked if it wasn't "a little early for frogs." I explained.

"I saw a boy," said he, "only a short time ago, walking down Madison street with a strange kind of bird under his arm. Looked like a prairie chicken or something of that kind. Couldn't say what became of him."

Here was a clue, and thanking my unknown friend, I gave him my address and we separated, only to meet a little later in front of an office on an adjacent street.

"I have some good news for you," was his second greeting. "I have just been using the telephone for you, and your friend is all right. The fact is," he continued, "I lied just a little when I first met you. The bird was brought into our office in the Law Building just before by the janitor of Grand Army Hall, who said he came through the plate glass window like a full fledged brickbat, and dropped on the sill inside. The janitor is a friend of my partner's, and thought the bird would make an excellent potpie—a quarter's worth of potpie, and the Colonel (my partner) invested a quarter in him. The bird was badly stunned when first brought in, and I was afraid that he might be dead and thought I would find out before I told you about him."

It did not take long to reach the Law Building, where I found Jack jammed down in a basket not much bigger than himself and apparently a good deal the worse for wear. But I most gladly paid his ransom, and placed him in his coop again. He was evidently glad to get home, but the strangest part of the story is that when he was released he was without mark or injury of any kind, and although his little adventure occurred nearly three weeks ago he shows no trace of any ill effects.

The distance of the plate of glass through which Jack entered the Grand Army Hall (measured with the other distances after his flight) was approximately 720ft., so you will see that this was a case of very high trajectory. We both of us congratulated ourselves most heartily; he that he had escaped the unseasonable potpie, and I that he still lived to be father of a much-desired family.

Let me say in passing that on Sunday last (the 24th inst.) Jack began strutting and parading in regular grouse fashion—the earliest demonstration of the kind of any of my birds in captivity. I hope this spring to find out whether the grouse ever drums in captivity, although I have little expectation of enjoying that sound and sight. Furthermore, I hope to pick up one or two additional hens before the mating (not pairing) season is too far advanced. JAY BEEBE.

TOLEDO, O., March 26.

OPOSSUMS ON LONG ISLAND.

OAKDALE, Long Island, March 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To those interested in the preservation of game on this beautiful island, the serious question of the hour is how to get rid of the greatest game destroyer, the opossum. My attention was first called to this sly sneak about a year ago by the destruction of large numbers of my rabbits, which I was continually finding on the preserve, half eaten. The destroyer commenced always at the head and devouring half of a full-grown rabbit at one meal, so that my stock of cottontails began to diminish very fast. The nuisance got to be so serious I set to work to get rid of all the varmints on my premises, but Long Island is so large I am about giving up in disgust unless others interested will take a hand in and help get rid of the pest.

For the benefit of those interested I will give my experience in the matter. My first step was to set traps in the most likely places in the swamp, baited with raw meat, but that turned out to be a very troublesome and slow way of getting rid of the enemy, on account of the ground mice devouring the bait on the traps about as fast as they were set. So after three weeks of trap setting I abandoned that process, having caught in that time only three possums, one coon and one dog.

My next experiment was to cut raw beef up in small pieces and insert strychnine and place in the low tangled swamp, but to my horror I found that I was the destroyer of my partridges, and upon inquiry learned that all game birds were very fond of meat. As I could not get half-devoured rabbits enough to set for these foxy-looking chaps I determined to try cats, as my neighbors in the village to the east were always very kind to me in keeping my preserve supplied with these pests and destroyers of the feathered tribe. Whenever they had more cats than they wanted they would, out of kindness to Miss Pussy, bring a lot up in bags and dump them out in the woods to destroy the quail and look out for themselves generally. Knowing the cats to be very partial to cooked fish I took small pieces of eel and inserted a little strychnine and I soon had all the cat bait I wanted, besides ridding my premises of some wonderful large, and I may say wild cats; also killing several opossums with the fish, which they liked very much. After getting the cats I had my man strip the skin and fur from a small spot on the side of the animal, so as to expose the flesh, and in which I inserted a little poison. This proved a perfect success, as the partridge and quail would not approach the fur, and I found as many as three opossums dead beside a cat, which they must have thought was a rabbit, for the reason that a gray cat always made the best bait, the opossums not taking to any other color so well.

I have lost in the past year between sixty and seventy hens and chicks by the raids of this pest. I have had them come to the roost several times, kill the setting hens, and after destroying all within their reach carry the largest size old hen to the swamp, where I would track them by the wake of feathers left by the hen in her struggles to get away.

While shooting last fall I found quantities of quail feathers at the mouth of holes in the swamp and woods, which accounted for my not having a full bevy of birds on the preserve. Some pairs hatched out as many as twenty birds, but when the law was off and I began to shoot I found that all the bevies had been depleted, some being reduced to three birds and the largest eleven. It is a perfect mystery to me how the quail takes care of itself, being a bird that sleeps and lives on the ground, with such enemies as skunks, weasles, foxes, cats, dogs, possums, snakes, owls and hawks, and then to be hammered at two months by shooters and dogs. How do the little fellows get through? It is certainly surprising; and although I am an old sportsman it makes me feel sad, and the older I grow the more I feel for them.

ALFRED A. FRASER.

BIRD NOTES FROM MARYLAND.

HOWARD COUNTY, Md., March 25.—On yesterday, March 24, I saw the first robins of the season, two small flocks, and another large flock to-day. Last year they arrived here in large flocks Feb. 19, about the usual time. It is evident that they are fully a month late this season.

On the night of the 23d inst. I heard the first woodcock; they, too, are rather more than a month later than their usual time.

The same is true of nearly all the small migratory birds. In fact, I have never seen so few birds in this locality in my life as during the winter just passed. On the contrary, I do not remember ever to have seen as many as during the preceding winter of 1887-88, the former being the severest winter I ever remember, this last an exceptionally mild one. I suspect that the same birds of the various migratory species return season after season to the same locality, and that the individuals belonging to this immediate locality, remembering the blizzard of the middle of last March, during which very many bluebirds, sparrows, snowbirds and the like froze to death, they have profited by their experience and lingered longer at the South. Be this as it may, certainly the general fact is true, that during the winter of 1887-88 immense numbers of birds wintered here, and the southern migrants arrived earlier than usual; whereas the past winter very few remained all winter, and the southern migrants are only now beginning to arrive, fully a month later than usual.

During the winter of 1887-88 several red-headed woodpeckers wintered in my orchard and grounds, and in the woods belonging to Carroll's Mannor, about a mile from this place. A colony of from forty to fifty of them were observed by my son and myself several times during the months of January, February and early March. We also observed that these birds had stored great quantities of the acorns of the fine oaks in several old trees. During the past winter there was not a single specimen either in that woods or about this place; nor any of the small woodpeckers, commonly called sapsuckers, which were numerous about here the previous winter.

Some three or four winters ago four or five red-headed woodpeckers wintered in the grounds of my father-in-law at Cedar Park, West River, Md., and my sons observed them there stowing the same species of acorn. But this species is very rarely observed wintering in this locality. In the midst of the blizzard last March a small bunch of American crossbills appeared here. One of them was observed picking in the waste hay seed near the barn, and it suffered my youngest son to put his hat over it and pick it up. When brought into the house it showed neither embarrassment nor alarm, but speedily devoured some canary seed and then put its head under its wing and went to sleep. When the blizzard was over its companions were seen in a tree near the house, and being liberated it joined them as if nothing strange had occurred, when they all left together for parts unknown. This was the third occasion in my life I had observed this species as far south as this. In 1877 I saw a small flock about Warrenton, Virginia, and in 1855 I saw immense numbers of them at Ball's Bluff, the place of the severe battle of the late war near Leesburg, Va. Among the birds very numerous here during all the winter and spring of 1887-88 were hawks of divers kinds, roughlegs, red-shouldered and red-tailed predominating, some broadwings and a pair of peregrines, also Cooper's sharp-shins and pigeon hawk. This season only the sparrow hawks have remained in anything like the usual numbers. Of the larger kinds I have noted only one pair of redtails and a single red-shouldered hawk.

By the way, some of my friends over at Washington contended against me in your columns some years since that the sparrow hawk is not a common winter resident here. Yet not a day during either of the two winters I have spent in my home here, but several specimens could be seen hovering over the fields near the house. Certainly the past two winters it has been one of the commonest birds of this locality; one or a pair to be seen about nearly every hay barrack at any and all times. I must mention a very unusual fact reported by a neighbor of mine who is a practical and successful sportsman and intelligent gentleman. He says there are at this time four ruffed grouse on his place not yet fully grown, which were hatched out last fall. He has observed them constantly and is perfectly sure of the accuracy of the statement. I have no doubt whatever of the correctness of the fact, but I have never before heard of a case of the kind. It may not, however, be so unusual as I have supposed. I have shot ruffed grouse for nearly forty years and I never observed a second brood hatched so late. M. G. ELLZEY, M.D.

ALBINO ROBIN.—Oakdale, L. I.—While beating the meadows I saw an albino robin, which specimen I tried very hard to obtain for my friend Mr. William Dutcher, but was unable to get near enough, as the bird was one of a large bunch of robins which were migrating, and very shy.—ALFRED A. FRASER.

SPRING BIRDS. — Concord, N. H., April 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following birds have arrived on and since the 1st of March. Pewee on the 1st, bluebird 16th, robin and Canada goose 19th, black snowbird 20th, crow blackbird and song sparrow 23d, white-throated sparrow 25th, meadowlark and redwing blackbird 26th, spotted sandpiper 27th. We have had a wonderfully early spring.—P. C.

Game Bag and Gun.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Now ready.

HONKINGS FROM THE PLATTE.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 15.—The proper nomenclature of geese and brant is, to me, a regular "13-14-15" puzzle. It has been my hope that with specific names arranged according to the A. O. U. check list the problem would be simplified, but I have found that the only way to do is to determine the species by careful study, without reference to geographical distribution as given by recognized manuals, and then to let local sportsmen decide as to local names. We have, in central Nebraska, as spring and fall visitants, five anserine species, known locally as the "Canada goose," "Mexican goose," "white goose," "speckled brant" and "black-winged brant." Some of these are easily identified, the first being *Branta canadensis* (Linn.); second, *B. c. hutchinsii* (Sw. and Rich.), though why it should be called Mexican instead of Hutchin's goose I cannot imagine. The speckled brant almost corresponds with *Anser albifrons gambeli* (Hartl.), but the upper parts seem to be rather a dove color. *Chen hyperboria* (Pall.) will answer for black-winged brant, but should we not have *C. cærulescens* (Linn.) or does not the blue goose fly so far west of the Mississippi? The white goose I have never shot. In the air it appears perfectly white, and those who have shot it say that it is white with the exception of yellowish feathers upon the neck. Feet yellow. It is extremely rare and shy. From the description given by those who claim to have handled the bird, I cannot make any satisfactory determination of the species, though it seems to be a *Chen*.

My midwinter notes closed with the extremely cold wave of Feb. 22, and the consequent southern flight of all game and ducks. The 23d was warm, and the next day was quite springlike. On Feb. 25, Canadas and Hutchin's geese returned in considerable numbers. Two flocks flew over the Platte and probably did not alight before reaching the Loup. Since then geese have become more numerous each day. The same week brought a few mallards and a great number of pintails. Duck hunters are compelled for the present to devote themselves to the pintails. As yet there are no teal. On March 4 speckled brant began to arrive, and on this date I saw the first robin of the season. Six days later came the black-winged brant, and with them meadowlarks put in an appearance.

Already the migration is well under way. From this point the geese uniformly take a northwesterly direction in their flight. Upland shooting on the feeding grounds is fair, but not as good as at the same time last year. The country about Kearney is getting so thickly settled that the main line of migration has taken another westward move.

There must be a certain social instinct in geese whereby they can select friends and acquaintances from a particular flock and one flock from another. Yesterday afternoon, just before sundown, I heard the honkings of some Canadas, and rushed to the door to see whether the flight was sufficient to warrant a four o'clock call in the morning. Within fifteen minutes six large flocks passed directly overhead on their way to the feeding ground. While the last flock was in full view there appeared to the west and about half a mile distant an equally large flock returning from the feeding grounds to the river. When they were opposite each other the nearer flock was thrown into confusion from some unknown cause. The Canadas lost their line and huddled as though they had been shot at. Suddenly a pair of geese darted from the bunch, in spite of the evident efforts of the rest to detain them, and, instead of going toward the feeding grounds, rapidly retraced their way, flying in a southwesterly direction to the second flock. This, too, became confused in welcoming the new comers, but, as soon as the formal introduction was concluded, the line resumed its proper position. It looked as though the pair of fugitives had voluntarily given up a feast with enemies in order that they might be with friends.

Two of our local sportsmen went to the feeding grounds a day or two since, and as they both have records we expected nothing less than a wagonload of game. They found that the cornstalks in the field had been raked into long winrows, thus affording the best possible cover; so they crawled under the pile and awaited the sound of wings. They had lain there perhaps half an hour, when one of them complained of the great amount of smoke in the atmosphere. A few minutes later they crawled out to find the row in flames and two small boys superintending the conflagration. The opulent sportsmen put their hands in their pockets and offered twenty-five cents apiece if the lads would put out the fire. But the innocents could not be bribed. "Can't do it, boss, for less'n a dollar," was the ultimatum; so the hunters journeyed homeward, and the sad-eyed boys wished that they had taken the quarter, and the geese laughed audibly as they alighted in the next field. Such, at least, is the story of the smoked-out shots.

All that is needed to make first-rate shooting is a hard storm. The weather is too fine at present, and with a moderate south wind the flight of geese is out of range, except near the river, where birds are liable to drop into the stream and be carried away. SHOSHONE.

PICKEREL AND WOODCOCK.—A friend writing me from Haddam, Conn., says he shot in a back-water on the river, 12 pickerel that weighed over 17lbs. How's that for shooting fish on the wing? He also says he started six woodcock in passing through a strip of alders the same day; and says the birds came early this year and in unusual numbers. This looks encouraging for next fall's shooting, and may I be there to see.—A.

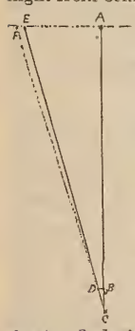
CROSS SHOOTING.

THE WHEATLANDS, Maryland.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* There is a subject of discussion among the knights of the trigger that is periodically brought to the fore, discussed, never settled and dies out, only to be revived again, and that is whether it is necessary to shoot ahead of game or other objects in making cross shots, and if so the amount of allowance needful in order to hit the object. I think the large majority of good shots "hold well ahead" in cross shots: but I have known several good shots who maintained that they never made any allowance, but "held on." My own practice being to hold ahead of all objects moving fast across the line of fire, I have often tried to reconcile the statements of sportsmen making the above claim, with my own method, their position being strengthened by my own experience at times, when rather to my astonishment I have occasionally killed these fast cross-flyers with my gun on or but very little ahead of the bird, swinging the gun as fast as I could, but not having it as far ahead as I wanted it to be. Every man who shoots much will understand what I mean by being astonished at the result of killing under such circumstances, since to an old shot the killing or missing, except for an occasional "unaccountable" or where the game gets through the spread of the shot, is settled in his own mind before the gun cracks; in other words, he knows when he is "on" though sometimes he can't help pulling the trigger when he isn't.

Well, how to adjust the claims of the two styles of shooting was a problem to me until I settled the matter to my own satisfaction by thinking they might both be right in a measure.

It is very evident that game is, and can be killed in cross shots by the shooter pointing his gun ahead of the moving object and firing while it is in this position, held still. This is the method adopted by many sportsmen with success. The case is simply that the shot goes to the point aimed at, and if the object aimed at goes fast enough to reach the point where the line of fire intersects the line of flight it is sure to be hit. The other method is to bring up the gun on, or better behind, the moving object, swing it rapidly ahead in the direction of the line of flight and pull trigger at the instant it bears on the object without stopping the motion of the gun. When this method is thoroughly acquired it obviates the necessity of aiming so far ahead of the moving object as is necessary by the other method, for the reason that the shot acquires a lateral motion in the direction of the line of flight before and during the discharge by the swing of the gun.

I do not mean, as I have heard some persons assert, who were more familiar with guns than with the laws of motion, that shot could be distributed in the form of a much elongated parallelogram by swinging the gun very fast, but that the act of swinging and firing together give the whole body of shot two motions, the powder throwing it toward the object aimed at, and the motion of the gun giving it a motion in the direction of the line of flight, the amount of this motion depending upon the rapidity with which the gun is swung along the line of flight from behind the object aimed at until the moment of discharge. I inclose the accompanying diagram to illustrate my meaning. C represents the butt of gun at shoulder of shooter. C B A line of aim when gun is first pointed. C D E line of aim when gun is discharged. Now the shot having acquired a lateral motion from B to D, and that lateral motion being kept up until the shot actually leaves the muzzle, the flight of the shot will not be from D to E, but taking both motions will carry it along the dotted line to F, thus rendering it unnecessary to hold so far ahead as by the other method, thus in a measure reconciling the claims of the two classes of shooters. Those of my friends who shot well at cross shots and were sure they did not hold ahead, were shooters of upland game. I am certain every old duck shooter finds it necessary at times to swing the gun as fast as possible and until well ahead at that, if he wants to stop a quick darting duck, or one coming with a gale of wind after him. Any one who acquires this habit of swinging the gun from behind on to or ahead of the object will, I think, make better shooting at cross shots than he who depends on the other mode, except for quick snap shooting in brush or woods when it is often necessary to shoot by faith and not by sight.



SINKBOAT.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 26.—Mr. Henry Ehlers of the Diana Club bagged 133 ducks last Thursday on the Kankakee, some distance above the Kankakee grounds. He said they were using on marsh that had been burnt over. There were not many bluebills in the bag. The bluebills are not up yet.

Outside of this bag there seems to be a pronounced hiatus in the duck business. English Lake and Mak-saw-ba report fair, still weather and no ducks moving, water low, and the best sloughs hard to reach. There were twenty out of the twenty-five members of the Hennepin Club down at their grounds last week, but no reports of consequence came up.

Fox Lake country has not yet shown any bag worth mentioning. Last Saturday Mr. Burton went up, but did not take his gun out of the case. No birds were moving.

I was at Grand Calumet Heights Club Monday last, but could not stay to shoot. Lake Michigan had been full of ducks for two or three days, and a heavy wind Monday morning coming in shore had driven the birds off the lake. They were flying along the shore, and lighting in the basin of quiet water formed inside the ledge of shore ice. There would have been good shooting there on Monday. The ducks were mostly small mixed deep-water ducks, with very few bluebills and redheads. A few mallards were working between the lake and the inland marshes. There seemed to be a great many pintails. Mr. Bird killed five ducks in the sandhills on Saturday, but there was no real shooting. It is probable that the high wind of Monday drove the ducks a good way inland, and I should not be surprised if good bags would now be reported from the Kankakee marshes.

Mr. Matt Benner is another Chicago man who has visited Greaserland. In his late trip Mr. Benner shot quail in Mexico, and grouse in British Columbia and the Northwest. He made the grand rounds.

Mr. Walfred N. Low, president of the State Sportsmen's Association, is now in Louisville. Mr. Low's work at Springfield has been diligent in this session of the Legislature. There is no more unselfish and untiring a worker for the sportsmen's interests than Mr. Low, and the manner in which he devotes his time and means to such work show that he has certainly a high standard in view in his efforts. Mr. Low is an attorney. He has in hand the prosecution of the celebrated Smith case, illegal game selling, which may be tried some day, if the world doesn't come to an end.

Mr. Jenney, of the Jenney & Graham Gun Company, is a member of the Grand Calumet Heights Gun Club. He lately presented to the club a $100 new Lefever 12-gauge. The club drew lots for it, and it was won by Mr. George I. Maillet of Crown Point, Indiana. Mr. Maillet has announced his intention of voting for Mr. Jenney for president of the United States.

Some very decent bags of ducks have been made on the "Sag," about fifteen miles below Chicago, this spring. This is usually a great snipe ground, and the jacksnipe are expected there now almost daily. No snipe reported on the other marshes yet, but Mr. Joel A. Kinney killed half a dozen upland plover near Mak-saw-ba Marsh last week.

I met a man in Mr. Fisk's gun store the other day, and he looked wild. He wanted to go duck hunting and he didn't know where to go, and didn't know what kind of a gun to use, or what it cost, or how to load it, or whether he needed rubber boots or not, or whether his business suit would do for a duck suit, or whether he could shoot ducks all summer, or whether almost anything else. Pretty fair looking kind of a man too, but I guess he had just got out. I sat and talked to him for about an hour, and when I came away I left a copy of FOREST AND STREAM in his hand. A tear came into my eye as I thought of the heathen near at home whom we neglect in favor of the inhabitants of Borneo and Siam. This man troubles me when I think of him. He was so portentously ignorant. He didn't know there was such a thing as a sportsman's paper; yet he was a well-to-do man, apparently of more than average means. Likely enough he had softening of the brain, and his physician had prescribed duck hunting.

March 27.—Messrs. C. D. Gammon and W. W. McFarland returned from their Hennepin trip and soon thereafter went down to the Cumberland Club on the Kankakee. They seem to have met the birds in numbers, for a day or so ago they shipped 200 ducks and a number of geese.

Mr. John Taylor, superintendent of the English Lake Club, telegraphs Mr. John Gillespie to-day that the bluebills are beginning to make their appearance on the lake, and that there are large numbers of ducks on the north marsh. This telegram is displayed on the Jenney & Graham bulletin board, they having put up such a board, with spaces bearing the names of the different clubs, for the posting of telegrams and letters from the different club grounds. This is a mighty good idea, too.

The birds seem to have slipped on up the Illinois River, as that section does not show very heavy shooting. Fox Lake remains silent, and the inference is that the bluebills and other deep-waters have not got up there yet.

Ducks are reported in large numbers pretty much all over Dakota. The flight is now well in the north. Open weather and low water in our section have taken the birds past us again, it is feared. The harder and heavier and longer the winter is here the better the spring shooting is. A gradual opening of the waters, such as we have had this spring, brings the flight up in scattered squads and bunches. Such a flight is not held beautiful by the man who wants a hundred ducks a day, but it is all the better for the ducks.

March 29.—C. F. Overly writes from English Lake, March 28, that there are more ducks in than at any time yet. Mr. Ab. Price had gone out again after geese. John Taylor, club superintendent, March 28, says in a telegram, "Shooting good. Simmons killed fifty yesterday." This news has sent a crowd of shooters down to English Lake to-day, and more will follow to-morrow. It is probable that this good shooting is due to the storm on Lake Michigan, which drove the ducks inland.

It snowed vigorously here this morning, but the snow melted at once. The cold snap may put a new phase on the ever-changing features of duck shooting here.

Fox Lake reports one good bag for last week; nothing regular is in there yet.

A letter to Mr. D. P. Wilkinson from Mr. Bullock, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., says that the ducks are having great times on Lake Koshkenong, where they are protected by the Wisconsin law in the spring. There are large bodies of fowl out in the lake. There is still some little ice left in Lake Koshkenong.

March 30.—Under date of yesterday Mr. W. W. McFarland writes Mr. W. P. Mussey from the Cumberland grounds: "If any of the boys ask about shooting, tell them there is good shooting here. C. D. Gammon and I have in three days killed 350 ducks, 21 geese, 2 sandhills and a lot of jacksnipe."

Mr. McFarland, Mr. Gammon, Mr. Wolfred N. Low and one other shooter last Monday killed over 150 ducks on Cumberland Marsh. For some unknown reason that part of the Kankakee is looming up this spring. Mak-saw-ba Marsh is in hard luck. The water is very low, and it is impossible to get into the best part of the marsh at all. Dr. Buechner says that last week he saw thousands of ducks over the State ditch, within three miles of the Mak-saw-ba Club house, but a camping party of Hoosiers were driving them out of that end of the country.

Capt. Hill, of Fox Lake, says that there are some good bunches of bluebills, redheads and canvasbacks on Fox Lake. It is a pretty safe prediction that by about next Tuesday or Wednesday some big bags will be made on Fox Lake. The ducks are now evidently well up into the country, and the music has begun.

The E. W. Blatchford building, next to the Blatchford shot tower, was destroyed last night by a stubborn and dangerous fire, which came very near making ruin of the Blatchford cartridge plant. Charlie Willard, manager of that business, is a little bit scared yet, and a good deal thankful matters are no worse.

LOADING FOR TARGETS.—Philadelphia, March 29.—In reply to "Wing's" communication in your last issue, after several experiments, I have found the following load to give the most satisfaction: 3drs. Oriental powder No. 2, one card and two Eley pink-edge, pushed well home but not pounded, 1¼oz. No. 8 Spark's chilled shot, one card board wad on that and the whole crimped tightly in a club shell. The above measures are B. G. I. Co.'s struck. Other loads that I have tried gave too much penetration, making shot holes but not breaking the targets. Since I have used the load above mentioned I feel confident that I have not hit a single target that did not break.—ROBIN.

HE HIRES GUNS.—Meriden, Conn., March 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please caution gun dealers to beware of a man, medium height and weight, or a little above, black heavy moustache around corners of mouth, who hires a gun to try, with idea of buying, and skips out. He has just stolen two here in that way, one an English breechloader, the other a Parker 10-bore, Damascus barrels with stock cracked and checked around the tang higher up than usual to cover the crack. The gun is somewhat noted for its kicking qualities, and I hope will kick that man's conscience if he has any. It is needless to add I am one of his victims.—J. F. IVES.

MAINE DEER.—Oxford County, Me.—Splendid winter for deer here; so little depth to the snow that the deer either punch right through to the ground or run on the morning crust. I do not think the winter "deer hog" has got in his work, or can without a good dog.—C. B. S.

TITUSVILLE, Fla., March 29.—Ducks along Indian River are about played out for this season, with exception of some bluebills and spoonbills. Quail are fairly plentiful. The plume hunters are commencing their slaughter of the egrets, etc.—MAX.

FIRST SNIPE.—The Cedars, Oakdale, L. I., March 28.—I bagged the first brace of English snipe this A. M.—A. A. F.

CLUMBER SPANIELS FOR QUAIL SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am frequently asked if the Clumber spaniel would be a good dog for quail shooting, more especially where the birds scatter in covert; but as I have never had the opportunity to test their merits in the pursuit of "Bob White," I could only reply that, judging from their manner of working, they would answer admirably. The following letter, written to me by Mr. W. J. Middleton, of Somerville, Mass., answers the question conclusively and, as will be seen, favorably to the Clumber. He writes:

"I noticed * * * your most interesting article * * *. I think a few more of like character would greatly advance the now slowly (?) growing interest in that peer of field spaniels, the Clumber.

"Permit me to state in addition to your mature knowledge of this valuable dog, that for quail shooting they are the dog.

"I think I may safely say the most pleasant day I ever spent afield was on the opening day of last season, in company with a friend in a cover known to few, and not three hours from my home, with the quail.

"I had with me Bess I. (Jackey—Romp) and her daughter Bess II. by champion Johnny. Talk about 'bird sense!' I think Bess II. has more to the square inch than any other dog I ever shot over does to the foot, and I have shot over some pretty good ones of most other breeds of field dogs, and her nose is phenomenal.

"Now this trip was the third time she had ever been afield and the very first time after quail, she having been worked on snipe before.

"We had been having perfect weather for a week and at last when I could stand the strain no longer I arose one morning fully determined to make arrangements for a day of it on the morrow. My friend was notified, business arrangements made, and 7 P. M. found my friend F. at my house with gun, shells, etc. Next morning bright and early we were off and arrived at the grounds at about 8 o'clock and climbed over the fence, jumping right into a bevy, which whirred up on all sides and scattered in the cover. This cover has been considered impenetrable to pointers and setters. We succeeded in bagging two when they finished.

"The cover is composed of thick bramble bushes and low, stunted thorn-apple shrubs, making an impregnable retreat for the quail for many years, because they were not pursued with the right kind of dogs, pointers and setters being used principally here, with a few cockers.

"F. sized up the cover there, with a disgusted expression, turned away to hunt up another bevy. I told him not to be in a hurry, but to walk around to the other side of the cover, while I stood where I was and sent in the dogs. F. langhingly consented to do so, and at the word, in went the Clumbers. Being so low they could thread their way under, not through, the bushes, and in a very short time the fun commenced. Up popped the quail one at a time and when they would rise above the bushes they offered excellent shots. Most of the birds went toward F., who bagged nearly every bird, while a few came within range of your humble servant.

"'Those Clumbers did work to perfection,' were the first words spoken by F., after the dogs failed to put up any more birds and we had sat down to compare notes and count the birds. I could simply say 'you bet,' being as agreeably surprised as he was, for I had never seen Clumbers work on quail before, nor F. neither, and, as I said before, it was the first time either dog had had experience on quail.

"Every bird was retrieved in grand style and I don't believe they left a foot of ground unsearched.

"The rest of the time ont was spent most pleasantly and profitably, though our best shooting was in the forenoon. We returned home about 3 P. M., and after a substantial dinner my friend started for home, assuring me that the next dog he purchased would be a Clumber. Another convert.

"If my experience with Clumbers in quail shooting will be of any use to the breed in general, you are at liberty to publish this and to use my name. I am anxious to see Clumbers pushed to the front where they deserve to be.

"As for their being too heavy, well, the less argument with persons making this charge the better, for they are simply a class of people we all meet during our lives, who are satisfied with nothing belonging to any one else, and think that the cross-bred cur, part terrier part most every dog in the neighborhood is the only perfect dog in the world if it will only 'tree partridges' provided it belongs to them."

CLUMBER.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

[*Correspondence of Forest and Stream.*]

ALBANY, April 2.—The Assembly committee on game laws has reported Mr. de Peyster's bill. Mr. Tefft's bill relating to fishing by nets and Mr. Fitt's bill relating to fishing in Owasco and Cayuga lakes. The Senate committee on game laws has reported Mr. Maynard's bill relating to fishways in Chittenango Creek, and it has been ordered to a third reading.

NEW JERSEY GAME LAW.

HERE is the text of the bill preparod by Mr. W. L. Force and the president of the New Jersey Fish and Game Protective Society, and introdnced into the Legislature by Judge Ulrich:

Supplement to an act entitled, "An act to consolidate the several acts relating to game and fish in this State."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to capture, kill, or have unlawfully in possession after the same has been taken or killed, any quail, commonly called partridge, or any ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, or any rabbit, except only between the last day of October and the sixteenth day of December in any year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each quail, grouse or rabbit so taken, killed, or had unlawfully in possession.

2. And be it enacted, That no person or persons shall take, kill, or have unlawfully in possession after the same has been taken or killed, any woodcock, except only during the month of July, and also between the last day of September and the sixteenth day of December in any year, under a penalty of $20 for each bird so taken, killed or had unlawfully in possession.

3. And be it enacted, That no person or persons shall take, kill, or have unlawfully in possession after the same has been taken or killed, any uplaud or grass plover, except only between the last day of July and the sixteenth day of December in any year; or any Wilson snipe, commonly called English or gray snipe, except only during the months of March and April, and also between the last day of September and the sixteenth day of December in any year, under a penalty of $20 for each bird so taken, killed or had unlawfully in possession.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful to take, kill, or have unlawfully in possession, any reedbird, rail bird or any marsh hen, except only between the last day of August and the sixteenth day of December in any year, under a penalty of $5 for each and every bird so taken, killed or had unlawfully in possession.

5. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall prevent any one, duly authorized by an incorporated game protective society in this State, from capturing alive any quail for the sole purpose of protecting and preserving them alive during the winter months; provided the birds so taken are released within the borders of this State.

6. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall prevent any licensed or established dealer in game to dispose of such game mentioned in this act ten days after the periods therein mentioned; provided that such game was killed within the period allowed by this act, or was killed and purchased outside the limits of this State.

7. And be it enacted, That all laws now existing, relative to the preservation of game trcated of in this act, be and the same are, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act, hereby repealed.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall be taken to be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

265.

THE Littte Blue is a bewildering, tortuous stream that takes its rise about four miles north of Hastings, Neb. It flows in a southeasterly direction and finally empties I don't know where. Crooked hardly describes it. It forms a number of double-backed S's that are simply disheartening. The duck hunter can wander along its banks for five miles and come out within a mile of his starting point. To the initiated, however, it forms a delightful hunting spot. The hunter keeps on the prairie and the hunted ducks do the long distance flying up the creek, while he walks over a couple of hundred yards and waits for them to come round the bend. In the fall the stream partially dries up, and thus forms a succession of ponds in which the teal abound; and it is quite common to make bags of from 25 to 50 ducks a day. In the fall of 1884, Mr. A. and myself were on the Blue, and as it was blowing a regular "Nebraska zephyr" we concluded to shoot against the wind. We could get on the edge of a pond, shoot, and the report of the guns would not disturb anything north of us. We had succeeded in bagging a few teal, when I proposed that I should go up stream and stir them up a little. To this A. cheerfully assented, and I started off. I crossed a roll of the prairie, slid to the edge of a pond, and as usual it was fairly black, or rather blue, with teal. I smacked my lips, cocked both barrels and concluded to take nothing less that a dozen for both shots, but alas! I pulled both barrels to discover that my loads consisted of empty shells. As the click-click sounded, up rose the ducks and sailed down stream, on the edge of the wind, as only a startled duck can go. I yelled to A. to look out for them. He swung up his gun in answer. In doing so the hammer of the right barrel caught in his coat collar, the gun went off, and down came two ducks out of another flock flying directly over his head; and the first he knew of his good luck was when the pair fell within ten feet of him. What became of those I sent down stream I don't know. I got one out of his flock, and we wound up the day with a large tin dish pan rounding full; but if A. lives for fifty years he will not better his shot on the ducks he did not see.

A. H. B.

GARDNER, Ill.

266.

John and I were returning from our morning sheldrake shooting at Piney Point, in Marion. The road was lined on either side with horse briers so thick that it was almost impossible to see through them. In a particularly bad patch, about twenty feet on my right, I heard a light fluttering, which I knew was made by a grouse getting into position for flight. I swung my gun in that direction, raising the hammer as I did so. It was a bitter cold day, and I had on an overcoat and mittens, with a pair of wooden decoys and a full game bag slung over my shoulders. Before the gun was fully cocked my thumb slipped from the hammer, and at the report the fluttering ceased. Don, who had been running to his own head, coming up at the report of the gun worked his way in, at my order, and brought out a fine cock grouse. It was a year or more before I told John it was an accident.

HYDE PARK, Mass., March 29. M. E. N.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 15, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.*: Gentlemen—The two hundred Climax shells sent me have been tried with Schultze and Black powder. I am very much pleased with same. Could not get good results with Schultze in any other shell. Will use no other shell so long as you keep this at its present standard. You are at liberty to use this or any other recommendation I can give you. Most respectfully, (Signed) W. C. CROSS.—*Adv.*

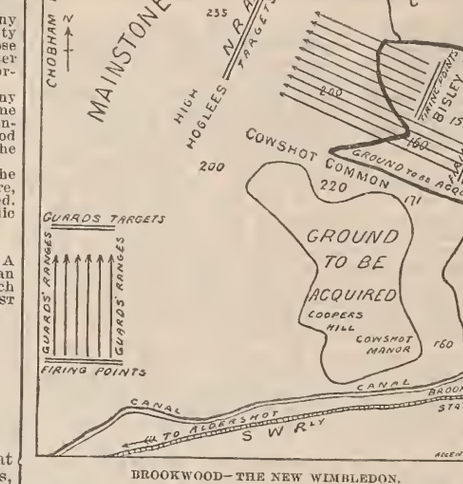
FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

THE site of the new shooting ground of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain has been fixed within reasonable distance, viz., at Brookwood, about twenty-eight miles from Waterloo, and so far as time is concerned, not much further from London than the shooting ground at Wimbledon. The task of the Council in selecting a new site has certainly been a very difficult one, and their constituents are greatly indebted to them for the way in which they have executed it. Not only had they to consider the nature of the ground at a very large number of places offered to them, but the facilities of access, the accommodation offered in the neighborhood, and so on, as also the financial question of the amount of money required for the purchase of the necessary ground, and for adapting it to the purpose required. The amount of money required went inversely as the distance of the site from London. The obvious sites round about London were not to be acquired except at prohibitive prices. As to those further afield, Lord Wantage, the chairman of the Coun-



BROOKWOOD—THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

cil of the Association, most liberally offered a site on the Berkshire Downs, which would have been a "Paradise of riflemen" if it were only accessible from Loudon. A site nearly perfect was offered absolutely free of cost ou Cannock Chase, in the middle of Staffordshire, within twenty miles of Birmingham and within easy reach of many other great towns. Nevertheless, the Council of the National Rifle Association has managed to resist the temptations of both Cannock Chase and the Berkshire Downs, though they fully recognize the great liberality, and even munificence, of the Staffordshire people in regard to Cannock Chase, and of Lord Wantage in regard to the Berkshire site.

It was very shrewdly held that a site near London would draw better than any other spot, and besides Aldershot with its large gathering of regulars is near the proposed range. There are many objections to the new range, especially in the layout of the shooting lines. It is especially needed in such a range where men are squadded by chance to give the morning and evening shooters equality as to sunshine and shadow. There will be some considerable fixing up of the ground necessary, but once fixed up, the new Wimbledon will play as big a part in English life as did the famous old ground, which, by the way, is to continue in use for this year only, the Duke of Cambridge having consented to one more year's use of his property. The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, with the interests of the shooting men of the force always at heart, gives the new choice its unqualified approval, and gives the Council a warm amen on its work.

BOSTON, March 30.—The regular weekly shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association to-day was well attended. A strong wind from 10 to 11 prevented high scores. Next Thursday, Fast Day, the range will be open for rifle and pistol shooting and the rest prize match will close. Mr. Wilder won the gold medal today in the 20-shot rest match, and Mr. Lee won the gold champion medal. Following are the best scores:

Twenty-shot Rest Match—200yds.

S Wilder	10	11	9	9	10	12	10	9	10	7	
	11	11	10	12	8	8	12	10	10	10	—199
J Francis	8	10	11	12	9	10	10	12	9	11	
	11	9	9	9	10	10	9	8	9	8	—194
J N Eames	10	9	8	8	7	6	8	5	10	9	
	6	9	8	9	8	7	7	9	7	7	—158

Champion Medal Match—200yds.

H L Lee	7	8	7	10	7	8	9	9	9	9— 83
J A Frye	8	7	6	8	9	9	6	9	9	6— 77
C Willard, mil	5	10	9	6	7	7	8	6	6	7— 71
W Gardner	10	6	7	6	6	9	8	6	5	6— 69
C C Clarke	5	7	6	5	6	7	9	8	8	5— 62
A Loring	6	8	7	5	7	7	7	7	5	3— 62

Victory Medal Match—200yds.

J A Frye	8	10	9	8	8	6	3	8	10	10— 80
A S Hnnt	6	8	10	10	7	5	9	6	6	5— 72

Fifty-yard Pistol Match.

J B Fellows	7	9	8	9	8	10	8	9	10	10— 88
A Loring	7	9	9	9	7	7	9	7	10	10— 84
F Carter	10	8	7	9	7	8	8	10	7	9— 83
A Stevens	10	7	7	7	10	7	7	8	7	7— 77

Fifty-yard Revolver Match:

Johnston, Jr	10	9	10	9	7	7	9	7	8	7— 88
S A Wesson	6	9	7	7	9	8	10	6	9	8— 79
O Moore	8	9	8	10	7	8	7	8	6	6— 77

All-Comers Match, 200yds.

G Warren	9	9	9	7	10	9	10	7	8	8— 86
J A Frye	9	10	9	8	6	7	7	10	8	9— 83
H L Lee	10	10	10	5	8	7	9	6	8	9— 82
F J Brown	8	7	7	9	7	9	5	7	9	9— 77
D L Chase	7	4	7	9	9	7	6	5	7	9— 70
B G Barker	8	3	5	7	7	8	7	8	10	7— 70
C C Clarke	8	9	3	7	9	6	7	4	6	6— 68
C Willard (mil)	4	6	6	10	6	5	9	7	9	6— 68
B L Arthur	8	6	8	7	5	5	6	7	8	7— 67
A Ballard	9	10	5	8	6	4	7	7	6	4— 66
O T Moore	7	8	5	6	5	8	6	6	6	4— 61

Military Match.

W D Huddleson	5	5	4	4	5	4	5			—45
W C Johnston, Jr.	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3		—43
T Bond	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4		—41
G Peirce	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—41
A S Field	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—38
I F Hanson	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	4—29

Rest Match, 200yds.

J Francis	10	11	12	12	10	9	10	11	6	11—102
A Ballard	9	12	9	10	10	8	11	9	12	8— 98
B G Barker	10	10	11	8	9	9	7	12	9	10— 95
J N Eames	10	11	9	10	10	9	8	8	9	10— 92
A G Horne	8	9	8	9	12	10	7	10	8	11— 92
Joel Cutts	9	10	7	7	6	9	12	7	12	7— 86
E Alson	5	3	8	10	9	8	8	10	9	8— 78
F D Hart	6	8	7	8	7	6	9	6	7	7— 71

A NEW MAGAZINE.—St. Petersburg, March 21.—Russian officials have tested and reported favorably upon a Russian invention for applying the revolving principle to the barrels of Berdan rifles. By this arrangement a machine gun is obtained which will fire 480 shots a minute.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 26.—The regular weekly shooting took place at Healdmoor Rifle Range yesterday afternoon. Owing to the strong and variable northeast to north wind the shooting was very difficult, requiring variations from 1½ to 4 points windage, so that the scores were much below the average. Standard American target:

Revolver Match, 50 Yards.

H Simpson	2	6	10	3	6	9	8	6	8	9—67
W H Clabaugh	4	4	7	4	10	10	2	6	7	6—60
H Johnson	7	10	8	2	3	7	7	2	5	6—57
S Phillips	6	8	4	0	9	7	8	6	6	2—56
S Howard	5	5	7	4	4	3	4	7	7	—53

Off-Hand Match, 200 Yards.

H Simpson	9	5	8	5	8	3	8	4	9	6—65
J W Geyer	8	2	7	4	5	4	7	8	7	8—60
H Johnson	5	4	6	9	4	6	7	5	6	7—59
H D Missimer	9	6	3	3	4	9	6	4	6	7—57
W Rice	3	5	6	3	5	3	7	9	5	5—51
F Charles	6	7	2	5	4	3	5	7	5	4—48
J Bodler	3	8	4	1	2	3	8	9	1	1—40
M C Evarts	6	2	1	1	4	4	4	6	3	4—35

At 100 Yards, Record Practice.

J W Geyser	5	7	6	7	8	8	8	7	6	8—74
E C Moore	5	9	6	8	10	6	5	3	9	10—71
M C Evarts	6	5	6	8	9	5	6	5	4	8—59
G W James	8	8	4	6	7	5	9	2	3	6—58
F Charles	5	6	6	3	5	6	6	7	6	6—56
J Bodler	5	4	3	6	7	2	10	3	6	10—56
O E Garnany	7	7	3	9	4	5	5	7	3	4—54
C Grosse	8	4	6	6	6	3	3	4	7	5—52

CINCINNATI, O., March 26.—To-night was the time for the third weekly shoot of the Queen City Pistol Club, and Curley's gallery on Vine street was occupied by an anxious crowd of cracks and experts. The shooting as a whole was fair, and in some few cases was exceptionally fine. This was noticeable in the work of Robertson and Copeland, while several of the youngsters did splendidly, considering the practice they have had. Following are the official scores:

Robertson	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12—120
Copeland	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12—120
Hopkins	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	11	12	12—118
Goodman	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12—116
Taylor	12	12	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	10—115
Wick	12	11	11	12	9	12	12	12	11	12—114
Hurst	10	11	12	12	12	12	10	12	12	12—115
Beiser	12	11	11	12	9	11	10	11	12	12—111
Reilly	11	12	11	10	12	9	10	12	10	10—107
Kauffman	10	11	12	10	10	12	11	7	12	11—106
Mustin	11	12	11	12	12	10	11	12	11	10—112
Bob Smith	12	12	12	11	11	10	11	12	9	9—109
Bandle	12	12	9	11	11	12	12	12	12	11—114
Schofield	12	5	12	12	9	12	9	12	11	10—104
Wilson	12	11	9	12	12	10	11	11	12	12—112
Taylor, Jr	12	12	11	12	11	12	10	11	11	11—113
Reif	6	5	7	6	8	11	12	12	12	12— 91
Boesherz	10	10	12	8	12	11	10	11	11	7—102
F B Ollendick	12	12	10	11	9	12	10	9	10	10—105

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The California Schuetzen Club held a grand shooting festival at Harbor View to-day. The affair was one of the most successful of the kind in the history of the club, in point of attendance, excellence of the shooting and pecuniary results. The receipts from the shooters alone amounted to $1,183. The shooting began at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued until 6 o'clock in the evening, over 150 lovers of the gun trying their luck at the target. The shooting was divided into two classes, the Honorary Target and the Public Target. On the Honorary Target the following are the scores of the first eight winners: First, T. Kuhnle, 74 rings out of a possible 75; second, A. Johnson, 74; third, A. Rahwyler, 71; fourth, A. Hatge, 71; fifth, F. Freese, 70; sixth, J. H. Browning, 70; seventh, A. Ackerman, 70; eighth, George Helm, 70. These eight will have the first pick out of seventy-five prizes, consisting of silverware, watches, cones, medals, orders for clothes, and many other valuable articles. Owing to the large number of shooters and the number of tickets they purchased it will be impossible for several days to determine who are the seventy-five winners and to segregate them in their order of precedence according to their scores. On the Public Target thirty prizes were offered, all of them consisting of money in sums of $30, $20, $10, all the way to $2.50. The scores of the first seven winners on this target are as follows: First, A. Johnson, 93 out of a possible 100; second, George Helm, 92; third, C. Meyer, 92; fonrth, H. Brown, 92; fifth, T. Kuhnle, 92; sixth, H. Carr, 91; seventh, H. Heath, 91. The first bullseye in the forenoon was made by A. Rahwyler, and the last by H. Brown. In the afternoon the first bullseye was scored by H. Heath, and the last by A. Rahwyler. The honor of the first 25-ring shot fell to A. Johnson.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Newark Shooting Society has arranged a fine list of prizes for its thirty-seventh annual festival, which will be held in the Shooting Park on July 4, 5 and 6. Shooting on the first day will be from 1 to 7 P. M.; on the second day from 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and 1 to 7 P. M.; on the third day from 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M. The bullseye targets, however, will close at 4 P. M. on the third day. The prizes, which aggregate about $750, will be as follows: Ring Target—All comers. First prize $50, second prize $40, third prize $30, fourth $20; twenty-six other prizes, ranging from $18 down to $2. The shooter making the most points on one ticket to take first prize, and so on. A premium will also be paid for the best three tickets, and $3 for the second best. Tickets for three shots—first ticket purchased by each shooter $2, succeeding ticket $1. Man Target—Ticket for three shots $1, best single ticket to count. First prize $30, second $20, third $18, fourth $16; twenty-one other prizes, ranging from $14 down to $1. Bullseye Target—Only shots in a 4in. bullseye to count. Tickets for 10 shots $1. The best center shot to take first prize, and so on. First prize $35, second prize $25, third $18, fourth $15; twenty-six other prizes, ranging from $13 down to $1. One dollar will be paid for the first and last bullseye each morning and afternoon. The following premiums will also be awarded: For the most bullseyes during the festival $10, second most $8, third $5, fourth $3, fifth $2. Champion Target—Tickets for 5 shots, 50 cents; any rifle, without restrictions as to weight, sight or trigger pull. Twenty per cent. of receipts will be deducted for expenses, balance to be divided into prizes according to number of compctitors. First prize to consist of 25 per cent., balance to be divided *pro rata* among one-half the competitors. Best single ticket to take first prize, and so on. Entries unlimited. All prizes and premiums will be distributed at the close of the festival. Shooting will be governed by Schuetzen rules.

NEWARK, N. J.—The regular match aud practice season of the Newark Shooting Society will open on Thursday, April 4, and from that time to October lively times are expected. The Expert Record match will be shot every Thursday and Saturday, and on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month the Members' Trophy match will be shot. The former match, on the American champion target, will be open to all comers, and is expected to draw a big crowd. All but 20 per cent. of the entrance fees will be divided among the competitors, while bronze, silver and gold medals will be given for ten scores of 57, ten of 62 and ten of 67, respectively. At the end of the season the shooter having the highest number of scores, containing 62 or over, will receive a special gold medal. The match is open to any style of rifle; tickets for five shots are 25 cents each, and entries are unlimited. The three targets on the western end of the range in the Shooting Park are to be made open, for the use of the National Guardsmen. The bulkhead and backings are to be strengthened, and full 6x4 targets put up. In order to make the targets open the two shields will be removed.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEAM.—The business men of Boston are subscribing liberally to the fund for sending the team of Massachusetts militiamen abroad. Maj. J. P. Frost, assistant inspector-general of rifle practice, M. V. M., some two weeks since addressed a neat statement of facts to leading business men, in which he outlined the projected trip. He stated that for three years the rifle team of the Mrssachusetts volunteer militia had swept all before it at Creedmoor and Chicago, defeating alike the picked teams of the army, navy and national guard, and that to-day Massachusetts, through these men, holds not only the "Soldier of Marathon," representing the championship of the national guard of the United States, but also the famous Hilton trophy, emblematic of the military and naval championship of America, and that the team now holds the record in both competitions. "Naturally," he says, "such results have only been made possible by enthusiastic and self-sacrificing work on the part of every soldier composing the team. The Massachusetts rifle team wishes to visit Europe the coming summer and participate in the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain at Wimbledon, Eng., July 8 to 20. The members desire to study the English system of rifle practice, and believe that the experience gained by a two-weeks' encampment with 3,000 riflemen coming from all parts of the world cannot fail to be of great benefit to every officer and man. About $6,500 will cover the expense of the trip and carry out every detail in a manner worthy of the reputation of the State. This amount must be raised by private subscription."

IRA PAINE.—Before leaving Paris and his long engagement at the Folies Bergère, Mr. Paine invited a number of well-known French pistol experts to witness some of his work at an outdoor range. The exhibition took place at the testing ground of Leopold Bernard, 129 Ave. de Versailles, and Gastiune Renette, the gallery keeper, attended to the targets, etc. It was a test of speed and accuracy, and 50 rounds from a S. & W. Russian model revolver were fired at 50 meters in less than three minutes. The target was 50 millimeters across, with a black of 25 millimeters. In spite of a strong, unfavorable wind the shooting was fine, and 37 of the shots were in the black. For some late comers Mr. Paine fired 12 bullets, putting all in the black.

AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.—The first tournament given under the management of the American Shooting Association will begin June 10 at Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

April 10.—Opening shoot of South Side Gun Club, Newark, N. J.
April 11 and 12.—Elm Grove Gun Club Tournament, Albany, N. Y.
April 16 to 18.—Gilman, Ill., Amateur Tournament, Frank Mosher, Manager.
April 16, 17 and 18.—Omaha, Neb., Gun Club Tournament.
April 17 and 18.—Norwich, Conn., Shooting Club Tournament. E. W. Yerrington, President.
April 24 and 25.—Willimantic, Conn., Rod and Gun Club Tournament, open to all.
April 30.—San Antonio, Tex., Tournament. Open to all comers.
May 21 to 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club Tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.
South Side Gun Club Tournament, Milwaukee, Wis., May 29, 30 and 31. C. W. Milbraith, Secretary.
June.—Annual Tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Wash.
June 4 to 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. Convention and Tournament, Albany, N. Y.
June 10.—First Tournament of the American Shooting Association, at Cincinnati.
June.—Kansas City Tournament.

HAVE WE FOUND IT?

IT is very well known that the grave question confronting all supporters and lovers of our system of trap-shooting is that of devising some plan which will put the amateur on some sort of an equal, or substantially equal footing with the professional. As at present conducted the large shoots and tournaments which offer any considerable prizes are simply opportunities for a dozen or twenty professionals, who make their living out of shooting, to divide up the money contributed by the remainder of the shooters, whom we may, for want of a better name, call generous-minded and plucky suckers. Such a proceeding as this, however, has certain tiresome features in it, which the vast majority of shooters have long since discovered, and against which many or most are now beginning to rebel. So much for that.

It has on this basis become apparent to manufacturers of inanimate targets that whoever would invent a system which would do away with this obvious inequality would double the sale of such targets, would infuse into trap-shooting a new and vigorous life, and confer upon the great body of our shooters present and to come a substantial and lasting benefit. Mr. Tucker's system was accordingly received with interest and investigated with care. Already the shooters, in the West at least, are nearly prepared to pronounce it not a solution of the difficulty. It has been shown that the professionals can beat this system and manipulate it easily; or, if the number of the tie birds is selected quite by lot, there is the objection of the less skillful shooter that it is all a matter of luck. In other words, while almost any shooter is willing to admit that trap-shooting is partly a matter of skill and partly of luck, it is claimed that the Tucker system does not involve that just proportion of luck and skill which any successful adjustment of this problem must possess. Be that as it may, the interested parties feel as if something was still wanted which will bring numbers of young shooters into the tournaments and large meets, and which, moreover, will give these same young shooters some sort of encouragement to come and enter again the next time. And it is all in the air as yet.

I have no system of my own to offer, but I wish I were the author of the system which I will here try to present, and which, in respect to its designer, I beg to call

THE LOYD SYSTEM.

Mr. Alex. T. Loyd, the inventor of this plan, is the president of the Grand Calumet Heights Gun Club of Chicago. He has been figuring on his system of trap-shooting for some time, but would not yet have made it public save at urgent instance. Neither he nor this writer would like to call the system perfect yet, or to herald it abroad with any great flourish of trumpets. It is the intention now only to present a few schemes which Mr. Loyd figured out for me to-day, and to offer others later on, inviting careful study and discussion of them by all readers of the trap columns of FOREST AND STREAM, in order to a prompt ventilation of their merits or demerits. I believe there will be many, even at the close of this first paper, who will be ready to say that a Chicago man had found the key to the puzzle. If this should prove to be indeed the fact, I should be very happy over it, and very glad that FOREST AND STREAM is the first journal to get hold of it.

It should be premised that any system of this kind means a compromise, and that any compromise must draw its support from somewhere between the two ends of the rank of shooters. It can hardly suit each individual, but it will have served the function of any compromise if it have suited the majority. The greater that majority, the better the compromise. This particular compromise is in favor of the ordinary shooter, and against the professional, yet it does not bar out the professional, but allows him a legitimate and a proportionate reward for his skill. And if the professional shooter needs to shoot in more matches to earn a hundred dollars, he should remember—as the clay bird makers will pleasantly note—that there will under this system be more matches made to shoot, because the amateur and the novice will find incentive to go in and shoot, not feeling himself so sure to be robbed. To this it should be added that this system is not useful in live bird matches, and is not suitable for application in very small clubs. It is intended to be applied to blackbird shooting in tournaments and large meets. The best way to understand it is to figure out a sample match or so.

MATCH NO. 1.

Nine birds, $1 entry, 100 entries; total entry money $100, less $18 (cost of birds), $82.

Call $82 the "pot money." Divide this pot money into five moneys; each money will then be $16.40

Divide each money into four pots of 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Each of the five moneys will then present the following appearance:

$16.40 { (1)..$6.56=40 per cent. (2).. 4.92=30 per cent. (3).. 3.28=20 per cent. (4).. 1.64=10 per cent.

It will thus be seen that at least twenty prizes, instead of three, are offered to the competing shooter, and he must be both a poor shooter and an unlucky shooter if he does not get his entrance money back.

The all-important question of deciding the ties remains to be considered. Everybody knows the long and tedious delays of shooting out ties which are necessitated under the old system, and which the Tucker system is calculated to partly remove. Under the Loyd system this is decided briefly by lot, as follows: It should be kept in mind that under this system the scores for place are always the same in number as the number of moneys. Thus, there being 5 moneys in our 9 birds race, the winning tie scores in the match would be 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5. A few shooters would break 9 straight; yet more would get 8, and so on. Let us tabulate that as follows:

No. of birds broken.	No. of shooters breaking.
9	7
8	10
7	12
6	15
5	21

Our shooters are now classified. They classify themselves in each shoot, as is the only possible fair way. The arbitrary method of allowing a club average to classify a shooter has in it a large element of nonsense. Under the Loyd system each shooter is freed from the annoyance of finding himself classed by somebody else. He has the whole field free, and is as good as anybody if he shoots as well in any given match.

We now have five classes of shooters of different numbers in each class. To each of these five classes goes the same amount of money, whether the birds killed be 9 or 5 out of 9; but only four out of each class may win a pot. There is no real test of skill in shooting 9 birds, and a miss and out tie is always more or less of an accident for one man or another. For instance, any one of our seven shooters who have broken 9 straight might miss his next bird, and then run 50 straight if he had a chance. The element of chance enters into all these short races. Very good; we may forestall this element of chance by allowing our seven shooters in the nine class to determine by lot which shall be the four of them to take the money, and which shall be the three to take nothing. They have tried their skill to get their place, now let them try their luck to hold it. It is a combination of skill and luck. The man who dreads the tie shooting may win the first money of his class in the snake off. In other words, the poorer shooter has a chance. Therefore, into a jar put seven balls or gun wads, four of them numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and three of them blank. The men of the 9 class draw. He who draws No. 1 wins $6.56, No. 2 wins $4.92, No. 3 $3.28, No. 4 $1.64. The remaining three men win nothing.

In the 8 class there are ten men. These draw in precisely the same way as above. No. 1 wins $6.56, No. 2 $4.92, No. 3 $3.28 and No. 4 $1.64. The blanks win nothing.

In the 7 class the same course is pursued. No. 1 wins $5.76, No. 2 $4.02, No. 3 $2.88, No. 4 $1.64

In the 6 class the same plan is followed, and the same amounts won as above.

In the 5 class the same plan is followed, and the same amounts won.

Thus it will be seen 20 men out of the 100 have won an amount greater than their entrance fee. Five of these 20 have won an amount six times greater than the entrance fee, and one of these five may be a shooter who is just beginning to shoot, and who only made 5 out of 9 in the match. Here is encouragement for such a shooter, and he may snap his fingers in the face of the disgruntled professional, and tell him he has won as much money as the champion of All-America and Fiji. If the latter doesn't like it he can quit shooting, or go into another match, for which latter he will not have long to wait. Or, if there should happen to be 4 of these professional brethren in the 9 class, and if their notions of a fair divide did not happen to hold it seemly that one of the "perfesh" should carry off so much money as $6.56, while another got only $1.64, they might divide their $16.40 into four equal parts, and each take $4.10. Or they might speculate their chances and throw dice to see which should take it all. The pot-money of any class belongs to the class, and they can divide it as they like, provided only they do not bore the crowd by shooting out the ties. This is not a professional's good day. The system is not devised for him. But while the temperature grows frigid for him compared with what it used to was (although he still can win enough to make a living by strict attention to business and careful economy), the thermometer rises in the breast of the amateur, and he begins to think that after all he is something of a fellow himself.

By increasing the amount of the entrance money, the size and number of the pots can be increased very nicely. Let us take another sample:

MATCH NO. 2.

9 blackbirds, at $1.50 entry; 100 entries.
100×$1.50=$150; $150—$18 (cost of birds)=$132=pot money.

Five moneys, $26.40 each, with six pots in each money, may be divided as follows:

$26.40 { (1)..$6.60=25 per cent. (2).. 5.28=20 per cent. (3).. 3.96=15 per cent. (4).. 3.96=15 per cent. (5).. 3.96=15 per cent. (6).. 2.64=10 per cent.

The tie classes will be 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5. There will be six pots in each class. There will be 30 winners, and of the 100 shooters of these, five will win $6.60, five will win $5.28, fifteen will win $3.96, five will win $2.64. There is some inducement to go into a shoot of this kind. Take one more sample:

MATCH NO. 3.

9 birds at $1.50 entry, 50 entries.
50×$1.50=$75; $75—$9 (cost of birds)=$66=pot money.

Four moneys, and five pots in each money, will show as below:

$16.50 { (1)..$4.95=30 per cent. (2).. 4.12=25 per cent. (3).. 3.30=20 per cent. (4).. 2.47=15 per cent. (5).. 1.65=10 per cent.

There being four moneys, the scores to win would be 9, 8, 7, 6. Four men win $4.95, four win $4.12, four win $3.30, four win $2.47, four win $1.65; 20 men win more than their entrance money.

In case there should not be so many men as four in any one class, there would be one money left unprovided for. The disposition of such a case as this will be taken up next week, together with another test case or two. A few words will then also be said about a scheme for arranging the batteries of traps, for all of which there is not space here. In the meantime it is to be hoped that some comment will be excited, favorable or unfavorable, as it is not improbable that this system will be given a trial at some important Western shoots. Mr. Loyd has never made it public before now, but the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association is anxiously inquiring for some scheme which will fill its entries at its next annual meet (in June), and it is not likely that one will offer which will suit its purpose better than this, which will put new blood into its veins. Had the American Association known this before its last meet it might possibly have found what it also was looking for. That there is the most urgent need for this system, or a better one, all intelligent students of the present conditions of trap-shooting will admit, and Mr. Loyd will have a large feather in his cap if, after further consideration of his system, it shall be determined in open council that he has found the solution to the puzzle and devised a scheme which will cause professional shots to shoot the more, and make those shoot who never shot before. The poetry is not mine; neither is the system, but as I said, I am inclined to think the latter wouldn't be anything to be ashamed of.

E. HOUGH.

CHICAGO, Ill.

TRAP CHAT.

E. W. YERRINGTON of Norwich, Conn., is acquiring quite a reputation as a trap shot, and his name has been advanced by admiring friends as the champion shot of his State, and by some others as champion of New England. To neither of these two titles does Mr. Yerrington aspire, and it was entirely without his knowledge that such claims were made in print. He is an unassuming gentleman who started in a few years ago at trap shooting as a recreation, and as a tournament shot ranks among the best. He has no desire for honors as a match shooter, but as the articles in question have been the means of drawing out a challenge from Mr. C. B. Manley of Danbury, Conn., he has decided to accept this challenge with some modifications. Mr. Manley's challenge called for a match at 100 bluerocks from 5 traps at 18yds. rise, for $50 a side, to be shot on Colt Gun Club grounds at Hartford, and limited Yerrington to a 12-gauge 8lb. gun. As the challenged party Yerrington claims the right to have some voice in the conditions, and accepts with the right to shoot any gun, 10-gauges at 18yds., and 12-gauges at 16yds., and match to be shot during the Norwich Tournament, April 17 and 18, on Norwich Gun Club grounds. This should make a good race, and we hope to be able to announce Mr. Manley's acceptance soon.

The Norwich Shooting Club offer a very attractive programme for their shoot on Wednesday and Thursday, April 17 and 18. There are 13 events for the first day and 12 for the second, and, as Keystone rules will be used the shooting will be constant and lively. Sweepstakes of all kinds are provided, from 7 to 30 birds, entries ranging from fifty cents to $3, with several matches at double rises, so there will be no lack of variety. On each day a race at 30 birds will be shot under the new Tucker system, which is to be given a practical test. These races are for guaranteed purses, $50 the first day and $75 the second day. The club promises visitors a good time, with large entry lists. A hot dinner will be served on the grounds each day at a charge of fifty cents.

NEW JERSEY PIGEON LAW.—By the united action of the several gun clubs having grounds in New Jersey the law which has been interpreted as prohibiting the killing of pigeons from traps has been changed to permit the sport by the members of regularly incorporated clubs.

BRYN MAWR, Pa., has a newly organized gun and rifle club, with Hugh W. Barrett, Pres.; Christian Moore, Vice-Pres.; F. Howard Shank, Sec.; Geo. W. Foley, Treas., and John J. Kerrigan and Joseph Hamilton, Field Captains.

KEYSTONE RULES.

RULE 1. A referee shall be appointed to judge all matches, and his decision shall be final.

RULE 2. *Special Duties of Referee.*—The referee shall see that the traps are properly set to throw the proper angles at the beginning of a match, and that they are kept in order to the finish.

RULE 3. The referee shall announce the score in a loud voice.

RULE 4. *Keeping the Score.*—There shall be appointed a scorer, and the score kept by him shall be official. The scoring of a dead bird by a "1," and the scoring of a lost bird by a "0."

RULE 5. *Traps.*—All matches shall be shot from either 3 or 5 traps. Shooting from 3 traps, four shooters shall step to the score, one facing each trap, according to his number. No. 4 to step to No. 1 score after No. 1 shoots, No. 1 to step to No. 2 score after No. 2 shoots, etc., until all have shot, when No. 3 steps behind No. 1 score and the rotation continues. Starting at No. 1, shooting shall continue in rotation down the line. Shooters shall load guns while walking from trap to trap, so that shooting will be continuous; a shooter must never shoot until the shooter to the left has shot. Any one shooting out of turn must shoot at another bird. In using five traps the rotation is the same, having five shooters face the traps and the sixth shooter to stand behind No. 1.

RULE 6. The traps must be well screened; there must be a number put on each screen opposite each trap, and the shooter must stand opposite the number.

RULE 7. *Adjusting Traps.*—The traps shall be so adjusted that the elevation of the bird in its flight, at a distance of 10yds. from the trap, shall not be more than 10ft. nor less than 6ft., and the angles shall be as follows: In using 3 traps No. 1 shall be set to throw a left-quartering bird; No. 2 shall be set to throw a straightaway bird; No. 3 shall be set to throw a right-quartering bird. In using 5 traps No. 1 shall be set to throw a right-quartering bird; No. 2 shall be set to throw a left-quartering bird; No. 3 shall be set to throw a straightaway bird; No. 4 shall be set to throw a right-quartering bird; No. 5 shall be set to throw a left-quartering bird, same as National rules.

RULE 8. *Pulling Traps.*—The trap puller shall be at least 6ft. behind the shooter, and when the shooter calls pull, the trap or traps shall be instantly sprung, in single-bird shooting he should pull the trap consecutively, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. He shall pull regularly for all shooters. If the bird is sprung before or at any peceable interval after the shooter calls pull, he can accept the bird or not; but if he shoots the result shall be scored.

RULE 9. *Gun.*—No gun of larger caliber than 10-bore shall be used, and the charge of shot shall not exceed 1¼oz. Dixon standard measure, No. 1106.

RULE 10. *Loading Guns.*—In single-bird shooting only one barrel shall be loaded at a time, and the cartridge shall not be placed in the barrel until after the shooter has taken his position at the score. In double-bird shooting both barrels to be loaded at the score.

RULE 11. *Position of Gun.*—The gun may be sighted at the score. But when ready to shoot the butt of the gun must be held below the armpit until the word pull is given.

RULE 12. *Broken Birds.*—A bird to be scored broken must have a perceptible piece broken from it while in the air. The decision of the referee on this point shall be final. No bird shall be retrieved to be examined for shot marks. If a bird be broken by the trap, the shooter may claim another bird.

RULE 13. *Single-Bird Shooting.*—Each contestant shall shoot at number of birds decided on by the referee before leaving the score. If two birds are sprung at the same time it shall be optional with the shooter to accept or not. If he accepts either bird the result shall be scored.

RULE 14. *Double-Bird Shooting.*—Both traps must be pulled simultaneously, and each contestant shall shoot at three pairs consecutively thrown, as follows: Three shooters face the traps, the fourth man standing behind No. 1; No. 1 shoots out of Nos. 1 and 2 traps; No. 1 a left quarter and No. 2 a straightaway; No. 2 shoots out of Nos. 3 and 4, No. 3 a left quarter, No. 4 a straightaway; No. 3 shoots out of Nos. 5 and 6, No. 5 a left quarter, No. 6 a straightaway. The rotation to continue the same as in 3 trap shooting at singles.

RULE 15. *Four Trap Rule for Double Shooting.*—Two men to face the traps, with the third to step in after No. 1 shoots. No. 1 to shoot out of Nos. 1 and 2; No. 2 to shoot out of Nos. 3 and 4, and rotate until shot out.

RULE 16. *Tie Shooting.*—All ties shall be shot off at 21yds. on singles, and at 18yds. on doubles, and at the number of birds agreed on by the contestants. If, however, the contestants cannot agree promptly on this point, the referee shall fix the number, and his decision shall be final. The rules prescribed for single and double bird shooting shall prevail in tie shooting.

RULE 17.—In case of a tie, any one in the tie can ask for a divide any time when his interest in the purse amounts to as much as his entrance money, and the balance can shoot out after the interests of those asking for a divide have been deducted from the purse.

RULE 18. *Challenge.*—No challenge shall be considered unless the parties challenging are contestants.

RULE 19. Distance in single-bird shooting shall be 18yds. for 10-bore guns, 16yds. for 12-bore guns weighing 8lbs. or less, and 15yds. for all smaller bores weighing 7lbs. or under. In double-bird shooting the rise shall be 15yds. for 10-bore guns, 14yds. for 12-bore guns, and 13yds. for all smaller bores.

RULE 20. *Handicaps.* Every time a contestant wins a first money he shall be handicapped 2yds. and remain so as long as he shoots in a tie for any money. A contestant cannot be handicapped more than 4yds., and when shot out of all moneys can enter the next contest without a handicap.

RULE 2. *Semi-Professional Rule.*—Our semi-professional rule is the same as our amateur rule, excepting that the angles of the traps are changed each time to throw either a right-quartering bird, left-quartering bird or straightaway. The trappers are compelled to change the angles every time their traps are sprung. Five traps are to be used, the same as in our amateur rule.

RULE 3. *Expert or Professional Rule.*—In our Rule 3 six traps must be used and seven men constitute a squad. Unknown traps and unknown angles. Traps must be pulled according to indicator. No. 1 must throw a right-quartering bird, No. 2 a left-quartering bird, No. 3 a straightaway, No. 4 a right-quartering bird, No. 5 a left-quartering bird, No. 6 a straightaway. Shooters' positions are the same as in the amateur rule, and rotate the same; 1, 2 and 3 are to get either 1, 2 or 3 traps; 4, 5 and 6 are to get either 4, 5 or 6 traps. No guns of larger caliber than 10-bore are allowed. Every shooter shall have the privilege of the same number of shots with his gun properly loaded.

NEW YORK STATE TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I beg leave through FOREST AND STREAM to notify all the gun clubs of the State of New York that they can be admitted to membership in the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game on the payment of an initiation fee of one dollar. The admission of any organized gun club to membership will give it representation in the convention to be held in Albany, June 3, and render its members eligible for competition in all the events of the great tournament to be held at the shooting park of the Elm Grove Gun Club, June 4, 5, 6 and 7. The executive committee of the Elm Grove Club, having charge of the projected State tournament, are preparing an elaborate programme of the events arranged for the four days above designated. Prizes are being constantly donated by merchants and others, and a gratifying list is already shown at the committee's headquarters, greatly varied in quality and value. Any club desiring admission to the State Association should send application to the undersigned at once; and as soon as the official programmes of the convention and tournament are issued, copies will be sent to all clubs whose applications are filed at headquarters.

Another suggestion I make to all shooters who contemplate taking part in the State meeting, is to come here and take part in the tournaments held at Elm Grove, prior to the great event. It is generally conceded that most men, however skillful, are handicapped by shooting on strange grounds; and to such I would say come to Albany and take part in our next tournament to be held at Elm Grove Shooting Park, Thursday and Friday, April 11 and 12. Programmes furnished on application. All persons desiring further information regarding the New York State Sportsmen's convention and tournament will please address

HORACE B. DERBY, Sec'y.

448 BROADWAY, Albany, N. Y.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., March 30.—The ninth match of the clay-pigeon shooting tournament for the New Jersey Athletic Club's challenge cup was shot this afternoon on the organization's grounds at Bergen Point. There were eight entries for the event, and each contestant shot at 15 targets from 18yds. rise. Edwards O. Schuyler and Bayard T. Kissam tied at 12 breaks each. In shooting off, the former missed his first bird and the latter broke. Geo. S. Virden scored 11, and Edward L. Vredenburgh and Elmer E. Bigoney each scored 10 breaks. Kissam will probably capture the trophy, as he has won five matches of the series shot to date. Virden has won two, and J. D. Berdan and Richard Sunderman have each won one event.

THE SUBURBAN GROUNDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I recently desired to shoot a little, but was unable at first to find a place where I could go and have a short practice now and then. At last I struck such a place on the grounds of the New York Suburban Shooting Grounds Association at Claremont, N. J. I took the 2 o'clock train from Liberty street, and at 2:18 I was at the grounds, which adjoin the railroad station. I at once heard the welcome sound of shotguns at work, some loud and reverberating, and others, due to the use of wood and Schultze powder, not much louder than a firecracker.

The gate being open I walked in, and following a good hard cinder path reached the club house and entered.

Several men were putting their guns together, and all were good-naturedly exchanging greetings and seemed to be on the best of terms with each other, I saw nothing of the rough element. As I had come to shoot, I at once accepted an invitation to enter a shoot about to commence, called the "trophy" shoot, entrance 25 cents, 25 bluerocks, 5 traps, 5 angles. I was told the shooters for this badge must be amateurs, and all those entered were probably amateurs, but some of them shot like good ones, anything less than 18 out of the 25 was considered poor. I will not say what my score was, but I enjoyed the shoot.

The constant popping of guns over at the other end of the grounds excited my curiosity, and going over there I found a lively sweep in progress; about fourteen were entered and were pulverizing the targets in fine style. Uncle Billy Sigler at once attracted my attention. He looks like a typical sport; sturdy, quick and sure of aim, he seemed to have a mortgage on the birds, and as I stood looking on he broke his 10 straight, and such breaks; in fact the "crockery" was all broke up. E. D. Miller was another commanding figure, tall, well built, cool, every inch a 100 man and the equal of any. Good-looking Brientnall was not behind any, and I heard him say in a low tone, "That makes 40 straight," as he finished the sweep. Lindsey, in dark corduroy coat and working his "wing" as usual, was not up to his best form but managed to scoop in second two or three times with his wood powder. Tom Kellar was on hand with his chewing gum, Apgar was there mentally comparing the working of the traps here with the perfection attained on the Middlesex grounds under his skillful care of that department. The genial Quimby beamed upon all as he concluded a score of 9. Collins who knows what good shooting is; Johnson, who has it nip-and-tuck with Miller occasionally; Lever, who won the 50 live bird shoot at Erb's the other day; Hobart, who loves to shoot so well that they say he shoots indoors at targets; Eddy, of California, with his splendid Scott gun; J. T. Richards, the lawyer, who can never get enough powder in his shells and whom no man can bluff; Chas. Richards, small of stature, but a Samson in slaying the flyers with his Westley Richards 12-bore; Hathaway, the bank teller, who they say has a different gun every other Saturday; Scott, who stands up to his work like a drum major; Seehusen, who has a rage for repeaters at present; Albee who shoots a cannon in the shape of a new 10-bore Winchester and goes at it like a sailor about to climb the mast; Morton, the accountant who found that that shooting "cults" did not pay, except on black and blue marks on shoulder, all these were there and many others whom the writer did not know personally and about whom he could not pick up any gossip.

The style of shooting was what is called Keystone rules, which seems to be a favorite with the most of the contestants.

I was tempted into joining the next sweep with these gentlemen, and got laid out flat, but in subsequent sweeps I managed to get my entrance money back; so that all my afternoon's sport cost me was my ammunition and birds. No trappers to pay nor any extras—nothing to do but shoot.

I noticed about fifteen or twenty persons who did not enter any sweeps, but seemed to be practicing only. I am told that over 2,000 birds are often shot at on these grounds between the hours of 2:30 and 5 o'clock. Mr. Richards told me that some improvements are contemplated, such as extending the under filling in, rearranging traps, facilities for live-bird shooting, etc. I believe a rifle range is contemplated; there is also a targeting and testing backboard to the left, which, I understand, was put up by the FOREST AND STREAM people, and which has been used some, judging by the shot marks in it. When these improvements are completed the Suburban will possess grounds as good as any, and in the items of nearness to New York city and ease with which any number of boys can be got for working the traps, superior to any.

In addition to usual Saturday shoots, I understand that the grounds are open every afternoon and any one can go there and practice, the only charge being the price of birds. This is a specially good feature. Also, every fourth Saturday an all-day shoot is held, with restaurant open.

I intend taking the next one in on April 27, and may have a few remarks for you to publish if you can stand it. AD VANCE.

CANADIAN TRAP NOTES.

OTTAWA, March 23.—The St. Hubert's Gun Club shot their fourth competition for the club handicap this afternoon, and in spite of a glorious day and everything in favor of a good record, most of the boys were away off, and the scores were away below par. Following are the scores made:

Sweep at 10 blackbirds, 18yds. rise, 5 traps: W. J. Johnson 9, A. H. Throop 9, J. Deslauriers 9, E. White 8, Geo. White 8, Dr. Martin 7, S. White 7, Ed King 5, R. G. Dalton 4.

Sweep at 5 pairs, 15yds. rise: R. G. Dalton 8, W. J. Johnston 8, A. H. Throop 5, Ed White 5, Ed King 5, Geo. White 4, J. Deslauriers 4, Dr. A. Martin 4, Dr. H. Equis 3.

Club handicap at 20 birds each, 18yds. rise, 5 traps: Ed White (1 start) 16, Dr. Martin 15, W. J. Johnston 15, S. White (2 start) 15, J. Deslauriers 14, A. H. Throop 14, Geo. White 13, E. C. Grant (3 start) 12, R. G. Dalton 9.

OTTAWA, March 25.—A bright sun, clear sky, gave hopes for good shooting at the Hunton tournament to-day, but the cold, raw northwest wind fairly chilled every one. At 10:30 the first call for an "individual" prize was responded to by 11 guns; 20 birds each, 18yds.:

W J Johnston	01111110001111011111—15
Ed White	11101010101111100111—14
Dr A Martin	01101111001101110111—14
Geo White	11010101111000111011—13
A H Throop	01010011111101001101—12
J Deslaurier	01011011110001111011—12
R G Dalton	01100110101111110000—12

White second on shoot-off, Throop and Deslaurier divided third. The match of the day was the team match. The St. Hubert's made up two teams: No. 1, Field Capt. Dalton's; No. 2, W. J. Johnston's. The men shot five each in succession. The old yet, it will be noted was in fine order, scoring a straight 20. No. 1 team:

John Deslaurier	11111111111111111111—20
S C Labelle	10101101101100111001—12
R G Dalton	11111000011100011011—12
Geo White	11101001111010101010—12
Dr A Martin	10010110011101110001—11—67

No. 2 team:

P Trudeau	11101110101111111101—16
Ed White	01111101111111100111—16
W J Johnston	11111111001010010111—14
S White	01011010011111101111—14
A H Throop	11010011100111010010—11—71

TORONTO, March 26.—At McDowall & Co.'s grounds this afternoon the following gentlemen assembled for a friendly shoot at blackbirds. Seven sweeps and two team matches were also disposed of. A very interesting and enjoyable time was spent. The following are the scores, at 10 birds:

First sweep: Emond 10, Rice 8, Townson 7, Jackson 7, Andrews 6, C. Pants 5.

Second sweep: Felstead 8, Rice 8, Pants 8, McDowall 7, Townson 7, Jackson 7, Emond 6, Andrews 5.

Third sweep: McDowall 8, Emond 6, Pants 6, Townson 6, Felstead 6, Rice 5, Jackson 5, Andrews 5.

Fourth sweep: Rice 9, Felstead 8, Jackson 8, Emond 8, Townson 6, Pants 5.

Fifth sweep: McDowall 10, Rice 8, Pants 8, Andrews 7, Felstead 6, Emond 6, Jackson 6.

Sixth sweep: Rice 10, McDowall 9, Emond 8, Charles 7, Jackson 5, Felstead 5, Pants 4, Andrews 2.

Seventh sweep: McDowall 9, Emond 9, Pants 7, Jackson 6, Andrews 6, Charles 4, Rice 3.

Team shoot, 6 birds:

McDowall	101111—5	Emond	110111—5
Charles	111110—5	Rice	101010—3
Pants	111000—3	Andrews	110101—4
Felstead	111101—5—18	Jackson	101111—5—17

Team sooot, 6 birds:

McDowall	111011—5	Emond	110111—5
Charles	101111—5	Andrews	011101—4
Pants	011011—4	Jackson	110100—3
Felstead	111100—4—18	Rice	100010—2—14

MONTREAL, March 25.—T. W. Boyd & Son's first annual shoot was held on the grounds of the Dominion Gun Club, when there was a large attendance of both shooters and spectators. The day was a beautiful one for the sport. The first event, the team shoot, owing to the non-arrival of the Ottawa men, was postponed. The entries in the individual shoot were numerous. Mr. W. L. Lumsden made a fine score of 19 out of 20, missing his last bird. There were representatives of all the leading clubs on the ground, St. Lawrence showing up strong, headed by their president, Mr. A. Brault. Mr. Boa and several members of the Thistle, of St. Laurent, were also present. There were 40 entries in the ladies' match, and the excitement was great, Mr. J. Smith (Dominion) and Mr. E. A. Cowley (Montreal) tieing on 9 straight and shooting off 6 ties before Mr. Smith secured the prize. Individual match, 20 birds, open to all shooters, 5 traps, 5 prizes:

Lumsden	11111111111111111110—19	Paquette	10000101101101011110—11
C Aubiu	11011010101111101111—15	A Brault	00100111001110111001—11
J Smith	01101110000011111111—14	G Brault	11001101010011101100—11
Thackw'll	10000111101111110011—13	A Aubin	11110000301000111010—10
A Boa	11010110110010100011—12	J Cooke	00110010100101110110—10
Vernette	01111111110001100000—12	Bourgeau	01100000111010010000— 8

Ladies' match, 9 birds, 6 prizes:

J Smith	9	J Cooke	7
E A Cowley	9	Lumsden	7
Caughtry	8	C Aubin	7

SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS.—Claremont, N. J., March 30.—There was a fair attendance at the grounds to-day and some enjoyable sport. Ties divided. The various sweeps ran:

No. 1, 10 birds, 50 cents entry:

Lindsey	1110111100—7	Sandford	0110001110—5
Simpson	0011101101—6	Hathaway	1000010001—3
King	1011111111—9	Apgar	1111111110—9

No. 2, same:

Lindsey	0101110011—6	Sandford	1110111011—8
Simpson	0110111110—7	Hathaway	0010111110—5
King	1111100111—7	Apgar	1110101111—8

No. 3, same:

Simpson	1110000111—6	Sandford	1011111001—7
Hathaway	1011001000—4	Apgar	1100111101—7
King	0111111011—8	Lindsey	0111001110—6

No. 4, same:

Simpson	1111011110—8	Sandford	1111011100—7
Hathaway	1010011101—6	Apgar	1111110010—7
King	1011111011—8	Lindsey	1110101010—6

No. 5, same:

Simpson	0100110111—6	Apgar	1001110111— 7
Hathaway	1111101101—8	Lindsey	1111101010— 7
King	0110111101—7	Eddy	1111111111—10
Sandford	1110100111—7	Richards	1010110100— 5

No. 6, 10 birds, $1 entrance:

Lindsey	0000111111—6	Sandford	0111111110—8
Eddy	1011110111—8	Apgar	0111111111—9
King	1111111101—9	Richards	1111101101—8

No. 7, same:

Lindsey	1101110010—7	Eddy	1101111111—9
Sandford	1010110001—5	Richards	1101110111—8
King	1111110111—9	Hathaway	0111011110—7
Apgar	1111111101—9	Simpson	1110011111—8

King first, Richards second on shoot-off.

No. 8, same:

Richards	0011011111—7	Lindsey	1111010101—7
Apgar	0010100010—3	Eddy	0111010100—5

Lindsey first on shoot-off.

No. 9, same:

Apgar	1101001111—7	Richards	0000000011—2
Lindsey	0000101100—3	Simpson	1111110111—9
Eddy	1101101001—6	Hathaway	1001010001—4

No. 10, same:

Apgar	1110010101—6	Simpson	0011000111—5
Lindsey	1111001110—7	Richards	1000110100—4
Eddy	1101101101—7	Hathaway	1111100111—8

No. 11, same:

Lindsey	0111011100—6	Eddy	1111101101—8
Hathaway	0100101110—5	Richards	1011111011—8
Apgar	1111001010—6	Simpson	0000011111—5

Fifth amateur championship shoot for gold trophy:

Hathaway	10101100111111111101111111—20
Simpson	11011101001011101011110—17
Thompson	01110011101010111011110011—16
E H Fox	10110110010111011111111—18
Wmans	00011010111000000001010—10
J T Richards	10101111001111011010101—17

DAYTON, O., April 2.—As usual here, the two days' shooting tournament was well patronized, and there was fine sport. There were five live-bird contests under the old rules, 80yds. boundary.

Five live pigeons each, 15 entries:

Mumma	01011—3	Bandle	11010—3
James	11111—5	Bill	11110—4
Benscotten	11011—4	Sheets	00010—1
Schaller	11111—5	Oakes	11011—4
Cain	01010—2	Magle	00111—3
Cole	11111—5	Shorty Webb	01111—4
Emerson	11110—4	Makley	01001—2
Heikes	11011—4		

James, Schaller and Cole divided first, Benscotten and Heikes second, Magle third, Cain and Makley fourth.

Six live pigeons, 15 entries:

James	011011—4	Cole	110101—4
Oakes	100111—4	Mumma	111011—5
Heikes	011111—5	Bill	001000—1
Cain	111101—5	Sheets	010100—2
Bandle	111101—5	Shorty	111111—6
Benscotten	111111—6	Miller	001000—1
Emerson	111110—5	Magle	100001—2
Schaller	101010—3		

Benscotten and Shorty first, Bandle and Mumma second, Cole, Oakes and James third, Schaller fourth.

Five live pigeons, 12 entries:

Bandle	11011—4	Cole	11111—5
Schaller	00110—2	Mumma	10101—3
James	10101—3	Oakes	10 01—2
Heikes	11111—5	Magle	11110—4
Bill	11011—4	Webb	01011—3
Benscotten	11101—4		

Heikes and Cole first, Benscotten second.

Five live pigeons each, 7 entries:

Heikes	01111—4	Benscotten	11110—4
Cole	00011—2	Mumma	00111—3
Harman	10010—2	Elliott	00111—3
Cain	01111—4		

All moneys divided.

Five live pigeons, 11 entries:

Heikes	11111—5	Elliott	01111—4
Cole	11111—5	Keenan	11101—4
Harman	11110—4	Ackerman	01110—3
Cain	11011—4	Makley	10101—3
Scotten	11111—5	Stockert	11101—4
Mumma	01110—3		

First money divided, Harman won second, third divided.

The three most exciting contests in the standard target matches were 12 birds each. First:

Shoets	000000	Benscotten	111111111111—12
Schaller	111011101110— 9	Cole	111111010101— 9
Oakes	011101111111—10	Gethens	110110111111—10
James	111101011100— 8	Heikes	101011111110—10
Bandle	111111011111—11	Taylor	011111111111—11
Mumma	111100101111— 9	Shorty Webb	111111111110—11
Magle	110101111110— 9	Cain	110111111101—10

Benscotten first, Bandle, Taylor and Shorty Webb second, Heikes and Oakes third, Cole fourth. Second:

Mumma	101111111111—11	Owens	111110001010— 7
Keenan	111111110111—11	Makley	111111100000— 7
Heikes	111101111111—11	Cain	101111111010—10
Harman	011101101111— 9	Benscotten	111111111112—12
Elliott	111111011100— 9	Cole	111000111011— 8
Ackerman	101110101101— 8	Stockert	111101111010— 9

Benscotten broke 12 straight and took first money; Keenan and Heikes "whacked up" on second, Cain took third. Third:

Mumma	111101011111—10	Makley	101111110011— 9
Keenan	111111111111—12	Cain	111111011111—11
Heikes	111111111111—12	Benscotten	111111101111—11
Harman	011111111001— 9	Cole	111111011111—11
Elliott	010111110111— 9	Stockert	001011000110— 5
Owens	101111111101—10		

Heikes and Keenan handsomely acquitted themselves by each breaking 12 straight, and "whacked" up again; Cain won second in the shoot-off, Benscotten third, Owens fourth.

It was unanimously agreed that hereafter all live bird contests here shall be under the new American Association Rules.—A. B.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Southside Gun Club will hold its opening shoot of the summer season at the club's grounds on April 10, beginning the sport at 9:30 A. M. Invitations to participate have been extended to sportsmen of this vicinity and ten matches will be shot for prizes.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 22.—Teams of three from the North End Club and the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Gun Club met at the Fernwood range to-day and had a long good fight, North Enders winning by 21 points. The score stood:

Philadelphia Sportsmen's Gun Club Team.

Singles.

Harris	1111011111011111—13
	1111101111111011—13
	0111111111101111—13
	1111111011111110—13
Gibson	0101011111111111—13
	1111111111111011—14
	1100111111111101—11
	1101111111111111—14
Davis	1111111111111011—14
	1011111111111111—14
	1111111001111111—13
	1111111101111111—14—159

Doubles.

Harris	10 01 11 11 10 11 00 01 01 01
	01 01 00 11 11 00 11 10 10 11—24
Gibson	01 11 11 01 10 10 11 11 00 11
	11 11 01 11 10 11 10 11 11 00—29
Davis	10 11 11 11 11 11 10 11 11
	01 11 00 11 11 01 10 10 00 11—30— 83

North End Gun Club Team.

Singles.

W Morris Pack	1110011111111111—13
	1111111111111011—14
	1110111111011110—12
	1111111111111111—15
Jas Wolstencroft	1101111111111011—13
	1111111011111111—14
	1011111111111111—14
	1111101111111011—13
Wm Wolstencroft	0111111011111011—13
	1111111111111111—15
	1111111111111111—13
	1101111011111111—13—162

Doubles.

W Morris Pack	11 11 11 11 11 01 01 11 11
	11 11 11 10 11 10 11 11 11—36
Jas Wolstencroft	11 10 11 01 11 11 01 11 11
	11 11 11 10 10 10 01 01 11 11—32
Wm Wolstencroft	11 11 01 11 10 11 11 11 11
	10 11 11 00 11 11 01 11 01 11—33—101

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Beautiful, warm, sunshiny weather, with little wind and a splendid lot of pigeons, gave the California Wing Shooting Club as fine a day before the traps at San Bruno to-day as it has ever enjoyed. The gentle breeze which blew from the traps to the stand made many "in-comers," but they were generally grassed in fine style. At the last shoot, two weeks ago, the weather prevented the score from being shot out, and to-day it was determined to ignore this altogether, and begin anew for the season of 1889. There were 16 entries for the main match, and out of the 156 birds trapped only 6 escaped out of bounds, and a very large majority fell dead. Following is the score:

Randall	1112010211210	Lewis	2011110021 0— 8
Slade	2211111111120—11	Liddel	0102100021 0— 6
Robinson	1101121122101—10	De Vaull	1022111111211—11
Fay	2111120120121—10	Smith	1212222221211—12
Melly	2222221011200—10	Lowe	0222022211211—10
Hass	1111112011211—11	Johns	0120001001111— 6
Sperry	2110301211 1— 9		

A pool shoot at 6 singles with 8 entries was the next event. The entry fee was $2.50, the pool being divided in prizes of $10, $5 and $4. For this event a box of fine strong bluerocks were procured, and some interesting work resulted. Many of the powerful birds carried charges of shot out of bounds before giving up. Robinson only used his right barrel and made a clean score of kills. Slade and Fay tied with 5 each, and divided second and third money. The score: Robinson 6, Slade 5, Smith 4, Fay 5, Sperry 4, Lowe 4, Randall 4. Another pool under the same conditions, with 7 entries, followed. Fay made a clean score, and Robinson, Smith and Randall killed 5 each, dividing second and third money. Score: Robinson 5, Smith 5, Fay 6, Lowe 4 Randall 5. Johns tried 12 singles and succeened in dropping 11 in fine form after missing his first. This closed the day's sport and the shooters returned to the city, well pleased with their outing.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 22.—Following were the scores made to-day at the weekly shoot of the Youngstown Gun Club: First shoot, 25 birds:

John A Logan	1100011110001110011111101—16
J N Whiteside	1101110111111111011111111—22
C E Semple	1010101100011100001100100—11
W A Smith	1111101111101111111111111—23
W J Hitchcock, Jr	0115101011301101101101111—15
John Stambaugh, Jr	1100011010001101010001000—10
Geo L Fordyce	1100010110011111110001011—15
D F Anderson	0110011101100011010111110—15
Warner Arms	1111111111101111111110011—22

Second shoot, 25 birds:

John A Logan, Jr	1001001110010100010011110—13
J N Whiteside	1101111111111111111111011—23
C E Semple	0011101010111010010110—13
W A Smith	0110111110111011110111101—19
W J Hitchcock, Jr	0010100111011010011110—13
John Stambaugh, Jr	0000011000100001101111010—10
Geo L Fordyce	1010110111101110101011111—16
D F Anderson	0111001010111011111010111—16
Warner Arms	1100011011111111101011—19
Robert Bentley	1111111111111111111111111—25

Third shoot, 10 birds:

J A Logan, Jr	1011110111— 8	J Stambaugh, Jr	1011110100— 6
J N Whiteside	1111111110— 9	Geo L Fordyce	1100010000— 3
C E Semple	1100011001— 5	Warner Arms	1111111111—10
W A Smith	1011111111— 9	Robert Bentley	1110110001— 6
W J Hitchcock, Jr	1100110101— 6	D F Anderson	1111111011— 9

ERB'S.—New York, March 30.—On the 28th inst., at Erb's grounds Newark, N. J., two very interesting shoots took place. The day was raw and cold, and rain fell all the forenoon; notwithstanding this the largest crowd of the season was in attendance, lovers of the trap from all sections being on hand. The first match, called promptly at 12 o'clock, was between Mose Meyer, "an old-timer" of Arlington, N. J., and Wm. Lever of Elizabeth; 50 birds, one barrel, any gauge gun, otherwise Hurlingham rules, for $50 a side. Mr. Meyer was evidently out of practice, and Lever had no difficulty in shooting him out on the 43d bird. Mr. Erb was referee, Mr. Lindsley and Mr. Terry judges:

Meyer	0010001010110110010111111010101000101111 w.—24
Lever	0111100101111010.0111101111101111010110111 —32

The match between Charlie Smith and Gus Manitz was the magnet that drew the crowd, and every one that witnessed it declared themselves more than repaid for braving the storm. It certainly was the prettiest match that has been shot in this vicinity for years. The excitement was at fever heat until the winning shot had been fired. Both gentlemen did beautiful execution, some of the kills being remarkable. The scores are worthy of a champion, for the birds were of the best, those from the 15th to the finish being of the highest order. There was a large amount of money wagered on the result, mostly at odds of 10 to 8 on the "Dutch." Mr. Oswald von Lengerke was the referee, and had an unusually easy task, as he was called on only once for a decision. Mr. Manitz's third bird being challenged for being shot on the ground, he was ordered to shoot at another. There was no kicking throughout the match; it was a most gentlemanly shoot. Mr. W. Lindsley was judge for Smith and Mr. Dan Terry officiated for Manitz. Appended are the scores with the birds lost. Both gentlemen used a 10-gauge L. C. Smith hammerless gun, and wood powder in the first barrel:

Manitz	2121210112111210011001121012121202222—42
Smith	1012111211111101221201101112111222212212120213101—44

Smith lost his second bird, an incoming towerer, fifteenth a right quarterer, his twenty-first, a strong diver, was hit hard with both barrels, but fell dead out of bounds; twenty-fourth a hard diver, forty-third, a towering right quarterer, hit hard with the second, fell dead outside; forty-eighth, a right quarterer, fell a prey to the pot hunters. Manitz's lost birds were his seventh, seventeenth, eighteenth and twenty-second, all right quarterers; twenty-ninth, a straight driver, hit hard; thirty-sixth, a right quarterer; thirty-ninth, a driver, and forty-sixth another right quarterer. There is to be a grand sweepstake shoot at Erb's, Newark, on the last Thursday in April. The conditions are 25 birds, $25 entrance, Hurlingham rules, 12-gauge guns, 28yds. It will undoubtedly be a great event as all the Jersey cracks have signified their intention of entering.—TEE KAY.

THE ARIONS.—The Arion Rod and Gun Club, of New York and East New York, which is composed of a number of well known and prosperous business men, intends to buy a new club house for the accommodation of themselves and their families at Rockaway Beach. The membership, which has been limited to thirty-five, will now be increased to fifty. The officers elected for the ensuing year, the ninth of the club's existence, are: W. H. Frank, President; M. Mayer, Vice-President; G. Kahr, Secretary; L. Kolb, Treasurer.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 27.—Yesterday the Minneapolis Gun Club held its regular weekly badge shoot at its grounds on Bloomingdale avenue, and there were a large number of members present. We had a regular March "howler," the wind blowing furiously from the rear and the sky was overcast and dull. In the double shooting many of the birds struck the ground before the second barrel could be fired, and only the quickest of snap-shooting was of any avail. Of course the scores were low, but under the circumstances some of them were very good. There is considerable challenging and counter-challenging going on between the members, and live birds are the targets used. First came the Babcock-Elliott match, 25 live birds, $25 a side. Babcock won. Then J. G. Bradley challenged any member of the gun club to shoot, and was promptly accepted both by Skinner and Babcock, with other members to hear from. The Bradley-Skinner match will be called Saturday afternoon, April 6, at 30 sparrows, 21yds. rise, both barrels, Monaco boundary. S. Harrison, the president, has challenged Babcock to a 25 live bird match, the winner to shoot the winner in the Bradley-Skinner match. As all are the best of friends, the stakes are the cost of the birds. The following are the scores made:

First sweep, at 10 single Peorias, $1 entrance:

Ensign	1111111111—10	Swanman	0011111101— 7
Skinner	1001011111— 6	Dalton	1011110111— 8
Murphy	1011010111— 7	Morse	1001111011— 7
Shott	1011111101— 8	Nicholson	1101111101— 8
Brady	1111110111— 9	Dodge	1010110111— 7
Whitcomb	1111111101— 9	Curtis	1111110001— 7
Beck	1011111101— 8	Latz	1001110101— 6
Lawrence	1110111111— 9	Shepherd	1111111011— 9
Fox	1100110111— 7		

"Tribune" badge shoot, 9 singles and 3 pairs Peorias, entrance $1, four moneys:

Skinner	10 10 10—11	Morse	10 10 10 10 00 00— 7
Murphy	10 10 10— 9	Nicholson	00 11 01 01 11 11 10—10
Whitcomb	10 00 10— 7	Dodge	11 01 01 00— 9
Beck	01 01 01 00 00 00— 3	Ensign	11 11 11 11 11 10—14
Lawrence	01 10 11—11	Cutter	10 10 10 11 11 10—12
Shott	00 10 00— 5	Latz	10 00 11 00 10 11 00— 7
Fox	00 10 10— 9	Shepherd	10 10 10 11— 9
Swanman	00 11 11— 7	Scott	00 11 01 01 10 00 00— 7
Dalton	10 10 10— 9	Brady	11 01 01 00 11 11 10— 9

Ensign wins badge and first money, Cutter second, Lawrence and Skinner third, Nicholson fourth.

Club Badge shoot, 10 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Skinner	10 10 11 11 11—13
Brady	11 00 10 10 10—11
Morse	00 01 10 10 10—6
Whitcomb	11 11 10 11 11—14
Swanman	10 10 10 00— 9
Beck	10 00 10 11 10—15
Stokes	11 11 10 11 10—17
Latz	11 00 10 10 01— 9
Murphy	10 10 10 10 10—13
Lawrence	10 10 10 10 11—11
Nicholson	11 10 01 10 11—12
Dalton	00 10 11 11 10—15
Sheppard	00 01 00 00 00— 7
Fox	10 10 11 11 11—16
Shott	00 10 10 10 01— 9
Cutter	11 11 10 00 00—14
Ensign	10 10 10 01 10—14
Scott	10 00 00 00 11— 7

Stokes senior badge, Fox junior; Stokes first, Dalton and Beck second, Whitcomb third, Murphy and Skinner fourth.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., March 29.—The first of a series of clay-pigeon matches, between teams representing the New Jersey Athletic Club and the Elizabeth Gun Club, was shot this afternoon on the grounds of the former organization at Bergen Point. The visiting team included several marksmen who have made high records shooting at bluerock targets, and easily won the match. The conditions were 15 birds each, 18yds. rise and 50yds. boundary. The score was as follows:

Elizabeth Gun Club.		New Jersey A. C.	
Meller	15	J Taylor	12
Lewrence	9	R Sundermann	12
Lackmann	12	H Cook	12
Conover	13	G Virde	10
Sayre	14	J Edey	11
Johnson	14	T Wlimerding	9
Williams	13	E Bigoney	12
Chetwood	11	H Popham	5
Shangle	8—109	E Vredenburgh	9— 82

BRADLEY VS. VAN SCHAICK.—A match at live birds between Messrs. Dan Bradley and G. G. Van Schaick, shot four weeks ago, having resulted in a tie, these gentlemen determined upon another match to decide the first. It was shot last Thursday at Mr. Bradley's residence near Lake Mahopac, and after some good shooting resulted in a victory for Van Schaick by one bird. The pigeons in both matches were fast flying birds, bluerocks predominating, and the majority were swift drivers. The scores were as follows, Mr. Field shooting outside of the match:

	First Match.		Second Match.
Bradley	1121211220l—10	Bradley	2221120111111101—13
Van Schaick	1110111111—10	Van Schaick	1211111110211111—14
Field	0102101010102— 6	Field	2022020012002l1— 9

The figure 2 represents birds killed with the use of both barrels. The three birds missed by the two contestants in the second match were dead out of bounds. Arrangements are being made for another match at a larger number of birds.—ALGONQUIN.

HILLSIDE GUN CLUB.—Dexter's Park, Long Island, March 28.—Match for club medal, to be shot for at 12 monthly shoots and to become property of one who wins it most times; 25 bluerocks, Chamberlin rules; Knebel 18yds., others 16yds.

P Welhardt	1011110011111100100010001—15
P Reiss	1101100111001111111110l0—18
John Kessler	1010111110111100100100001—15
John Koch	1000111111111101010100100—16
John Reiss	1000111010111111010110101—16
Her Berger	1111110101101111111110l0—20
H Knebel, Jr	1111101111111111111011111—23
J H Ranch	1001110110111010101010100—15
Jos Link	1111111111111111111111111—24
E Berger	0111010111111101010100100—15
John Meyer	1110101010110110101101011—17
Thos Short	1010011110111101101111011—18

BROOKLYN, March 28.—The Hillside Gun Club had a good afternoon's sport at Dexter's Park, Jamaica Plankroad. This club was organized for the purpose of indulging in shooting at inanimate targets, so as to keep the members in practice during the season when game is not to be found. Twelve members went to the traps and shot at 25 birds each, a gold medal to the first and second and a leather medal to the lowest scorer, the contest for the latter causing considerable amusement, as at one time no less than seven tied for it. The full score of the shoot was as follows:

P Welhardt (16)	1011011001101101100110100011—15
P Weiss (16)	1101000101100111111111101—18
J Kessler (16)	0011111101101001101100010—15
J Koch (16)	1010100111101011001100101—16
J Reiss (16)	0111101011010100111111010—16
H Berger (16)	1011111110101111101101111—20
H Knebel, Jr. (18)	1111011111111111111011111—23
J Rausch (16)	0101010110111101110011001—15
J Link (18)	1111111110111111111111111—24
E Berger (16)	1010110110110001010110110—14
J Meyer (16)	0101111010000111100111111—15
T Short (18)	0110011011111011111011111—18

J. Link won the first gold medal, H. Knebel, Jr., the second, and E. Berger the leather medal. Several sweepstake were then shot off. Referee, Mr. G. L. Bower; scorer, Mr. Charles Traub.

ROXBOROUGH, Pa., March 23.—The Roxborough Gun Club, of Roxborough, Pa., and Matsunk Gun Club, of Matsunk, Pa., shot a match at the Roxborough Club grounds, this afternoon. The conditions were teams of 10 men, 20 bluerocks per man. The Matsunk boys shot in first-rate form and won by a score of 157 to 127:

Roxborough Gun Club.		Matsunk Gun Club.	
Hoagland	17	C F Crassman	18
Gorrman	15	J Hefenfinger	15
H Blondin	10	W Miller	14
J Weir	13	J O'Brien	13
A Weir	15	T Smith	15
J Linsey	11	J Bell	15
G Blondin	16	Geo Ritter	17
H Ozias	15	H Noblit	18
Gilmore	6	J Nettels	14
Warren	9—127	S Carter	18—157

PINE BROOK, N. J.—Miss Annie Oakley and Frank Class of Pine Brook will shoot a match on April 5 against C. M. Hedden and Sam Castles of Newark. The match will be at 25 live birds each, for $50 a side, Hurlingham rules, 80yds. boundary. Miss Oakley will shoot at 25yds. rise and the others at 30yds. The match will begin at 1 o'clock.

EUREKA GUN CLUB, of New York, shot at Jersey City Heights Gun Club grounds, Marion, N. J., bluerocks, 5 traps, all angles, 16yds. rise for 12-bore and 18yds. for 10-bores, National rules, sweepstakes.

First sweep:

J H Ficken	1101100011—5	Booth	0110100010—4
Swindell	0011111000—5	Strope	0101001000—3
Buthfer	0000000100—1	Heritage, Jr	1010000100—3

Second sweep, at 5 bluerocks, same conditions:

E H Schmults	00000—0	Schmults	00100—1
J H Ficken	10011—3	Bungar	00011—2
Heritage, Jr	01001—2	Schortemeier	11001—3
Diffley	00000—0	Heckman	00000—0
Swi dell	10011—3	H Ficken	00110—2
Buthfer	00001—1	Dr Sutton	00001—1

Ties, miss and out, on 3 for first: J. H. Ficken 1, Swindell 1, Schortemeier 2. Ties on 2 for second, H. Ficken 1, Heritage, Jr. 0, Bungar 0. Ties on 1 for third, Buthfer 2, Dr. Sutton 0, A. Schmults 1.

Third sweep, at 10 bluerocks:

E H Schmults	0001000110—3	Strope	1011000001—4
J H Ficken	0101101100—5	A Schmults	0110100111—6
Heritage, Jr	0000100110—3	Bungar	0010010011—4
Diffley	0111111001—7	Eaton	0010100100—3
Swindell	0010010010—3	H Ficken	0011011101—6
Buthfer	0010001100—3	Dr Sutton	0110000100—3
Booth	1111100010—6	*Schortomeier	1111110010—7

*Schortomeier barred.

Ties on 6 for second, miss and out: Booth 0, H. Ficken 2, A. Schmults 3.

Medal and prize shoot, best 7 out of 10 scores to count for medal and prize; match at 15 bluerocks, 5 traps:

Schmults (16y)	0000010010100100—3	Booth (16)	0100010001001100— 4
J H Ficken (18)	0011011001100111—9	Strope (18)	0100010101011111— 8
Heritage, Jr (16)	0000000000111100—4	A Schmults (16)	0001010101101*000— 5
Diffley (16)	0001010110110000—6	Bungar (1)	0000001100000000— 2
Swindell (16)	1100011001111011—8	Schorte'ier (16)	1100111101111111—12
Buthfer (16)	0010100100001l—5		

Schortemeier wins medal for month of March, and having made 80 per cent. of total score is handicapped 2yds. at subsequent shoots. The day was a poor one for good scores, as the wind blew very hard from the west. The majority of the members had no experience previous to this shoot at using 5 traps, and everal had not shot at an artificial target before. Thanks are due to Mr. Al Heritage for his kindness in superintending traps and making the boys comfortable. The next monthly medal shoot will take place on Tuesday, April 9, and as some of us will practice before that time we may make better scores.—L. H. S.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., March 27.—Cambridge vs. Independent, Hoosick Falls, challenge match, National Driving Park, king birds, 50 each, 3 traps, National rules:

Cambridge.

Wm Mills	0111111110001110101111101101111101010100111001111—35
J W McCormic	1101111111111010001101111101101111111111001113—39-74

Hoosick Falls.

C A Johnson	1101111111101011011111001111111111111011—41
C H Stockwell	1111101101011111111181111111101111111111111111—45-86

FITCHBURG, Mass., March 28.—The Fitchburg Rod and Gun Club have elected officers as follows: President, C. H. Brown, Sr.; Vice-President, Geo. W. Weymouth; Secretary and Treasurer, E. B. Twitchell; Directors—H. I. Wallace, Frod H. Rideout, Amos B. Small, S. W. Putnam and C. H. Brown, Jr. Plans already under way indicate an unusual interest and much sport the coming season.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 28.—The first of the spring series of classification shoots took place this week. In the shoot for position each man had a possible score of 30 birds, in the prize score there was a possible 10, and in the tie a possible 5. The results in detail follow:

Class B.	Classif.	Prizo.	Tie.	Class B.	Classif.	Prize.	Tie.
C R B Claflin	26	10		E S Knowles	22	7	4
A B Franklin	24	9		L S Kilburn	25	7	4
Dr Bowers	23	9		C Rice	24	7	4
E T Swan	25	8	4	G J Rugg	20	9	
M D Gilman	25	8	3	H D Jourdan	13	5	
A R Bowdish	23	8	1	H Colvin	17	4	
G W Russell	27	8	2	F Forchance	7	2	
L F Houghton	27	7	3				

In Class A the first prize of $7.50 went to Claflin. The second prize of $4.50 was divided by Bowers and Franklin. The third of $3 went to Swan, and the fourth of $2 to Kilburn, Knowles and Rice. In Class B the prizes were $4, 2.40 and 1.60.

WELLINGTON, March 30.—There was a large attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day, and several good scores were made, despite the strong north west wind which blew across the traps. The Merchandise match, which was opened three months ago, was closed this afternoon with the following winners, the conditions being that the best eight scores at 15 birds each be counted: Wardwell first, with 102, Perry second with 101, Shumway third with 96, Sanborn fourth with 95, Field fifth with 94, Schaefer sixth with 93, Snow seventh with 92, Baxter eighth with 85, Savage ninth with 81, Grimes tenth with 79. The following scores were made in the Silver Pitcher match at 8 clay-pigeons and 7 bluerocks: Perry 10, Bradstreet 10, Field 12, Schaefer 12, Snow 11, North 9, Sanborn 11, Stanton 12, Long 13, Allerton 9, Fay 13, Ward 13, Chase 8, Wardwell 14, Bond 11, Baxter 8, Conant 7, White 13, Webster 13, Melcher 8, Short 10. The pitcher was won by Wardwell. The sweepstake winners in the several matches were: Six bluerocks: Lang, Stanton and Baxter 5. Six bluerocks: Chase 6. Five clay-pigeons: Morse 5. Six macombers: Choate 6. Five clay-pigeons: Choate 5. Six clay-pigeons: White, Stanton and Bond 6. Six bluerocks: Sampson 6 Six macombers: Stanton 6. Six bluerocks: Short, Chase and Wood 6. Three pairs clay-pigeons: Choate, Webster and Schaefer 6. Six bluerocks: Bradbury and Fay 6. Eight clay-pigeons: Schaefer, Lang and White 8. Seven bluerocks: Webster, Choate and Wood 7. Six bluerocks: Baxter, Stanton and North 5. The club shot under the new five-trap rule to-day, and nearly all the shooters were pleased with it, although it is more difficult to make good scores than under the old rules.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—The Baltimore Gun Club held a shooting match at Acton's Park, Anne Arundel county, to-day. The shooting, which began at mid-day, lasted until dark. The members tried the Keystone targets, which throw from the traps in all directions. The object of the shoot was to select a team for the match with the North End Gun Club, of Philadelphia. During the day a meeting of the club was called to consider the challenge of the North End Gun Club. Capt. George Hussell presided. Messrs. Walter P. Harvey and Dr. Baughman were elected members of the club. The challenge of the Philadelphia club was accepted, and Acton's selected as the place for the match, April 30 was fixed as the date. Fifteen men will shoot on each team and 20 birds will be shot at by each shooter. The Baltimore Club will entertain the visitors during their stay in the city. If challenged to shoot a return match the Baltimore Club agrees to go to Philadelphia. Messrs. Cleveland, Lithiuam and Williar were appointed a committee to select the Baltimore Club's team, Messrs. Denny, Buckby and Dr. Baughman were appointed a committee to entertain the visitors.

STICE.—Chicago, March 30.—Dr. Henry, of Jacksonville, Ill., the home of Jim Stice, says that Stice has rheumatism of the heart. His hands and limbs are badly swelled. Nevertheless Stice declares himself eager to shoot Dr. Carver on April 6 or at some other date. In case such a match is made Carver says he will restore the money forfeited by Stice on the late match. Stice went to Des Moines for the Carver-Budd match of to-day, and the Carver-Stice match may be re-arranged to-day. R. B. Wadsworth and W. L. Shepard also left for Des Moines yesterday to see this match. Several Chicago men are backing Budd in this match, or are interested in it.—E. H.

SOUTH SIDE GUN CLUB, Newark, N. J.—Friends are cordially invited to the opening shoot of the summer season, April 10, at 9:30 o'clock. The club grounds are situated on New Jersey Railroad avenue, near Lehigh Valley coal depot, and may be reached via Pennsylvania Railroad, Emmet street station: Newark & New York Railroad, Broad street, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. All will be class shooting under club rules. Prizes divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Targets, three cents each. Ammunition and lunch on hand. Rain or shine.—W. R. HOBART, Sec.

GILMAN, Ill.—The Gilman Gun Club will hold an amateur tournament (professionals debarred) April 16 to 18. Live birds and artificial targets. Purses, 40, 30, 20 and 10. For particulars address I. W. Budd, Crescent City, or Frank Mosher, Gilman.

CLEVELAND, O., March 28.—T. A. Close and A. Forrester shot a match of 50 singles each on the Kirtland range to-day. They tied at 44 and they decided to shoot another 50 to decide the tie. Forrester won by a score of 44 to 38.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 28.—In the crow shoot of the Elizabeth Gun Club to-day, R. Williams killed his 21 birds straight, at 30yds., Hurlingham rules.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., will have a two days' tournament, April 24 and 25, given by the Rod and Gun Club. Artificial targets, 15 events each day, open to all, National rules.—JAS. H. ROSS, Secretary.

DES MOINES, March 31.—Dr. Carver won in the shooting match with Budd yesterday by a score of 89 to 85. The match was at 100 live birds, Hurlingham rules, for a purse of $500. The weather was very unfavorable.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 21, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Dear Sir—I am pleased to be able to give you a most satisfactory account of the paper shells you sent me. I have used Schultze powder altogether for the last seven years, with Eloy's shells, and yours are the first perfect substitute I have found, and I shall take care to recommend their use. (Signed) W. GRAHAM, Champion Shot of England.—*Adv.*

Sea and River Fishing.

THE TROUT OF THE MOUNTAIN STREAM.

SOME sing of the bass with his glistening mail,
Or the giant tarpon with silver scale,
But the angler's joy, and the artist's dream,
Is the spotted trout of the mountain stream.

With his mottled sides and his shapely mould,
And his crimson stars with their fringe of gold,
With his painted fins and his silvery gleam,
He has stolen the hues of his mountain stream.

With mouth wide spread and with glittering eye,
He springs from the depths at the dancing fly,
And swift as the shaft from the bended bow
Shoots down to his home in the waves below.

When soft from the south the breezes blow,
When the waters are cleared of the melting snow,
When the earth awakes from the winter's dream,
I seek for the trout in his mountain stream.

When the apple blossoms are snowy white,
And the swamps with the scarlet maple bright,
When the silvery birch has donned its sheen,
And the marshy meadows are fringed with green;

When the bobolink on the "poke-stalk" swings,
And the hermit thrush in the woodland sings,
Then I'll seek the trout in his mountain home,
In the sparkling verge of the cataracts' foam.

'Tis then in the water's wildest play,
That he lies in wait for his floating prey,
Or shoots like a flash through the swiftest stream,
With an arrowy rush and a meteor gleam!

When the skies grow warm and the sun rides high,
By the spreading alders he loves to lie;
Or he seeks his lair 'neath some mossy stone,
Which the frost from the hanging ledge has thrown.

Then, angler! if you would his capture try,
Choose your lightest line and your daintiest fly;
Let your step be light and your cast be true,
Or the trout will have nothing to say to you.

If the bending rod and the ringing reel
Give proof that you've fastened the tempered steel,
Be sure that the battle is but begun,
And not till he's landed is victory won.

Then, give me the trout of the mountain stream,
With his crimson stars and his golden gleam;
When he, like a hero, gasping dies,
The angler has won his fairest prize!

CHARLESTOWN, N. H. VON W.

SPRINGFIELD TROUT STREAMS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The large brooks of all the district within twenty miles of Springfield afford one of the best natural trout-fishing grounds in the United States. It is not a "sportsman's paradise," of course, but there are few localities where the trout brooks are so easily within reach of the tired, business-pursued dweller in the large cities. There are scores of such streams stretching for miles in all directions from the small rivers which are tributary to the beautiful Connecticut.

Take your team at 2 o'clock any spring morning, and by sunrise you can commence a day's sport on the most entrancing trout stream you ever visited. The brooks to the south and east of us afford the best sport and the largest fish, because they flow through lowlands, abounding in springs and making rich feeding grounds. To the west and north the brooks are shallow mountain streams, where anchor ice in winter precludes the possibility of trout growing to any size. So the large meadow brooks near at home are the chief resort of our sportsmen, who have formed two clubs, called the North Branch and the South Branch, after the two principal tributaries to Mill River, and have leased the streams from the abutters for ten years. Both brooks were for generations excellent haunts for the best trout, but became sadly depleted; these clubs, however, have thoroughly restocked them and patrolled them for several seasons, and hope ultimately to bring them up to as high a standard as they formerly attained. The clubs are made up of business and professional men, whose object is chiefly the protection of the fish, rather than the sport of catching them. Indeed, you would find few in their membership whom you would call real sportsmen; to fish with a worm and sinker, even in such splendid trout streams, is still the popular interpretation of sport. But there are several expert fly-fishermen hereabout, who, be it said to their credit, are among the most persistent members of the local clubs.

Few fish have been taken lately from the protected streams, and the catch has probably cost the members not less than $2 a pound. The only interference they meet is with a few market-fishermen, who brag of having robbed the streams. It is the sentiment of the clubs that any one caught in illicit trouting shall be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and a lesson or two has had a salutary effect. Several of our sportsmen go to Rangeley every year, and I have heard them speak in great praise of the efforts of FOREST AND STREAM in exposing the law-breakers there. A recent issue of your paper concontained an account of our new fishing and game club, which has leased a huge section of the Canadian wilderness, and by the way, nearly all are members of the two local clubs I have mentioned. S.

SHOW-WINDOW TROUT.

THE opening of the trout season in Massachusetts was not a favorable one. The day followed a snowstorm on Sunday, with even a foot of the white mantle of winter in some of the northern towns of the State. Some of the noted sportsmen of Boston and other cities were intending to be about the first at the noted trout streams of the South Shore, but the day began with a heavy rain, which continued till night, and hence the dreams of trout were not realized. Still the sight of trout rods and flies handsomely displayed in the windows of the tackle stores has left its mark, and pleasant weather will send the fishermen to the pools; with what results we wait to see. Until of late the season has been very early, and many of the streams are free from snow water much earlier than usual. Thursday, the 4th, is Fast Day, and a legal holiday in this State, and, though the Governor does not enjoin it upon the people in his message, yet some of the sportsmen will improve the day with rod and reel. The indications at present are that the trout season will open earlier in Maine than usual—that is, that the ice will be out of the trout lakes earlier. The winter has been a very mild one, and some of the rivers in that State, that are sometimes ice-bound till the middle of April, have been clear for a couple of weeks already. It is expected that the appearance of salmon in the Penobscot, at Bangor, will be unusually early. Already more salmon have been taken than usual at the mouths of the rivers.

If one thinks for a moment that sport with rod and line is on the wane he need only to have watched the crowd on Washington street in front of Appleton's window on Monday. The occasion was one of the finest displays of live trout there has ever been made at that noted tackle resort. In spite of the rain the window was thronged all day, and it was a rare sight to see the pile of umbrella tops, one against the other. The display included about seventy trout in the tank and window pool. Among the fish was a landlocked salmon or blackspot that measured almost 24in. in length, and is really the largest fish ever attempted in a window display in this city. The specimen was from the hatcheries of Fish Commissioner Hodge, of New Hampshire. At first there was a good deal of doubt as to whether so large a fish could be brought to Boston alive, but by constant dipping of the water, whereby aeration of the water was kept up, the feat was accomplished. The nose of the fish was somewhat bruised by contact with the can, however. The display also contains a large number of brook trout of good size, and one or two specimens of rainbow trout. Some very fine specimens of hybrids, crosses of our native trout with English trout, attracted the attention of sportsmen, though it was the general verdict that the beauties of the brook trout are lost in the hybrid. These trout are from the Gilbert hatcheries at Plymouth, Mass. In the markets the display of dead trout was much smaller than usual, probably owing to the storm of the day before. SPECIAL.

A LITTLE RANK HERESY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

If I were to meet the demand made on me it must be in counterfeit coin, for I have but a very slight acquaintance with *S. fontinalis*, and in praise of him could only appropriate the words of those who have been and are his intimates.

I never caught more than three dozen trout in my life, and those such little fellows that it was a shame to a grown man to catch them. They were so small that all the gaminess they could show availed them nothing, nor gave their captor any sense of triumph. The sport seemed to me about on a par with that of catching minnows for bait, and the fish caught of about the same value as so many shiners, dace or chubs.

I would rather catch one 3lb. bass than a big basketful of such fry, and I believe that the charm of such fishing lies more in the beauty of the scenes and the close association with wild nature, to which its enthusiastic votaries are led, than in the sport itself.

Though what I have written applies only to the depleted streams of which alone I have knowledge, my opinions will be deemed heretical, and no doubt I shall suffer excommunication by bell, book and candle, but I will not deny them. AWAHSOOSE.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TROUT.

THE following notes are based upon two weeks' experience in the Franconian regions, and upon information gathered from others who had frequented the same locality:

There are plenty of trout in all the tributaries of the Pemigewasset. Near North Woodstock it requires some knowledge of places and skill in angling to get much, but these qualifications will always produce some results. Between the Flume House and the Profile the Pemigewasset will generally furnish fifteen to forty fish in a half day. All the branches coming in from the west have still better fishing than the main river. The streams on the east are very steep and not so good.

The fish in all the region are small except in the lakes, where they are hard to catch. From 6 to 8in. is the average length, though an occasional fish will reach a foot. Some streams have a great many small fish in them, while others have them fewer in number and of larger size.

The upper branches of the Mad River, near Waterville, furnish good fishing, but the best part of the region is the primeval wilderness lying along the tributaries of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset. To reach this one must take at least two whole days and camp out. It can be approached either from Waterville or North Woodstock. Eight miles of good trail from Waterville brings one to the forks of the Hancock, from which point the two forks and the main stream can be fished. There are also other tributaries within reach. Large catches are sometimes made here. In going in from North Woodstock five miles takes one to the Hancock Branch, up which are fine camping and fishing grounds. Four miles further up the East Branch and the Franconia Branch is reached. Above this branch the streams fork in all directions and are full of fish. Professional fishermen can catch from 15 to 25lbs. a day. To reach these waters takes hard and laborious tramping.

The bait usually used is the worm, but a narrow strip of fish an inch long is equally taking with large fish. In the shallower and smaller streams the trout take the fly greedily, and no better place can be found for learning the art of fly-fishing. One can miss two fish out of three and yet make a fair catch. Small plain-colored flies are the best, those with gray bodies and light wings being preferred to all others.

No one should venture alone far into this wilderness, and some light and nutritious raw provision, with salt and some matches should be carried by every member of a party where they separate at all. None but strong and experienced woodmen should go in without a guide. The tramping and fishing are very tiresome work, and do not leave energy enough to do the cooking and the extensive wood cutting which the cold might require. Camping in the White Mountains and camping by a lake or river are very different things.

Guides can probably be procured through S. B. Elliott at Waterville, and certainly at Pollard's, North Woodstock. Charles Huckins of North Woodstock will be found to be a faithful "guide, philosopher and friend."

Keep the body dry with a rubber or oiled coat, the latter is the better, but let the legs from the knees down take care of themselves. They can be dried by the evening fire whenever necessary.

Carry a Nessmuk knapsack, and have a compass and a map of the country. Take "Woodcraft" in the pocket or in the head.

Take plenty of time. Do not let a day's rain rob the whole trip of its fruit. Make ample allowance for mischances. PENN.

TASMANIAN SALMON AND TROUT.—Salmon and trout have been introduced in Tasmania. The first trout was hatched May 4, 1864, and the first salmon, May 5, 1864. The first salmon was caught Dec. 4, 1873. Salmon and trout fishing, with rod and line only, ends April 30. The net fishing for salmon begins Sept. 2 and ends Feb. 28. Licenses to fish with rod and line for salmon and trout cost 10 shillings each for the season, 5 shillings for one month, and 2 shillings 6 pence for one week.—*Walch's Tasmanian Almanac, 1889.*

DAYTON, Ohio, April 2.—Rod fishermen are having early sport catching goggle eyes and rock bass. Channel catfish are biting freely at minnows, and hundreds are taken on trout lines set in the rivers at night. Phil Wenz caught 120 Saturday and Sunday nights. The Sevens Club will bivouac on the Miami River Thursday and Friday of this week, and have invited a party to the first fish fry of the season.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Trout fishing in this vicinity has been so poor for the past few years that I have scarcely taken my rod out of its case, but the announcement of a "trout supplement" next week has set my fingers tingling, and as the past winter has been very favorable, I shall ere long with renewed hope spit on my bait and "try, try again."—SHADOW.

THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.—A communication on the menhaden industry by Mr. Maddox, which was crowded out of this week's issue by the pressure of articles previously received, will be published next week.

S. ALLCOCK & Co., of Standard Works, Redditch, have been awarded a first-class order of merit for fishing tackle at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, this being the only first-class order of merit granted for fishing tackle.

SEINES, NETS of every description. American Net & Twine Co., Mfrs., 34 Commercial st., Boston, or 199 Fulton st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

Fishculture.

RAINBOW TROUT IN FRANCE.

IN the Sacramento and the McCloud River the spawning season of the rainbow trout extends over a large part of the year, from January to the middle of May. In the eastern United States it occurs ordinarily from March to May, sometimes in June. At the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris, eggs have been obtained April 24; at Andecy, Feb. 18. The South Side Club, on Long Island, have taken the eggs as early as Dec. 22, [and Mr. F. N. Clark has secured them, if we remember aright, about as early as this. At Allentown, Pa., Supt. Creveling obtained eggs Dec. 1.] At Andecy the rainbow furnishes mature eggs in its second year; at the age of 18 months the eggs are developed, and sterile females at this age are rare exceptions. Very few at that time reach the weight of 1½ pounds even among the spawning fish. Hence the rainbow spawns earlier in life than most of the other salmonoids.

A remarkable fact, very favorable to restocking, which we are astonished not to have seen recorded anywhere, is that the rainbow produces double the number of eggs indicated as the average for the other species. It is generally admitted that a trout yields 1,000 eggs for each pound of its weight; but, having had the curiosity to count the eggs of a two-year-old rainbow, weighing just a pound, we found exactly 2,000 eggs. [In the United States the average number of eggs to the pound of the fish is under 1,000 in all the records examined.]

It is above all in the vigor which they show in their infancy that the fry of the rainbow merit attention; in the first place, the egg is less easily affected by sediment and this makes it practicable to hatch them in water containing some impurities, as the Americans have already observed. The absorption of the yelk sac, whether rapid or slow, is accomplished without accident; and when it reaches the age for feeding, the young fish accepts its food without hesitation, while so many others belonging to less hardy species perish with hunger. During its first summer it grows and prospers in waters which exceeds 68deg. Fahrenheit, as observed this summer at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, while a temperature of 50 to 53.6deg. is necessary for the fry of our indigenous trout at this period. Finally, the maladies ordinarily so common at this age are unknown to the rainbow. In short, it is only when speaking of the alevins of this species that we will voluntarily believe a fishculturist who pretends to have suffered no loss in rearing trout.

It appears to us that if the rainbow trout is anadromous, it should vegetate in confinement instead of developing quickly as it does. At no period have we observed among ours a sickly condition, nor even a mere agitation which would seem to indicate a need of migrating to the ocean, and, on the contrary, we have always seen them at Andecy, thriving wonderfully alongside of our salmon which vegetate miserably.—*A. d'Audeville, in Bulletin de Pisciculture Pratique, Jan. 1 and 15, 1889.*

NEW FISH COMMISSION STATIONS.

THE United States is now building at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, the largest fishcultural establishment in the world. This location was selected after an examination of all the available sites, the land to be occupied was given to the Government by Mr. Valentine Doller. The object of this station will be to collect, clean up and develop whitefish eggs to the period at which they can be distributed to other stations. The State and Government hatcheries on the Great Lakes will receive their supplies from this establishment and a reserve will be kept for waters adjacent to the station. The full capacity of the hatchery will be 4,000 jars, capable of holding 5,000,000 whitefish eggs; it will be equipped at the start with 2,000 jars.

At Neosho, Missouri, work is in progress on the new hatchery for rainbow trout and such valuable native fishes as may be accessible in the Ozark Mountain region. Rainbow trout have flourished at Verona, in Montgomery county, where they were planted by the U. S. Fish Commission several years ago.

On the McCloud River, California, a building is in process of construction for permanent quarters for the rainbow trout breeding establishment.

In Maine the new station for salmonidæ at Craig's Brook is going forward, and also the auxiliary station at Ellsworth, which will be devoted to rearing salmon in ponds. Mr. C. G. Atkins now has in charge 120,000 salmon fry to hold until they reach the size of fingerlings before they are liberated.

MAINE'S NEW SEINING LAW.

ON March 13, 1889, chapter 261 of the Public Laws of Maine of the year 1885, relating to migratory fish, was amended so as to read as follows: "Section 4. The taking of mackerel, herring, shad, porgies or menhaden, and the fishing therefor, by the use of purse and drag seines is prohibited in all small bays, inlets, harbors or rivers where any entrance to the same or the distance from opposite shores of the same, at any point, is not more than three nautical miles in width, under a penalty upon the master or person in charge of such seines or upon the owners of any vessel or seines employed in such unlawful fishing, of not less than $300 nor more than $500 to be recovered by indictment or action of debt, one-fourth of the penalty to the complainant or prosecutor, and three-fourths to the county in which the proceedings are commenced, and there shall be a lien upon the vessels, steamers, boats and apparatus used in such unlawful pursuit, until said penalty with costs of prosecution is paid, but a net for meshing mackerel or porgies of not more than 100 meshes in depth and a net for meshing herring, of not more than 170 meshes in depth, and a net for meshing shad of not more than 75 meshes in depth, shall not be deemed a seine."

HATCHING EGGS OF SHEEPSHEAD.

CAPT. ROBERT PLATT, commanding the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, succeeded, March 21, in hatching 3,400,000 eggs of the sheepshead in Charlotte Harbor, Florida. This is the first successful attempt to develop the eggs of this important fish. On March 22 another lot of 3,900,000 eggs was collected and placed in the jars. The eggs are buoyant and measure one thirty-second of an inch in diameter. The time of hatching is about two days. The time of spawning of the sheepshead was not clearly known to the officers of the Fish Hawk, and it was only by the accidental capture of a lot of ripe fish in the seine that the opportunity to develop the eggs occurred. Capt. Platt was very prompt in utilizing the circumstance to the advantage of fishculture.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE FISH HATCHERY.—A State fish hatchery is about to be established on Chautauqua Lake, about four miles from Jamestown, N. Y. Commissioner R. U. Sherman selected Green and Brown's tract, on the east shore of the lake, as a site for the building. The hatching operations will be under the charge of John Mason. Owners of property surrounding the lake subscribed $500 toward the expense of the undertaking. It is expected that 2,000,000 fry of the muskellunge will be hatched this season for the lake, and in future various bodies of water throughout the State will be supplied from this station. The fry are to be kept until they are a fortnight old and measure three-quarters of an inch in length. The females after being stripped will be returned to the lake.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

E. S. Y., Baltimore, Md.—See our angling department for answer to your query.

WENONAH, N. H.—There is no standard. Write to Mr. J. W. Newman, 6 Hamilton place, Boston, Mass.

A. E. E., Lodi, O.—The New York season for black bass is from June 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, with exceptions for special locations; for ducks, Sept. 1 to May 1; for squirrels, Aug. 1 to Feb. 1.

C. M. W., Providence, R. I.—Choose a 12-bore, one barrel modified choke, the other cylinder. The gun you name will shoot both styles of cartridges. Write to F. H. F. Mercer, Ottawa, Canada.

C. W., Flatbush, N. Y.—We have no record of the dogs you mention. Write to Mr. Ethan Allin, Pomfret Centre, Conn. A blue belton is a white dog with black ticked markings. Well bred setters are of various colors, and a black, white and tan is not, so far as color goes, better bred than those of other colors.

A. C. K., New York.—Will you kindly tell me if it is possible to get ruffed grouse eggs and where they can be purchased? Also, if they can be shipped to England. I have a friend who is very desirous of starting them on his place at Stampshire. Ans. We think it exceedingly doubtful that you could get the eggs, and even if you did there would not be much hope of raising the young.

SAM LOVEL'S CAMPS.—What George W. Cable has done and is doing for the Louisiana Acadians, Rowland E. Robinson is doing for the New England Yankee. In the present volume and its predecessor, "Uncle Lisha's Shop," he describes with genial humor and, in places, touching pathos, the life of the inhabitants of a little Vermont town 40 years ago. Their days of hard but honest toil, their evenings spent in story-telling and "courtin'" and, now and then, their indulgence in a hunting or fishing trip, are depicted realistically in the best sense of the word. It is principally of these times of recreation, their excursions into the forest or to the lake shore, that "Sam Lovel's Camps" treats. Two of these camps there were, one "on the Slang," where Antoine, Pelatiah, and Sam trapped for muskrat, and one "on the lake," where the same trio, re-enforced by Solon and Jo Hill, hunted and fished and had many startling and comical adventures. The story is interesting throughout, and as it closes with the marriage of Sam and Huldah, the reader cannot forbear a sigh and a wish that it may not be long before Mr. Robinson issues another book equally delightful and worthy of praise.—*Concord (N. H.) Independent Statesman.*

"Sam Lovel's Camps" is full of quaint character drawing.—*Cambridge Tribune.*

FOREST AND STREAM.

SUPPLEMENT No. 3——SALMON AND TROUT.

SALMON AND TROUT OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE fishes of the salmon family, which are of especial interest to the angler, include the salmon and the trout, numbering in all twenty-six forms whose relationships are shown very briefly in the accompanying synopsis or key.

It should be stated that some of the trout are not recognized as full species by recent writers. The siscowet is usually regarded as a variety of the Great Lake trout. The Loch Leven is hard to distinguish from the brown, even by expert fishculturists, and all ichthyologists will probably admit the difficulty of separating them.

Bouvier's trout, the Lake Tahoe trout, the Utah trout and the Kansas trout are referred to as varieties of the red-throated (*purpuratus*), perhaps without perfect justice.

The species of charr (*Salvelinus*) present as great difficulties as the black-spotted forms, and we can not say with confidence that even the New England species are fully understood. One object in bringing the present series of illustrations together is to show to anglers and other field naturalists the present state of our knowledge, with the hope that they will endeavor to aid in every way possible to arrive at a better understanding of these interesting forms. Many of the illustrations here used are copied by permission of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries from advance sheets of the Bulletin of the U. S Fish Commission. The Commissioner, Col. Marshall McDonald, is using every available means to help students in their efforts to master the problems presented by this important family of fishes. The three great difficulties to be overcome at present are (1) lack of material from certain localities; (2) great individual variation in many of the species, and (3) a lack of differentiation into forms which may be clearly distinguished by characters generally accepted as having specific value.

The Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus*) differ from *Salmo* chiefly in the greater number of rays in the anal fin; five species are known, all of which are black spotted in fresh water, becoming silvery at sea. They run up the streams of our west coast from Alaska to California, and are found, also, in Asia. The humpback extends north to the Colville River and south to Oregon. Another species not yet identified is found in the vicinity of Point Barrow. The blueback ranges from the Yukon to the Columbia. The dog salmon from Putnam River, or Kuwuk, to California. The silver salmon has the same northern limit as the blueback, but extends south to San Francisco. The quinnat, king or chouicha is found in the Yukon and south to the Ventura River, California.

The black spotted species of *Salmo* are found further to the southward in North America than anywhere else in the world; one is known from streams of the Sierra Madre in the southern part of Chihuahua, Mexico, at an elevation of between 8,000 and 9,000ft. This species is said by Prof. Cope to resemble the red-throated trout, *Salmo purpuratus*. The northern limit of *Salmo* in Alaska seems to be the Bristol Bay region.

The Atlantic salmon is found northward to Greenland. Its landlocked form, usually diminished in size and changed in coloration, occurs naturally in many lakes and streams of New England and Canada, as well as in the Scandinavian Peninsula. The most easterly native species of the black-spotted trout is that found in the Kansas River (*Salmo stomias*). The eastward distribution seems to have been arrested by the low plains of the middle region of our continent, which are not favorable to salmon life.

The lake trout is one of the largest and most widely distributed of its family. It seems to be peculiar to North America, ranging across the whole width of the continent from the Arctic regions south to Idaho and New York. The siscowet is a smaller and fatter species with thicker skin and much larger spots than the typical lake trout. Its distribution is quite limited.

The charr, commonly called trout, number nine species, one of which has been introduced. These trout are perhaps more difficult to separate than any others of the Salmonidæ; they extend from the Arctic regions above 80° north latitude, to northern Georgia and California, in some portions thriving at elevations exceeding 5,000ft. Four of the species are completely landlocked, the rest are to a greater or less extent anadromous whenever they have access to salt water.

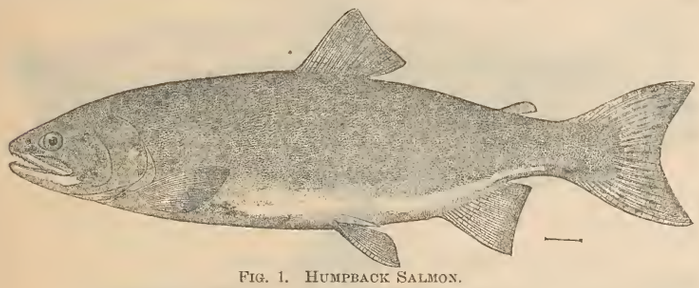


FIG. 1. HUMPBACK SALMON.

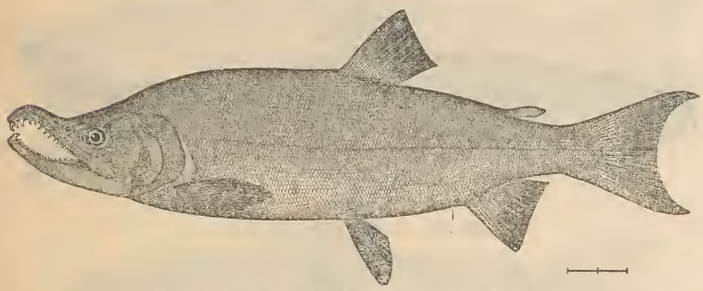


FIG. 2. BLUEBACK SALMON (HOOK-JAWED MALE).

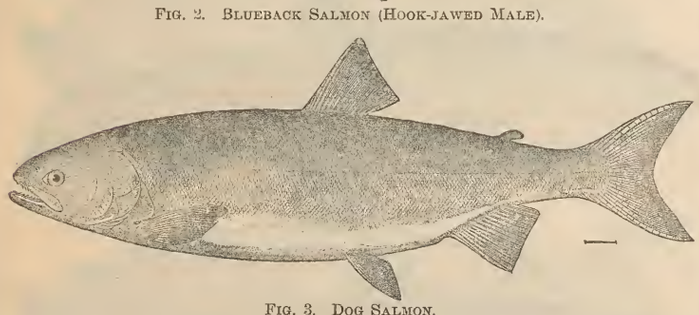


FIG. 3. DOG SALMON.

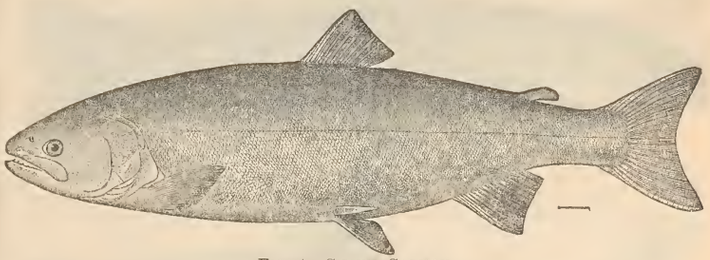


FIG. 4. SILVER SALMON.

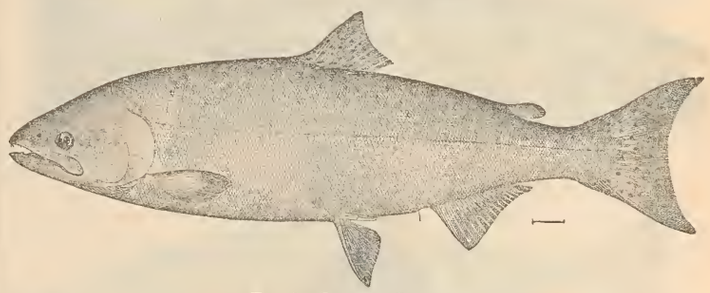


FIG. 5. QUINNAT SALMON.

FIG. 6. ATLANTIC SALMON.

KEY TO THE SPECIES.

PACIFIC SALMON.

A. Scales small, more than 200.....*Humpback Salmon.*
AA. Scales medium or large.
B. Gill rakers 30 to 40.....*Blueback Salmon.*
BB. Gill rakers 20 to 25.
C. Anal rays 13 or 14.
D. Scales about 150, pyloric cœca 140 to 185..*Dog Salmon.*
DD. Scales about 127, pyloric cœca 45 to 80..*Silver Salmon.*
CC. Anal rays 16.....*Quinnat Salmon.*

SALMON AND TROUT.

A. Sea Salmon, anadromous (Subgenus *Salmo*).
Root of tongue toothless; teeth in middle of roof of mouth in a very small patch; scales large; caudal forked except in the adult; gill rakers short, 19 in number.....*Atlantic Salmon.*
AA. River Salmon (Subgenus *Fario*).
Teeth in middle of roof of mouth well developed, in one or two series; scales large or small; species all black spotted in fresh waters.
B. Root of tongue toothless.
C. Scales fewer than 140.
D. Native species; silvery, with small black spots; breeding males with a crimson band along the side.
E. Anal rays 10; height of back fin equals ⅓ length of head, which equals depth of body in young.
Gairdner's Trout.
EE. Anal rays 12; height of back fin equals ⅔ length of head, which is much less than depth of body in young.....*Rainbow Trout.*
DD. Introduced species; brown, with large spots of black or brown on body and sides of head; sometimes red spotted.
F. Upper jaw bone strong and broad; teeth in middle of roof of mouth in a double series, persistent.
Brown Trout.
FF. Upper jaw bone narrow and feeble; teeth in middle of roof of mouth in a single series, persistent; dark spots on sides margined with pale blue in life.
Loch Leven Trout.
CC. Scales about 170.....*Rio Grande Trout.*
BB. Teeth on root of tongue.
G. Black spots generally distributed (absent in sea-run examples).
H. Scales 170 or fewer; head short..*Red-throated Trout.*
HH. Scales 184 or fewer; head long and conical..*Tahoe Trout*
GG. Black spots few or none on anterior half of body; scales about 200.
I. Head long, keeled.....*Utah Trout.*
II. Head shorter, not keeled.....*Kansas Trout.*

SALMON TROUT OR LAKE TROUT.

Bone in middle of roof of mouth with a raised crest, the crest as well as the head of the bone toothed; pyloric cœca very abundant.

A. Distance between the eyes about ¼ length of head; body covered with thin skin; profusely spotted with small pale spots.....*Lake Trout.*
AA. Distance between the eyes about ⅓ length of head; body covered with thick skin; sides with large pale spots.....*Siscowet.*

SPECIES OF CHARR.

A. Root of tongue with teeth.
B. Fins not banded.
C. Lower bone of gill-cover nearly as deep as long and not conspicuously striated.
D. Habitat western North America; migratory; gill rakers fewer than 20.....*Dolly Varden Trout.*
DD. Habitat eastern North America; gill rakers more than 20.
E. Migratory; size large; spawning in large streams and then going to sea.....*Sea Trout.*
EE. Landlocked; size small or medium.
F. Size very small; tail fin not tipped with white in young; back blue.....*Blueback Trout.*
FF. Size medium or large; tail fin tipped with white in young.
G. European species; teeth on root of tongue in a narrow band; stomach slender.....*Salbling.*
GG. American species; teeth on root of tongue in a very broad band; clouded parr marks in young.
Sunapee Trout.
CC. Lower bone of gill-cover twice as long as deep, with coarse striations.
F. Size very large; species red spotted.....*Ross's Trout.*
FF. Size very small; species without red spots.
Floeberg Trout.
BB. Fins with dark bands.....*Dublin Pond Trout.*
AA. Root of tongue toothless (usually); back mottled.
H. Stomach very stout; gill rakers few.....*Brook Trout.*

1. HUMPBACK SALMON (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*). Fig. 1.—This is the smallest of the species, seldom exceeding

8lbs. in weight. It may be recognized at once by its minute scales. When it first comes in from sea its flesh is very palatable, but soon deteriorates as the spawning season advances. It is one of the most northerly species of its genus.

2. THE BLUEBACK SALMON (*Oncorhynchus nerka*). Fig. 2.—Other names of this fish are redfish and suckeye; the Russian name is *krasnya ryba*, meaning redfish. This species is next in size to the humpback; its weight averaging less than 10lbs. Its flesh is very red, hence it is a great favorite for canning. It makes long journeys up the rivers, almost equalling the quinnat salmon as a traveler. On Frazer's River it is the chief salmon, and millions of its eggs are artificially hatched annually and the fry liberated in the streams. It ranges from the Columbia River to the Yukon.

3. THE DOG SALMON (*Oncorhynchus keta*). Fig. 3.—occurs only in the large rivers. Commercially it is more important than any of the others, and it has received more attention from fishculturists than the rest of the species.

6. THE ATLANTIC SALMON (*Salmo salar*). Fig. 6.—This is also called Kennebec salmon and Maine salmon. It inhabits the north Atlantic, ascending rivers in northern Europe and America. The size that this species attains is too well known to need mention. A few years ago the British Museum obtained a specimen weighing 50lbs. The results of artificial propagation by which the species has been established as far south as the Delaware River are known to every one. The landlocked form, known as the Sebago salmon, landlocked salmon or winninish, inhabits some streams and lakes of Maine and Canada. It has been introduced into many other lakes southward and westward. Eggs were carried recently to the vicinity of Quito, Ecuador. The variety thrives in is about 6lbs. It is not anadromous to any great extent in its original habitat.

9. THE BROWN TROUT (*Salmo fario*). Fig. 9.—Brook trout of Europe. Native in the rivers of the Maritime Alps, also in rivers and lakes of northern and central Europe. Non-migratory. Extensively introduced in the United States, where it is thriving and constantly gaining favor. It is said to reach 17lbs. in weight, and its game qualities are greatly praised.

10. THE LOCH LEVEN TROUT (*Salmo levenensis*). Fig. 10.—This trout inhabits Loch Leven and other lakes of southern Scotland and the north of England. It is non-migratory. Dr. Day considers it to be a variety of the brown trout. The species is an excellent one, growing to a weight of 10lbs., and affording fine sport to anglers; it has been introduced into New York, New Hampshire and other New England States, Iowa, Minnesota, Michi-

FIG. 7. GAIRDNER'S TROUT—YOUNG.

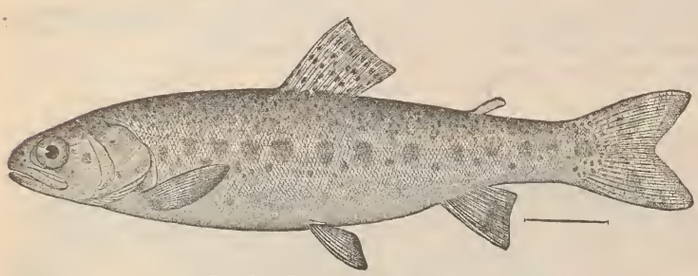


FIG. 8A. RAINBOW TROUT—YOUNG.

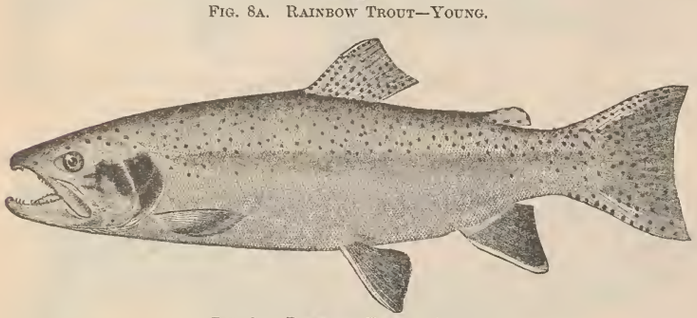


FIG. 8B. RAINBOW TROUT—ADULT.

FIG. 9. BROWN TROUT.

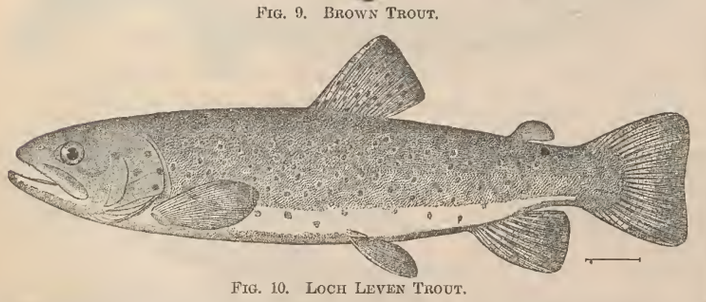


FIG. 10. LOCH LEVEN TROUT.

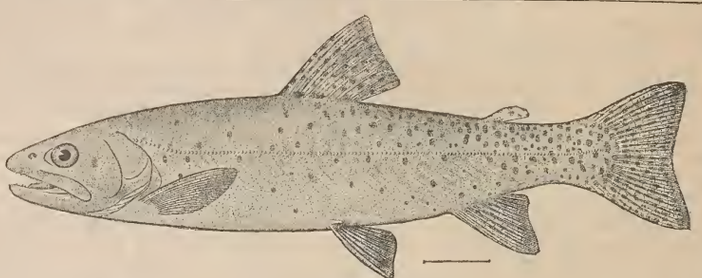


FIG. 11. RIO GRANDE TROUT.

FIG. 12. RED-THROATED TROUT.

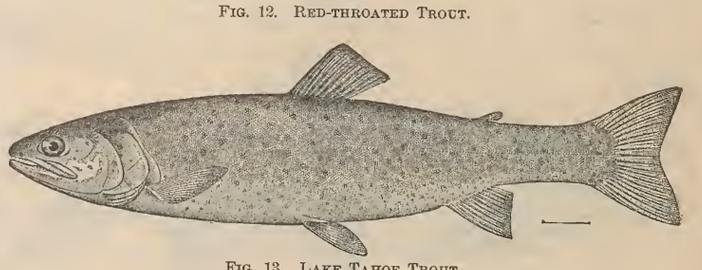


FIG. 13. LAKE TAHOE TROUT.

FIG. 15. LAKE TROUT.

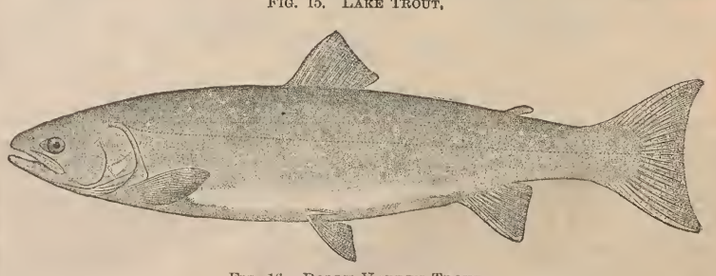


FIG. 16. DOLLY VARDEN TROUT.

Known also as hycho and Le Kai salmon. The average weight of this species is about 12lbs., becoming somewhat larger in Alaska. It is found as far north as Kotzebue Sound. It has very little economic value, except in the dried condition, and is used principally for dog food.

4. THE SILVER SALMON (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*). Fig. 4.—Its common names are kisutch, coho salmon, hoopid salmon, skowitz, *bielaya ryba* (Russian). This is one of the choice salmon of the west; it ranges from San Francisco northward to the Yukon. It is a small species running up the streams in the fall; its average weight is under 10lbs., larger specimens occurring in the northern portion of its habitat.

5. THE QUINNAT SALMON (*Oncorhynchus chouicha*). Fig. 5.—Other names are king salmon; chinnook, Columbia River salmon, Tyee salmon, Sawkwey and chouicha. This is the largest and most valuable species. Specimens measuring 5ft. in length and weighing nearly 90lbs. have been taken in Cook's Inlet and the Yukon River. It makes long journeys, penetrating into the interior more than 1,000 miles to reach the headwaters of streams; it Colorado, at an elevation of 8,000ft. and upward. This form is generally smaller than the anadromous one, and differs slightly in coloration.

7. GAIRDNER'S TROUT (*Salmo gairdneri*). Fig. 7.—Known also as steelhead, hardhead, salmon trout, *ahshut* (Sitka). This species ranges from California to southern Alaska, where it spawns in spring. It spends much of the time at sea. In its adult state it resembles the Atlantic salmon in shape and general appearance. In the breeding season it has broad crimson bands along the sides. Specimens weighing 30lbs. have been taken. It grows to a much larger size than the rainbow, with which it has sometimes been confused.

8. THE RAINBOW TROUT (*Salmo irideus*). Fig. 8.—The rainbow is sometimes called California brook trout. It is a native of streams west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and ranges southward nearly to the Mexican line. Its northern limit is uncertain, but it probably extends to Sitka, Alaska. This fish has been extensively introduced into the Eastern States, and is now well established in Europe. The maximum weight reached by the rainbow gan, Wisconsin and elsewhere in the West. The black spots of the sides are encircled with a narrow pale blue border in life.

11. THE RIO GRANDE TROUT (*Salmo spilurus*). Fig. 11.—Mountain streams of the upper Rio Grande and Basin of Utah. A handsome trout, reaching 18in. in length. The scales anteriorly much smaller than on second half of body. Teeth in middle of roof of mouth in a double series. Black spots few on first half of body, numerous on second half and on dorsal, caudal and anal fins. A large and fleshy adipose dorsal. This is one of the best food and game fishes in the region which it inhabits.

12. THE RED-THROATED TROUT (*Salmo purpuratus*). Fig. 12.—Clark's trout; salmon trout. This fine game species is common in the Rocky Mountain region and the Cascades; its limit in Alaska is the peninsula of Aliaska. The red-throated trout reaches a length of 30in. and sometimes exceeds 20lbs. in weight. The species is variable; the Lake Tahoe trout, Utah trout and Kansas trout have been considered as mere color variations with smaller scales than the typical *purpuratus*. Bouvier's

trout is published as a variety of the red-throated, but it is certainly entitled to as much consideration as the Utah trout, which has some marked characters. The red-throated trout is profusely black spotted and has a characteristic dash of crimson around the throat.

13. LAKE TAHOE TROUT (*Salmo henshawi*). Fig. 13.—This is known also as the silver trout and black trout. It is found in Tahoe and Pyramid lakes, Nevada, and in streams of the Sierra Nevada. The average size of the species is 5 or 6lbs., but individuals weighing 25lbs. have been taken. The species is common in the San Francisco markets.

14. THE UTAH TROUT (*Salmo pleuriticus*).—This will be found put down as a variety of the Rio Grande trout, *Salmo spilurus*, but the typical specimens have teeth on the root of the tongue, bringing the species into the group represented by the red-throated trout. It inhabits the Basin of Utah and upper tributaries of the Rio Grande, reaching a length of nearly two feet and a weight of 5lbs. The Utah trout is one of the best of our game fishes.

15. KANSAS TROUT (*Salmo stomias*).—The most easterly of the black-spotted species, resembling the Rio Grande trout in coloration, but with much smaller scales and a very large mouth. The scales are as small as in the lake trout. The black spots are most numerous on the second half of the length. This trout grows to a length of 24in.; it was obtained in Kansas River, far to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains.

16. THE LAKE TROUT (*Salvelinus namaycush*). Fig. 15.—Mackinaw trout, longe, togue, tuladi, namaycush, lake salmon, salmon trout and peet are other names applied to this species. In general terms we may say that the lake trout inhabits North America from the Arctic regions southward to New York and Idaho, reaching its greatest size in large, deep lakes containing plenty of fish food. The color variations of this trout are remarkable, but in the main it is characterized by small pale spots on a gray to black ground. The largest well authenticated specimen was taken in a gill-net at Racine, Wisconsin, and weighed 60lbs., according to Dr. Hoy. The siscowet may have to be considered as a separate species on account of differences briefly mentioned in the key, but we need fresh specimens to determine this.

17. THE DOLLY VARDEN TROUT (*Salvelinus malma*). Fig. 16.—Known also as bull trout, salmon trout, malma and goletz. The species occurs in California and northward to the Colville River in Alaska; eastward to tributaries of the Saskatchewan. It increases in size northward, reaching a length of 2ft. and a weight of 6 to 8lbs. At Kodiak it is extensively caught in the sea-run condition and salted under the name of salmon trout. The Alaska natives make waterproof clothing of its skin. In general appearance this trout resembles the sea trout of Labrador; in fresh waters it is beautifully red spotted, but has not much reputation as a game fish.

18. THE SEA TROUT (*Salvelinus stagnalis*). Fig. 17.—This fine charr is called Greenland trout, salmon trout or sea trout. Little is known of its habits except that Turner says it runs up the larger streams in Labrador to spawn. Most of its life is passed at sea, and the fishery is carried on in salt water. The sea trout reaches fully 2ft. in length. We have never seen a specimen from fresh water, but pale spots are plentiful on the sides of sea-run examples, and these would be red in spawning individuals. The species is long, slender and elegant in proportions.

FIG. 17. SEA TROUT.

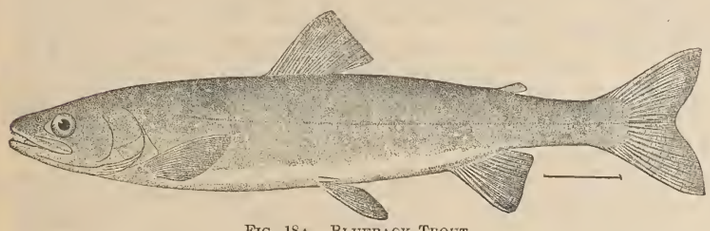


FIG. 18A. BLUEBACK TROUT.

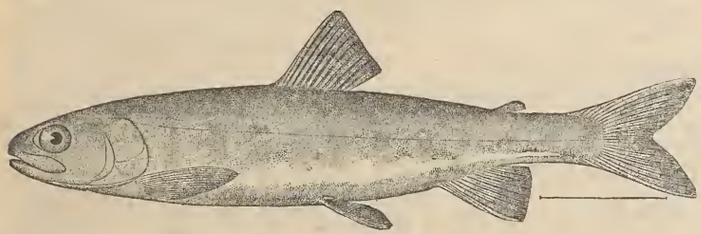


FIG. 18B. NARES'S TROUT.

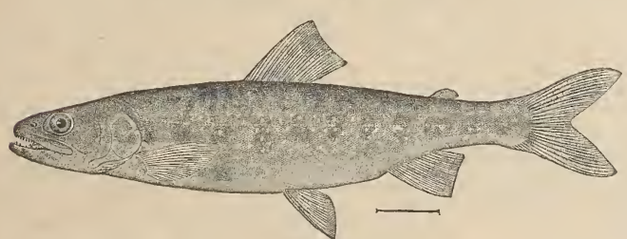


FIG. 19. SAIBLING.

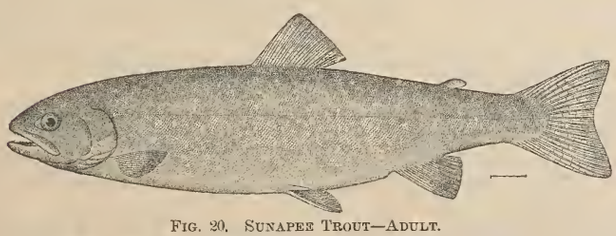


FIG. 20. SUNAPEE TROUT—ADULT.

19. BLUEBACK TROUT (*Salvelinus oquassa*). Fig. 18A.—This is known also as oquassa trout. The blueback is certainly known from lakes and streams of western Maine; its range to the northward would be extended to Arctic America if we include Nares's trout under this name; but the justice of this course is open to question, and we ought to devote a little more study to the subject before uniting the two. This is a small trout, weighing only a few ounces, as far as we know from existing specimens in collections. Anglers will doubtless help us to a more complete knowledge of the size and distribution of the species. Individuals of 9in. long are sexually mature. A figure of Nares's trout (Fig. 18B) is introduced for comparison with the blueback.

20. THE SAIBLING (*Salvelinus alpinus*). Fig. 19.—Called ombre chevalier in France, torgoch in Wales, Alpine charr, Windermere charr, Loch Killin charr, Gray's charr and Cole's charr in Great Britain. The species is a native of Alpine lakes in Bavaria and Austria and the Scandinavian peninsula; it has been extensively introduced into the United States. A specimen taken in Sterling Lake, New York, is described in FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 24, 1889, and figured in the issue of Feb. 7. The saibling reaches a length of more than 2ft. In habits and general appearance it resembles the Sunapee trout.

21. THE SUNAPEE TROUT (*Salvelinus aureolus*). Figs. 20 and 21.—This handsome species has not yet been recorded from any other body of water than Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire. The appearance of the species has been so often described in FOREST AND STREAM that it need not be repeated at present. The weight of the Sunapee reaches 10lbs., according to Col. E. B. Hodge, who was the first to bring it to the notice of ichthyologists. The species was well established in Sunapee Lake before the introduction of the saibling, which it strongly resembles in coloration when adult.

22. ROSS'S TROUT (*Salvelinus rossi*). Fig. 22.—This is a little known species and may not be distinct from the sea trout previously mentioned, but is introduced here to call attention to a curious form obtained in Quebec, 70 miles east and 40 miles north of Montreal, early in February, 1886, by Mr. C. H. Simpson, a member of the St. Bernard Alpine Club. Ross's trout is noted for the shape and striation of its gill-covers, particularly the lower bone; it grows to weigh 14lbs. and is most common near the sea in river mouths of Boothia Felix. We have been advised to describe this Quebec trout as a new species, but prefer to await additional specimens before reaching a conclusion.

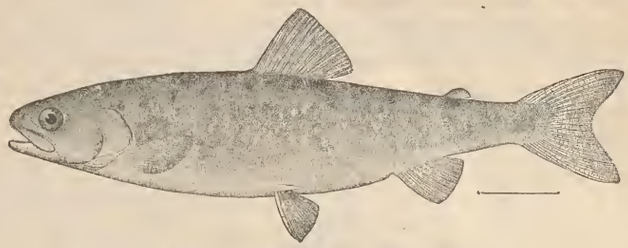


FIG. 21. SUNAPEE TROUT—YOUNG.

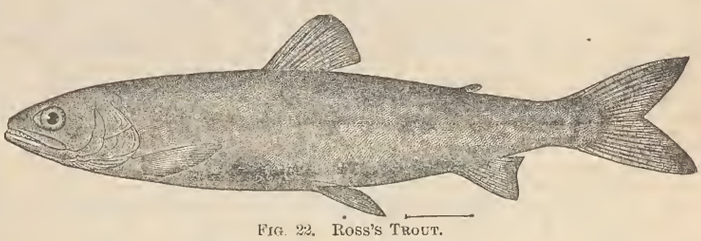


FIG. 22. ROSS'S TROUT.

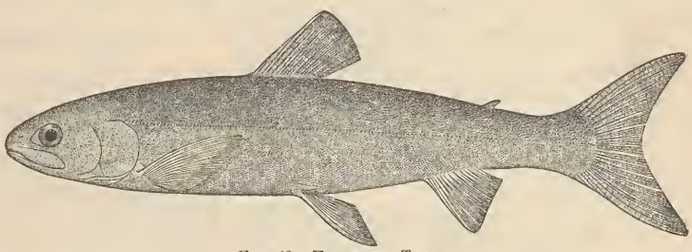


FIG. 23. FLOEBERG TROUT.

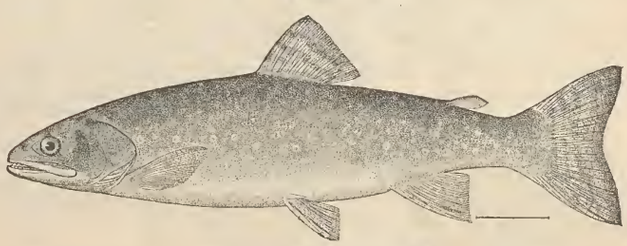


FIG. 24. DUBLIN POND TROUT.

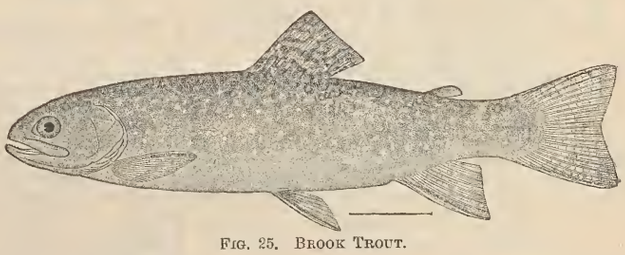


FIG. 25. BROOK TROUT.

23. THE FLOEBERG TROUT (*Salvelinus arcturus*). Fig. 23.—This is one of the small species, not exceeding a foot in length. It is the most northern salmonoid known, occurring in Victoria Lake (82° 34') and fresh water pools about Floeberg Beach (82° 28', north latitude). Seasonal development begins in August. The species is said to be without red spots. The illustration is copied from the original figure in Proceedings Zoölogical Society of London, 1877.

24. THE DUBLIN POND TROUT (*Salvelinus agassizi*). Fig. 24.—This handsome little trout inhabits Dublin Pond, or Monadnock Lake, and other small lakes of New Hampshire. It reaches a foot in length. It is said to spawn two weeks earlier than the brook trout, using the same spawning grounds. The dorsal and caudal fins are banded, but the back is uniformly olive brown or gray and never mottled like the brook trout. The stomach is

very stout. There are teeth on the root of the tongue. Adult specimens become very much bleached in color and uniform silvery. The red spots are large and less numerous than in brook trout of the same size.

25. THE BROOK TROUT (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). Fig. 25.—Generally called speckled trout or speckled beauty. This well-known species ranges naturally from Labrador to Georgia east of the Alleghenies, also in the Great Lake region. It has been widely distributed westward and across seas. It is recorded on good authority that specimens weighing 10lbs. occur in the Rangeley Lakes and Dr. Hoy has seen one of 12lbs., but such examples seem to be rare. The species has quite a reputation for sea going, as will appear from articles recently received by FOREST AND STREAM, as well as from advices from England. The color variations in the brook trout are astonishing.

TARLETON H. BEAN.

TROUT OF THE NORTHWEST.

FROM conversations with Capt. Charles Bendire, U. S. A., we have obtained the following information about the trout of Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho:

There is no better fishing anywhere in the West than in Williamson's River, Oregon. Gairdner's trout abounds in this stream and its tributary, the Sprague. The Wood River, which flows into Klamath Lake, is an especial favorite for spawning in the winter. Indians spear the trout on their spawning grounds. At the season when crickets are plentiful they must be used for bait in the Sprague; flies will be refused. In Williamson's River, from July to September, Gairdner's trout affords the best fly-fishing I have ever enjoyed. My first sergeant often went out on Sundays, during the summer, and caught as many as 100lbs. of trout, ranging from 2lbs. to 7 or 8. The favorite fly was the white and red-ibis. These flies were made in San Francisco especially for that fishing. Gairdner's trout reaches 21lbs. in weight in this region; I have obtained one weighing 14½lbs.

Clark's, or the red-throated trout, is very plentiful and affords the best fishing in some of the tributaries of the Snake River, especially Camas Creek in Idaho. Here they average 2 or 3lbs. in weight. Cœur d'Alene Lake, Idaho, and Spokane River, Washington Territory, are good localities for this species. The Indians depend mostly on spearing and traps for their supplies. Bouvier's trout, which is a little color variety of the red-throated, is found only in Waha Lake on the top of the Blue Mountains, or Craig's Mountain, near Lewiston, Idaho. This is a very deep mountain lake, and apparently contains no other fish. The trout are nearly uniform in size and none of them exceed 12in. in length. A species called "salmon trout" runs up from Snake River into Lapwai Creek, Idaho, in March and April to spawn. They are taken in traps and are speared in large numbers, but they will not take a fly or bait—not even their own eggs. These fish vary from 5 to 10lbs., and are full of eggs when they come into the creek. From some of them the eggs will run out when the trout are held up, others are not quite so ripe.

"Bull trout" is a common name applied to the Dolly Varden throughout the Northwest. The fish is not equal to Gairdner's or to the red-throated trout either for eating or sport. It seldom takes the fly in that part of the country, being a ground feeder and softer in flesh than the other two species. The bull trout rarely reaches 7lbs. in weight. It is much more voracious than either of the others, killing every fish near it when closely confined, as in aquaria.

MINGAN RIVER TROUT.

WHILE we were at Mingan, southern Labrador, with the Grampus in the summer of 1887, trout were reported to be abundant at the falls of the Little Manitou River, about 3 or 4 miles from a point on the Mingan River opposite where the vessel lay and across a comparatively narrow neck of land from the harbor. There had, however, been a freshet, and the muddy condition of the water as well as the height of the river above its usual level made fishing impracticable for several days. Finally we were assured that the water had subsided sufficiently to make it possible to catch some trout, and the local Canadian official courteously tendered us the use of his canoe, a kindness for which we were largely indebted to the good offices of the gentlemanly commander of the cruiser La Canadienne.

Mr. Lucas was charged with the responsible duty of providing the outfit of fishing gear, which was soon ready, and, after "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," he and I reached the foot of the falls. There we met the Indian, Jean Batiste, who had been out with us seal hunting a few days before, and his squaw, and the keen-eyed aborigine told us, "trout, him plenty; him no want to bite."

On our way up we had also passed and hailed a disappointed angler, who was returning to the harbor, and whose story of failure was of the same tenor as that conveyed by the Indian. That trout were as plentiful as heart could desire was evident—and beauties too! They could be seen below the falls jumping out of the water, while every few minutes a nimble gymnast, his spotted sides glistening in the sun against the dark background of ledge or rushing water, sprang high in the air in this effort to leap the fall. Near the fall was a deep pool, about 50 to 75 feet across, that had been filled up by the late rise in the river, but was now separated from the latter by a narrow strip of beach, which was covered with scattering alders. This pool was literally alive with trout that could be seen jumping and breaking water in a manner to make the nerves of an angler tingle to his finger tips. My friend could not accept as final the reports he had received and he would have been far less an enthusiast if he had allowed the assertion, "they won't bite at anything," to deter him from trying his luck. Around and over the pool went the flies of all colors and varying sizes, bait cut with the greatest skill; but no results, while the leaps and the flapping tails still tantalized us. It was trying to the nerves, and no mistake! I became tired and disgusted with our lack of success, and, sitting down by the falls, tried to console myself by watching the magnificent display of power exhibited by the trout leaping up the rush of falling water.

My companion was more patient and persistent. He fairly ached to catch some of those trout. Failing in the pool, he whipped the river above the fall for some distance, and finally came back to his starting point. Luckily at this time he remembered a spoon bait that he had brought along, and, although we had repeatedly been told by the local anglers that "spoons are no good here," he determined to learn for himself the truth or fallacy of the assertion. However indifferent the trout may have been to a spoon at other times, it was soon evident that the glistening silver had great attraction for them on this occasion. No sooner had the cast been made than the hook was struck by a handsome fish, and a few moments later I was aroused from watching the tumbling waterfall and leaping fish by a triumphant shout behind me. Turning I saw a sight that sent the blood coursing through my veins with accelerated speed, for there among the alders stood Mr. Lucas, the embodiment of that special happiness known to the successful angler alone. His face was beaming with triumph as he held up his capture—a trout that weighed 3¼lbs., of which a cast was made after we returned to the vessel.

What possibilities of "fish stories" before the scientific societies and clubs of Washington crowded the brain of my friend I cannot say: but it was plain that he felt that the opportunity he had been looking for had come at last. Like a prudent general, however, he calculated the chances, and the first thing he did was to tie on a new gut leader, so that no unnecessary risk might be taken with the single spoon, which was our only dependence for an afternoon's sport. Two or three medium sized trout, weighing between 1 and 2lbs. each, were soon landed, and the fish seemed so eager for the spoon that we were beginning to settle down to business. I believe I made some mental estimates as to how many it would take to fill a barrel; but, alas for our happiness and the prospective stories! just then the spoon was seized by a big fellow with a vim, making the line hum and sing for a moment, and then—off he went with our priceless spoon. Never shall I forget the expression that spread over my companion's face; it is impossible for me adequately to describe it. It was a fit accompaniment to the emphatic exclamation which greeted my ears and in which surprise, disappointment and disgust were about equally blended. Thus were our ambitions and expectations crushed in a moment, for only a single trout rewarded hours of effort after the spoon was lost, and although he was a noble fellow and fought with remarkable skill and endurance, we could not forget our loss and disappointment in the sport he furnished us, especially as we knew we should sail next day from Mingan, and no other chance would be afforded us to visit the falls.

J. W. COLLINS.

TROUT FISHING IN UTAH.

IN the month of June, several years ago, in company with two friends, I went trout fishing in Lost Creek, Wahsatch Mountain, sixteen or eighteen miles below Park City, Utah. Nobody had fished there that spring and trout were abundant. I was using a large fly with big wings, exactly like the pheasant, but gray, and the mountain trout would not take it at all; they seemed to be striking at something resembling a wasp. I trimmed off the feathers with a knife, to imitate the wasp wings, and then caught with that fly twenty-three trout ranging from ¼lb. to 1½lbs. The smaller ones were taken in the riffles at the rapids, and the larger ones in pools between the rapids. I had tried two or three other flies, but the trout would not take them. At one of the riffles I failed to get a strike, when I saw on the opposite side a place about two feet wide and two feet deep, where a stone had fallen out from the edge of the bank. I tossed the fly into this hole and three trout jumped at it, clean out of water. I caught five, averaging ¼lb. each, out of that little hole when it was impossible to get a rise in any other part of that riffle. These were the fiercest trout I ever saw; there was no such thing as scaring them; if they missed the fly the first jump, they would try it again and again until hooked, sometimes throwing themselves entirely out of water; we took between sixty and seventy in all.

WILLARD NYE, JR.

SELDOM COME BY TROUT.

CAREFUL catechising of the inhabitants of Seldom Come By, who visited the Fish Commission schooner Grampus, on which I was enabled to go to Labrador in the summer of 1887, elicited the fact that there were two ponds "about a mile off," said to contain trout and gulls. Accordingly a scouting party was organized on the morning of July 25, to make an armed reconnaissance in that direction, and soon after breakfast we moved landward. Landing at the upper end of the harbor, the first attack was made on a little trout brook and resulted in the capture of one good trout and three "tinkers." March was then resumed toward the pond—and what a march it proved to be! If, as we were told, there was a "sort of blind path," we were too blind to find it, and stumbled along over stones, through bogs and bushes, and among the burned and fallen spruces that covered the ground with a complete network. Often too weak to bear a man's weight, they were strong enough to trip him up, tear his clothes and ruffle his temper. Half an hour's continual struggle, tormented by flies and bitten by mosquitoes, failed to bring the ponds within range of vision. Capt. Collins led the way with a gun, closely followed by Frank with an oar, from which hung net, rope and boots—paraphernalia to be used in the capture of suppositious small fry. Hot and thirsty, I brought up the rear with an axe, two fishing rods and a bag full of provisions, convinced that if labor met its just reward we deserved at least a barrelful of trout. Still struggling onward, almost discouraged, we forced our way through a perfect abatis of fallen timber, and lo, there was the pond! And a most unpromising looking pond it was, too—apparently a mere flooded bog hole fringed with bushes and here and there walled by the ever present rock. Adopting my usual tactics in such cases, "accoutered as I was I plunged in," throwing out here and there without any hope of success. Ten or fifteen minutes was sufficient to justify my doubts, and wet and bruised I returned to the spot where we first struck the pond. Just then Frank, who had gone in the opposite direction, shouted that he had found some trout, so with a somewhat incredulous spirit I started after him, slipping over rocks, sinking into mud, and stumbling over concealed sticks. The spot where Frank directed me to throw was not a promising one, being a shallow little cove studded with rocks, between two of which my cast was made. A tightening of the line, a tug, a turn of the wrist, and out came a lively, handsome trout. My spirits rose, and a successful throw brought them up to summer heat. Flies and mosquitoes ceased to be unbearable, as one after another a dozen fine trout were safely landed. Now the biting slackened, but diffidently changing bait for a fly showed that trout were still hungry. When the sun came out a smaller fly proved attractive until it was literally worn out. At last, after two hours, a bright sun and dead calm put an end to our sport and we retired with a good basket of the speckled beauties. When counted we found we had caught 50 fish, whose weight was 12lbs., the four largest averaging a half pound each. My own catch (I was selfish enough to do most of the fishing) was 36, weight 9lbs. Another struggle through the woods brought us to our boat and ended my most successful trouting expedition.

F. A. LUCAS.

SALMON FAMILY IN THE FAR NORTH.

WHEN we reach the extreme northwestern corner of our continent, at Point Barrow, where the writer spent the two years from September, 1881, to August, 1883, we leave behind the myriads of salmon and trout, which we have come to associate with the name of Alaska.

Only a few humpbacked salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) with one or two salmon of a species not yet determined, and a very few individuals of the Pacific red spotted trout (*Salvelinus malma*), of large size and bright silvery color from long residence in the sea, are caught in the shallow bays in the immediate neighborhood of Point Barrow during the short summer. These are all caught in gill-nets skillfully made of fine strips of whalebone, or of fine strong twine made by braiding shreds of reindeer sinew. The nets are set with stakes at right angles to the shore, in the shoal water of the larger bay at Point Barrow, close to the great summer camp and fair ground. Here the Esquimaux from the two Point Barrow villages assemble to meet the Esquimaux from Kotzebue Sound, who have traveled up to the headwaters of the Colville during the winter, and have come down the river with the spring floods and traveled westward in the open water along the coast. Whitefish, too, chiefly *Coregonus laurettæ*, are also caught in the nets, but the fishing is really a very trifling affair.

The natives, however, who go east to the Colville every summer to meet the people from Kotzebue Sound and the Mackenzie, find fish more plenty. One of my Esquimaux acquaintances, who went to the mouth of the Colville in the summer of 1882, found the trout so abundant that he fed his dogs with them.

They told us, too, of the grayling, the "wing-fin," as they call it, in the Meade River or Kulugrua, a stream which flows into the Arctic Ocean about fifty miles east of Point Barrow. This fish, they said, was never caught in nets, but "ate a hook." We brought home several of these hooks, made after the pattern so common in Alaska, a sort of little "squid," made of a club-shaped piece of walrus ivory, colored by charring the surface with fire, and armed with a barbless hook.

With such a hook as this they probably angle for the grayling, and perhaps also for the trout, using a short, rough rod about a yard long, with a whalebone line, longer than the rod. We never saw these used, for there is no angling near our station, except for the little polar cod, which are caught through the ice in winter.

The three species of whitefish, however, *Coregonus richardsoni*, and *C. nelsoni*, which are large species, and *C. laurettæ*, which is a small one, are the members of the salmon family most important to the Point Barrow Esquimaux. These are caught in the Meade River and its tributary, Kuaru, chiefly in winter after the rivers are frozen over. For the Meade River they say freezes down to the bottom on the shallow bars, so that the fish are penned up in the deep holes and cannot escape to the sea, as they do in the rivers further east. Many of the natives go to these rivers to hunt reindeer in October and early November, and again in February and March. Here they stay in camp, and while the men are hunting the women set their nets through holes in the ice and catch a great many fine whitefish. Many a load of these is brought in frozen hard by the returning deer hunters.

On the whole there is very little about Point Barrow to recommend it to the angler. Many a time did I regret the enforced idleness of my Scribner greenheart rod, which I never had a chance to put together during the whole two years.

I believe, though, that the enterprising angler, who will one day cast his flies over the virgin waters of Kulugrua, will have wonderful sport with the grayling and trout. If the Esquimau can catch them with his primitive tackle, what couldn't a man do with civilized gear.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, March 21. JOHN MURDOCH.

A TWELVE-POUND BROOK TROUT.

THE venerable and genial Dr. P. R. Hoy, of Racine, Wis., is one of the best illustrations of the beneficent effects of natural history studies and out-of-door sports in prolonging life and preserving strength. He recounted to us recently his participation in the capture of the celebrated 12-pound brook trout by Seth Green in the Sault Ste. Marie, in 1875. Readers of FOREST AND STREAM will remember the description in this journal at the time. The Doctor states positively that the fish was a brook trout and that he saw it weighed on a pair of "balances;" the weight was "down weight." When the landing net was used, it was a question at first whether the Doctor should go into or the trout come out of the water. Dr. Hoy made the first studies of the food of the whitefish, and secured many new animals in his early deep-water explorations in Lake Michigan.

BROOK TROUT AT SEA.

ABOUT the middle of the winter of 1886-87, I caught a brook trout in a fyke net at the head of Great Harbor, Woods Holl, in company with tomcod and flatfish. This was the second one obtained by me in salt water. When the alewives, or river herring, strike in about July 1, the trout leave the streams in this vicinity, and are seen no more until the first open spell in February. They come in with the smelt. When they arrive they are of mixed sizes, 2in., 4 or 5in., and adults of about 12in. Their spawning begins here about March 1.

WOODS HOLL, Mass V. N. EDWARDS.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

April 2 to 5, 1889.—Annual Show of the New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary, No. 6 Hamilton Place.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. George H. Hill, Superintendent, 34 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary pro tem., Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

LYNN DOG SHOW.

THIS was the first show given by the Massachusetts (Lynn) Kennel Club. We cannot say that it was a success, neither can we say that it was a failure. The Boston show kept away a number of good dogs, and the quality in very many of the classes was decidedly poor, whereas in some others it was fairly good, and in several there were either a very seedy-looking lot of dogs or no dogs at all. The management was all that could be desired. A harder worker than Mr. Clark, the superintendent, we have never seen at a dog show. The benching and feeding were done by Spratts Patent, and their work was, as it always is, properly done.

We regret to say that the attendance was hardly what we expected to find; and we doubt if the better class of people have become sufficiently interested in dogs to give much of their time to a study of man's best friend. The club has had many troubles to contend against, but we have no doubt that by next year many of these will be overcome and that Lynn will hold a show of better quality and on a larger scale than the first.

The catalogue showed an entry of 346, 33 of which were absent, and the judging was done by Miss Whitney, Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Krueger.

The awards in the sporting classes, especially at this show, will do good inasmuch as they will be a means of preventing to some extent a repetition of the blunders that were made.

We thank Messrs. Leslie, Tarr, Beede and Clark for the many courtesies extended to us during a pleasant visit to the shoe town—pretty Lynn.

MASTIFFS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The challenge class contained no entries, and the open class for dogs had only one good one, Sears' Monarch. Wyoming Count, placed second, was not entitled to the honor, if there is any honor in being second in such a class. He is much too long in foreface, lacks in width and depth of head and muzzle, is large in ears, throaty, bad in feet, stands back at the knees, straight and weak in hocks, and does not move well behind. Ashmont Major, third prize, while not first-class in head, undersized and short between the couplings, is a better dog and should have been second. Linden King, hc., while heavy in ears, not first-rate in head, undersized and crooked in front, should have been third, with the second prize winner vhc. Ranger's Rex, vhc., is not nearly so good a dog as the highly commended Linden King. He is light in eyes, wrong in expression and in muzzle, bad in feet, not straight in front, light in bone, undersized and lacking in wrinkle.

Bitches brought out a new one in Madge Minting, the best of Minting's get that we have seen. While she is a fairly good puppy her enthusiastic owner must not allow his admiration for her to get away with his better judgment. The bitch falls first where a dog to be first-class must be fairly good—in muzzle; her ears are large and not well carried, she stands low in front in proportion to height at hindquarters and is crooked in front. Large and ugly dew claws give to her hindparts a rather bad appearance, and she lacks in wrinkle and in character. She is a large and strongly built one, with good chest and loins, strong quarters, a fairly good skull, average amount of bone, good color and coat, and she moves well. That she will win other prizes if shown is a moral certainty, but when she gets into select company she will, we think, be defeated. Linden Duchess, second prize, an old face of wrong type, was decidedly better than the only other entry in the class, Fannie K., that is not a show bitch. Dog puppies contained two miserable specimens, and Madge Minting, that was first in the open class for bitches, was the only bitch puppy shown.

ST. BERNARDS—(MISS WHITNEY).

The quality of these classes was not of high order. Challenge classes contained no entries. In the open class for rough-coated dogs Plinlimmon, Jr., fully described in the New York report, was rightly placed first, but he was crowded by the second prize winner, that is a fine, lengthy dog, with only a moderate head, but good in coat and limbs. Leo H., third prize, is not a show dog, being wolfish in head, undersized, light in quarters, weak in knees, short in loin and not first-class in coat. The corresponding bitch class contained one good one. Lady Wellington, that was second at New York. The second and third prize winners are useful bitches, but not quite good ones. Florida has these defects: Muzzle hardly deep enough, cheeks rather too prominent, head markings not correct, light behind, moves badly, light in bone of hindlegs, hocks not well bent. She has a massive and lengthy body and is much above average in other points. Elizabeth, third prize, is better in muzzle and hindquarters, but is not so good in body or in coat. It is a close thing between them, but in their present condition we think the judge got them right. We did not see Agnes, that was vhc. Fanny, hc., is sheepish in head and expression, is undersized and neither massive in body nor straight in front. Of her good points the covering is best. Rough-coated dog puppies were out when we called on them. The judge said they were bad ones, and she should know. Penelope, the only bitch puppy shown, was removed soon after the judging and must be passed.

The six classes that were provided for the smooth-coats brought out two entries. Lola that was described in the Troy report and Lady Bernard that was not considered deserving of notice. The special for the best in these classes was given to Plinlimmon, Jr. We think Lady Wellington a better bitch than he is a dog and would have given her the ribbon.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER.)

The worst lot we have ever seen together. Stag, the only exhibit in the open class for dogs, while not a show dog, is a better specimen than the first prize bitch that is a light-boned, weedy, flat-sided, bad-hocked flat-catcher. Spice, second prize, while not a show bitch is better in legs and feet, body and head, and quite as good in other points. All prizes should have been withheld. There was not a greyhound in the classes, and no entries in either challenge or puppy class.

DEERHOUNDS AND BLOODHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Five classes were given to these breeds, but there were no entries.

POINTERS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Mr. Heath's beautiful brace, Graphic and Meally, were unopposed in the challenge class. In the open class for heavy-weight dogs Pontiac, Brake and Beaufort H. are well known. Pontiac, that was wrongly placed over Brake at New York, Troy and Albany, was of course placed over him again. Brake is decidedly the better dog, as time will show. The placing of the rest of the class was all wrong. If the principle of giving every dog that is shown a "consolation ticket" is carried, Sir Hector, that was vhc., was entitled to the card. Defects: Throaty; rather full in cheeks; light eyes; rather wide in front; too straight in hocks; tail carried too high; haug of ears not just right; Prince, vhc., was one of the worst dogs in the class, if not actually the worst. Defects: Throaty; large and light in eyes; ears set high; light in bone; set of legs not curved; not perfectly straight in front and much too straight behind; moves badly; not a show dog. Wizard, c., is a better dog than Prince. Defects: Eyes too light; lips and stop not perfect; quarters rather light; stern not first-class; rather leggy. Nauk, unnoticed, is a better dog than either Sir Hector or Wizard, and a decidedly better dog than Prince. Defects: Throaty; set of legs not perfect; light eyes; rather leggy. Tony was absent. This class was very badly judged. The four entries in the corresponding bitch class are all well known. Bloomo, the New York winner, was rightly placed first, with Belle Randolph, in nice shape, second, and Lott, a Troy winner, third. Queen Fan was the only entry in the light-weight challenge class.

King of Kent, the New York, Troy and Albany winner, was properly placed at the head of the open class for light weight dogs, and then the fun commenced. The distribution of the other cards was too farcical to be considered anything but a joke. Sir Anthony, second prize, is wide in front, lacking in depth of head, not quite right in set of legs, flat in loin, too steep from hips to stern, not very strong in knees, poor in stern and not good behind. He should have been third. Launcelot, a decidedly better dog, although weak in foreface and not right in knees, should have been second. The reserve card was given to probably the very worst dog in the class, an animal possessing three good points—coat, color and quality of ears. He has a nasty shallow head of Meteor type, is wrong in set of ears, has a butterfly nose, is altogether too narrow in front with forelegs close together at elbows, is flat in ribs, almost crippled in stifles and hocks, lathy, and a very bad mover. It was slaughter to place this miserable weed over Spot Dash, who was given vhc. This dog is well-known. Don Quixote, hc., and another well-known one is also vastly better than Prince, the reserve dog. Naso Randolph, unnoticed, although bad in eyes, cheeky, throaty, not straight in front and wrong behind is a better dog than Prince. He is also quite as good as Don Quixote. Spot, that was given c., was one of the best dogs in the class behind the winners, and all over a better specimen than the reserve winner. He is throaty, not straight in front, a trifle cheeky and not perfect behind. Slam, unnoticed, is better than the reserve winner in every point except color.

First in the corresponding class for bitches was properly given to Sally Brass II., a winner at New York and Troy, and after selecting her for the position the judge got all mixed and judged the balance of the class by guess work. Daisy, that was given vhc., is a clean-headed daughter of Bang Bang and Zanctta. Like her sire she has too dark a nose and in addition is rather wide in front and too light in bone. She has also her sire's wrong stifles and hocks. Between this bitch and Daisy A., that is well-known, it is a very close thing, and they might have had equal second prizes. The awarding of third prize to Naso's Belle over Daisy was a most peculiar decision. She has a plain head, bad eyes, is throaty, long and light in loin, not right in set of legs, wrong in carriage of ears, long in tail, and in fact, is not a show bitch. To make matters worse she was in bad condition. Rialto Limonis, hc., was not deserving of notice. She is very cheeky, snipy, small and pinched in nostrils, light in eyes, wrong in set of ears, light in bone, weak in loin, straight behind, weedy, out of condition, not a show bitch in any respect. Louise Isabelle, unnoticed, is a better specimen than the third prize winner. Her defects are in muzzle, set of legs, neck and knees. May B., c., was in no condition for the show bench and should not have been noticed. Fleet View Alice, the only puppy shown, has very bad head, tail, carriage of ears, eyes, knees, set of legs and ribs. She is not nearly so good a specimen as Louise Isabelle that was unnoticed in the preceding class.

SETTERS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Old Foreman, looking fairly well, was alone in the challenge class for English dogs, and there were no entries in the bitch class. In the open class for dogs Lindo and Pride of Dixie II. were placed as at Utica, and the remainder of the class was made up of a very rough looking lot. Third was given to Bow Bondhu, that is very wide in chest and light in loin. His head and coat are his best points. Clyde Bondhu, vhc., is coarse in neck, heavy in head and he does not stand true in front. In other points he is strong and useful-looking. Foreman's Noble, hc., is plain in head, woolly in coat, not quite straight in front, light behind and not a good mover. Why c. was given to Earl Bondhu, a rank bad one, we do not know. In loin and ribs he is wretchedly bad, he has a coarse head and was not in show condition. Paul Dale, unnoticed, is worth a hundred like him. While this dog is too heavy in muzzle and too straight behind and not first-class in coat he was one of the best in the class behind the first and second prize winners. Rab, unnoticed, is heavy in neck, leggy and light behind, yet a much better dog than Earl Bondhu. Rex, unnoticed, is decidedly better than several of those placed over him. His faults are in head and hocks. Dash J., c., is not within many points of the form shown by the unnoticed Paul Dale. Blue Nell, that won first at Boston last year, was here placed first. We judge it was her record that won her the prize. She has grown very cheeky, has gone all to pieces in forelegs and feet, and she was shown with little more coat than a pointer. Zona, second prize, should have been an easy winner. The balance of the cards were distributed at random. Rural Neva, hc., is defective in eyes, stop and hocks, but is a vastly better specimen than Albert's Flirt, that was given vhc. This is a little weak-faced, weedy bitch, with long tail and bad feet. Possibly her flash color covered all defects. Her joints need dressing for the mange. Foreman Fortuna, hc., is not nearly so good a bitch as Nellie F., that was also hc. Her defects are in ears, muzzle, back, coat, knees, tail, neck and hindquarters. Nellie lacks in ears, feet, tail and strength of limbs. The judge did the best thing possible under the circumstances. He gave every dog a card, and while the awards were all mixed and all wrong, the owners were made to feel happy. No puppies were entered.

Laura B. was the one entry in the Irish challenge class. The open class for dogs had five entries and was badly judged. Banker, second prize, while not so good in head as Dick Swiveller, is so vastly superior in back, loin and hindquarters that he should have won. Both dogs are well known. Bevis, third prize, was all out of condition, and he is not the equal of Faugh-a-Ballah, that was vhc. Defects: Stop not right; light in bone; stands back at the knees; light in loin; flat in loin; bad hocks; too straight behind; not perfectly straight in front; coat too short; falls away too abruptly from the hips; rather short in back; stands over at the knees; leggy. Faugh-a-Ballah is a useful-looking dog, light in eyes; not first-class in head nor perfectly straight in front, but all over a better dog in his present condition than Bevis. Mona II., the only bitch shown, is a bad one. Two puppies, neither first-class, but O'Donovan Rossa much the best, although the special went to the bitch Rose M.

Gordons a very weak class. Tom II., winner in the challenge class for dogs, and the only entry in it, is well known as a useful second-rater. Tyrus, first in dogs, and Dash L., second, are well known. Becky Sharp was an easy winner in the bitch class, followed by a couple of very ordinary specimens, both of which have gooseberry eyes. No puppies.

SPANIELS—(MR. MORTIMER).

This was about the worst class of spaniels we have ever seen in America. Patsy O'Connor was the only Irishman shown, and Bridford Gladys was the only fairly good field spaniel. Black Duck, first in cocker dogs, has such a very bad coat that he will never be at the head of a fairly good class. Jim Crow is weak in muzzle, wrong in ears, long-cast, flat-sided, wrong in coat and straight in hocks. Bijou, the only bitch shown, is weak in muzzle, light in eyes, and not just right in forelegs. She is of nice size. The two Clumbers shown would not be noticed in good company.

COLLIES—(MR. MORTIMER).

The challenge classes were drawn blank, and the remainder were very weak, both in quantity and quality. The Kilmarnock Kennels showed all the dogs but four. None of their exhibits would win in good company. Scotland Get, first in dogs, is plain in head, wrong in ears and short in coat. Kilmarnock Chief, also wrong in ears, but better in head and coat, should have won. Kilmarnock Kenmuse, the only other exhibit, has a plain head and prick ears. The third prize should have been withheld from him. The first prize bitch is good in head and bad in ears, and her side coat is soft. The second prize winner is not good in head, but has better ears than the winner. Coat soft and not enough of it.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. KRUEGER).

In the dog class first prize was withheld and second went to a fine specimen with bad feet, mouth gone and showing age generally. Third was given to a very good dog of the heavy Southern type, not what we want in the true American, racy, clean-cut hounds. In bitches only two were shown, both very good specimens, the winner having the best legs and feet, chest and coat. Puppies were a motly lot, first going to an attractive but poor-headed specimen. Joe Deacon, winner of second, is long-cast, straight in stifles and full under the eyes—a big, coarse, powerful dog all over, looking a workman.

BEAGLES—(MR. KRUEGER).

Fitzhugh Lee alone in the challenge class received the award. In open dogs Frank Forrest was placed over Racket II., who was decidedly lacking in show form, being shown very thin in flesh, which magnified his main faults. Shown in proper shape will add to this dog's chances. Dandy, winner of third, is a taking little dog, trifle light in muzzle and not best in legs and feet, excellent body and skull with ears nicely carried, in all a dog showing much character. Fitze, given hc., is coarse in head, with ears not properly carried, a strong dog lacking elegance. Tenor, the remaining entry, astonished his owner by proving oversized, at any rate he is no show dog, lacking quality and character. In bitches the first and second winner are very good bitches, but wrong in type of head, being too long in muzzle and lacking in depth of same. The winner has the best of it in head, quarters and condition; her eyes are rather small but of proper color and expression, skull not domed enough, ears would be better if longer and finer in leather. She is wide in front, slightly out at elbows and feet, spread some. In body she is very good, just a shade coarse, quarters excellent, coat fairly good, but rather soft in texture. Cleopatra is deficient in drop, ears lacking in length and proper carriage, mouth worn, deficient in bone and feet, light through quarters, lacking strength in these parts, could also be improved in coat and brush, good in chest; better in forelegs and more elegant than the winner. She was lacking some in condition. Daisy, the winner of third, is slightly out at elbows and decidedly bad in feet. She stands unnaturally wide behind, almost approaching deformity, and dew claws are rather ill-becoming. In body she is as good as anything in the class, and in head far better than any in the show. Lady, vhc. reserve, is bad in car, which are pointed, set on high and lacking in length and proper carriage. In head, body, forelegs, quarters and bone she is good, feet are not good and in coat and brush she lacks decidedly. She was properly placed. Frixie, the remaining entry, is a second edition of Lady with exception of being leggy, ribs not well sprung and lacking substance throughout. Not a show bitch at all. In puppies a splendidly matched brace was first and second, the winner being shorter in body and length and carriage of tail. Both lack in bone and substance, more depth of muzzle would improve them and coat and brush will improve with age. Kathleen W., the remaining entry, has been described heretofore. She will not make a winner.

DACHSHUNDE—(MR. KRUEGER).

Only one was present, Lina L., well-known, who received the award.

BULLDOGS—(MR. MORTIMER.)

A weak class in the absence of Mr. Thayer's kennel. Hillside, well-known, represented champions. Lion, in bad condition and equally well-known, won easily in the open class for dogs and bitches, followed by a couple of plain headed ones that would not receive notice in a strong class. The special was wrongly given to Lion, who in his present condition has no business in front of Hillside.

TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER.)

All the winners and noticed dogs in the bull-terrier class are well-known winners. The special was given to Jubilee, but we think Royal Rose, who is better in head and tail, but not so good in shoulders, should have had it. She was in splendid condition. In fox-terriers it was a one-man show. The Blemton Kennels won everything, nobody else got a card, in fact there were only three other exhibitors. Second prize in puppies was wrongly withheld from Hillside Jaunty. This bitch was first at New Bedford and is always worth a card. Sheffield Lass was the only good black and tan. This is a good bitch, coarse in tail and breeched, but showing much quality in other points. There will be fun when she meets the black and tan and white ones. The only Skye shown is pig-jawed and soft in coat. The other entry in the class was a mongrel. Bradford Harry, that is altogether better in head, body, coat and color than his competitors, won very easily in a weak class of Yorkshires. Scotch, Bedlington, Irish and Dandie Dinmonts were not represented.

TOY SPANIELS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Another one-man show. Mr. Fay won everything with his well known team, Milwaukee Charlie, Dolly, Exeter Earl and Exeter Beauty. Beauty, as usual, was short in coat, but the others were looking well.

PUGS—(MISS WHITNEY).

Here there were only five entries in four classes. Budge, first in dogs, open class, is not first-class in lips, has white nails and is rather smutty in color and not perfect in ears. He is decidedly better than average and should, if shown, win other prizes. Floss E., first in bitches, has a beautiful coat, excellent color, but is rather small in head, not first-class in muzzle and has white nails.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Agricola, a goodish bob-tailed sheepdog that will beat Sir

Lucifer, was first in this class. His coat is not right. Jack Dempsey, a moderate whippet that was second at Boston last year, was second. On this occasion he was as fat as a pig, and the prize should have been withheld. White Prince, first in the light-weight class, is somewhat too strong in head for a white English terrier, but he is by no means a bad one. Cotswold Jocko was the only other entry, and he took the prize. Following are the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch; 2d, Fred W. Connolly's Wyoming Count; 3d, Dr. J. Frank Perry's Ashmont Major. Very high com., J. M. Ranger's Ranger's Rex. High com., John Coles's Linden King. *Bitches:* 1st, Geo. W. Glazier's Madge Minting; 2d, John Coles's Linden Duchess.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* Prizes withheld. Com., Albert T. Smith's Don Meir. *Bitches:* 1st, Geo. W. Glazier's Madge Minting.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED.—CHALLENGE—No entries. —OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st. E B. Sears's Plinlimmon, Jr.; 2d, Weiner & Lincoln's Gruss Bayard; 3d, Geo. H. Hovey's Leo H. *Bitches:* 1st, E. B. Sears's Lady Wellington; 2d and 3d, Richard Barry's Florida and Elizabeth. Very high com., P. H. Hurley's Agnes. High com., John Flye's Fanny F. Best kennel St. Bernards, rough or smooth-coated, Weiner & Lincoln.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* Prizes withheld. High com., Weiner & Lincoln's Volunteer and Bonivard. *Bitches:* 1st, Weiner & Lincoln's Penelope.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* No entries. *Bitches:* 1st, Keystone Kennels' Lola. *Puppies:* No entries.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—No entries.

GREAT DANES.—Prizes withheld.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE-No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* Withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, D. J. Donohue's Belle; 2d, Mrs. W. J. Middleton's Spice; 3d, Withheld. *Puppies:* No entries.

DEERHOUNDS.—No entries.

BLOODHOUNDS.—Prizes withheld.

POINTERS.—LARGE—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* C. Heath's Graphic. *Bitch:* Charles Heath's Meally.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. Dexter's Pontiac; 2d, Stanton Pentz's Brake; 3d, Geo. W. Lovell's Beaufort H. Very high com., Dr. W. M. Lamkin's Prince, and Fleet View & Reading Pointer Kennels' Sir Hector. Com., Clarence Murphy's Wizard. *Bitches:* 1st, Charles Heath's Bloomer; 2d, Fleet View & Reading Pointer Kennels' Belle Randolph; 3d, Charles Heath's Lott. Very high com., Don Quixote Kennels' Nell.—SMALL—CHALLENGE—1st. Thomas H. Terry's Queen Fan.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st. Edward Dexter's King of Kent; 2d, Geo. W. Lovell's Sir Anthony; 3d, Chas. Heath's Launcelot. Reserve, Herbert F. Caswell's Ned C. Very high com., Fleet View and Reading Pointer Kennels' Spot Dash. High com., Don Quixote Kennels' Don Quixote. *Bitches:* 1st, Chas. Heath's Sally Brass; 2d, Geo. W. Lovell's Daisy; 3d, Harry L. Rice's Naso's Belle. Very high com., Fleet View & Reading Pointer Kennels' Say and G. A. Vickery's Daisy. High com., W. J. Middleton's Rialto Limonia. Com., Geo. W. Lovell's Daisy A.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* Withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, Frank E. Meyer's Fleet View Alice. Best kennel of pointers, Chas. Heath.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, C. Fred Crawford's Foreman. *Bitches:* No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs;* 1st, Mount Washington Kennels' Lindo; 2d, E. N. Hubbard's Pride of Dixie II.; 3d, J. L. Wells's Bow Bondhu. Very high com., Warren H. Beede's Clyde Bondhu, C. Fred Crawford's Count Petrel. High com., C. Fred Crawford's Foreman Noble, A. J. Hoitt's Cap. Com., J. C. Faxon's Earl Bondhu, Mrs. John T. Jones's Dash J., F. L. Nichols's Shapeless, F. C. Faxon's Baron Bondhu. *Bitches:* 1st, C. Fred Crawford's Blue Nell; 2d, Mount Washington Kennels' Zona; 3d, W. B. Peet and W. A. Lyon's Chatanqua Belle. Very high com., Geo. W. Lovell's Snowflake, C. Fred Crawford's Albert Flirt. High com., J. L. Wells's ——, Rural Kennels' Rural Neva, Fred A. Frazier's Nelly F., B. A. Gage's Foreman Fortuna. Best kennel of setters, C. Fred Crawford. *Puppies:* No entries.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* No entries. *Bitches:* 1st, Kildare Kennels' Laura B.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Pierse Cambios's Dick Swiveller; 2d, J. Grosvenor's Banker; 3d, S. Littlefield's Bevis. Very high com., W. M. D. Warren's Faugh-a-Ballah. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, Chas. Hilton's Nora II.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Michael Flynn, Jr.'s O'Donovan Rossa. *Bitches:* 1st, H. H. Carr's Rose M.

GORDON SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* F. M. Harris's Tom. *Bitches:* No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Frank R. Pease's Tyrus; 2d, Chas. H. Leonard's Dash; 3d, D. H. McCashin's Capt. Dan. Very high com., Pine Grove Kennels' Zip. *Bitches:* 1st, J. L. Wells's Mand S.; 3d, Geo. D. Holbrook's Vic II. *Puppies:* No entries.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—1st, John R. Daniels's Patsy O'Connor.

FIELD SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Fred A. Henry's Ned Ober; 2d, Geo. A. Woodman's Bo; 3d, Fred H. Perrin's Shady. *Bitches:* 1st, Andrew Laidlaw's Bradford Gladys.—OTHER THAN BLACK—*Dogs:* Prizes withheld. Com., Geo. B. Perry's Zip Coon, Henry Myer's Sancho. *Puppies:* No entries.

COCKER SPANIELS.—BLACK OR LIVER—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, W. H. Walton's Black Duck; 2d, Andrew Laidlaw's Giffee; 3d, T. H. Wyman's Jim Crow. *Bitches:* 1st, W. H. Walton's Bijou. *Puppies:* Withheld.—OTHER THAN BLACK OR LIVER—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* Withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, G. E. Gilchrist's Blondie G. *Puppies:* No entries.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—1st and 2d, W. J. Middleton's Jill and Bess II.

FOXHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* Reserve, James McBrien's Spot; 2d, E. W. Whitcomb's Loud; 3d, Orrin E. Welch's Rover. *Bitches:* 1st, W. C. Smith's Kate; 2d, Warren Parrott's Chorus. *Puppies:* 1st, W. A. Small's Waltham Jewell; 2d, E. E. Bntter's Joe Deacon; 3d, E. W. Whitcomb's Little Fanny. Com., Geo. P. Berry's Sport, Fred Skinner's Tipy.

BASSET HOUNDS.—No entries.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Clark & Rutter's Fitzhugh Lee. *Bitches:* No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, A. Parry's Frank Forrest; 2d, Lewis Bros.' Racket II.; 3d, Clark & Rutter's Dandy. High com., H. F. McBride's Fitzc. *Bitches:* 1st, Clark & Rutter's Norah; 2d, Clark & Rutter's Cleopatra; 3d, W. M. Sanborn's Daisy. Reserve, E. C. Tarr's Lady. High com., Pine Grove Kennels' Frixie. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, F. Eibel's Lill and Daisy; 3d, Hornell Harmony Kennels' Kathleen W.—UNDER 12IN.—1st, Lewis Bros.' Banner Queen; 2d, E. W. Whitcomb's Cappie; 3d, Clark & Rutter's Queen M. High com., Clark & Rutter's Belle.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—No entries—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Robert J. Stronge's Scotland Yet; 2d and 3d, Kilmarnock Collie Kennels' Kilmarnock Chief and Kilmarnock Kenmuse. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Kilmarnock Collie Kennels' Kilmarnock Leila and Kilmarnock Maillie. Best kennel, Kilmarnock Kennels. *Puppies:* 1st, 2d, very high com. and high com., Kilmarnock Collie Kennels' Kilmarnock Chief, Kilmarnock Leila, Kilmarnock Flock and Kilmarnock Goldie.

BULLDOGS.—CHALLENGE—I. P. Barnard's Hillside.—OPEN—W. J. Comstock's Lion; 2d, Geo. W. Barrow's King; 3d, Chas. F. Peasley's Doctor.

BULL-TERRIERS.—OVER 25LBS.—CHALLENGE—H. A. Harris's Jubilee.—OPEN—1st, Frank F. Dole's Royal Rose; 2d and 3d, H. A. Harris's My Queen and Miss Norah.—UNDER 25LBS.—CHALLENGE —No entries.—OPEN—1st, H. A. Harris's Margnerite; 2d, H. J. Vinal's Benjo; 3d, F. F. Dole's Nell Bright. Very high com., H. G. Vinal's Nanno. *Puppies:* No entries.

PUGS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Mrs. J. Smith's Budge; 2d, H. F. McLaughlin's Stubb; 3d, Mrs. H. N. Hastings's Ned.—OPEN—*Bitches:* Mrs. W. A. King's Floss E.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.—No entries.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—Blemton Kennels' Lucifer.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Volunteer; 2d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Braggart. *Bitches:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Brilliant; 2d, Blemton Kennels' Tiara. Best kennel, Blemton Kennels. *Puppies:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Braggart.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, Frank F. Dole's Sheffield Lass; 2d, Keystone Kennels' Sir Wallace.

BLACK AND TAN TOY TERRIERS.—1st, Thomas Goodwin's General; 2d, H. C. Davis's Jennie.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st, W. B. Gifford's Prince Charlie.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—1st, P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry; 2d, Chas. N. Symond's Toons Royal; 3d, John Ludlam's A. Tiny. Very high com., Mrs. Wm. Barrowscale's Zip.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—No entries.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—No entries.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—Absent.

IRISH TERRIERS.—No entries.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Blackwood Fay's Milwaukee Charlie. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Blackwood Fay's Dolly.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1st and 2d, F. Blackwood Fay's Exeter Beauty and Exeter Earl.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—3d, Dr. C. H. Geary's Fido.

POODLES.—No entries.

MISCELLANEOUS.—22LBS. AND OVER—1st. W. T. Tebbets's bobtail sheepdog Agricola; 2d, Chas. O. Breeds's whippet Jack Dompsey.—UNDER 25LBS.—1st, What Cheer Kennels' white English terrier White Prince; 2d, Frank F. Dole's Cotswold Jocko.

SELLING CLASS.—Prizes withheld.

SPECIALS FOR BEST.

Mastiffs, dog, E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch; also for best in show. St. Bernards, dog, E. B. Sears' Plinlimmon, Jr.; from Lynn, Leo H.; puppy, Penelope. Greyhound, Belle. Pointers, dog or bitch, Graphic; native dog, Brake; bitch, Meally; bitch puppy, Fleet View Alice. Setters, English, dog, Foreman; in open class, Blue Nell; from Lynn, Clyde Bondhu; Gordon, dog or bitch, Becky Sharp; in open class, Tyrus; from Lynn, Dash L.; Irish, dog or bitch, Laura B.; bitch puppy, Rose M.; dog puppy, O'Donovan Rossa; puppy, Rose M. Foxhounds, native bred dog or bitch, Kate; native bred dog, Loud; dog puppy and native bred dog or bitch, Waltham Jewell. Spaniels, cocker, bitch other than black, Blondie G.; from Lynn, Black Duck; bitch from Lynn, Bijou; King Charles, Milwaukee Charley. Bull-terriers, in the show, Jubilee; dog or bitch from Lynn, Royal Sport. Bulldog, dog or bitch, Lion. Pugs, dog, Budge; dog or bitch from Lynn, Floss E. Beagles, bitch in open class from Lynn, and dog or bitch from Lynn, Daisy; dog, Fitzhugh Lee; dog or bitch, Lill; dog in open class, Frank Forest; brace of puppies, Lill and Daisy. Collies, dog or bitch in show, Scotland Yet. Terriers, fox-terrier in open class, Blemton Brilliant; dog or bitch, Lucifer. Skye, dog or bitch, Prince Charlie; Yorkshire, Bradford Harry; dog or bitch from Stoneham, Mass., Fleet View Alice. Miscellaneous, under 25lbs., White Prince; over 25lbs., Agricola.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.

BOSTON, April 2.—The fifth annual dog show of the New England Kennel Club opened this morning. There are 701 entries and among them are a large number of our best known dogs. That the show is a first class one no one can truthfully deny. The attendance during the day has been very good indeed for the first day, and with pleasant weather there is no doubt that the hall will be crowded on the remaining days. Judging began at 11 o'clock and dragged slowly not being nearly finished at night. Following is a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and stud dog's special and 2d, E. H. Moore's Minting and Ilford Caution. *Bitches:* No entry. —OPEN—*Dogs;* 1st, E. H. Moore's Alonzo; 2d and American-bred special, E. B. Sears's Sears' Monarch; 2d, A. F. Cowles's Ilford Caution II. Reserve, T. G. Gram's Benjamin Franklin. High com., F. W. Connolly's Wyoming Count. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and high com., E. H. Moore's The Lady Coleus, The Lady Dorothy and The Lady Beatrice; 3d, G. W. Glazier's Madge Minting. Reserve and very high com., Millbrook Kennels' Empress III. and Princess Beatrice. Com., J. Cole's Linden Duchess.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* Prizes withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, G. W. Glazier's Madge Minting; 2d, F. Palmer's Lady Pamelia.—NOVICE—Withheld.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Hospice Kennels' Otho. *Bitches:* 1st, Hospice Kennels' Gemma I.; 2d, E. H. Moore's Miranda.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Ben Lomond; 2d, Chequasset Kennels' Monte Rosa; 3d, E. B. Sears's Plinlimmon, Jr. Reserve, Dr. G. Walton's Scotch Bonivard. Very high com., Hospice Kennels' Alpine Chief and Comtocook Kennels' Kastelhorn II. High com., Weiner & Lincoln's Gurss Bayard and Galaxy Kennels' Tasso. Com., E. S. Benjamin's Hugenot, C. G. Wheelock's Merchant Prince and G. W. Patterson's Count. *Bitches:* 1st and very high com., E. H. Moore's Saffron and Recluse; 2d, E. B. Scars's Lady Wellington; 3d and com., Galaxy Kennels' Una and Princess Gilda. Reserve and com., C. H. Spring's Duchess of Heathfield and Linda. High com., R. Barry's Florida and W. Sandberg's Stella. Com., Quinsigamond Kennels' Chrysa and J. A. Morse's Yum Yum. PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, Weiner & Lincoln's Volunteer. *Bitches:* 1st, L. W. Franklin's Elmstone Brightie; 2d, J. A. Morse's Belva Lockwood.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* 1st, Hospice Kennels' Hector. *Bitch:* 1st, Hospice Kennels' Daphne.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Teague & Tilton's Beauchamp; 2d, W. J. Perkins's Earl; 3d, T. Sanders's Duke of Berwick. Reserve, G. P. Wiggins's Winchester. *Bitches:* 1st, Contocook Kennels' Burton Belle; 2d and 3d, W. H. Joeckel, Jr.'s, Monastery Myrtle and Monastery Mercedes. Very high com., Chequasset Kennels' Chequasset Chartreuse. *Puppies:* 1st, P. H. Hurley's Lady Bernard; 2d, F. L. Bragdon's Bragdon's Princess.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, W. P. Perkins's Earl; 2d, C. H. Spring's Duchess of Heathfield; 3d, Contocook Kennels' Kastelhorn II. Reserve, C. G. Wheelock's Marvel. Very high com., Chequasset Kennels' Chequasset Chartreuse. High com., Galaxy Kennels' Princess Gilda and J. P. Barnard, Jr.'s, Prince.

DEERHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Chieftain and Highland Laddie. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Wanda and Ramona.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, 2d and 3d, J. E. Thayer's Clansman, Robber Chieftain and Duncan. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Borga and Pride of the Heather. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Donallan and Nora.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—1st and 2d, H. W. Huntington's Cassandra and Balkis.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, C. D. Webber's Stormy Day; 2d, withheld; 3d, C. Sanders's Ned. Com., S. Haggerty's Eph. *Bitches:* Prizes withheld. Com., J. McLane's Bess. *Puppies:* 1st, withheld; 2d, S. N. Burbank's Clayton.

POINTERS.—LARGE—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, C. Heath's Graphic; 2d, Westminster Kennel Club's Lad of Bow. *Bitches:* 1st, Westminster Kennel Club's Lass of Bow; 2d, C. Heath's Meally.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, S. W. Pentz's Brake; 2d, E. Dexter's Pontiac; 3d, G. W. Lovell's Beaufort H. Very high com., H. A. Harris's Peter. High com., D. Trainer's Prince. *Bitches:* 1st, Fleet View & Reading Pointer Kennels' Belle Randolph; 2d, E. H. Morris's Devon Nell; 3d, Westminster Kennel Club's Westminster Sal. Very high com., G. T. Coman's Rose Croxteth.—SMALL—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Westminster Kennel Club's Naso of Kippen. *Bitches:* T. H. Terry's Queen Fan.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. R. Hitchcock's Duke of Hessen; 2d, E. Dexter's King of Kent; 3d, G. W. Lovell's Sir Anthony. Reserve, F. R. Hitchcock's Tory White. Very high com., C. Heath's Launcelot. High com., F. A. Newell's Sir Bang. *Bitches:* 1st, T. C. Faxon's Nun; 2d, F. R. Hitchcock's Stella; 3d, C. Heath's Sally Brass II. Reserve, H. L. Rice's Naso's Belle. Very high com., G. W. Lovell's Daisy A. and G. A. Vickery's Daisy. High com., G. W. Lovell's May B. and E. W. Hodgkins's Rhoda. Com., E. F. Carver's Louise.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, C. A. Parker's Dare-Go; 2d, Westminster Kennel Club's Westminster Cato. *Bitches:* 1st, C. A. Parker's May-Go.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, 2d and 3d, Fleet View & Reading Pointer Kennels' Sir Hector, Spot Dash and Say.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Windholz's Rockingham; 2d, F. Leonard's Royal Prince II. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Windholz's Cora of Wetheral; 2d, G. W. Neal's Daisy Foreman. —OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Windholz's Count Howard; 2d, Mount Washington Kennels' Lindo; 3d and stud dog special, A. M. Tucker's Gus Bondhu. Reserve and very high com., Cohannet Kennels' Royal Kent and Kent II. Very high com., J. L. Wells's Bow Bondhu and E. N. Hubbard's Pride of Dixie II. High com., G. L. V. Tyler's Prince Gladstone, G. E. Bryan's Storm and C. F. Harris's Foreman, Jr. Com., M. G. Plympton's Jeff P. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Windholz's Princess Beatrice; 2d, E. E. Haines's Belle; 3d, G. J. Lewis's Eudora. Reserve, Mount Washington Kennels' Zona. Very high com., F. D. Freeman's Queen F. and Peet & Lyons's Chatauqua Belle. High com., Cohannet Kennels' Lady William, H. Merriam's Royal Myrtle, G. A. Colman's Lassie Bondhu and Lawson & Bliven's Princess Novel. Com., C. F. Harris's Silk.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Cohannet Kennels' Blue Kent; 2d, R. W. Brown's Glen Belton. *Bitches:* 1st, F. H. Clark's Belle Bondhu; 2d, H. G. Worth's Bessie Bondhu.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, E. Cobbe's Hector II.; 2d, H. Merriam's Royal Myrtle; 3d, S. S. White's Ponto.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Max Wenzel's Tim; 2d, E. W. Clark, Jr.'s, Blarney. *Bitches:* 1st, Kildare Kennels' Laura B.; 2d; C. J. Thompson's Nellie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. H. Gaffney's Sunset; 2d, W. C. Hudson's Kenmore; equal 3d, C. J. Thompson's Desmond II. and Jean Grosvenor's Banker. Very high com., A. W. Pearsall's Redstone, E. O. Damon's Patsy and C. W. Jordan's Elcho. High com., A. W. Pearsall's Jack Malone, C. F. Kennerson's Tim, W. D. Manco's Faugh-a-Ballah, F. Pendergast's Sarsfield, Jr., and J. J. Scanlan's Elco. Com., J. E. Vickers's Dixie. *Bitches:* 1st, J. J. Scanlan's Lulu III.; 2d, W. C. Hudson's Cora B.; 3d, E. O. Damon's Winnie II. Reserve, C. F. Kennerson's Jada. Very high com., St. Cloud Kennels' Bessie Glencho and A. W. Pearsall's Belle Ida. Com., N. McIntosh's Onota Belle, F. L. Chenoy's Daisy, E. E. Clapp's Sheilah and J. M. Kiggen's Sibyl.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, A. B. Tyrell's Victor; 2d, A. W. Pearsall's Connelly; 3d, W. C. Hudson's Rex. High com., D. Meagher's Hugh. *Bitches:* Prizes withheld. High com., H. H. Carr's Rose Morton and F. H. Gaffney's Hannerless.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, A. W. Pearsall's Belle Ida; 2d, J. A. Carlson's Dover.

GORDON SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Dr. J. H. Myer's Beaumont; 2d, W. E. Rothermel's Don. *Bitches:* 1st, W. S. Hammett's Rose.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. B. Pease's Tyrus; 2d, C. H. Leonard's Dash; 3d, A. F. Seely's Grouse III. *Bitches:* 1st, W. S. Hammett's Vic; 2d, J. L. Campbell's Becky Sharp; 3d, J. L. Well's Maud S. High com., E. H. Morris's New York Belle. *Puppies:* 1st, 2d and 3d, W. Buchan's Nero, Rab II. and Duke. NOVICE CLASS—1st, D. S. Bonnett's American Girl; 2d, E. H. Morris's Zango; 3d, W. Buchan's Ruby.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Clark & Rutter's Fitzhugh Lee; 2d, Ardsley Kennels' Little Duke. *Bitches:* 1st, Ardsley Kennels' Twrinkle.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, A. Parry's Frank Forest; 2d, W. P. Whitman's Rally; 3d, Lewis Bros.' Racket II. Very high com., Ardsley Kennels' Racer, Jr. Com., C. F. Harris's Dandy. *Bitches:* 1st, C. F. Harris's Daisy; 2d, W. P. Whitman's Henry Maid; 3d, Lewis Bros.' Banner Queen. High com., H. O. Ramsdell's Flirt R. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, F. Eibel's Lill and Daisy; 3d, reserve and very high com., C. F. Harris's Rusty, General and Dandy. Very high com., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Kathleen W.

BASSET HOUNDS.—1st, Associated Fancier's Mauprat; 2d, withheld; 3d, J. P. Barnard, Jr.'s Napo.

DACHSHUNDE.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, Mrs. A. Palmer's Soli; 3d, A. Ehlert's Oto. Reserve, A. A. Brigham's Fritz. *Bitches:* 1st, C. Klocke's Lina L.; 2d, Mrs. J. E. Thayer's Croquette; 3d, Mrs. A. Palmer's Toddles.

FOXHOUNDS.—1st, J. J. Dwyer's Roseville Rover; 2d, C. L. Wellington's Hunter; 3d, M. G. Plympton's Trailer II. Reserve, E. A. Adams's Dot. Very high com., Dr. H. Taylor's Andy. High com., Miss E. J. Taylor's Dot.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Scotilla and Dublin Scot. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Flurry II. and Metchley Surprise.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, 2d and 3d, Chestnut Hill Konnels' Mancy Trefoil, Charleroi II. and Roslyn Sensation, 4th Hempstead Farm Kennels' Hempstead Zulu. Very high com., G. A. Fletcher's Ripon II., Jas Watson's Clipper and Kilmarnock Collie Kennels' Kilmarnock Chief. High com., G. A. Fletcher's Scotson. Com., R. M. McLeish's Ettrick Sheppard. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and reserve, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Flurry III., Jakyr Dean and Roslyn Torfrida; 3d and high com., Kilmarnock Collie Kennels' Kilmarnock Lelia, Kilmarnock Maillie and Kilmarnock Edie; 4th, G. A. Fletcher's Ruby Royal. High com., C. W. Jenks's Collie. A. R. Kyle's Heather Bell, and A. E. Locke's Miss Meg.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Hempstead Farm Kennels' Hempstead Zulu; 2d, Kilmarnock Collie Kennels' Kilmarnock Flock; 3d, G. A. Fletcher's Royal Scott. *Bitches:* 1st, Warner & Hamilton's Buttercup II.; 2d, G. A. Fletcher's Ruby Royal; 3d, R. Haven's Flossie.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, Hempstead Farm Kennels' Hempstead Zulu, 2d, 3d and very high com., G. A. Fletcher's Ruby Royal, Ripon II. and Royal Scott.

BULLDOGS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, J. P. Barnard's Hillside; 2d, J. E. Thayer's Robinson Crusoe. *Bitches:* 1st, J.C. Thayer's Britomartis; 2d, withheld.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, R. B. Sawyer's Portswood Tiger; 2d, W. J. Comstock's Lion; 3d, G. W. Barrow's King. Very high com., T. H. Simmon's Doctor Rush. *Bitches:* 1st, R. B. Sawyer's London; 2d, W. Appleton's Daffodil. *Puppies:* 1st, E. S. Porter's Columbine.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, W. F. Hobbie's Cairo; 2d, H. A. Harris's Jubilee. *Bitches:* 1st, W. F. Hobbie's Bonnie Princess.—OPEN—*Dogs:* F. F. Dole's Trentham Baron; 2d, H. F. Church's Royal Tyrant; 3d, Seaside Kennels' Bingo. Very high com., H. A. Harris's Young Royal Diamond. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and reserve, H. A. Harris's My Queen, Miss Norah and Marguerite; 3d, F. F. Dole's Nell Bright. Very high com., W. F. Hobbie's Enterprise and Seaside Kennels' Nanno. High com., H. K. Smith's White Violet. *Puppies:* 1st, withheld; 2d, F. F. Dole's Dauntless; 3d, H. A. Delson's Frost.—ROUND-HEADED—OVER 25LBS.—1st and 2d, J. P. Barnard, Jr.'s Queen and Mike; 3d, Round-Head Kennels' Ben. Reserve, E. H. Whitney's Jack. High com., L. E. Noble's Pompey.—UNDER 25LBS.—1st and high com., J. P. Barnard, Jr.'s Mike II., and Nan; 2d and reserve, H. W. Richard's Judy and Cleopatra; 3d and very high com., Round Head Kennels' Kennel Guide and Sir Vera. Very high com., N. A. Knapp's Sport. High com., W. J. Clancy's Max and Dixie. Com., F. M. Symmes's Topsy and J. A. O'Donnell's Charlie. *Puppies:* Withheld.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS.—1st, W. Rentley's White Prince; 2d, Round Head Kennels' Lord Nelson; 3d, F. D. White's Lennox Lassie.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Lucifer; 2d, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Splauger. *Bitches:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Rachel; 2d, J. E. Thayer's Richmond Olive.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 3d, Blemton Kennels' Dusky Trap and Blemton Trump; 2d, L. & W. Rutherfurd's Raffle. Reserve, very high com., high com. and com., J. E. Thayer's Raby Mixer, Reckoner, Raby Jack and Luke. Very high com., F. Hoey's Veronese. Com., A. H. Warren's Tramp. *Bitches:* 1st, 3d, very high com. and com., J. E. Thayer's Rose Canina, Richmond Dazzle, Pluck and Princess; 2d and reserve, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Consequence and Blemton Brilliant.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, A. W. Smith's Buffalo Gencral; 2d, H. T. Foote's Meersbrook Girl; 3d, F. F. Dole's Sheffield Lass. Very high com., E. A. Hall's Tasso.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

When I say that up to this evening we have received 150 entries, all but ten of which are local entries, you will acknowledge that in urging out of town exhibitors to send on their entries before the date of closing I knew something of what was going to happen. I believe the local entries will reach well on to 250, and that will leave but scant room for those outside the city. Our space is limited to something like four hundred dogs, and the club has decided to make no distinction other than priority of receipt in deciding which entries will be accepted and which rejected. Therefore I would advise all to get in early. We have received several additional special prizes including a cup from *Reins and Whip*; also: 100lbs. Cheltenham dog biscuit for best bull bitch in open class. Handsome silver card receiver for the best Gordon setter dog with two or more of his get. Handsome collar and chain for the best Gordon setter bitch with two or more of her get. Cup valued at $15 for best pug dog or bitch. Pair of dumbbells valued at $12 for best fox-terrier owned in Philadelphia. Pair of fine game bantam fowls for best Irish terrier dog or bitch. There will also be a challenge class for cocker spaniels, other than black. There will also be a prize of $10 for best kennel of four or more beagles, and the same for cocker and field spaniels. The special prize for Skye terriers should read best dog or bitch, and not dog and bitch as wrougly printed in premium list. The name of the judge of collies is John P., and not Asa A. Gray.

H. I. IRELAND, Supt.

THE CHICAGO SHOW.

CHICAGO, March 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Entries for the Mascoutah Kennel Club show, to be held April 9 to 12, closed March 25 with a total of 566, distributed among the several classes, as below:

Mastiffs 30, St. Bernards 49, bloodhounds 2, Newfoundlands 3, Great Danes 36, deerhounds 5, greyhounds 9, pointers 69, English setters 41, Irish setters 33, Gordon setters 18, American foxhounds 3, Chesapeake Bay dogs 5, English retrievers 2, Irish water spaniels 14, field spaniels 7, cockers 17, collies 45, poodles 5, bulldogs 13, bull-terriers 18, dachshunde 3, beagles 8, fox-terriers 41, Irish terriers 5, Scotch terriers 12, Dandie Dinmonts 13, Skyes 2, black and tans 2, Yorkshires 7, toys (other than Yorkshire) 1, pugs 18, King Charles 11, Blenheims 6, Italian greyhounds, 1, miscellaneous 12, total 566.

The most prominent kennels in the country are represented by their best specimens, and everything points now to an unqualified success.

GEO. H. HILL, Superintendent.

POINTER CLUB.—It is necessary to change the date of meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pointer Club of America to Tuesday, April 9, at 12 M., in rooms of A. K. C., No. 44 Broadway.—GEO. W. LA RUE.

CENTRAL FIELD TRIAL CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We will advertise our Derby in next week's issue. As previously stated we run a Derby for pointers; also a Derby for setters, with first, second and third places in each stake, and have decided to make the prizes in each $400 to first, $200 to second and $100 to third, making $1,400 for the two stakes; the winners to be known as the winners of first, second and third in the Setter Derby, and first, second and third in the Pointer Derby, respectively. It will be a condition of each stake that the two winners of first must run a heat together and the winner of this heat will be known as the winner of the Derby and receive $400 additional, making the entire amount, thus far decided on, for the winner of the Derby $800.

The first series of heats will be run to determine what dogs the judges shall select to run in the future series. Every dog will be given ample opportunity to show whatever merit he possesses, no heat can be less than one hour and the judges will prolong the time as much beyond that limit as may be necessary to expel all doubt of the correctness of their decision. After all the dogs have run through the first series, the judges will announce those they have selected to run in the subsequent heats and the names will be drawn to see which will run together, and the usual order of running will be continued through the future heats, the beaten dogs being dropped and the winners running together in the next series of heats. In order to bring all dogs to the field in as fresh a condition as possible, we will alternate the running of the stakes—that is, run the setters one day and the pointers the next day—until both stakes are finished. This will give each dog all opportunity possible for rest and, we hope, be the means of bringing them to the field on a keen edge and enable them to show up to the best advantage possible.

The All-Aged Setter Stake and the All-Aged Pointer Stake will be run on the same plan as the Derby, first, second and third places in each stake. The winner of first in the Setter Stake and the winner of first in the Pointer Stake will be compelled to run a heat together and the winner of this heat will be known as the winner of the All-Aged Stakes.

Mr. John Davidson and Mr. Wm. Tallman will judge in all stakes and Col. Arthur Merriman will make the third judge in the Pointer Derby, also the All-Aged Pointer Stake. Mr. J. M. Tracy was to have been the third judge for the Setter Derby and the All-Aged Setter Stakes, but he now finds it will be necessary for him to be absent in Europe. Mr. Tracy is one of our members and, if alive, will be in the field next year. We will endeavor to find a substitute for Mr. Tracy as judge, that will prove acceptable to all owners and breeders, and will be pleased to have them send the writer names of such gentlemen as will be satisfactory to them.

C. H. Odell, Sec'y pro tem.
Central Field Trial Club.

[The Central Club has made a new departure in sending out its Derby entry blank by publishing it in full in the Forest and Stream. This is to be cut out, filled and returned to the treasurer.]

SOUTHERN FIELD TRIAL CLUB.

Marietta, Ga., March 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In this week's issue of the sporting press, I see the announcement of Col. Odell, as secretary pro tem. of the Central Field Trial Club, stating that they would hold trials at Lexington, N. C., commencing Dec. 2, 1889. The Southern Field Trial Club, at their annual meeting last December, claimed that date, and so announced it through through the press. We respectfully ask the Central Field Trial Club that they select some other date. The Southern Field Trial Club will hold their trials again this year at Amory, Miss., commencing Dec. 2. The prizes are the largest ever offered in America. Advertisements of same will appear at the proper time.

T. M. Brumby,
Sec'y and Treas. S. F. T. C.

DOG TALK.

We hear that the youngsters of the Memphis and Avent Kennel are doing well, and if nothing befalls them it is expected that they will come out strong in the Derby Stakes this year. It is also rumored that the kennel will have a Chance in some of the All-Aged Stakes.

The English champion Irish setter Conn II. will arrive in time for Worcester show. He has won several firsts and reserve, puppy class, at Palace show.

Kennel owners will do well to read the advertisement in another column of the Sherman King Vaporizer Co. The vaporizer is a handy little invention for disinfecting and purifying the air when foul from any cause whatever. In the kennel it will prove of great service, as it is self-acting and its work goes on constantly without requiring any attention. The initial cost is not great, and after that it can be run at an expense of from twelve to fifteen cents a year. The vaporizer is applicable not alone to kennels, but to sick rooms or any place infected with bad odors or disease. The company will furnish circulars of information on request.

LORD NEVERSETTLE.—In your issue of the 14th inst. Mr. C. H. Lowe writes: "My latest importation, Lord Neversettle, is by Jester out of Mr. Stone's Squirrel. Jester is the sire of Huic Holloa and many other winners, and is own brother to Paris, sire of Miss Glendyne and Princess Dagmar." This should have been sire of Miss Glendyne and Bit of Fashion, as Princess Dagmar is own sister to Paris, Jester, Pathfinder, Perry Down, Peter, Captain Gill, and sister to Countess Dagmar and Prenez Garde, all being by Ptarmigan out of Gallant Foe. In issue of March 14 Mr. D. N. Heizer, of Great Bend, Kan., advertises a most mixed up pedigree of Little Lady Glendyne and Lady Millie Glendyne, as he makes out Lady Glendyne to be both granddam and dam, and gives her pedigree in one place Don Antonio—Meggie Smith; in another by Countryman, dam by Willie Wylie out of Miss Johnson. Jester's pedigree is given in two places as by Contango out of Petronella; but should be by Ptarmigan out of Gallant Foe, Ptarmigan being by Contango out of Petronella. Then below he mentions: "Jester is the youngest surviving son of Gallant Foe."—J. G. Flower.

OAKHURST KENNELS.—Chicago, March 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* H. L. Goodman's connection with the Oakhurst Kennels as superintendent ceased March 26, and he is no longer employed in any capacity. All communications should be addressed to the owner.—R. P. H. Durker, Hotel Woodruff, Chicago.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

King Bannerman. By W. C. Crandall & Co., Springville, N. Y., for black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped Sept. 2, 1888, by Bannerman (A.K.R. 1709) out of Blossom (A.K.R. 5711).

Duke of Cambridge. By O. B. Priestly, Cambridge, Mass., for black and white ticked English setter dog, whelped Feb. 4, 1889, by Royal Kent (Royal Gem—Lady Westmoreland) out of Colice.

Hackett's Count. By M. M. Hackett, Cambridge, Mass., for black and white ticked English setter dog, whelped Feb. 4, 1889, by Royal Kent (Royal Gem—Lady Westmoreland) out of Colice.

Royal Edward. By Jas. P. Tumilty, Cambridge, Mass., for blue belton English setter dog, whelped Feb. 14, 1889, by Royal Kent (Royal Gem—Lady Westmoreland) out of Colice.

Faust and Marguerita. By J. G. Jorgensen, Woodstock, Ont., for black cocker spaniel dog and bitch, whelped Jan. 5, 1889, by Black Duke (champion Obo II.—Woodland Queen) out of Lady Nell (Burnah—Woodstock Molly).

High Ground Kennels. By Welz & Zerweck, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., importers and breeders of St. Bernards.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Hops—King of Kent. E. Dexter's (Charlottesville, Va.) imported pointer bitch Hops (A.K.R. 4172) to his King of Kent (A.K.R. 6264), March 24.

Thora—Kash. Eberhart Pug Kennels' (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Thora (Santa Claus—Alnah) to A. E. Pitts's Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy), March 25.

Minnie—Boycott. John Moran's (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Minnie to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Boycott (Duke—Bonnie), March 3.

Daisy—Beaumont. A. W. Harrington, Jr.'s (Troy, N. Y.) Gordon setter bitch Daisy (Kent—Flora Bogardus) to Dr. J. H. Meyer's champion Beaumont (Ronald III. champion Floss), March 28.

Boston Peg—St. Cloud. D. C Coulg's (Lenox, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Boston Peg (Dash—Peg II.) to St. Cloud Kennels' St. Cloud (champion Elcho—champion Norcen), March 23.

Meersbrook Girl—Vortigern. H. T. Foote's (New York) black and tan terrier bitch Meersbrook Girl (Punch—Meersbrook Jessy) to Ed Lever's champion Vortigern (champion Viper—Gipsey), March 30.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Ashmont Suwanee. E. Altmansperger's (Minden, Ia.) mastiff bitch Ashmont Suwanee (King of Ashmont—Rieue), March 11, ten (eight dogs), by Dr. Geo. B. Ayres's Edwy (champion Orlando—Countess of Woodlands).

Ilford Comedy. Dr. Geo. B. Ayres's (Omaha, Neb.) mastiff bitch Ilford Comedy (champion Orlando—Idalia), March 24, ten (two dogs), by his Edwy (champion Orlando—Countess of Woodlands).

Kent Queen. E. Dexter's (Charlottesville, Va.) imported pointer bitch Kent Queen (Kent Bitters—Kent Floriot), March 6, four (two dogs), by J. T. Perkins's Mainspring (Mike—Romp).

Zephyr. St. Cloud Kennels' (Mott Haven, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Zephyr (St. Cloud—Princess Ida), March 26, ten (seven dogs), by J. B. Blossom's Kelso (champion Glencho—Sweetheart).

Zylla. St. Cloud Kennels' (Mott Haven, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Zylla (St. Cloud—Princess Ida), March 25, twelve (six dogs), by L. P. Braive's Royal Ruby (champion Glencho—Lady Edith).

Walkill Bess. F. P Sewey's (Rome, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Walkill Bess (Walkill Silk—Walkill Blanche), March 30, six (three dogs), by Theo. J. Hook's champion Red Rover (champion Obo II.—Woodstock Dinah); three red.

Lassie. Geo. Douglas's (Woodstock, Ont.) fox-terrier bitch Lassie (Richmond—Nellie), March 11, four (two dogs), by J. Kearns's Prince (Rally—Hearly).

Sandycroft Vim. V. M. Haldeman's (Milford, Del.) Irish terrier bitch Sandycroft Vim (Benedict—Geesala), March 26, seven (three dogs), by J. F. McFadden's Dennis (champion Bachelor—Jilt).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Ninkie Fresh. Silver fawn pug bitch, age and pedigree not given, by Mrs. J. T. Fries, Lima, O., to Bertie Porter, Chicago Lawn, Ill.

Young Gath—Jolly Flirt whelp. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped July 4, 1888, by Chas. York, Bangor, Me., to Elmer A. Hight, Lynn, Mass.

Gun—Dora Gladstone whelp. Black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped June 4, 1888, by Chas. York, Bangor, Me., to R. H. Price, Georgetown, Tex.

DEATHS.

Forest King. Black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped July 20, 1886 (Rattler III.—Myrtle), owned by F. McKie Thayor, Colorado Springs, Col.

Trixie. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped February, 1888 (Don—Bridget), owned by H. F. McCracken, Urbana, O., March 19, from distemper.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

J. D., Ipswich, Mass.—A pug dog 1 year old has a bad cough and it seems as if there was something in his throat. He has a long spell of coughing. Ans. Give 3 grains of quinine night and morning and a teaspoon of syrup of buckthorn every other day.

B. F. W., Brooklyn.—I have a Yorkshire terrier bitch that was born in September, 1880, and is, therefore, over eight years old, but is apparently as strong and healthy as she has ever been. She has never been lined, having always been a house pet. Is she too old to be bred to now with satisfactory results? Ans. No, she is not too old.

C. V. Y., Appleton, Wis.—A cocker spaniel 8mos. old has had two large abscesses on lower jaw and neck, caused by distemper, I suppose. Have had them lanced twice. Will it be desirable to give any medicine as an alterative, or will he get over it without any further treatment? The first time lanced they discharged freely, but new ones formed within a few days and I feared a continuance of the trouble. Ans. If freely opened they ought to disappear. If the dog is in poor health get Bland's iron pills and give one three times a day concealed in a morsel of meat.

J. M. Y., Albany, N. Y.—I have an Irish setter, 2 years old, which has has had a very fine, glossy coat; but lately she scratches and bites herself a great deal, and I can pull her hair out in great quantities. She sometimes has a cough and throws up a greenish matter, at other times white and frothy; nose warm most of the time. About a year ago she was in about the same condition. Is it a touch of distemper? Ans. Probably dermatiti or eczema, which is generally accompanied by constitutional symptoms. Give 5grs. of quinine night and morning in pill form for a few days. Use zinc oxide ointment over the inflamed portion of the skin. After a few days give 10 drops of nux vomica twice daily.

Constant Reader, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.—A pup 8 months old has been very sick for about two months. I gave him cod liver oil to break his cough and 10 drops of tincture of iron for appetite every day. The sickness worked on him so hard that he has become totally blind. I used a receipt that I saw advertised in your paper, and he is so now that he can see a little. He has white specks on his eyeballs, but I think he will be all right in course of time. What I want to know is this: He is very weak, and when he stands he is all the time twitching his hindquarters. When you touch his hindquarters he will crouch down as if in pain. Ans. Give 3grs. of quinine night and morning. Give 2grs. calomel each noontime. Wash the eyes with a solution of zinc sulphate, 2grs. to the ounce, every day, allowing a little to get into the eyes. Keep the bowels regular with syrup of buckthorn in teaspoonful doses.

Canoeing.

THE ATLANTIS AND HER CRUISE.

INTRODUCTORY—THE BIG SMALL-BOATS AND THE CANOES.

A YEAR ago last summer, the big small-boats—the sneak-boxes, cruisers, Philadelphia "tuckups" and the like—had a boom. Notwithstanding ancient prejudices in the A. C. A. and the canoe clubs against such boats, there were men among us who, perhaps because of living near the water and having convenient moorings, wanted to use a boat in which they could enjoy an afternoon sail with the company of some other fellow, or perhaps of some other fellow's sister, as an additional luxury. Further, if a vigorous calm chanced to strike them a mile or more from shore, they didn't want to drift around in sight of home till the supper was cold and mammas were anxious, on the one hand, nor, on the other, to feel it an offense against the moral law of canoedum to row or paddle home as they pleased. Handy, all-round boats, neither yachts nor canoes, will be popular wherever there are good moorings. Such boats afford much fun for little work; they are to the yacht as the village cart is to the family carriage.

For exhilarating exercise commend me to a canoe sail in a stiff breeze; but there are tranquil dispositions that don't want to be exhilarated.

My hankering after other fellows' sisters and a disposition that can endure an arduous amount of rest, as Stoddard used to say, excites in me a keen sympathy for those canoeists who admit an occasional weakness for the larger boats. How, for instance, I used to envy Drake, down there at the New York Canoe Club, with his comfortable Rushton cruiser, gorgeously carpeted with Smyrna rugs, and furnished with chairs with backs to them, with plenty of room aboard to oll around, or even to take a walk to the steward's locker forward where the blankets were kept. Just think of the good canoeists going in for big boats: N. H. Bishop and Dr. Piffard with their Barnegats; Tom Buddington, C. H. Roberts, Kirk Munroe with his Alligator, and this winter in Florida with a big sharpie; W. P. Stephens with his Tomboy and half a ton of lead under his feet and his playful Berthon folding Tomcat under his arm; Seavey with his picturesque floating illustrated poem of Hiawatha; Vaux—the now domesticated Vaux—with the 19ft. yawl Penguin, amply large enough for two; the Averill boys, Dr. Grant, etc. I nearly forgot the "Czar," of the Ideal Cruising Association, who had the effrontery to come to the meet last summer with the Goat, a 19ft. canoe that would have been tabooed as a yacht three years ago.

I remember the time, and I am not one of the old 'uns either, when the boys would not tolerate any big-boat heresy with the canoes. The line between yachts and canoes was well marked—somewhere around 17ft. length. It is really funny to look back and see how jealous they were of that line. See this written about the Atlantis by one of the best fellows and one of the most skillful canoeists that ever swung a spruce blade, and published in the "official organ": "Such a craft is certainly outside the limits fixed by the American Canoe Association as those of a canoe. * * * She is nothing more nor less than a small yacht, and not such a very small one at that."

THE ATLANTIS WITH HER FIRST RIG.

Please don't misunderstand me; as long as I can own but one boat, it's going to be one that I can sail on New York Bay, North River, Harlem Creek or Erie Canal; one that I can bribe an amiable baggage man with a few good cigars to take in like a Saratoga trunk (never work off bad cigars on the baggage man, boys; the next canoeist is sure to suffer); a boat that can be to me as Ruth unto Boaz; can go with me to a Lake George hotel and pay no board, or that the astonished farmer will be glad to carry into his front parlor so that the goats may be kept away from the canned food, while I sleep on my cork mattress beside my boat; a boat that can jump dams and run rapids, and come back to hibernate during the winter in my cellar if I choose—in short, while I can have but one boat, it shall be and is a canoe. I can enjoy her without the depressing feeling that I have got to get my money's worth out of her. I can sell her when I'm done with her, and if she's broken up, I'm not.

But if I could have two boats? Of course, I'd like a catboat to take my mother-in-law in, if I had one (catboats are said to be dangerous). I'd like a sloop yacht for royal fun, and a steam yacht to "git thar," or a big cutter like Baden-Powell's to carry my canoe to pleasant cruising grounds. But such extravagance can not be mine, so I enjoy my canoe

"And I bless the man, whoe'er he be,
That first shaped paddle from the tree."

Canoeists are growing up to Stoddard's idea, and I am glad of it. There is no reason why a canoe club house should not have a fleet of little boats moored around it. Those who sail them are glad of the convenience, and the more really good fellows brought together the better the fun, and the stronger the club. Moreover, the canoeists may find it very handy some day in a bad squall to be fished into one of those depraved things with oars.

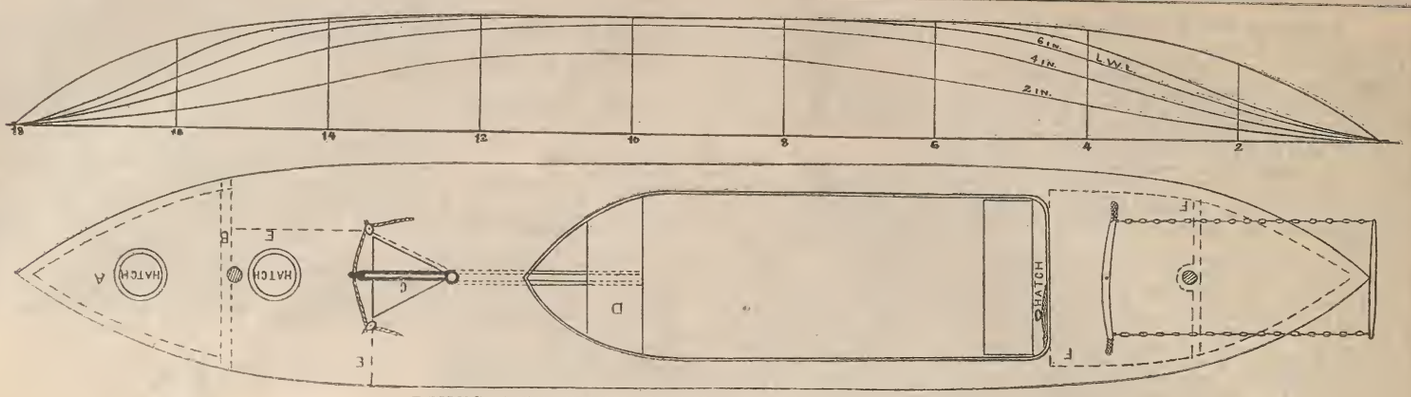
"THE WORLD OF WATERS IS OUR OWN,
AND MERRY MEN ARE WE!"

It is two years since I took my last cruise with Stoddard, but I believe that, all points considered, there is no better all-round cruising boat to-day than the Atlantis. Her last rig was wonderfully effective, and one could get lots of points by going over her outfit. I have had any number of inquiries about the boat and her great cruise—and it was a grand cruise—so with Stoddard's permission I'll give you, in brief, the whole thing. I. The Boat and its Outfit. II. The Rig. III. The Cruise.

I.—THE BOAT.

"Forthwith he devis'd
Of sundry scented woods along the shore
A little shallop like a quarter-moon,
Wherein Absál and he like Sun and Moon
Enter'd as into some Celestial Sign;
That, figured like a bow, but arrow-like
In flight, was feather'd with a litte sail,
And pitcht upon the water like a duck."

—*From the Persian of Jámi (Lieut. Kelley's "American Yachts.")*



LINES AND DECK PLAN—CANOE "ATLANTIS."

The Atlantis was evolved after a good deal of well-directed study to realize certain specific requirements.

The original idea was to "do" the New England and New Brunswick coast as it had not been done since the days of Captain John Smith, who, after he escaped the wiles of the dusky Pocahontas and the little obligation owing her, cruised from Penobscot to Cape Cod in a ship's boat.

The proposed boat must not be too wide to be conveniently put into a baggage car, nor too bulky to be hoisted at will over a vessel's side. There was at that time no idea of doing the whole trip in the canoe. The boat was rather to be used in following up some of the myriad nooks and corners of the coast inaccessible to larger boats, because of rocks, reefs, mud flats, etc. Certainly, there, was a rich mine for the reflective traveler to work. In the same spirit Lossing, the historian, had gone over the adjacent shores, and our friend proposed to work a similar vein among the islands and out of the way places difficult of access from land. Stoddard wanted a handy little boat that could be transported as a bicycle may be on shore, and yet one sufficiently safe to meet a heavy squall and containing all the comforts of the usual canoe camp.

A block model was made and the lines carefully drafted by Mr. Stoddard, and the whole thing in detail handed over for construction to Joyner, the builder of the Cid, the Peeowsic, and other well-known A. C. A. canoes. The materials used were those common in well-built canoes: Keel, oak; stem and sternposts, hackmatack; planking, white cedar, smooth lap on the outside; ribs, red elm, inserted after the shell is formed according to Joyner's method. The deck is formed of lateral ¾in. strips, alternately of butternut and spruce; cockpit coaming, oak; trimmings, walnut.

The lines are here reproduced from a reduction of the original drawings. The floor is quite flat for nearly half its length; the bilges at the midship section are very full and the sides perpendicular; the entrance is sharp as a knife below the waterline; the stem has a slight rake aft above water. At the bow the waterline is almost straight above water, forward, the bows flare to a marked degree, giving them an unusually hollow appearance, but

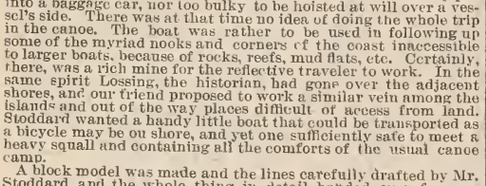
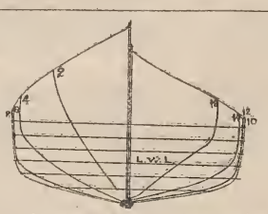


CHART BOX.

giving the boat great lifting power in a heavy sea, making her dash the water aside instead of taking it on deck. The extreme width of the deck is carried very far forward and aft. The same principle is worked out for the lines of the stern as those of the bow. The quarters are broad above water to make lifting power astern, but the gradual fairness of the run is not sacrificed. The flat floor and straight sides increase the buoyancy and capacity, and the heavy bilges make her unusually steady on the wind for so narrow a boat. She easily carries 150ft. of sail in a stiff breeze. It will be remembered that beam had to be sacrificed to portability. I think great cleverness was displayed in trying to compensate for the consequent loss of stability by her peculiar lines. Her dimensions are:

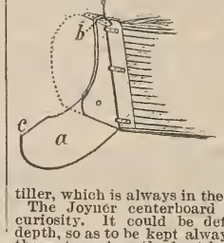
Length over all	18ft.	
Beam, extreme	3ft.	
Draft of water		6in.
Freeboard, bow	1ft.	9½in.
midships		6in.
stern	1ft.	6in.
Cockpit, length	7ft.	
width		28in.

The deck plan will show the internal arrangement. *A* is a metal compartment, originally accessible through a circular metal hatch, and fitted with racks for kerosene and gasoline cans, extra lanterns, etc. *B* is a wooden bulkhead just forward of the mast tube. *C* is the opening for the Joyner deflecting centerboard, which was subsequently replaced by a large Radix folding board. At the same time, experience having taught the unreliability of hatches, the deck was replanked and the forward compartment sealed. *D* is a movable thwart above the centerboard trunk. Forward of the trunk is a metal compartment, *E E*, opening through a second hatch on deck, which extended from the port side two-thirds across the boat, leaving room to starboard for stowing spars, oars and paddles. *F* is a large metal compartment with hatch opening into the cockpit. It could be slid into the cockpit like a drawer, and removed from the boat at will. It contained valuables such as camera, dry plates, charts, compasses, ship's library, medicines, clean collars, etc., lacking only the usual liquid blanket to make it a complete captain's locker.



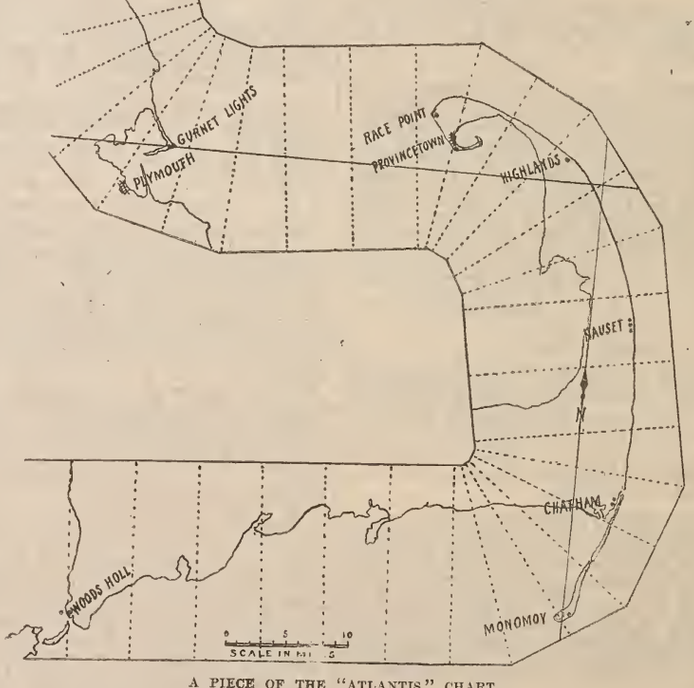
MIDSHIP SECTION—"ATLANTIS."

The drop-rudder, then a novelty, is now too well known to need description. In this case it was fastened by three common strap-gudgeons to the sternpost by a brass rod. The rudderpost, *b*, was made of heavy sheet brass, folded around the rod, making a tube from which the rod is withdrawn to take off the rudder. Three nicks were cut into the brass to admit the gudgeons, so that the rudder came close to the sternpost.

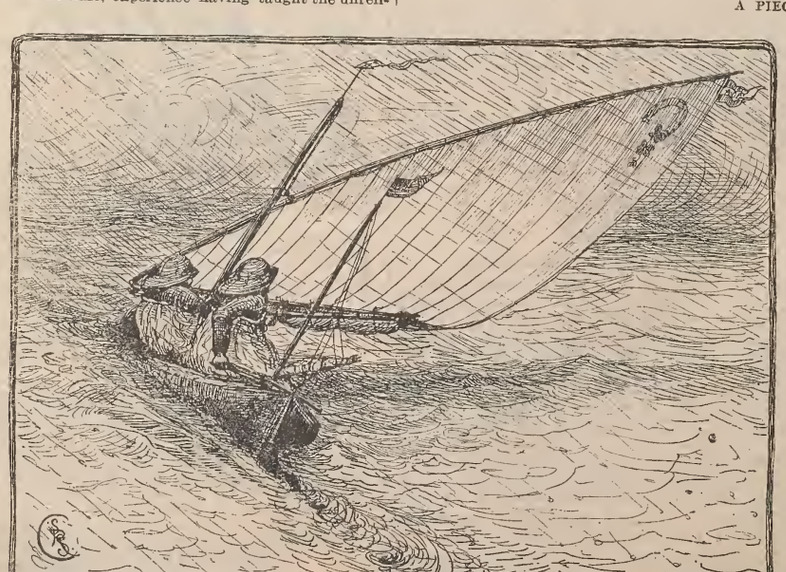


The tiller, which is shown in the deck plan, was a straight bar, hung at its center upon the usual lock joint. It was parallel to the rudder head and worked with it; it was much handier than the single stick, tiller, which is always in the way.

The Joyner centerboard is interesting merely as a nautical curiosity. It could be deflected to either side, while at any depth, so as to be kept always at right angles to the surface of the water when the boat heeled over. If there is anything in the principle it is useful only to racers, and I notice none of them will use it. When it was found that the trunk compromised



A PIECE OF THE "ATLANTIS" CHART.



APRONED IN—FROM HYANNIS TO MONOMOY POINT.

the comfort of Stoddard's feet the beautifully scientific device had to go.

THE OUTFIT.

Alongside of the centerboard trunk was ample room for a tool chest, about 18×10×7in., and the aprons, oilskins, tent, etc., on one side, and an enormous infernal machine in the shape of a gasoline cooking stove on the other. This stove was made to swing from the coamings like a binnacle, so we could cook or keep warm at sea; when set up it made us look like an amateur steam launch under way. Its description must be deferred until a truthful narrative of events may bring its unhappy being into action.

The stores, comprising a barrel of wheat flour, a barrel of buckwheat, a chest of tea, a side of bacon, a dairy, a hennery, etc., etc. (I'm not speaking of the size of the barrels, chests, etc.), were kept in the locker forward. Stoddard had two weaknesses—the one for food, the other for rest.

He insisted upon keeping the otherwise comfortable cockpit piled up like a May-day truck with feather beds, pillows, comfortables, etc., sheathed in glove-fitting rubber bags. What astonished me was that these unheard-of luxuries would always keep dry. On sundry occasions I blessed his genius of originality, when, in some corned and salt-saturated rookery on a rocky island miles from shore, the no more nautical but now thoroughly domesticated Stoddard donned his spotless *robe de nuit*, and spread carefully over some pile of knotty seines his downy comfortables and snowy sheets for our repose. Yes, sheets on islands where they were known only as the ropes that hold the sails to the wind, or existed only when winter spread her snowy sheets of solitude over the deserted rocks.

I watched the first night's retiring performances as Aladdin may have watched the genie of the lamp, and I felt all in a heap when Stoddard handed me a spare pillow with a linen cover. Had I read "Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" before that time the experience might not have been so strikingly novel. Neidé had taught me how to sleep on the ground with blankets of wool and rubber, and I thought a cork mattress was the greatest luxury a canoeist was allowed.

The tent was an ordinary A tent of red striped duck, pointed at either end to shed water in every direction. It was raised over nearly the whole length of the boat upon light wooden stretchers, a stout line sewed in the peak forming the ridgepole. The bottoms of the two sides buttoned close under the gunwale beading. The anchor cables lead inside of the tent fore and aft, so that they could be managed from within.

When we preferred to sleep in some hospitable cabin, lighthouse or hotel, the entire cockpit was covered with a waterproof canvas apron, which overlapped the cockpit coaming and was

secured by brass staples, which were riveted into the canvas and were snapped over screweyes around the coaming. A fine chain or stout line was then run through the screweyes over the staples, like a big puckering string entirely around the cockpit; this could be fastened at the end with a knot or padlock. The covers was supported underneath by strong carlins. The cover thus formed was stronger than the new-fashioned, always-in-the-way hatches, and not a drop of water could get underneath it. It wrapped up into a bundle about 8in. in diameter. It was a capital arrangement, which I have never seen used at the meets.

The boat was moored or drawn up on shore, and we never lost anything by theft on any of our cruises.

The *ignus fatuus* of canoeists is the apron. Ours wasn't all that was desired, but it kept us dry while sailing, and when we did upset we got out of it alive. It was built by a carriage maker in Glens Falls, was of heavy enameled duck, with two manholes fitted with bags which fastened with puckering strings loosely around our bodies under the armpits. I believe I was guilty of its creation. I don't recommend the arrangement, it might prove a terrible death-trap, but I have known the seas break over us broadside when but for the apron the boat would have been filled and swamped. We sailed at times like men clad for a sack race. The water would leak in around our bodies, and little streams now and then made chilly passages down our backs. The confinement filled me with apprehension, but without that apron we would have spent many a stormy day in port. As it was, only twice do I remember waiting for the weather.

The charts and chart box were worthy of notice and illustration. Stoddard had obtained all the charts of the coast published by the U. S. Coast Survey and the British Admiralty. He didn't want the sea out of gunshot of the coast, nor orchards and cornfields inland. So he cut a strip ten inches wide, including the coastline, and pasted the ends together so as to have the coast from New York to Nova Scotia, except for the break of the then unsurveyed portion. This made an irregular paper snake, the shape of the coast, about forty feet long. This he folded where the coast was comparatively straight into pages of five miles each. The irregular places were cut into pieces-of-pie shaped folds which fell between the others. The whole was then divided into convenient portions and the part needed for the day carried during fair weather in the pocket like a long pocket diary. The rest was kept in a waterproof case in the locker.

During rainy or rough weather the part in use was kept, opened for two pages (10 miles) in a flat, glass-faced, watertight box fastened on deck. At the end of the ten miles the chart was taken out, a leaf turned over, and the next ten miles of the unknown exposed.

The marginal cuts of the lighthouses and landmarks, and the tide tables and remarks were carefully posted along the sides of the strip. Had we carried all those charts in their original form we would have had to tow another Atlantis to hold them. In stormy weather an ordinary chart, in use, would have been reduced to pulp by the wind and waves.

A good Singer's patent compass in a plain brass case was, especially in the frequent fogs east of Portsmouth, a great comfort to our feelings. When the sea was rough we held it firmly in our hands and split the difference between its oscillations.

We had also one of those fancy double-jointed pocket binnacle things, which, such times, went through spirited gyrations upon its own two axes, and the human snake himself could not have followed it far enough to tell northeast from southwest.

The oil-dripping device was simple and effectual; it cost six cents. In a heavy squall off Point Le Preux it saved us a dousing from the breaking waves. It consisted of an earthen ale bottle filled with sperm oil, and fitted with a cork, from the lower half of which a wedged-shaped piece had been cut out. When the cork was jammed in all the way the bottle was tight. Pulling out the cork a little, let the contents drip out. The more the cork was pulled out the bigger the wedge-shaped opening and the greater the flow. The bottle was covered with a cordage net work and slung, when in use, muzzle downward over the boat's side.

The canoe was equipped with paddles, oars and a pair of outrigged folding oarlocks of Stoddard's design. I never saw any others like those outriggers—and I never want to. The use of oars, I know, is a tender point with canoeists. They are, however, on a trip like Stoddard's, an indispensable necessity. With a heavy boat and a heavy sea, paddling is almost as futile as Mrs. Aleshine's broom-like method of sweeping the surface of the deep with an oar.

Two anchors and plenty of spare cable were carried.

It is out of our line to describe the very complete photographic outfit which was carried in the after locker. Stoddard's universal cleverness was horo displayed to best advantage. He had a contrivance on his camera different from the ones sold by the dealers for taking snap shots at sea. His plate holders were made of enameled paper and he could carry a dozen plates in the same space usually occupied by four.

The new Atlantis sails will be described next week.

R. B. BURCHARD.

CANOEING ON LAKE QUINSIGAMOND.

LAKE Quinsigamond is six miles long and quarter to half a mile wide, and with a paddling canoe one can travel many miles down the streams and ponds below the lake; in fact, by making a portage of a mile at North Grafton, several canoeists have cruised to Boston. Lake Quinsigamond is more closely associated in the minds of most people with famous rowing regattas and oarsmen; but, notwithstanding the great popularity of rowing here, canoeing is increasing in favor. There are no less than thirty enthusiastic canoeists at the lake; but, I am sorry to say, we cannot boast of a canoe club. The Quinsigamond and Lakeside Boat Clubs have a few canoeists connected with them, but the majority store their canoes in the large boat houses situated about Lincoln Park at the terminus of the Worcester & Shrewsbury R. R., and are not members of any boat club.

The season opened March 24, nearly a month earlier than last year. Six canoeists were afloat in their canoes for the first time, and Mr. A. S. Putnam amused the crowd of visitors at the lake in the afternoon by capsizing his sailing canoe and making a complete revolution of her under him without wetting more than his feet, a trick he learned at the last A. C. A. meet. An amateur photographer succeeded in getting a fine photograph of him as he stood on the bottom of his canoe. The majority of the boys are still working hard overhauling and varnishing their canoes, but will be afloat by another week.

CAROLA.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 25.

PHILADELPHIA C. C.—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Canoe Club was held at the Colonnade Hotel, March 25, with Com. Kirkpatrick in the chair. The commodore's report for the year was most gratifying, the greater part of the members having made lengthy cruises during the summer, two of the canoes having been on salt water, with additions to the fleet of several new cruising canoes, etc., and concluded by offering two handsome prizes for the greatest mileage to be made during the summer on the Delaware river or bay or their tributaries. The report of the purser, Dr. Westcott, shows the club to be in a most encouraging position financially, although the expenses of the club during the past year have been very large, an item of which I might mention, notably the handsome silver challenge cup, first raced for at the fall regatta. The election of officers resulted in Com. Kirkpatrick and Purser Westcott being re-elected, and the election of Messrs. W. S. Grant, Jr., Quartermaster, and J. A. Inglis, Secretary, and Mr. Gerry Warr to the Board of Directors. Active preparations are being made in the way of new sails, rigs, etc., for the spring regatta, which the regatta committee have decided to hold on or about May 15, at which time several new boats will sail their maiden race.

A CANOE RACE ON THE CONNECTICUT.—A match has been made between the canoe Happy-Go-Lucky, L. R. Ingraham, of the Connecticut C. C., and the canoe Rambler, E. Hart Fenn, of the Hartford C. C., to be sailed at some date to be mutually agreed upon, between March 29 and April 3. The course is to be from the Hartford C. C. float to the Air Line bridge over the Connecticut River at Middletown, a distance of 22 miles. The Happy-Go-Lucky is a new 15×32 boat and the Rambler is 16×36. Captain Ingraham will have the assistance of Commodore L. T. Jones in sailing the race, and the Rambler's owner and a friend will handle the latter craft. Considerable interest has been excited by the match as it is the first long-distance race of the season. A pennant will be awarded the winner.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Atlantic Division: Wm. B. Dailey, Bloomfield, N. J.; J. Percival Warr, Jr., Francis Thibault, John A. Ingles, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lucius M. Stanton, New York; F. S. Beckett, Wm. H. Smiley, Arlington, N. J.

Canvas Canoes and how to Build Them. By Parker B. Field. Price 50 cents. Canoe and Boat Building. By W. P. Stephens. Price $1.50. The Canoe Aurora. By C. A. Neide. Price $1. Canoe Handling. By C. B. Vaux. Price $1. Canoe and Camera. By T. S. Steele. Price 1.50. Four Months in a Sneakbox. By N. H. Bishop. Price $1.50. Canoe and Camp Cookery. By "Seneca." Price $1.

Yachting.

TREATMENT AND HANDLING OF YACHT SAILS

[Lecture delivered before the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., by Mr. Gilbert H. Wilson.]

THE object of this paper is to bring to your notice the necessity of a more careful and intelligent attention to the handling and setting of racing sails. As the sailing master's interest is in the handling and care of the boat, and the sailmaker's interest is in the proper making of his sails, it devolves on the yachtsman to develop and bring out advancements and improvements, especially as such things are largely matters of experiment.

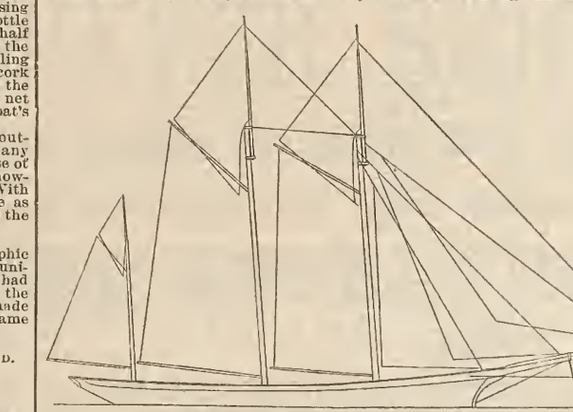
Mr. Watson says "English sails for the last five or six years have been absolutely perfect." It is hoped they will continue to think so. We have the pleasant belief that there is still much to learn.

The suggestions here offered, being the result of observation, are such as would properly and profitably repay your attention.

Mainsail.—In a properly made mainsail the leach should be as slack as possible. To get this our experience is that the best way is to turn a single tabline and have a very small leach rope, just sufficient to prevent the sail from tearing. It should be put on very slack to enable the leach to stretch all it possibly can—then, if necessary, a draw rope can be used to prevent slatting when the sail begins to get damp. The head and foot tablines should not be turned but put on with the same gore as the body of the sail, to insure the sit close to the ropes. The head and foot ropes should be slack to avoid any possibility of the sail being rope bound.

The head should not be urged out, but the slack simply taken out when necessary. If the head rope is taut the sail cannot go out; it is, therefore, better to rope slack and depend on good judgment in hauling out. The foot is roped slack for the same reason, and is generally hauled out too much, because toward the tack where the gore is greatest the sail stretches more than anywhere else, and as this will show by the sail hanging slack at this part, the inference is that the sail needs hauling out, and to straighten this part the whole sail is then unduly stretched. A little slack here, which does not enter up into the sail, does no harm, and had better be let alone; or, if there is too much slack, it can be remedied by a little more broad-seaming. Let the stretch of the foot be a matter of judgment. The sailmaker should give figures at which the sail is made and about how much it should stretch. Skippers talk about sails "going out," as if they had nothing to do with it. A railroad on the boom is probably the best plan for bending the foot. Tacks should never be fixed. Jaws answer very well for heavy booms, and the usual plan of sliding gooseneck with rubber buffers does very well; but there is a much-needed improvement here which will be suggested further on. Care should be taken to have the hoist just right, for if it is there should be very little trouble with the sail; and even this can be regulated to some extent by hoisting fairly taut for light winds and giving an extra pull for strong breezes.

The throat should be a fixed point as near the line of the luff rope as possible. The swing of the boom should always remain the same, and when it does not the reason should be ascertained. Sometimes sails get badly and unavoidably stretched in strong winds with a dry air and hot sun, and become longer in the angles than on the edges. Try the swing of the boom when the sail is well set; by letting go the lifts and slackening the peak halliards the boom should drop but little below its regular swing; if it drops too low the angle is too long, and there is slack canvas in the sail, and probably the luff rope is too taut. This is the best and proper way to try the luff rope, for if it is right when the throat is hoisted taut and before the peak is set up, there should be an easy draw on the sail from the clew to the throat with the boom in its right place.



"INTREPID" RIGGED AS A SCHOONER YAWL.

The roach in sails can be tested when the sail is up, by casting off the foot lacing, when the foot of the sail should swing 5 or 6in. clear of the boom or just sufficient to take a small strain when laced down; this will also show that all the slack of the foot falls toward the tack naturally, which is the best place for it. The matter of hauling out the foot is of more importance than is generally considered, and it would be better if it received more attention, but unfortunately, like many other matters, it is an additional trouble. If properly hauled the effectiveness of the sail would be enhanced, but if it is not done as it should be it would be better not to attempt it at all.

Some years ago we used cotton leach ropes with very good results, and it would be a good plan to try them again, as they act more in unison with the duck than the Russia rope. Good stiff, straight spars are a prime necessity, also plenty of room to spread your sails. A small sail, well held in good form, is more effective than a larger one badly set, and however well your sail may be made it is useless unless set in good shape and held there. Under the present plan of big rigs, where spars are measured for sail area, they are nearly always over-canvassed. For racing sails, where the main boom projects far over the stern, reef pennants are probably better than depending on reef tackles and platts.

Foresail.—As this sail has no gore in the foot, it is not inclined to stretch as much on the foot as is sometimes necessary, and generally requires to be urged out on the boom to keep the sail flat, but the head will go out easy. The only rope to consider and have a care for should be the luff rope. This should be so, that when the throat is hoisted taut, the strain on the canvas should lift the after end of the boom to its right place. The worst fault of this sail is the tendency of the gaff to swing off to a wide angle as compared to the boom. This is probably caused by the leach rope forming a very acute angle with the gaff, which allows it to flow off under very light pressure and destroys the efficiency of one-half the forsail and the gaff-topsail. There is no doubt that a vang from the end of the gaff to mainmast head would hold the sail in position to do good work and remedy this fault. The experiment is easily tried and some yachtsmen have tried it but with what results we are not informed. The vang is used with good effect on all the lake schooners and is considered quite indispensable. A lug foresail has an advantage over the boom sail in this very particular, and it comes from the leach rope leading well aft and the heavy strain on it acting precisely as a vang.

Forestaysail.—This is a hard sail to keep in good shape, so it should not hoist very high, as the extreme point is of little use, and if the hoist is short it gives a better shape to the sail. This sail, like the others, is governed by the luff rope. A number of yachts have tackles for hauling down the tack; this is an excellent plan and easily keeps the sail in shape. The tackle is along the heel of the bowsprit to a single part through a block and to the tack of the sail.

Jibs.—Jibs that set flying have a better chance to sit well than those that are set on stays, as there is always a strong and uniform strain the whole length of the luff rope. It is a good plan to con sails from the end of the bowsprit or masthead, when faults will show that ordinarily pass unseen. Trimming head sails is commonly left to the mates, and there appears to be no uniformity in this most important matter; the common usage is to haul as long as anything can be got. This being the case, it is well to lead the sheets well aft, then all the hard pull comes on the foot where it does no harm. Leads of sheets should be very carefully regulated so that the leach will have the best possible chance to spill the wind clear of the other sails, and at the same time give effective impulse to the sail.

In bending all head sails the upper hank is bent on to the upper grommet hole, whereas the hank should be bent on to the head thimble, which would insure a fair spread to this corner of the sail.

Jibtopsails.—Are generally set too high for efficient work to windward, or, if necessary to go so far up, then the foot should be made short, so that when the sheets lead to the quarter the pull will be mostly on the foot. Yachtsmen are deceived about the lead of this sheet, as in light winds it drops into a curve with a pull on the leach. It is generally a large, heavy rope, whereas it should be as light as possible.

All lug sails that have a strain on the leach look all right from the deck, as the sail stands full and looks well when very likely it is holding the boat back. This very common practice should receive more attention, as it is one of the worst faults of handling racing sails. There is alway a desire to stop the leach from shaking, and to accomplish this the sheets are trimmed more up and down. A slight trembling of the leach is not bad, and never does as much harm as it appears to, while the taut leach is a positive injury, holding the boat back although rap full.

Topsails.—The common plan of setting is bad, and we have urged a change, but with so little success that it is quite discouraging, but it appears to have been noticed by others, as the following extract from the New York *Herald* will show:

"*All Along Shore.*—Gleanings about yachts and yachtsmen in sail-loft and ship yard.

"Yachtsmen ahoy. Is there any one of you outside of General Paine, of Boston, and Mr. J. Fred Tams, of New York, who knows how to set a gaff topsail? I have been led into this artful inquiry because I am told that the question is now the chief topic of conversation where yachtsmen most do congregate. The Seawanhaka members are most keen about it. If they don't know, who does?

"What is the general practic? This is what I hear: You hoist away on your halliard; you sweat them up until you can get no more; then you haul away on the sheet till all the boys are black in the face. Then for a climax you put a tackle on the tack, and all hands and the cook howse down on it until they are weary, and then you think you have a well-set sail. Have you? I don't pretend to say, but those who think they know tell me that you have only a bag under the influence of which you sag to leeward like a crab.

"Now, what is the correct way to set a gaff topsail? I have been let into the dodge by one who estimates himself as an authority. The great secret, I am told, is to get the tack well down and the sheet well home and then collect every man jack of the boys on board and swing the halliards as taut as Old Nick will allow you and then you will have a sail that sits as flat as a board and that is the last to shake if a careless helmsman luffs too closely into the eye of the wind.

"But, of course, on these points there must and always be different opinions. *Tot homines, tot sententiæ.* If you were to tell a Seawanhaka man that there is virtue in the standing bowsprit he would curl the lip of contempt and uplift the nose of scorn. He, forsooth, is wedded forever and aye to a running bowsprit and a jib that sets flying. He wouldn't trust himself outside Sandy Hook lightship on a boat whose forestay sets up to the bowsprit. Nothing outside of the knightheads in his. He glories in the cutter pure and simple, and he has a good record to show for the faith that is within him."

Some yachtsmen have used a single part for halliards with a whip on the running part leading from the crosstrees to the deck.

Clubtopsails rarely fall into this error, and are always better set as the sheets are bent on well inside the end of the gaff and the pull is out instead of down, and as you have probably observed, generally sit better than the working topsail, which goes to prove that very likely there is some fault in the setting of the latter.

The lecturer illustrated the different methods of setting topsails, by means of an ingenious model with sails of sheet rubber.]

Working Maintopmast Staysail.—This sail has generally been condemned for windward work but we think unjustly. The fault was partly the sailmaker's and partly the handling. The foot has been made too long and the sheet pulled too much on the leach. If the foot is cut short and the sheet is led well aft, so the leach has a chance to flow out and spill the wind clear of the mainsail and topsail, it will probably in most yachts be an advantage to windward. This sail has generally been cut to trim to the end of the main boom, but this is bad, as it tends to lift the end of the boom and hurts the sit of the mainsail; it should trim either to the taffrail or on the boom at the slings.

There is one improvement that is needed and should be made, that is to make sails sit without being compelled to sway up on the halliards. This can be done as it is on the forestaysail by hauling down on the tack—you all know how nearly impossible it is to get an extra strain up on a big mainsail when racing. It can only be done while in stays, and the strain to lift the whole sail, peak, boom, everything, by the throat halliards is tremendous and almost impossible. Then it would be comparatively easy to pull down the tack. This is one reason of the English loose-footed sail sitting so well. Some way should be found to apply this to our sails, and it would probably be no very great trouble, but this is one of our failings; everything must needs be arranged in the fashion that will make the least work. It should be applied to the foresail, mainsail, forestaysail, and would be an advantage to jibs which set on stays, for you will notice that when it is necessary to get a pull on the jib halliard, especially when the sail is full, that the strain on the hanks holds all the lower part of the sail and only the few upper hanks move up, so we are constantly stretching the upper part of the sail when it is needed the whole length.

We may remark that the canoeists, who are a very clever and ingenious lot, have caught on to the idea, and their sails are generally set by hauling down the tack.

As our remarks have been in reference to large sails it should be remembered that for small yachts and light sails they should be handled with a lighter hand and not use too much force, for two or three heavy men and good purchases raise hob with the light duck and small ropes. It is very easy and very common to spoil yacht sails in this way, and it is quite impossible for the sailmaker to provide against it.

Remember always that handling sails should be more a matter of judgment than muscle, and that sails are finally and unavoidably used up by heavy strains, and the rule should be go easy and not stretch your sails unnecessarily, but keep a reserve for racing.

The most serious objection to a large schooner for sea cruising is the large mainsail and main boom. Some comparison of these with working vessels will be interesting, remembering the small, fine hull of the yacht compared with the large, bulky hull of the working vessel. When our two-masted schooners became so large as to require a 65ft. boom, 88ft. gaff and 2,500sq. ft. in the mainsail, it was found necessary to add another mast. Then the three-master grew till the spanker was as large as the former mainsail, the largest about 2,540sq. ft; beyond this it became necessary to add still another mast. The pilot boats are a very fair comparison to the yacht, and it is found their size must be limited. The Thos. S. Negus has a boom 56ft., gaff 24ft. and 1,920sq. ft. in the mainsail. The Sappho had 81ft. boom, 43ft. gaff and 4,040sq. ft. in her mainsail. The Intrepid has 70ft. boom, 38ft. gaff and 3,150sq. ft. in the mainsail. For her cruising rig she has 60ft. boom, 32ft. gaff and 2,520sq. ft. in mainsail, nearly equal to the extreme limit of the large working schooners, and far beyond any pilot boat.

Mr. Phœnix's plan, shown in the accompanying diagram, by simply adding a jigger mast, does away with all the objections, cuts off the nasty big boom and large mainsail, and, with scarcely any loss in sail area, leaving a handier, safer and more comfortable rig in every respect, making the yacht a schooner yawl.

ANOTHER FORTY-FOOTER.—Mr. A. G. McVey, the designer of the two new cutters building at Salem, has designed a second 40 for Mr. P. D. Wheatland, of Boston. She will be a keel boat, 39ft. 8in. l.w.l., 55ft. over all, 12ft. 8in. beam and 9ft. 6in. draft, with less displacement and canvas than the Helen. The Alice, as she will be named, will be built at East Boston by Mr. J. L. Frisbie, under the supervision of Capt. Crocker. The rigging will be made in Scotland and she will have a Reid windlass. The Helen is now painted outside and her cabin is partly finished. She will be the roomiest of the 40ft. class, owing to her great depth, drawing 10ft. 6in., if not more when trimmed. She will soon be launched. The 30is now planked and her deck frame is in.

MERLE.—Mr. Allan Ames, of Oswego, has sold his Burgess yacht Merle to Messrs. MacMurchy and Michie, of Toronto.

THE CRUISE OF THE ORINDA.

BY W. H. WINSLOW, M.D.

[*Continued from Page 205.*]

WE started on Monday morning at 11 o'clock for the east, and ran close to Peak's Island, and between Long Island and the Cheboegs, getting many pictures of cosy and cute summer cottages and pleasure spots along shore. Between Great Chebeague and Sand Island we gained upon a schooner yacht steadily until off Harpswell Point, where the wind came out northwest in a heavy squall, and there was trouble for awhile. The schooner, a 50-footor, luffed and took in her mainsail; wo wore ship and kept on out of Casco and across the Kennebec to Booth Bay. The schooner took courage from us and hoisted her mainsail after getting outside Mark Island, but we beat her so badly that she was off the Kennebec when wo passed the Crickolds. There was considerable sea running, the wind was very strong and squally, and quite a number of schooners near us put in double reefs in their mainsails, but we carried all three lower sails, though we presented a very high side to windward. It was apparent that the yacht needed more ballast, as she put her rails under too often for comfort or speed. We had to heat into Townsend and arrived at 5 P. M., having made the passage in six hours. As we were going in a 30ft., 12ft. beam, 3ft. draft, centerboard came out, and seeing a new outter gave us a trial. She sailed past us like a bird, and it made me provoked that the puffs that sent her flying just knocked us down. Oh! for more ballast and sea. (This was before the second thousand pounds of lead was taken at Belfast.) I visited the boat later and found a cockpit as large as a library and about 3ft. standing room under the high trunk. This consoled me. I would not have such a pumpkin seed for a gift unless I lived on a small pond.

Booth Bay was as lovely as ever, hnt it was very cold and most of the summer visitors on Squirrel Island had already flown, though it was only the 27th of August. There were many fishermen in port, and wo had opertunities to see much of their style, outfit and the personnel of their crews. Mr. Paul, of Auburn Colony, Harpswell Neck, who had just arrived in his 30ft. cutter, came aboard and discussed the accommodations of cutters and sloops, and strongly recommended Casco Bay as a fine cruising ground.

We got under way at 10:30 A. M., and arrived at Rockland at 5:30 P. M., a run of sixty miles in seven hours. There was quito a sea from the southwest, and a strong breeze with occasional squalls. We carried the three lower sails, as the gafftopsail was too much for our comfort. There were many sails around, and the marine and terrestrial panorama was of great interest. We met a beautiful cutter of the Eastern Y. C. coming down the Mussel Shoals, close hauled, with topmast housed and all her lower sails setting like boards. Her straight standing against the stormy breeze, and graceful smooth cutting into the head sea, wore wonderful to behold, and a revelation to me of the slight keel lead-keeled cutters show on the wind in heavy weather. The officers were sitting comfortably in chairs upon the flush deck, and hasteneo to return our eolor salute as we sped onward.

The big fellows pay much more attention to Orinda than they did to Pilgrim, probably thinking the latter a poor devil's sailboat, while they know that the former e cost into the thousands, and has all the distinctive marks of a genuine cutter.

Monhegan Island was prominent all day. Meringue said the Indians spied a white man upon the island and paddled off at night, surrounded his cabin and burst open the door. The man had escaped and they ejaculated "Man-he-gone" (Monhegan). Then they stole a scow np a river and left it upon the shore over night. The wind, tide or a man took it away and they shouted next morning, "Scow-he-gone," the name of the place Skowiegan.

We let go the heavy anchor to feel unconcerned, visited the shore for supplies, hauled down colors by the gun on a near cutter, g t a royal supper of beefsteak, fried potatoes, mince pie and claret, and had a good time singing songs and playing upon the mouth organ and flute. Sou'wa was master of the former and Jerry of the latter, and the combined repertoires ran Old Willow, Cheese Song, Pins and Needles, Martha, Tycoon Waltz and Miserere. Then Olie said, "The tenor rushes off the stage and takes a bite of the scenery, the stage carpenter lowers the portable moon and the curtain drops." "I feel thirsty," said Olie, and Noir and Jerry proceeded to mix up a bowl of old Jamaica, lemon, sugar and water, which on account of its name and character I named "smoky sou'wester." Then we filled the cabin with smoke to keep off malaria and talked each other to sleep.

Rockland is a poor harbor; the breakwater has been injured much by the sea and ice, and easterly gales have a fair sweep upon shore. There were a few yachts above the steamboat wharf, but, except the 10-ton cutter that fired the morning gun and then sailed away to the east, there was no life on any of them. A club house would add much to the interest of the place, unite the lovers of Corinthian sailing, and give an impetus to yachting in Penobscot Bay.

We sailed away at 10:30 A. M., passed Northport Camp Ground at 2, skirted Turtle Head, ran up Penobscot River and around Fort Point to show the beautiful peninsula, the fort, hotel and villas, then beat down river and across Belfast Bay to the city of Belfast, where we anchored at 8 P. M. Off Sears Island Jerry began to fire his Stevens rifle, .22cal., at a loon. He spattered the water all over the bird and tickled him under every feather, but did not injure the integrity of his body, while the loon only laughed the louder and cried "sou'east," as we fawned lazily along.

Sure enough the wind came out southeast during the night and it rained till 9 A.M. The crew went a fishing, and Meringue and I found 1000lbs. of pig lead in boxes at the steamer office, which we lowered down into the tender by bucket loads, took aboard and stowed under the cabin floor. Then we filled the water and gasoline tanks, cooked the cunners and flounders of the fishermen and entertained Mr. Dyer, the city editor of the *Republican Journal*, and other visitors. The next two days were spent in oiling bright work, getting stores and visiting friends on shore, the wind being out southeast and a hard sea rolling in. It rained heavily the last day and developed some leaks about the skylight, which made things a little wet below. An old skipper told me he had never seen a skylight aboard a vessel that did not leak.

Sunday, Sept. 2, dawned pleasant with a good southwest wind blowing; we had the usual N.E. breakfast, brown bread and beans. At 10:30 the anchor was weighed and we made a good run down the eastern channel, through Eggemoggin Reach and up Union Hill Bay to Allen's Cove behind Harriman's Point, where we anchored in seven fathoms, not daring to venture nearer shore in the darkness. It proved a safe shelter, though there was considerable chop and half a gale blowing all night. How uneasy one is, running along a shore that seems in the darkness anywhere from 50 to 500yds. away. Skirting this strange shore just at dusk, we saw several vessels anchored off and we were tempted to run in to them, but upon a nearer view they were found to be boulders and flat-topped ledges, which frightened us and made us sheer further off shore.

Next day Jerry and Noir went ashore and nearly paralyzed themselves by going in swimming. The views all around were magnificent. To the north, Bine Hill cast purple shadows upon the level land at the head of the bay; to the west a long stretch of rolling hills and dark forests had a background of the blue and gray cones of the Lincolnville Range; to the south an immense sheet of dappled silvery water was dotted by sails and many islands, and to the east the water shaded gradually to gray, green and brown and melted into the wooded shores, the dark gorges, irregular hills and mist-veiled summits of Mt. Desert. What a beautiful place, and yet, how desolate! Very few houses were to be seen around the bay. Very few are there, indeed. It seems as if this part of the world had been overlooked and the sterile soil scorned by settlers. Once the shores were peopled by fishermen, but they have gone with the fish.

We ran over to Pretty Marsh Harbor and saw a single house and a dozen seal. Meringue and Jerry dropped away in the tender to get a shot, but were unsuccessful; then we stood along the coast, looked in at Seal Harbor, beat around a headland and had just wind enough to get into Bass Harbor at dark. This has a good outer harbor in northerly and easterly gales, and an inner one beyond a threatening looking ledge offers snre protection for small yachts not drawing over seven or eight feet, but one must have a pilot to get in this snug berth. The surroundings are really very picturesgue and beautiful. There are a few small boarding houses and summer cottages perched upon the grassy hillsides and along the wooded shores, but thus far the place has been neglected by the throngs of pleasure seekers, and fashion has gone elsewhere, to its eternal loss.

There was a good S. W. wind next morniug, we got under way early, ran aronud the bell buoy into Southwest Harbor and inside Cranberry Islands, coasted the bold, magnificent shore of Mt. Desert and came to anchor above the bar at Bar Harbor, as the wind had hauled around S.E. and it looked very threatening. After supper the officers and crew had a celebration; the yacht was covered with Chinese lanterns, the harmonica, flute and horns were played, a quartette sang many songs, fireworks of many kinds were burned continuously and were answered by other yachts, and the fete ended at midnight with refreshments *ad libitum*.

At 4 A. M. we were awakened by a sullen, deep-voiced reverheration, that caused the yacht to quiver from keel to truck, and brought two startled, half-clad men upon deck in an instant. A strong N.W. gale was blowing and heaping up the sea at a lively rate, the water had been driven out by the wind, the tide was very low, the yacht had now a great scope of cable and was sailing directly toward the rocky ledge visible off the point of Bar Island. All this was seen at a glance, and Meringue was tugging at the cable as I pattered along the dewy deck to help him. We pulled the yacht ahead a few fathoms, threw the lead and fonnd 10ft., and watched her awhile, then turned in, but not to sleep. The tido turned and there was soon plenty of water; bnt the gale and sea increased, and we knew it would not be safe to lie out another low tide there. We had breakfast of mackerel, which we had found scarce all along the coast, but had succeeded in getting the night before at ten cents apiece. They were delicious. Then my three friends were set ashore, Meringne and I put in a single reef, hoisted the jib, took in the anchor, beat out of our trap, took a long sail to windward to get washed with the sparkling spray, ran down the wind and beat a handsome 50ft. sloop with all sail set, and let go the heavy anchor south of the bar in quieter water. I never saw Frenchman's Bay so beautiful as it was this cool, crisp morning, and there were plenty of small yachts with amateur sailors that skirted its shores and reached and ran and took long legs to windward, enjoying the host kind of sailing with an abandon that showed contempt for the gale and a hearty affection for Noptnne and his kingdom.

The next day we left Meringue ship-keeper, took a 'bus to Eagle Lake, a sail along it in a ratile trap steamer, and a cog-wheel railroad ride np to the summit of Green Mountain. What a view! Nothing in this world can compare with the picture of land and sea spread around Mt. Desert. It was an exceptionally clear day, the temperature was near freezing and a sharp N.W. wind was howling about the pretty Summit House, from whose cupola we observed at our leisure the winders around our central vantago point. The granite ridges of the mountains covered with mosses and lichen, bordered by strips of box and huckleberry, melted away as the plant life below us rose from bush to shrub and tree, and the green forest growth formed glorious fringes and dark borders for the valleys, the cliffs, and the dark sea. Eagle Lake —and veritable eagles were hovering over it—lay like a sapphire set in emerald to the north, then the mountains softened into the hilly pastures and green meadows of Eden, and the eye traveled over sixty miles of woodland, islands and arms of the sea to the purple-tinted mountains of Camden and Lincolnville; and beyond, like a huge sugar loaf, dark, portentous and proud, towered Mt. Katahdin, 110 miles away. This was seen by the naked eye, and is typical of the wonderful clearness of the atmosphere of the Maine coast.

Union Hill Bay, with its numerons islands, straits, inlets and tiny fishing craft, lay to the west. Eastward we looked upon Frenchman's Bay, with Sorrento like a jewel at its throat, and Sullivan and Goldsborough upon its side. Its islands were like olives npon the foam-capped blue, and the long Schoodic Peninsnla rose toward the clouds at its southern end and smiled in the snalight, as the thundering seas shattered themselves against its adamantine feet. Southwest Harbor looked like the Swiss village I used to get in a Christmas box; its numerous vessels seemed insect wings, and Cranberry Islands were not unlike the anemba stretching its jelly legs around for food. Otter Cliffs, Schooner Head and the shores of Mt. Desert, with the beautiful villas npon every vantage point, like sentinels npon pieket, were sharply outlined npon the velvet sea, and, at our feet, as if one could cast a biscuit into its busiest street, lay the gem of all seaside resorts, the Kohinoor of New England.

"Bar Harbor has a *raison d'être*," said Noir; and "Nothing can bate her," chimed in Jerry, while Olie rubbed his cold hands briskly over his trousers to get some of the chilly north wind out of them and remarked, "She's a beautiful crater." After a most excellent dinner of fish chowder, boiled halibut, roast beef, broiled chicken, pudding, pie, coffee and toothpicks, for the moderate sum of half a dollar, we were roused from our cosy by an announcement that the train was going, but the landlord sent a boy to hold it while we selected cigars, paid our bills and shook ourselves together; then with set teeth we faced the blast, went to the accommodating train and tumbled down the mountain a few cogs at a time, so leisurely, that when we came to blackberry bushes we got off and feasted, then mounted the open bucking car and took more bumps. A sail across the lake, a walk part way through the forest of evergreens and hard wood, and a dusty ride, and we were in the city again, well pleased with our ascent of Green Mountain.

Yachting, boating and canoeing have been prominent pastimes at Bar Harbor. It was late, the gales were coming, the season had been very wet and cold, and yet there were dozens of canoes, a half hundred boats and more than a dozen yachts in the harbor. Among them were Gwendolen, Hope Leslie, Nonpareille, Wave Crest and Norma. No one has gone into laying up yachts in a proper manner down east, or a great many more yachtsmen would seek the charming cruising gronnds of Maine.

The Bar Harbor Y. C. has built a fine club house upon the shore just south of the steamboat wharves. Two of ns sought its hospitable doors and were rudely invited to retire. I thonght the servant did not understand his business and wrote upon my eard, "Captain of the Orinda, S. B. Y. C.," and sent it to the janitor, requesting permission to look over the edifice. The Orinda was lying just off the club house, flying our club signal and a yacht ensign. The servant did nnderstand his business and brought back word that we could not enter the building without an introduction from a member. This is the hospitality of this far eastern club, so greatly in contrast to the reception accorded by every other yacht clnb from Rockland to Cape Cod. We did not know any member in town, and we did not care to scrape acquaintanee with any one just to see the inside of a house, and turned away. Just then a genuine Bar Harbor yachtsman was driven to the door in an English drag, having driver and footman in livery and silver buttons and buekles all over the establishment. The craft was brought too near the steps, the horses champed their bits and tried to look stylish by swinging around their bobbed tails, the portly yachtsman came over the port side very gingerly, to save his patent leathers and corns from too rude contact with the ground, and climbed the steps with a sea roll that told the story. We looked at each other and took a hitch at our pants. Our yacht caps were faded and spotted, our faces were savage with several week's growth of beard and swarthy as an Indian's, our shirts were blue flannel, our coats and trousers had been slept in, and our shoes had not been blacked for weeks. We certainly looked like second-hand yachtsmen, if not like tramps. Real yachtsmen look that way most of the time, however, and those who want to be genuine salts must endure a few slights and keep away from the B. H. club house.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A CHALLENGE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

ALTHOUGH it has been known for some time that Lord Dunraven was desirous of challenging for the America's Cup with his new Watson cutter, it was not anticipated that he would risk a race this year with an untried yacht, and possibly against a much larger craft. To the surprise of American yachtsmen the news came from London on Friday last that a challenge had actually been mailed on March 21, and following closely on the news came the challenge itself, which was received in the evening. Its contents have not yet been made public, but it will be considered at a meeting of the clnb to-morrow night. This, however, is known of the new yacht: she will be a composite vessel, wood keel and planking, with steel frames, designed by Mr. Watson and built by Fay of Southampton, where she will be launched this month, and christened by the name of Valkyrie, as it is given by the cables. She will be 85ft. 9in. over all, 69ft. 6in. l.w.l., 15ft. 9in. beam and 13ft. 6in. draft, with a slot in her keel filled with lead. She will be sailed by Captain Tom Diaper, who was here in command of Ilex in 1885. Lord Dunraven is desirous of sailing five instead of three matches, the date, of course, being in October. The new yacht is in the 70ft. class, with Bedouin, Katrina, Shamrock and Titania, but at home she will be tried as a 60-rater against Yarana, Irex and Marjorie. She will be entitled to but 6,600sq. ft. of sail under the Y. R. A. rule, but will carry more when in American waters.

The most important point in regard to the challenge is the size of the new yacht. In the present condition of yachting in England, a 90ft. cutter would be an useless toy for general racing as Volunteer and her class are here. There is no prospect of permanent racing in such large craft, and if one should be built to challenge for the America's Cup she would not only be of no value when the races were over, but she would have nothing to try her speed against in order to work her into racing form. Under these circumstances the new challenger has elected to build a size of yacht which it will be easy to test thoroughly against existing craft, and which will be eligible to the home races, both before and after her visit to America. The question has at once been raised as to what size of a yacht it is proper to put against her; and while the general opinion seems to be in favor of fair play, there are some who contend that the only course is to meet her with Volunteer. It is practically concluded that this would mean no race, that it would simply be a walk over for the larger yacht, even with the time allowance of the New York Y. C. Of course, it is in the power of the New York Y. C. to do this, but it is little likely that it would resort to such unsportsmanlike measures solely to retain the possession of the Cup. It seems probable now that a decision will at once be reached to meet the Valkyrie with yachts of her own class, such as Katrina, Titania, Shamrock and Bedouin, in which event it is likely that several new yachts will be started.

Gen. Paine has announced that he will take no part in the racing in any event, and if it should be decided to meet the new yacht with a 90-footer, some one would have to lease or purchase Voluuteer.

Our yachtsmen are already congratulating themselves that Mr. Watson has conceded so much as to build a centerboard boat; but in this they are a little hasty. Lord Dunraven himself has been taken with the centerboard idea, and in deference to his wishes a slot has been cast in the lead keel and filled with a piece of lead that could be removed if it should be desired to build a centerboard, but no mark has been built and no special provision made for one; and it would be a costly and troublesome matter to convert her into a centerboard. She will race here as a keel yacht, and, probably, will always remain one. Mr. Burgess is rather in favor of meeting her with a keel, and at once set to work on a preliminary design for a keel 90. Mr. Borden is also at work on a new 70, but with both keel and board.

In explanation of the name, made familiar of late years through Wagner's opera, the Valkyrs, or Valkyrie, were the ten daughters of Wotan or Odin, the Jupiter of the Norse mythology. Their office was to hover over battle fields on their steeds and bear away the bodies of the bravest of the dead warriors to Walhalla, the abode of the Gods.

HOW THE NAPHTHA LAUNCH IS BUILT.

THOUGH barely four years old the naphtha launch is so well known wherever there is water enough to float anything larger than a canoe that any detailed description of the boat itself or of its peculiar engine and boiler would be superfluous; but a description of the place and manner in which the boats are built may prove interesting to the many who use those handy little craft in all parts of the world. Last season the original establishment on the Harlem Kills, though large and well equipped, proved entirely inadequate to the business of the company, and late in the year the present shops were completed and the business transferred to them. They are located on the Harlem River, just above High Bridge, and close to the Morris Dock stations of the New York Central and also the New York & Northern Railroad. The river here is deep enough to give 12ft. of water at low tide, so that the largest steam yachts can lie at the company's wharf, the Tillie and Orienta now wintering there. The shops themselves, lately built by the company, include two buildings, both parallel to the river, with an L on the outer one, which extends over the water, forming the launching shed. The larger building, the nearest to the railroad, is 365ft. long and 60ft. wide. Entering at the east end, on the left are the offices and drafting room, handsomely fitted up in hard pine, while on the right is a large storeroom, containing everything used in the boats except the rough wood and metal. All supplies and finished material are kept here. All the remaining length of the building, some 300ft., is taken up with the machine and boiler and hoat shop proper. The building is one story high, lighted by many large windows on each side, heated by steam pipes under the roof trusses, while beneath the latter an overhead railway runs the entire length of the two shops, branching off under a covered way which leads to the other building. The boiler and machine shop is a large and pleasant room, well equipped with modern tools; lathes, planers, shapers, drills, bending rolls, etc. The average launch engine is both small and light, even the largest size, the 16 H. P., but the shop is fully fitted for heavier work, with ample floor space and a good system of overhead transfer. Just now, in addition to the regular work on naphtha engines, a new model of pipe boiler is being constructed, from which excellent results are expected. One of these boilers is now at work in the boiler room, while another is being fitted up for Com. Starbuck's yacht Tillie. The engines and boilers are practically those described in FOREST AND STREAM, no radical changes have been made of late, though improvements in the minor details are constantly being perfected.

The most interesting part of the works is the boat shop, where launches of all sizes are built by the score. Near the door on entering is a 40ft. launch partly planked, while beside it another is being laid down. The width of the building, 60ft., allows two ordinary launches to be built end to end, and as the visitor walks down the center of the shop he passes first a work beneh on each hand and then a pair of boats, one on his right and one on his left. In one place is a lapstrake yacht's gig, very handsomely finished in mahogany, all complete save the joiner work. Facing it is the frame for a 25ft. launch, the oak keel is laid, sternpost and deadwoods are set up, the horn timber is dovetailed into the post, and the framework of the counter is in place; while on the other hand the hackmatack stem is fitted. Two workmen are busy with the timbers, already steamed and bent to shape, fitting them up in pairs across the keel and running ribbands about them until the whole outline of the boat is clearly shown. The next boat is just a little further advanced, and two more men are fitting the garboards, the wales being already in place. So the work goes on, each boat as it is finished being slung by a big differential pulley at each end to the overhead railway, and run out on the overhead railway into the other building. Along the walls of the workshop are other benches, at each of which a man is at work, some on joiner work of various kinds, and some on the many extra fittings required.

To any one familiar with the ordinary run of yacht building, either out of doors or in a bleak half-heated shed, the gain to all parties, the employer, the workman, and not the least to the owner, from building in a large, warm and well lighted shop, where the work goes on without regard to the weather, and where all material is kept dry, is apparent at a glance. Following the track of the railway out of a wide doorway, we pass the boiler room, and then enter the second large building, 315ft. long and 60 wide, the main part being used as a store room for the finished boats. Before looking at the fleet which lines the sides of the room, one should look into the paint room, large enough to take in easily a 50ft. launch, and where painting and varnishing can be carried on without danger from dirt and dust. In the show room there is now the largest fleet of the kind ever collected in one place, ranging in size from 50ft. down to 18, and in finish from that of the finest drawing room car down to the serviceable little launch, of oak and cedar, intended for business or knocking about in Florida or the Adirondaeks.

The queen of this fleet of over a hundred launches is one of 50ft., just completed. The cabin is quite large, giving a good saloon, a toilet room and w. c., a pantry and galley. In the main saloon two berths may be made up. The finish is of selected mahogany, the joiner work being of the best; while the furniture, rugs, mirrors, etc., are very elegant. The engine is of 16 H. P. All fittings are of brass. This size of engine is fitted with a blower for forced draft. A very convenient style of launch is that from 30 to 35ft., fitted up with a cabin, for such cruising as has lately been described in our columns. The fuel, 76° deodorized naphtha, can be obtained almost anywhere, either under its own name or as stove gasoline, the two being practically the same; the gasoline stove is now in such general use that fuel for it is obtainable in almost all localities.

Opening off the storeroom is a large building over the river, in which the boats are launched, being run out on the railway and lowered by the differential pulleys. There is ample water here for the largest steam yachts. Just now the works are busiest, yachts are being launched and sent away every day to all parts of the country.

NEW JERSEY Y. C.—Officers for 1889: Com., Edwin A. Stevens; Vice-Com., James B. Scott; Recording Sec'y, William E. Kinzel; Corresponding Sec'y, George Gartland; Treas., Edward W. Ketcham; Meas., John Orrbeh; Trustees, Theophilus Butts, E. W. Ketcham, Henry F. Ogden, James B. Scott and James Bell; Regatta Com., E. W. Ketcham, Theodore H. Rodgers and William T. Salter.

LAUNCHES.—The new Burgess steamer, for Mr. D. S. Ford, was launched at the Atlantic Works on April 1, being christened Jathniel. Chispa, Mr. N. D. Lawton's new 40, was launched at Mumm's yard on April 1.

MAYFLOWER.—The sale of Mayflower by Mr. Morgan to Mr. R. T. Underhill is reported. Mr. Underhill will change her into a schooner under Mr. Burgess's direction.

SHONA.—It is reported that Mr. C. H. Tweed has sold the five ton Watson cutter Shona to Mr. Chas. A. Stevenson, of the Larchmont Y. C.

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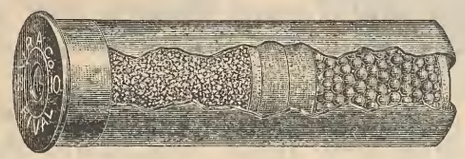
STAR  RIVAL
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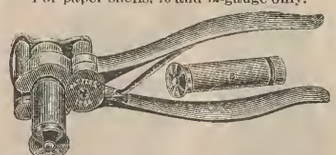

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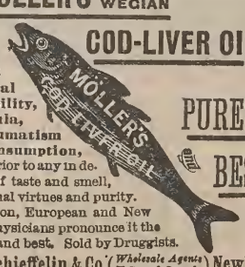

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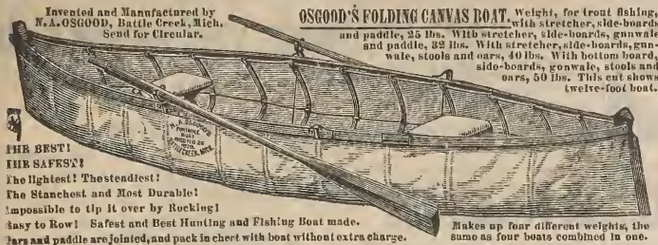

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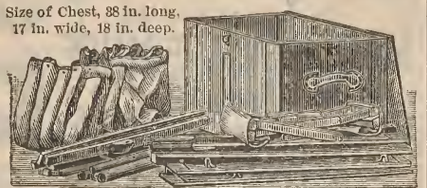

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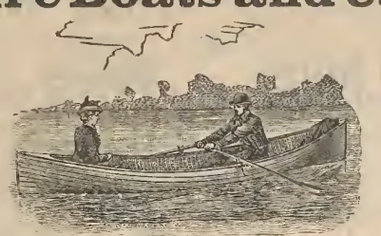

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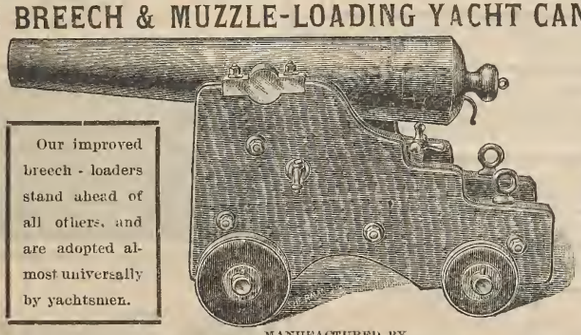

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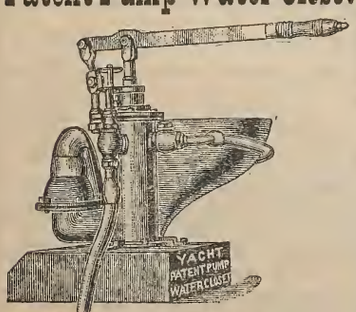

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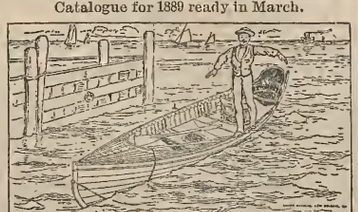

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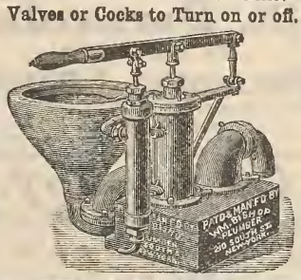

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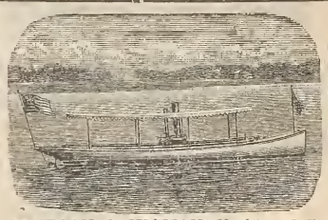

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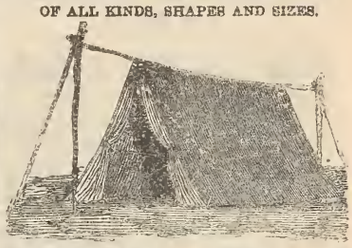

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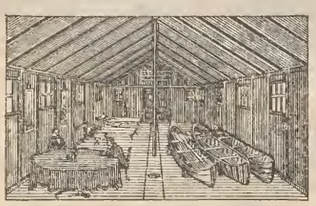

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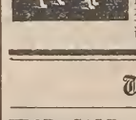

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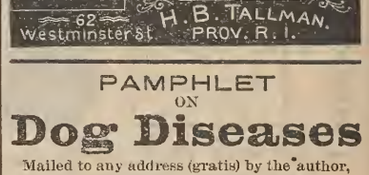

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
A Case for Prompt Action.
Dr. J. H. Kidder.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Sea Trout Fishing in Canada.
NATURAL HISTORY.
The Insectivora.
Long Island Birds.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Spring Shooting near St. Louis
Chicago and the West.
A Uniform Game Law.
Snaring Ruffed Grouse.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Sawdust in Streams.
Cape Cod Brook Trout.
Muskoka Trout.
FISHCULTURE.
The Menhaden Industry.
Results of Fishculture.
THE KENNEL.
Boston Dog Show.
THE KENNEL.
Worcester Dog Show.
The Chicago Show.
Philadelphia Dog Show.
Central Field Trial Club Rules
The Seitner Case.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
YACHTING.
Cruise of the Orinda.
The America's Cup.
Classification by Corrected Length.
Seawanhaka C. Y. C.
C. P. Kunhardt.
CANOEING.
Change in A. C. A. Rules.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DR. J. H. KIDDER.

DR. JEROME HENRY KIDDER died at his residence in Washington, April 8, after a brief illness, from pneumonia. Most of his friends did not know that he was dangerously sick, and the news of his death came as a surprise and a shock. The funeral takes place to-day, April 11, and the interment will be at Oak Hill Cemetery.

Dr. Kidder was born in Baltimore Co., Md., Oct. 26, 1842. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1862, entered the Union Army and served until the end of the war. Part of his service was as a military cadet in military hospitals near Baltimore. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at the University of Maryland in 1866, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy in the same year, attained the rank of passed assistant surgeon in 1867, and in 1876 that of surgeon. His sea service was performed chiefly in the Mediterranean, Japan Seas, and on the coasts of South America and South Africa.

Dr. Kidder's first opportunity as a field naturalist was offered in 1874 when he became surgeon and naturalist of the Transit of Venus Expedition to Kerguelen Island and, after his return, spent a year in the Smithsonian Institution preparing his reports upon the scientific results of the expedition. His first important contribution to zoölogy was published in 1876 by the National Museum, as Bulletin No. 3, and embraced his "Contributions to the Natural History of Kerguelen Island" and "A Study of *Chionis minor* with Reference to its Structure and Systematic Position." In 1875 and 1879 Dr. Kidder was detailed for special service with the U. S. Fish Commission and in 1882 became the first surgeon of the newly completed steamer Albatross. In 1883 he resigned from the Navy and joined the office staff of the Commissioner of Fisheries. Soon after the appointment of Mr. G. Brown Goode as Commissioner of Fisheries, Dr. Kidder was made Assistant Commissioner, which position he held until the reorganization of the Commission in 1888, when he resigned his connection with the Fish Commission, and was placed in charge of the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, continuing in this important service until his last sickness overtook him.

Dr. Kidder's medical work was directed largely in the direction of publications relative to hygiene and the sanitation of public buildings. About 1883 he made a sanitary survey of the proposed site of the new Naval Observatory and in 1885, with the coöperation of the Smithsonian Institution, he made analyses of the air in the House of Representatives.

As a scientific man he will always be best remembered by his publications relating to the Transit of Venus Expedition, his observations upon the temperature of the blood of fishes, and his attention to the physical problems involved in marine explorations. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Cosmos Club and also of the Biological, Chemical, and Philosophical Societies.

A CASE FOR PROMPT ACTION.

THE injury done by Indian hunting parties to the forests and the game in and near the Yellowstone Park is so serious that it demands immediate attention. The letters and affidavits published this week come from men who have been on the ground and are fully cognizant of the facts. The damage done by these parties has been so apparent to the Superintendent, that ever since he has been stationed in the Park he has urged on the Interior Department the importance of keeping the Indians away from the neighborhood of the reservation. The Indian Bureau has generally seemed anxious to comply with his request, but lately, the agents of the tribes at Fort Hall and Lemhi, while acknowledging in effect that they cannot control their Indians, and that they go when and where they please, still deny that they approach the boundaries of the National Park. Reading between the lines of Captain Harris's official report to the Department of the Interior, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the agents who deny the statements made in that and other documents from the same pen are unable to handle their Indians. Competent men would have carried out the orders of the Indian Bureau.

It is clear that these Indians ought not to be allowed to leave their reservations except in charge of some responsible white man who can be held accountable for their actions while they are absent, and it is equally clear that under no circumstances should these hunting parties be permitted to approach the borders of the Park. The statement made by a correspondent that the Indians, during these excursions, meet whisky traders and supply themselves with liquor, is another strong reason for keeping them at home where, under a wise and strong agent, liquor cannot be had.

It is admitted on all hands that the Yellowstone National Park is chiefly valuable to this country as a reservoir, where may be stored the waters which are so essential to all farming operations in the arid West. But its use as a reservoir depends on the preservation of its forests. If these are destroyed it cannot hold the water which falls in winter and spring.

Although the destruction of game by these Indians is to be deplored, this destruction is of but slight importance from an economic point of view. The game has a refuge within the Park, and while protected there will soon reproduce itself, and again overflow into the surrounding country. But the growth of the forests is slow and any extensive fires may carry widespread disaster to a large area of country far removed from the National Park.

We are not among those who believe that the Indian has no rights which should be respected. On this point we are quite prepared to stand upon our record. When, however, the Indian does anything antagonistic to the general welfare he must be restrained, and the Indian method of using fire as an aid to hunting has in it an element of danger to agriculture in the West which is most serious. It will not do at this late day to have our only national forest preserve threatened in this way. It would be far cheaper to supply the Indians complained of with unlimited beef rather than have the forests of the Park perpetually endangered.

The Department of the Interior controls both the Indian Bureau and the National Park, and it is within the power of this Department to remedy the evils here complained of. The matter is one which calls for prompt action on the part of the Secretary, who, we believe, has visited the National Park and no doubt appreciates its uses and its needs.

The subjoined letters from gentlemen perfectly well known to us, and in all respects trustworthy, tell the story:

Editor Forest and Stream:

To the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM interest in the Yellowstone National Park may be presumed to center chiefly in the fact that it affords a safe refuge and breeding ground for the large game of the Rocky Mountain region. The hope and expectation has been cherished that within the area of this large reservation the game might receive such protection, that not only would the different species be preserved from extermination, but that its natural increase would overflow into the adjacent regions, and that thus would be secured in the future a hunting ground in which the sportsman, seeking his annual recreation, might be reasonably certain of finding sufficient sport to reward him for the expenditure of his time and money.

This expectation has been in a moderate degree realized. The Park has been, during the past three years, a safe refuge for the large game. The elk in immense numbers make this reservation their winter home; and the remnant of the buffalo find comfort and security during the long winters in the vicinity of its warm springs and geyser basins.

During the months of October, November and December, the season only in which the Territorial laws permit the killing of game, no better hunting ground can be found on the American continent than the region immediately adjacent to the National Park. And if the excellent laws provided for the protection of the game are observed and the killing of game animals restricted to the proper seasons and to sportsmanlike methods, then the game, having a secure refuge in the Park, must continue to increase, and good hunting will be found in all future years around its borders.

But unfortunately a class of hunters—not sportsmen, but pot-hunters by descent and inheritance—who are restrained by no laws or scruples as to the manner in which game is to be taken, have also discovered that the best hunting grounds are on the borders of the National Park. The Crows on the east, the Shoshones on the south and east, the Bannocks from Fort Hall and Lemhi on the south and west, all send annually their hunting parties into the region surrounding the Park for a winter's supply of meat. Of all the various bands who have raided the Park borders, those from the Fort Hall and Lemhi reservations have been the most numerous and active, and their operations have inflicted by far the most serious injury upon the Park. Their encroachments have been a standing cause of complaint to the Park authorities for the past three years, but the control exercised by the Indian Department over these Indians appears to be of too slight a character to enable it to place any effective restraint upon their movements. The facts which I desire to place before your readers concerning the injuries wrought by these Indians have been gathered during a residence of several years in this section of the country, and in frequent conversations with the Superintendent and other officials of the Park, and can be relied upon as entirely correct as far as the particulars are stated.

During the month of September, 1886, when the Park was thronged with visitors, a band of Bannock Indians, whose numbers were variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred, approached the Park from the west in such warlike array as to give rise to much anxiety and excitement among the tourists, causing many of them to shorten their stay in the Park. Information of the raid was promptly sent to the Department of the Interior at Washington by the Superintendent of the Park and also by gentlemen holding civil positions under the Government, who at the time happened to be in the Park. The Superintendent also sent a detachment of soldiers under an officer to intercept the Indians and to endeavor to prevent them from entering the Park. They were found within the Park and were induced to move outside its limits, but as soon as the officer and detachment had left them, they started two forest fires within the Park, and withdrawing into the mountains to the west, continued their hunting operations, secure from interruption by the troops, whose authority did not extend beyond the Park; a fact with which they apparently were well acquainted. While they were loading their bands of pack animals with the slaughtered game, which had been driven from its refuge in the Park by the fires started through their deviltry, the Indian agents from Fort Hall and Lemhi, where these Indians belonged, having received orders from Washington to recall their Indians, came into the Park, and, while ostensibly looking for their Indians, took the opportunity to visit the Geyser Basins and other objects of interest in the Park, after which they returned to their agencies. The fires started by the Indians at this time in the Park continued to burn until they were extinguished by the snows of winter, destroying the timber over a wide extent of country. It may be noted here, that these Indians invariably make use of fire to facilitate their hunting operations. Having selected a suitable location, fires are started at one or more points several miles distant, by which the game is driven out, and is thus more easily taken. It is a well-known fact among old frontiersmen that an Indian hunting camp is never found without forest fires in its vicinity. At the same time that this large hunting party of Bannocks was operating in the country west of the Park, in September, 1886, another large party from Fort Hall was hunting in the country just south of the Park, near Jackson's Lake, and gentlemen who saw them there are ready to testify that, having started fires to keep the game within their reach, they were slaughtering in such quantities as to have tons of meat drying on their scaffolds.

The hunting operations of these Bannock Indians during the summer of 1887 were repetitions of those of the previous season. During the month of August a large party threatened to invade the western portion of the Park. The Superintendent reported the situation to the authorities at Washington, and an officer with a detachment of soldiers was sent to intercept them. The Indians again located themselves in the mountains west of the Park, and continued their slaughter of game until they had loaded their packs. The agent from Lemhi appeared at the Geyser Basins and other places of interest in the Park a little later, presumably in search of his Indians. His search was probably unsuccessful, as he registered at the hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs on Aug. 30, and departed the next day via Cinnabar and the railroad. About the middle of September following Mr. Ed. Wilson, the Government scout, having with him two soldiers, encountered a party of Bannocks from Fort Hall with a large number of pack animals, all loaded with dried meat, the product of their summer's hunt near the southern border of the Park. When Mr. Wilson met them they were

within the Park limits, but claimed that their hunting had been done outside. The attitude of the party was saucy and aggressive, and, of course, Wilson's little party was powerless to do more than warn them out of the Park. Fortunately, the copious rainfall of that season prevented the destructive spread of the fires started by these hunting parties.

In the early spring of 1888 Captain Harris, the Superintendent of the Park, invited the attention of the Department of the Interior to this subject, and was assured that such instructions would be given to the various Indian agents as would keep the Indians away from the vicinity of the Park. But with the month of August last came reports that a band of at least 100 Bannock Indians were traveling westward along the southern boundary of the Park. This band was subsequently located on Pacific Creek, about ten miles south of the Park line, where they hunted for several weeks. A band of seven lodges of Bannocks from Fort Hall and Lemhi located themselves on Snake River, some three or four miles south of the Park line, toward the last of August, and continued to hunt in that region, with the usual concomitant of forest fires, until the latter part of October. Fortunately the fires started by these Indians last summer did not reach the Park.

The facts concerning the operations of these Indians during the summer and fall of 1888 have been recently testified to in the form of affidavits by several gentlemen acquainted with the circumstances. These affidavits were made at the request of the Park Superintendent, presumably with the intention of bringing the matter officially before the Interior Department. But I will not at this time occupy more of your valuable space. I have desired only to invite attention to this subject, the importance of which would appear to render it worthy of the interest and attention of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM, and all others who believe that the forests and game of the Great West are worth protecting. Certainly if the protection of the game in the Yellowstone National Park is to have no better object than to contribute to the support of the surrounding Indian tribes, it does not appear to be absolutely essential that a portion of the United States Army should be used for that purpose.

MONTANA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Ever since this Park has been a reservation set apart for a pleasure ground and for a timber and game preserve, it has annually been invaded by bands of Indians from the Lemhi and Fort Hall agencies, in parties of from one to twenty lodges. For the past three years they have been removed from the limits of the Park, when found inside the boundary, only to camp just outside, where they hunt and slaughter the Park game, besides destroying the timber by fire.

Their principal hunting ground has been in the southern part of the Park, on the headwaters of the Snake River, on the headwaters of the Gallatin and Madison rivers in and immediately about the northern and western portions of the Park. Occasionally small parties of Shoshones from the Washiki agency have ranged through here. They usually confine themselves to the headwaters of Buffalo Fork of Snake River, to Wind River and the mountains south and east of this reservation.

These Indians, besides killing great quantities of game and burning vast tracts of forest—setting out fires purposely to aid in their hunting expeditions, fires that often extend into the Park—meet the whisky traders, to whom they pay or trade anything that they may possess to obtain the vilest kind of liquors. Every summer since white men have been in the Park, great clouds of smoke have been seen rising in the south and west, telling but too plainly that the Indians were out on their annual hunts. Since there has been considerable travel here, and since scouting parties have been regularly sent out, it has been possible to trace all these fires to Indians. The fires have started either from camps from which they had lately moved, or the Indian hunters have fired the country purposely to assist them in their hunts. It is a well-known fact that Indians use these fires for holding or driving the game, cutting off their retreat in one direction or driving it from a section difficult to hunt in.

Since the disappearance of the buffalo the Bannocks have hunted in the mountains about the Park, and since the game has been protected here it has increased to such an extent that to-day these mountains are the finest and best-stocked hunting grounds in the whole country, a fact the Indians have not been slow to learn. They flock about the reservation in greatly increasing numbers every year, often extending their hunts into the Park or passing through portions of it in moving from one game range to another, as the animals they are in pursuit of become scarce or are driven off. They kill and dry great quantities of meat. I will give them credit for not wasting much, for they dry hides, meat, paunch and some of the intestines for winter use.

When hunting about the Park they are in the Territories of Montana, Idaho or Wyoming, where game is protected by law for most of the summer, but these Indians hunt at all seasons, knowing no law nor regarding any. A white man acting as they do would be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both. These Indians have large reservations on which they are supposed to stay, where they are fed and clothed at the expense of the Government; reservations from which a white man is expelled if there without a permit.

A great portion of the southern part of the Park, and nearly all that country to the south of it which has been frequented by Indian hunting parties, has been burned over within comparatively a few years. What little green timber there is is small second growth, or timber so favorably located that fires could not spread in it. The Indian does not have a thought for the morrow, as by the fires he sets out he often blockades the trail he wishes to travel the next year, and renders the country about impassable for himself or any one else. No particular attention has been paid to the work or movements of the Indians in or about the Park Reservation except in a general way, until within the past three years.

In 1886, during the month of September, from seven to ten lodges of Bannocks came into the Park on the north and camped on the Gallatin, where they commenced their summer hunt, killing a great many elk. The officers in command of the troops here sent a detachment of men under an officer who induced them to leave the Park. In moving out they camped on one of the forks of the Madison. From this camp a fire started that burned over thousands of acres of green timber wholly within the Park. The fire swept over on to the Gallatin and burned for weeks. The clouds of smoke could be seen for hundreds of miles, and was noticed by many of the tourists who visited the Park at this time.

There was another party of Indians on the southern borders of the Park, and another fire there. These Indians lingered about the reservation until they had killed all the meat they wanted, and the fires burned without being checked until the storms of Oct. 8 and 9.

In 1887 the Park was again visited by Bannocks. They were removed, but continued to hunt until they had obtained all the meat they wanted. Fortunately this was a very rainy season, the frequent showers extinguishing the fires as soon as started. The Indians about the Gallatin and Madison Mountains were from Lemhi. Those on the south were from Fort Hall reservation. Sometimes parties went from one reservation to another, crossing the southwest corner of the Park at the head of Falls River.

In 1888 the Indians confined their operations more to the south and west. In July there was a party of fourteen lodges of Bannocks on Pacific Creek, within ten miles of the Park; they camped there several weeks, hunting from their camp in all directions; as the best ground to hunt over and the most game was in the direction of the Park, it is supposed they killed most of their game there.

In September the Government scout and soldiers saw several lodges of Indians moving toward the Park and but a few miles from it. They had great quantities of meat. A few days later a gentleman from Portland, Me. with his party of guide and packer, saw what was supposed to be the same Indians, Bannocks. Four lodges were camped on Polecat Creek, where the trail crosses, and twelve lodges were camped on the other side of Snake River, a little further down. The first party was a mile and a half from the Park, the second about three. On about the 26th of October a band of seven lodges of Bannocks were camped on the Snake five miles above Jackson's Lake. These had been to the Wind River Reservation, had been hunting all the way up without killing much. At the Snake River camp they killed a great many elk, loading most of their pack horses. From here they moved to the Falls River Basin, which lies mostly in the Park, where they were going to continue their hunt.

At Jackson's Lake it was learned that Indians had been camped about there most of the summer, one party having remained there from some time in July to the first of October. It was by this party without a doubt that the extensive fire was started on the north end of the Teton Range. This fire did not reach the Park, but destroyed a vast extent of very heavy timber and was not entirely extinguished until the last of October. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done by these roving bands of redskins. No one can form an idea of it until he attempts to travel through the country where these fires have burned.

Captain Harris has done everything he could to keep these Indians away, sending out scouting parties and moving them off the reservation when they are found on it.

H.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, March 4.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The time has come to call attention to a growing evil, which, if not checked promptly and effectually, will tend to nullify the efforts of the United States Government in the National Park in protecting what is left of the American big game, and saving from destruction the great tracts of forest which cover this portion of the country.

The injury to both game and forest is largely, and I may say almost entirely, due to the Indians who leave their reservations in the summer and early fall to hunt along the eastern, western and southern boundaries of the Park. It is probable that the Indians from the following four agencies are the ones who should be restrained: Northeast of the Park there is the large and fertile Crow reservation, the Indians from which hunt down along the mountains which lie to the east of the Park. To the southeast lies the Wind River agency of Shoshones and Arapahoes, the Indians from which, by passing up the head of Wind River, easily reach fine hunting grounds immediately south of the Park. These Indians also hunt north along the mountains to the eastward of the Park. Some distance to the southwest is the Fort Hall reservation of Shoshones and Bannocks. These Indians travel northeasterly, and, by working around the head of the Teton range of mountains, reach and hunt the same country that the Indians from the Wind River agency do. To the northwest is the Lemhi agency, the Indians from which probably hunt along the western side of the Park.

Within the Park the most stringent regulations concerning camp-fires are enforced, and very properly, to provide against forest fires: and it is absolutely prohibited that any game whatsoever shall be killed. To see that the law is enforced annually costs the Government a certain amount of money, and a certain number of men to carry out the existing laws; but it is absolutely impossible for a handful of men to perfectly guard and protect 3,600 square miles of wild mountainous country. Is it not folly then for the Government to permit the Indians to lay in their winter supply of meat from the very bands of game they are trying to protect, especially as the methods employed by the Indians to capture their game embraces ruthless and indiscriminate slaughter, in and out of season, of either sex at any age, and a serious destruction of standing timber by the fires they build to confuse game and keep the animals from going in any certain direction to escape their foes?

I think I can safely say that these hunting parties of Indians do more damage than all the white men put together, with the exception of that abominable type of English pot-hunter, who desecrates the name of sportsman. This type is probably growing scarce, and I am inclined to think a much better and more unselfish class of sportsmen than formerly annually visit us from abroad. In any event, the white hunter can be dealt with whether he be a professional hunter, hunting for meat, horns or hide, to sell to him too lazy to get them for himself, or the contemptible pot-hunter that kills every animal unfortunate enough to come within the utmost range of his rifle.

The game laws of Wyoming are, upon the whole, excellent, and they give us control over the above-mentioned white offenders. They can be and are deterred from carrying out their murderous proclivities. But alas! Who can control the Indians? The white man, be he settler, game constable or philanthropist, cannot, their agents say they cannot, and the laws do not seem to. The Government, therefore, should be urged to take proper measures to restrain their charges within proper bounds; especially as the reservations are large and fully adapted to the roving disposition of the Indians that inhabit them.

But do the Indians cause all this damage to the forest and inflict such slaughter of game? The truth of this would seem to be an easy matter to determine, and, in fact, it is not difficult; so much testimony from so many sources is available that it can no longer be doubted that the Indians do incalculable damage every year. Capt. Moses Harris, the very efficient acting Superintendent of the National Park, has already called attention to the damage done by the Indians from the Fort Hall and Lemhi agencies, and he should be warmly supported in his efforts to control the movements of the Indians and keep them from the immediate vicinity of the Park.

Probably I have said too much, and I will close with a little personal testimony, and a request to any brother sportsman who may read this to come forward and tell what he knows about the subject, and there must be many such whose testimony would aid very materially.

In September, 1886, while exploring and hunting in the Teton Mountains, I saw six lodges of Bannock Indians from the Fort Hall reservation. These Indians had pitched their camp on the northeast end of Jackson's Lake, about ten miles south of the Park. I had a talk with these Indians and watched them start off on their daily hunt. I visited their camp and saw literally tons of meat drying on the scaffolds. The Indians had killed all the meat they wanted for their winter supply and were then daily hunting Virginia or white-tailed deer for buckskin. I saw a great many small fires that they had built and there was then much smoke in the atmosphere. Subsequently the fires increased and could be seen burning for many days. Evidences of Indians in other localities were not wanting, and I was told by a trapper whom I met on Snake River that a considerable number of Shoshones from the Wind River agency were hunting up Buffalo Fork. Personally, I did not see these Indians, but I have no reason to doubt the word of those that did see them.

During the fall of 1887 my father and Col. J. H. Jones met Indians hunting not far from the north end of Jackson's Lake, pretty much where I met them the year before. Last fall my father again saw Indians south of the Park, near Two Ocean Pass, and later near the headwaters of Wind River. During the fall of the year 1885 a hunting party of Crows came down from their reservation and in two days killed over 110 elk on Stinking Water River where it comes out of the mountains. During the years 1886, '87 and '88, I know, from personal observation and other reliable sources, that Indians from both the Crow and Wind River agencies were hunting along the mountains that bound the Park on the east, killing what they could find. During the last two years, however, I will say there has been very much less hunting done by these Indians to the eastward of the Park; due somewhat, I suppose, to the scarcity of the game, but probably more to the persistent efforts of some three or four right-minded ranchmen trying to protect the game—I refer to Mr. Otto Franc, Col. Pickett and Capt. Belknap, to whom great credit is due for the stand they have taken.

Now, Mr. Editor, in with your testimony. The Department of the Interior is probably ready and willing to move in the matter, and will certainly do all they can; but they must have absolute proof of the facts that I have called attention to.

ARCHIBALD ROGERS.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., April 6.

Captain Harris's last report to the Secretary of the Interior on this subject leads us to believe that the matter has now assumed the form of a controversy between the Superintendent on the one hand and the agents of the Indians at Fort Hall and Lemhi, in which the Indian Bureau seems disposed to sustain its agents. This is an unfortunate condition of things. The Superintendent's report is fortified by a number of affidavits made by men of experience, and whose reliability will be vouched for by many well-known gentlemen who have long been familiar with the Park. These sworn statements cannot be ignored and they establish Captain Harris's case.

Here are some of them:

COUNTY OF PARK, } ss.
TERRITORY OF MONTANA, }

Personally appeared before me, R. T. Smith, a notary public, one Elwood Hofer, who being duly sworn according to law deposed and says: That for the past ten years he has been engaged in the business of outfitting hunting and tourist parties, at and in the vicinity of the Yellowstone National Park; that he is well acquainted with the country surrounding said Park and the boundaries of the same as far as determined; that during the month of August 1888, he was in the region of country immediately south of the Yellowstone Park in company with Mr. W. Hallett Phillips of Washington, D. C., and that while in camp on Pacific Creek some Indians came into his camp and stated that fourteen lodges of Bannock Indians were then in camp on the same creek, about ten miles south of the Park line and engaged in hunting in a direction toward the National Park; and that subsequently during the month of September 1888, he being then in company with Mr. Lewis A. Eldridge of Brooklyn, New York, he visited the locality where these Indians had been in camp and saw by the remains of camp-fires and other evidences that a large number of Indians had been in camp at that place and had been engaged in drying meat.

And further that about the 24th day of October, 1889, he was with the above named Mr. Lewis A. Eldridge on Snake River about nine miles south of the southern boundary of the Yellowstone National Park, and at that place he found a camp of Bannock Indians consisting of seven lodges, numbering probably fifty people; that these Indians stated that they were from the Fort Hall and Lemhi Agencies, and that they were then about to return to their agencies, having had a successful hunt; that they had a large quantity of dried meat and hides in their possession; and that upon the following day they started upon their return with a large number of animals packed with dried meat going toward the southwest corner of the Yellowstone National Park, saying that they were going to hunt on Fall River, which is within the Park limits.

The deponent further swears that at this time a forest fire was raging in the country immediately south of the Park line, which had destroyed the forest over an extent of many miles, and that in his opinion this fire had been started by Indian hunting parties for the purpose of facilitating their hunting operations, or through the careless use of fire.

And further the deponent sayeth not. ELWOOD HOFER.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 2d day of February,
1889. R. T. SMITH, Notary Public.

COUNTY OF PARK, } ss.
TERRITORY OF MONTANA, }

Personally appeared before me, R. T. Smith, a notary public in and for said county, one James J. Pearson, who being duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is a soldier in the service of the United States stationed at Camp Sheridan, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming Territory, that on or about the 13th day of August, 1888, being at that time on duty at the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, for the purpose of enforcing the rules and regulations of the Yellowstone National Park, he met and conversed with two Indians, a buck and a squaw, near the Grand Cañon; that these Indians said that they were Bannock Indians, and that they came from Beaver Cañon, which is a station on the Utah Northern Railroad, west of the Yellowstone National Park; that they were both mounted, and had with them a pack animal, the buck being armed with a rifle; and further the deponent sayeth not.

JAMES J. PEARSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 14th day of February.
1889. R. T. SMITH, Notary Public.

COUNTY OF PARK, } ss.
TERRITORY OF MONTANA, }

Personally appeared before me, R. T. Smith, a notary public in and for said county, one Edward Wilson, who being sworn according to law, deposes and says, that since the month of May, 1887, he has been employed in the military service of the United States as a scout and guide for the protection of the Yellowstone National Park, and that for seven years previous he had been employed under the Department of the Interior as a game keeper and assistant superintendent in the Yellowstone National Park; that he is well acquainted with all of the region of country adjacent to the said Park and with the boundaries of the same as far as determined.

The deponent further swears that on or about the 7th day of September, 1888, he was in company with Saddler Joseph M. Loynes, Troop M, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on Snake River, Wyoming Territory, about four miles south of the Park line, and at that point he saw a camp of Indians, consisting of three lodges, and numbering, as estimated, about twenty-five people, men, women and children; that these Indians stated that they were Bannock Indians from Salmon City, and that there were four lodges of Bannock Indians from Fort Hall, about two and one-half miles further down on the west side of the river; that he went near enough to the last named camp to see the lodges but did not enter it; that these Indians had large quantities of elk meat in their camp and stated that they had been in that vicinity about ten days, and were engaged in hunting; that at this time two large forest fires were raging in the adjacent country, one some distance south of the camp of these Indians, and one to the north and west of their camp, near the edge of the Park; and that from his knowledge of the habits of these Indians, he thinks it probable that these fires were either intentionally started by them or that they originated through their careless use of fire; and further the deponent sayeth not.

EDWARD WILSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 4th day of February,
1889. R. T. SMITH, Notary Public.

COUNTY OF PARK, } ss.
TERRITORY OF MONTANA, }

Personally appeared before me, R. T. Smith, a notary public in and for said county, one Joseph M. Loynes, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is a soldier in the service of the United States, holding the rank of Saddler in Troop M, 1st Cavalry, stationed at Camp Sheridan, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming Territory, and that on or about the 7th day of September, 1888, he then being on a scout for the purpose of enforcing the rules and regulations of the Yellowstone National Park, in company with Mr. Edward Wilson, a scout and guide in the employ of the Government, found a party of Indians in camp on Snake River in Wyoming Territory, the party being divided into two bands, one of three lodges being camped on the east bank of the river, about four miles south of the Yellowstone Park, and the other of four lodges some two miles or more down the river on the opposite bank; that these Indians said that they were Bannocks from Lemhi and Fort Hall, and that they had been in that vicinity ten days; that they stated that they were engaged in hunting and that he saw a large quantity of elk meat in their camp.

The deponent further swears that at this time two forest fires were raging in the vicinity of these Indian camps, one very large one some distance to the south, and one less extensive to the north and west and near the south line of the Park; and further the deponent sayeth not.

JOSEPH M. LOYNES.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 6th day of February,
1889. R. T. SMITH, Notary Public.

COUNTY OF PARK, } ss.
TERRITORY OF MONTANA, }

Personally appeared before me, R. T. Smith, notary public in and for said county, one Charles H. Stuart, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is a resident of Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming Territory, and that he is associated with the lessees, Messrs. Nelson Lamb and Walter J. Henderson of that place in the Yellowstone National Park, in the business of hotel keeping and the outfitting of tourists and hunting parties; that he was for several years employed with the division of the U. S. Geological Survey in the Yellowstone National Park under Mr. Arnold Hague, and that he is well acquainted with the country in and adjacent to the Yellowstone National Park and the boundaries of said Park as far as they are determined; that on or about the 15th day of September, 1888, being at the time in company with Mr. Frank C. Crocker, of Portland, Maine, he saw a party of Indians in camp on Snake River, there being two separate camps, one of three lodges on the east bank of the river, about four miles from the Park line, and one of four lodges further down the river on the opposite bank; that he camped near these Indians and conversed with them both in their camps and in his own, that they stated that they were Bannocks, and that one band was from Fort Hall and that the other was from Salmon City, and that they were engaged in hunting on Huckleberry Mountain, which is near the Park line, and in conversation they stated that they had been instructed not to go near the Park, and asked where the Park line was; and that upon being told expressed surprise that it was so near to them; that he saw a large quantity of elk meat and some hides in their camp. The deponent further swears that at this time two forest fires were raging in this vicinity. One in the country south of the Indians' camps and one to the west near the south line of the Yellowstone National Park; and further the deponent sayeth not.

CHARLES H. STUART.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 5th day of February,
1889. R. T. SMITH, Notary Public.

About the 21st of August, 1887, under orders from Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., Comdg. Camp Sheridan, Wyoming, I made a reconnoissance of the country just outlying the Yellowstone Park, at the northern portion of the western boundary. In accordance with my instructions, the object of this scout was to discover the presence of hunting parties of Indians (Bannocks) reported to have been seen in that locality or en route there, and to return them to their reservation. After three days I found a party from the Lemhi Agency, encamped about three or four miles from the western boundary line, near the head waters of the Gallatin River. They had been one day in camp and had killed quite a number of elk. With good rifles and ammunition, over a hundred fine looking ponies, within such easy access of the Park—and judging from the amount of elk meat already in camp—their facilities for slaughtering game within the Park limits seemed the best possible. I ordered these Indians back to their reservation, and told them they would not be allowed to hunt in the vicinity of the Park. They promised to return and started the following morning; in the morning I also started back to the Lower Basin to report my action to Capt. Harris. I had no confidence, however, that these Indians would return to the reservation, believing that they would only change the locality of their camp, and continue to hunt in the vicinity of the Park line, where, on one side or the other, they were certain to find abundance of game.

On my way back to the Lower Basin I passed a man on the road traveling in a covered wagon; he hailed me, said he was the Agent at the Lemhi Agency, and asked if I had seen any of his Indians hunting in that vicinity. He also said he had made inquiry of some men living on the road, at Henry's Lake, and could get no information.

I told him that I had been sent out by Capt. Harris to intercept Indians who were coming to hunt in the Park, and had found a party of about fourteen (bucks and squaws) just outside of the Park limits; that they had killed quite a number of elk, and that, although they had promised to return at once to the agency, I believed they had no such intention, and would continue to hunt in the vicinity and would in all probability go into the Park, where the elk were most plentiful.

In answer to his inquiries, I gave him directions for finding these Indians; telling him it would be necessary to proceed most of the way mounted, but the trail was fresh and very plain. He said he was unaccustomed to riding, and could not possibly make such a journey; that a ride of ten miles (I think that is the distance) would wear him out completely. He said he would proceed on to the hotel and confer with Capt. Harris.

At the hotel Lower Basin I reported by telephone to Capt. Harris, relating all the circumstances, as nearly as possible over a badly working wire, and he ordered me to return to the post.

Whether or not this agent communicated with Capt. Harris from the Lower Basin I do not know. I got the impression that he was not at all concerned about his Indians. At that time and subsequently he appeared to me like a tourist and pleasure seeker, but not like a government official in the discharge of his duties. According to my recollection this man made the regular tour of the Park and took his departure thence without having spoken to Capt. Harris of the business which was the ostensible cause of his presence there. I cannot assert this positively at the present time, but I do remember distinctly that his conduct was discussed; that Capt. Harris and myself both pronounced him guilty of neglect of duty, because he had made no effort, and shown no desire to control the actions of these Indians for whom he was responsible.

GEO. W. GOODE, 2d Lt. 1st Cav.

FT. MAGINNIS, M. T., Feb. 5, 1889.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I trust that through your paper some effective protest will be made against allowing Indians from the reservations to use the Yellowstone National Park for a hunting ground. At present bands of roaming savages bid fair to destroy not only all the game, but also all the forests. Every Indian hunting party habitually starts forest fires, which destroy vast quantities of woodland. The forest fires started by these roving bands have caused such devastation as to become a serious menace to all the settled districts. The water supply is a matter of vital consequence to the settlers on the plains near the Rockies, and nothing interferes with it so seriously as the destruction of the woods. It is urgently necessary that these bands be restrained; they should never be allowed off the reservation unless a responsible white man is with them. Capt. Harris has done all he could for the Park. I hope the Indian Department will back him up more efficiently than it has done for the past four years. The Agent of the Bannocks, Shoshones and Crows must be made to understand that these Indians can no longer be allowed to waste and destroy round the Park at their pleasure.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, April 6.

At a meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club, held April 3 at the Knickerbocker Club in New York city, Mr. Grinnell offered resolutions printed below, which were unanimously adopted. The mover was appointed a committee of one to communicate with the Secretary of the Interior on this subject, and was authorized to sign the resolutions for all the members of the club. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, It has for some years been the custom for Indians from the Fort Hall and Lemhi agencies, and from Washaki and, perhaps, the Crow agency, to spend the summer or a part of it on the borders of the Yellowstone National Park hunting and collecting dried meat and hides of game, and

Whereas, These hunting parties destroy great quantities of game without regard to the game laws in force in the Territories whose their hunting is done, and

Whereas, In addition to this destruction of game, they cause incalculable damage to the forests of the continental watershed by the fires which they start, either through carelessness or intentionally, as adjuncts to their hunting, and

Whereas, The acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park has repeatedly brought this matter to the attention of the Interior Department, and has fortified his reports by affidavits from intelligent and trustworthy men, most of whom are well known to many members of the Boone and Crockett Club, and

Whereas, The destruction of forests and of game caused by these Indian hunting parties is a serious evil and ought at once to cease, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Indians of the Fort Hall, Lemhi, Washaki and Crow agencies should not be permitted to leave their reservations in large parties, except when in charge of some reliable white man who can be held responsible for the conduct of the Indians whom he accompanies, and that under no circumstances should these Indians be permitted to approach within twenty-five miles of the borders of the Yellowstone National Park, and

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be respectfully requested to call this matter to the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to instruct him to direct the agents in charge of the above named tribes to keep their people on the reservations.

The Sportsman Tourist.

"Sam Lovel's Camps." By R. E. Robinson. Price $1.

SEA TROUT FISHING IN CANADA.

IT was the opinion of Don Quixote that many troutlings might be equal to one trout, but such is not the angler's estimate, and those who aspire to something better than the 4in. troutlings of New Hamshire brooks should try the sea trout fishing of Canadian waters.

Doctors disagree about this fine fish. *Salmo canadensis* (Hamilton Smith), some pronouncing it identical with *S. fontinalis*, others recognizing it as a distinct species under the above name. For myself, having very carefully compared the two together, I am unable to detect any difference in fin rays, gill covers or labials, though such may exist. The difference in color between the two is very marked, but color is not a sufficient test as between species. The habits of the two are very different, however. The brook trout makes its permanent home in fresh water, and is rather a stationary fish; while the sea trout lives most of the year in the ocean, only ascending the rivers in summer for spawning purposes. It is what is called an anadromous fish, like the salmon. Like the salmon the sea trout stops in certain pools when ascending the rivers, and it is only when in these pools that it will rise to a fly. When hooked, the sea trout fight differently from the brook trout, and with even more vigor and activity; their average size is greater, and on the table they are admitted to be the better fish.

In the human species we recognize many races of men, and *S. canadensis* is, even if identical in structure with *S. fontinalis*, a roving nomad, as different in habits from its home-keeping brother as the red Sioux of the plains from the white citizen of New York. This question, however, must be left to the naturalist for settlement, and I will proceed to relate some experiences in the capture of the sea trout.

Being in Dalhousie, on the Bay of Chaleurs, in July, 1872, and hearing much of the Nouvelle, a river in the vicinity, famous for its large trout, three and four-pounders being quite plenty, as I was told, and five-pound fish not unknown, I determined to visit it and verify these wonderful tales.

By the help of my landlord, William Murphy, I procured the services of two Micmac Indians with a canoe, no other craft being capable of ascending the river. As the distance from Dalhousie was fifteen miles, and we must be absent at least one night, my worthy host provided me with pork, bread, tea and sugar and a bottle of brandy, which in that happy land can be obtained of pure quality for one dollar a bottle. As we expected to catch at least fish enough to eat, these supplies were thought to be sufficient.

About 9 A. M. on the 15th, my Indians reported themselves ready at the beach. Although their canoe was a real bark, like those of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, Joe Le Beau and his son Louis had little of the savage about them. They were attired in the garb of civilization, coat, trousers and hat, and instead of moccasins they wore long boots. In the far Northwest the Indians would not permit me to enter their canoes with boots for fear of damage to the frail structure, but Joe had laid thin boards along the bottom to protect her. He and Louis looked more like Frenchmen than Indians, and I found them to be sober, industrious and obliging men.

We left the beach at Dalhousie about 10 o'clock. The morning was calm and the men paddled right across the bay, here about three miles wide, to the Eastern Point, a high bluff of red sandstone, crowned with evergreens. Rounding this point they kept along shore to the N. E. The bluffs were high and rocky, with the shallow green water at their base flowing over beds of seaweed, above which floated great purple medusæ, large enough to fill a water bucket. After about three miles we came to what seemed the mouth of a river, with a small village on the further bank. Entering through a narrow channel we find ourselves in a shallow lagoon, or salt lake, three or four miles across. There was scarcely water enough to float the canoe, the tide being out, and the men stepped overboard and lifted her along. As they were for the next two or three miles in the water more than half the time, it was plain why they wore high boots, and nothing but a bark canoe could have got along at all.

On the other side of the lagoon we came to the real river mouth, a swift, crooked stream, full of shallow holes and drift logs, where the canoe had to be lifted along every twenty yards. After about a mile of this sort of work we came to a jam of logs and trees, where the canoe must be unloaded and a portage made over the raft, which filled up the river for a distance of fifty or sixty yards. This jam had existed so long that small trees were growing upon it in many places. Joe said there were plenty of trout under the logs, but it would have been impossible to kill a large fish in such a place. Just below the raft Joe's sharp eyes had detected a large trout in a shallow; which he killed with a thrust of his setting pole, a handsome fish of 3lbs.

Three of these jams we had to pass, so that many hours were gone before we reached open water. By that time the sky was overcast, a high wind roared through the forest, and everything looked like rain. The river was here about 30 or 40yds. wide, with a very swift current over a bed of rocks and pebbles; the water the clearest and coldest that I ever saw out of a mountain spring. It looked like liquid glass. Its course was very winding, and the shores were high rounded hills, covered with forest. The current was so hard to stem that the men were often obliged to stop for breath, and I got out my rod and fished, both with fly and spoon, but could get no rise.

About 6 P. M. we arrived at the bridge, six miles from the mouth of the river, though it seemed twelve. As the rain was beginning to fall, Joe thought we had better camp here for the night; we landed and the men built a fire in a thick grove which promised some shelter, and we supped on the big trout. Joe said there was a decent house near by, and he would go and ask for lodgings for me: as for Louis and himself, they could sleep by the fire. While he was gone an old Frenchman, who lived across the river, came over to our fire and invited me, with many compliments, to go to his house. He was polite, but dirty, and I thought I would try the other house, but softened my refusal of his hospitalities with a glass of brandy, which he enjoyed hugely.

"Aha! dis is de eau de vie—much better as de dam whisky."

Presently Joe returned with Mr. Carr, the owner of the nearest house, who invited me to stop with him for the night, which I was glad to do, as the rain was falling fast.

His house was new and unfinished, but Mrs. Carr made up a bed for me on the floor. They were Scotch people, who had been some years in Canada; they had four or five children growing up in this wilderness, which seemed a pity, as the parents were evidently emigrants of the better class. One can hardly understand how a living can be got from the soil in this rough country, with its seven or eight months of winter; but the people depend chiefly for their subsistence on the products of the forest.

I turned out at sunrise, the rain had ceased, though the clouds still hung low and heavily. I went to the camp, where I found the men getting breakfast. Having heard that large trout were often taken at the bridge I tried several casts, both above and below, but without success. We went about six miles further up the river, now and then making a cast in spots likely for trout, but saw none. The river was swift and clear, with many heavy rapids, which taxed the muscle of the men, and once they had to lift the canoe over a boom at a sawmill. Very few houses or farms on the river, only unbroken forest; the day was dark and lowering, good weather for trout fishing, if any were in the water, which I was beginning to doubt.

Now we began to meet with logs and branches of trees floating down the stream, indicating that men were above getting out timber, which Joe said would scare the fish, and we must push on and get above them.

About two miles further on we landed for dinner, near a gang of men who were cutting timber for a bridge, but a little way above them, and while Louis was frying the pork, Joe and I went out in the canoe to try a cast; he held the canoe at the head of a deep pool, and I cast down the stream with a dozen yards of line and two small salmon flies. My rod was of bamboo, with a lancewood tip, rather too stiff for fly-fishing, it having been made for a bait-rod. I allowed the flies to be taken slowly down by the current for about thirty yards, when a large trout rose and fastened himself; away he went with a rush, salmon fashion, the reel giving out line so freely, it having no click to it, that I was obliged to check him by pressing my hand on the line. He ran

about the pool very freely, but did not leap like a salmon. Yet he fought very hard, keeping up a continual struggle and rolling over and over in a way which bore very hard on the tackle. This for about ten minutes, when I got him alongside the canoe, and Joe lifted him in with the net, a beautiful 3lb. trout, fresh run from the sea. Directly I hooked another, which after a contest of five minutes escaped. Then a third, which I killed in ten minutes, of the same size as the first. I then rose and killed two more in the same pool, of 2¼ and 2lbs., when they stopped rising, and we went ashore and cooked one of our trout for dinner. It was almost alive when dressed, and was, I think, the finest trout I ever tasted.

About 3 o'clock we went up the river two miles further where we found some lovely pools, with rapids between them. Joe's eyes were so keen that he was able by looking into the pools to tell me if there were fish in them. Casting from the bank I took five trout of from 2 to 3lbs. weight from the first two pools, then to a third, where I hooked a pair. I landed one, 3-pounder, but the other escaped by breaking my hook at the bend. As with that hook I had killed a 9lb. salmon, the week before, I shall always imagine that the size of this trout was tremendous.

By this time sunset approaching, the sand flies and mosquitoes were becoming very troublesome, so we went into camp, building a fire in a thick hemlock grove, and covering the ground with a thick bed of boughs, which with our blankets made a soft and elastic couch, with a freshness and fragrance all it own. After a delicious supper of trout and tea (tea is the one thing needful for these Micmacs, they want it at every meal) I turned in, but was aroused about midnight by Joe, who told me that a heavy storm was coming on, and we must seek shelter under the canoe. With the aid of a torch we found our way through the black night to the river bank, where we crept under the canoe, and staid there for more than an hour, the rain pouring in torrents, from which, however, we were entirely protected by this birch bark umbrella. Rekindling our fire when the storm had passed by, we slept well for the rest of the night.

After an early breakfast the next morning we went up the river to another pool. The rain had ceased, but a heavy fog hung about the river, and the insects were so savage that after killing a brace of good trout I concluded to return down the river, the rather that there were indications of an approaching storm.

Going down stream was easy, it took not much over an hour to reach the bridge, a distance which had used up most of the previous day to perform. Three miles below our camp we found some Micmacs, who had been up and down the river spearing the fish by torchlight. They had driven the trout from the pools, and killed a large number, which they were taking to Dalhousie for sale. Hence our ill success in the lower part of the river. Nothing so much alarms trout and salmon as this night spearing, which is forbidden by the laws of the Dominion, but as there is no fish warden on the Nouvelle, these Indians from Campbellton are spoiling the river.

The absence of small trout, however, in this river is a mystery; they breed here, but probably the small fish remain in the headwaters until they are large enough to seek the ocean. I had also expected to find brook trout, as in the Restigouche; but saw none. I caught two or three young salmon, or parr, about 4in. long, which I restored uninjured to the river. This shows that salmon do sometimes enter the Nouvelle.

In the pool where I took the first trout the day before my Indians espied trout running up; they stopped the canoe, and by careful casting I secured a brace, of 2½lbs. each.

By this time the wind was blowing in heavy gusts from the eastward, and thick clouds had shut in all around. A storm was coming on fast, and Joe declared that it would be impossible to go round the point with a heavy sea on, and that by landing at the ruins of the old bridge, about five miles from the river's mouth, we could get a horse and cart to take the canoe across the hills to the bay, opposite to Dalhousie, and I, for my part, was glad to avoid the three portages.

So we stopped at the ruins of the old bridge, where the road formerly crossed the river; not far off lived a farmer who let us have his horse and cart with a boy to bring them back, to convey canoe and baggage to Muskoka, on the Bay, a distance of three miles, for the charge of a dollar.

The road over the hills was good; it skirted the forest, where the ground was carpeted with the richest of mosses and spangled with blossoms of epigea, linnea and other spring beauties, although it was the middle of July. By noon we embarked on the bay, here about three miles wide. When we got out from the shelter of the land the wind struck us heavily and the sea was high: a bark canoe, however, if not too deeply laden, is a very buoyant and lively vessel, and although in mid channel, where there was a choppy sea, we took in some water, on the whole we made very good weather of it and landed at Dalhousie about 1 P. M., just in time to escape a heavy storm of wind and rain, which lasted twenty-four hours. I had a string of twelve trout, which weighed 31lbs., besides those we had eaten, but it was thought to be a poor showing for the Nouvelle, excusable only by the Indian depredations on the river. I have heard of 200lbs. being taken on this river by one rod in three days.

S. C. CLARKE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.*—Gentlemen: Your new primers gave me the best of satisfaction. I have averaged nearly 80 per cent. of kills both on live birds and targets ever since I began to use them. Yours truly, (Signed) M. M. F. LINDSLEY, Supt. American Wood Powder Co., West Hoboken, N. J.—*Adv.*

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

FORCEFUL FACTS.—Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics are not an experiment. They have been in use among farmers, livery stable, horse railroad and turfmen and in the United States Army for many years. Their use is free from danger to the animal. They are simple. They are readily and easily given. They cure more quickly than any other medicine, and every ten dollars invested in them saves one hundred. The treatment is humane, and the diagnosing the disease and giving of medicine is such as any man can master without difficulty. A complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and care of domestic animals sent free upon application to the company, 109 Fulton street, New York.

Natural History.

THE INSECTIVORA.

BY R. W. SHUFELDT, M.D., C.M.Z.S.

IN the Insectivora we have to deal with a small though markedly diversified order of nearly cosmopolitan range. With us in this country they are represented only by such diminutive animals as the shrews and moles, but notwithstanding this modesty in size, we see in the structure of these creatures, especially in their dentition, characters which point in the direction of a far more formidable group of animals, the Carnivora, while, as I said in my last contribution, they also hold in common certain characters which link them with the bats.

To continue the Provisional List of the U. S. National Museum, we find them classified as follows:

ORDER INSECTIVORA. INSECTIVORES.

SUBORDER INSECTIVORA-VERA. TYPICAL INSECTIVORES.

Family SORICIDÆ. *The Shrews.*

Neosorex navigator, Cooper. Water Shrew. Washington Territory.
Neosorex palustris (Rich.) Coues.
Sorex trowbridgei, Baird. Trowbridge's Shrew. Washington Territory.
Sorex parus, Say.
Sorex fosteri, Richardson. Foster's Shrew. Hudson's Bay, New York, Pennsylvania.
Sorex platyrhinus, Wagner. Eared Shrew. Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio.
Sorex cooperi, Bachman. Cooper's Shrew. Labrador to Nebraska.
Sorex hoyi, Baird. Hoy's Shrew. Racine, Wisconsin.
Sorex crawfordi, Baird. Crawford's Shrew.
Sorex pacificus, Baird. Oregon.
Sorex sphagnicola, Coues. Hudson's Bay Territory.
Sorex veræ-pacis, Alston. Guatemala.
Atophyrax bendirei, Merriam. Bendire's Shrew. Oregon.
Blarina brevicauda (Say), Baird. Short-tailed Shrew. Illinois to Nebraska.
Blarina cinerea (Bachman), Baird. Pennsylvania to Florida.
Blarina mexicana, Coues. Mexico.

Family TALPIDÆ. *The Moles.*

Scalops aquaticus aquaticus (Linné), Coues. Common Mole. Eastern United States.
Scalops aquaticus argentatus (Aud. and Bach.), Coues. Silver Mole. Prairies west of the Alleghanies.
Scapanus breweri (Bachman), Pornel. Hairy-tailed Mole. Eastern United States.
Scapanus townsendii (Bachman), Pornel. Oregon Mole. Pacific Slope.
Condylura cristata (Linné), Illiger. Star-nosed Mole. Northern Cismontane States.
Neotrichus gibbsii (Baird), Günther. Cascade Mountains, Washington Territory.

Family SOLENODONTIDÆ. *The Solenodonts.*

Solenodon cubanus, Peters. Cuba.
Solenodon paradoxus, Brandt. Hayti.

This important order is so small and compact that it becomes possible for me to present a scheme, which I herewith subjoin, showing a complete classification, based upon our present knowledge of the group as a whole; and in this I have been assisted by the author of the "Order Insectivora" Art. Mammalia, in the 9th edition of the Encyclo. Brit. A glance at this comprehensive scheme at once shows us the order *Insectivora* to be composed, as it is at present known to us, of the colugo, or flying lemur (*Galeopithecus*), an animal found inhabiting Sumatra, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, and the Phillippine Islands, and which the older zoölogists referred either to the bats or to the lemurs, but which is now generally considered to be an aberrant type of the Insectivora, and has been awarded, as shown above, a suborder of its own; of the tupaias, the macroscelides, the hedgehogs, the shrews, the moles, the potamogalides, the solenodontes, the taurecs (*Centetidæ*), and the golden moles (*Chrysochloridæ*).

Either species of *Galeopithecus* are extremely interesting forms to study; *G. volans* has a total length from tip to tip of about 2ft., and is at once to be recognized by its volar membranes, which at its sides stretch between its long, slender limbs as in the flying squirrel, then all its fingers are webbed to the bases of the claws, while finally it has an immense interfemoral membrane as in the bats, which includes its tail.

This animal is nocturnal in its habits, and lives on insects and the leaves of certain trees; while during the day it may be occasionally found in the shades of its native forests, hanging head downward by its feet from some branch of a tree, precisely as some of the bats do. By means of its integumentary parachute, it sails through the air much in the same manner as do flying squirrels, often making flights of some 70yds. or more. In the female the breasts are pectoral as in *Chiroptera*, and she never bears more than twins, though one young one at a time is the rule with her, and this clings to her breast, nursing even while she makes her aeriel flights from tree to tree.

The tupaias are squirrel-like, arboreal Insectivora, which are also found in the Malay Peninsula and the larger islands of the East Indies. A very interesting form is the pentail (*P. lowii*), a species of this family, the only representative of its genus and a native of Borneo. It is "remarkable for its long tail, two-thirds naked, having the terminal third furnished with a double fringe of long hairs. Its habits are probably similar to those of the tupaias, of which it may be further noticed that they alone among Insectivora are day-feeders." (Dobson). The macrocelides are small terrestrial animals confined to the African continent. They look something like mice and have hindlimbs much as in the jerboas, being like them, jumpers. They have proboscis-like snouts, which has given them the name of elephant mice in some quarters. Insects and certain vegetables are their principal foods, while they are found to live in dry, rocky localities. It is said that they are easily tamed, and make very interesting little pets. Their fur is soft, and usually of some shade of tan color. Ten species have up to the present writing come to the knowledge of science.

We next note the hedgehogs, of which there are nineteen species known, inhabiting various regions of Europe, Asia and Africa. England's little spiny, nocturnal, ball-rolling-up hedgehog is almost as well known to us as our own woodchuck.

Then next follow the shrews (*Soricidæ*) and the moles (*Talpidæ*), but as these are the only two families of Insectivora represented in our United States fauna, I will devote space to their consideration further on.

Coming to the family *Potamogalidæ*, we find *Potamogale* and *Geogale* tersely described by Dobson, and of *P. velax* he says that "this most interesting species inhabits the banks of streams in west equatorial Africa, and its whole structure indicates an aquatic life. It is nearly 2ft. in length, the tail measuring about half. The long cylindrical body is continued uninterruptedly into the thick, laterally compressed tail, the legs are very short, and the toes are not webbed, progression through the water evidently depending wholly on the action of the powerful tail, while the limbs are folded inward and backward. The muzzle is broad and flat, and the nostrils protected by valves. The fur is dark brown above, the extremities

ORDER.	SUBORDER.	FAMILIES.		GENERA.	EXAMPLES.
INSECTIVORA.	1. *Dermoptera*...	*Galeopithecidæ*		*Galeopithecus*	*G. volans.* *G. philippinensis.*
	2. *Insectivora-vera*...	*Tupaiidæ*		*Tupaia*	*T. elliotii.*
				Ptilocercus	*P. lowii.*
		Macroscelidæ		*Macroscelides*	*M. tetradactylus.*
				Rhynchocyon	*R. cirnei.*
		Erinaceidæ (Hedgehogs.)	Subfamily *Gymnurinæ*	*Gymnura*	*G. rafflesii.* *G. sumatrana.*
			Subfamily *Erinaceinæ*	*Erinaceus*	*E. europæus* (common hedgehog.) *E. micropus*, and 17 other species of hedgehogs.
		Soricidæ (Shrews)		*Anourosorex*	*A. squamipes.*
				Diplomesodon	*D. pulchellus.*
				Crocidura	*C. aranea.*
				Blarina	*B. cinerea.*
				Sorex	*S. hoyi.*
				Neosorex	*N. palustris.*
				Crossopus	*C. fodiens.*
				Nectogale	*N. elegans.*
				Atophyrax	*A. bendirei.*
		Talpidæ (Moles)	Subfamily *Myogalinæ*	*Myogale*	*M. moschata.*
				Uropsilus	*U. soricipes.*
				Urotrichus	*U. talpoides.*
			Subfamily *Talpinæ*	*Scalops*	*S. a. aquaticus.*
				Scapanus	*S. breweri.*
				Condylura	*C. cristata.*
				Scaptonyx	*S. fusicaudatus.*
				Talpa	*T. europæa.*
		Potamogalidæ		*Potamogale*	*P. velox.*
				Geogale	*G. aurita.*
		Solenodontidæ		*Solenodon*	*S. cubanus.* *S. paradoxus.*
		Centetidæ	Subfamily *Centetinæ*	*Centetes*	*C. ecaudatus.*
				Hemicentetes	*H. semispinosus.*
			Subfamily *Oryzorictinæ*	*Microgale*	*M. longicaudata.*
				Oryzorictes	*O. hova.* *O. tetradactylus.*
		Chrysochloridæ		*Chrysochloris*	*C. obtusirostris.*

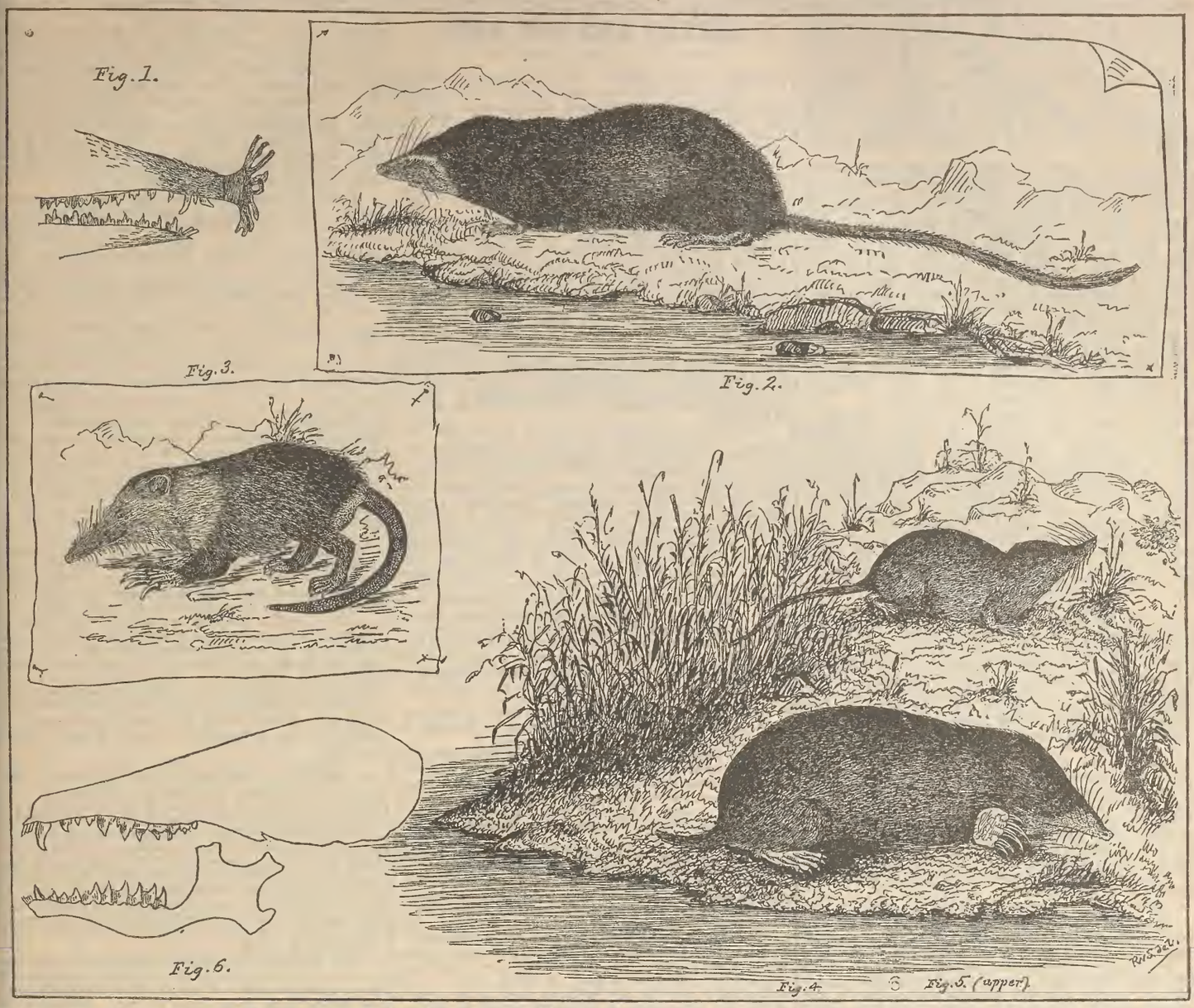

Fig. 1. Snout with appendages in the Star-Nosed Mole (*E. cristata*); enlarged from life.
Fig. 2. Bendire's Shrew (*A. bendirei*), adult male; life size.
Fig. 3. A Solenodont (*S. cubanus*), × one-fifth.
Fig. 4. Common Mole (*S. a. aquaticus*); male, life size.
Fig. 5. The Eared Shrew (*S. platyrhinus*); male, life size.
Fig. 6. Dentition of European Mole (*T. europæus*); enlarged.

All these figures were drawn by the writer; Fig. 1, from a cut in Goodrich's Natural History; Fig. 2, from E. E. T. Seton's drawing which illustrates Dr. Merriam's memoir on the genus *Ataphyrax*; Fig. 3, from Dobson, after Peters; Fig. 4, from Packard, after Coues; Fig. 5, by the author; and Fig. 6, after Dott. Lorenzo Camerano, of Turin, Italy, to whom I am indebted for a copy of his work (Ricerche intorno alle Specie Italiane del Genere Talpa, Linn. Tav. II., Fig. 1).

of the hairs on the back being of a metallic violet hue by reflected light, beneath whitish." *G. aurita*, "a small mouse-like species of Madagascar, agrees closely with *Potamogale* in the general form of the skull and teeth; the tibula and fibula are distinct, but it is not known whether a clavicle exists or not, and the material at present available is insufficient to definitely fix the natural position of the species."

As will be noted in either of our above classifications, the solenodonts are represented but by two known species from the West Indies. They are among the largest of the Insectivora, but their habits as yet are not fully known. In Fig. 3 I present the form of one of these interesting mammals, it being characterized by its long subcylindrical snout, naked tail, coarse fur and ponderous feet. For the rest, the female is found to have her mammæ situated quite on the buttocks behind, a unique state of affairs for the order to which it belongs. About two years ago there was received a living specimen of *S. cubanus* at the U. S. National Museum, and Mr. True favored us with some notes in reference to it in *Science;* since then Dr. Dobson has written me from England that a fine specimen has come to his hands, and this latter will no doubt in time be handsomely monographed by that eminent author.

Of the next family, the *Centetidæ*, the best known species is the peculiar Madagascan *C. ecaudatus*, the tailless ground hog, which is now the largest animal of the Insectivora known to us. Prolific to a degree equalled but by few of its class, this creature may bring forth as many as twenty-one young at a birth. These are characterized, it is said, by having a row of white spines down their backs, a feature which is lost as the animal attains maturity. My space will not admit of my entering upon a number of the interesting traits attributed to this creature and its allies of the same family.

Lastly we find the fossorial golden moles of South Africa, species akin to the last mentioned group. They are famous for the extraordinary metallic tints of their fur, which may possess in the various species, any shade of violet, golden, bronze or even metallic green. They are chunky-bodied little chaps, with mole-like eyes, and profoundly modified fore-limbs, eminently fitting them for their burrowing propensities, as they spend most of their time in such pursuits. No external tail is to be found in these animals, and their ears are nearly rudimentary.

Turning our attention now to the shrews (*Soricidæ*), of which there are some sixteen species in this country, distributed through four genera, as shown in the List, we are met by an exceedingly engaging group of little animals, to which anatomists and zoölogists have paid no small degree of tribute.

Shrews stand among the smallest existing mammals, and if we choose any one of the commoner forms as an example, we are at first struck with the animal's close resemblance to our little house mouse; this is owing chiefly to the similitude which obtains between the general form of their bodies, the tail and the feet, and finally, of course, the size. But the shrew has nothing further in common with the mouse, for the nose of the former is long and pointed, the ears and small eyes nearly concealed by the surrounding fur, while the nostrils are prominent, and the lower jaw much overshadowed by the anteriorly projecting muzzle. These little animals have also a dentition characteristic of the family to which they belong; and according to Dobson the common shrew of Europe (*S. vulgaris*) has thirty-two teeth, all tipped with deep crimson.

The study of the dentition in these as in all mammals is a matter of the highest importance, and one of the best, if not the best, guide we have to their classification. Most shrews have a soft and flossy coat, but this attractive feature is offset by the abominable odor which some of the species emit. This odor arises from the material or fluid which is secreted by a pair of glands, one on either side of the animal's body, between the limbs. So strong is it that many of the mammalian carnivora which prey upon mice will not touch a shrew; they, however, often kill them by mistake, but leave their bodies where the tragedy took place. Protective as this is against such predaceous animals, it does not offend the taste of the nocturnal birds of prey, for owls kill and eat these little creatures in large numbers. Doctor Dobson, in speaking of the common (*S. vulgaris*) and lesser (*S. pygmæus*) shrews of Europe, remarks that "They live generally in the neighborhood of woods, making their nests under the roots of trees or in any slight depression, occasionally even in the midst of open fields, inhabiting the disused burrows of field mice. Owing to their very small size, dark color, rapid movement, and chiefly nocturnal habits, they easily escape observation. They seek their food, which consists of insects, insect larvæ, small worms and slugs, under dead leaves, fallen trees and in grassy places. Like the mole they are very pugnacious, and if two or more are confined together in a limited space they invariably fight fiercely, the fallen becoming the food of the victorious. They also, like the mole, are exceedingly voracious, and soon die if deprived of food; and it is probably to insufficiency of food in the early dry autumnal season that the well-known immense mortality among these animals at that time of the year is due. The breeding season extends from the end of April to the beginning of August, and five to seven, more rarely ten, young may be found in their nests; they are naked, blind and toothless at birth, but soon run around, snapping at everything within reach, the anterior pair of incisors in both jaws quickly pierce the gum, followed by the last pair of upper premolars, which at birth form prominent elevations in the gum."

Water shrews all swim and dive well, and no doubt subsist chiefly upon the insects found in that element, as well as small crustaceans and perhaps the fry of fishes. In collecting these little animals it is a good plan to sink to its full margin a large-mouthed glass bottle or jar, directly in the little paths they make along the water courses. Into the pitfalls the shrews tumble at night, when in the morning the collector has them at his mercy. Many of our shrews still require much work and observation upon their more intimate habits, and undoubtedly there are several species yet to be found and described for our fauna. It is not so very long ago that Captain Bendire discovered an entirely new genus and species of shrews in Oregon, which proved to be the largest representative of the family. (See List, *A. bendirei*, and Fig. 2.) Nothing is as yet definitely known of the habits of this species, although from the locality in which it was taken, it may possibly be more or less aquatic in its pursuits (Bendire's shrew has been carefully described by Dr. C. H. Merriam; see Bibliography). In the common short-tailed shrew (*B. brevicauda*), the teeth are often found much worn away, which Merriam has discovered to be due to the animal supplementing its insectivorous diet by feeding upon beech nuts, a taste quite at variance with the rule among these little animals, so far as we at present know.

Speaking of short-tailed shrews, I find that a very close observer and most entertaining author, Dr. C. C. Abbott, says of them that they "are full of life and activity all winter. No severity of the weather chills their ardor; but this is not to be wondered at. Their favorite food is grasshoppers, and these are to be had in abundance the season through. Every warm day brings hundreds of half-grown, wingless grasshopers to the surface, where

they move about very actively. Feb. 3 of this year [1884] I found literally millions of them hopping over the dead grass in the meadows, as restlessly as though it were August. The ground was frozen and the sunlight had merely dried and warmed the tangled mat of dead grass upon the surface. At various points I found the openings of tunnels, which I took to be the pathways of the crepuscular shrews—shy little creatures, that toward sunset come to the surface, and forage during the twilight."

Among the ancient Egyptians, shrews were among those animals considered by them to be sacred; they figured them upon their monuments, and large numbers of mummified specimens were preserved with their bodies, where we now often come across them when such remains are unwrapped for investigation. Later than this, however, the writers of old record the fact that these "shrew-mice" were regarded with no little superstitious dread and fear; Pliny states that its bite is venomous, and even Aristotle has it that the bite of a shrew-mouse is fatal to all beasts of burden, invariably so if the shrew be pregnant at the time she inflicts the wound. These notions and many similar nonsensical ones prevailed even in England down to a very late day.

In number the Soricidæ include far more than half the known species of Insectivora of the world's fauna, and their distribution is almost as equally extensive. Some are characterized in having bright red or crimson teeth, while in others they are white or brown. The upper front incisors are always large, and moreover possess in many instances a posterior basal cusp. Canines are present, but can only be distinguished with certainty by taking into consideration the location they occupy with reference to the bones of the face. The lower jaw always contains twelve teeth in shrews, and its incisors are much depressed, so as to be nearly horizontal in position. Water shrews, as a rule, have webbed feet, and, as their name indicates, are amphibious. In some the tail is short, in some it is angular, and in most species sparsely covered with hairs, terminating in a "pencil" at its tip.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

LONG ISLAND BIRDS.—The April *Auk*, just out, contains two interesting papers on Long Island birds. The first is by that promising young ornithologist Basil Hicks Dutcher, who seems to be following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. William Dutcher, whose investigations into the bird life of Long Island are so well known. Mr. Basil Dutcher's paper treats of the birds of Little Gull Island, which is situated near Fisher's Island, at the east end of Long Island Sound. Twenty-three species of birds were observed here. The island is a breeding ground for the common and, perhaps, other terns. Jaegers (*S. pomarinus* and *stercorarius*) occur there and constantly persecute the terns. Mr. William Dutcher's paper deals with Long Island birds in general, and contains notes on seventeen species. Mention is made of an interesting hybrid between a black duck (*A. obscura*) and a mallard (*A. boschas*) killed near Amityville, Suffolk county, in March, 1888, by Andrew Chichester, a South Bay gunner. There are interesting notes on two species of petrel, two phalaropes and other birds.

A RARE LITTLE WHALE.—On March 28 the life-saving crew at Atlantic City, N. J., captured one of the most interesting cetaceans found in the Atlantic, a small whale or bottle-nosed porpoise, *Mesoplodon sowerbiensis*, about 13ft. long. The whale was stranded in shallow water inside of the bar, and was brought ashore after it had been harpooned. Notice of its capture was telegraphed to the National Museum, and, after having been exhibited in Atlantic City for a few days, the animal was forwarded to Washington, where it attracted much attention on account of its great rarity. The whale has been photographed, and will next go into the hands of the modeler, who will make plaster molds of both sides; finally the osteologist will prepare a skeleton for the comparative anatomy section. The United States Life-Saving Service is always active in aiding scientific research by contibutions similar to the above.

Game Bag and Gun.

SPRING SHOOTING NEAR ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Snipe are now plentiful in this immediate vicinity, and the sportsmen of this city are devoting much time to the pursuit of them with varying success. A few were to be found around about here three weeks ago, but not until the past week were they what might be called plentiful as they are just at present.

Wet Prairie, which is located in the State of Illinois, about 20 miles above this city, is a famous place for the shooting of longbills, and many of our local nimrods have paid the marshes up there a visit during the past week with satisfactory results. Perhaps the most famous snipe grounds in this vicinity are those situated in St. Charles and Pike counties, Mo., and lying between the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railway and the Mississippi River. Extending for 20 miles, with now and then a spur of timber to break the monotory of things, this prairie is the largest and by far the most visited by local sportsmen of any in this part of the country. In the country referred to there are located no less than four preserves controlled by gentlemen who reside in this city. They are all inclosed within a lawful wire fence and each club has a handsome and commodious club house for the accommodation of its members.

The latest of the clubs to locate a preserve in this prairie is the Dameron Hunting and Fishing Club, which is destined in a very short time to be the representative club of its kind in this locality. When the club first took possession of its leasehold, it had about 4,000 acres of snipe and ducking grounds, but in the short space of a month the officers of the club have secured control of several small pieces of property lying adjoining its holdings until now fully 6,000 acres are held by it.

Bluewing duck are very plentiful with us at present and several good bags of them are reported by parties who have been out. The larger ducks, such as mallards, blackjacks, sprigs and others have made themselves extremely scarce and it is reasonable to suppose that they have hied themselves to their northern breeding haunts for the season. UNSER FRITZ.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—Glory awaits that sporting paper which shall head and lead to a successful issue a movement looking toward the establishment of a uniform, or nearly uniform, game law for the different States, or for all those States containing the prominent game markets; and all that ignominy which attaches to unsuccessful effort lurks on the path of sporting press and sportsmen if some such measure be not inaugurated. The lessons which lead to such a conclusion are becoming too plain to be much longer mistaken. It grows too obvious that, while protection doubtless does protect where applied and where applicable, it certainly does not protect where no pretense is made of its being applicable. In other words, no matter how well I house up my pigs from my garden, I do not protect my garden if my neighbor, protecting his own garden, yet looses his swine upon my plantings. I satisfy a moral obligation by fencing in my pigs, but I do not save my garden. The moral is, not that I shall loose my pigs upon his garden and my own, but that I shall set about inducing my neighbors to protect all gardens, theirs and my own, promising to do as much for them; and thus to begin a general amnesty and mutual armistice, whereunder swine in general shall be kept from gardens in general at least during set seasons of the year.

This simple proposition, easy as it is, has not been grasped by sportsmen as yet, even as a proposition, and it is probable that the carrying it out to its conclusion has in it too much difficulty to allow hope of its ever being done by sportsmen. We sportsmen have always been too busy talking to do very much. Doubtless a project involving so much actual accomplishment as an interactive game law will always seem to sportsmen a task too great to do more than look at, sigh over and talk about. Meantime the game will go, unless the game dealers conclude to do something. The game dealers are pretty good business men, and they might accomplish something if they started in. They may start in some day. They would be willing to-day, perhaps, to start in with the sportsmen, but the sportsmen will not have it that way. The sportsmen know it all, and besides they are afraid of a law, and don't want a law that will actually protect the game. The sportsman is looking for a law which will protect the game and yet allow him—and no one else—to kill it all. The man who has such a law can get a job with the sportsman class. As a sportsman, I admire myself for the delightful simplicity in which, upon this point, we all think alike.

Recent talks with Chicago game dealers have furnished the main motive for such ideas as the above, and have furnished also some further facts which I do not see much quoted, and which I believe will be news to many sportsmen readers. A prominent South Water street man said to me, in the course of an extended and repeated conversation:

"You sportsmen are not fair in your estimate of the game dealers, because you do not know all the facts. You are not effective in your attempts at legislation, equally because you do not know the facts. I presume you think that if you frame a protective law for Illinois—which you won't—you will have done your duty. As a matter of fact, what will you have done? Very little. There was not $500 worth of Illinois game sold on South Water street in 1888. You may be sure there was plenty of game from other States sold. If you shut down on us with a law to prevent our handling game at the seasons of the year when game is naturally sought by buyers, what do you really accomplish? You protect the $500 worth of Illinois game, and you lose for this one firm alone—if we choose to respect the law—more than $10,000 of business. You don't see how? Well, I'll tell you. We don't handle very much game in comparison to our poultry trade. We make our money off the poultry trade, not off the game, and very often handle the latter mainly as an accommodation to the customer. Suppose a small local buyer in Missouri has half a carload, or a carload of poultry and a few dozens of mallard ducks which he has bought from local hunters. Almost all local hunters sell to the local buyer now; they don't kill enough to ship in large lots for themselves. Very well; my Missouri man wants to ship his mallards along with his poultry, so that he can get the benefit of the car rate. It wouldn't pay him to fool with so small a matter as a separate shipment for a few dozen ducks. He sends them right along to me. They reach me in the off-season, which you fellows have in your wisdom established. The ducks were killed legally in Missouri, but they are not legally killed when they reach Illinois. I write back to my customer, who may be a plain man, and one who don't have much theory about him. I say, 'Dear Sir: Your hens are all right, but I must draw the line at the ducks. Do you want to get me arrested by the Illinois State Sportsmen's Assassination?' He writes back, 'Dear Sir: I do not want to get you into trouble, and so will ship my ducks, and also, of course, my hens, to Boston. Yours truly.' That means good-bye.

"Now what am I to do in a case like that? I have got to buy that man's ducks, or lose his trade. That's business; and that's fact. No theory about this. It's just cold hard dollars to me, one way or the other. It isn't the ducks I care for; it's the poultry. The game question don't mean anything to you. It's a question of fun, not money. But don't you see, it may draw me into a question of bread and butter. My trade doesn't lie in Illinois alone, I buy all through the West, and no matter what the local law is here or there, all those shippers expect me to take their ducks.

"Very good. I do buy their ducks. I have bought carloads of ducks at a figure above the market price, and have sent them through on East to a legal market, selling them there at an actual loss. I am obliged to do this, in order to hold my trade. I do it constantly. Other dealers do it also. In buying thus, I must either pass the carload lot, untouched, on to New York or Boston, or I must unload it here. What shall I do with the stuff if I unload it here out of season? Sell it openly, or freeze it down secretly?

"Now, here are three alternatives: I may ship through to the East, or I may sell game here illegally, or I may freeze it down and hold it till the open season of Illinois. I must take one or the other of these, or leave the poultry and produce trade which makes my living, and which, indeed, makes the living of this street. Even if I accept one of these courses, and pay above market price, I lose money. But, to hold my trade, I do accept one of these courses. Permit me to ask you, has your close law in Illinois saved one head of game? A little in Illinois, perhaps, but elsewhere not a head. The game is killed and sold just the same. The conflict in the game laws in the different States leaves some game market open all the time; if one big market East is open legally, it forces all these big Western markets to remain practically open illegally. The game will be killed and shipped to any of these markets so long as one of the lot is open legally. That is not the theory of it, but you can bet your life that is the practice of it, and always will be.

"Can you blame us for not respecting laws that are made without respect to us, and which affect business interests amounting to hundreds of times the actual value of the game concerned? Blame us or not, the matter is practically in our hands. We are doing something. You are talking.

"I am sure that game dealers do not wish to violate the laws. They make little by it, so far as the actual value of the game itself is concerned, and they would make as much under a uniform inter-State law. That is what the game dealers would like to see—a law with some signs of uniformity in all the different States. You will pardon me when I say to you, my dear sir, that until such a time does come to pass, all your big hurrah about game protection will not amount to a hill of beans. I am here on the street. I have heard much talk on game legislation, but I observe that hundreds of thousands of Western ducks are annually rolled in and out of South Water street wagons. What does the talk amount to? Nothing. What would a good law in one State amount to? Only to that much. It would be a step in the right direction, but it would not be effective. It framed with special view toward protecting only the game of that one State, and with no view to a wider significance, it would be a stumbling block rather than a step toward actual game protection. If any general game law could be proposed it would have to be some giving and some taking. Some States would have to sacrifice part of their close season, and some game birds might have to be sacrificed in the compromise. For instance, I believe I should be willing to throw open the year round to shoot snipe and woodcock, in order to gain concessions for more important, more generally plentiful, less erratic and more regular game birds, such as ducks and prairie chickens. The diminution of the snipe and woodcock would not even then be an extermination while for the other birds it might nearly amount to that. To-day the actual amount of shooting at woodcock, for instance, is not in proportion to the amount of legislation on it.

"The game, we say, belongs to the people. The sportsmen wish to prove that they alone are 'the people.' Each State thinks that its inhabitants are 'the people.' As a matter of fact, the game—wild, winged, migratory, changeable—belongs to the people of the United States. Class legislation or State legislation does not really protect it, as I should think any sensible man could now see. Class must consult class and State must yield to State before our game will ever be protected. There must be a foundation for any law before it can be respected. Let the foundation of a game law be laid in common sense and upon the basis of commercial necessities; on such wide bearings it might be supported, not upon the selfish preferences of a few.

"You think that the different Legislatures could never be induced to make enactments of substantial agreement on the game question? You think that no formulation of the general good sense could be had? You think that committees from the sportsmen's State organizations could not meet in a national assembly and agree upon a compromise game law, whose general features should be the game for the different States? You don't think any such law could be devised? Come around again and I'll show you if it couldn't. You don't think all this could be done? Young man, do you think that big stone building over there could be picked up and walked around these streets? Well, it has been. I don't suppose you sportsmen could do any such work as that, but I know the game dealers could if they wanted to. Do that, and you have done something. The game can be protected and preserved in that way. It cannot in any other way.'

My straight-talking friend has sense in his head. He has said something to think about. So, I say, glory awaits the paper that heads a successful movement of the sort he suggests. The movement is not altogether new, but it has never been successful. We have most of us found our glory in talking about it, and saying it couldn't be done. That is far easier.

April 3.—Cedar Lake, just over the Indiana line on the Monon route, was reported full of swans and geese yesterday. One Monon conductor got a four days' lay-off to go after them. He took a rifle in preference to a shotgun. The geese sometimes drop into this lake so exhausted that they can hardly fly, and can then be successfully worked with a boat in the open water. One man last fall got nearly an entire flock there with a rifle.

Mr. Sam Booth, under secret advice from Alex T. Loyd, started yesterday for a certain cornfield in a sort of *terra incognita* about twelve miles below Grand Calumet Heights Club. Large numbers of geese were using on the cornfield. This is singular, when it is remembered that the spot is only about thirty-five miles from the city.

Mr. Jesse Cummings killed nineteen ducks at English Lake Monday; Mr. John Gillespie got thirty; another man, not of the club, got forty-one. Messrs. Edwards, Floyd, Cummings, Cox, Barrell, Sibley, McKay and Hayden are all still down at English Lake. Mr. Ab. Price has had about the best fun at that marsh. He bagged sixty-eight in a half-day shoot last Friday. Widgeons, pintails and spoonbills have constituted the majority of English Lake bags as yet, though Mr. Price says the mallards were in on the pucker-brush ponds last Monday in such numbers that they had fairly torn up the country in their feeding.

Mr. E. C. Cook says he never saw so much game at any time in his life as he did last Thursday on the marsh of the Kankakee Land and Cattle Company Club, near Roselawn. He got 50 ducks. Mr. Weddicomb on Wednesday got 107. All this lower Kankakee country has been alive with game. The Diana and Water Valley clubs have had good fun. George Kleinman has gone down to the Diana Club with Louis Hausler. The Cumberland

Club people have also been having great sport, although last fall they all thought their shooting was gone for good. Messrs. McFarland and Gammon in their week at the Cumberland bagged 520 ducks, besides their geese, cranes and snipe mentioned earlier. Mr. Henry Stevens got 39 ducks and 1 snipe on Cumberland Marsh last Saturday. Mr. C. D. Gammon has put up a gold medal for the Cumberland Club, the man killing the most ducks this season to win it.

The Illinois River does not compare with the Kankakee so far this spring. The redheads and bluebills are reported lower down on the Illinois. They have not got up in the country very well as yet, although there are a few in Lake Michigan. There were a good many bluebills shot from the Government pier, on the city lake front, yesterday. This is within one mile of Chicago. There are only few large cities which have good duck shooting right in town.

Two telegrams came down from Fox Lake yesterday, and in reference to them Messrs. Walter Hough and Sam Nash went up last night. The bluebills were said to be in thousands. No satisfactory bags are yet reported, however.

Grand Calumet Heights Club has shown some bags of a dozen or so. Mr. E. C. J. Cleaver got thirteen, mostly pintails, on the river last Thursday.

Mak-saw-ba hands in nothing startling yet. Snipe shooting will be good on that marsh soon. The birds are coming in.

Abe Kleinman says that the shooting in Missouri this spring did not amount to very much, as the birds did not stop. He has been back about two weeks. I asked him where the birds were and he led me to one side and said: "I'll tell you, if you want a private little shoot. I know where they are and would be there now if I could get off. You go to Shelby, Indiana, and take a wagon four miles to Fuller's farmhouse, on Hickory Island. There is an overflowed prairie there full of nut-grass and there is good acorn feed not far from there. The water is high there, and the shooting at Cumberland, Diana and Water Valley has driven the birds back there, where nobody is hunting them yet. I will give you a tip, that the man who gets in there soon is going to get some shooting." A tip from Abe Kleinman is valued more by Chicago shooters than information from any other source. I shall this evening run down to Shelby, and to-morrow try the virtue of Abe Kleinman's tip, if the cold change of this morning does not change duck matters seriously. Billy Mussey is gnashing his teeth over the fact that he can't go too, and Alex Loyd shed tears when I told him I had the Kleinman tip, and when he declared that business had him hard and fast for this week. Mr. Reub. Donnelly will probaby run down with me, and we are hoping the mallards haven't eaten all the nut-grass up yet.

Mr. J. E. Miller, late with the Peters Cartridge Co., and 16 years with Kittridge & Co., of Cincinnati, is now in charge of the gun department of the Western Arms and Cartridge Co. of this city. Mr. E. D. Davis, late of the gun department, goes into the tackle end.

The sum of the situation at this date seems to be that the duck shooting is unexpectedly and exceptionally good. It is not thought that the deep-water flight is fully up yet, so that the shooting is not yet over. Even if it should stop now, the boys have most of them been out, and nearly all have had as much shooting as they ought to have, whether they got as much as they wanted or not. There is great activity among the sportsmen of all lines this spring, and a better year was never known than 1889 will be. The fishing season will open early, and there seems quite as much interest in that as in the duck shooting. E. HOUGH.

SNARING RUFFED GROUSE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I must thank your correspondent "Iron Ramrod" for his very hearty, although imaginary, greeting. I should be more than pleased to meet him. Not because he agrees with me on the grouse question, but because his racy letter awakes memories of my own boyhood days and country life in the Pine Tree State.

Since writing my last letter to FOREST AND STREAM I have been asked the question a great many times, "Why don't you enforce the law against snaring?" I will answer the question now because it interests the sporting world, and my answer is that of hundreds of sportsmen (true sportsmen) who live on Cape Ann, and would gladly see the game protected.

When I came here, four years ago last August, I found the game law a dead letter—I refer to fishing and shooting as well as snaring. I soon became acquainted with a great many people on the Cape, a liberal number being sportsmen. I recall a conversation with one of the last named that has a bearing on the subject. His only sport consisted in following the foxhounds, and one day he was saying hard things of the snarer while removing loops from his dog's feet, and I asked him why he did not enforce the law. "Oh, the law be d——d," said he, "the law is all wrong. What right has the State to depend upon enforcing the game law through bribing the individual? If the law is worthy a place on our statute then let game wardens be appointed to enforce it."

It is true that the American people do not take kindly to the idea of the individuals enforcing the law. As an instance take the liquor traffic: it has cost the world more misery than poverty, more tears than death, and yet the paid complainant is called an informer, a spotter, and is looked upon with contempt by all decent people.

As for myself, I do not choose to turn spotter to enforce any law. I want no blood money. Furthermore, I believe that a law for the protection of game that looks to the individual for enforcement, particularly if that individual is bribed by offer of half the fine, does not protect. I call the readers' attention to the State of Maine as a proof of this. Year after year the Legislature tinkered the game law, winding up each act with a bribe of half the fine, and what was the result? Why, game received no protection, and was fast being exterminated. Before it was too late the State awoke to the fact, and appointed enough wardens to insure fair protection, and since then game of all kinds has steadily increased.

Once more I want to call attention to my former statement that grouse and quail are in danger of being exterminated by bird dogs. I do not mean by dog and gun in the proper season. I mean that bird dogs are allowed to run at large in the breeding season of grouse and quail, and that these dogs take to the woods in pairs and hunt out and kill the chicks before they can fly. On Cape Ann, last year, the dogs killed nearly all the young grouse and quail. I have no selfish motives in making this statement. I simply desire to see the game protected. I live in the woods and know whereof I write, and no one should bar investigation, for the mischief may be widespread.

Essex county is one of the smallest counties in the State in territory, yet for the year 1888 the county paid to individuals, for domestic fowls killed by dogs, the sum of $1,641.30. The county also paid $951 for killing unlicensed dogs, and $2,687.93 for domestic animals killed or damaged by dogs, which goes to prove my statement that dogs are running at large on the Cape. HERMIT.

NOTES ON SNIPE.—A leading ornithologist, who has just returned from Florida, states that English snipe have been very abundant during the winter, but excessively poor. A party of three killed 91 of these birds in a day. Up to April 3 snipe were very scarce in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., and Laurel, Md. It is time for this species to make its appearance in large numbers. The few birds obtained are in fine condition. Dayton, O., April 8.—Snipe shooting continued good in the marshes and along the streams in this vicinity, until the cold snap Friday. Rolla O. Heikes and a party were out for a day's sport, and Heikes killed seven snipe straight with first barrel. He made a double shot with 12-gauge gun, 5½drs. of powder, 1¼oz. No. 7 shot, killed both snipe, and found the distance to have been eighty-eight steps.—A. B.

GAME PROTECTION IN NEW YORK.—The Hoosick Valley (N. Y.) Game Protective Association has been organized with the following officers: Chas. H. Stockwell, Pres.; John Marshall, Treas.; F. G. Stewart, Sec'y, with a board of twelve directors from surrounding towns. This association is a new one, but has a membership of over 200, and includes some of our first citizens. Quail, white rabbits, bass and trout have already been deposited in good numbers.—C. A. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

NARROWS ISLAND CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Narrows Island Club was held in this city Monday, April 8. The following officers were unanimously elected: President, D. G. Elliott; Vice-President, J. A. Hewlett; Secretary and Treasurer, Thos. W. Young. Other members of the Executive Committee, B. Dominick and J. B. Lawrence, Jr.

NOTES ON BIRDS.—A gentleman just returned from Quantico, Md., reports that he killed his first snipe there April 2. On the following day there were about two dozen on the marsh. The flight has not yet come. Most kinds of ducks are very scarce. The creeks are full of rook, or ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*.

BELLVILLE, Ont., April 4.—The annual meeting of the Belleville Gun and Rifle Club was held last evening. Last year the club employed an inspector to prevent shooting in the marshes, and this year they will add a fishery inspector to see that the laws are properly observed.

VERMONT GAME OUTLOOK.—We have had a very favorable winter for what little game we have here, and indications point to a good breeding season for the birds; so we may hope for an increased number next fall.—F. E. A. (Waterbury, Vt., April 1).

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE has passed a bill to repeal the law prohibiting spring duck shooting.

Sea and River Fishing.

SAWDUST IN STREAMS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Piscator's" letter in your issue of Feb. 21 reads very well, but with all his dates and figures he does not prove to me that sawdust is as harmless as he would make it out to be. I would refer him to the opinions of men like Messrs. Jas. W. Milner, J. J. Brown, Arnold and Watson. They all state that sawdust is injurious to anadromous fish in one way or another.

"Piscator" asks that the name of some river be given where fish have been killed in numbers. I quote the name of Kouchibougnac. In the year 1885 thousands of dead trout were seen floating down the river. Now, what was the cause of this? Directly, sawdust. Great quantities of sawdust have accumulated in that river. At the time the trout were killed, for a few days the tides had been quite low. The sun had a powerful effect on the accumulation of sawdust exposed, causing it to heat and throw off gases. Then a big tide came in, stirring up the sawdust, spreading it all over the river, killing all fish that it reached.

This is not the only occurrence of the kind on this river. People who live in the immediate vicinity of the river informed me that on a similar occasion they watched the effect it had on the fish. When a big tide comes in after a dry spell of weather, and stirs up the sawdust, the water becomes the color of milk (or as if milk had been poured into it). The tide forces it along with it. Thousands of fish were seen swimming ahead of this milky substance, trying to keep clear of it; when they ascended the river as far as they could, to where a dam was erected across it, the deadly substance overtook them, and the result was as above stated.

I would state further, as a proof that fish would sooner live in a stream clear of sawdust than one infested with it, that in Tweedie's Brook, a branch of the Kouchibougnac, you can always get trout, and good ones, too, and the catch on that brook every year is very large, while on the Kouchibougnac the catch is small. Why is this? I offer as a reason—and a good one, too—that on the Tweedie Brook there is no mill, and consequently no sawdust.

Since "Piscator" has boasted of the magnitude of his Nova Scotia trout, I might state that I have known trout to have been taken out of one of our New Brunswick lakes weighing over 7lbs. and 8lbs. each. SPORTSMAN.

KINGSTON, N. B., March 30.

MASTIGOUCHE FISHING CLUB.—Montreal, April 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual meeting of the Mastigouche Fishing Club, of this city, was held on the afternoon of the 1st inst., when the following members were elected office bearers for the ensuing year, viz.: Henry W. Atwater, President: E. H. Botterell, Vice-President; George Kemp, Treasurer, Herbert B. Ames, Secretary. Messrs. James Slessor, J. A. Cantlie, John Kennedy, I. H. Stearns and Robert W. Paterson, Directors. The report for the past year showed the club to be in prosperous condition, with a large, comfortably furnished club house, numerous boats and canoes, one of the most extensive and best fishing grounds in the Province, a substantial balance in the bank and no outside liabilities. The fishing (trout exclusively) has been exceptionally good the past season, and some fine catches have been recorded. The difficulty has not been in catching the trout, but in preventing visitors taking more than can be used advantageously. The Mastigouche house and lakes are open to the public with the exception of a small portion, which is reserved for the exclusive use of club members. The ice it is expected will be out of the lakes earlier this season than last, when the fishing season will probably open about the 24th of May. Several of the members expect to visit the club house about that time, and in a manner becoming the loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, celebrate the anniversary of her natal day.—H. W. A., President.

MUSKOKA TROUT.—The following notes are given in response to an inquiry: Salmon trout are abundant in the chain of lakes including Simcoe, Muskoka, Rosseau and Couchiching. They are fairly common in Gull Lake. Speckled trout are abundant in the south branch of the Muskoka, Moon River, Sharpe's Creek and the Maganetewan. Gull Lake, Trading Lake and numerous lakes adjacent to the Maganetewan abound in trout. The south branch of the Muskoka is broken by thirteen falls; the river is about ten miles wide and uniformly deep; its banks are heavily timbered. The Maganetewan is about 100 miles long, and its bed is thickly strewn with boulders, which make wading difficult in most places; its banks are densely timbered. The expenses of a round trip from the States have been estimated at about $100 a month. A gentleman starting from Toronto spent two weeks in the district at a cost of $20, including railroad fare both ways. Williamson & Co., Toronto, Ont., publish maps of Muskoka, and, doubtless, guide books also. Mercer Adams, of Toronto, has written a guide book to this district. Any of the general trout flies will be useful, bearing in mind that the Maganetewan has speckled trout of 5lbs. A gentleman who has fished extensively in the Northwest Territory finds a red-hackle more taking, two to one, than any other.

CAPE COD BROOK TROUT.—Wood's Holl, Mass.—On Dec. 8, 1885, I went to Waquoit and seined in the streams. Small trout from 2in. to 5in. long were plentiful and two large ones were found. On Feb. 8, 1886, I caught a trout in a fyke net in Great Harbor, Wood's Holl, above the guano factory. Jan. 12, 1887, I caught another large one in the same place. On March 21, 1887, I used a dip net to catch smelt at Waquoit in the evening after dark. In an hour or so I took about a hundred smelt and twelve trout, the latter full of eggs. The next morning I saw large numbers in the stream in the eddies. Trout are caught in these streams about Feb. 15, when fishing for smelt, none are found before. After July there are none to be seen until fall, when the small ones are caught. The small trout are not present every fall, but occur in the latter part of the winter with the large ones. Before we had a trout law the people began to fish for trout about the middle of February, or when the first thaw came. Some seasons they were plentiful; at other times not so many were seen. This season but few have come in.—VINAL N. EDWARDS.

MAINE FISH LAWS.—Sebago (Maine) waters received a little beneficial legislation the past winter. The advantage of one act, which prohibits all fishing in Roger's and other brooks for a term of six years, cannot be too highly estimated. These streams are natural spawning grounds for landlocked salmon and also plants of young fry have been made in them by the State; but their success has been handicapped by brook fishers who could not, or would, not distinguish between the silvery-sided young of the landlocks and redspot fingerlings. Another act prevents the throwing of sawdust, slabs and other refuse matter into the streams and waters tributary to Long and Sebago lakes. So general has been this practice that in certain parts of Long Lake are beds of sawdust, acres in extent and of a depth of several feet. Although the season is a month in advance of last year the ice still holds firm excepting at the mouths of brooks. BLACKSPOT.

GREAT CATCH OF RED SNAPPERS.—Capt. T. A. Cromwell, of the Gloucester schooner Mary Fernald, reported a great catch of red snappers, *Lutjanus blackfordi*, off Egmont Key, Dec. 29, 1888, while bound for Port Tampa, Fla. They first caught a few groupers for bait, and then threw out deep-sea lines; in a few moments the sport was immense. The crew of fifteen, each man fishing with two lines, caught 18,000lbs. of red snappers in a few hours. They shipped them from Port Tampa. Capt. Cromwell stated that the fish were very plentiful; the channel to Port Tampa is deep, there being nowhere less than 16½ft. of water at half-tide. The facilities for shipment from Tampa are good and improvements are now in progress. Port Tampa promises to become an important fishing center in the near future.

LAKE ERIE WHITEFISH STATION.—By an error of the types we were made to say, last week, that the capacity of the hatchery will be five million eggs instead of five hundred millions. The establishment will be located on Peach Point, in the immediate vicinity of natural spawning grounds of the whitefish. About one-half acre of ground will be given to the Government by Mr. Doller and other public-spirited citizens.

TROUT FOR WYOMING STREAMS.—Mr. D. R. Cassidy, Fish Commissioner of Carbon county, went to Laramie recently for his quota of trout fry. He will plant them in tributaries of the Upper Platte, Big Creek, Cow Creek and other suitable streams.

EXPLORATIONS IN GULF OF MEXICO.—Advices from Capt. A. C. Adams, commanding the U. S. Fish Commission schooner Grampus, dated at Fort Tampa, Florida, March 29, contain the following interesting items about the collections: On March 10, in north latitude 25° 41′ 32″, west longitude 82° 26′ 15″ in fifteen fathoms of water, thirty-two snappers and two groupers were caught. The dredge brought up broken shells and coral and a liberal amount of black gravel. On March 23 a spotted porpoise was captured, of which the skin and skeleton were preserved in brine. Capt. Adams states that he has not seen a whale since the vessel has been at work in the Gulf. Porpoises have not appeared to be abundant, and all kinds of sea birds have been very scarce. He has seen no great number of small surface-swimming fishes toward the outer ends of the dredging lines in deep water, although in eight or ten fathoms mall herring-like fish have been seen in large schools.

SIZE OF BLUEFISH.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* What is the weight of the largest bluefish ever caught in New York waters?—F. D. P. (New York). [The author of the Zoölogy of New York states that he has seen bluefish weighing 20lbs., and has been assured by reliable persons that they have been taken of the weight of 35lbs. The bluefish inhabits all the tropical and sub-tropical seas, and is said to reach a length of 5ft. A specimen of that size should weigh about 25lbs.]

ON reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the well-known dry goods firm of R. H. Macy & Co. has added a complete line of fishing tackle to their stock in trade, apparently with the object of bringing more fish to their net.

Fishculture.

THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I regret the necessity of asking your indulgence and the space in your valuable paper to answer an article in your issue of Feb. 28, dated at Washington, over the signature of Arthur Martin. This gentleman is unknown to me, and so far as I am able to learn, his whole aim seems to be to cast reflections upon any men who express their honest convictions as to the necessity of restrictive laws to govern ocean fisheries, and expresscs his great surprise at the audacity of any man who takes occasion to express his opinion through the press in relation to the operations of the State of Maine's restrictive fish laws. He will no doubt be much more surprised when he reads the recent action of our Legislature where the House has voted four to one for the repeal of the lobster law as well as a change in the mackerel law. These changes were predicted some time ago and were met by the ridicule of the gentlemen who were instrumental in their enactment and amendment during the past ten years. It has also been prophesied some years ago that the Maine Legislature would in time wake up to the situation and realize what damage the restrictive laws relating to our sea fisheries had inflicted upon the inhabitants of the towns bordering on the coast. Instead of building up the many industries which are dependent npon the fisheries for their existence, it has deprived thousands of men of employment and rendered hundreds of thousands of dollars of property valueless, and prevented the development of our fisheries to an extent which is almost incalculable. The people of our State, and the Legislature as well, have come to the conclusion that they have been following a false policy, and have turned over a new leaf, which indicates that they mean to retrieve as far as possible the injuries they have done by a self-inflicted blow.

It is presumption in the highest degree for the State of Maine or any other State to attempt to regulate the sea fisheries by law. Let any man take a trip from the capes of Virginia to Eastport, Maine, and view the great pastures in which these migratory fish are free to roam, and when we consider that this is a very small part of two-thirds of the water surface of this globe, and that these fish are constantly going and coming and changing their conrse, influenced only by natural law, and when we remember their power of reproduction, figures fail to render any aid to compute the abunance of the finny tribe. Then, when we study the appearance and disappearance, the plentifulness and the scarcity of the different fish upon our own coast, we become fully convinced that the operations of man with all his appliances has not, cannot, and will not ever perceptibly diminish their numbers. That they are plenty and scarce in the present and in the past we do admit, but that it can be attributed to the efforts of man we do deny. In support of this assertion we have the testimony of the highest scientific authority of this and other countries. There should be a distinction drawn, however, between the coast fisheries and inland fisheries. Ponds and lakes no doubt would show a perceptible diminution in the numbers of their fish if allowed to be over-fished, and we have no objection to any law which may be enacted for their preservation, but when the Legislature attempts to compare the great ocean to some pond in the woods and make the same laws apply, we do not consider it at all consistent, but entirely nnnecessary. I will not occupy more space at this time to further discuss this question, but pass to the criticism of the article written by Mr. Martin.

In the fourth paragraph he carries the impression that our sister States (he might add Nova Scotia as well) look with admiration and satisfaction on the course of the State of Maine in the enforcement of the fishery laws. No doubt it would be better for our sister States and Nova Scotia if every fishery on our 3,000 miles of coast line were entirely abolished. It would give them the monopoly of the fish market. Higher prices would prevail, and they would have the use of our experienced fishermen to develop their fisheries which has already proved to be one of the alarming effects of our ill-advised restrictive laws. More than once has the hand of neighboring States and Nova Scotia been seen at work on our Legislature helping to pass laws to cripple us and help themselves.

In the next paragraph he intimates that there is a three-mile law now in force, which carries the impression that fishing is prohibited within three miles of the shore; this is not the case. The present law only prohibited the taking of certain species in rivers and bays where the entrance to the same is less than three miles in width. That this law was enacted about ten years ago is a fact, although it has been tinkered and amended by abont every Legislature since. Mr. Martin also informs us that about the same time menhaden from known causes ceased to visit our shores. It would be a great satisfaction to the scientists of our country, as well as to the practical fishermen, if he would explain to us why the menhaden left, and why they returned in such abundance the past season, and if he will cite us any instance where the menhaden men in our State have operated in defiance of the statutes. If he can do so it would be more than any other man has succeeded in doing yet, to my knowledge.

In the sixth paragraph his personal allusion to me is hardly worth referring to, as I authorized no such statement as he attributes to the Kennebec *Journal* or any other paper at that time, although I fully agree with the comments referred to, and the recent acts of the Legislature seem to justify such predictions, notwithstanding the old party who have always fonght the coast fishermen at every opportunity have been at Augusta many times during the present session to defend their pet laws, which they claim have worked such wonderful benefits to our State, although the facts do not bear them out.

In the following paragraph they seem to be very much exercised because I was summoned to court as an expert to explain the difference between a gill-net and a haul shore seine, which I did to the satisfaction of the jury, and they acquitted my neighbor who was complained of.

Would it not be better to abolish the fish warden system and expend one-half of the money it now takes to pay them and restock our inland waters and let everybody fish and offset it, if necessary, by artificial propagation? Fishing has always been one of the greatest inducements our State has to offer the many thousand tourists who annually visit us, and no restriction should be cast in the way. Especially are these restrictive laws annoying when we consider the many amendments which place beyond the mind of the average fisherman the ability to correctly construe their meaning. As a matter of fact it perplexes the best legal minds, and no two, as a rule, construe the meaning of these laws the same. For the sake of argument I admit I was interested in the management of an oil factory last season after Aug. 15, which I believe I had an undoubted right to be, and I am not exempt from a summons to testify either in court, before Congress, or the Legislature. If Mr. Martin will investigate he will not feel so sure as to his position that his views have the entire indorsement of public sentiment.

Another delusion Mr. Martin is laboring under (which is common to many writers) is that menhaden as they swim are food for any food fish on our coast. Investigation has proved conclusively that few food fish have the ability to prey upon the menhaden or subsist upon it as a daily food; when food fish partake of menhaden it is generally after they have been taken by man and converted into bait. During the ten years' absence of the menhaden from the coast of Maine, it was proved beyond a doubt that the food fish are not dependent upon the menhaden as a food, and that their plentifulness or scarcity does not in any way influence cod, hake, haddock, or any other food fish, as during this ten years' absence of the menhaden, cod and other food fish have been as plenty as ever on our coast, and the markets in many instances have been glutted. Neither is menhaden the dependence of the coast fisherman as a bait supply. Herring, which are found most every month in the year at some point along our coast, are now considered a better bait and are used in preference to menhaden. In view of all the facts the unprejudiced mind must conclude that the only proper use for the menhaden is to be converted into oil and guano, and its capture as now carried on does not destroy or in any way affect the supply of food fish, and restriction by the Legislature is unnecessary and uncalled for.

L. MADDOCKS.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, March 21.

RESULTS OF FISHCULTURE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The following facts bearing on the beneficial effects of fishculture are nothing new, but I do not remember seeing them put together before. They speak for themselves. The average catch of food fish in the Great Lakes in 1886 and 1887 was 5,232,947lbs.; the catch in 1888 was 8,870,780lbs.; gain 3,637,833lbs. The catch of shad from Connecticut to North Carolina in 1880 was 4,140,986 fish; the catch in 1888 was 7,000,474 fish; gain 2,859,488 fish. The average cannery catch of salmon in the Sacramento River in California in 1875 and 1876 was 5,205,102lbs.; the average cannery catch in 1881, 1882 and 1883 was 9,596,984lbs.; gain 4,391,882lbs.

RECAPITULATION.

Gain in fish catch in Great Lakes	3,637,833lbs.
Gain in shad catch (rating shad at 3lbs. each)	8,578,464lbs.
Gain in Sacramento salmon	4,391,882lbs.
Total gain	16,608,179lbs.

The fact that all these species of fish were on the decrease when their artificial culture on a large scale began gives an added significance to the above figures.

LIVINGSTON STONE.

BAIRD, Shasta Co., Cal.

GOVERNMENT FISH HATCHERY IN COLORADO.—Work will soon begin on the new station at Leadville, Colorado, the site of which was selected in October last, by Col. John Gay, inspector of U. S. Fish Commission stations. The location of the hatchery is in the vicinity of the Evergreen Lakes and near the fishcultural establishment of Dr. John Laws. The appropriation for the buildings and appurtenances is $15,000, which will be available July 1. The permanent structures will be of red sandstone. There are numerous springs near the hatchery, but the main supply of water will be obtained from Rock Creek and, to insure the purity of the water, the Government obtains a reservation including the sources of the creek, measuring a half mile in width and extending from the hatchery site to the summit of Mount Massive, where the elevation exceeds 14,000 feet. Colonel Goodell has aided the project materially by relinuiqshing his right to certain placer claims situated upon the site chosen and by urging members of Congress to make the necessary appropriation. The Colorado hatchery will be sufficiently large to furnish trout fry for the whole Rocky Mountain region. The species which will receive attention principally are the Rio Grande trout, the Utah trout, and the red-throated trout. Doubtless brook trout, rainbow trout, lake trout and landlocked salmon will continne to be bred, as they have shown their ability to exist and thrive even at considerable elevations in this State.

SHAD REPORTED IN COLORADO RIVER.—The Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Col. McDonald, has been informed by Mr. J. J. Gosper, formerly commissioner of fisheries of Arizona, that reports have reached him of the capture of fine shad by Indians and others at and near Yuma, Arizona. These are supposed to be the result of the plantings several years ago by the U. S. Fish Commission. The Albatross will investigate this subject before leaving the Gulf of California.

KEOKUK, Iowa, March 12, 1888.—*J. F. Breitenstein, Esq., Keokuk, Ia.:* Dear Sir: The box of U. S. C. Co. paper shells that I received from you last fall I tried, and found them to be all that you claimed, and better than any shell I ever used, not one of them missing fire. Yours truly, (Signed) T. J. LOWRIE.—*Adv.*

PAULDING, O., Nov. 4, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Dear Sirs: I recently used some of the U. S. cartridges which my father has had for about ten years, and they shot well at 50yds. (.22-cal.) and without keyholes. Yours truly (Signed), LOREN KIRK.—*Adv.*

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

April 9 to 12.—First Dog Show of the Worcester Kennel Club, at Worcester, Mass. Edward W. Doyle, Secretary.

April 9 to 12, 1889.—First Annual Dog Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, at Chicago, Ill. George H. Hill, Superintendent, 34 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fonrteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary pro tem., Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.

THE fifth annual dog show of the New England Kennel Club was held at Boston last week. Although the number of entries was not up to that of the two previous years, the quality of the animals shown was of a very high order, and we do not remember a show where it has been excelled. As we have before said the first shows of the season receive many entries that are never heard from again, and shows held later are at a disadvantage in this respect. The weather during the show was somewhat sour, and, in consequence, the attendance was not what it would have been with bright, sunny days. Nevertheless, the building was fairly well filled most of the time, and on Thursday it was uncomfortably crowded. John Read superintended the show, and, as usual, gave general satisfaction to all. The management throughout was excellent, except that in benching the dogs exhibitors were allowed to bench their exhibits together, even when they were shown in different classes. We have often pointed out the many serious defects in this system, and had strong hopes that the praiseworthy example of New York in this respect would be followed by every show. The vexatious delays and serious inconvenience of the system are not nearly counterbalanced by the very small amount of benefit derived, and it is to be hoped that, at large shows especially, we shall see no more of this indiscriminate huddling together of dogs of different classes.

It was mainly from this cause that the judging rings were so poorly served, and in consequence several classes and nearly all the specials were not judged until the second day. The managers as usual devoted their time to their duties and nothing was left undone to make the show a success. The annual dinner on Tuesday to visitors and members of the press, was a very enjoyable affair and added not a little to the reputation of the club for hospitality. Spratts Patent benched and fed the dogs in their usual good style. There was less kicking at the decisions than is usually the case, although some of the awards were not well received. There was no cussing of the judges, however, and the criticisms offered were couched in gentlemanly language. On Thursday there was a slight fire in one corner of the balcony over the hall. Some one struck a match and fire at once caught the lint on the hangings and quickly spread over the surface. A few of the bystanders kept cool and by asserting that there was no possible danger a panic was averted. Meantime Mr. Oldham sprang to the rescue and covered himself with dust and glory by whipping out the incipient conflagration with his nice new dog show cap, which was about the only thing that suffered any damage.

Judging began shortly after 11 o'clock and was not finished until after noon of the second day. Mr. F. Gresham of London, Eng. judged mastiffs, St. Bernards, collies, fox, Irish, Airedale, Skye, Scotch, Dandie Dinmont, Yorkshire and toy terriers, toy spaniels and the miscellaneous classes; Mr. H. W. Smith, Worcester, Mass., deerhounds and greyhonnds; Mr. Chas. H. Mason, New York, Newfoundlands, English, Irish and Gordon setters, all spaniels except toys, poodles, pugs and Italian greyhounds; Mr. J. H. Winslow, Philadelphia, Pa., Chesapeake Bay dogs and pointers; Mr. A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., beagles, basset hounds, dachshunde and foxhounds; and Mr. J. H. Newman, Boston, the remaining classes.

MASTIFFS—(MR. GRESHAM).

The quality of these classes was quite equal to last year's show. The challenge class for dogs brought out Minting and Ilford Caution; the last named was not in the best of condition, but this did not affect the result, as Minting's better quarters, stronger hindlegs, smaller ears and more massive body are always too much to counterbalace the points that Caution gains in muzzle. Minting was in superb condition. The challenge class for bitches contained no entries. In the open class for dogs Alonzo and Sears' Monarch again met with the same result as at New York. The decision was correct, as Alonzo is not only the better dog, but he wins with a number of points to spare, being better in muzzle, better in skull and wrinkle, and decidedly larger and stronger in bone. Ilford Caution II. was rightly placed third. He is too long before the eyes and would be improved by depth and width of muzzle. His other defects are rather large ears, eyes of lighter hue than is desirable, forelegs not straight, slightly weak in front and not just right in feet. The set of his forelegs is not correct, but he has good shoulders, chest, back, loin and hindquarters, and he moves fairly well. Benjamin Franklin, reserve, was vhc. last year. Defects: Muzzle too long and light; ears neither black nor perfect in carriage; hindlegs too straight. In addition to these defects he is light in bone and appears to have a bad temper. Wyoming Count, hc., was fully described in the Lynn report. Ashmont Major, unnoticed, should have had a card. We would have placed him vhc. The Lynn report gives his defects. Jumbo, unnoticed, is light in bone, leggy, shelly, light in eyes and long in face. Turk, unnoticed, is bad in head, light in eyes, long in coat and very throaty. Leo Victor, unnoticed, is plain in head, leggy, straight behind and shallow in middle. Mack, unnoticed, is houndy in head and cars, leggy and light in bone. Prince, unnoticed, is a big, leggy animal of wrong type. He is entered as having no pedigree, and his appearance does not belie the information. He was about the worst in the class. Buff of Killingly, unnoticed, is long in head, light in eyes leggy and straight behind. Linden King, unnoticed, is a better dog than Wyoming Count, and should, we think, have been vhc.

In bitches The Lady Coleus and The Lady Dorothy, both winners at New York, were rightly placed over Madge Minting, that was fully described in the Lynn report, which we here quote:

"Bitches brought out a new one in Madge Minting, the best of Minting's get that we have seen. While she is a fairly good puppy her enthusiastic owner must not allow his admiration for her to get away with his better judgment. The bitch fails just where a dog to be first-class must be fairly good—in muzzle; her ears are large and not well carried, she stands low in front in proportion to height at hindquarters and is crooked in front. Large and ugly dewclaws give to her hindparts a rather bad appearance, and she lacks in wrinkle and in character. She is a large and strongly built one, with good chest and loins, strong quar-

ters, a fairly good skull, average amount of bone, good color and coat, and she moves well. That she will win other prizes if shown is a moral certainty, but when she gets into select company she will, we think, be defeated." The bitch is but twelve months old, yet we think that she will never be better than she is now. The more check muscle she puts on, the worse she will seem to be in muzzle, which is already too small in proportion to the size of her skull. The Lady Beatrice, hc., was second at Troy. Empress III. and Princess Beatrice, reserve and vhc., respectively, are well-grown young bitches that lack in head, ears, eyes and shortness of limbs. Madge Minting was decidedly the best of the three puppies that were shown. Lady Pamelia is faulty in foreface, light in eyes and she is throaty. It is not at all probable that she will ever be a winner in the class for all ages. Taken altogether these classes were well judged.

ST. BERNARDS—(MR. GRESHAM).

The quality of these classes was about the same as at New York. Otho, looking fairly well, was the only exhibit in the challenge class for rough-coated dogs. Gemma I. and Miranda were the entries in the corresponding bitch class, and the Arlington representative was again a winner. It is a close thing between them, but in their present condition we prefer Miranda. The open class for dogs was a large and strong one for this country. Ben Lomond, in faultless condition, won easily enough from Monte Rosa and Plinlimmon, Jr. The description of him in the New York report is correct in one and every particular. Monte Rosa, second prize, was not in good condition, being light in flesh and showing indications of having recently shaken off the trouble from which he suffered in the winter. Notwithstanding that he was free from mange and in fifty per cent. better condition than a number of animals that were squeezed into the prize lists at Albany and Utica, a protest was lodged against him on the ground that he was mangy. This was overruled, and rightly so; but Monte Rosa should, we think, have been pegged back and the award given to Plinlimmon, Jr., that was third, or to Scotch Bonivard, that got the reserve. Our opinion of these winners has been expressed so often that we need only say that Plinlimmon's houndy head is beaten out of sight by Scotch Bonivard's fairly typical one; and that in body, legs and feet Scotch Bonivard loses to Plinlimmon in the same proportion that Bonivard gains in head. Kastlehorn II., vhc., is well known to the St. Bernard fancy, and need not again be described. Alpine Chief, vhc., is another old face. Gruss Bayard, hc., was described in the Lynn report. Huguenot, c., is fairly good in head but bad in eyes, narrow in front, light in loin and not well shown. Merchant Prince, c., is fairly good in front, but wrong behind. We thought him worth at least another letter. Count, c., is not good behind and is small in proportion to size of his skull. We would have given him hc. Tasso, hc., has been before described. Wallace II., unnoticed, is not a show dog in any particular, and the same may be said of Pedro, that was also unnoticed. Don Cæsar, another of the unnoticed division, is coarse in muzzle and was shown lame.

Saffron and Lady Wellington, first and second in the bitch class, held the same positions at New York, on which occasion we criticised them fully. Third was given to the Galaxy Kennels' Una. Head fairly good, but lacking somewhat in size and a bit full in cheeks; muzzle would be improved by a little more depth; eyes, ears and expression much above average; shoulders and position of forelegs not quite right; good, massive body; coat showing slight curliness; feather and brush not quite first-class: minus dew claws; a long, low and roomy specimen, of better than average size. Duchess of Heathfield, reserve, is rather coarse in head, wrong in markings, straight behind and not good in coat. Recluse, vhc., is well known. Florida, hc., was described in the Lynn report. Stella, hc., is not right in coat and is cheeky and defective below the hips. Chrysa, c., is plain in head and undersized, and is not right behind; she stands on good forelegs. Linda, c., is not first-class at either end, and her coat is wrong. Yum Yum, c., is pointed in muzzle, wrong in ears, slightly cow-hocked, not good in tail and out of coat; she is good in legs and feet, and fairly good in body. Juliet, unnoticed, is small and plain in head and short in ears. Alpine Maid is defective in head and was not in good condition. Puppies were not a good lot, and none of them will be heard of in the future.

Hector, that has recovered from the trouble that laid him low at New York, won the challenge prize for smooth-coated dogs without opposition, and later on in the day secured the special for best smooth-coated dog or bitch of all classes. Daphne held the same position in the bitch class, and took the cup for the best American-bred smooth-coated bitch. The open class for dogs found the New York winner, Beauchamp, an easy winner. The Earl got second prize. Defects: Forehead too prominent and the whole head too long and narrow, color of eyes too light, stop and below the eyes not nicely chiseled, would be improved by width of chest and massiveness of body, hocks a trifle in and second thighs rather light, coat rather too long, stands back a trifle at the pasterns; a large dog that stands on good feet and moves fairly well. Duke of Brunswick, third prize. Defects: Muzzle somewhat shallow, and lips not well hung, expression rather sour, slightly underhung, chest too narrow and legs not in good position, does not stand perfectly straight in front, the feet having a tendency to turn outward and pasterns not sufficiently erect, quarters light and hocks straight, is rather light in bone. Winchester, reserve, has not improved much on his puppy form. Albert Plinlimmon, unnoticed, is a well-bred one, bad at both ends. The balance of the class were not a good lot. All of the winners in the bitch class are well known. They were Burton Belle, Monastery Myrtle and Monastery Mercedes. Chequasset Chartreuse, vhc., is not good in head. She is also light in bone and neither first-class in legs nor feet. Puppies were as usual a weak class, and it looks now as if St. Bernard breeders in this country are unable to produce a good puppy, either rough or smooth. Earl and Duchess of Heathfield, the first and second prize winners in the novice class, have already been described. We like Kastlehorn II., third prize, about as well as either of them. Princess Gilda, hc., is wrong in foreface and slack behind the shoulder.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MR. MASON).

New York Lass was the only one in this class to put in an appearance, and she was given first. This was a streak of luck for her, as Prince George turned up afterward, but was too late for the judging.

DEERHOUNDS—(MR. SMITH).

There were seventeen entries in these classes, all but one owned by Mr. Thayer, and a grand lot they were. The order in the challenge classes was Chieftain, Highland Laddie and Bran in the dog, and Wanda and Ramona in the bitch class. In the latter award it was touch and go, as the judge hesitated some time before giving his decision, and had he reversed it but little fault could have been found, as Ramona is certainly a grand one. In the open dog class, the judge made a mistake in placing Clansman over Robber Chieftain. The latter is not first-class at all points, but he has that high-bred, aristocratic appearance so characteristic of the breed, without which the deerhound is simply a "big dog." Clansman lacks this essential quality, and, although large and well formed, he does not come up to our idea of what a first-class specimen should be. He is also coarse and plain in head, and does not move with that natural dignity we are accustomed to see in first-class representatives of the breed. The judge probably thought that there were but two prizes to be awarded in this class, which will account for the vhc. given to Duncan. Berga and Pride of the Heather were the winners in the bitch class. Theodora and Lorna Secunda were marked absent in the judge's book, and as Highland Lassie, also entered in this class, did not receive mention, we conclude that she was also absent. We failed to find her in her stall, as well as the other entry, Bones. We did not visit the deerhound ring until the judging was over, and the two puppies were about to be returned to their stalls. A short examination of them showed that the bitch, placed second, is away ahead of the dog in merit. The latter is a big fellow, but not a promising one; his mouth alone will prevent his winning in good company. The bitch looks small beside the dog, but she is well formed, full of quality and bids fair to turn out something that will do credit to the kennel she represents.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. SMITH).

With the exception of Cassandra and Balkis there was nothing good in these classes. The winner in the open class for dogs is a well known third-rater that need not be described again. Second prize was withheld for want of merit, and we would also have withheld the third prize, as Ned is coarse in skull, weak in muzzle, large in ears, wrong in set of legs, crooked in front, weak in knees, straight in hocks, slab-sided, shallow in loin and light in bone. Eph, c., is wretchedly bad in shoulders, legs and feet and very light in bone. He should not have been noticed. Bess was alone in the bitch class. We do not know why she was given a c. card, as she was, leaving out of the question her numerous defects, wholly unfit for the show bench. The well known winners Douglas Fleming, Hazelhurst and Harmony were entered, but not sent.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS—(MR. WINSLOW).

This class was assigned to Mr. Mason, but he refused to judge them upon the ground that he was not familiar with the breed, and for some time it looked very doubtful if any one could be found to pass upon their merits. Finally, however, Mr. Winslow kindly consented to act, and after a careful examination placed Romp, Rum and Ripple in the order named, the other entries being absent. Our choice for first place was Rum, with Romp second and old Ripple third. There is no recognized standard for the breed, and there seems to be more of a difference of opinion among breeders than there should be. We have conversed with many fanciers of the breed, and, while they do not agree in many points, all appear to think alike in some respects, and we are pleased to note that the points insisted upon by all as most essential are those that are most important for him to possess, when we take into consideration the character of the work he is expected to perform. All with whom we have conversed upon the subject agree that the Chesapeake Bay dog must first of all possess a stout heart, or, as a recent writer puts it, "grit," and we are assured that it is very rarely that a well bred specimen is deficient in this respect. Added to this he must have the size and strength absolutely necessary to force his way through the mud and dense reeds and grass of the duck marsh and rough water often filled with broken ice. It is also all important that his coat be impervious to water. His legs must be heavily boned and his feet large and somewhat spreading. Taking this for a standard, and ignoring all the nice distinctions as to exact shade of color, curl of coat, etc., that are bones of contention among fanciers, we select Rum for first place, as his good size, heavily boned legs, good feet and fairly good coat are much better as a whole than the same points are in Romp. She may have a trifle the best of it in coat, but if so it is very slight, while in the other points he is far ahead. Indeed, Ripple has the advantage over Romp in size and substance, but she is getting old, her coat is not in good condition, and her month—never good—is now very bad. Romp is a very nice bitch of fair size, well formed, with a good coat and is well bred, being full sister to Ripple and four years younger.

POINTERS—(MR. WINSLOW).

In quality these classes were better than last year, and, taken as a whole, they were well judged. Nick of Naso was absent from the challenge class for heavy-weight dogs, and Graphic and Lad of Bow were thus left to fight out the battle. Lad of Bow has youth on his side, but Mr. Heath's dog is decidedly the better specimen, and the issue was never in doubt. The corresponding class for bitches contained two good ones in Meally and Lass of Bow. Both are well known and have been fully described in these columns. Meally does not stand as true in front as she once did, and she has gone a bit wrong in feet. We cannot agree with the judge that she has grown throaty and coarse in tail, for she has always had these defects. Lass of Bow has the best of it in head and neck, and also in feet and set of legs. In chest, back, loin, stifles, bone, strength, hocks, position and carriage of stern, action and true pointer character, Meally is decidedly ahead, notwithstanding that she begins to show age. We would have placed her first on this occasion.

Duke of Vernon was absent from the open class for heavy-weight dogs, and the competition was quickly narrowed down to those old competitors, Brake and Pontiac. We have always insisted that Brake was the better dog, and we are glad to at last see him occupying the position to which he was fairly entitled at Troy, Albany and Lynn. Beaufort H., that was fully described in the Lynn report, was far below the first and second prize winners in point of character and quality. Jimmie, the Jersey brown dog, was absent, and Tory White was transferred to the light-weight class. Peter, vhc., is coarse in head, wrong in carriage of ears, leggy, throaty and coarse throughout. A c. card would have been a plenty for his good legs and feet. Prince, hc., is not a show dog, and the judge must have been in a generous turn of mind when he gave him the card. Ranger, unnoticed, is long and houndy in ears, coarse in head, bad in eyes, and lacking in quality throughout. First in the open class for bitches was won by the now well-known Belle Randolph, whose condition reflects the greatest credit on her owner. We have previously pointed out every defect there is in her. Devon Nell, placed second, is a better type of large-size pointer than Belle Randolph. We would have placed her first, notwithstanding that her condition was not of the best. Westminster Sal, third prize, is a very poor specimen. Defects: Brow too full; stop not well defined; gooseberry eyes; hang of ears not correct; muzzle below the eyes not clearly cut; throaty; not perfectly straight in front; feet defective, being too small and inclined to turn outward; a trifle slack in back and too round in barrel; loin flat; tail too long and not well carried; hindfeet close together when in action; position of forelegs not perfect; a coarse specimen that is beaten out of sight by a good one. Rosa Croxteth, vhc., is throaty, bad in eyes, not first-class in head, leggy, light in bone, and neither first-class in legs nor feet.

Naso of Kippen was alone in the light-weight challenge class, the only other entry, Bang Bang, being absent. It is a pity to see this grand little dog shown in such poor condition. Surely he is worth proper care and attention. Queen Fan, a champion in name, but not in looks, was fortunately unopposed in the corresponding bitch class. She is a terribly bad one that will be defeated the first time she meets a pointer. The open class for light-weight dogs showed some quality. Duke of Hessen, who was second to King of Kent at New York, came out in better condition than when last shown, and won. Behind the withers King of Kent is decidedly the better dog, but in front he loses to Duke of Hessen, who has a much better muzzle, straighter legs and cleaner shoulders. As stated in the New York report, there is lots of room for honest difference of opinion in regard to their merits. Third prize was given to Sir Anthony, that was fully described in the Lynn report, and the reserve card was given to Tory White, that was given first at Rochester. Here we cannot agree with the judge, as Tory White is much the better in head, ears, shoulders, back, loin, hindquarters and carriage of tail, and shows far more true pointer character than his more fortunate competitor. We feel quite sure that if the judge will give them a more careful examination next time he will coincide with our opinion and give his vote for the son of old Tammany. Sir Guy, hc., is coarse throughout and stands badly. Sir Bang, hc., is good in ears, but bad in head, and like nearly all of Bang Bang's get, is very throaty. Lancelot, vhc., is a better dog than Sir Anthony, that was third. A careful description of this dog was given in the Lynn report. In bitches, Bloomo, the New York and Troy winner, and Stella, that was third at New York, got a step higher and was second, while Sally Brass II., who was fourth at New York and second at Troy, was third. These bitches are well known, and all we need say is that Stella has improved considerably on her New York form. Naso's Belle, reserve, was, we think, wrongly placed over Daisy A. and Daisy. The last named is most decidedly a better bitch, and Naso's Belle is not at present in show condition.

Dare-Go, first in dog puppies, is the best we have seen shown by Mr. Parker. If all goes well with him he will be heard from again. Westminster Cato, second prize, is a bad one. Defects: High-set ears, bad eyes, throaty, long light loin, big feet, moderate stern. Will never be a show dog. May-Go is not so good in hindquarters as her kennel companion Dare-Go, and will not be his equal when developed. Westminster Ben and Daisy Goldwin were absent from these classes. Sir Hector, first in the novice class, is a coarse dog and was in bad condition. He was described in the Lynn report. Spot Dash should have been an easy winner, with Say second and Sir Hector third. Say is not quite a show bitch, but she is better than Sir Hector. All are in the same ownership, so that the placing of them did not matter in one sense. Westminster Cato, who was second in the puppy class, was outclassed. The special prize of $25 offered by the Westminster Kennel Club, donors not to compete, was won by Duke of Hessen, owned by Mr. F. R. Hitchcock! The kennel prize was awarded to the Westminster Kennel Club's team, consisting of Ladd and Lass of Bow, Naso of Kippen and Westminster Sal. Mr. Heath's team was made up of Graphic, Meally, Bloomo and Sally Brass II. Graphic had had no trouble in beating Lad of Bow, and the judge must have considered it a very close thing between Lass of Bow and Meally, because when these bitches met at Richmond he gave first to Meally over Lass of Bow. We therefore cannot exactly see how Naso of Kippen, with his coat all stained with mange cure, and Westminster Sal, that is not a show bitch, could be considered better than Bloomo and Sally Brass II., that were shown in faultless condition. Mr. Winslow spent a lot of time over the class, and in our opinion he got wrong at the finish.

ENGLISH SETTERS—(MR. MASON).

There were forty-three entries in the English setter classes, and all were present with the exception of Roger, Katy Berwyn and the puppy Prince Victor. The quality in the aged class was very good, as a glance at the prize list will show. Mr. Mason, it is well known, is not disposed to be very liberal with recommendation cards, and as only six of the party escaped mention, he evidently thought well of them as a whole. In the challenge class for dogs, Rockingham, looking fairly well, had rather an easy win over Royal Prince II. Neither is good in shoulders, but Rock has the best of it in this respect, as he can gallop while Prince cannot. In the bitch class the order was, Cora of Wetheral and Daisy Foreman. Both were looking well. Count Howard fairly distanced his competitors in the open dog class. He was a trifle thinner in flesh than when we last saw him, and has improved in coat. Lindo, greatly improved, was placed second, with Gus Bondhu third. Gus was looking well, and is carrying his years bravely. He also secured the stud dog prize, and his daughter Belle won second in the bitch class. Reserve went to Royal Kent, that was commended here last year. It will be remembered that we had a good word to say for him then, and thought him badly treated. He has just returned from a winter's hunt in the South, and was not in show condition. His good head, chest, legs and feet won him the place, in spite of his ragged coat and lack of flesh. His kennel companion, Kent II., in even worse condition, was given vhc. This dog is not yet two years old, and if he comes out next year in good form he will undoubtedly be higher up. He should not have been shown in his present condition. Pride of Dixie II. and Bow Bondhu, both vhc., were respectively second and third at Lynn. Prince Gladstone, hc., was second at Philadelphia last year under the name of Blue Prince. Storm, also hc., has just a fair head with good legs and feet. He is weak in loin, straight behind, and was shown too thin. The remaining hc. card went to Foreman, Jr., a nice little dog with a fair-looking head, very well carried. We had no opportunity to examine this dog closely, as he was out of his stall when we called. Only one commended card was given. Jeff P., the winner of it, is a fairly well-made dog, short in bone and with a curly coat. In the bitch class Princess Beatrice II. had an easy win. Second went to Belle, a very nice bitch that will do to show again. She has a good head, nice shoulders, good chest, body, legs and feet. She is not cut out enough below the eyes, her eyes are too light, and she was also a little short in coat and feather. Third went to Eudora, an old favorite of ours; she was looking well. Zona secured the reserve. This bitch has greatly improved in condition, notwithstanding the knocking about she has had at the different shows, and her handler deserves great credit for bringing her out in such good shape. Chautauqua Bell, vhc., is well known. Queen F., also vhc., is just a fair bitch with good loin, legs and feet, she is not clean cut under the eye, and is too round in body. Lady William, hc., is not good in head and might be better in chest; she is good in body, loin and quarters, legs and feet, and is one of the best movers in the class; she would not have disgraced another letter. Royal Myrtle, also hc., we liked as well as Lady William. She is plain in head and short in coat, but in other respects she will do, and she looks every inch a worker. Next to these two we liked Princess Novel. She was shown too fat and soft. Lassie Bondhu also received the two letters. She is a catchy-looking bitch with rather a plain head, and is not quite straight in front. Silk was alone in the commended division. She is good in loin and feet and has fairly good legs. Her ears are wrong and she is too straight behind. In the unnoticed division Mollie is bad in color and worse in head. Quail is too small and her head is also against her, and Blue Bessie is all wrong in shoulders. The winning dog puppy was lucky, as he would hardly get into the money in a fair class. He has good legs and feet, but is not up to show form in other respects. He does not stand straight in front and is too straight behind. Glen Belton, second, has a wretched head and is leggy and lacking in substance. The bitch puppies we did not see, as they were taken home before we called at their stalls. Hector II., winner of first, we did not see, as he was taken out of the show sick, shortly after the judging. Second went to Royal Myrtle, already described. Ponto, winner of third, is a big, strong dog, and looks a workman. He is coarse in head and has a curly coat.

IRISH SETTERS—(MR. MASON).

There were fifty-eight entries in the Irish setter classes with nine absentees. Tim, looking fairly well, had no trouble in defeating Blarney in the challenge class for dogs, and Laura B. got away with Nellie in the corresponding bitch class. The open dog class brought together a better lot than has been seen this year, and the judge took considerable time before he got them placed to suit him. The winner turned up in Sunset, a new-comer and a good one, too. He is a nice upstanding dog of good size with a fair coat of good color. His head is about as good as any, and

with the exception that his eyes are a shade too light in color and his skull is a trifle flat, his head is about perfect; he has a fairly good neck, which would be improved with a trifle more length, shoulders excellent and well laid on, chest of good depth with ribs well sprung, good strong back and well arched loin, quarters nicely turned, but lacking in muscle. This fault will probably disappear when he is mature, especially if he is given a proper amount of exercise; front legs about perfect, straight as a terrier's, with plenty of bone and they are set into excellent feet. If he does not grow coarse with age he will make it warm for some of the cracks next season. Kenmore, placed second, got more than he deserved. He has gone wrong in front legs and should give way to sounder dogs. Desmond II. we thought just about good enough for second with a close race between Kenmore and Barker for third place. The latter was in good condition. There were four in the vhc. division. Dick Swiveller, Redstone and Patsy are well known, the latter is weak in head and has a short, thick neck, but in shoulders, chest, back, loin, quarters, legs and feet he is the equal of any in the class, and were it not for his small size he would undoubtedly have been higher up. The other vhc. dog we failed to find in his stall. He is down in the catalogue as Elcho, "a name to conjure by." We suggest to his owner that some other name be selected as the memory of the late grand old champion of that name is still green, and his many warm admirers will not perhaps take kindly to an interloper. There were five in the hc. division, all well known. In the bitch class first went to Lulu III., a very sweet bitch with a good head, excellent shoulders, nice body and good legs and feet. Cora B., not in first-class condition, was placed second with Winnie II. third. The latter won second at New York this year. Jada, reserve, made a good appearance in the ring, but we failed to find her in her stall. Bessie Glencho, vhc., we did not see, as she left the show shortly after the class was judged. Belle Ida, also vhc., received one more letter than she did at New York. There was nothing else in the class worthy of especial mention. Victor, the winning dog puppy, is rather promising, and if he does not get coarse with age he will do to show next year. Second went to the New York winner and third to the winner at Utica. In the corresponding bitch class three of the five entries were absent and the two that put in an appearance would have saved their reputation had they staid at home also, as they only received the two letters each. Belle Ida, vhc. in the bitch class, won first in the novice class, with an inferior specimen second.

GORDON SETTERS—(MR. MASON).

The Gordon setter classes were not well filled, and with the exception of a few well-known winners, they were a seedy looking lot. In the challenge class for dogs Beaumont easily disposed of Don, his only competitor, and in the bitch class Rose was alone. In the open dog class the winners of first and second occupied the same positions at Lynn, Grouse III., winner of third, is a big dog with a fair head, bad in coat, crooked in front and straight behind. The other entries were absent. In the bitch class first went to Vic, well known, and second and third to the winners of first and second at Lynn. New York Belle, hc., was not in good condition. Fannie and Vic II., unnoticed, deserved all they received. The winning dog puppy Nero is just a fair specimen, with good legs and feet. The others do not promise to turn out anything above ordinary. American Girl, winner of first in the novice class, is a big bitch with a head that would be fairly good if it were not spoiled by a Roman nose and light eyes. She is good in chest, legs, feet and color. She does not move well behind. Zango, placed second, occupied the same position in the puppy class at Richmond last fall. Ruby, winner of third, is weak in head, bad in ears and only passable in other points.

SPANIELS—(MR. MASON).

The spaniel classes were not well filled in number, but the quality throughout was superb. When the premium list appeared we heard considerable grumbling from members of the Spaniel Club who thought that so prominent a show as this should adopt the Spaniel Club's classification No. 1 instead of No. 2. There was also some dissatisfaction expressed at the selection of a judge of whose ability to handle the classes they were ignorant, and an appeal was made to the managers, which resulted in the substitution of Mr. Mason, who is one of the judges approved by the Spaniel Club. There were 45 entries with 11 absentees, which included the six entered by the Hornell-Harmony Kennel, Oldham & Willey's Beatrice IV. and Lady of Learning, Laidlaw's Giffee, Dr. Kitchel's My Lady Betty and the Clumber Tyne. All of the winners have been repeatedly described and the prize list will in most cases tell the story. As a rule the dogs were well shown and in most cases the decisions were well received. In the "any other color" class for field spaniel dogs the judge placed Newton Abbot Skipper over a better dog Newton Abbot Don. It is true the latter was in bad condition and his coat was harsh and staring, but we did not think him quite out of the race notwithstanding his bad form. We expected to see Kapiolani come out in grand shape, and make a clean sweep of the black cocker bitch class. It will be remembered that she won in the puppy class here last year and gave Chloe W. a rub for first in the aged class, she was very promising and we were disappointed to find that she has not improved. She has not let down as she should, is not so good in front as she was last year, and was not in first-class condition. The quality of the dogs all through was as good as we have ever seen. This was evidently the opinion of the judge, as every animal was noticed and only two but received more than the two letters.

BEAGLES—(MR. KRUEGER.)

These classes were comparatively well filled and of fair quality throughout. Yet observation for the last two years clearly shows a standstill in the improvement of the beagles, even a deterioration in the quality of this breed. The same old faces of dogs who have "had their day" greet our eyes and those who have made their debut in the last year or two are far from startling. Something must be wrong in the ranks of the beagle fraternity. Can it be true that the management of the Beagle Club is accountable for this? Fitzhugh Lee and Little Duke were the entries in the challenge dog class, the former winning. Both dogs are wrong in head, as has often been stated before. Little Duke was shown too soft and is failing both in front and behind. Twinkle was the only entry in the corresponding bitch class and received the award. She was shown too fat and soft, which assisted is magnifying her faults. Frank Forest was again first in the open dog class. This dog is seemingly going wrong. Rally, a good second, is quite a little dog, possessed of a better head than any in the class, and has an excellent chest. His ears are of good length and quality, but might be better carried. With more depth of muzzle his head would be a hard one to beat. He has too much length between couplings and is not as good in forelegs, feet and quarters as he might be. Racket II. and Racer Jr., respectively third and reserve, are both well-known. Dandy, c. in this class and vhc. in puppy class, will not mature into a show dog. He is wrong in head, ears badly carried and stands badly on poor legs and feet and shows throatiness. The remaining entry in this class, a coarse, good-bodied dog, was over-sized. The winner in the bitch class is not a first rater, lacking in ears, depth of muzzle, beagle expression, depth of chest and feet. The winner of second is a good bodied bitch, but is very poor it head, eyes small and close together, flat in skull, stop and muzzle deficient. Bannerqueen, described before, third. Flirt R., the remaining entry, is a plain-headed bitch, lacking depth of muzzle, is out at elbows, has bad feet and is poor in coat and brush. She showed traces of mange. The winners of first and second in the puppy class have been described in our report of the Lynn show. Rusty, third, is a plain-headed puppy with deficient ears that are badly carried, out at the elbows, a rather coarse, plain puppy throughout, lacking character and quality. Of the vhc. winners, Kathleen W. is well-known. General is apple-headed, with ears badly carried, eyes rather small, showing throatiness, long-cast, out at elbows and bad in feet. The Hornell-Harmony Kennels entries were absent. Two of the entries in the puppy class were oversized.

BASSET HOUNDS—(MR. KRUEGER).

There were only two entries, Maufrat, the winner, having already been described. Napo is decorated with a butterfly nose, coarse in body, deficient in legs and feet, and lacking in coat.

DACHSHUNDE—(MR. KRUEGER.)

First was withheld in the dog class, second going to Soli, a very good specimen, with one eye gone. Oto, winner of third, is of bad color, houndy head, ears short and not well carried. Could be improved in crook. Body and quarters good. Fritz is not a show dog. Lina L., well known, won in bitches, with Croquette a good second, third going to Toddles, not a typical specimen, being light in bone and not good in crook. Mr. Seiler's entries did not arrive until after the judging of these classes.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. KRUEGER).

First went to a very good specimen of the English variety, not quite right in head, being somewhat full under the eyes, deficient in stop, and eyes rather small; slightly out at elbows, with not the best of feet; otherwise above the average. Second went to a beautiful-headed specimen of the American variety. With the exception of being somewhat long-cast and lacking in depth of chest and feet, he is the best dog of the American variety we have yet seen. Trailer II., winner of third, is a grand-bodied dog, but wrong in head, deficient in stop, full under eyes, and ears badly carried; muzzle lacking depth; thick through shoulder, feet bad, and does not move well behind. Dot lacks depth of muzzle, ears not well carried, deficient in bone; feet and quarters, coat and brush poor. Andy lacks in head, is deficient in stop, skull and muzzle, eyes light in color and too small, long-cast and lacking in quarters, feet bad, coat and brush excellent. Taylor's Dot is apple-headed, and lacks bone and substance throughout. The remaining entry was absent.

COLLIES—(MR. GRESHAM).

Dublin Scot and his more typical son, Scotilla, were the entries in the challenge class for dogs. Dublin Scot, although in grand form, had little chance of winning, as Scotilla beats him in nearly all the most essential points of the breed. In bitches Flurry II. had an equally easy win over the soft-coated Metchley Surprise. The Chestnut Hill Kennels scored a great victory in the open class for dogs, winning first with Maney Trefoil, second with Charleroi II., third with Roslyn Sensation and reserve with Strephon. The first two of these were clearly ahead of the class. Maney Trefoil, that has caused such commotion in the collie world, is a son of The Squire and Scotch Pearl; whelped July 23, 1887; breeder, Mr. H. C. While. The portrait which appeared in the *Stock-Keeper* of Feb. 22 is a most excellent likeness, except that it shows him to have plenty of bone and good feet, whereas it is here that Maney Trefoil fails. He has a good head, that is not quite equal to Scotilla's, well-set and well-carried ears, good neck, short, strong back, a loin that could only be improved by being a little more arched, and hindquarters that, while not perfect, are decidedly better than can be found in a majority of prominent winners. He has a profuse undercoat of best quality, and, with the exception that his bodycoat is somewhat soft across the flanks and sides of chest, it is almost perfection, and in mane and frill we have never seen any one that surpassed him. He swings a lengthy stern that is perfectly coated, stands over lots of ground and moves in good style. He is big enough for any kind of work, but, as we have already stated, he is light in bone and not first-class in feet. He also shows a disposition to stand over at the knees. While we do not think him the equal of old Charlemagne he is undoubtedly a beautiful specimen, and has no peer in this country. Charleroi II. is well known. While his head shows slight coarseness and he is heavy in shoulders and not just right in set of legs, he is a dog that takes a great deal of beating. We thought Roslyn Sensation over-rated on this occasion. His badly carried ears, coarse head and lippiness should, we think, have put him behind Strephon, Clipper and Scotson. This award gave him the Collie Club Trophy, value $500, for the best American-bred collie owned and exhibited by a member of the club. We congratulate Mr. Harrison upon winning so valuable a prize, which in this case was worth about ten times as much as the dog that won it. Ripon II., vhc., was lucky in being placed equal with Clipper. Defects: Brow too full; muzzle arched; eyes round; ears not sufficiently erect; hocks straight and too far from the ground; stern short; coat rather open and lacks in undercoat. Scotson carried his ears well all the time under judgment and should certainly have beaten his kennel companion Ripou II. Kilmarnock Chief was described in the Lynn report. This was the best class we have ever seen in America. In bitches the beautiful Flurry III., that was not in full coat, won, with her equally well-known kennel companion Jakyr Dean, second, and Kilmarnock Leila, third. The last named has these defects, viz.: Expression listless; carriage of ears not correct; heavy shoulders; forelegs not correct in set; stifles too much in; loin rather short; coat too soft at present, but may improve. Roslyn Torfrida is the best youngster by Scotilla that we have seen. Kilmarnock Edie is spoiled by bad ears. Collie, hc., is high and straight in hocks and not quite right in ears. Heather Belle, hc., is wrong in ears and feet and not first-class in coat. Ruby Royal, fourth prize, was sent home before we had a chance to examine her. Miss Meg, hc., is short in coat and not quite right in head. She was in bad condition, being much too fat. Hempstead Zulu, first in the puppy class, lacks in head. Kilmarnock Flock, second prize, is bad in ears, wrong in head and not quite right in set of legs. Buttercup II., first in the class for bitch puppies, is a promising youngster, whose head is marred by wrong set and carriage of ears. This bitch should be heard from again. Flossie, third prize, is round in eyes and bad in ears. She is very young, but her defects are of a kind that cannot be outgrown.

BULLDOGS—(MR. NEWMAN).

In the challenge class for dogs Robinson Crusoe, badly shown, was beaten by the less typical Hillside, that was looking as well as we have ever seen him. The decision was a just one. Rabagas was absent. Britomartis, winner in the corresponding bitch class, like her kennel companion, was in poor condition. She is going the wrong way and needs looking after. Portswood Tiger and Lion, first and second in the dog class, need not again be described. Lion is the better dog, but as he is in no condition to win over a fairly good specimen, that is well shown, he was defeated and rightly so. King, third prize, is long in foreface, wrong in lips and layback, small in skull, wrong in hang of body, not well sprung in ribs, leggy, not right in shoulders nor good in gait. Dr. Rush is long in foreface, narrow in head and long-cast. He was lucky in getting vhc. The competition between Soudan and Daffodil was close and interesting. Daffodil, shorter in foreface and decidedly better in up-turn, but not so good in body and hindquarters, was finally placed second. There is plenty of room for difference of opinion in regard to their merits. Columbine, the only puppy shown, was not on the bench when we called to make notes.

BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. NEWMAN).

The challenge class for dogs contained the well known winners Cairo, Jubilee and Silver. The New York decision in favor of Cairo was sustained. In the corresponding class for bitches Bonny Princess, winner in the challenge class at New York, was first again here. The open class for dogs showed a decided lack of quality. Trentham Baron, the winner, was rightly placed. He is growing very coarse in head and is decidedly lippy. Royal Tyrant, placed second, is good in body, but altogether too coarse in head for a show dog. We would have given the place to Benjo or Young Royal Diamond. Benjo is well known. Young Royal Diamond is coarse in tail, rather long in body, a trifle weak before the eyes, back at the knees, and he does not carry his ears well. We could not follow the judge in his decisions in the open class for bitches. My Queen, placed first, is wrong in eyelids, high in stern and very weak and light before the eyes. This last is a most serious defect and should always prevent her winning over good ones. Miss Nora, second prize, is too full and large in eyes, long and coarse in tail, light in bone and not first-class in feet. She was suckling a litter and was in no condition for the show bench, being entirely lacking in muscle, which is one of the most essential requisites of the breed. Enterprise, vhc., and Marguerite, reserve, were, on this occasion, the best bitches in the class, and enterprise should have won. Nanon, vhc., was at Lynn. She has no business in the same company with Enterprise, being beaten by her in head, eyes, body, legs and feet. Nell Bright, third prize, was second at New York. White Violet, bad in eyes, lippy, slack in back, coarse in tail and long-cast, was hc. She shows some quality through all her defects. Dauntless, second in the puppy class, is a much better specimen than Royal Tyrant, that was second in the open class for dogs. Frost, that was given third, is wrong in eyes and face, light in middle, defective in legs and high in stern.

ROUND-HEADED BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. NEWMAN).

We took exception last year to making a class for these dogs upon the ground that they were mongrels and of almost as many different types as there were exhibits. This year there was a great improvement, so far as type is concerned, and some approach was made to uniformity. If this variety is to be established permanently and recognized as a breed, we respectfully suggest a change of name. We have Birmingham, Airedale and Paisley terriers, why not Boston terriers? We are told that these dogs are well disposed and well-behaved as well as being very susceptible to culture, what more then is necessary? By all means let us have the Boston terrier.

WHITE ENGLISH TERRIERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

There were three entries in this class. The winner, White Prince, is a very fair specimen, with a head that could be greatly improved. The winner of second should have been shown in the "Boston terrier" division; he certainly was not entitled to mention in this class. Lenox Lassie, winner of third, is too toyish; she also should have been unnoticed.

FOX-TERRIERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

This was probably the best lot of terriers ever seen at an American show. A large number of dogs have been shown at New York, but never was the quality so good. Lucifer literally smothered Splauger in the challenge class for dogs, beating him everywhere except in color of eyes. Rachel, in bitches, was rightly placed over Richmond Olive. These are all well known. The open class for dogs was brim full of quality, and has never been equalled in this country. Dusky Trap, although a bit of a flat-catcher, being weak in muzzle, rather light in bone, leggy, not perfect in spring of ribs and defective in pasterns and feet, but gay, stylish, straight in front, good in shoulders, correct in skull, first-class in coat, was about as good as any. Raffle, that has already been very fully described, came second, with Blemton Trump third and Raby Mixer the reserve. Then followed Veronese and Reckoner with vhc. cards, Raby Jack hc., Luke and Tramp c. and Hillside Dandy unnoticed. Blemton Ravager, winner of the Apollo stakes at Albany, was left at home. We would like to see him, as well as the wonderful animal that did such a lot of winning at Saratoga last summer, shown again under other judges. Even if we allow that Dusky Trap and Raffle were the best two in the class, we cannot for the life of us see how Mr. Gresham managed to get Blemton Trump in third place. Hillside Dandy, that was unnoticed, and Raby Mixer, reserve, are most decidedly better specimens. Dusky Trap, while not so large a dog as Raby Mixer, is nearer his type than anything in the class. Raffle and Hillside Dandy are of another type. We think if Dusky Trap had been first, and Raby Mixer second, followed by Hillside Dandy and Raffle, the awards would have been received with better grace. Turning Hillside Dandy out of the ring without a card is one of those unfortunate oversights which too frequently occur; and the placing of Blemton Trump over this promising puppy and Raby Mixer will never, we think, be indorsed in this country. Then again the placing of Raby Jack over Luke seems to us to be wrong. The fact is the judge got a bit mixed. With the exception of Dusky Trap the winners in this class have all been recently described.

In bitches, Rosa Canina was placed over several far better specimens. She is round in skull, rather long-cast, is gone in front and was out of coat. We have regarded her as a hc. bitch in good company. Blemton Consequence, second prize, Richmond Dazzle, third prize, and Blemton Brilliant, reserve, are all of them better bitches. We would have placed Richmond Dazzle first, Blemton Consequence second and Blemton Brilliant third. Meersbrook Nan, winner of first prize at Newport under Mr. Redmond, while faulty in head and coat, was surely worth a card. Pluck and Princess, vhc. and hc., are a couple of well-known winners from Mr. Thayer's kennels. In puppies, Blemton Trump was very lucky in winning over Hillside Dandy. It seemed to us that the longer the judge examined Dandy the more he liked him. If he was not worth a c. card in the open class where Blemton third won third, we fail to see why he was worth a second in this class. First in the corresponding class for bitches was given to Hillside Freda, not nearly so good a specimen as Hillside Dandy, and from the same kennels. Defects: Forehead too prominent; muzzle coarse near nose; growing cheeky; coat rather soft, but plenty of it; shows some jowl; a good-bodied puppy, with nice ears, lots of bone and a straight front. Hillside Ruth and Hillside Jaunty deserved their cards. The class for wire-haired dogs and bitches contained two moderate specimens in Cotswold Jocko and Suffolk Settler. They are about the best in the country, and are hc. dogs in good company. Suffolk Settler, while not perfect in front, is better in set of legs than Jocko; but Mr. Dole's dog has decidedly the better of him in head and shows far more true character. In the novice class Blemton Trump again beat Hillside Dandy; the latter is much the better dog. The Home-Bred Puppy Stakes went to Hillside Freda. Hillside Dandy, in the same kennels, should have had it.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

First in the open class for dogs was awarded to Harry, but later on in the day the owners of this dog and Bradford Harry agreed to place the dogs equal, and Bradford Harry, placed second by the judge, was put on equal terms with a dog that only a short time before had beaten him. Harry, the actual winner of first, is neither a blue and tan nor a silver. He lacks in head, is too long-cast and low on the legs, light in head and leg color, uneven in body color. Sandy, reserve, is bad in color and short in coat. Bright,

bc., is wrong in head and body color and has no leg tan. Zip, c., is all off in color. Floss, first in the bitch class, is fairly good in head, but too long and slightly roached in back. Head coat should be longer and of deeper and brighter hue. Color of body coat decidedly better than average, but not first-class. Leg color should be darker. Coat of nice quality, but too short. Bravo is apple-headed and faulty in loin. Head and body coat too short, leg tan not first-class, body color uneven. He has uncut prick ears. This was the only entry in the class for Yorkshire dogs under 5lbs. weight. Bradford Leah, first in the class for bitches under 5lbs., is the best puppy that we have seen in America. She is built on fairly good lines, has a good puppy coat that looks as if it was turning the right color, and she is first-class in leg tan.

TOY TERRIERS OTHER THAN YORKSHIRE—(MR. GRESHAM).

Dot, apple-headed, weak in muzzle, full in eyes and bad in hindquarters, was as good as anything in the class, and was placed first. Kitty, second, is wide in skull, deep in stop, wrong in set of eyes, wide behind, wrong in forelegs and has no thumb marks. Bluebird, vhc., while not good in head, is a better specimen than Captain, that was placed third. The last named has large, uncut and badly carried ears, plain head, and is leggy and of wrong type.

OTHER TERRIERS—(MR GRESHAM).

There were ten entries in the Irish terrier classes. Breda Tiney was alone in the challenge class. In the open dog class the judge reversed the decision at New York by placing Dennis over Breda Jim. Third went to Roslyn Dennis, an uncropped one, with a sleepy expression that will ruin his chances to win in good company. His coat is of good texture, but there is too much of it. Rags, first in the bitch class, is fairly well formed, but her head is far from first-class, and she lacks character. Roslyn Norah, placed second, was third at New York. She also won second in the puppy class, first being withheld. Border Wang was the only one to show up in the class for Dandies. In the class for Bedlingtons Sir George was an easy winner. Badger, placed second, is not a good one. He lacks character, is all wrong in ears and body. There was nothing else in the class worthy notice, except a big Airedale-Scotch, that appeared to be greatly disappointed because the third prize was withheld. In the black and tan class the order was Buffalo General, Meersbrook Girl and Sheffield Lass. The latter beats Girl in muzzle and forelegs, and is the better bitch notwithstanding her rather coarse tail. She should have been second. Only two Syke terriers were shown, Claymore in the dog, and Kirkella in the bitch class. Loret and Coiler were absent. Fly, given second in the dog class, is not a Skye, but he was shown by a lady, and possibly the judge feared that his reputation for gallantry would suffer if he withheld the prize.

PUGS—(MR. MASON).

Budge, that was first at Lynn, scored a very easy win over Smutt, that is flat in head, leggy and large and not right in curl of tail. Dandy, unnoticed, is bad in head, leggy and smutty in color. Toodles, first in bitches, is a long way from being a good one. She has too much length in front of the eyes, is wrong in carriage of ears, stands back at the knees, carries her tail too high, does not move right behind and has not a well defined trace. Beauty, second prize, is too long and shallow in muzzle, large in ears, lacks in wrinkle, has white nails and carries her tail badly when under judgment. There were no entries in the challenge or puppy classes, and the quality of the dogs shown was not what we expected to find.

POODLES—(MR. MASON).

Jack, winner of first prize, fails in carriage of ears, loin, length of coat and in color. There are some white hairs intermixed with the black. The second prize, Pauline, is bad in eyes, wrong in expression, short in ears, slack behind the shoulders, weedy, undersized, and with coat not close in curl. Soudan, third prize, is open and woolly in coat, flat in loin, rather light in eyes, sour in expression, short in ears, flat in back and loin and round in body. Dora and Styx II. were absent.

TOY SPANIELS—(MR. GRESHAM).

Duke was absent from the challenge class for King Charles dogs, and Mr. Fay's well known Milwaukee Charlie was alone in his glory. The bitch class contained no entries. Royal Prince, first in the open class for dogs, is a big, coarse specimen, long and light in muzzle, with nose not well laid back, eyes rather large, poor legs and feet, light loin, leggy, indifferent color and curly coat. King, second prize, has a bad head and expression, has no leg tan, and is rather curly in coat. His strong, sound limbs are his best points. We would have felt inclined to withhold the prizes. Queenie, first in bitches, is low in skull, high in ears, wrong in lips, out at elbows, and is not nearly so good a specimen as Dolly, that was third. This bitch is well known, and, we think, should have been first. Nanki-Poo, a fairly good Japanese, rather shallow in face and light in loin, must have been hard pressed by Exeter Earl, a Blenheim whose defects have frequently been noted in our columns. Ruby, unnoticed, has a wretched bad head, and is much too leggy. In the corresponding class for bitches Exeter Beauty, Mr. Fay's well known Blenheim, was an easy winner over Rebie. The last named is not a Ruby spaniel, neither can she be fairly called a Blenheim; but leaving color entirely out of the question, her long, snipy face and lathy body should have caused the judge to have withheld the prize.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS—(MR. MASON).

Cupid, winner at New York, Troy, Albany, etc., was the only entry.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. GRESHAM).

In the heavy-weight class the Chestnut Hill Kennels' plain-headed, smooth-coated sheepdog Spot was placed first, with Agricola, the bobtail, that was first at Lynn, second, and Ferro, an under-sized, plain-headed, short-bodied and wide-fronted Great Dane, third. Sir Lucifer, all out of coat, was unnoticed. The light-weight class contained nothing but mongrels. If White Wings, placed first, is a good Mexican hairless, Me Too must have been a wretchedly bad one, for the only similarity between them is that they are hairless. Bijou, second prize, is a very ordinary Maltese, wrong in coat and not black in nose. Did and Dude are said to be truffle dogs. The longer we looked at the dogs the more we longed for the truffles.

Following is a list of corrections and additional awards: In small pointer dogs C. W. Kennison's Sir Guy was high com. In bitches C. Heath's Bloomo was first instead of Nun. In Irish setter dogs P. Cambios's Dick Swiveller was very high com. In collie dogs E. A. Ferguson's Guelph was com.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st, E. H. Morris's New York Lass.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.—1st, E. Brooke's Romp; 2d, Dr. F. B. Greenough's Rum; 3d, G. B. Inches's Ripple.

FIELD SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Laddie and Miss Newton Obo.—OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Glencairn and Newton Abbot Lord; 3d, W. H. Moseley's Jerry. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Lady II. and Lady Abbot; 2d, A. Laidlaw's Bridford Gladys. Very high com., F. Bowers's Flirt. —ANY OTHER COLOR—*Dogs:* 1st, W. T. Payne's Newton Abbot Skipper; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Don. *Bitches:* 1st, Bridford Kennels' Bridford Lady.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—Absent.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—1st, J. P. Daniels's Patsy O'Connor; 2d, F. B. Tirrell's Blanche.

COCKER SPANIELS.—ANY COLOR—1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Miss Obo II. and Chloe W.—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Jersey; 2d, S. R. Hemingway's Rabbit; 3d, Fay & Baxter's Ned Obo. Very high com. W. H. Walton's Black Duck. *Bitches:* 1st, 3d and very high com., Oldham & Willey's Dolly Obo, Bessie W. and Fannie W.; 2d, Fay & Baxter's Kapiolani. Very high com., L. F. Whitman's Bene Silk. High com., A. Laidlaw's Woodstock Birdie and H. F. McLaughlin's Black Nan.—ANY OTHER COLOR—A. Laidlaw's Woodstock Clip; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Goldie; 3d, J. E. Hall's Sancho. *Puppies:* 1st, A. Laidlaw's Woodstock Birdie; 2d, O. B. Gilman's Prince.—NOVICE CLASS—1st, Fay & Baxter's Kapiolani; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Fannie W.

POODLES.—1st and 2d, F. E. Perkins's Jack and Pauline; 3d, Mrs. Wm. Appleton's Soudan.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.—1st, Miss A. L. Cushing's Tramp.

FOX-TERRIERS.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Tramp; 2d, 3d and reserve, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Dandy, Hillside Volunteer and Hillside Reckless. Very high com., F. Hoey's Linguist. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d, 3d and high com., J. E. Thayer's Hillside Freda, Hillside Model, Hillside Linden and Hillside Ruth. High com., J. Grosvenor's Hillside Jauntcy.—WIRE-HAIRED—1st, J. Mortimer's Suffolk Settler; 2d, F. F. Dole's Cotswold Jocko. NOVICE CLASS—1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Trump; 2d and 3d, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Dandy and Hillside Volunteer. Reserve, F. Hoey's Linguist. Fox-Terrier Club's Homebred Puppy Stake. —1st and reserve, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Freda and Hillside Dandy.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—Absent.

IRISH TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Breda Tiney.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, J. F. McFadden's Dennis; 2d and 3d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Breda Jim and Roslyn Dennis. *Bitches:* 1st, Rags; 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn Norah.—*Puppies:* 1st, withheld; 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn Norah.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—1st, F. R. Hitchcock's Border Wang.

BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—1st, J. Mortimer's Sir George; 2d, W. A. Blodget's Badger; 3d, withheld.

SKYE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Claymore; 2d, R. Russell's Fly. *Bitches:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Kirkella.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* Equal 1st, P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry and C. N. Symonds's Harry; 3d, C. N. Symonds's Toons Royal. Reserve and high com., P. Gough's Sandy and Bright. Com., Mrs. W. Borrowscale's Zip. *Bitches:* 1st, C. N. Symonds's Floss.—UNDER 5LBS.—*Dogs:* E. G. Carleton's Bravo. *Bitches:* 1st, P. H. Coombs's Bradford Leah. *Puppies:* 1st, P. H. Coombs's Bradford Leah; 2d, J. A. Ford's Nigger. Very high com., Belle A. Borrowscales's Top.

TOY TERRIERS.—1st, J. Woodward's Dot; 2d, C. Sullivan's Kitty; 3d, A. H. Lewis's Captain. Very high com., A. A. Johnson's Bluebird.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Mrs. J. Smith's Budge; 2d, G. E. Macgowan's Smutt. *Bitches:* 1st, M. B. Brick's Toodles; 2d, T. C. Gram's Beauty; 3d, withheld.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, F. B. Fay's Milwaukee Charlie. *Bitches:* No entry.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Miss Fay's Royal Prince; 2d, S. S. Green's King. *Bitches:* 1st, S. S. Green's Queenie; 2d, Mrs. M. C. Prescott's Society Girl; 3d, F. B. Fay's Dolly.

BLENHEIM, PRINCE CHARLES, RUBY OR JAPANESE SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. P. Comstock's Nanki Poo; F. B. Fay's Exeter Earl; 3d, withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, F. B. Fay's Exeter Beauty; 2d, E. R. Jones's Rebie.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, Miss Edith Van Buren's Cupid.

MISCELLANEOUS.—LARGE—1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' smooth-coated collie Spot; 2d, W. T. Tebbutt's bobtail sheepdog Agricola; 3d, C. Farnsworth's Great Dane Ferro.—SMALL—Equal 1st, H. T. Foote's Mexican hairless White Wings and W. C. Denny's truffle dog Did; equal 2d, Miss E. Warriner's Maltese terrier Bijou and W. C. Denny's truffle dog Dude.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Kennel mastiffs, E. H. Moore. Mastiff that has never won first prize, Lady Pamelia. Kennel St. Bernards, E. H. Moore. St. Bernard Club cups: Smooth-coated Hector, brood bitch Monastery Mercedes, American-bred bitch Daphne, rough-coated Saffron, brood bitch Miranda. American-bred dog, Otho; bitch, Una. Best of either breed that has never won first prize, Earl. Smooth-coated dog in open class, Beauchamp; bitch, Burton Belle; bitch puppy, Lady Bernard. American-bred, under 18mos., Earl. Kennel deerhounds, J. E. Thayer; stud dog, Chieftain. Kennel pointers, Westminster Kennel Club. Large stud dog, Graphic; small, Naso of Kippen. That has never won first prize, Stella; in open or puppy classes, Duke of Hessen. Kennel English setters, F. Windholz. Stud dog, Gus Bondhu. Kennel Irish setters, W. C. Hudson. Best of either breed that has never won first prize, Sunset. Kennel spaniels, Oldham & Willey; second best, tho same; that has never won first prize, Rabbi. Field spaniel, (American Spaniel Club special) Glencairn. Kennel collies, Chestnut Hill Kennels; stud dog, Dublin Scot; dog puppy sired by Scotson, Royal Scot; bitch, Ruby Royal. Collie Club specials: American bred Roslyn Sensation; whelped in 1887 or 1888, the same, bitch, Buttercup II.; puppy, Hempstead Zulu. Kennel fox-terriers, Blemton Kennels; stud dog, Baby Mixer; that has never won first prize, Blemton Trump. Fox-terrier Club challenge cup, Rachel. Kennel Irish terriers, Chestnut Hill Kennels. Yorkshire terrier stud dog, Bradford Harry.

THE CHICAGO DOG SHOW.

[Special dispatch to Forest and Stream.]

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—The Chicago dog show is a success. There are 566 entries, and but few absentees. The attendance so far has been large, especially to-night, and spectators take a great interest in the dogs. Most of the classes are well represented. Setter and pointer classes are quite full. Greyhounds are weak; spaniels fair; St. Bernards, mastiffs and Great Danes a good lot; other non-sporting dogs fair. The judging was not finished to-night. So far as announced, the following are the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, champion Minting; 2d, Moses. *Bitches:* 1st, Lady Coleus.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Melrose Prince; 2d, Grover Cleveland. *Bitches:* 1st, Gladys; 2d, Menglada.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—CHALLENGE—1st, Ben Lomond; 2d, Folko.—OPEN—1st, Burns; 2d, Valens.—SMOOTH-COATED—1st, Meadowthorpe Norah; 2d, Prince.

GREAT DANES.—*Dogs:* 1st, Cæsar; 2d, Siegfried. *Bitches:* 1st, Donna Minka; 2d, Nora.

GREYHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Master Rich; 2d, Meadowthorpe Douglas. *Bitches:* 1st, Catchfly; 2d, Minnie.

POINTERS—CHALLENGE—1st, Lad of Bow.—OPEN—1st, Patterson; 2d, Luck of Idstone.—UNDER 55LBS.—1st, Duke of Hessen; 2d, Trinket's Coin.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Cincinnatus; 2d, Toledo Blade. *Bitches:* 1st, Bohemian Girl; 2d, Texas Daisy.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Blarney. *Bitches:* 1st, Nellie; 2d, Lou.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Mack; 2d, Nelson. *Bitches:* 1st, Kitty O'Brien; 2d, Bessie.

GORDON SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Meadowthorpe Heather Roy; 2d, Heather Harold. *Bitches:* 1st, Vic; 2d, Meadowthorpe Belmont.

Spaniels, collies, toy dogs and other classes are now being judged. Some little dissatisfaction is expressed at the management, but things are going fairly smooth, and the success of the show is assured.

POINTER IMPORTATION.—Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, of 58 Wall street, forwarding agent, received April 5, by the steamer Gallia, the champion setter dog Sir Tatten, and a light weight pointer—a novice—whom all average men call a promising youngster, from Eden Mount Kennel, England. Mr. Charles Pharo, of Bethlehem, Pa., (to whose kennel the animals are consigned) is delighted with their condition. Mr. Pharo has them entered at Philadelphia, and they can be seen at the coming bench show which takes place on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of this month. Sir Tatten has beaten Count Howard and Monk of Furness on different occasions in England and will make it warm for his class in Philadelphia this month.

WORCESTER DOG SHOW.

THE Worcester dog show began to-day. There are 320 entries of fair average quality. Judging began at 11 o'clock and 88 classes were finished. The weather is delightful and the attendance has been fairly good. The show appears to be well managed and exhibitors are warm in praise of the treatment they receive. Following is a list of the awards so far as the classes have been judged:

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* E. H. Moore's Ilford Caution, *Bitch:* Absent.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Alonzo; 2d, E. B. Sears's Scars' Monarch; 3d, E. A. Cowee's Pedro. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, E. H. Moore's The Lady Phyllis and The Lady Beatrice; 2d, E. B. Sears's Countess of Dunsmore. Reserve and very high com., Millbrook Kennels' Empress and Princess Beatrice.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, C. H. Morgan's Stowdy. *Bitches:* No entries.

ST. BERNARDS.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* Hospice Kennels' Hector. *Bitch:* Hospice Kennels' Daphne.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Teague & Tilton's Beauchamp; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Albert Pinlimmon. *Bitches:* 1st, Contocook Kennels' Burton Belle; 2d, Keystone Kennels' Lolo; 3d and high com., Chequasset Kennels' Marvel and Chequasset Chartreuse. Reserve, P. H. Hurley's Lady Bernard. Com., Hospice Kennels' Reka.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Quinsigamond Kennels' Alaric. *Bitches:* No entries.—ROUGH-COATED—CHAMPION—*Dog:* Hospice Kennels' Otho *Bitches:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Saffron; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Gemma I.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. B. Sears's Pinlimmon, Jr.; 2d, Contoocock Kennels' Kastlehorn II.; 3d, Quinsigamond Kennels' Vindex. Very high com., Lakeside Kennels' Count and Hospice Kennels' Alpine Chief. *Bitches:* 1st, E. B. Sears's Lady Wellington; equal 2d, Quinsigamond Kennels' Chrysa and Lakeside Kennels' Lady Teazle. *Puppies:* No entries.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st, withheld; 2d, J. Conway's Sambo.

GREAT DANES.—1st, M. R. & F. W. Fonda, Jr.'s Lady Bess.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHAMPION—1st and 2d, H. W. Huntington's Balkis and Cassandra.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, J. H. Watson's Captain; 2d, Miss Mildred Crompton's Sept. 20; 3d, F. P. Edwards's Flash. *Bitches:* No entries. *Puppies:* No entries.

DEERHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—1st, 2d and 3d, J. E. Thayer's Ramona, Wanda and Bran.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, J. H. Thayer's Robber Chieftain and Duncan. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d, 3d and very high com., J. E. Thayer's Pride of Heather, Heatherbelle, Highland Lassie and Brazen. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Nora and Donallen.

POINTERS.—LARGE—CHAMPION—*Dogs:* 1st, C. Heath's Graphic. *Bitches:* 1st, C. Heath's Mealiv.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, S. Pentz's Brake; 2d, E. Dexter's Pontiac; 3d, Fleet View and Reading Pointer Kennels' Sir Hector. Reserve, G. W. Lovell's Beaufort H. Very high com., C. L. Hopkins's Telamon. High com., A. Berg's Snipe. *Bitches:* 1st, C. Heath's Sally Brass; 2d, Fleet View and Reading Pointer Kennels' Belle Randolph; 3d, G. T. Cannan's Rosa Croxteth. Reserve, Don Quixote Kennels' Nell.—SMALL—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, E. Dexter's King of Kent. *Bitches:* 1st, C. Heath's Bloomo.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, C. Heath's Launcelot; 2d, Don Quixote Kennels' Don Quixote; 3d, E. R. Bellman's Hickory Stanneh. Reserve, Tell Kennels' Dare-Go. High com., C. H. Hakes's Trim and G. W. Lovell's Sir Anthony. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and high com., E. K. Bellman's Stella, Devonshire Queen and Nella B.; 3d, G. W. Lovell's Daisy A.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Tell Kennels' Dare-Go; 2d, C. L. Hopkins's Telamon; 3d, J. B. Tongas's Dick B. *Bitches:* 1st, Tell Kennels' May-Go; 2d, H. E. Sibley's Belle Tell.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Windholz's Rockingham. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Windholz's Cora of Wetheral.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Windholz's Count Howard; 2d, E. N. Hubbard's Pride of Dixie II; 3d and very high com., Cohannet Kennels' Kent II. and Royal Kent. High com., J. C. Dougherty's Mack and D. P. Waters's Paul Dale. Com., E. S. Knowles's Ned, Mount Washington Kennels' Lindo and F. Scarlet's Nig. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Windholz's Princess Beatrice II.; 2d, Peet & Lyon's Chautauqua Belle; 3d, Cohannet Kennels' Lady William. Very high com., Cedar Kennels' Chiquita. Com., C. A. Ives's Mena II. and G. W. Lovell's Snowflake.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, C. M. Farnum's Chester. *Bitches:* 1st, C. A. Ives's Mena III.; 2d, S. Parker's Jess II.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Max Wenzel's Tim. *Bitches:* 1st, Kildare Kennels' Laura B.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, W. C. Hudson's Kenmore. *Bitches:* 1st, J. J. Scanlan's Lulu III.; 2d, F. L. Cheney's Daisy; 3d, W. C. Hudson's Cora B. Reserve, F. A. Wilsou's Bijou. High com., Hudson River Kennels' Ruby Glencho.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, M. Flynn, Jr.'s O'Donovan Rossa; 2d, W. C. Hudson's Parnell. *Bitches:* Absent.

GORDON SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* Dr. J. H. Meyer's Beaumont. *Bitches:* No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* C. H. Leonard's Dash L.; 2d and 3d, N. Billing's Malcolm V. and Ranger B. Reserve, G. F. Bond's Dan. *Bitches:* 1st, W. Buchan's Nova; 2d, H. Smith's Merle; 3d, withheld. *Puppies:* 1st, W. Buchan's Nero; 2d, H. A. Estabrook's Meg; 3d, G. W. Langdon's Rab II.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Jas. Watson's Clipper. *Bitches:* No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, 2d and high com., Kilmarnock Kennels' Kilmarnock Chief, Kilmarnock Monon and Kilmarnock Duncan; 3d, H. F. Littlefield's Rutland Jock. *Bitches:* 1st, 3d, very high com. and high com., Kilmarnock Kennels' Kilmarnock Lelia, Kilmarnock Mailie, Kilmarnock Edie and Kilmarnock Jessie; 2d, A. R. Kyle's Cora Belle. *Puppies:* No entries.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Clark & Rutter's Fitzhugh Lee. *Bitches:* No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, A. Parry's Forest; 2d, Lewis Bros.' Racket II.; 3d, Clark & Rutter's Dandy. High com., E. J. Kenneally's Kenncally's Lee. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, Clark & Rutter's Norah and Cleopatra; 2d, Lewis Bros.' Banner Queen. *Puppies:* Withheld.

FIELD SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Glencairn.—OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Lord; 2d, W. H. Moseley's Jerry; 3d, G. A. Woodman's Bo. High com., F. H. Henry's Ned Obo. *Bitches:* 1st, A. Laidlaw's Bridford Gladys; 2d, Oldham and Willey's Lady Abbot. —ANY OTHER COLOR—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Don; 2d, W. T. Payne's Newton Abbot Skipper; 3d, withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, Bridford Kennels' Bridford Lady.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—1st, H. B. Knight's Jill.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—1st, J. P. Daniels's Patsey O'Connor.

COCKER SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—1st, Oldham & Willey's Miss Obo.—OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, A. H. Jones's Pippo. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, Oldham & Willey's Dolly Obo and Fanny W.; 2d, A. Laidlaw's Woodstock Birdie. Very high com., C. C. Browning's Spright.—ANY OTHER COLOR—1st, A. Laidlaw's Woodstock Clip; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Goldie. *Puppies:* No entries.

FOXHOUNDS.—ENGLISH—1st, J. J. Dwyer's Reseville Rover; 2d, withheld; 3d, J. M. White's Jerry.—AMERICAN—1st, R. D. Perry's Jack of Diamonds; 2d, A. M. Gerry's Drive; 3d and very high com., J. M. White's Abel Loud, Ben, Billy and Major. Very high com., C. G. Elms's Spot, W. R. Dean's Hat, E. D. Whittaker's Tilden, and C. A. Knight's Captain and Trump. High com., J. Goshlaw's Jim. L. Heredun's Turk and W. R. Dean's Tramp. Com., E. T. Balcom's Sport. *Puppies:* 1st, J. M. White's Spunk.

DACHSHUNDE.—1st, J. E. Thayer's Croquette.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 3d, withheld; 2d, L. M. Richards's Doctor. *Bitches:* 1st, Miss L. E. Bromhall's Polly. *Puppies:* 1st, withheld; 2d, Maud A. Parker's Rex R.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

OVER seven hundred entries were received for the Philadelphia Kennel Club show, but we have been compelled to decline all over six hundred. We will not know definitely until to-morrow (Wednesday) how many Horticultural Hall will accommodate, as there are several rooms in addition to the main auditorium we have pressed into service. The last two hundred entries are being held in reserve, in the order of their arrival, until we know how many can be benched. We had no expectation of scoring a second to New York, but we got there and all hands are correspondingly elated. Exhibitors were so prompt in responding to the requests for early entries—we had five hundred on the night of closing—that I hope they will be equally so when we ask them to have their dogs benched early on Tuesday morning. The judging rings cannot be as many as we could wish, and to get through the judging on that day we must begin promptly at 10 o'clock. Owners of mangy dogs will please take notice that none such will be benched, and it will be wise to save express charges and keep them at home.

H. L. IRELAND, Superintendent.

CENTRAL FIELD TRIAL CLUB RULES.

RULE 1. *The Management of a Meeting.*—The management of the meetings for the annual field trials shall be intrusted to the board of management, who shall interpret all the rules governing the trials, and shall docide upon all matters pertaining to the trials not provided for in these rules.

RULE 2. *Selection of Judges.*—The judge, or judges, shall be selected by the board of management, and their names shall be publicly announced as soon as possible after their selection. When a judge is prevented from attending a meeting or finishing it, the hoard of management shall appoint a substitute.

RULE 3. *Description and Disqualification of Entry.*—For all stakes, the name, pedigree, age, color and distinguishing marks of each dog shall be detailed in writing to the secretary of the club, to be filed at the time of making the entry or entries. Any dog's age, markings or pedigree which shall be proved not to correspond with the entry shall be disqualified, and all such dog's stakes or winnings shall be forfeited. Dogs afflicted with any contagious disease, and bitches in season or unduly attracting the attention of the competing dog, will not be permitted on the grounds. In these rules the term "dog" is understood to mean both sexes.

RULE 4. *Payment of Entry and Forfeit.*—The forfeit money must accompany every nomination, and the balance of the entrance fee must be paid before the drawing. No entry shall be valid unless the amount due for it has been paid in full.

RULE 5. *Power to Refuse Entries.*—The board of management may refuse any entry they may think proper to exclude: and no person who has been proved to the board of management to have misconducted himself in any manner in connection with dogs, dog shows or dog trials, or who is a defaulter for either stakes or forfeits in connection with either thereof, or for money due under an arrangement for division of winnings, or for penalties for infraction of rules, or for any payment required by a decision of the club, shall be allowed to compete in any trials that may he held under the auspices of the Central Field Trial Club.

RULE 6. *Protests and Objections.*—Any objection to an entry must be made in writing addressed to the secretary of the club, and will he acted on by the board of management, whose docision shall be final. All protests, except as hereinafter provided, must be made and delivered to the secretary of the club, or in case of his absence, to the president of the club, or in case of his absence, to a member of the board of management at or before midnight of the date of the running of the final heat.

RULE 7. *Age of Puppies.*—A dog whelped before Jan. 1 of the year preceding the trials will not be eligible to the Derby.

RULE 8. *The Stakes.*—There will be a Setter Derby and a Pointer Derby, with first, second and third places in each. Tho winners will be known as the winners of first, second and third in the Setter Derby, and first, second and third in the Pointor Derby, respectively. The two first winners will he compelled to run a heat together and the winnor of this heat shall be known as the absolute winner of the Derby.

There will be an All-Ago Setter and an All-Age Pointer stake which will be run on the same plan as the Derby, and the winner shall be known as the absolute winner of the All-Age Stake.

RULE 9. *The Drawing.*—Dogs shall be drawn by lot, and numbered in the order drawn. The first two dogs so drawn shall run together in the first heat of the series, the next two shall run together in the next heat, and so on, in like manner, until all the dogs in the series have run in heats.

Immediately before the dogs are drawn at any meeting the time and place of putting down the first brace of dogs on the following morning shall he declared and posted in a conspicuous place.

All stakes shall be run in the order of the programme when possible. Should, however, competitors or their representatives in the various stakes agree otherwise, the order may be changed with the consent of the board of management.

RULE 10. *The Bye.*—In caso there should be a bye in any series, the bye dog must, except as hereinafter provided, run a side heat under a judge appointed by the regular judges, for a length of time designated by them. The bye shall run in the first heat of the next series with tho winner of the first heat in the series in which the former had a bye, except as hereinafter provided.

If a dog be withdrawn or fails to appear, the dog drawn to run against such dog shall run with tho bye, if there is one, at the end of the series in which the bye occurs, or if there should be more than one withdrawal, the dogs drawn to run against such withdrawn dogs shall run together in the order of precedence in which they are drawn.

RULE 11. *Guarding.*—If two dogs owned or handled by the same person should come together in the first or any succeeding series, the second dog so owned or handled shall change places with the first dog not so owned or handled. This change shall be effected in the order of running if possible; if not so possible then in the reverse order of running. If such separation is found to be impracticable, the running together of two such dogs may ber permitted.

RULE 12. *The Running.*—No heat shall be less than one hour's duration: and the judges may prolong a heat to such further length as may be necessary to satisfy thomselves of the relative merits of the competing dogs. After all the dogs have been run through the first round of heats, the judges shall announce those they have selected to run in the subsequeut heats, and the names will he drawn to see which will run together, and the usual order of running will be continued through the futnro heats. Tho beaten dogs shall be retired and the winners shall run together in the next series of heats.

The last dog beaten by the winner of the first prize shall compete for the second prize with the best of those dogs previously beaten by the winner of the first prize. The winner of this heat shall be declared the winner of the second prize. The discretion is given to the judges of deciding which is the best of those beaten dogs in the competition for second hy selection, or by running extra heats between them. After the first and second winners have been ascertained, the judges may select the winners of any other prize from any of the dogs in the stake without further running.

The first and seeond prizes in any stake cannot be divided. The judges may, however, at their discretion divido the third prize, but in no case shall more than two dogs have part in the division, and they may be selected from any of the beaten dogs.

The dog last beaten hy the winner of the first prize shall not bo obliged to run more than two heats on the samo day, except by desire of his handler, but shall run the final heat for second place on the following day.

When necessary to alter tho general course of handlers, they shall be duly notified and allowed a reasonable time to change the course of their dogs, so that each may start over the new course upon equal conditions. One or both dogs may he ordered up to enforce this rule; but in no case shall the course be altered when either dog is on a point or working a hot scent.

A dog's merit shall be considered in his performance in each heat throughout the stake.

RULE 13. *Retrieving.*—When a dog is ordored to retrieve, he shall find the bird with only such assistance from his handler as may be given by commands, verbal or otherwise, from the position occupied when shooting. In case the nature of the ground obstructs a fair view of the location of the dead bird, the handler may move to a more favorable position. Retrieving shall not he required, or considered as a point of merit, in the Derby.

RULE 14. *Handling Dogs in Trials.*—Each dog must be brought up in its proper turn without delay; if absent more than twonty minutes, its opponent shall be entitled to the heat, provided such delay was not caused by following the instructions of the judgos. A handler shall not be permitted to "rush," or assume a gait faster than the walk customary in ordinary field shooting; but if a handler, either from physical inability cannot, or for any reason will not, walk as fast as in ordinary shooting, the judges shall not restrain the competing handler, who shall be permitted to handle his dog, while walking as fast as in ordinary field shooting. No one shall bo allowed to talk to a handler while his dog is under judgment, unless what is said is spoken openly in the presence of the judges, and nothing shall be said at such time that may prove advantageous to the handler in working his dog. If the judges know that any information has hoen given to a handler, while his dog is under judgment, that may help him to locate birds, the judges shall require the handler to draw off his dog from the birds so located aud decline to give any credit for the work of the dog upon birds so located.

In case a dog is lost while on point or has gone astray, the judges shall appoint those they may see fit to assist in finding the dog so lost. No person other than those appointed shall be permitted to take part in any search. In case any unauthorized persons take part in the search, any credit which might otherwise come to the dog so lost shall, on account of their interference, not he credited to it, if the judges so decide; and any demerit due to the competing dog, on account of the interference of such persons, shall not be scored against it.

An owner, his handler or his deputy may hunt a dog, but it must be one or the other; and when dogs are down an owner must not interfere with his dog if he has deputed another person to handle and hunt it, as two persons are prohibited from working one dog. If from any cause the handler of a running dog is disabled to such an extent that he cannot shoot, upon his request to the judge or judges, they may select some person to shoot for him, and the judges may in any case require handlers running dogs to go through minutely the evolution of shooting either a blank or shotted cartridge over any or every established point, upon being ordered to flush a bird. The handlers of the two dogs shall walk within a reasonable distance of each other, and hunt said brace or braces in the trials as in ordinary shooting, so that the dogs shall be on an equality as to grounnd, opportunity for finding, etc.

The privilege is granted handlers to ask the judges for information or explanation that has a direct bearing upon any point at issue. Pending such questions the dogs shall not be under judgment.

The person handling and hunting a dog may speak, whistle to and work him by hand as he may deem proper, but he shall be called to order by the judges for making any unnecessary noise, or for any disorderly conduct; and if after being cautioned he persists in such noise or disorderly conduct, the judges shall order the dog to be taken up and declare it out of the stake. An opponent's dog must not be interfered with or excited. In such case an appeal shall be made to the judges. The judges have the discretion to prevent a handler from whistling or giving orders to his dog if the competing dog is making game or pointing.

When a dog points game, the competing dog must not he drawn across him to take the point, but if not backing of his own accord must he brought around out of the way of and behind the pointing dog.

The judge or judges shall assess a fine upon any handler who, while handling a dog under their judgment, may be guilty of misconduct or disobedience toward them. The fine so assessed for each offeasc shall not be less than $5 nor more than $25. The handler so fined shall immediately pay the fiue or give satisfactory security for such payment. Upon his failure to do so, the judges shall declare the heat finished and the dog run by said handler out of the stake.

Handlers shall not load their guns until a point has been established.

RULE 15. *For the Government of Spectators, etc.*—No person other than the judges, judges' guide, stewards and reporters will be permitted to accompany the handlers of dogs competing in any heat, except the owners of the competing dogs, who shall he permitted to accompany tho stewards until the finish of the heat.

Spectators shall not be allowed nearer tho handlers of dogs running than 75yds. at the rear.

If any person openly impugns the actions or decisions of the judge or judges, or otherwise annoys them during the progress of a trial, he may be debarred from future participation in the trials and ordered off the grounds.

No person shall make any remarks about the judges, handlers or dogs within hearing of the judges or handlers, concerning location of birds, or give any information whatever calculated to affect the action of handlers or the result of the heat. Any person so offending shall be expelled from the grounds, and points of merit will not be allowed any dog whose handler acts upon information imparted by snch person, or acquires it by any unfair means whatever. A protest on this point must be made to the judges before the eloso of a heat, and their decision shall be final.

RULE 16. *Training.*—To relieve the judges of the responsibility of deciding heats between dogs possessing superior natural qualities, imperfectly broken, and those of inferior qualities, well broken, the Central Field Trial Club insists that all dogs entered for competition shall be thoroughly broken, not that the training of the dog will be recognized as having any great value in the scale of points, but because his qualities cannot be exhibited properly without it.

RULE 17. *Withdrawals.*—A dog cannot be withdrawn from a stake at any time after the fee to start it has been paid, without the consent of the judges; and any owner or handler withdrawing a dog or dogs, without the consent of the judges, shall be debarred from any future trials held by the Central Field Trial Club, or be penalized, at the discretion of the club.

When a winner of one or more heats has been withdrawn, the dog or dogs previously beaten by it, shall be deprived of competing, if, in the opinion of the judges, said dog or dogs have a chance to win.

Should the owner of a dog or his representative induce the owner or representative of another dog to withdraw such dog for consideration or bribe of any nature whatsoever, the dog in whose interest the withdrawal was induced, shall forfeit all rights in the stake.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.

Pointing.—Pointing fur, feather, reptile, or scent of game birds shall not be considered a false point.

The judges shall give a dog ample opportunity to discover whether he is on a true or false point.

No assistance shall he given by the handler to enable a dog to discover whether he is on a true or a false point.

Judges shall avoid as far as possible holding a dog so long on point, for the purpose of securing a back or otherwise, as to enable the birds to run; and if the pointing dog be held on point by order of the judges for a competing dog to secure a back, the pointing dog shall not incur any penalty for results. Dogs shall be brought up to back only when the opportunity offers, without interfering with the pointing dog, and a dog drawing on or pointing game which he has found independently, shall be afforded ample opportunity to locate the game without competition, and the handler shall have ample time to flush the bird.

The number of times a dog points, backs, etc., shall not necessarily give it the preference, but the judges shall consider the quality of the performance rather than the frequency of the occurrence.

When a handler calls a point, it shall he considered only as calling the attention of the judgeto the dog.

Backing.—The judges are requested to give no credit for backing unless it appears to be voluntary. Any assistance from the handler shall deprive the dog of credit for the performance.

Ranging.—The judges are requested to give greater credit to the dog that maintains the fastest and most killing range throughout, wide or close, as the necessity of the case requires; that works his ground with judgment; that observes his handler's course and position as a haso of operations, and that hunts to the gun.

Obedience and Disposition.—The judges are requested to give much greater credit to the dog that works promptly, without noise or severity, and is obodient, prompt, cheerful and handled easily.

SCALE OF POINTS.

The following scale of points is the scale adopted by the Central Field Trial Club, and judges of the club's trials are requested to use them:

Merit.

Pointing (including nose, stylo and promptness in locating)	30
Staunchness	10
Bird sense	10
Pace	15
Range	10
Obedience and disposition	10
Backing	10
Retrieving	5

Demerit.

False pointing, breaking in, breaking shot, chasing.
These faults shall be gauged hy tho judges in their [discretion. The third chase, however, loses the heat.

DEFINITIONS.

Breaking In.—Breaking in is where a dog, through imperfect breaking or from excitement, leaves his position when the birds rise, whether the gun is fired or not, and starts to chase, but stops within a few feet from where he started, of his own accord or by command.

Breaking Shot.—Breaking shot is where a dog runs in when a shot is fired, with the intention of getting the bird, but does not stop promptly at command.

Chasing.—Chasing is where a dog follows the birds, either when a gun is fired or not, to an extent beyond the control of his handler for the time being.

Pointing.—The judges will rate a dog's merit under this head by display of nose and judgment in finding and pointing birds, and accuracy and quickness in locating birds after he has caught the scent of them. False-pointing, flushing or uncertainty will detract from a dog's score under this head.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLLIE CLUB.—The third annual meeting of the Collie Club will be held at the Philadelphia Kennel Club bench show, on Tuesday afternoon, April 16, at 5 o'clock. The president's cup for the best collie exhibited by a member of the club, the collie sweepstakes, the stud dog stakes, and the silver club medal for the best American-bred collie exhibited by a member will be competed for at this show.—J. D. SHOTWELL, Sec'y.

THE SEITNER CASE.

THE committee of the American Pointer Club assembled at the rooms of the American Kennel Club, at 44 Broadway, at noon on Tuesday, April 9, to consider the charge against B. T. Seitner, preferred by FOREST AND STREAM in its issue of March 7. It will be remembered that a letter of instructions had been written by Seitner to his agent Lewis, a fac simile of which was published in our issue of March 7. In this letter Seitner instructed Lewis confidentially to look over class 36, the open class for bitches, and if Carrie, entered in puppy class (38), had a show to win in class 36, to have her transferred to it, she being over age. Lewis apparently thought she had not a chance, for he left her in class 38, in which she received vhc.

The only construction which the language of the letter will bear, and that put upon it by Lewis was, that the bitch was to remain in the puppy class, unless she stood a show to win in the open class.

Being called on for his explanation by the committee of the American Pointer Club, who had recently elected him a vice-president of their body, Seitner replies in substance, that the letter is, he believes, a fac simile of one written by him to Lewis; that the meaning which he intended to convey was, "that the bitch being over age she was to be withdrawn from the puppy class absolutely, and transferred to the open class only if she had any chance of winning there," and that he did not repudiate the vhc. awarded; firstly, because he did not know of the award until months later, and secondly, because having written to the secretary of the Philadelphia dog show about the moneys won by his other two dogs, exhibited at same time, that officer declined to recognize him as an exhibitor at the show.

The Pointer Club committee admit the obviously natural construction of the language of Seitner's instruction to Lewis, but express themselves as fully satisfied with Seitner's explanation, that he wrote what he did not intend to, simply because his ideas outstripped his pen; and the motion that said B. F. Seitner had completely exonerated himself in their estimation from the charge of fraudulent intent was unanimously carried.

After pondering Mr. Seitner's letter in the light of his attempted explanation, we cannot agree with the Pointer Club's very charitable verdict. A man confronted with his own letter affording *prima facie* evidence of an intent to defraud, and unable to dispute the authenticity of the letter, has no other alternative than to admit his guilt, or declare that he meant something other than he wrote. A man's evidence in his own favor is valueless, unless it is very plausible and the defendant's record is a very clean one.

In all his correspondence on the subject Seitner has shown that he possesses a very ready command of English; that, in fact, he is a writer capable of expressing himself very clearly; and it is hardly probable that a man with this qualification would if innocent be left with no other defense against an imputation of fraud based on his own letter, than that he meant something other than what he wrote.

It may be fairly urged that Mr. Seitner is entitled to any doubt in his favor which he may have succeeded in creating by his defense, and his confreres of the Pointer Club, not contented with doubting his guilt, have expressed themselves convinced of his innocence. The attempted vindication has not altered our estimate of the situation in any degree. We hold it our duty to contribute to the elevation of the standard of rectitude of dog men; and the best men of the fraternity, the men to whom we appeal, may be left to form their own judgment as to the worth of the explanation to vindicate the writer from the intent implied in the only possible construction which the language of the letter admits of.

DOG TALK.

WE understand that Mr. F. C. Phebus, manager of the Somerset Kennel, Bernardsville, N. J., has joined the ranks of St. Bernard breeders, having purchased from the Erminie Kennels, Mount Vernon, N. Y., their imported smooth-coated stud dog Barry (by Mönch out of Bella). Mr. Phebus has also purchased a very handsome rough-coated St. Bernard bitch which will no doubt make her first public appearance at Philadelphia.

Mr. Carlyle writes us from Washington: "I am striving to introduce a better class of dogs into Washington than we have had heretofore. I now own in connection with my kennel of Scotch collies, a fine pair of St. Bernards that I bought from H. R. S. Coffin, of Glens Falls, N. Y. Their names being Cato (A.K.R. 5265) and Belle Meade (A.K.R 4918), both smooth in coat. I now want a rough-coated St. Bernard bitch.

George Wilson, one of the oldest dog men in England and one of the most successful handlers of prize winners, is here on a visit to his son, who lives in Chicago. Few men in the dog fancy have received from judges as many blue ribbons as George. It is possible he will remain in America.

"Sports Afield" lately wrote of Mr. Wade's *auto*biography in the London *Stock-Keeper*, and now Mr. Wade is "rearing round" with the light of battle in his eyes and talks about an "auto"-*da fe*. He has not yet decided whom he will kill or when he will begin, but there is blood on the face of the moon.

Beaufort, champion mastiff of England, has been sold by his owner to come to this country.

Mr. E. O. Damon, of Northampton, Mass., is importing the Irish setter Darby II.

METCHLEY SURPRISE—JAKYR DEAN.—Rochester, April 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Having read Mr. Watson's letter in regard to the Metchley Surprise—Jakyr Dean wins at Rochester, I feel it only just to all parties concerned to make a plain statement of facts. Jakyr Dean was whelped March 8, 1888, and was properly entered under her full name at Buffalo. Whoever had charge of the catalogue put her in as a dog and changed her name to Dean. She was also entered at Syracuse, but in their catalogue she still figures as a dog. The Stud Book got her wrong both in name, sex, and date of birth. Some time ago I copied all my old records into a new book, and put her down as being whelped March 18, instead of the 8th, and from this I made my New York entry. At Albany through some mistake she was catalogued as being whelped the 19th. So Mr. Harrison entered her at Rochester in good faith, and as soon as the mistake was discovered, withdrew her entry. The entries of the Rochester Kennel Club were advertised to close March 6, but at a meeting of the club they resolved to change the date to March 13, and it was so announced to the local papers. The Chestnut Hill Kennel entries were received March 13, and therefore Metchley Surprise was allowed in the challenge class, having won four firsts—J. P. GRAY, Pres. Rochester Kennel Club.

THE ST. BERNARD CLUB OF AMERICA has published a circular embodying the proceedings of its annual and special meetings of February 19, and the regular meeting of the Board of Governors on March 11, last, with the treasurer's statement embracing the interval from Feb. 23 to March 11. At the annual meeting it was decided on the motion of Mr. Hopf to change the wording of the standard in respect to color aud markings, making white muzzle, blaze, chest, feet, and tip of tail indispensable, and declaring a white collar or white spot on the nape as very desirable.

STRAYS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have had the very worst luck lately with my dogs in having them stolen or strayed. On the 22d of January the well-known Irish terrier Greymont, which I had just had a few days from Mr. Wheeler, disappeared and not a trace of him has been heard of since. On Tuesday, the 26th of March, my little black spaniel bitch Topsey (Doc—Bene) was let out for exercise as usual, and has never been seen since. She was not a show bitch, but she was a very handsome little thing about 18lbs. weight, but rather fat, all black with a snipy nose. Greymont was as fine an Irish terrier as has ever been imported; red, with good head and splendid coat. If any of your readers should run across either of these dogs I should be so much obliged if they would write me.—J. S. NIVEN.

SALE OF PATSY.—Northampton, Mass., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have sold to Mr. F. H. Perry, of Des Moines, Iowa, the Irish setter Patsy, imported by Mr. C. H. Mason and brought into prominence by this gentleman's pen, in your issue of Dec. 13 last. In writing to me of this dog's quality Mr. Mason says: "Size is his drawback. If you will look at him carefully, you will see he has great bone, decidedly more substance, stronger loins, deeper chest, better feet than Tim, and that he is of much better color. Elcho, Jr., would beat him under most judges, but his better size would be the strong point in his favor." Mr. Mason says he is a "hot one," it must be so.—E. O. DAMON.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Cotton-Tail Jack, Contralto and Hunter's Pet. By Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., for black, white and tan beagles, one dog and two bitches, whelped March 3, 1889, by Little Duke, Jr. (Little Duke—Rose) out of Rural Dot (Flute M.—Belle).

Belle Comedy and Bess Comedy. By Dr. Geo. B. Ayres, Omaha, Neb., for fawn, brown points, mastiff bitches, whelped March 24, 1889, by Edwy (champion Orlando—Countess of Woodlands) out of Ilford Comedy (champion Orlando—Idalia).

King Edwy, Prince Edwy, Kittie Comedy, Bonnie Comedy, Mollie Comedy and Lady Comedy. By Dr. Geo. B. Ayres, Omaha, Neb., for fawn, black points, mastiffs, two dogs and four bitches, whelped March 24, 1889, by Edwy (champion Orlando—Countess of Woodlands) out of Ilford Comedy (champion Orlando—Idalia).

Dupont. By F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., for lemon and white pointer dog, whelped Aug. 10, 1888, by champion Bang Bang (Price's Bang—Princess Kate) out of Telie Doe (Fritz—Virginia).

Winnie Rake. By Dr. L. M. Thompson, Mahanoy City, Pa., for lemon and white English setter bitch, whelped June 3, 1888, by Count Rake (Bergundthal's Rake—Phyllis) out of Winnie Davis (Diomed—Bessie San Roy).

Rosa Mark. By M. M. MacMillan, Mahanoy City, Pa., for lemon and white English setter bitch, whelped Aug. 12, 1888, by Gath's Mark (Gath—Gem) out of Rosa (Dashing Monarch—Leila).

Stanfield. By F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., for black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Jan 17, 1889, by Gath's Joy (Gath—Gem) out of Rodreka (Roderigo—Gem).

Rosstrevor, Redskin and Teddy. By F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., for red Irish setter dogs, whelped Jan. 12, 1889, by champion Tim (Biz—Hazel) out of Curror Bell III. (Sarsfield—Maud II.).

Captain Kidd. By Warner & Hamilton, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Jan. 21, 1889, by champion Kenmore (champion Glencho—Red Lassie) out of Fluff.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Delaware—Potomac. Somerset Kennels' (Bernardsville, N. J.) beagle bitch Delaware (My Maryland—Gill) to their Potomac (Lee—Countess), March 16.

Ferrol—Bounce. Mrs. F. C. Phebus's (Bernardsville, N. J.) beagle bitch Ferrol (Fleetwood—Cloud) to Somerset Kennels' Bonnce (Rambler—Honeymoon), Feb. 17.

Lady Romp—Jupiter. Somerset Kennels' (Bernardsville, N. J.) beagle bitch Lady Romp (Cæsar—Lulu) to their Jupiter (Lee—Saad), March 27.

Hope—Bounce. Somerset Kennels' (Bernardsville, N. J.) beagle bitch Hope (Fleetwood—Countess) to their Bounce (Rambler—Honeymoon), March 28.

Vesta—Goodwood Rattler. Somerset Kennels' (Bernardsville, N. J.) beagle bitch Vesta (Lee—Dorscy's Venus) to their Goodwood Rattler (King Pat—Sis), March 27.

Colina—Scot's Jack. Theo. J. Hook's (Rome, N. Y.) collie bitch Colina (Kilmarnock Bruce—Lady of the Lake) to Dr. H. S. Quin's Scot's Jack (champion Dublin Scot—Effie Dean), March 31.

Elm Place Dolly—Wacouta Nap. L. D. Ely's (Rochester, N. Y.) mastiff bitch Elm Place Dolly to St. Joe Kennels' champion Wacouta Nap (A.K.R. 5435), March 22.

Daisy A.—Beaufort H. Geo. W. Lovell's (Middleboro, Mass.) pointer bitch Daisy A. to his Beaufort H., March 22.

Nell Gwynne—Gath's Joy. F. G. Taylor and G. G. Davis's (Philadelphia, Pa.) English setter bitch Nell Gwynne (Racket—Moxie) to F. G. Taylor's Gath's Joy (Gath—Gem), March 9.

Psyche—Beaumont. C. L. Griffith's (New York) Gordon setter bitch Psyche (Roy—Dott) to J. H. Meyer's Beanmont (Ronald III. —champion Floss), April 8.

Blondie G.—Sancho G. C. E. Gilchrist's (Somerville, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Blondie G. (Peto Obo—Bijou) to Mt. Waite Kennels' Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506), March 28.

Vic—Sancho G. T. C. Barden's (South Boston, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Vic to Mt. Waite Kennels' Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6505), April 5.

Renah W.—Little Red Rover. John E. Weston's (Utica, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Renah W. (Black Pete, Jr.—Gilt) to Theo. J. Hook's champion Little Red Rover (champion Obo II., A.K.R. 432—Woodstock Dinah), April 3.

Brownie—Obo-crit. N. V. Ketchum's (Savannah, Ga.) cocker spaniel bitch Brownie (A.K.R. 3072) to his Obo-crit (A.K.R. 4100), Feb. 22.

Queen Victoria—Somerset Mike. Somerset Kennels' (Bernardsville, N. J.) fox-terrier bitch Queen Victoria (Rip—Jewel) to their Somerset Mike (Belgrave Primrose—Smuggler), March 17.

Toody—Bradford Harry. Dr. G. W. Dixon's (Worcester, Mass.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Toody to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), March 31.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Flight. Somerset Kennels' (Bernardsville, N. J.) beagle bitch Flight (Lee—Nightshade), Feb. 26, three (two dogs), by their Storm (Lee—Countess).

Portland Lilly. Geo. W. Lovell's (Middleboro, Masss.) pointer bitch Portland Lilly, March 29, eight (four dogs), by his Beaufort H.

Nellie. H. C. Bronsdon's (Boston, Mass.) cocker spaniel bitch Nellie (Newton Abbot Laddie—Roxie), April 8, seven (four dogs), by Mt. Waite Kennels' Sancho G. (A.K.R. 6506).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Pat—Helen whelp. Beagles, whelped Jan. 19, 1889, by C. H. Starks, Chatham, N. Y., a white, black and tan dog to George Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y., and a white, black, tan and blue ticked dog to Isaac Whitbeck, Mt. Washington, Mass.

Dupont. Lemon and white pointer dog, whelped Aug. 10, 1888, by Bang Bang out of Telie Doe, by F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., to N. B. Thomas, same place.

Rebel Rose. Orange and white English setter bitch, whelped July 6, 1888, by Buckellew out of Redreka, by F. G. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa., D. A. Goodwin, Jr., Newburyport, Mass.

Ted Belthus. Liver, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Feb. 14, 1889, by Leigh Belton out of Rural May, by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to Herbert Philbrook, same place.

Lark Belton. Lemon and white English setter dog, whelped Feb. 14, 1889, by Leigh Belton out of Rural May, by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to F. A. Patch, West Acton, Mass.

Captain Kidd. Red Irish setter dog, whelped Jan. 21, 1889, by champion Kenmore out of Fluff, by Warner & Hamilton, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., to Harry Bates, East Albany, N. Y.

Bonnie Obo. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Feb. 16, 1889, by Pete Obo out of Floss B., by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to Harris L. Gibson, same place.

Pete Obo, Jr. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Feb. 16, 1889, by Pete Obo out of Floss B., by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to E. M. Bassett, Lowell, Mass.

Black Nan. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped April 19, 1887, by Black Pete out of Althea, by H. F. McLaughlin, Boston, Mass., to Mt. Waite Kennels, South Framingham, Mass.

Prince. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped May, 1888, pedigree not given, by Mt. Waite Kennels, South Framingham, Mass., to C. E. Hodges, Boston, Mass.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

R. D. W., St. John, N. B.—A pointer bitch shows signs of mange on breast and top of head. Her mother was afflicted with same disease. Kindly inform me if mange is hereditary and also give me a remedy for it. Ans. Mange is not hereditary, but the same conditions and surroundings may have produced it in both dogs. Wash the parts with carbolic soap, dry and apply a little zinc oxide ointment night and morning. Keep the bowels clear and give 4 drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning in the food.

AM. A. TEUR.—My setter bitch, six months old, when let loose from the kennel, commences sneezing and keeps it up, off and on, four or five minutes. Any unusual exertion makes her act as though she was going to vomit; she will stand drawing her breath in with a wheezing noise, with her head down and mouth nearly closed, and looks like she had an attack of asthma and vomiting at the same time; she throws up nothing; her nose is dry. A friend told me she had the snuffles. Ans. It is hard to say what is the trouble without seeing the animal. Give a full dose of castor oil and follow this with a 4gr. pill of quinine and give one pill each day. Look for worms.

B. A. E., West Fairlee, Vt.—I have a foxhound, three years old, that has a trouble with his ears or head; he is continually shaking his head or digging his ears with his feet. On examining the ears I find them somewhat inflamed, otherwise they appear well. What can I do to help him? I have written you, knowing no other place where I could get reliable information. Ans. Wash ears carefully and drop a little of the following into them night and morning:

℞ Tr. opii	ʒi
Bromo chloral	ʒi
Aq	ʒii

Mix. External.

H. C. N., Ashburnham, Mass.—Please tell me what to do for the worst case of canker in ear I ever had. I tried weak solution of carbolic acid, also bromo chloralum and laudanum, and it kept growing worse. The bitch (a foxhound) has just weaned a litter of pups; has been loose, and as she is a great forager, has got fat. I have had her in chain for two weeks and fed her light on soup of lean meat with plenty of vegetables boiled in it and thickened with Indian meal. The canker is very deep-seated, and when I wash out her ears they will be full of yellow matter, and almost the whole of the flat of the ear inside is raw. I never had a case before that was not easily cured by using chloralum and laudanum, but it seems to irritate and make it worse. Ans. Alternate the bromo chloral and laudanum with solution of sulpho-carbolate of zinc, 2grs. to the oz. Dust powdered calomel over the raw surface after washing and drying. Keep the bowels loose. Exercise. While the bitch is so fat it will be hard to get rid of the trouble.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—Below will be found the scores of the St. Louis Pistol Club, made at its last regular shoot, with Stevens 22cal. pistol at 22yds., standard American target:

L V D Perret	7	7	8	10	7	9	9	9	9	8—84
M Billmeyer	9	7	9	7	5	7	8	10	10	9—81
W J Lord	7	10	7	9	10	8	7	7	9	7—80
F A Fodde	10	9	7	9	8	6	8	10	5	7—79
M Summerfield	6	6	7	10	7	9	10	6	10	7—78
W Baner	6	8	8	8	8	10	7	6	7	9—76
W H Hettel	8	6	4	8	6	10	7	8	9	9—75
E Mohrstadt	7	7	8	9	6	7	7	7	7	7—72
A E Bengel	6	7	6	10	6	6	4	10	6	6—67
L H Race	5	8	7	10	4	5	8	6	8	5—86
W C Mackwitz	5	7	8	6	5	5	9	6	8	5—64

UNSER FRITZ.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 5.—Yesterday was Fast Day and many sportsmen improved the pleasant weather by a visit to the ranges in and about the city. At Peat Meadow range, the one used by the militia, was a number of the members of the Worcester City Guards, Co. A, 2d Regiment, M. V. M. They had a strong cross breeze. The shooting was off-hand, distance 200yds. The best scores were:

Lieut M H Tisdale	4543445435—41	Corp C W Leonard	4444345544—41
Sergt D Jefferson	4444555445—44	J D McIntosh	5445544544—44
Corp W E Wilkins	4454454543—41	W H Farnsworth	4344434455—40

Members of the Worcester Rifle Association went out to Broad Meadow Range, where there was off-hand shooting with both sporting and military rifles, 200yds.:

Sporting Rifles.

J L Thomas	8	9	10	9	9	7	10	10	9	7—88
S Clark	9	10	9	9	9	6	5	4	8	10—79
M G Fuller	8	6	7	7	7	6	8	7	7	6—70
R Gordon	7	6	7	5	6	6	5	6	6	5—59

Military Rifle.

A C White	10	8	7	8	8	10	7	9	10	10—87
James Earley	9	8	5	7	8	5	6	7	7	6—68
James Logan	7	5	10	9	5	6	8	5	5	5—65
E R Shumway	7	10	4	8	4	3	5	6	9	8—64
J Ferguson	8	10	8	6	9	7	2	4	3	4—61

Military Creedmoor.

A S White	5555554555—48	James Logan	4455445444—43
James Earley	5544544444—43	R M Burns	4444445443—40
E R Shumway	4545434455—43		

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—On account of the rain of Monday afternoon the regular weekly shooting at Healdmoor Rifle Range was postponed until this afternoon. Hardly had the shooting got fairly under way when down came two or three April showers to torment the already overtaxed riflemen, but the shooting was continued in spite of all annoyances, and resulted in a good full afternoon's work, which embraced some of the best scores ever made at the range. Several individual records went up with a boom. Harry Darlington, in raising his revolver record to 90, also recorded a clean score of bullseyes, the first made in this State. A trial was made of the Stevens Gould model .22-cal. pistol, and, although all were pleased with the beautiful little weapon, favor was about equally with the Smith & Wesson revolver as a target weapon. Following are the scores in detail, standard American target: Revolver match, 50yds., Smith & Wesson 32-44 target revolver:

H Darlington	8	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	10	8—90
E J Darlington	6	8	9	7	5	6	10	10	10	9—80
D Henry	4	4	7	8	10	6	10	9	7	8—73
J Evans	5	8	10	9	5	6	3	8	7	8—69
H Simpson	4	6	7	7	3	7	6	7	5	8—61
H Johnson	5	5	6	6	6	5	3	9	4	7—56

Pistol match, 50yds., Stevens Gould model .22-cal. pistol:

H Darlington	4	7	10	9	9	10	8	9	9	9—84
E J Darlington	8	7	6	10	10	8	7	6	7	10—79
J W Geyer	8	9	6	9	6	10	10	4	9	6—77
E Darlington	8	10	8	7	8	8	8	4	7	6—74
I P Taylor	9	6	10	4	5	7	10	6	9	7—73
H Simpson	7	9	5	7	6	8	9	7	4	9—71
W S Darlington	10	4	6	8	7	4	5	4	8	10—66
G Darlington	6	7	3	7	6	7	4	5	5	8—58

Rifle match, off-hand, 200yds.:

H Simpson	4	4	5	8	7	5	7	7	9	9—65
H Johnson	8	9	7	5	5	7	6	6	3	5—61
J W Geyer (mil)	6	3	10	6	5	8	4	7	4	10—63
W Rice	5	6	0	2	6	7	8	4	8	8—54
W James	3	5	5	5	7	6	6	4	6	5—52
G James	9	4	6	5	1	4	6	9	4	3—51

Military badge match, 200yds., Creedmoor target:

Sergeant Williams	4534454443—40
Corporal Adams	3444433554—39
Private Jackson	5444244543—39

At 100yds., beginners' badge match:

J R Montgomery	7	8	7	9	7	6	4	10	10	8—76
W Siegrist	6	6	9	7	10	6	10	5	6	6—71
R James	4	7	5	6	5	6	6	8	2	4—57

A short time ago a 50-shot telegraph revolver match was arranged between E. J. Darlington of this city and W. T. Whiteford of Barnard, Mo. The scores have just been received, 369 to 355, and show Mr. Darlington the winner by 14 points.

BOSTON, April 6.—The regular shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held at their range at Walnut Hill to-day, with a large attendance of shooters, and some good scores were made. The weather conditions were very good, with a light 3 o'clock wind. Mr. Munroe won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match, and Mr. Lee won the gold champion medal. Following are the best scores finished to-day:

20-Shot Rest Match.

J R Munroe	10	11	12	10	10	8	11	12	11	11	
	12	11	11	9	10	12	11	11	9	11—214	
J Francis	9	10	9	11	11	10	9	10	9	11	
	10	10	9	9	12	9	11	11	11	12—203	

Champion Medal Match.

H L Lee	5	6	9	10	8	9	6	9	10	9—81
J A Frye	7	6	8	9	10	8	8	9	6	8—79
C C Clarke	4	8	9	8	9	7	7	8	10	7—77
A Loring	6	9	5	7	6	10	8	6	8	6—71
F Daniels	5	6	6	9	4	6	10	10	4	9—69
C Willard (mil)	4	10	6	9	5	5	6	4	5	8—62

Victory Medal Match.

H L Lee	10	9	8	9	10	8	10	7	8	9—88
G F Ellsworth	6	8	7	8	9	10	8	10	8	9—83
J A Frye	9	10	9	6	8	10	7	8	8	7—82
A Loring	6	8	7	10	9	7	9	9	7	8—81

Medal and Badge Match.

C Willard (mil)	8	8	6	8	7	7	5	7	5	8—69

50yds. Revolver Match.

J S Howe	9	9	6	7	9	6	8	9	9	7—79
S A Wesson	8	7	7	8	5	7	8	10	8	6—74

50yds. Pistol Match.

J B Follows	8	9	10	10	10	8	10	9	8	10—92
F Carter	9	10	6	7	8	9	9	7	8	8—81

Rest Match.

J Francis	12	11	12	10	11	11	12	11	12	10—112
E Harlow	12	12	12	12	11	11	9	12	11	7—109
J R Munroe	9	11	12	9	12	10	11	10	12	9—105
H T Dudley	12	11	9	12	11	9	10	10	8	10—102
W C Prescott	10	9	8	12	11	12	11	10	9	10—102
C W Snow	8	9	10	10	11	11	9	8	8	8—92
A G Horne	9	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	10—
W P Thompson	9	7	9	9	10	8	12	8	9	7—
B C Warren	7	10	9	9	7	8	7	10	7	8—

All-Comers' Match.

W Burnito (mil)	7	8	7	7	6	10	6	8	7	10—
C Willard (mil)	8	5	8	8	7	7	8	8	6	9—
D L Chase	8	10	8	5	7	9	8	10	4	5—
A Ballard	5	8	6	7	5	8	6	8	9	8—
C C Clarke	5	8	10	5	10	5	8	7	5	8—
A King	5	7	9	5	7	6	9	7	6	6—

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 6.—Following are the scores of the Lawrence Rifle Club to-day at 200yds.:

Record Match.

O M Jewell	9	10	8	10	10	10	6	8	10	10—91
E F Richardson	10	10	9	8	10	7	9	9	10	8—90
C M Hill	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	8	10	9—89
E M Archibald	7	8	9	9	9	7	8	9	8	8—82
A A Pilbrick	8	8	8	6	7	6	8	9	10	10—80
J W Bean	9	8	9	9	10	7	8	6	9	6—80
W Fisher	10	9	6	10	10	8	5	7	6	6—77

Badge Match.

O M Jewell	6	9	6	10	10	10	7	10	8	7—85
E F Richardson	6	7	6	10	10	8	8	10	10	8—83
C M Hill	7	5	10	9	10	6	10	8	8	8—81
J W Bean	6	10	5	9	8	9	9	8	6	7—77

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The Hartranft Rifle Club indulged in their usual weekly practice to-day and found the weather as nice a day for rifle shooting as could be desired. It is expected by next Thursday to be able to hold the meetings in the "open," and not shoot from the house as heretofore:

Record Practice, S. A. Target, 30 shots.

E Travis	230	E Bispham	181
L E Tobodt	224	W Wurfflein	179
E Stees, Jr.	223	J T Oliver	147
J J Mountjoy	217	H Steinbeisser	154
J H Buchler	189		

MINNEAPOLIS, April 3.—The Minneapolis Rifle Club held its weekly practice and badge shoot to-day. The wind was strong and gusty and light too bright. Following is the score:

Weeks	6	9	10	9	7	9	8	10	5	8—81
Marshall	7	9	9	8	10	8	6	10	10	8—86
Maudlin	7	8	10	7	9	6	9	7	5	10—79
Bell	9	7	4	8	7	7	7	7	5	9—70

Badge Shoot.

Weeks	7	7	8	10	8	4	5	8	8	8—73
Marshall	6	8	7	8	9	10	5	8	10	6—77
Maudlin	7	8	10	7	9	6	9	7	5	10—79
Bell	6	7	6	6	6	8	5	9	7	6—66

Total of five scores: Weeks 368, Marshall 404, Maudlin (mil.) 384, Bell (4) 261.

GARDNER, Mass., April 5.—At the Fast Day meet at Hackmatack Range of the members of the Gardner Rifle Club, the Standard target was used. The shooting off-hand and the distance 200yds. The totals follow:

G C Goodale	85	85—170	J E Nichols	80	75—155
C N Edgell	85	84—169	A Mathews	76	74—150
F B Edgell	80	87—167	C J Crabtree	70	72—142
W C Loveland	82	82—164	W C Adams	69	72—141
J H Jenkins	81	81—162	E B Taylor	72	

A. E. Knowles with the standard made totals of 79 and 83, and with the military 72 and 76. The club has elected officers as follows: President, H. C. Knowlton; Vice-President, F. E. Nichols; Clerk and Treasurer, C. N. Edgell; Executive Committee, W. C. Loveland and G. C. Goodale.

PHILO REMINGTON.—The death is announced from Silver Springs, Fla., of Mr. Philo Remington on the morning of April 4. He was born in 1816, and was the oldest son of Eliphalet Remington, the founder of the great armory at Ilion that bears his name. Early in life the son was placed in his father's shops, and thoroughly learned all the details of the mechanical work, and later he was made superintendent of the armory. On his father's death, in 1861, Mr. Remington became senior member of the firm of E. Remington & Sons. In the perfecting of the various inventions of the machines and weapons made by the firm, Philo Remington did a great deal to make them successful. Mr. Remington was for twenty years president of the village of Ilion, where he lived nearly all his life. Mr. Remington and his brothers, Samuel and Eliphalet, were generous in their gifts to the Syracuse University, which has received about $250,000 from them. Mr. Remington's wife and two daughters—Mrs. W. C. Squire, of Washington Territory, and Mrs. H. C. Furman, of New York—survive him.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Colonel Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment has succeeded in obtaining the services of Colonel J. E. Bloom as rifle inspector for his regiment. Mr. Bloom is a graduate of West Point, and served six years with the Fourth United States Artillery, participating in the Nez Perces and Sioux campaigns. He was a member of the first California rifle team sent to Creedmoor in 1879. Colonel Austen is now making arrangements to take the regiment to Minneapolis in August, and it is proposed that the regiment shall forthwith go into active rifle practice training under his guidance, with the view of having Colonel Austen challenge the State troops of Minnesota and neighboring States, as also the United States regulars in the military division of the Missouri, to two military matches; first, a regimental team match, and secondly, a company match, to be shot at a one day's tournament at Minneapolis. A similar day's work may be arranged for Chicago, either going or coming. Challenges will be sent at once to the Aojutant-Generals of Minnesota and Illinois.

NEWARK, N. J., April 4.—The regular shooting season of the Newark Shooting Society was inaugurated to-day, and considering the early date the attendance was fair. The main attraction was the expert record match, in which six contestants shot seventy tickets. The honor of winning the first bronze medal on 10 scores of 57 or over fell to Bernard Walther, of the Zettler Rifle Club, of New York. Mr. Walther won his bronze medal with 63, 57, 62, 57, 61, 70, 57, 68, 61. 65, and his silver medal with 67, 62, 62, 65, 63, 64, 62, 67, 63, 66. H. Williams, of the home club, won a bronze medal with 62, 64, 62, 70, 59, 66, 68, 67, 68, 65. Williams and Walther divided first and second money; Watts and Bergerow third and fourth; Weigman took fifth. Considerable practice shooting was also done on the ring targets. Military men were present and succeeded in doing fair work with Springfields.

NEW JERSEY.—Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice for the State of New Jersey, has issued a circular giving the terms and general regulations of an interstate and United States Army military rifle shooting match, to be held at the New Jersey State rifle range, at Sea Girt, N. J., about Sept. 1 next. The match will be open to one team from each State or Territory of the United States and one team from each of the three military divisions of the United States Army. The shooting will be at 200yds. standing, and at 500yds. prone. A trophy and a medal to each member of the winning team will be presented by the Governor of New Jersey.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—The managers of the American National Shooting Tournament have fixed this city, June 19 to 21, as the place and date for the annual shoot, and $10,000 in prizes will be offered. Thirteen clubs, with a membership of 1,000, have already entered. The Indianapolis Schuetzon Verein will have charge of details.

NEWARK, N. J., April 8.—The tournament closed to-night with the match of the Oakland and Annie Oakley Clubs. The victory of the former put them in first place.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

FIXTURES.

April 11 and 12.—Elm Grove Gun Club Tournament, Albany, N. Y.

April 16 to 18.—Gilman, Ill., Amateur Tournament, Frank Mosher, Manager.

April 16, 17 and 18.—Omaha, Neb., Gun Club Tournament.

April 17 and 18.—Norwich, Conn., Shooting Club Tournament. E. W. Yerrington, President.

April 24 and 25.—Willimantic, Conn., Rod and Gun Club Tournament, open to all.

April 30.—San Antonio, Tex., Tournament. Open to all comers.

May 21 to 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club Tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.

South Side Gun Club Tournament, Milwaukee, Wis., May 29, 30 and 31. C. W. Milbraith, Secretary.

June.—Annual Tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Wash.

June 4 to 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. Convention and Tournament, Albany, N. Y.

June 10.—First Tournament of the American Shooting Association, at Cincinnati.

June.—Kansas City Tournament.

SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS.—Claremont, N. J., April 6.—Sweepstake shooting at bluerocks, Keystone rules, ties divided.

No. 1, 10 birds, 50 cents entry:

Tatham	0110111001—6	Simpson	1001011011—6
Scott	0301003100—4	Sigler	0111101111—8
Lindsley	1111110011—8	Elliott	0100010000—2
Angar	1011111111—9	Johnston	1111011111—9
King	1111111110—9	Winans	0111001101—6
Hathaway	1110111000—6	Miller	1011111110—8
Brower	1100001010—4		

No. 2, same:

Lindsley	0111011011—7	Simpson	0001110001—4
Scott	0100011010—4	Sigler	0100111010—5
Apgar	1111011111—9	Jersey	0111110111—8
King	0110111111—8	Johnston	1111111111—10
Hathaway	0111010000—4	Miller	1011010110—6
Brower	1111001000—5		

No. 3, same:

Lindsley	0100111110—6	Sigler	1111111111—10
King	1111111110—9	Miller	0101111011—7
Apgar	1111111111—10	Jersey	1111011111—9
Brower	0111000101—5	Johnston	1111111111—10
Hathaway	1100110110—6	Simpson	1111000100—5

No. 4, same:

Tee Kay	0100000101—3	Johnston	1110111101—8
Quimby	1111110010—7	Apgar	1111101101—8
King	1110110001—6	Jersey	1011111001—7
Sigler	1001101010—5	Lindsley	1101101110—7
Miller	1011011000—6	Winans	0100101000—3
Simpson	0000111061—4	Hathaway	1110000100—5

No. 5, same:

Miller	1011111111—9	King	0100101001—4
Sigler	0101111111—8	Tee Kay	1100111011—7
Jersey	0111100011—6	Quimby	0111110100—6
Sampson	0101000100—3	Richards	0111010111—6
Lindsley	0000011110—4	Johnston	0111111111—9
Apgar	1111001101—7	Hathaway	1100010101—5

No. 6, same:

Miller	1111111111—10	Scott	0000001001—2
Johnston	1101111111—9	Hathaway	1001110000—4
King	0010110111—6	Quimby	0110101101—6
Sigler	0111111011—8	Jersey	0111110110—7
Apgar	0101110010—5	Tee Kay	1110000101—5
Simpson	0100000030—1	Richards	0110010101—5
Lindsley	1101001001—6		

No. 7, same:

Miller	1111111111—10	Quimby	1110111101—8
Johnston	1111111110—9	Lindsley	0110111111—8
Sigler	1001111110—7	Jersey	0011100101—5
King	0111010110—6	Hathaway	1111111111—10
Simpson	1001001000—3	Scott	0111111000—7
Apgar	1011111111—9		

No. 8, same:

Miller	1111111110—9	Scott	1010111111—7
Johnston	0111110111—8	Hathaway	1110111000—7
Sigler	1111111101—9	Quimby	1011010110—6
Lindsley	1110111111—9	Apgar	1011111110—8
Jersey	1110011111—8		

No. 9, same:

Miller	1101110111—8	Scott	1011011111—8
Johnston	1111111101—9	Sigler	1011111111—9
Lindsley	1011001001—5	Hatbaway	0011001111—6
Jersey	1001101011—6	Quimby	1010011100—5

No. 10, miss and out, 25 cents entry, Sigler and Lindsley div.:

Miller	110	Lindsley	1111111111—10
Sigler	1111111111—10	Hathaway	0
Jersey	1111110	Johnston	11111110

Amateur championship shoot for gold trophy, 25 birds, 5 traps, Keystone rules, 25 cents entry:

Hathaway	0010111101000011010011010—13
Scott	0111011000110000100011010—11
Tatham	0111100001011100101100111—14
Elliott	0000000101010000000301000— 4
Richards	0111101100110101111000010—15

CORRY, Pa., April 4.—The Gun Club has been doing good work on Keystone targets, and the enthusiasm is at a high point. It looks as if our Union Gun Club would be a grand success. Bad weather has kept us from getting on to our new grounds, but if weather permits will be there in about two week. The average of the season (April to October) will be taken. Keystone targets, traps and rules were used. The scores for the shoot of March 28 and to-day ran as follows; 25 targets to a man: F. E. Mallory 12, J. F. Mallory 18, S. C. Mallory 12, Reynolds 16, Jones 15, Penrose 21, Laurie 18, Wilson 19, Berliner 11, Swift 12, Edwards 12, Newman 14, Barker 20, Ward 5, Waggoner 14, Griffith 6, Nichols 16, McGinnis 8, Lewis 21, Arnold 17, Austin 11, Oliver 15, Bentley 4, W. Howard 7, Swan 15, Smith 3, Van Wert 2, Brown 10, Gartner 11, Bliss 2, Blydenburg 20, Mead 10, Jacobson 7, Blair 13, Cogswell 17, Kelcher 9. Lewis gold medal, Barker silver medal, Van Wert leather medal.

Team race, 50 cents entrance:

Lewis Team.		Laurie Team.	
Lewis	22	Laurie	19
Jones	12	Penrose	23
Mallory, F E	19	Mallory	9
Cogswell	12	Reynolds	18
Mallory, G F	14	Griffith	8
Swan	9	Mead	12
Brown	10	Swift	12
Edwards	9	Oliver	15
Porter	0—107	McKenzie	8—124

Money divided among Laurie's side.

April 4, 25 targets: Penrose 22, Laurie 21, M. Arnold 20, Wilson 19, H. Arnold 18, Brown 18, Blydenburg 18, Oliver 17, Waggoner 15, Swan 15, Edwards 15, Green 15, Swift 15, Lewis 15, Mead 13, Nichols 12, Howard 11, Gartner 11, Austin 10, Blair 10, Blydenburg, Jr., 10, Jacobson 9, Berliner 9, Newman 8, Smith 6, Van Wert 5, Duffy 4, Blakeslee 4, Starbird 1. Laurie wins gold medal, M. Arnold silver medal, Starbird leather medal.

After club shoot Mr. Clover, of Erie, and Mr. Penrose shot a 50-bird race, which resulted as follows:

Clover	1100111111111101111011111111111111111101111110111101—43
Penrose	0111111110111111111111111011111111111111111111111111—47

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., April 2.—Willimantic Rod and Gun Club, first merchandise shoot of the season, 15 bluerocks from 5 traps, 16 and 18 and 10 Ligowskies from 3 traps. National rules. Score: J. S. Macfarlane 23, A. W. Dunham 21, J. W. Webb 21, J. B. Baldwin 13, C. W. Smith 17, J. A. Ross 16, C. Jordan 16, F. Larrabee 16, L. Culverhouse 15, W. S. Crane 14, S. L. Johnson 14, G. Taft 14, C. M. Thompson 13, C. J. Alpaugh 11, A. Kinney 9, H. Alford 9, F. Clark 9.—A. W. DUNHAM.

ELM CITY GUN CLUB.—New Haven, Conn., April 5.—The Elm City Gun Club held a very successful shoot to-day, it being the last on their old grounds, as they expect to open their new grounds with an all-day shoot, open to all comers, on East Day, on which occasion their new club house will be also thrown open for the first time. This club, which was started a short time ago with thirteen members, has nearly trebled its membership so far, and is bound to "get there." The weather was very fine and the shooting good, as the following scores will show. Ties divided:

No. 1, 6 birds, 3 traps, 25c. entrance, 3 moneys:

Ortsiefer	111111—6	Gould	111111—6
Dean	011011—4	Tyler	100111—4
Carney	011101—4	Potter	111111—6
Beers	010110—3	Smith	111101—5

No. 2, same:

Ortsiefer	110110—3	Tyler	101111—5
Dean	000001—1	Potter	011111—5
Carney	111111—6	Smith	101111—5
Beers	110100—3	Albeo	111101—5
Gould	000011—2		

No. 3, same:

Ortsiefer	000111—3	Tyler	111111—6
Dean	000000—0	Potter	011011—4
Carney	111111—6	Smith	011111—5
Beers	100111—4	Albee	111011—5
Gould	110111—5	Widman	111111—6

No. 4, 4 pairs, 50c. entrance, 3 moneys:

Ortsiefer	00 01 11 00—3	Tyler	10 10 11 11—6
Dean	01 10 10 10—4	Potter	00 11 11 10—5
Carney	01 11 11 11—7	Smith	10 10 10 11—5
Beers	10 10 00 11—4	Aihee	11 11 11 11—8
Gould	01 01 11 10—5	Widman	11 11 10 01—6

No. 5, use of both barrels, 50c. entrance, 3 moneys:

Ortsiefer	00110100—4	Potter	11111011—8
Dean	00100010—3	Smith	10111110—7
Caruey	11111111—9	Albee	11111111—9
Beers	11111011—8	Widman	11111111—9
Gould	11110011—8	Porter	01111101—7
Tyler	10011101—6		

Ties on 9 (8 birds each): Carney 100, Albee 111111111111—12, Widman 111111111111—12. Albee and Widman divide first, second and third divided.

No. 6, 7 straightaways, 21yds., 50c. entrance, 3 moneys:

Ortsiefer	1101101—5	Potter	1101111—6
Dean	0100100—2	Smith	1110111—6
Carney	1111110—6	Albee	1101111—6
Beers	1010111—5	Widman	1101011—5
Gould	1111111—7	Porter	1011110—5
Tyler	0101100—3	Rossiter	0001110—3

Ties on 6: Carney 110, Potter 101, Smith 011, Albee 111. Ties on 5: Ortsiefer 111, Widman 110.

No. 7, 5 pairs, 50c. entrance, 3 moneys, ties div.:

Ortsiefer	11 10 11 11 11—9	Potter	10 11 10 11 11—8
Dean	11 11 11 01 00—7	Smith	11 01 10 11 01—7
Carney	01 11 11 11 10—7	Albee	10 11 10 11 01—7
Beers	11 11 11 11 01—9	Porter	11 10 11 11 10—7
Gould	11 10 10 11 11—8	Rossiter	01 11 00 11 01—6
Tyler	11 00 10 00 01—4		

No. 8, 9 birds, 25c. entrance, 3 moneys:

Ortsiefer	111111010—7	Smith	111111111—9
Beers	110111111—8	Albee	110111111—8
Gould	111011101—7	Porter	011111011—7
Tyler	011001101—5	Rossiter	100111011—6
Potter	111011011—7	Carney	1011010w,

Smith first, second div. Ties on 7, 3 birds each, won by Gould.
ELM CITY.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 5.—Yesterday the Minneapolis Gun Club held its regular weekly shoot for the different badges, besides shooting several sweepstakes. The day was fine, but very windy, and being out of Peorias, standards were used in old bluerock traps, and worked very badly, no two going in the same direction in succession. Peorias will be used exclusively after this as they give much the best satisfaction. A meeting was called during the afternoon of the gun club to take final action in regard to removal of grounds to Hamline, between the cities, but there was almost a unanimous vote to stay on our present grounds so our tournament will be held there. Our president and Mr. Babcock, a member, shot a match, 25 live birds, new American Association rules, the loser to pay expenses. The match was won by Babcock with a score of 19, to Harrison's 17.

Sweep at 10 standards, 5 traps, 18yds. rise, 50 cents entrance:

Skinner	1111111111—10	Kennedy	0010010100— 3
Marshall	9111011111— 8	Chantler	1010111100— 6
Shott	0111010110— 6	Jacoby	1010·00000— 3
Dunn	1110111011— 8	Smith	0100011101— 5
Brady	1011111111— 9	Griffin	1001000100— 3
Warwick	0110111111— 8	Stokes	1100010111— 6
Nicholson	1111001111— 8	Whitcomb	1110010011— 6
Lawrence	0011100011— 5	Pyle	1000010010— 3
Cutter	1111111101— 9	Morse	1000110011— 5

Skinner won first, Brady and Cutter second, third and fourth div.

Badge shoot, 10 singles and 5 pairs standards, 18 and 15yds., 5 screened traps, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Skinner	1111011010	10 00 01 11 10—12
Marshall	0100100111	10 00 11 11 10—11
*Beck	0110111011	11 10 10 11 11—16
*Dalton	1101111111	11 11 11 11 11—19
Warwick	0111110111	11 11 10 11 11—16
Dunn	1011111111	10 11 10 11 11—17
Nicholson	1111110101	11 01 00 01 11—13
*Stokes	1111110101	01 01 00 10 11—13
*Fox	1111111111	00 11 11 11 11—18
*Murphy	0111110111	11 11 10 11 10—16
*Brady	1110111111	10 10 10 10 11—15
Whitcomb	1110101111	10 01 01 10 10—13
*Morse	1010000110	10 10 01 10 10— 9
*Shott	0001100100	11 00 10 00 01— 7
Boardman	0110001110	10 10 11 10 00—10
*Chantler	1111111101	11 00 11 11 11—17
Lawrence	1111001010	11 01 11 11 10—14
Pyle	0110000111	10 11 11 11 01—13
Latz	0001011100	10 10 11 11 10—11
L Kennedy	1110110011	10 00 10 10 11—11
Griffin	1100011001	01 10 00 11 10—11
Goosman	0000010011	00 11 01 11 10— 9
Cutter	1111111111	11 10 11 11 10—18
Ensign	1111111111	11 10 10 11 10—17
*Mud	1030100110	10 10 11 01 11—11

Dalton senior badge and first, Warwick junior badge and second, third and fourth div.

* Indicates assumed names.

Third event, "Tribune" badge shoot, 9 singles and 2 pair standards, 18 and 15yds; entrance $1; four moneys:

Shott	110111001 10 11 10—10	Marshall	001111111 00 11 10—10
Stokes	111111111 00 11 00—11	Lawrence	111111111 11 11 11—15
Murphy	111111111 11 00 10—12	Beck	111111010 01 11 11—12
Whitcomb	111101101 11 10 10—11	Chantler	011101111 00 01 01— 9
Skinner	111111110 11 10 10—12	Cutter	111111011 10 10 10—11
Fox	111111111 00 11 10—12	Ensign	111111111 11 11 11—15
Morse	011101011 10 10 10— 9	Dunn	111111111 11 01 01—13
Boardman	110001110 00 00 00— 5	Brady	101111111 00 10 10—10
Warwick	111111111 11 00 11—13	Dalton	110011111 11 11 11—13
Jingo	001010000 00 00 00— 3	Pyle	110111111 00 11 10—11
Jacoby	010001000 10 00 11— 5	Kennedy	100111110 10 10 10— 9
Tiffany	001110111 00 01 11— 9	Lotz	110110011 10 11 11—11

Ties on 15 divide first money, but shoot off for badge on 3 singles at 21yds., and is won by Lawrence. All ties divided.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—The East End Gun Club held their regular badge shoot this afternoon, using 25 bluerocks, from 3 traps, 18yds. Messrs. Hogen and Held tied for first place, but in the shoot-off Hogen won. After this Hogen and King chose sides for a team shoot, which the latter won. The scores were as follows:

McGinnis	15	Brown	13
Held	20	Smith	12
Hogen	20	Nicholas	15
Johnson	14	Jones	14
L Lebenthal	15	Harper	17
B King	16	Reeve	10
Sweetman	15	Brockway	16

Ties, Hogen 7, Held 5.

Team Shoot, 10 Birds Each.

B King	9	Hogen	6
Dennis	4	Held	7
Sweetman	7	Brockway	5
Harper	7	McGinnis	3
Brown	3—30	Reeve	3—24

LAKEWOOD, O., March 30.—The members of the Locksley Gun Club held their regular shoot for the badge to-day. Although having several close competitors, Albert Hall won the badge with a score of 21. Albert has won the badge three successive times. The conditions were 25 standards at 16yds. rise. The score: A. Hall 21, J. Tegardine 19, J. H. Byer 20, E. Pease 16, A. Jiuks 19, Jay Andrews 20, A. M. Hall 18, E. Honley 19.

PINE BROOK, N. J., April 5.—There was an unusually large gathering of lovers of the gun here to-day to witness the match of Miss Annie Oakley and Mr. Frank Closs against Messrs. Castles and C. M. Hedden. They shot at 25 birds each, Hurlingham rules for $50 a side. Miss Oakley and Mr. Closs won easily by the score of 41 to 27. Before and after the match sweepstake shooting was shot until the birds gave out. The birds were only an average lot, and none of the contestants shot up to their usual standard, with the exception of Miss Oakley, who gave a very pretty exhibition, using a 6lb. 12-gauge gun. There was an unusually large number of birds dead out of bounds, which is partially accounted for by the short boundary. The scores ran:

Castel (28)	1101212101111121111120002—20		
Hedden (31)	2020102200001112111223102—17—37		
Oakley (25)	1111112211202112211022011—22		
Closs (21)	2211222112210210102020 0—19—41		

Sweepstake, at 7 live birds, $6 entrance, 3 moneys:

J Erb	0211102—5	Forrest	1021101—5
Lindsley	2101211—6	O Smith	1210111—6
Stone	2101222—6	Capt Jones	1121111—7
Hedden	0221121—6	Welsh	1122110—6
Castles	2102121—6	Irwin	2121110—6
Leddy	1101000w—3	Riggott	1102211—6
McGhering	00001w—1	Burkwalter	0202211—5

Capt. Jones first, second and third div.

Sweepstake, at 4 birds, $8 entrance, 3 moneys, ties div.:

Lindsley	1020—2	C Smith	1002—2
Leddy	1122—4	Forrest	1211—4
Hedden	0110—2	Erb	1111—4
Castles	1101—3	Jones	1101—3
Riggott	2011—3		

TEE KAY.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 5.—The Fast Day meet of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club at Coal Mine Brook range yesterday was one of the best the present season. There was a large number of visitors. During the day nearly 5,000 targets were thrown. One of the interesting contests was for the State Association glass ball badge. Each team of 5 had a possible 50. The work in detail follows:

M. R. A. Team.		Worcester Team No. 2.	
O R Dickey	1111111111—10	E F Swan	0110111110— 8
H Swift	1100111111— 8	W R Dean	0110111111— 8
H W Eager	0111101111— 8	A R Bowdish	1101111001— 7
H G Wheeler	1111011011— 8	C R Claflin	1011011110— 7
T Stanton	1110100011— 6—40	G J Rugg	0110101100 — 5—35
Worcester Team No. 1.		Worcester Team No. 3.	
M D Gilman	0110111111— 8	E S Knowles	0110110111— 7
E G Burbank	1001011111— 7	W D Jourdan	0111011100— 6
Geo Sampson	1110101011— 7	A W Cole	1010001011— 5
G W Russell	0111110011— 7	L H Houghton	1100100011— 6
Dr Bowers	0000111111— 6—35	W E Johnson	0111001000— 4—27

A very amusing contest was the bluerock walking match. There were 28 entries. Each shooter took his position 21 rods from the open traps, and when the word was given to go he was to start for the center of the circle until the bird was in the air. Gilman, Bryden, Burbank, Dickey and Bowdish were first, Swan, Dean, Jourdan and Wheeler second, Hayden and Pattersou third, Russel and Eager fourth.

In the other events the winners of first were: Six bluerocks, 13 entries, Burbank and Yerrington; 6 clay-pigeons, 12 entries, Yerrington; 7 bluerocks, 23 entries, Burbank, Dickey and Yerrington; 7 clay-pigeons, for a purse of $50, 24 entries, Wheeler and Yerrington; 25 clay-pigeons, 25 entries, Wheeler. In the two men team match Stanton and Dickey were first.

CLEVELAND, O., April 3.—There was a fair attendance and everybody had a good time at the Kirtland Club shoot this afternoon. The wind was blowing strong across the range, making it almost impossible to secure a good score. In the club shoot 20 bluerocks at 18yds., from 5 traps, were used. After that Paul North and J. A. Prechtel chose sides for a team shoot at 10 birds per man. After an exciting contest North's team succeeded in winning by a majority of four birds. The scores follow:

Kain	18	Smith	4
Bennett	11	Berger	10
Holt	10	North	13
Ward	13	Cogswell	13
Sharp	12	Foster	15
Elworthy	9	Pratt	8
Clark	12	Case	4

Team Shoot.

North	6	Prechtel	8
Cogswell	6	Bennett	8
Foster	8	Ward	3
Berger	6	Clark	6
Bell	7	Sharp	8
Holt	3	Elworthy	4
Pratt	2—38	Case	1—34

The Kirtland Club will give a grand shoot at their range on April 11. The shoot will be followed by a banquet.

CLEVELAND, O., April 4.—There was a large attendance of both shooters and spectators at the county shoot for the diamond badge on the Cleveland Gun Club range this afternoon. The conditions were 50 single standards per man at 18yds., thrown from 5 traps. The entrance fee was $2, and the purse was divided into 3 moneys, the winner of the badge at the previous shoot to take first. Mr. R. E. Sheldon, who has been shooting in great form of late was looked upon as a sure winner, and, as he was victorious at the last two shoots, would thereby be entitled to the badge, but to-day seemed to be an off day with him, and Mr. D. A. Upson was the winner, with a score of 45. Mr. Upson shot a 7¼lbs. Parker hammerless gun, using Chamber in Cartridge Company's shells, 3¼drs. Laflin & Rand powder, and 1¼oz. No. 8 shot. There were 22 entries, making the moneys $22, $13.20 and $8.80. Sheldon took first, Auld second, and Roof and Prechtel divided third. The score follows:

Sheldon	42	Clark	37
Auld	44	Roof	33
Coryell	36	Andrews	39
North	41	Cogswell	41
Byrns	36	Phare	42
Upson	45	B A Williams	40
Forrester	35	Holt	37
Bennett	33	Clue	33
Prechtel	43	Calhoon	42
Roberts	39		

BROOKLYN, April 3.—The regular monthly shoot of the Fountain Gun Club was held to-day at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend. There was a large gathering of members and friends, but only seven competed for the gold badge and extra prizes. J. E. Lake, 27yds., killed 7 birds straight and won the medal and first prize. H. Thorpe, 25yds., killed 6 and won the second money. C. W. Jones taking the third with 8 killed out of 10 shot at. Several sweepstakes were shot off with varied results. The full score as follows:

Dr Shields (30)	1111001—5	J E Lake (27)	1111111—7
A Purdy (30)	0011010—3	H Thorpe (25)	1011111—6
C W Jones (30)	1110101—5	H Blattmacher (25)	1101110—5
W A Stuart (26)	0101100—3		

Ties for third prize: Shields 2, Jones 3, Blattmacher 1.

First sweepstakes: H. Bulger first, Dr. Shields second. Second sweepstakes: J. E. Lake first, A. Purdy second. Third sweepstakes: Dr. Shields and A. Purdy divide first. Referee, Mr. Hugh Goodwin; scorer, Mr. C. A. Dellar.

BROOKLYN, April 5.—The Rutan Rod and Gun Club had a shoot at Dexter's Park this afternoon. Fifteen birds were shot at, the rise being 25yds. One barrel was used. A. Rutan 13, H. Long 8, J. F. Van Wicklen 11, C. L. Madison 12, W. Rutan 9, C. Dennington 13, E. Rutan 9, C. De Camp 10.

BROOKLYN, April 5.—The Old Mill Gun Club held their monthly shoot at the old mill this afternoon. The birds were lively and the shooters had to do their best to bring them down. Lee Helgans was the winner of the club medal, killing his 7 birds straight. L. Helgans 7, H. Moeller 6, G. Schellein 5, R. Phisler, Jr. 6, L. Schellinger 5, J. Feusch 5, L. Fisher 5, B. Rausch 4, P. Miller 5, L. Moeller 5, C. L. Madison 5.

GRAND CROSSING, Ill., March 28.—The Gun Club of Chicago, 10 live pigeons, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. bound, Ill. State rules, medal:

H R Foss	1102011121—8	Wm Kent	0010001021—4
C E Felton	0011111011—7	P E Stanley	0100110100—4
H Smith	0100111100—5	T H Miller	0020000001—2
S E Young	0100000010—2	C S Burton	0001001121—5
C E Willard	2122012211—9	L Hamline	1000000131—4
W L Shepard	1100210111—7	F Thompson	0010110000—3
J E Price	2121000101—6	H Euch	1112012001—7
Wadsworth	2121020111—8		

Willard wins medal.—RAVELRIGG.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.—The Independent Gun Club of this place organized April 4, with the following officers: Charles H. Palmer, Pres.; C. A. Johnson, Sec'y; Chas. H. Stockwell, Treas.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

CARVER-BUDD.—At the match won by Dr. Carver at Des Moines, on March 30, the day was very unpleasant, dark and gloomy, with a cutting cold wind blowing across the traps. Dr. Carver shot a Greener 12-gauge hammerless gun, weighing 7lbs. 4oz., using 3¼drs. of American wood powder in the first barrel, and the same quantity of Curtiss & Harvey No. 5 in the second, and 1¼oz. No. 7 shot. Budd used a Smith hammerless 12-gauge gun, weighing 7lbs. 7oz., and shot 3¼drs. of 12-bore trap American wood powder, and 1¼oz. of No. 7 chilled shot in both barrels:

Carver—		Budd—	
	1121110122112201221—18		2101110121220211201—17
	1211112111222102111—19		1200202111201122222—16
	2122101122221121222—19		2001122121220203222—15
	0022111222201122222—16		1222122222120212122—19
	0211211112212120110 1—17		2122111212212012032—18
	89		85

Referee, J. G. Smith, president of the Iowa State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish. J. E. Hastings, of Carlisle, Ia., pulled traps.

WELLINGTON, Mass., April 6.—There was a good attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day. Besides the usual sweepstake matches, there was another contest for a silver pitcher, which must be won three consecutive times, the first at 18yds. and the second and third times at 21yds., to become any one's property. Several shooters have won it once, but no one has yet won it twice in succession. To-day it was won by Schaefer with a score of 14 out of 15. The scores in the pitcher match, at 7 bluerocks and 8 clay-pigeons, were as follows:

Perry	1010111	1111111—13	Stanton	1111101 01111110—12
Bond	1010010	1111111—11	Melcher	1101101 11111111—13
Schaefer	1111111	11111101—14	Chase	0001111 11011110—10
Bradstrect	1101001	1110111—11	Sanborn	0111011 11111111—13
Fay	1110101	0111111—12	Short	0110111 11101111—12
Baxter	0111010	11000011— 8	North	1011110 10101111—11
Bert	0111111	11111010—12	Conant	1101011 00111110—10

The winners in the several sweepstake matches were: Six bluerocks: Baxter 5. Five clay-pigeons: Stanton and Chase 4. Six bluerocks: Baxter 5. Five clay-pigeons: Bond, Wheeler and Schaefer 5. Six bluerocks: Baxter, Bond and Chase 6. Six bluerocks: Bond 6. Five clay-pigeons: Schaefer 5. Six bluerocks: Fay 6. Five clay-pigeons: Schaefer, Stanton, Bert and North 5. Six bluerocks: Sanborn 6. Six clay-pigeons, straightaway: Perry 6. Six bluerocks: North 6. Five clay-pigeons: Bradstrect and Melcher 5. Six bluerocks: Bradstreet and Bond 6. Six clay-pigeons, straightaway: Stanton and Perry 6. Six clay-pigeons, straightaway: Perry, North, Wheeler and Stanton 5. Six bluerocks: Schaefer 7. Eight clay-pigeons: Perry, Bond, Melcher and Sanborn 8. Six bluerocks: Sanborn and North. Three pairs bluerocks: Schaefer, Chase and Wheelor. Six clay-pigeons, straightaway: Perry, Stanton and Short 6. Six bluerocks: Bradstreet and Stanton 6. Five clay-pigeons: Bradstreet, Warren, Stanton and Schaefer 5. Six clay-pigeons, straigbtaway: Warren 6. Six bluerocks: Richards and Fay 6. Six clay-pigeons, Hurlingham rules: North 6.

BOSTON, April 3.—There was a slim attendance of shotgun men at the range to-day. The principal event was the eleventh competition for the Climax diamond badge, which was held by H. G. Wheeler, of Marlboro, and was won to-day by O. R. Dickey, of Boston. There were nine competitors for the badge and the contest between the leading contestants was close; 20 clay-pigeons from 5 tarps and 20 standard targets from 3 traps:

	Clays.	Standards.
Dickey	10111111111111110111—18	11011101101111111111—18—36
Wheeler	11111111101111111111—19	11110111111101101101—16—35
White	11110111101011111011—16	11111011111111111110—18—34
Strong	11111111110101011111—17	01110011111111101101—15—32
Bowker	11111111111100011110—17	11111101010111111001—15—32
Bennet	11110130011111111101—16	00011101101111111111—14—30
Stanton	10111001000111100111—12	11101111111010111111—17—29
Jones	11110100111111101101—15	00101110101011111011—13—28
Thomas	01110110111011101101—14	10110011101110111010—13—27
Nichols	01110101111111010110—14	01101001110 Withdrawn.

The following is a summary of the winners in the 21 swcepstake events: Five clays, Bowker, 4; 10 standards, Stanton 9; 5 clays, Strong and Curtis, 4; 6 standards, Wheeler and Bennett, 6; 5 pairs clays, Bennett 9; 5 clays, Wheeler, Bowker and Strong, 4; 6 standards, Curtis and Nichols, 6; 5 clays, Stanton 5; 6 standards, Stanton and Dickey, 6; 5 clays, Wheeler, Bowker and Stanton, 5; 6 standards, Bowker 6; 20 clays, Wheeler 19; 20 standards, Dickey and White, 10; 6 standards, Wheeler 5; 3 pairs clays, Dickey 6; 10 standards, Dickey 10; 10 clays, Stanton and Bowker, 9; 3 pair standards, Wheeler 6; 15 clays, Wheeler 13; 10 clays, one money, Wheeler 10; 15 clays, one moncy, Wheeler 11. The next competition for the Chmax badge will be held on May 15, followed by the usual sweepstake shooting.

RED BANK, N. J., March 28.—The Riverside Gun and Rifle Club, of Red Bank, have discontinued clay-pigeon shooting until further notice. The contests will be confined to live bird shooting during the spring and summer months, and the matches will take place on the third Thursday of the month. At the last shoot of the club there was an interesting team match, one team being captained by Edmund W. Throckmorton and the other by Edward M. Cooper. The following scores were made:

Throckmorton's Team.			Cooper's Team.	
	Singles.	Doubles.	Singles.	Doubles.
Throckmorton	14	5	E M Cooper...17	8
John Cooper	15	8	W T Conover	11	6
W H Little	11	8	Asa Whymer	8	8
Jas Cooper, Jr.	15	9	C Grosscager	14	8
Geo Cooley	12	4	Tenbrook Davis 6	7
Mil Cornwell	11	5	Dr Ed Field	5	5
John B Bergen	14	6—137	Cbas Robbins	15	5—121

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Blue Rock Club held their first shoot of the season at Adams Point this afternoon with the following result: Handicap for members of the club, International rules, 20 single bluerocks each: Slade 16, Harris 11, Coffin 17, Putzman 13, Noyes 11, Beck 12, Adams 15, Mayhew 12, C. Kellogg 15, Cadman 11, Fox 15, Stone 10, S. Kellogg 18, Dewing 6, French 14. Members' handicap at 5 pairs, double rise, same rules and conditions: Slade 9, Coffin 7, Putzman 3, Noyes 3, Beck 7, Harris 6, Adams 8, Mayhew 6, C. W. Kellogg 3, Cadman 7, Fox 3, Stone 5, S. T. Kellogg 7, Dewing 2, French 6. The fourth match for the Selby medal, presented by the Selby Smelting and Lead Company for Central California, will be held next Saturday at Adams Point, under the auspices of the Blue Rock Club.

GREENFIELD, Iowa, April 4.—Match at 10 singles and 5 double bluerocks, 18 and 15yds. rise. Shot under National rules, for club badge:

W E Chamberlain	1111001111 11 01 00 11 00—13
Wm Scholes	0110111001 10 01 10 10 10—11
G T Porter	0101000010 10 10 01 01 00— 7
E H Bickford	1011011011 00 11 00 00 00— 9
C S Burrell	1100101101 00 10 10 10 00— 9

The result gives Mr. Chamberlain gun club badge for another thirty days. Mr. Chamberlain shoots a 12lb. 10-bore Parker gun. Scholes, Bickford and Burrell using L. C. Smith hammerless guns. The day was windly and made the shooting bad.—E. N. BICKFORD, Secretary.

FAST DAY SHOOTING.—Thursday April 4 was the regular Massachusetts Fast Day, and the State seemed to blaze with shotgun and rifle matches. Wellington range had 42 events, with 6,000 targets thrown. Walnut Hill was crowded, and at Salem, New Bedford, Lowell, Cambridge, Lynn, Milton, Reading, Stoughton and Medway there were contests.

RENOVO, Pa., April 6.—The Renovo Gun Club held a shooting match at their new grounds to-day, glass balls, rotating trap, 25 balls each:

Peter Anthony	1111111111111111111111011—25
Dr Beck	1111110111111111011110111—23
R T Power	1111111111001111101111111—23
John Neylon	1110101101111111111010111—21
J J Wentzol	1101110101011111101101111—20

DAYTON, O., April 6—A friendly match was shot here by Adolph Sander and Wm. Pratchett, 25 standard targets, $25 a side:

Sander	0110111111111101111111111—22
Pratchett	0011100101111101101011111—17

RIDGETOWN, Ont., April 5.—Chatham and Ridgetown Gun Clubs shot a match here to-day in a blinding snow storm and high wind, 10 men a side, 20 birds each. Chatham won by 4 birds. Score: Ridgetown 134, Chatham 143. The Chathamites shot with their guns held ready at the shoulder, while the home men held theirs according to rules, below the elbow and at hip, thus conceding Chatham quite an advantage. The return match will be shot at Chatham Good Friday.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A match at live pigeons has been arranged between William Dackerman, of the Elizabeth Gun Club, and Frank Lamotte. Both men are crack shots, and the terms of the match are 25 birds at 30yds. rise, Harlingham rules, for a purse of $100. The shoot will take place April 29.

NEWARK, N. J.—The newly-organized Newark Gun Club held their first shoot at Erb's grounds, Newark, N. J., Thursday, April 11,

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 6.—The St. Paul Gun Club opened the season to-day by shooting for the beautiful challenge badge which was won by Boyd, a prominent St. Paul business man, with the splendid score of 24 out of 15 singles and 5 pair Peorias in a strong wind, amounting almost to a gale. The holder of the badge is subject to a challenge each week, both entering $5, until some person has won it ten times, when it becomes his personal property. Boyd used wood powder. There was a large attendance and weather fine, except strong wind, that made the Peorias dodge in a most provoking manner. Among the visiting sportsmen were Hon. R. M. Anderson and Mr. Manwaring, of Stillwater, Min.; J. H. Balsom, Hudson, Wis.; Harrison Knapp-Marsball, and Shuler, of Minneapolis, and Stone, of Larimore, Dak. Following are the scores:

First sweepstakes, 10 single Peorias, 5 traps, Keystone rules (which originated here five years ago and have been in constant use since), $1 entrance, four moneys:

Boyd	8	Fish	7
Bennett	9	Stone	6
Hill	4	Max	7
Shott	7	Pfister	9
Cummings	6	Forbes	8
Kennedy	8	Chantler	7

Bennett and Pfister divide first, Kennedy second, Max third, Stone fourth.

Second sweep, 10 single Peorias, 18yds., entrance $1, four moneys, 5 screened traps:

Boyd	10	Pfister	8
Bennett	5	Forbes	8
Shott	7	Chantler	10
Cummings	6	Burke	10
Kennedy	5	Fish	9
Skinner	8	Parker	8
Stone	8	Fox	7
Max	8		

Burke first, Skinner and Fish second, Max third, Shott and Fox fourth.

Third event, challenge badge, 15 singles and 5 pairs peorias, 18 and 15yds., 5 screen traps. Entrance $3; four moneys:

"Boyd"	111111111111111	11 11 11 11 01—24
"Bennett"	100111111101111	11 11 01 10 11—20
"Hill"	101110010010011	00 10 00 10 01—13
"Shott"	110010001101111	10 00 01 00 10—12
Cummings	100001110100111	11 10 00 10 00—12
Kennedy	111111111111111	10 11 10 11 11—23
Skinner	111111110111111	10 11 10 10 10—20
"Stone"	011011111110110	11 11 11 11 00—19
"Max"	111001111111011	10 01 10 10 10—17
Pfister	01110111111011	10 11 11 11 10—21
"Forbes"	010011010111011	10 10 10 10 11—15
"Chantler"	111110111111011	10 11 11 10 10—20
"Burke"	100101111001111	11 10 10 11 11—18
Nicholson	110100001101011	11 00 10 11 00—13
"Fish"	01011111011111	11 11 10 11 11—21
"Parker"	000100010011111	10 10 11 10 00—12
Richardson	110111111611111	10 11 10 10 00—18
"Fox"	11111011101111	10 10 00 00 10—16
"Barnes"	11101111111011	10 10 10 01 11—19
"Murphy"	01111111101101	10 10 11 10 10—19
Balsom	11011110111100	11 10 10 11 10—13
Marshall	11010010101011	00 11 11 01 00—15
Killen	11110101111111	11 01 11 11 11—22
Mussetter	01001010000100	10 10 10 01 10—10
Smith	10100111101110 00	10 00 10 00 11—12

"Boyd" badge and first money, Kennedy second money, Pfister and Fish third. Ties on 20 at 3 singlos and 1 pair for fourth: Bennett 4, Skinner 5, Chantler 1.

CLARENDON HILLS, Mass., April 3.—The Jamaica Plains Gun Club held their annual meeting to-day, and celebrated with an all-day shoot at the traps at Clarendon Hills. The following officers were elected: Pres. H. W. Rounds; Treas., C. H. Olmstead; Sec., J. R. Hamner; Ex. Com., George McCausland, C. H. Cilley and the secretary; Team Capt., Dr. H. A. Baker. The club unanimously voted to erect a new and commodious building on the site of the present one. The feature of the day was a match for a cup donated by Mr. A. W. Rounds. It was shot for at 10 clay-pigeons and 10 bluerocks and was won by Mr. Charles by a score of 18. Sweepstake matches were shot during the remainder of the day.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 3.—The Girard Gun Club was organized at Girard to-day, with a membership of twenty-five, and elected the following officers: Pres., W. W. Wilson; Vice-Pres., George M. Morgan; Sec. Elmer Honser; Treas., Charles Wallis; Directors, Thomas Hotchkiss, D. M. Jones, Ab Rush. The club will shoot every Saturday.

OLEAN, N. Y.—The eighth annnal tournament of the Olean Sportsman's Club will be held at their grounds, on the Coast Driving Park, Olean, N. Y., May 16 and 17. Guarantced purses.

LONG ISLAND, April 6.—Mr. Chauncey Floyd-Jones, of New York, and Mr. F. D. B. Randolph, of Philadelphia, shot a pigeon match for $500 a side on the grounds of the Westminster Kennel Club this afternoon. Each was to have shot at 100 birds, but when 89 had been reached Mr. Jones withdrew. Mr. Randolph killed 63 and Mr. Jones 51.

SHOT MEASURE.—Major Taylor, General Manager of the American Shooting Association, has been asked hundreds of times already where the shot measure mentioned in the new rules may be had. It is now in course of manufactnre and will be rcady for the trade by April 15.

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—The Belleville Gun and Rifle Club has elected the following officers: H. Corby, M. P., President; W. H. Biggar, First Vice; H. K. Smith, Second Vice; E. G. Porter, Sec.-Treas.; Committee of Management—R. S. Bell, R. Day, Geo. Twining, John Taylor, Jas. D. Clarke.

CROWN POINT, Ind.—The Crown Point Gun Club will give a specially attractive tournament, free for all, on April 18 and 19. Keystone targets will be used. Thcso tournamonts have always been very largely attended, and an average of forty or fifty contestants can be assured. The new Loyd system for division of prizes, as described in FOREST AND STREAM of April 4, will be tried.

Fourth event; 10 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, entrance $2, 4 moneys: Boyd 14, Bennott 16, Hill 15, Cummings 8, Kennedy 14, Skinner 13, Stonc 16, Max 15, Pfister 16, Forbes 15, Chantler 14, Burke 14, Fish 12, Parker 6, Richardson 9, Fox 15, Barnes 15, Murphy 16, Balsom 17, Marshall 12, Killen 11, Mussetter 5, Smith 9, Mean 17. Balsom and Mann first. Ties for second: Bennctt 11110, Stone 10, Pfister 11100, Murphy 10. Ties for third: Max 01100 11100 11110, Forbes 10, Fox 0, Barnos 11100 11100 11000. Ties for fourth: Boyd 101, Kenncdy 110, Burke 11100.

Fifth event, sweep at 10 single Peorias, entrance $1, 4 moneys: Boyd 8, Bennett 9, Hill 9, Balsom 9, Chantler 7, Murphy 7, Fox 5, Marshall 6, Forbes 6, Fish 7, Skinner 8, Pfister 9, Burke 8, Cummings 8, Kcnnedy 8, Richardson 7, Barnes 7, Mann 6. Ties divided.

MONTREAL, April 6.—The Montreal Gun Club had a handicap shoot to-day for a handsome fishing rod presented by N. P. Leach. The birds were thrown from one Keystone trap adjusted to throw in different directions, and the new trap knocked the old shooters out. The birds were very fast and very low, and out of 24 birds the winning score only showed 19 broken. Alexander (15yds.), broke 16; W. L. Cameron (25yds.), 9; J. Brainerd (18yds.), 9; E. Cowley (25yds.), 8; J. Paton (21yds.), 6. Much satisfaction is expressed at the new trap.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Major J. M. Taylor, the Secretary of the American Shooting Association, met the local Committee of Arrangements here to-day, and selected the old ball park on Spring Grove avenue as shooting grounds for the first tournament of the association, set for June 11-14 inclnsive. It has been arranged to have one set of traps for live birds and three sets for inanimate targets, of which there will be scveral kinds.

TORONTO, April 6.—The members of the Toronto Gun Club participated in a number of sweepstake shoots at the Woodbine this afternoon. The last sweep was at five crows, and they were found hard birds to kill, getting away lively from the traps. If they were easily to be got they would be in demand for trap-shooting. These are the scores: First sweep, 10 birds, 18yds. rise: B. Pearsall 10, A. Purse 9, V. Black 8, J. Townson 8, J. Foreman 8, T. Smith 7, G. Crow 7, G. McLaren 7, J. Bell 5. Second sweep, 10 birds, 18yds. rise: B. Pearsall 10. V. Bales 8, J. Townson 7, G. Pearsall 7, J. Foreman 7, G. Bell 7, G. Smith 7, A. Purse 6, W. Pearson 8, A. Elliott 6, V. Black 6, G. Crow 6. Third sweep, 5 birds, 18yds. rise: G. Smith 4, V. Black 3, A Purse 3, F. Andrews 2. Fourth sweep, 5 crows, 30yds. rise: G. Crow 5, G. Bell 5, V. Black 4.

TORONTO, April 6.—The Stanley Gun Club's second shoot for the president's handsome gold watch took place at McDowall & Co.'s grounds this afternoon. The day was a beautiful field day, and the large number of trigger sports who assembled enjoyed themselves hugely. These are the scores, at 20 birds: J. Rice 20, F. Mallett 19, Sawden, Jr. 19, Emond 19, Winchell 19, Sawden, Sr. 18, White 16, Charles 16, W. Heatherington 15, C. Harrison 15, W. McDowall 14, S. McClure 14, Mitchell 14, Carruthers 13, T. S. Bayles 12, T. Bennet 12, W. Felstead 12.

TORONTO, April 5.—The Stanley and West Toronto Junction Gun Clubs shot a friendly team match on D. Blea's grounds this afternoon. The weather was cold and windy, with rain and snow at intervals, and the back ground very bad. These unfavorable conditions doubtless account for the low scores made by some of the best shots. A return match will be shot at McDowall & Co.'s grounds next Friday. The scores are as follows, 20 birds per man: Stanley—W. Felstead 20, Emond 19, C. Kemp 15, T. Sawden, Sr., 14, W. Heatherington 13, G. Morley 13, W. McDowall 12, C. Winchell 10, J. Rice 9, J. Mitchell 9; total 134. West Toronto Junction—W. Clark 17, E. Dollery 15, W. Smith 12, G. Briggs 12, D. Black 12, D. Walton 11, W. Bugg 11, D. Blea 10, P. Wakefield 9, Hinton 9 total 118.

Canoeing.

CHANGES IN THE A. C. A. RULES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In accordance with the intimation contained in my letter published a month ago, the regatta committee have reported to the executive committee recommending the abolition of the sliding seat and fixed sail, and the proposed amendment is about to be submitted to a vote, the mails being used for the purpose. The correspondence elicited by my communication, including some letters sent to me directly, does not show any strong opposition to the change. It will be, however, for the executive to decide. We have not asked for an amendment in the direction of the "one rig" idea or other matters that have come up, which can be discussed and decided upon at the meet, but are not now so pressing.

We hope to have the programme ready for publication in a few days. In the meantime those who are talking of building or rigging canoes may take it for granted that, so far as the regatta committee are concerned, it is not proposed to make any other substantial changes than those indicated. Any formal changes in the programme will not affect them, except perhaps the introduction of the cruising race as suggested by the Atlantic Division and a race for club fours.

The report of the regatta committee is as follows:

PETERBOROUGH, March 19, 1889.—*To the Commodore of the American Canoe Association:* Sir—The regatta committee of 1889 having been directed by the executive committee to consider and report upon the question of sliding seats and fixed sails, beg to report that in their view it is not in the interests of the Association that these should be retained as appliances to be allowed and authorized in the general programme, and they, therefore, respectfully submit to the executive committee the advisability of introducing in the sailing regulations such amendments as may be necessary to remove all doubt on the subject.

The following amendments are suggested:

Rule I. Under the heading "measurement," in the last paragraph add after the first sentence the words, "sliding seats or other liko appliances beyond the gunwale in the sailing classes shall be added to and measured in the beam."

Rule XIV. Add the words "all sails shall be capable of being effectively and readily raised and lowered when afloat."

E. B. EDWARDS, Chairman Reg. Com.

TANNING SAILS.—We have received the following answer to "Retaw's" inquiry in the FOREST AND STREAM of March 21, from a correspondent on the Indian River, Fla.: "To tan (or rather dye) sails and tents, have the material well cleaned from any possible grease, and boil (or at least soak if the goods are too bulky) in the following mixture for about two hours: For every pound of goods take four ounces of catechu, dissolved by boiling in two gallons of soft water, and add one-half ounce of blue vitriol. Further dissolve three-quarter ounce of bychromate of potash in about the same amount of water in a brass or stone vessel (an iron kettle will give a darker shade). Take the goods out of the first dye, do not wring them, but let them partly dry in the open air, and immerse them for about thirty minutes in the bichromate of potash solution, when they should be dried without wringing. Always be careful to have plenty of water, so the goods will not get streaky or spotted. A final rinsing in salt water or soapsuds will darken the color a little more.—MAX."

CARSMEN AND CANOEISTS.—The regatta committee of the New England Amateur Rowing Association recently announced that in connection with the annual regatta of the Association, to be held on Lake Quinsigamond, June 17, there would be canoe races; but the oarsmen do not seem to take kindly to the idea, as will be observed from the following, taken from the Worcester *Spy* of April 3: "There is considerable unfavorable comment among the oarsmen over the action of the regatta committee of the N. E. A. R. A. in inviting canoe clubs to participate in the coming annual regatta of the Association. It is claimed by the scullers that the thing as an invitation to a sculler to take part in a canoe meet cannot be found on record. And as long as the canoeists show a disposition to hold themselves above the oarsmen the latter are justified in extending a cold shoulder to all canoe sailors."—CAROLA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANOES.—The discussion of the centerboard question has brought about a certain amount of good already: two canoeists in different localities are now at work on the same idea of a narrow board, not projecting above deck, which at the same time will fill when lowered all the space allowed for 18in. drop, leaving no triangle between the keel and top of board. Another canoeist on the Passaic River has invented a very ingenious form of board which falls aft as it it is lowered, thus allowing the trunk to be well forward.

CRUISING ON MAINE RIVERS.—A correspondent asks for information concerning a cruise from Mattawaumkeag, on the Penobscot River, to Twin Lakes, Chesuncook Lake, thence to Lakes Chamberlain, Heron, Churchill, etc., to the St. John's River, what difficulties are apt to be met, and how far on this route is canoeing practicable in an open or light canvas canoe?

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.—Proposals for membership to Corinthian Mosquito Fleet: By Vice-Com. Clapham; Percy Hicks, G. L. Baker, F. R. Baker, Sands Point, L. I. By Treasurer F. B. Jones: W. S. Gilmore, 556 Broadway, Now York.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Eastern Division: A. H. Lange, Worcester, Mass.; Max M. Kallman, Jas. Weld Cartwright, Boston, Mass.; Jos. H. Rowland, Bridgeport, Conn.

RAMONA.—The fast racing canoe Ramona, 16×30, is advertised for sale in another column.

Yachting.

A DUTY THAT IS A PLEASURE.

IT has been claimed by Gen. Paine, as well as by other leading yachtsmen, that tho New York Y. C. has no choice in the selection of an opponent for Valkyrie, but that in its position as trustee of the America's Cup it is in duty bound to select the fastest yacht available to defend the cup. According to this view the first duty of the trustees is to keep the Cup in their possession, but we read the words of the five original donors in a different way. The object of the Cup was to encourage friendly competition between different countries, and the trustees are to keep it open according to certain general terms. These terms were openly violated in the last revision of the deed, and it will be a still further violation of the wishes of the donors to put the Cup up for a prize in a race which all admit can only result in one way. If the New York Y. C. decides to keep the Cup by such doubtful practices, the least it can do is to father manfully its own acts, and not try to dodge under a plea of duty.

WHY NOT CONSTELLATION?

IF, as now seems only too likely, the question of fair play is thrown aside, and no consideration is regarded save keeping the Cup, there is no reason why the new Morgan schooner might not prove even a safer opponent for little Valkyrie than Volunteer. She represents Mr. Burgess's latest work, is two years newer than Volnnteer, built for speed, and certainly will have all the wings she wants. The main point, however, is that under the raciug rules of the New York Y. C. she can claim an allowance of 15 per cent. for rig, so that actually, though her measurement would be about 103ft. corrected length, she would race at 85 per cent. of this, or 92ft. compared with Volunteer's 89.35ft. In good breezes and over a triangular course it is easy to imagine how she would leave a 70ft. boat. As to the question of difference of rig, it would be absurd to stick at a trifle like this after consenting to any such outrageous violation of the accepted principles of yacht-racing as the matching of a small yacht by a large one,

WHAT SOME PEOPLE DO NOT KNOW ABOUT THE DEED OF GIFT.

ALTHOUGH the brief, manly and comprehensive document in which the Messrs. Stevens and their colleagues set forth their intentions concerning the future of the America's Cup has been doubly repudiated by the New York Y. C. and has even been crowded out of the club book to make way for a mixture of verbiage and nonsense designed to keep the Cup in New York, there is much that is valuable in the original words of the document, and many well known yachtsmen might spend a little time to advantage in studying both the original deed and also the first revision of 1882, which is practically in force for the coming race.

If they would read carefully the original deed they would find in every word and line a desire for a fair, sportsmanlike and equal contest, to be determined on the merits of the yachts, the main feature being the mutual agreement on all terms at an early date, failing which, *and not before*, a race over the club course can be claimed.

If Com. Gerry had read carefully the second deed of gift he would not have made the blunder which he did on Thursday last, when he called attention to the fact that the challenge of the Y. R. S. did not give a full seven months notice. The actual wording of the deed is: "The challenging party shall give *six* months notice in writing, naming a day for the proposed race, which day shall not be *later* than *seven* months from the date of the notice. This condition the challenger has complied with to the letter.

If some others had read either deed carefully they would not have fallen into the mistake of saying that to recognize a challenge in the 70ft. class would be to permit a challenge from a 40 or 50ft. yacht. In the original and also the second deed the minimum size of challengers is distinctly defined thus: "The yacht or vessel to be of not less than 30 nor more than 300 tons, measured by the Custom House rule in use by the country of the challenging party." Valkyrie's tonnage is 56.76, Genesta's is 75, Marjorie's 59, Tara's 40, Clara 20, Annasona 32, Norman 30.11; thus the latter, 59.53ft. l.w.l., and 12.7ft. beam, is as small a craft as could challenge. Either Thistle, 100 tons, or Valkyrie, 56.76 tons, would if reduced to 30 tons be about 56ft. l.w.l., a size in which excellence of model may be just as thoroughly tested as in Volunteer's class.

THE CRUISE OF THE ORINDA.

BY W. H. WINSLOW, M.D.

[*Continued from Page 228.*]

THE next day opened with rain; Noir and Olie left for home, and Jerry and I settled down into a determination to go to Eastport or drown. The wind was southeast, the sea began to beat in hard, the barometer fell fast and our position soon became dangerous. We must go back north of the bar or seek another harbor. A gale was coming on undoubtedly. We got under way and stood up the bay, skirting the eastern and northern shores and studying the chart. The wind and sea increased steadily, it began to rain, and I did not like to run into places that I had never visited for fear of striking a shoal spot and smashing things. North of the island there was calmer water and safe shelter, and we hauled to off Sorrento, ran across to Eden and let go the large anchor in Salisbury Cove. The wind was blowing off the mountains in fearful gusts, and, in the intervals, it was heavy enough. We furled everything snugly, lowered the spinaker boom to the bowsprit, housed the topmast and went below for dry clothing, as we were now wet to the skin. Then Meringue took the boat and went ashore for needed supplies. I discovered soon that the yacht was dragging and let go the other anchor, veering cables to thirty and twenty fathoms. We had dragged into deeper water and the cables seemed almost up and down then, and she still dragged. I was wet again; it was getting dark; Meringue and the boat were not in sight, and it made me mad to see that I was in for another scrape, and to see how the critter lay broadside to the wind, even stuck her quarter toward it and jerked and nagged away at the cables, pulling the anchors right along at every blast. It was not comfortable to think of polling those heavy cables and anchors aboard and making sail myself in the rough gale and pouring rain, with only the help of a land lubber. But it had to be done, because we had lost the lay of the land, were out in deep water where cables stood up and down, keeping the anchors moving, and just half a mile to leeward were the red buoys that marked an ugly, spiteful reef of rocks upon which we were surely drifting. I explained the necessity and danger to Jerry, and we discussed the situation. A tug lay at the wharf in the cove with steam up and lights aboard, and we thought we might attract attention and get help. So we got out two fog horns and blew as mean never did before, but the wind threw back the sound in our faces and no one took any notice of us. Still we were drifting and could see the red buoy, though it was almost night. Oh! if Meringue would only come to help us! He must soon or he will not be able to in the small boat, as we must cut and run somewhere or go to pieces upon the rocks. At last my sailor man came out of the darkness and I helped him aboard and explained our predicament.

"We must get in the anchors, make sail and beat up under the land, and that quickly," said he.

"Yes, but those anchors and cables will break our backs, and we have no room to reef."

"Well, we'll get her in shore somehow." This supreme confidence in himself and the yacht made a tingling response run through my saturated body—wet substances are good conductors of electricity—and I pulled down my sou'wester, routed Jerry out and began to haul in the stiff, heavy, water-soaked cables. The little anchor was duly stowed, then the large one was attacked, and it took the hardest kind of work to get it aboard, but we had it at last, though my heart was thumping in my throat, and my back felt broken. Then we lashed the throat of the gaff down and hoisted the peak of the mainsail. I took the tiller and trimmed the sheet, and Meringue gave her the staysail and trimmed its sheet, and we were under way. That red buoy and reef were not more than a hundred feet away when we filled. It was surprising, it was exciting, it was glorious to see how Orinda stuck her bowsprit up to the wind, became steady and manageable, and walked right away to windward against the choppy sea and fierce blasts off the mountains. She went in stays as easily as with all sail on a summer sea, and, with the small area of sail set, made excellent legs and took us rapidly to windward. My anxiety about her ability vanished. She had never been tried before, and I was delighted to find that I could depend upon her in such an ugly gale.

We were getting under the land, it was dark, yet Meringue could see boulders looking like boats inside of us. We had anchored first on a rocky bottom and wished no more such. We ran east along shore and spied a sloop we had seen as we came in. There must be good holding ground. We ran as near her as we dared in the darkness, came to, downed sail, and let go both anchors. They held and we were in a comfortable place considering the weather. We tied up the sails, but not very yacht like, hung up a lantern, went below, and started the stove and supper. You may imagine how fried ham and eggs, tomatoes, biscuit, jam, claret and coffee tasted then, and we lingered long over the table, congratulating ourselves over our luck and pluck, as the furious blast swept through the rigging and the rain dashed upon the companionway and skylight. This 8th of September gale was very severe along the northern coast, and wrecked a great many vessels at sea and even in such harbors as Boston. We smoked and watched the yacht awhile, then Jerry mixed a hot sou'wester for all and we turned in, feeling the need of sloop greatly and knowing that, if we drifted, it would be a long time before we reached the shore north of us.

There was no further need for able seamen that night, and the next morning at 9 o'clock when we awoke the sun was shining brightly, the water was smooth and it was dead calm. I've heard much talk about Mount Desert blows and know what they are like now. They are simply devilish. The mountains split the winds and the gorges concentrate their currents until the velocity must be nearly a hundred miles an hour. One must be very careful when he gets caught in a blow around Mount Desert, I'm not so anxious for that cruising water as I was once.

We lay still over Sunday, dried clothes and sails, strolled over the hills, picked blueberries and flowers and talked with the natives. Next day there was a little wind and we worked the catspaws down to Bar Harbor, anchored awhile for mail, then started east at 2 P. M.

The wind was southeast, and grew stronger and stronger as we proceeded; we had to take in the gafftopsail and then the staysail, and had just as much as we could stagger under in beating out; a very rough sea soon arose and made lively work for us off Schoodic. But we rounded Turtle Island at last, passed Winter Harbor Light and Grindstone Point and ran toward Winter Harbor, not knowing exactly where to anchor. Some large schooners were at the head of the bay in Henry's Cove, but it was too open for small craft and we kept on until we opened a little estuary behind a high wooded point upon the left, and steered into as snug and pretty a harbor as I've seen this many a day. A long, narrow, forest-covered peninsula lay seaward, the town covered the hills opposite and the harbor was between, about 200yds. wide and 700 or 800yds. long, until it grew shallower and ended in the mouth of a mere brooklet above. The wind was heavy outside, the surf was pounding upon the outer shore of the neck and a heavy fog rolled in and hid the adjacent land on the Schoodic side, but here it was as calm as a mill pond and the muddy bottom was only 20ft. below us. Several pleasure boats, the yacht Gwendolen and three schooners were near.

We anchored abreast of the steamboat wharf at 5 P. M., and soon had supper. Then we walked over the peninsula, dug spruce gum, explored the headwaters and took a stroll about the streets. Two summer hotels had closed after a losing business; a few cottagers still lingered, and the half-dozen stores were economizing in lamp oil. It was the same here as elsewhere along the coast east of Portland, the season had been so cold and rainy that all the hotels had lost money, and some at Bar Harbor were heavy losers. I believe Campo Bello was the only place east that did a paying business in 1888, and this was mostly with hay fever patients, who did not dare to go home. Winter Harbor is a charming spot for persons who like nature undressed; visitors get away from fashious, railroads and noise; and enjoy real rest in its quiet homes and streets, unvexed by traffic. In Henry's Cove, to the eastward, I found my little Pilgrim hauled out upon a rough, rocky shore, cradlcss and braced by poles beneath the bilge. She was used at Bar Harbor and raced some during the summer of '87, but was not put afloat in '88. The upper works were alone covered, and the hull was exposed to wind and weather. It was sad to see her thus abused, and I felt sorry that she could not grace the ocean now as of before.

We were off early next morning, the wind was southwest and helped us around the great rude barren walls of Schoodic in great shape. This is an important and easily recognized landmark for coasters, and can be seen far out to sea. If a mariner can get hold of Schoodic—and he can except in a fog and darkness—he feels safe in taking a departure across the Great Gulf of Maine. We soon made out Petit Manan Lighthouse and steered for it and passed it, and then across to Nash Island Light, passing between Sheep Island and Nash Island into Moos-a-bec Reach, and flew before the fresh S.W. wind down the Reach to Jonesport. I had no large chart of the harbor, and guided by Meringue, who had been there years before, we narrowly escaped running upon a ledge at the mouth of Sawyer's Cove, east of the town. We must have been going ten knots; I was hugging the shore so as to make a sweep and get a berth without forging too far ahead, when M. shouted "Luff!" I luffed a little, and he shouted again, "For God's sake luff! Hard down! We are right on top of a ledge!" I luffed then, and we just skirted an ugly pile of rocks that I could have almost touched with a pole, and then I noticed a crowd of excited sardine packers gesticulating with all their might to warn us off. The ledge was an ugly mass of boulders covered with kelp and out of water 10ft. at low tide, and it made me feel queer when I saw it and how near we had passed to it. "A miss is as good as a mile," but that miss taught me caution a while, but I soon forget.

We remained here several days owing to fog and head winds. We had the squeezed out putty scraped off, the seams of hull and deck sandpapered smooth, painted the hull to copper line, oiled the deck and bulwarks, painted the boat, did a little carpenter work in cabin and made everything ship shape.

Jonesport, named for the great Jones family, is far off the railroad, has a steamer twice a week only, and gets but one mail a day by stage. It has several excellent stores, two large sardine establishments and good shops for repairs. Many vessels are repaired here annually, many supplies are furnished to fishermen and coasters, and the people are kind, hospitable and intelligent. The sardine factories give employment to whole families, and add much prosperity of the place, but they make the shores filthy, and emit a stench at times worse than that from Limburg cheese. Moos-a-bec Reach is wild and rough looking, the off-lying islands are surrounded by reefs, and a glance at the chart will show danger everywhere, but the eastern entrance of the reach has been made easy sailing by recent government work and no one need fear it as I have. The holding ground is good all through the Reach, and, as a consequence, vessels bound east and west make a regular procession through it daily, and seek Jonesport to get out of gales and fogs.

We saw many vessels during our stay and were much pleased with our visit. It seemed as if the wind was always going to remain to the eastward and the fog to hover around, and I determined to beat into Machias Bay anyhow. As we went out of the reach we met a pilot boat that had succeeded in coming back, and I asked what was the matter. The captain said the wind was too much to the eastward outside. This was ominous, but we kept on close hauled. Mark Island, just in the eastern mouth of the reach, is one of the loveliest on the coast. It rises a hundred feet above the water, has a bold, rocky shore, and is covered with a heavy growth of large trees, mostly spruce, hemlock and pine. There is a cove in the northwest side where a boat can be hauled out, and a little slope of grass above it upon which sheep were feeding, but there was no evidence of a building anywhere, and we saw all sides of it. West of the island, inside an ugly chain of reefs, is Kelly's Point, upon which there is a very handsome modern seashore villa, belonging to a Bostonian, who spends his summers there. He has a steam launch, a sloop and several rowboats, and evidently commences with nature and dallies with the sea unvexed by thoughts of business at home.

From Mark Island we ran for Pulpit Rock, clearing Eastern Ledges to the south'ard, then sailed along by the Three Brothers Islands and inside Libby Islands up into Machias Bay. This is a broad, beautiful sheet of water with picturesque rocky shores sparsely settled by fishermen. We made several tacks into the bay, the wind changed to the northward a little, and let us lay close-hauled upon the port tack to the eastward, and we barely got by Dog Rocks upon the north side of Cross Island at dark; then we fanned, drifted and towed down into the Narrows, barely missing an outlying ledge, and anchored in the mouth of a cove just west of Scotch Island, in the middle of the Narrows. We decided to stay here because it was such a long run up to Machiasport, and darkness had caught us, and we would be ready for an early start next day. The tide was running in four or five miles an hour, though it was all ebb; the yacht sheered and cut and pulled at her cable like a chained dog, and we had to keep an eye upon her for fear of drifting; but the ground was muddy and we did not drag. A gale from the S.E. set in at midnight with strong puffs and a cold drizzle, which routed us out to look after things, but we were shielded by the little island from the sea and wind and rode it out safely. While Jerry was getting supper Meringue took the boat and went ashore in the cove to a dimly seen house to get some information not on the chart, and some supplies as well. He came back and reported the house vacant, the windows and doors gone, and uncanny beings in possession. We heard next day that a murder had been committed there, and it was considered haunted. He had not reported any ghost but I thought he was a little scared. We supped heartily, and were well pleased with the progress we had made against the wind.

Jerry and Meringue took the boat early next morning and landed in the cove after partridges, and returned soon in hot haste for buckshot cartridges, as they had seen a fine buck close at hand upon the shore. I told them it was close season and they must not kill it. They scoffed at that and went away, and returned decidedly damp in an hour, not having seen the deer or any partridges. A fishing schooner, 33ft. over all, beat down and anchored near us after breakfast, and gave us the information we wanted. The captain said Cross Island was owned by two Boston gentlemen, who had bought it on speculation for a game preserve. There were many partridges and deer upon it; they crossed and recrossed the channel, and it was not unusual for fishermen to meet a deer and kill him as he was swimming across. The island had only two buildings upon it, occupied by the life-saving station men, and they acted as game keepers for the owners. As they were just across the point outside of our anchorage, if a gun had been fired they would soon have been around to catch the poacher. Jerry and Meringue concluded not to poach any more, as the laws of Maine were very stringent, and besides, it was raining and dismal in the bush.

The captain of the fisherman owned the vessel, worth about $1,000. Her hull and gear were in a dilapidated condition. I could not understand how men could trust their lives to such a hull and the rotting ropes and sails. The captain paid all expenses out of each catch, paid his boy $10 a month and found, and divided the remainder with his principal man. In fair seasons they make about $100 a month clear, but the summer had been wet and cold, and the business had been unprofitable.

There were two abandoned and tumble-down houses upon the mainland of the channel, and the whole region, while exceedingly picturesque, was lonely and dismal. The absence of human beings along the coast, the wild rocky shores, the treacherous reefs of the channel, the great distance from any settlement, and the rough weather, gave us the blues, and we determined to face the sea and mildor breeze of the afternoon and try to beat on to Little River, where we could get needed supplies and have a snug harbor.

We got up anchor and left the little schooner to the mercy of the spook of the haunted house, and went around the island and the long reef of the southwestern side, because the strong tide in the Narrows was difficult to stem, as the wind drew directly in and I considered it unsafe to beat out. The sea was very heavy outside, but in long, lazy rolls that were easily ridden, and we carried the lower sails boldly in the dead beat up the coast. I'm sure some fishermen bound in looked upon as foolhardy, going to sea at 3 P. M. in a drizzle, with the wind ahead; but I knew we could retrace our course rapidly and get in by Libby Light, in case the fog did not shut down, and so risked it, though it was evident we should not get up to Little River till some time after dark. The tide rips were very noisy and rapid along shore, but the current was eastward and helped us on by Old Man Island; we kept the main shore beyond in sight until we passed Little River Head and opened out the light and ran for it. The light is on an island in the middle of the entrance, and I trusted to Meringue, as he had been in several times. He got out the bow and conned, while I steered. The wind hauled off the land as we drew in and the yacht barely lay her course. When very near the island, much nearer than Jerry thought advisable, we lost the wind altogether, the sea hove us round broadside, and out of the darkness beneath the light appeared, not fifty feet away, a long ledge, upon which every sea was rolling us. Meringue and Jerry shouted, and I took a look under the boom and was horrified to see how close we were to it and how inevitable shipwreck seemed.

"Get into the boat quick for God's sake!" I shouted, as I untied the painter and pulled her alongside. "Here Jerry, take the helm!" Meringue jumped into the boat, which we hauled to the bow, I threw in the end of the painter, Meringue took the turn around the seat and fell over it backward, the yacht came down with her bobstay across the boat and nearly capsized her, as M. grabbed the oars- then, while I shouted, "Quick! Pull Meringue, or we will be upon the rocks!" he got a few strokes, turned the bow off shore, the helm was put hard to port and Orinda began to go ahead. Meringue pulled fearfully, we moved faster, there was great need, for when we cleared the point of the ledge it was but 20ft. away. It was a dreadful suspense for a few minutes and, after the danger had passed, there was a lump in my throat. Jerry was swearing and explaining how he had told us we were too near, and Meriugue was lying on his oars for breath. I do not like these hairbreadth escapes. I don't care to record all that I experience, because it may seem to some persons that I exaggerate or invent the facts, but I do not. I've about concluded there must be a Jonah aboard my boat, and he is myself. It gave me real comfort to read about that yacht in Nova Scotia and the terrible time the amateurs and old yachtsmen had. That was something in my line and they must have had a Jonah too.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LORD DUNRAVEN'S SUGGESTIONS.

IN the letter in another column Lord Dunraven has made certain suggestions concerning the conduct of the races, which the holders of the Cup will be called on to consider. The first one is in regard to the number of races, five being suggested in place of the usual three. The same request was made when Thistle raced, and was not then granted, nor is it likely to be in the present case. There are few cases in which the merits of two boats cannot be fairly well settled in three races with a time limit, and while five might be more conclusive at times, it is asking too much of the holders to go to the trouble and expense of so many. Our yachtsmen as a rule are busiuoss men, and cannot spare the time for so many races in a busy month like September, as even three races may cover a couple of weeks of waiting and postponement. In none of the previous races would the results have been different if two more races had been sailed, and if Valkyrie is good enough to win three out of five she need not fear.

The request for outside courses is a perfectly fair one, and is apt to be granted, but the suggestions as to how the courses shall be laid out and the starts made are hardly necessary for the guidance of the New York Y. C. regatta committee. They are evidently due to some wild newspaper talk by one of the Scotch visitors, who was not able to bear defeat manfully, but wanted many-sided courses. As far as the actual management of the last three contests is concerned, there is no fault to be found with the work of the regatta committee. Its task is not always an easy one, and it is often a matter of judgment whether to start a race at a certain time or to wait for wind when there is none, but we recall no instance in all the races started or postponed in 1885-86 and '87 where any injustice was done to the challenger by the action of the committee. The start must be made 30 miles from New York, as near as may be, in order that the course may be the same to start a race at 11 A. M. in a flat calm, with almost a certainty that for two or three hours the yachts will not drift a mile, leaving but 4 hours to sail 40 miles; when by waiting for the afternoon breeze a race may be had within the time limit.

In a matter which depends on such variable quantities as wind and weather it is hard to set certain inviolable rules, and besides the former races here proved that the interests of the challenger in this respect are perfectly safe in the hands of a good regatta committee. In stipulating for a 40-mile course it is to be supposed that nautical miles are meant, though it is not so stated, and on the other hand the letter mentions a time limit of six hours instead of seven; certainly a very short time to sail 40 miles in September, especially if the challenger be 70ft. and the defender 86ft. As to making out the courses two weeks in advance, it is unnecessary, and would be a difficult matter; the triangular courses are always arranged so as to secure one windward leg if possible, which can only be done on the morning of the race.

The suggestion as to a mean of the allowances of the New York Y. C. and the Y. R. A. is a fair one; but the case of Genesta shows that it is not likely to be conceded, unless possibly Volunteer should be selected. The stipulation in regard to repairs is only in accordance with usage in the previous races, and is hardly necessary now. On the whole, there is little that Lord Dunraven asks which is apt to be granted, and it would perhaps have been better if he had not made requests which at most would not alter the probable result in any case, and which the experience of former challenges has proved that the holders of the Cup will not accede to.

SECRECY IN CLUB MATTERS.

THE New York *Tribune* discourses as follows on the secrecy which is often affected in regard to matters of public interest. The writer, however, overlooks the fact that in some cases there are very good reasons for the utmost secrecy; as in that of the last revision of the deed of gift, in which the proposed change would have been voted down by a large majority of the club had its nature been known in advance, and which was only passed by being sprung suddenly on the club without notice or preparation. The *Tribune* says:

"The receipt of a challenge for the America's Cup has thrown all prominent yachtsmen, pre-eminently the members of the New York Y. C., into a great flurry. The discussion of the Dunraven offer has been general and broad among those who follow the sport for the love of it and not for the glory which an office among yachtsmen might bestow upon them. There are many club men who consider it a part of their 'fad' to belong to a yacht club, and whose 'popularity,' based purely upon what might be termed 'club qualities,' has caused their colleagues to boom and in some way or other to elect them to positions of prominence in the interior of the respective yacht clubs, although of no importance on the outside. It is by the self-esteem of such persons that the general yachting public, the sportsmen indeed, are deprived often times and open consideration of sporting occurrences of real national importance. The secrecy which has marked the operations of foreign yachtsmen in preparing a challenger has been frequently decried by American yachtsmen and yachting writers. Yet that secrecy has at least the promise of a beneficial result for those who indulge in it, while, on the other hand, when one of the social club yachting officials bides important news he can only experience the one selfish satisfaction of having kept to himself and his fellows news upon which others were more able to formulate valuable views."

WHO WILL SAIL VOLUNTEER?

OF course the whole foundation for the argument in favor of a large boat against a small one is based on the assumption that Volunter can hold the cup beyond any chance of failure, but at the same time no one seems to have considered the question of who will sail Volunteer. Gen. Paine has announced most positively that he will take no part in the season's races, and there is no reason to suppose that he will change his mind. Volunteer is, of course, at the disposal of the New York Y. C. by purchase, if not by loan, but it is hardly to be supposed that the brains and energy that have made all of Gen. Paine's boats win are on sale with her. On the other hand, the brief but inglorious career of Mayflower since she changed hands shows what may be expected of Volunteer.

GRAYLING AND VALKYRIE.

IN looking about for a fast yacht to defend the Cup, it will not do to omit Grayling. She has proved herself able to beat the 70ft. class by a safe margin on even time, and if matched against Valkyrie she could race at 85 per cent. of her measurement, being a schooner, which would make her about 73ft. corrected length; so that she would receive time from Valkyrie instead of giving it

SUPPOSE VOLUNTEER DOES NOT WIN.

IN view of the fact that the fastest of the 70ft. class fail to save their time off of Puritan, much less Volunteer, it is safe to say that Valkyrie has absolutely no chance to win from the largest boat; but it can do no harm to consider the result should she do so by any possible chance. Not only would the Cup be lost, but in place of having been beaten in a fair fight the New York Y. C. would be in the worst possible position, not only having to comply with the onerous conditions of the last deed of gift, under which the Cup must henceforth be raced for, but having given a precedent for pretty much anything in the way of juggling with the terms and unfairness in interpreting them, which the future holders may chose to indulge in. Small as the chances are of a less of the Cup, the penalties attaching to it make the risk a very dangerous one.

THE ISSUES OF THE COMING MATCHES.

THE great question at the present moment is the size of yacht with which the Cup will again be defended, and, in discussing this, yachtsmen have lost sight of some important matters connected with international racing. The condition of which these great contests have been brought by the action of the New York Y. C. is one by no means flattering to the pride of American yachtsmen, and, though it attracts little attention now, it may become of great importance before the impending races are done with.

Two years ago the club, with a challenge from a 70ft. yacht before it, hurried through a so-called revision of the deed of gift, under cover of the "surviving donor" farce, designed to shut out 70ft. yachts and limit the races to Volunteer's class. The reception which this deed met with from fair-minded yachtsmen in all countries as well as at home, and the certainty that no challenges would be received under it, caused the club last season to lay it aside, and to throw out a tempting bid for a challenge. This it did by offering to accept one challenge under the same conditions that governed the Genesta, Galatea and Thistle races (the second deed), with the proviso that the Cup, if won by a foreign yacht, should be held under the last deed of gift; and also that if challenged for and not won, it should be held by the New York Y. C. under the last deed of gift, the third.

In making such a proposal all questions as to the justice and fairness of the last deed were ignored, and it was sought to sustain it by an appeal to chauce ouly. If a foreigner challenged and won the Cup he could hold it under such terms as would make its recovery a very difficult matter; but if on the other hand he challenged and lost, the Cup remained in the possession of the New York Y. C. under conditions which would prevent any approach to a fair race for it. Of course the chances were, and still are, overwhelmingly in favor of the club holding the Cup, against another British challenge, and the offer was a tolerably safe onc; but at the same time it has degraded the contests for this great trophy to a simple question of pitch and toss as to which side shall win it and hold it in safety.

As we pointed out at the time, the only dignified course for British yachtsmen was to ignore this bait, and to stand firmly on the ground they had taken that the last deed was unfair and unsportsmanlike. In such an event the result would have been that in order to secure a challenge for the Cup the club must have withdrawn the obnoxious deed and have offered reasonably fair terms.

Unfortunately Lord Dunraven has not taken this view of the matter, but has taken the bait set by the club last year, and in doing this and entering into the implied bargain, he has effectually barred all objection from British yachtsmen in the future. If he should chance to win he can take the Cup and keep it for a long time, but if, as is most likely, he should lose, the third deed of gift stands in force, a perpetual bar to international racing.

Should the Cup be lost as the result of such a deal, to be held under such terms as the last deed of gift, the New York Y. C. will have a very heavy responsibility to shoulder for its action as a trustee of the origiual donors, and the realization of this fact offers an extra inducement to keep the Cup by force rather than risk it by fair play.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

A SPECIAL meeting of the New York Y. C. was held ou April 5 at the club house with Com. Gerry in the chair, at which the following communication from Captain Grant, secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, was read by Secretary Oddie:

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON CASTLE, COWES, March 19, 1889.

To the Secretary of the New York Y. C., New York:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your cable of Dec. 12, 1888, to Mr. W. York, secretary of the Royal Clyde Y. C., and your letter confirming the same, stating that in the event of a challenge for the America's Cup the same terms would be accepted as in the Volunteer and Thistle matches, I have now on behalf of the Royal Yacht Squadron and in the name of the Earl of Dunraven, a member of the squadron, to claim the right for sailing a match for the America's Cup with the yacht Valkyrie against any one yacht or vessel constructed in the United States of America, and I accordingly give you formal notice of challenge, and name Monday, Sept. 30, 1889, for the commencement of the matches.

The Valkyrie has been constructed at Southampton. She is cutter rigged and her measurement per the inclosed certified official transcript from the Custom House register, is as follows, viz.: Length, per register, 85ft.; breadth, per register, $15^{9}/_{10}$ft.; depth, per register, $11^{3}/_{10}$ft.

I send also a statement of her dimensions by Mr. G. L. Watson, her designer, giving, although not required by the formalities of the deed of gift, the approximate length on load waterline.

I shall feel obliged by your cabling me a receipt of this challenge, and by letting me have a reply by letter as soon as the matter has been laid before your club.

I beg also to inclose a copy of a letter I have received from the Earl of Dunraven, authorizing me to forward you this challenge.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD GRANT, Sec'y Royal Yacht Squadron.

The transcript of register is as follows: Official number of ship, 94,513; name of ship, Valkyrie; No. 6; date, March 18, 1889; port, Southampton; British built, sailing ship, built at Southampton, 1889; name and address of builders, J. G. Fay & Co., Southampton; number of decks, 1; number of masts, 1; rigged, cutter; stern, semi-elliptic; build, carvel; galleries, none; head, scroll; framework, composite (steel frames, wood skin); length from fore part of stem under the bowsprit to the aft side of the head of the stern post, 85ft.; main breadth to outside of plank, $15^{9}/_{10}$ft.; depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships, $11^{3}/_{10}$ft. Gross tonnage, under tonnage deck, 56.76; cubic metres, 160.63; registered tonnage, 56.76, 160.63. Names, residence and description of the owners and number of sixty-fourth shares held by each—Windham Thoms Wyndham-Quin, Earl of Dunraven, of Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, in the county of Glamorgan (sixty-four), 64.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the particulars of registry of the vessel Valkyrie.

Registrar, R. HENDERSON.

CUSTOM HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON, dated 13th March, 1889.

Mr. Oddie then read the following letters:

No. 108 WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, March 13, 1889.

I beg to state that the cutter yacht Valkyrie, building by J. G. Fay & Co. at Southampton for the Earl of Dunraveu, and designed by me, is intended to be 69ft. 8in. in length on the load water line, and her actual sailing length will be within a few inches, more or less, of that length, but in no event will exceed 70ft.

G. L. WATSON, M. I. N. A.

No. 111 PICCADILLY, W., March 17, 1889.

Dear Captain Grant:

I have requested Messrs. Fay to obtain from the Customs and forward to you a properly attested copy of the registry and certificate of ownership of Valkyrie, and I shall be obliged if you will send forward the challenge for America Cup to the New York Yacht Club in due form and according to the terms of my former commnnication. Yours very truly, DUNRAVEN.

No. 20 ST. JAMES SQUARE, London, W.

To the Secretary New York Yacht Club, New York:

DEAR SIR—I have requested Captain Grant, the secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, to claim the right of sailing a match or series of matches with my yacht, the Valkyrie, for the America Cup.

The Valkyrie, though intended for racing here, is designed to come within your 70ft. class.

Captain Grant has, I understand, sent a formal challenge by this mail, but I am writing myself to make some suggestions as to condition of sailing, and shall be obliged if in reply you will communicate directly with me.

To eliminate, as far as possible, the elemcut of chance, I think the contest should be decided by the best out of five instead of the best out of three races, and I strongly urge this point for the consideration of your committee.

The dates to be, if three races, Sept. 30 and Oct. 2 and 4. If five races I propose Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 3, 4 and 5, but as regards the four later dates I should be glad to consider any suggestions you may make.

With regard to courses and length of courses. As a very general conclusion was arrived at on both sides of the Atlantic in respect to the last three matches that the inside course is unsuitable for a fair test of the vessels racing, I propose—and in this proposition I understand I am supported by the opinion of the officers and many members of your club—that all the races be held outside, starting from the Scotland or the Sandy Hook Lightship.

The length of the course to be 40 miles.

With the exceptiou of the twenty miles to windward, or leeward, and return race, the courses to be determined and the position of the stakeboats marked off on the chart and the compass bearings given to each competitor a fortnight before each race. The stakeboats to be put out and anchored in position an hour before the start. The courses to be triangular, square or in any such varied directions as will try the vessels' all around qualities. If five races are fixed I am quite willing that one of the extra two should be to windward and return.

The time of starting the races to be such as to meet the convenieuce of the members of the New York Yacht Club. The start to be made at the precise time fixed, and under whatever conditions of weather may prevail at the moment—a dense fog excepted. The time for the completion of the matches will be the same as in the other international matches, viz., six hours.

I suggest that a mean of the allowances, as found in your rule and ours, would be a fair method of calculating time allowance in the international contest, but I am ready to accept the New York Yacht Club rule.

In addition I should urge that, as in the Volunteer-Thistle races, it be agreed that, in the event of an accident happening to either of the competitors previous to the start, she is to have sufficient time given her to effect repairs. Further, that should a serious accident happen during a race (that race not being the deciding one) fair and reasonable time shall be given to either yacht to effect repairs before she is called upon to race again.

I shall be glad to hear from you as to these points, and also any others which may occur to you as bearing on the matter. I remain, yours faithfully, DUNRAVEN.

The following resolution was offered:

"Resolved, That a special committee consisting of seven, with the addition of the flag officers, *ex officio*, be appointed by the Commodore, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of the communication just received from the Earl of Dunraven, to report without delay whether the same is in proper form and in accordance with the action heretofore taken by the club, and also whether it is expedient for the club to accept the same or what action shall be taken in regard thereto."

This resolntion was carried and the following committee was appointed by the Commodore:

James D. Smith (chairman), Rutherford Stuyvesant, William Krebs, Joseph R. Busk, Ogden Goelet, J. Frederic Tams and Gouverneur Kortright.

The meetiug was adjourned until April 11, at half-past eight P. M.

NEW JERSEY Y. C.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey Y. C. was held at their club house foot of 10th street, Hoboken, on March 28. The reports of the various officers were read, the most important being that of the treasurer. Ex-Com. E. W. Ketcham, the club's present efficient treasurer, had prepared an exhaustive report, in which he set forth at length the condition of the club, past and present, and made many valuable recommendations, which it would be well for the club to adopt. The trustees, on whom the management of the club devolves, reported through their chairman the many improvements made in and about the club house the past year, not the least of which was the re-decorating of the club meeting room, and painting club house inside and out. They contemplate improving the present facilities for hauling out boats on the present two sets of ways, and suggested a scheme which they thought advisable to adopt. They also recommend building a fence around the club house. The anchorage facilities for yachts of almost any draft will be greatly enlarged and improved. A dock has been built on the north, running well out, which is a protection against a northeaster, while on the south are the Hoboken Baths, which are to be moved a little further south this season, and will in consequence give more room, so that an artificial basin will be created, second only to that of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Among the new additions to the fleet the coming season will be a 55ft. sloop, of good draft, recently purchased by Mr. Wm. Letts and John Keller, formerly the owners of the Emma. Another is a modern craft with outside lead of 38ft. l.w.l., the property of Mr. John Curtin. Estimates have been obtained for building a sloop for 30ft. class, and an open 25ft. race boat, and work will shortly be begun on both.

The date of the annual regatta has been fixed for Monday, June 10, and it will be sailed over the club courses in the Upper and Lower Bay, starting from Liberty Island. It is also contemplated to sail pennant regattas every other Saturday over a 10-mile course, starting in the afternoon as the tide suits. This, we think, is a good plan, and will create more interest in the club.

The club starts in this season with very bright prospects, as the election of the following officers will show: Com., Edwin A. Stevens, cutter Isis; Vice-Com., Jas. B. Scott, sloop Eagle Wing; Cor. Sec., Geo. E. Gartland; Rec. Sec., Wm. E. Kinzey; Fin. Sec., John D. Goetschins; Treas., Edward W. Ketcham; Meas., John Ortlieb; Regatta Committee—Edward W. Ketcham, Theodore H. Rogers and Wm. T. Salter; Trustees—Theophilus Butts, Jas. B. Scott, Jas. Bell, Edward W. Ketcham and Henry F. Ogden.

After the meeting the members and newly elected officers sat down to a sumptuous repast, and toasted each other to their heart's content.

C. P. KUNHARDT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In accordance with the action of our club, at a meeting held last evening, I inclosc herewith a copy of the resolutions ad pted, re Mr. C. P. Kunhardt's probable fatc.

We will long mourn the loss of such a true friend to yachting, and many will doubly regret the loss of so warm an advocate of cutters and cutter principles. Yours very truly,

H. L. CHISHOLM, Sec'y Buffalo Y. C.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5.

"The man who has saved a human life ought to be more highly honored than he who has slain thousands, and the man who has saved many lives should be recognized by all succeeding generations as a benefactor to the human race."

These words, quoted from an old author, in substance, if not *verbatim*, admirably serve to describe one honored by us all, and who contributed not a little to the welfare of the Buffalo Y. C., both by kindly thought and word and by at least three examples of his professional skill. No man ever lived who better understood the dangers that delight the yachtsman's heart, or was better able to defy them. Fortunately his good works live after him, and his book on "Small Yachts" will loug be the guide of Corinthian sailors. Therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, That in the untimely death of Mr. C. P. Kunhardt this club feels it bas lost a true and valued friend, whose worth was appreciated by every member of this organization, and whose efforts on behalf of the sport we represent will serve to keep his memory green in our hearts until we all anchor in the harbor of eternal rest.

Resolved, That our secretary be requested to incorporate these resolutions in the minutes of this meeting and send a copy of the same to the FOREST AND STREAM, to which Mr. Knphardt was a contributor. THE BUFFALO Y. C.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.

THE DATE OF THE CHALLENGE.

A GOOD deal has been said about Lord Dunraven's action in withholding his challenge until the last of March aud of springing it upon the club at the last moment, and some are even using this as an argument for outmatching him at the start. Under the letter and spirit of the second deed of gift, which the New York Y. C. has reverted to for the time, a challenger has no option as to the length of notice, but is bound rigidly to a period of not *more than seven* nor less than six months from the days of the races. Had Lord Dunraven challenged in December instead of March for races in September, the New York Y. C. would have thrown out his challenge as not in accord with the terms of the deed of gift. As for his choice of the second rather than the last deed, it is hardly to be expected that he would choose a deed which has practically been abandoned by its framers owing to the general condemnation it aroused.

WHO WON?—Mr. J. C. Summers has sent to the Paris Exhibition a case containing several handsomely-bound volumes of his useful little hand-book "Who Won?"

CLASSIFICATION BY CORRECTED LENGTH.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your article on racing classification and measurement for time allowance, published in your issuc of March 21, you seem to suggest that the proper scope of a good plan would be to have it so framed that it would penalize a certain class of boats that some people deem an undesirable type to such an extent as to force the building of other and different models of proportions more favored by these same persons.

This may be an extreme view of your position, but it seems to me that any rule not as fair to one type as another is manifestly an unjust rule.

There certainly should be a reasonable limit to which length could be increased at a slight decrease in the sail area.

The whole difficnlty with the present rule of length and sail area must be apparent to any impartial observer.

In the suggestion you make that the classification and the time allowance should be both based upon the racing measurement can be found the perfect remedy for the entire difficulty.

It has always been urged by me in the past that classification should be fixed by the same figures as time allowance. Classification by waterline length, when adopted by the larger clubs, was agreed to only as a measure thought advisable to effect the establishment of a common classification, and as a step toward the final adoption of a common measurement. It was wrong in principle whore other measurements were in force for time allowance, and should be set aside now that its objectionable features are apparent.

While all you publish npon this branch of the subject must be agreed to by most thinkiug persons, it seems to me very nnwise to advocate the penalizing of sail to the extont you do, which might force a return to boats of great length in proportion to beam, or to those of shoal draft, and unfairly discriminate against the new boats of this year and last, which should not be done under any just rule, which to be a good and equitable one should give to every type an equal chance.

It seems to me that the rule of $\text{L.W.L.} + \sqrt[2]{\text{Sail Area}}$, if adopted

for classification as well as time allowance, when figured out in the way you do the English rule, will be found to afford the limit of tax on sail area that would be fair. It would certainly admit of varying proportions of length to sail area within reasonable limits. Any rule under which the waterline length of a boat in what is now the 40ft. class could be increased 5ft., in the 35ft. class 4ft., in the 30ft. class 3ft., and yet admit of proper canvassing of such boats for racing purposes without increasing the racing measurement over the boats now up to the limits of those classes, seems to be as liberal to the longer boats as could be fairly asked for.

If the figures of these classes are changed from 40, 35, 30 L.W.L to 48, 41 and 35 racing measurement under the rule above referred to, we would find that the L.W.L. and sail area might be varied within the followiug reasonable limitations:

48ft. class, racing measurement—
40ft. L.W.L. with 3,136 sq. ft. sail area.
45ft. L.W.L. with 2,601 sq. ft. sail area.

41ft. class, racing measurement—
35ft. L.W.L. with 2.209 sq. ft. sail area.
39ft. L.W.L. with 1,849 sq. ft. sail area.

35ft. class, racing measurement—
30ft. L.W.L. with 1,600 sq. ft. sail area.
33ft. L.W.L. with 1,369 sq. ft. sail area.

The same plan for rating could be extended to the larger classes of sloops, fixing the limits at 60 and 75 and over 75 racing measurement, or at other figures that might be determined upon. A plan to make the measnrement for classification and for time allowance the same upon the basis of measurements now in force could be carried where, if an extreme tax on sail were advocated as a part of the scheme, the present vested interests would without a question defeat the whole project.

Let the change in the classification alone be adopted and the present measurements in use retained and it will be easy enough by degrees for the clubs to arrive at a proper and just estimate of the relative advantages of length and sail area and modify their rules in accordance therewith. FORTY-FOOTER.

[Our position in regard to the rights and duties of the yacht clubs may be briefly stated as follows:

First—The good and bad qualities of yachts are dependent on the racing rules, modified to a certain extent by conditions of weather, waters and climate.

Second—No rule can be devised which will be absolutely fair to all types; some will be favored at the expense of others.

Third—It is the duty of the clubs to watch the rules carefully (amending them at times, if necessary, to meet changes in design and building), and to so use them as to encourage the medium types of yachts rather than any extreme type.

To apply these general principles: The old Y. R. A. rules encouraged a very undesirable type, long, narrow and deep; the rules and conditions prevalent in America encouraged a still worse type, broad and shallow; and in the opinion of many the present rules encourage also an undesirable type, wide, deep, heavily sparred, costly and fitted only for racing. Just how far this is true cannot now be decided with certainty; the yachts of last year were by no means bad boats, though not the best possible; but the probability is that they are already outclassed. This season it is not likely that the most extreme will be the successful boats, but if they should, and it is proved that a man must take 10ft. 6in. draft on 40ft. l.w.l. to win races, then the time will have come for prompt and summary action by the clubs.

When the time does come we believe that the remedy will be found not in an excessive tax on sail with the present methods, but in the direction pointed out by "Forty-footer," of a sliding scale, by which extra length may be taken by giving up something in sail. The important point now is the principle involved, whether it is best to class by length and measure by length and sail area, or whether to class yachts by length and sail area, allowing the designer to select the proportion of each which he prefers? With this question settled in the affirmative, it is an easy matter to frame a rule similar to the one mentioned above, which will prescribe the proper allowance of sail for each length of hull. If this be done, it will still allow a man to build a 40-footer to carry 50ft. of main boom, but at the same time it will not compel the man who builds to beat him to take a 51ft. boom, but will allow him to choose from several sizes of hull, say 42ft. l.w.l., but with 48ft. boom. "Vested interests" as they now stand ueed not be interfered with, but at the same time a wider field for experiment will be thrown open than our designers have ever enjoyed.]

ACCEPTING OR REJECTING THE CHALLENGE.

IN view of the fact that the club has no option in the matter it is amusing to hear the discussion as to whether it will accept or reject Lord Dunraven's challenge as to which the committee appointed is to report on this same matter. Lord Dunraven has notified the New York Y. C. that he is coming to sail for the America's Cup, and the club has nothing to do but accept this notice. It can decide on what terms, fair or unfair, it will meet him, but it can in no way accept or decline his challeuge.

CLEVELAND Y. C.—Officers 1889: Board of Directors, Henry Richter, J. G. White, Philip Wright, C. W. Kelly, G. W. Leutkemeyer, R. E. Mix, Percy W. Rice; Sec'y, Ernest Radder; Treas., William Kolbe; Meas., Ed Overback; Ass't. Meas., Ed Saxe; Surveyor, C. Krauss; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. C. Arms; Director Interlake Yachting Association, Chas. W. Kelly; House Committee, P. A. Mettling, Thos. Macbeth, J. N. Richardson, Chas. DeMcoy, Geo. Wells; Regatta Committee, C. C. Geoding, Geo. W. Cleveland and Will Sly; Committee on Admissiou of Members, C. G. White, Philip Wright, W. P. Francis.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—Crusader, schr., G. L. Haight, has been sold to Chas. A. Cheever. Bonito, cutter, Judge C. F. Brown, has been sold to W. A. Abbe, of New Bedford. Judge Brown will build another yacht from Mr. Burgess's designs. Cavalier, schr., George Duryea, has been sold to Com. Hogan, Atlantic Y. C. Glimpse, schr., has been sold by Benoni Lockwood to C. Platt.

HAMILTON Y. C.—At the annual meeting of above club on April 1 it was shown that the club was in a flourishing condition, with a membership of 232, 38 yachts and 5 steam yachts, and $530 surplus funds. The following officers were elected: Com., J. F. Monck, Cyprus; Vice-Com., Jno. Stewart; Capt., E. Jarvis, Whitewings; Sec'y, J. F. Fearnside; Treas., G. F. Birrly, Stella; Meas., H. Lee. Committee, Messrs. Greening, Psyche; Judd, Wave; Scott. Messrs. Monck, Jarvis and Lee delegates to Lake Y. R. A.

SULTANA.—Mr. J. Beavor-Webb has designed an auxiliary steam yacht 187ft. 6in. over all, for Mr. Trenor L. Park, owner of the Meteor, schr. The new yacht will be 155ft. l.w.l., 27ft. 6in. beam, 14ft. 6in. draft, with engines of 500 I. H. P. and a Bevis patent feathering screw. She will be built of steel by Handren & Robins, at the Erie Basin, and will be rigged as a three-masted topsail yard schooner.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C.

ON April 6 a musical entertainment was given at the club house under the direction of Mr. J. Dunbar Wright, a large company being present.

A special meeting will be held on April 13, at 8:30, at which action will be taken on the annexed report of the special committee on revision of Rules IX. and XIII. of the racing rules.

RULE IX.—*Crews.*—Sec. 1. In all classes and without exception, sailing masters, if carried, shall remain below, and shall not direct or assist in any way the management or working of the yacht. The term "crew" in the following section shall be considered as covering all other professionals on board.

Sec. 2. There shall be no restrictions whatever as to the number or nature of crew in Class I. and the 90ft. class of schooners, and the 80ft. and 70ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls.

Sec. 3. In the 75ft. and 65ft. classes of schooners, and the 61ft. class of sloops, cutters and yawls, there shall be no restriction as to total number of crew, one of which, for each 9ft. or fraction thereof of load waterline length, may be a professional.

Sec. 4. In the 53ft., 46ft., 40ft., 35ft. and 30ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls, crews shall be limited to one man for every 4ft. of load waterline length or fraction thereof. The helmsman shall not be included in this number. Two of the crew in the 53ft. class, and one in the 46ft. and 40ft. classes, may be professionals.

Sec. 5. Professionals in excess of the limit allowed, if carried, shall remain below, and shall not direct or assist in any way in the management or working of the yacht.

Sec. 6. Stewards and cooks, if they take no part in handling the yacht, will not be counted as members of the crew.

Sec. 7. In any race, except the annual race, the race committee shall have power to permit professional crews to be carried in all classes, subject, however, to the provisions of section 1.

RULE XIII.—*Sails.*—Sec. 1. There shall be no restrictions as to sails, except that in 75ft. and 65ft. classes of schooners, and in the 61ft., 53ft., 46ft. and 40ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls, topsails which extend above the truck or beyond the gaff end shall not be carried.

Sec. 2. No club or head yard on spinnakers shall exceed in length one thirtieth of the load water line length of the yacht, and no foot yard or club shall be carried.

The following amendments to Article IX. of the Constitution, entitled "race committee," will be offered:

Sec. 1. Strike out the words "not having sailing yachts in commission." Add a new Sec. 2 as follows: "Any member of the committee having an interest in any yacht entered for a rac shall cease to be a member of the committee during such race, and the committee shall have the power to fill such temporary vacancy." Make the present Sec. 2, Sec. 3.

The following amendment to Chapter VII. of the By-Laws, entitled "Meetings," will be offered: "The regular meetings shall be held as follows: First, the annual meeting, to be held on the second Saturday in January; the second, on the last Saturday in February; the third, on the first Saturday in April, the fourth, on the second Saturday in May, and the fifth, on the second Saturday in November." The appointment of a special committee will be asked for to confer with other clubs on the subject of a revision of the present "Yacht Routine" and "Club Signal Code."

MOSQUITO FLEET Y. C., APRIL 4.—The usual Fast Day race of the Mosquito Fleet served to open the season at Boston. The race was notable from the presence of several boats of a new type, keel craft with a "wineglass" section; the old boats being wider and with centerboards. The wind was light from N. E. and did not give a good test of the boats. The coarse was: From starting line to red spar buoy No. 2, off Thompson's Island, thence to middle shaft, then to buoy off K street, thence to judge's boat, leaving everything on starboard, 5 miles. Prior to the start Nellie capsized. The times were:

FIRST CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Skipper, Russell Tufts	10 35	11 36 45	1 01 45
Minnie, Berrram & Jackson	10 35	11 38 47	1 03 47
Lucy, W. H. Ransom	10 35	11 38 10	1 03 10
Pink, George Corbett	10 35	11 42 00	1 03 00
Sprite, H. M. Wells	10 35	11 37 10	1 07 00
Lizzie, H. McDonough	10 35	Did dot finish.	

SECOND CLASS.

Baby, J. W. Braggdon	10 40	11 48 05	1 08 05
Bessie, W. C. Cherrington	10 40	11 58 18	1 18 18
Bunty, J. Vincent	10 40	11 55 40	1 15 40
Sadie, F. W. Green	10 40	11 57 12	1 17 12
Eva, W. B. Miller	10 40	Did not finish.	
Mascot, W. J. Condon	10 40	Did not finish.	
Snag, Capt. Richardson	10 40	11 54 10	1 14 10
Lottie, E. Rich	10 40	11 55 20	1 15 20

Skipper wins $10, Sprite $5 and Lucy third prize, an oilskin suit. In second class the prizes were: Baby $10, Snag $5 and Lottie pair of oars. Pink, the new keel boat, parted her halliards early in the race, but sailed the course.

NEW LAUNCHES.—Mr. R. W. Inman has ordered a 40ft. launch from Thos. Fearon, of Yonkers, to have a Herreshoff engine....At Newburg, N. Y., Marvel & Co. are building a 60ft. launch for Mr. Bartlett, of the Newburg C. and B. Association.

SAVIN HILL Y. C., APRIL 4.—A second race for mosquito boats was sailed by the Savin Hill Y. C. in the afternoon, resulting as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.
Minnie, Jackson	14.11	0 49 15
Sprite, Wells	15.00	0 52 30
Skipper, J. R. Tufts	14.11	0 53 00
Hoodoo, E. Robinson	14.06	0 56 30
Nellie, O'Learv	14.11	0 56 50
Lucy, Ranson	14.11	0 57 00
Pink, Corbett	14.10	Withdrew.

SECOND CLASS.

Baby, Blagdon	12.11	1 01 30
Bessie, Cherrington	12.00	1 01 34
Lottie, R. Rich	12.06	1 07 30

CRUISING.—Gitana, schr., W. F. Weld, arrived at Fayal from Boston on Feb. 24, sailing for Gibraltar on Feb. 27....Brunhilde, schr., J. J. Phelps, was last reported at Montevideo, about to start around Cape Horn....Republic, schr., T. H. Hall, was at Barbadoes on March 13, having left St. Croix on March 8.

Answers to Correspondents.

S. B. W., Sandy Spring, Md.—We are not advised as to the rifle for sale.

F. N. S., College Hill, Mass.—Write to E. M. Stilwell, Fish and Game Commissioner, Bangor, Me.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.—Go to Lane's Good Ground, Long Island, but season will not open until July.

W. M. S., New York.—Can you furnish me with the names of a few good places in or around Sullivan county, where there is good fishing in May and where board is moderate? Ans. Eldred, Monticello and Ellenville.

W. C. D.—1. You can get them at the bird stores. 2. The rifle is adapted to small game, squirrels, hares, etc. 3. We cannot give specific information about the streams in that town.

S. M. Y., New York.—Will you kindly advise me if a cocker spaniel will answer the purpose of a duck dog, and how they compare with a water spaniel for this work? Ans. Do not recommend their use in duck retrieving. They are too small and light for such heavy work as this often is. A water spaniel or Chesapeake Bay dog would be better.

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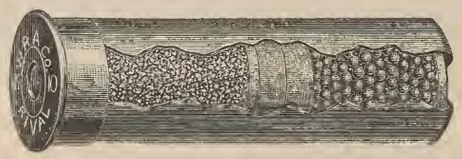
STAR  **RIVAL**
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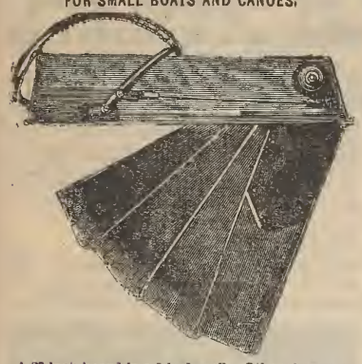

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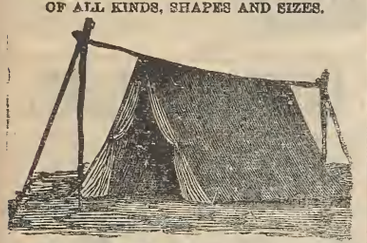

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XIII. Blue Bill—Scaup Duck.
XIV. Canvasback Duck.
XV. Green-Winged Teal.
XVI. American Widgeon—Bald Pate.
XVII. Gadwall Duck—Gray Duck.
XVIII. Quail Shooting.
XIX. Dusky, or Black Duck.
XX. American Coot—Mud Hen.
XXI. Buffle-Headed Duck—Butter Ball.
XXII. Redhead Duck.
XXIII. Science of Sculling Wild Fowl.
XXIV. Piu Tail—Sprig Tail.
XXV. Two Sports; or Out for a Lark.
XXVI. A Morning with Nature and an Afternoon with Ducks.
XXVII. White-Fronted Goose.
XXVIII. The Snow Goose.
XXIX. Brant, or Brant Goose.
XXX. Trumpeter Swan.
XXXI. Canada Goose Shooting.
XXXII. Boats.
XXXIII. Outfits—Blinds—Decoys—Duck Calls.
XXXIV. The Shotgun and How to Use It.
XXXV. Shot, Powder, Shells, Wads and Loading.
XXXVI. Dogs and their Characteristics.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portrait of Author.
Mallard Duck.
Retriever Bringing Mallard (in Marsh).
Blue-Winged Teal.
Sculling Mallards on Mississippi.
Wilson Snipe.
Snipe Shooting Over Dog.
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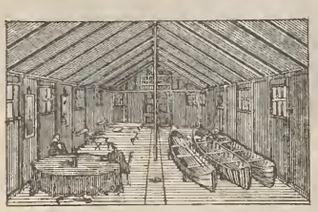

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NEW YORK, APRIL 18, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 13. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Fishing in New York.
Their Right to Roam.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Camps on the Menominee and Brule.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Bird Notes.
Buffalo Cattle.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
.22 Cartridges.
The Migration of the Ducks.
New Arkansas Game Law.
Butchery in Michigan.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fishing near New York.
North Carolina Sports.
The Inglewood Club Dinner.
A Party for Pennsylvania.
Loch Leven and Brown Trout.
Proposed New York Legislation.
FISHCULTURE.
Rhode Island Fish Commission.
The Menhaden Question.
THE KENNEL.
Indiana Field Trials.
Worcester Dog Show.
The Chicago Show.
Philadelphia Dog Show.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
The Albany Tournament.
Suburban Shooting Association.
Canadian Trap Notes.
YACHTING.
Cruise of the Orinda.
N. Y. Y. C. and the Challenge.
Valkyrie and the Cup.
1870—1889.
New 70-Foot Yachts.
Who Made the Rule?
Which is It?
Rather Hard on the Challenger.
Another Revision Needed.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FISHING IN NEW YORK.

LOCAL anglers will be interested in a series of articles begun in the FOREST AND STREAM of this week on "Fishing Around New York." These are from the pen of that keen observer "Seneca," and will be of interest to many an angler who can sometimes get off for a single day, but can seldom afford the time or the money for more extended trips. In these articles the best places for angling about New York and the easiest methods of reaching them are given. Where to get bait and boats, fares on the railroads and many other matters are discussed, the series being full of interest for every one who lives near New York.

Anglers who live in the country know about the fishing in their own neighborhood far more than any one can tell them, but this is by no means true of the dwellers in the city. These have a general notion that there must be fishing in the stretch of waters that surround New York, but of definite specific information about this fishing there is very little, and this little is very difficult to obtain. It is just this information that the present series of articles supplies, and every salt-water angler who reads them will learn something from these papers; something that will be useful.

It is a curious fact that salt-water anglers should be much less given to narrating their adventures than those who ply their gentle craft on the inland brooks, rivers and lakes. Why should this be so? The question has been discussed in these columns in past years, but no satisfactory conclusion was reached. The fact still exists and still remains unexplained that salt-water anglers are not given to narrating their exploits or discussing their tackle. They write but little about their sport. There are among our correspondents some notable exceptions to this rule, but they are few.

It is difficult to believe that the sea fishermen have really nothing to say about their favorite sport. If there is nothing more to record, the stage of the tide at which their fish are caught, the bait they use, the season at which the different species are most readily taken should certainly furnish texts on which many an entertaining sermon might be preached.

SNAP SHOTS.

THE Connecticut Association of Farmers and Sportsmen seems determined to keep things moving in the Nutmeg State. The officers of the society are certainly boiling over with energy and lose no opportunity to prod the violators of the game and fish laws. Recently, Detective Fielding, in the employ of this Association, went to Glastonbury, where he found persons fishing illegally. He presented a warrant for the arrest of these persons to Grand Juror Risley, of that town, who refused to sign it. Now the president of the Association, Mr. A. C. Collins, has written Mr. Risley a letter, advising him that if he does not sign the warrant, a writ of mandamus will be issued to compel him to do his duty according to his oath of office. The Connecticut Association has found difficulty in a number of instances recently in persuading local officers to enforce the laws. It is doing good educational work.

After the thousand and one delays and interruptions which mark the preparations of an enterprise where the utmost accuracy is aimed at, the FOREST AND STREAM shotgun tests have been opened, and now it will be possible, with the least amount of annoyance or delay, to get at an exact knowledge of just what each and any gun may do under all and every condition of loading. The idea is to supplant in some measure the hazy and erroneous notions which many shotgun owners have of loading their weapons with something like definite scientific knowledge.

Mr. James M. Brown, who was recently elected President of the New York S. P. C. A. in place of Mr. Henry Bergh, has resigned, and Mr. John P. Haines, of Toms River, New Jersey, well known as a breeder of smooth-coated St. Bernards, has been elected in his place.

Deer were killed by dogs in Sullivan county, this State, last month. It is one of the evils of dogs in a deer country that they hunt deer the year around.

THEIR RIGHT TO ROAM.

IN our last issue we presented a mass of evidence proving that great injury is done to the game and forests of the Yellowstone Park by bands of Indians, which come up to, if they do not encroach on, its borders. We pointed out that these Indians ought not to be permitted to leave their reservations except in charge of a responsible white man, who can be held accountable for their actions while absent from their homes, and that under no circumstances should they be permitted to approach the borders of the National Park.

The question may fairly enough be asked, Why should the rights of these Indians be abridged? Their treaties with the Government provide that they shall be permitted to hunt near the Park; why have they not the same right to kill game there that the white hunter has?

We answer that they have precisely the same rights as the white hunters and no others. White men and Indians alike have the right to take game legally. The Indians have the right to every head of game which they can kill and use or carry away with them at the proper season outside the limits of the Park, but they have no right to kill game out of season, nor to fire the forests.

Forest fires almost invariably attend the advent of an Indian hunting party in any region.

The theory on which the U. S. Government has treated the Indians—whether it is a wise one or not we need not here discuss—is that they are wards. They are treated like children, given no special voice, even in matters which most nearly concern them, controlled and ordered about. Generally they are directed to remain on their reservations. White men who intrude on these reservations may be summarily expelled, ardent spirits are forbidden, and in a hundred ways it is shown that the Government does not consider the Indians capable of self-command.

Now, the Revised Statutes of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana provide for the enforcement of severe penalties against all persons who may fire the forests. If a party of white men go to the southern border of the Park and set fire to the forest, whether to help them in their hunting or for any other purpose, they stand in danger of being captured by the officers of the law, and held to a strict account in the courts. When Indians fire the forest for whatever purpose, they should theoretically be held to the same accountability as the white men.

There is, however, this difference, that the white man's education and presumed knowledge of the statutes have taught him that by firing this timber he commits a crime, while the education and traditions of the Indian lead him to believe that he is performing a natural and praiseworthy act when he starts a fire to drive or hold the game which he pursues. While, legally, there is, perhaps, no distinction between the criminality of the two acts, it is quite evident that in morals there is a wide difference. Though committed in ignorance, the Indian's offense is still a criminal one; and yet, considering his past, no one with any proper feeling would advocate his prosecution under the statute, if that can be avoided. It is a wiser public policy to restrain the Indian and keep him where there is no temptation to offend against the law. To do this we must abridge his freedom by confining him on the reservation, and so must deprive him of the pleasure of a summer hunt, and of the resulting meat and hides. So far we injure him. On the other hand we protect him from danger of a criminal prosecution, which might result in years of imprisonment, and at the same time we guard against the danger of having our only forest preserve swept away.

We hold that the inherent rights of an Indian are precisely those of a white man. When his action is against the general good his liberty must be curtailed just as in the case of a white man. A city park is open to the public. All persons have an equal right to enter and enjoy it; but if an individual who enters it breaks down the shrubbery, he may be punished, and after repeated offenses may even be prevented by the officers in charge from again entering it. The public must be protected from injury done by one individual to that which is the property of all.

If the Indians were not prone to start forest fires, there would be no excuse for ordering them away from the neighborhood of the Park. The mere killing of game, so long as it is done within the law, is something that no one has the right to interfere with. But the forests of the Yellowstone Park must be protected from danger. It is to be remembered that on either side of the Rocky Mountains there is an immense territory which depends for its water on streams which head in the National Park. Should these streams be dried up, or their volume materially lessened—as might readily result from extensive forest fires in the Park—the interests which would suffer are enormous. This danger to a large and growing agricultural population in the West will be ever present so long as the Indians are permitted to start fires in the neighborhood of the Park.

If there were, in the territory adjacent to that in which these Indians hunt and in which they start their fires, some hundreds of settlers, whose cabins and crops might be destroyed by fires carried to them from the Indians' hunting grounds—if the horrors and the deaths which have accompanied forest fires in Michigan were likely to be repeated in these forests of the National Park—no one would question the necessity of restraining these hunting parties. Yet any extensive destruction of the Park forests may work to thousands of settlers on the plains a ruin just as certain and just as real as if their houses and their grain had been devoured by actual flames.

When the Indian has been taught to comply with the law, he will have as much right to hunt on the borders of the Park as any one has. Until he has learned this lesson he should be restrained.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am very glad to see the stand you have taken with regard to the National Park and its surrounding territory, and the interest it excites with all sportsmen, and I beg to add my testimony to that you have already printed.

In September, 1887, while hunting on Pacific Creek, I was daily in contact with Indian hunting parties, whose lodges were within a few miles of my camp, and the amount of elk they killed must have been large, as their rifles could be heard in every direction, and I often counted six and seven shots in quick succession. Indeed such a nuisance did this shooting become that my companion—Col. James H. Jones—and myself pulled out in disgust. About twenty-five miles further up, we came across another large and permanent camp of Indians, and so completely had all game been killed or driven out that we did not start a single elk. In camp at Two-Ocean Pass, and near Bridge Lake, I met Indians with their traps coming from the direction of the Park, the southern line of which was not over a mile or two distant.

In 1888 I passed down the west side of the Park and

along its southern border, coming into the Teton Range. On the western slope for twenty miles we could see a vast fire raging to the northward of Mount Moran, and it showed no diminution during the several days I hunted in this range. It undoubtedly worked immense destruction, as no rain had fallen for weeks, nor did any come while I was in this vicinity. Crossing from here I struck the west bank of Snake River, about fifteen miles north of Jackson's Lake, and here met a large Indian camp, and heard such shooting that I decided to pull out at once. On the morning when we broke camp a fire, which, judging from the smoke, must have been large, was making strong headway in the mountains two or three miles distant. On pushing up Pacific Creek, over last year's tracks, we found little game, but evidence of there having recently been a considerable body of Indians camped here. We made a break from here to try to strike the head of Great Bull Creek by a due east course over the Shoshone Mountains, but meeting impassable cañons we were forced off to the southward, and I hunted all along the southern parts of the Shoshone and Owl Creek Mountains. All through this section of the country I met large Indian camps, all of which had been very successful. In one case, the morning after a six-inch fall of snow, three of the bucks of one camp killed five elk, and two more of them secured three. As these Indians were not going to return to the agency till driven in by the weather, they undoubtedly killed a large number more. Coming through Prior's Gap in November, I think there must have been from twenty-five to thirty lodges of Crows in the two camps I visited. They told me their success with blacktail was very great.

I am not one of those who think the Indians should be deprived of their hunting privileges. On the contrary, these should be liberal; but these roving bands should be held in check as to the grounds they should hunt over, as to the number of heads of the various fur-bearing animals they should kill, and, above all, the greatest watchfulness should be exercised as to the state in which they leave their fires. This is one of the prolific causes of the forest destruction in this timbered country. If these fires are left without being extinguished by water or dug round and covered with sod to prevent their eating their way into the surrounding dead leaves and brush, great and frequent damage must and does ensue. On this same question, not only the Indians, but every person, hunter, tourist, prospector or other should be urged to use the greatest care. I think a severe fine should be visited on any one caught neglecting this precaution.

I have no suggestion to make as to the means by which the Indian shall be governed and directed in his annual hunt. The person who enforces such regulations as may be made in the future should be one who has the honesty and also the nerve to carry them out in the strictest manner. I have been favorably impressed by the Indians I have so far met. They were a civil, obliging and happy-go-lucky set, and as in one instance I was some three weeks with the Shoshones, I had good opportunities to observe them. One or two spoke very good English; they were fair in their dealings. We purchased several horses of them, and I am free to say I parted with my interpreter and daily visitor "Indian Jim" and his associates with regret. They urged me to come again this fall, and said would post me on the bear ranges they might come across.

E. PENDLETON ROGERS.

HYDE PARK-ON-HUDSON, New York.

The Sportsman Tourist.

CAMPS ON THE MENOMINEE AND BRULE

BY JOHN DEAN CATON.

IN the fall of 1878 I tired of the conventionalities of civilization, and longed for the quiet solitude of the deep forests, so I invited a couple of young friends to join me in an excursion to the wilderness of Wisconsin, where they might get a taste of camp life. These young gentlemen would now be called, a little west of here, "tenderfeet," but were enthusiastic for the new experience which my invitation held out to them.

We took the train on the Northwestern road in the evening, our objective point being the Brule River, in Wisconsin. At Marinette the next morning we were joined by Jones, who was quite at home in the tent and in the forest, and two Indian guides, who had been previously engaged, and by noon reached Quinnesec, which was then a terminal point of a branch on the Northwestern road, leading into the mineral region of the State. This town was then only just begun, and was situated only four miles from the Brule River.

We engaged a team to take us to the river, and immediately after dinner set out. The road was horrible, as new roads through a dense forest are generally found to be. In two hours we reached the river, where we found our canoes had arrived a short time before, according to previous appointment, and two guides, who had been dispatched from Marinette the day before to bring them up from a point below, where they had been engaged.

I will say now, for our guides, that they were the highest priced and the best that I ever had. The two eldest, who joined us at Marinette, were middle-aged men. They not only understood all the arts of woodcraft thoroughly, but both were excellent cooks, indeed, among the best I ever had in camp. The biscuits they made were equal to any I have ever seen, either on a private or public table. The two which we met at the canoes were young, stalwart fellows, willing and industrious, and understood their business thoroughly. They never had to be told a thing which needed to be done, but with a thoughtful foresight anticipated every want which could be felt in camp. They, too, were good woodsmen, good canoemen, and good hunters, and all spoke English fairly well.

About two weeks before a party of nine friends had left Chicago for the same region of country on a hunting and fishing excursion. This was called the Mayor's party, because it was headed by the then Mayor of Chicago, with his wife and daughter. They, with two other married couples and a young gentleman and a young lady, constituted the party. As I had been previously informed this party was camped four miles below where we struck the main river, at the mouth of Pine River, where it joins the Brule from the west. We determined to accept their invitation to pay them a visit at their camp, and as soon as our canoes were loaded we shot out into the rapid current of the Menominee, which aided the powerful strokes of our Indians to an extent which seemed to make the pine trees on the shore fly past us. As we turned a point above our friends' camp we opened a fusilade, which awakened the echoes of the forest as they have not often been awakened in that unsettled solitude. In a very short time our salute was answered with a welcoming salvo from the shore, and we were very soon welcomed with outstretched hands and warm hearts. We found the entire party present in camp, except John and Robert and their wives, who had gone out early in the day on a match hunt between the ladies. All had gone up the Pine in canoes with a grim determination on the part of each man not to return without a deer killed by his wife. Knowing the determined characters of both men and their ladies, I expressed fears that we might not see them before we should be obliged to leave in execution of our purposes up the river.

I found our friends' camp perfect in all its appointments, with one large dining tent, one cook's tent, one large store tent, one large sleeping tent for the Indians, and four sleeping tents for the party. They had ten Indians for their service, two of whom were now absent with the hunters.

Our guides had pitched our tents a little to one side of their encampment, having carefully cleared the ground for the purpose, had improvised a table and seats around it, and fixed everything in such complete order as seemed to say that they intended to teach those other fellows how to make a camp tidy and comfortable.

We spent the balance of the afternoon in visiting with our friends, receiving accounts of their experiences, and found the ladies especially enthusiastic in their love for camp life. We accepted their invitation to supper that evening, and found their table groaning with luxuries brought from the city, besides the trout and venison taken from the Pine River and the pine forest. There was no ambition to boast of the great number of the slain, as they only desired to kill what the camp required; but to supply the nineteen mouths which had to be fed gave the few hunters of the party about as much sport as they desired.

About 9 o'clock in the evening John and his wife came sweeping aronnd the point, and into the little cove where the landing was, with a loud whoop from their Indian, which told us of their coming, and that they were not empty handed. This brought the whole camp down to the landing with a rush; the Indians on shore holding aloft blazing torches, which lit up the scene. John sprang ashore with the agility of an acrobat, and gracefully helped his wife to land, and then we saw in the bottom of the boat a fine buck, which we all knew had fallen to her rifle. The chorus of whoops and yells which went up from the throats of those twelve Indians was truly astonishing. Her kindness to the natives of their party no less than her genial bearing toward her own associates had endeared her to them all, and they perhaps were the most gratified of any at her success. Each of them seemed eager to have a hand in landing that deer, and when he was laid out on the ground before us, a chorus of whoops and yells again rent the air. It was a fine two year old buck, not over large, but large enough to mark a great success. She had shot it from the canoe, where the water was still, while the deer was standing in the grass at the edge of the bank about 100yds. distant. She had shot it through the heart, and with one high bound it fell all in a heap, never to rise again. The buck was hung up in a conspicuous place, so that Robert could see it when he came in. We sat up late that night awaiting his arrival, but he did not come, and when we turned out the next morning he was still absent. About 9 o'clock he swept round the point, and a whoop from his Indian called all hands to the bank of the river, where he was just landing, and in the bottom of his canoe lay another buck, when the whooping and yelling of the night before was repeated, with a hand shaking and congratulations of us all, as soon as we could get near enough to the brave huntress to permit of that gratifying ceremony. Her deer was larger and with finer antlers than the other, so it was admitted by all that she was entitled to the prize. Not having succeeded in getting a shot the day before, Robert went on shore, and with the help of his Indian, had improvised a comfortable lodge of boughs, where they had slept very well during the night, but were astir at the break of day the next morning, and while the morning was still gray the long-looked-for chance came, and her shot, not less fatal than the other, laid at her feet her first trophy, of which she might justly be proud, and with it they returned to camp as before stated. Both of these ladies had had good trainers, and were naturally cool and deliberate, and if either had been affected by the buck fever she was restrained until it had passed away.

The day was pleasantly spent in camp visiting and talking over the events of the three weeks during which our friends had been in the wilderness. The ladies of the party especially, enthusiastic about camp, manifested no disposition to return to civilized life and surroundings. That evening the mayor, his wife and daughter dined with us. Our cooks had exerted themselves to make their best spread, and the madam could not restrain her compliments on their skill. After supper Robert and John joined us, and as we sat round our camp fire, talking over sporting scenes, both past and present, Robert remarked that six years before, when camped on nearly the same ground we then occupied, he was with his guide a few miles back sitting on a log to rest on the edge of a small prairie when a fawn came trotting along, and laid down in the grass not more than thirty yards away. He very soon gave signs of uneasiness and pricked up his ears to a vertical position. They were exactly in line with each other, and, as he did not wish to kill the fawn, he thought he would try and mark him, so if he ever met him again he might claim him as his own. He took deliberate aim at the ears, one of which covered the other a little above the head, and fired, when the fawn jumped up, shook his head, and acted in a manner which showed he was somewhat dazed, and then ran off.

"Now," said Robert, "I would give a little to know whether I actually marked that fawn as I intended!"

Jones immediately spoke up and said, "You did," and went on to relate that four years before he had been hunting with a party about forty miles distant from where we then were. One of the party, a doctor, whose name he gave, had shot and brought into camp a two-year-old buck with a hole through each ear, about an inch above the head, which had caused great speculation in their camp as to how those holes could have been produced, as they were as nearly alike in position as possible.

When we arrived at this camp the mayor's daughter had shown me a red squirrel, which the Indians had caught alive, and placed in a small cage which they improvised, and presented it to her. She was feeding and petting it with great assiduity, and it was already becoming somewhat tame and losing its fear, especially of her. I suggested to her that she now had leisure and opportunity of making observations of the habits of the sprightly little animal, and especially suggested that it would be interesting to know in what mode it drank its water. The next day she told me that she had solved that question, and that it drank by lapping like a dog, and not by sucking the water into the mouth after the manner of other large quadrupeds. She took me to her tent, that I might observe the process. She was right, but the lapping was so very rapid that it required the closest observation to distinguish it. The young lady had certainly succeeded in establishing one interesting point in natural history, which was wholly new to me. It might be interesting to study this subject in other small quadrupeds.

The next morning after breakfast we bade our friends good-by and left for the Brule, slowly stemming the strong current of the Menominee. On the way up we had to pass a very strong rapid, which was finally overcome, and we landed at the east shore at Bad Water Crossing, and went into camp for a late dinner. When we unloaded our baggage we found a nice saddle of venison stowed away in one of our canoes. After dinner two of the party with their guides crossed the river, and went out on the trail leading to Bad Water Lake, which was a mile and a half away, after meat for the camp. They returned in the evening with a two-year-old doe, which was hung up to ripen a little until the venison in camp should be consumed. It is not advisable, especially for those whose stomachs are not accustomed to it, to eat the flesh of a common deer immediately after it has been killed, for it is very likely to produce a diarhœa, while, if allowed to ripen for a day or two, no such result need be anticipated.

This was a very pleasant camp close to the bank of the river, and about five hundred yards from the large log cabin of a Frenchman and his wife, who entertained travelers and attended the ferry at that crossing. They seemed to do a thriving business, for while we occupied that camp many passed on their way to the lumbering camps from ten to twenty miles above.

While here it was arranged that two of our party should take all the guides and go over to Bad Water Lake with both canoes for an evening hunt, and if unsuccessful in that they should try a night hunt on the lake, leaving only Norman and myself to keep camp. A large supply of wood had been brought in, and an abundance of cooked provisions provided for our suppers and the refreshment of the party when they should return. After the party had left we spent our time pleasantly, visiting the couple at the cabin, making purchases of moccasins and arctic socks of the vivacious little French lady, and reading and lounging in camp. When the sun had descended pretty near the horizon I observed Norman go over to the fire in front of the Indians' camp, where the cooking was done.

He pushed the brands together, put on new fuel, got out some potatoes, peeled them, and sliced them into thin flakes as he had seen the Indians do, which he put in a frying pan with a little water and some fat. He then went to the deer, which was hanging up near by, cut out some choice bits, which he placed in another pan. Then he seemed to hesitate a moment and finally hollowed out to me:

"Jndge, do they make tea with cold water or hot water?"

I answered him that I thought they usually used hot water for making tea, whereupon he measured out about two and a half cupfuls of water, which he put in the tea kettle and set it on the fire. He then brought out the tea chest, and when his water was boiling he dipped his hand into the chest and grasped as much as he could hold with one hand and called out to me if I thought that was enough, and at the same time threw the whole into the kettle. I told him I thought that would do. In the meantime his other culinary operations had been going on, and after he had set the table in the most artistic way he called out to me that supper was ready—to come and eat. The potatoes were cooked to a turn, and were on the table; the frying-pan of venison was passed (I always prefer to have the venison passed directly from the frying-pan to the table), when he inquired if I thought that tea was done. I told him I thought it was.

A few minutes before this Jerome, an Indian guide, who spoke English well, who was camped with his family a mile or two above us, and who had visited our camp several times, came down in his canoe, which he tied up and walked up to camp. He said he was going down the river to try to get a deer. I asked him to sit down and take supper with us, but he excused himself, saying he had had his supper.

About this time Norman took off the tea kettle, and filled a pint cup full of his tea, which he set before me, with a can of condensed milk, saying, "Here, Judge, try my tea." Of course it was as black as soot and not less bitter. I put in a liberal supply of condensed milk, took a sip of the fluid, which fairly bit my tongue, when I turned to Jerome, who was sitting a little way off, and said, "Here, Jerome, if you won't eat with us you will surely take a cup of tea. This boy has made more than we can drink, and it is pretty strong, too, and will help to keep you awake in your hunt." He took the tea gladly and tackled it earnestly, and disposed of it fairly by the time Norman had got seated at the table, and giving his tea a slight sip, which was evidently enough for him, Jerome having emptied his cup, Norman suggested he had better take another as there was plenty of it, at the same time handing it over to Jerome, who took it without reluctance, and swallowed it all, and, with his quart of tea well stored within, he jumped into his canoe and started on his hunt.

The next morning about nine o'clock he returned without any meat. When I asked him if he had seen no deer he replied, "Oh, yes, I have seen about a thousand of them, but they kept dancing about so that I could not get a shot at one of them." Still he was not afraid to take a cup of coffee with us, which, if he did not enjoy as much as the tea, he seemed to take with a relish.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Natural History.

BIRD NOTES.

GLOUCESTER, April 2.—I give below the arrival of birds, migrant and resident, for 1888 and 1889, to date:

	Arrived 1889.	Arrived 1888.
Robins	March 2.	March 9.
Song sparrows	March 16.	March 9.
Bluebirds	March 19.	March 14.
Blackbirds	March 23.	March 20.
Fox sparrows	March 29.	April 3.
Wild geese	March 23.	March 27
Frogs commenced to sing	March 29.	April 9.
Bluejays	March 17.	March 28.
Hermit thrushes	April 1.	April 3.
Yellowhammers	March 21.	April 2.

This last bird (*Colaptes auratus*) is also a winter resident. Last spring I put a bird box in the top of a tall oak, and a yellowhammer used it all summer for a signal station. He returned from the south March 21, in the night. About daylight he flew to the box and sent a telegram to another bird on the hill beyond the swamp. The answer was rapped on the dry limb of a dead oak, and for half an hour these birds sent messages to and fro. This tapping to each other is quite common with the yellowhammer. I used to hear them in the logging swamps of Maine, tapping on deserted log camps. Among the memories of my boyhood days is one of being regularly awakened at daylight by the birds' reveille, beat upon the loose boards of an old sawmill. HERMIT.

BUFFALO CATTLE.

THE experiments in buffalo breeding now being undertaken, and the attempt to engraft on our domestic cattle the strong blood of this wild stock, has excited a widespread interest not only in this country, but in Europe as well; not only among scientific men, but among farmers and stock raisers. Although a good deal has been printed and a good deal of theorizing done on this subject in the press of this and other countries, the subject has been intelligently discussed, as far we have observed, only in FOREST AND STREAM. And this, because it has been considered not in any one-sided way. We have looked upon it from the standpoint of the old buffalo hunter, who was familiar with this animal when its countless hordes blackened the prairies from the Rio Grande to the Saskatchewan, and from the Missouri River to beyond the Mountains; and to this experience we have added that of the cattle man, whose memory goes back to the early days of cow-punching in the West, and who can recall the times when 30 to 40 per cent. was the annual profit actually made on capital invested.

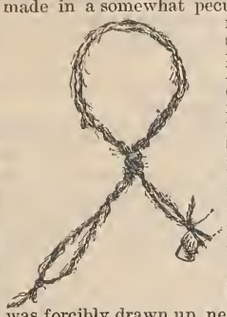
FOREST AND STREAM appreciates the scientific interest which attaches to these experiments. It comprehends as well the possible economic value of a new breed of domestic cattle which, at no greater cost of production, shall be beef producers superior to those we now have on our ranges, which shall be exempt from the dangers of cold and snow, to which our existing breeds of cattle are exposed, and which, besides their beef, shall yield a hide whose value alone shall be more than the price now brought by a fat steer in the beef market. Having in view these points, the FOREST AND STREAM recently dispatched a competent staff correspondent who is an old buffalo hunter and cattleman, to inspect the only herd of buffalo and cross-bred cattle now in existence—that of Hon. C. J. Jones, of Garden City, Kansas. Of this herd we have often written, and portraits of individuals contained in it have been reproduced in these columns for the benefit of our readers—yet after all nothing can give so satisfactory an idea of the animals as an actual view of them. This view has been had, and we are free to say that none of all the good things which we have heard of these cattle has done justice to their superb appearance.

It will be remembered that Mr. Jones's herd started with a few calves which he captured in Texas and the Indian Territory.

The method of capturing the buffalo calves was practically the same as that implied in the operations of cutting out and roping for branding, as seen at a round-up on the range: with this exception, that the pace set by the buffalo was much hotter, so that usually the rope could be thrown only at the close of a long and break-neck race, into which neither man nor horse could enter with any surety of success or safety. It was always an even chance for the buffalo calf, especially if it happened that the calf was with its mother detached from the main bunch. The little curly red fellows, not more than three or four weeks old, would get over the hot plains in a course so fast and long that even the best of the horses were tried to the utmost. The pause necessitated in dismounting and in hobbling the captured calf was usually sufficient to allow the remainder of the herd to sweep on so far as to make it nearly impossible for the rider to get among them again on that run. It was a good horse that could take two calves on the same run. The bay Kentucky mare Jennie once got into the herd three times on one run, and three calves were roped from her. She was a wonderfully game animal. She came into camp one night apparently quite blind and barely able to stand, after crossing probably one hundred miles of hot and waterless desert. Every boy in the camp got out and worked with her, and by dint of a pint of whisky, which the mare drank out of a pail, and by long and patient rubbings, she got through safely. Jennie was subsequently given by Mr. Jones to the range hunter, Lee Howard, for services in the calf hunt of 1887. The other horses used were of the best range stock, and for the most part were speedy, plucky and fearless. One black cow pony proved himself very good. Another, a gray brute, was always afraid of the buffalo, and could hardly be crowded in closer than 20 or 30yds. Mr. Jones himself roped probably more than his proportion of the calves in the earlier hunts. He had no aid in the calf hunt of 1885. In 1886 he was assisted by Ez. Carter, a very handy young cowboy. In 1887 Lee Howard, the Panhandle hunter, was enlisted, and was found wonderfully skillful. In 1888 Howard and young De Cordova were on the hunt, and these two repeatedly did what it had been claimed no one could do; they roped, threw, tied and hobbled full-grown buffalo cows. No stronger commentary on the effectiveness of the cowboy's rope and his skill in using it could be made.

When the herd was sighted—although the "herd" meant usually only a few scattered individuals—the riders at once left the light wagon, where they usually rode while on the search, and with all possible speed loosed and mounted the saddled horses, which were led behind the wagon. There might be pause enough to draw a cinch a little tighter, but beyond that there was no waiting. Usually the herd would sight the hunters as soon as the latter did them, and then away they would go. There was only one pace for the riders, and that the very best the horses could do. Of course the light wagon could not keep up with the herd or with the riders, and these were very soon lost to sight. The driver of the wagon, however, lashed his horses into the best speed they could make, and sent them on full jump after the lessening cloud of dust. The wagon would sway and bound over the rough hillocks, but so long as its inmates could cling to it there was no thought of any danger. There is an excitement to every feature of this kind of buffalo hunting which is not paralleled in any other sport of the field.

Each rider had on his saddle a number of rope hobbles, made in a somewhat peculiar way. This rope was unraveled, so that the strands stood loose. It was tied in the middle in a large loop, just large enough to slip over the calf's head. A knot was tied in the end of each free leg of the hobble, so that the loose strands were confined at the ends and at the tight neck knot. When a calf was roped the rider sprang from his horse—which stood without further precaution than the usual plains custom of throwing the bridle reins down over his head—and at once put the hobble on the calf's neck; then one hindfoot was forcibly drawn up, nearly to the calf's jaw. A slip-knot was quickly run into the loose leg of the hobble, and the running strands were thus drawn tightly just above the calf's foot. A round rope would slip, but the ingenious expedient of loosening the strands formed a hobble which did not slip in a single instance. The second hindleg was in the next instant treated in the same way. It was determined beforehand just how long the legs of the hobble should be, namely, just long enough to pull the calf's feet close up to its neck. If left too long the calf could run away. As really applied the calf was left trussed up like a fowl and lay bobbing around on the grass, a pretty fair object for discovery by the ambulance corps in the light wagon. A short period of vicious butting and tumbling, and the buffalo was taking its first buggy ride, and the wagon was swaying on down the trail after more calves in the midst of a struggle to keep the calf somewhere on the bottom of the vehicle.



The light wagon followed on down the trail until it met the riders coming back, when information was exchanged as to the number of calves collected or to be collected. After all the captives had been found the return to camp was begun, with men and animals very nearly exhausted. It might be fifty miles to water, and night settling down over a country trackless in the daytime. Now came the time for perfect knowledge of the plains; a time, too, if grumblers could have found a place on such a hunt, to reflect that buffalo calf hunting was arduous business. There were no complaints, however, and the only concern was lest the calves should not live until water was reached. The men denied themselves, and the scanty water of the canteens was given to the calves, or used to moisten the mouths of the horses which had run so well.

At camp the calves were tied on short ropes, fastened trot-line fashion to a long rope staked securely in the ground at each end. This assured a certain give and swing, so that the little fellows could not injure themselves in their rushes and tumbles. At first they were exceedingly belligerent and showed ability to butt with wonderful strength and accuracy, but they grew tame very rapidly, and at the end of a week or so could be approached and handled by their feeders. They were fed upon the milk of domestic cows, the cows having been driven down across the range to the home camp at the expense of a great deal of toil and trouble. Condensed milk was found to be unwholesome, and the calves sickened and died upon it. With the best of care, some of them were lost, as the heat and exhaustion of the chase were too great for them.

After a week or so of rest at the home camp, the long and tedious march to the settlements was begun. This was made by slow and easy stages. The buffalo calves were driven on foot. They stayed well with the domestic cows, and the younger calves were suckled by the domestic cows with mutual amity. A beer bottle covered with a rag was a favorite way of conveying milk to some of the calves, and one or two learned at once to drink milk from a pail. One cow suckled three buffalo calves. The little fellows took well to their foster mothers. Often their own mothers had fought savagely against their captors.

It may be well seen that the herd was accumulated only as the result of skill and tireless energy and at the expense of many hardships undergone.

To these calves Mr. Jones has added by purchase a few single buffalo, and last year he bought the Bedson herd of over eighty head, so that he is now by far the largest owner of buffalo in the country.

Besides the pure buffalo, of which he has nearly 120, he has a number of the crossbred stock, and it is these which to the breeder of cattle are by far the most interesting. Among these last are four half-breed cows, of one of which a portrait was given in FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 20, 1888, and is to-day again printed.

To the experienced eye it will at once be clear that this animal is built on just the lines of a beef maker, and yet the picture conveys only a faint idea of the excellence of this superb creature. She is very tall, more so than an old work ox, very thick through, with a gigantic frame and short legs. It has been supposed, and the opinion was advanced by old stockmen who have seen the picture, that it was taken after the cow had been fed on corn, and in this way "forced," *i. e.*, made as fat as possible. This we are assured by Mr. Jones is not the case. This cow has never had any corn. The photograph from which this drawing was made was taken in the fall when the cow had been for six months suckling a three-quarter-blood calf, a calf, by the way, which at six months old weighed six hundred and ten pounds. The cow was in fair order but by no means fat.

When the FOREST AND STREAM correspondent examined this cow in March last he was struck by the excellence of the portrait of her which had appeared in the paper some months before. The likeness was at once recognizable. Points which will strike the stock raiser are the general appearance of thickness and sturdiness of this animal, the heavy shoulders, the almost entire absence of hump, and thus the hindquarters nearly as high as the fore, the great depth from above downward. The animal is massive throughout. A front view would show great thickness from side to side. These cows are all alike in size, and convey the impression of more bulk than large work oxen. When seen in March they were rather thin in flesh and were shedding their coats, so that they did not appear to advantage. They were estimated to weigh about 1,400lbs. Mr. Jones expressed the opinion that he could fatten one of them in the autumn so as to weigh 1,800lbs. live weight. They are sired by buffalo bulls and are out of common Indian cows.

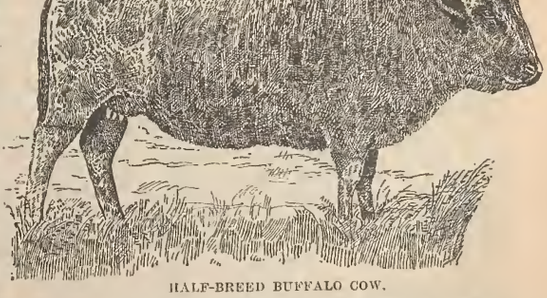
A half-breed steer was castrated as a calf by Mr. Bedson, and killed when he was past three years old. He dressed 1,280lbs. clear meat, or nearly twice as much as a fat four-year-old range steer.

As might be expected, the three-quarter bloods more nearly resemble the buffalo. The hump is much more pronounced, the head and horns more buffalo-like, while the coat is much longer than that of the half-breeds and more wavy. Animals of this breed attain a great size, as indicated by the weight of the six months' calf already mentioned. A young three-quarter bred bull, past three years old, pulled down the scales at 2,400lbs. when grass fat in the autumn. Owing, however, to the lack of symmetry, due to the hump, they do not so much impress the cattle man. They produce a robe, however, which in beauty and evenness is superior to that of the buffalo. The buffalo's coat in winter on the hump, upper sides and back is curly and matted, and soon bleaches out to a faded tan color, while the coat of these three-quarter bloods is even throughout, having little or no curl anywhere, and is but little lighter on the back than on the belly. It is everywhere a beautiful rich brown, and is as heavy as any buffalo robe.

The robe of the half-breed is even in length on all parts of the body and is without curl, more like a heavy bear skin than anything else.

Mr. Jones hopes to have this spring about thirty buffalo calves and from thirty to thirty-five half-breeds. Some of these are expected from ordinary domestic cows and some from thoroughbred Galloway cows, of which he has about fifty head on his place. These Galloway cattle have themselves heavy long coats and a woolly under coat, and this cross can hardly fail to produce an animal which will yield a fine robe, besides being admirable beef cattle. None of these animals had calved at the date of our representative's visit to the farm, but a full account of this year's calf crop is promised us.

Besides the beef and robe-producing qualities derived from the crossing of the buffalo on our domestic cattle, a great advantage is the increased hardiness of this hybrid stock. That cattle in severe storms turn tail to the wind and drift before it is well known. The habits of the buffalo are just the reverse of this. They face the storm and either stand or work up against it. This characteristic they transmit to their descendants. The cattle and the buffalo may range together during the summer, but in autumn or when the winter storms come on they separate, the cattle drifting and the buffalo remaining stationary. The offspring of domestic cows by buffalo bulls wean themselves at this time, and remain with the buffalo herd. Often during a storm the buffalo and the hybrid stock will lie down, turning their broad shoulders to the wind and throwing their head around behind the body so that it will be out of the wind. In such a position they may lie for hours, even until quite covered up and concealed from view by the snow which has drifted over them. Mr. Bedson is reported to have said that often after a heavy storm he has looked out over the prairie where these animals ranged and been unable to see anything of them, the whole plain being an unbroken expanse of glittering white, here and there interrupted by little mounds of snow. One by one these mounds would be broken up by the movement of the buffalo, which would get up, shake themselves and then begin to paw away the snow and go to feeding.



HALF-BREED BUFFALO COW.

The keen powers of scent possessed by the buffalo stand it in good stead when the ground is covered with snow, for by this means it discovers the best grass which is concealed from view. It is said—we do not know how truly—that when Mr. Bedson had his herd in Manitoba, they frequently in this way discovered the potato caches of the farmers and pawed their way into them.

An interesting characteristic of the domesticated buffalo and of the hybrids between them and the ordinary cattle with which they associate is their gentleness. In this they appear to differ in no respect from the domestic stock. Our correspondent drove and walked within arm's length of them, and sometimes, when one was lying down, it was necessary to touch it with the whip to make it rise

to its feet. The meadow in which these animals fed was surrounded by a light, three-wire fence which could readily have been pushed down or walked through, but it was not learned that any of the animals ever showed the slightest disposition to go beyond the inclosure.

If a race of cattle having the characters of the Jones half-breed cows can be established, there is no question as to its great value. That such a race can be made permanent we have little doubt. Further experiments are, of course, needed to determine just what cross will be the most desirable. It is possible that the three-eighths bred animal may prove even more valuable than the half-breed, and it will be interesting to see examples sired by domestic bulls out of buffalo cows. Two or three such exist to-day, we believe. When it shall have been determined what the best cross is, it will take some little time to make it permanent. For a few generations there will no doubt be a tendency to revert to one or the other of the two ancestral stocks. This can be overcome by the introduction of fresh blood from one side or the other, and ultimately, as we firmly believe, there will result a race of the buffalo cattle of which Mr. Jones will have been the originator, and of which he may well feel proud.

SPRING IN THE ALLEGHENIES.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* When I awoke from sleep this morning I was somewhat surprised at the absence of the usual carol of the bluebird and robin, which we have heard for some time past. And no wonder, for when I arose I found we had the heaviest snowstorm of the season: and had it not been for the protection afforded by the evergreens surrounding the house many of the birds must have perished. When I went out a few moments later to shovel the snow off the walks I took out my rule and measured eleven inches of snow on the level. I picked up a robin which seemed to be dead, but when I took him into the warm room he soon recovered, and took a good feed of crumbs. The evergreens were literally alive with robins, bluebirds and blackbirds. I do not remember the time when we have had so many birds so early in the season. The woodcock and jacksnipe are among the late arrivals; the common meadowlark and the yellowhammer have been here for two weeks, while the robin, bluebird and blackbird have been here since Feb. 22. Some of the robins were building when this last storm caught us. Have seen quite a number of ducks on our little creek, and a few have been killed on the town reservoir. The quail wintered well, as we have had but little cold weather, and many of my neighbors had corn standing in the fields all winter.—E. C. C. (Mt. Pleasant, Pa., April 6).

H. H. BOWLES, who wrote us as to silver foxes, failed to date his letter or to give his address.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Purchased—One aoudad ♂ (Ovis tragelaphus), one yellow-winged sugar bird (Cœreba cyanea), five pairs mandarin ducks (Aix galericulata), one black-faced ibis (Theristicus caudatus), two undulated grass parakeets (Melopsittacus undulatus), two common boas (Boa constrictor), two stump-tailed lizards (Trachysaurus rugosa), and one spotted monitor (Varanus varius). Presented—One gray ichneumon (Herpestes griseus), one mink (Putorius vison), six raccoons (Procyon lotor), one green monkey (Cercopithecus callitrichus), one kinkajou (Cercoleptes caudivolvulus), one bald eagle (Haliaëtus leucocephalus), two undulated grass parakeets (Melopsittacus undulatus), one red-tailed buzzard (Buteo borealis), one common quail (Ortyx virginianus), one great-horned owl (Bubo virginianus), four alligators (Alligator mississippiensis), one pine snake (Pityophis melanoleucus), one bullfrog (Rana catesbiana), and five sirens (Siren lacertina). Born—One zebu (Bos indicus).

Game Bag and Gun.

.22 CARTRIDGES.

"J. L. K." asks experience with .22 long and .22 extra long pistol cartridges for rifle shooting. In answer I would say that for several years I fired thousands of shots from .22 rifles, especially two Ballards, and many Stevens rifles, and could never do accurate shooting with the long and extra long .22 cartridges in any of them at short range, say within 150yds. I never worried over any problem in rifle shooting more than I did this one. I had one of the rifles very carefully chambered for the extra long .22, but it seemed to make no difference the bullets would not "get there."

Some one away back asked me through FOREST AND STREAM why "I could do nothing with the .22cal. rifle on wild geese and turkeys." I answer simply for the reason that if the bullet did not break neck, back or wings, the feathers carried off my anticipated meat. The little bullets are by no means immediately fatal. Shooting for turkeys at 150yds., though we knew that our bullets were getting there all right, we afterward learned that we were not getting near all the meat that belonged to us. The day was very cold and the turkeys very fat. They were placed on a board or bench in front of a tree, if the bullets struck the tree near the birds they would splash the bark against the turkey and make him jump and flutter just as if hit by the bullet. My partner shot for an immense gobbler put up with his breast facing him. The bird jumped off the bench and made a great fluttering; he went up to claim his bird. After a most careful overlooking he could find no wound. While putting the bird on the bench again it died. They looked again but could find no shot mark. He, while carrying it in by the head looked down its breast and saw a cut feather. Looking beneath he found the bullet hole, which passed directly through the bird, coming out over the base of the tail. The bird was very fat, and the wounds did not bleed a drop externally. A neighbor who got quite a bunch of turkeys at that match, on cleaning found one of them with three, another with two, and a third with one of our .22-cal. bullet holes in them, showing plainly that Frank and I, if we could have claimed our just dues, would have taken about all them turkeys, for we knew that we could get there "every time sometimes." Therefore I conclude that the .22 is not a success on game larger than ducks. I have many times, I am sure, sent the little slugs through the bodies of the great blue heron, and then had them fly great distances and die. Ducks when hit, as a rule, keel right over, and quit living. One very cold day, as an exception, I put three bullets through a large cotton tail rabbit before he laid down. BYRNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

THE MIGRATION OF THE DUCKS.

THE four rivers of Nebraska, the Republican, Platte, Loup and Niobrara are division stations in the migrations of the Anatidæ. The line of flight of the ducks is much more variable than that of geese or swans, but certain rules may be considered reliable in the observation of their autumnal and spring journeys. When ducks in their southern flight strike a stream they drift but little, either up or down, and when they make their final flight to the next river they leave the spot where they first arrived. In spring this is changed. Their general direction is northwest. After reaching a river they sail up stream a few miles each day, and thus while resting accomplish a portion of their western flight. Thus ducks will be found on the Platte opposite Grand Island or Alda a day or two before they are noticed at Kearney. This is especially to be observed in the late arriving species. The first grand duck wave of the season was on March 16. At this time geese and brant were here in full force, and many of the Canada geese had left for the north. Robins and meadowlarks were abundant, and one pair of woodpeckers had been seen. The latter were, I believe, rushing the season. Up to March 14, our only ducks were pintails, with a few mallards.

March 15.—Redheads come from the south in great numbers, also a few green-winged teal.

March 16.—Redheads, green-winged teal, more teal than redheads, some widgeon. The majority of teal did not stop at the Platte, but went six miles further to Wood River, a sluggish stream about ten yards wide, with banks heavily covered with brush of wild plums and willows. Here they have since remained undisturbed, as gunners confine their attentions to the Platte and to the overflowed marshes in its immediate vicinity. This freak of the teal in taking to Wood River instead of to the Platte is a mystery to me. All the morning the pintails were very uneasy. They would ascend to a great height, fly a mile or two away from the river, as though uncertain what to do. In the afternoon most of them set out at a rapid rate for the Loup. *Vale*, thou erratic *Dafila acuta!* each flight now takes thee further from the haunts of men. Sharp of sight and swift of motion must he be who will now lay thee low; so, farewell until September. The same day brought the bluebirds, I also saw a few widgeons.

March 17.—A warm and rainy day, the first of the season. Ducks did not leave the river and very few geese went to the cornfields. What a disappointment this was to the scores of would-be hunters who had hired their guns and laid in their ammunition on Saturday afternoon. I should pity them did I not feel it to be a just retribution. How many of us, snugly hidden in our blinds, have had a day's pleasure spoiled by these black-coated, black-hatted fiends, who deliberately seat themselves in full view not more than fifty yards from the blind, who fire at a flock 300yds. away and then jump up and ram another charge into the old muzzleloader? These are the gun-shop fiends, who, when they go to the store, protest that they know nothing about goose shooting and want the same kind of shot and the same quantity of powder that the dealer uses in his own gun. He genially smiles and shows them No. 4 shot, which is just the size for a strong and close-shooting gun. In spite of their professed willingness to take the seller's advice, they ask to see something a "leetle bigger," and finally, having gone down the scale, they end the interview by purchasing 00s. They would have taken bullets had they not been informed that bullets are apt to get stuck in a chokebore. Nature is just, and when she gives us a rainy Sunday, and that the 17th of March, she knows what kind of sportsmen she is punishing.

March 18.—Weather clearing and clear, very warm, no frost on the ground. The buds of maples are much swollen, and our song birds gave us the first matin concert of the season. Bluebirds and sparrows are abundant in the shrubbery. Many mallards arrived, and the flocks of redhead and teal were augmented. Pintails seem to have deserted the river, though a few may still be found at the lakes, four miles west of Kearney. This was the first day of good shooting at the upper lake, as both redhead and mallard were to be found there. Teal are not wasting much time on the Platte, but after resting a few hours seek the solitude of Wood River. One gadwall (*A. strepera*) and a shoveler (here called "spoonbill") were shot on the Platte. Sportsmen say that the shoveler indicates settled spring weather, as well as the height of the vernal shooting season. In spite of overflowed marshes, wet roads and muddy cornfields, this was the red-letter day. Redhead and mallard on the Platte, teal on Wood River, with geese and brant by the thousand feeding in the upland cornfields that lie between the two streams. The later ducks are beginning to appear. There are a few blue-winged teal and several butterballs. Redheads are coming down well to the mallard decoys. They are doing better than usual in this respect, as most of our local sportsmen claim that they do not decoy "worth a cent."

Sportsmen who went out the latter part of last week returned to-day. One party had forty ducks and seven geese, another thirty-seven ducks. From data furnished by them I add to the report of March 16 the following species, this being the date of their first appearance: Blue-winged teal—one specimen shot on Wood River; a pair of bluebills—female shot on the Platte—and a very few cinnamon teal. The latter are a rare visitant in this section. Comparing this date with the best of the spring shooting season in 1888, I find that ducks are more abundant, and sportsman are, as a rule, getting larger bags. On the other hand, sport with geese and brant has deteriorated, though there are enough of these, and more than enough to satisfy any rational hunter.

March 19.—Very warm and clear in the morning with indications of a storm in the afternoon. Many geese, mallards and redheads go northward, though black-winged brant have not yet begun to move. A letter just received from "Sibylline" reports duck shooting in Colorado as "below the average" this year. This may account for the better than average sport which we are enjoying.

From this time until grass starts and the birds can get green picking along the streams and ponds, there will be little new to record. The arrivals and departures of mallards, redheads and pintails will offset each other. Teal will not fly much and there will be a sprinkling of butterballs, widgeon and bluebills. It will be a month before we can tell how many or what kind of ducks will stay or, perhaps, summer in the lagoons along the Platte.

The ignorance of ducks displayed by some hunters is marvelous. From one of to-day's Omaha papers I quote: "Mr. —, a most successful sportsman, has spent two days on the Platte. He returned last evening with an immense bag of canvasbacks." I would like the names, addresses and description of the shooting grounds of any one who has obtained three canvasbacks this season in Nebraska. There might, of course, have been an errant specimen or a pair that had lost their longitude, but even this is doubtful.

Shooting over decoys is not in high favor with most of our sportsmen, although those who resort to the artifice are uniformly successful. I think that failures must, in many instances, be attributed to the use of pintails instead of mallards or redheads. It is true that the swift waters of the Platte are not so well adapted for the use of decoys as are those of a landlocked lake.

Neither are retrievers employed to any extent. We have some excellent ones in this section, but most of our good dogs are pointers, and as they lie on the damp ground in a blind they suffer more from cold than do their masters. Setters on coming from the icy water do not dry thoroughly, and soon become stiffened from the exposure. The secret of the non-use of dogs in ducking is due to the fact that men who cannot have a dog especially for this purpose prefer to keep their four-footed friends in first-rate condition for quail and chicken shooting. SHOSHONE.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 20.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 25.—I find that I am in error in the above statement concerning canvasbacks, although, before writing the article, I consulted all of our local sportsmen, and none of them had killed the bird west of the Missouri River. Prof. Smith, of the State Industrial School, has a blind on Second Lake, three miles west of town. He uses canvasbacks as decoys and with good success. On Friday last (March 22) a small flock of canvasbacks dropped among his "floaters" and he secured eight. They are the genuine article, and I believe them to be the first canvasbacks shot here in several years. Duck shooting is improving every day. SHOSHONE.

NEW ARKANSAS GAME LAW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I send you new law that has passed both houses of the Legislature in regard to exporting fish and game. It is a decided victory for us as it will stop pot-hunting for the Memphis and St. Louis markets.

The game law was amended so as to make it unlawful to kill deer between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, with an outrageous proviso that they can be killed at any time on one's own premises while destroying crops. The trouble will be in proving that it was not killed on the prisoner's premises. There are some other measures pending and I will advise you if the law is changed. The provisions of the law are as follows:

SECTION 1. That all game and fish, except fish in private ponds, round in the limits of this State, be and the same is hereby declared to be the property of the State, and the hunting, killing and catching of same is declared to be a privilege.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to export fish or game from this State for the space of six years next after the passage of this act, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined on conviction to any sum not less than $25 nor more than $50.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, steamboat, express company or any other common carrier to take for carriage any fish or game consigned to points beyond the limits of this State.

SEC. 4. Any such common carrier may refuse to receive any package which it may suppose contains fish or game designed for export, or may cause said package to be opened or may satisfy themselves in any other way that said package does not contain game or fish.

SEC. 5. Any common carrier violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than $50 nor more than $200.

SEC. 6. Any violation of this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the State of Arkansas, and one half of the fine shall be paid into the county treasury, as other fines are required to be paid, and the other half shall go to the informer.

SEC. 7. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction of prosecution under this act.

SEC. 8. All laws and parts of laws in conflict therewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Some other measures are pending, of which I will keep you advised. Since this law was passed the railroad and express companies have been busy sending out instructions to their agents regarding the bill. Col. J. A. Woodson, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific lines, recently sent a copy of the bill to each agent with instructions to see that it was complied with. [J. M. R.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.

BUTCHERY IN MICHIGAN.

THE following account, taken from the *Menominee Range*, a newspaper published in Iron Mountain, Michigan, is very suggestive:

"It will be remembered that Deputy Game Warden Moriarity, of this city, made a great haul of contraband deer which some miscreant had killed at Sawyer Lake, about forty miles up the line, in criminal contravention of the State law against killing game out of season. He brought down with him no fewer than twenty-six dead deer, many of them tender little fawns from one to two months old, showing what heartless ruffians must have done the butchery. The deer were piled in Mr. Moriarity's back room, where for a week the great heap of venison formed one of the sights of the city, hundreds of people visiting the tumbled mass of bucks, does, and fawns. Not knowing what to do with his important capture, Mr. Moriarity, we understand, wrote to Game Warden Smith, of Menominee for instructions. He knew he could not sell the venison because it would be much the same as selling property knowing it to have been illegally come by, and of course all he could do under the circumstances was to await the orders of his superior officer. Mr. Smith promised that he would come up to Iron Mountain and settle the matter. Five weeks, however, have passed since the deer were seized by Deputy Game Warden Moriarity, and yet Mr. Smith, for some unaccountable reason, has not arrived in Iron Mountain. Not until ten days ago, when the deer were putrid, did Mr. Moriarity receive definite instructions from his chief as to their disposal. As the immense mass of rotten venison, weighing over 2,400 pounds, was threatening to drive out Mr. Moriarity by its stench, he had no alternative but to order it to be removed and dumped as offal. It seems to be a downright shame, with so many poor people living from hand to mouth in the city, that this great

amount of good food should be allowed to lie until it was unfit to be eaten by anybody, and then thrown out on the dung heaps. Doubtless Mr. Smith has some good reason for his non-appearance in Iron Mountain before the destruction of the venison was imminent, but we think that, in the absence of a game warden, deputies should be officially supplied beforehand with instructions as to what they should do in such emergencies as the one which has just cost Mr. Moriarity the loss of time, money, and the opportunity of doing a great good to the poor of Iron Mountain."

SUGGESTIONS FOR TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* As bearing on the subject of the destruction of large game on the borders of the Yellowstone Park, permit me to suggest that among the regulations required should be some to forbid indiscriminate slaughter irrespective of sex and age. The number of cow and calf elk that are annually destroyed is outrageous. In the season of the Indian hunting the cows and their young congregate in bands of six to twelve and more. When once the herd is located it is surrounded and few, if any, escape. I think also that the sportsman when he has secured the number of trophies he desires, and has meat enough for the "pot," should "let up." It is each year more apparent to me that the influences now at work, joined with the asylum the Park affords, are increasing the game (elk and deer), and as I pass from three to four months in my wanderings in the Rockies, I am in position to see this. I do not exaggerate when I say that last year, had I felt so inclined, I could have killed between September 1 and October 15, 50 to 100 head of game instead of three head. We were at certain points surrounded by elk. I have seen them fighting within 200ft. of the outfit while packing. On one occasion a big bull walked to within 10yds. of us while at breakfast, and appeared rather to enjoy it. Woody and myself frequently got within 20yds. of their family circle. In camp of an evening I have seen three bulls in plain sight feeding on the bluffs, and during the day band on band of elk cows and blacktail deer, and have watched their habits and actions with the greatest interest. I sincerely trust your praiseworthy efforts will be crowned with the success they deserve.—E. PENDLETON ROGERS (Hyde Park-on-Hudson). [The limitations suggested by Mr. Rogers, desirable as they are, would necessarily take the form of statutes enacted by the Territorial Legislatures.]

NEWFOUNDLAND GAME LICENSE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It may be of interest to your readers, particularly to those who anticipate visiting Newfoundland in the near future in quest of our lordly caribou, which presents such world renowned attraction to sportsmen from almost every quarter of the globe, to understand that a change has been made in the game laws during the present session of the Legislature of this country, and that in future alien sportsmen or any person not domiciled in Newfoundland will be prohibited from shooting caribou on the island without a license, which costs $100 for a season. The number of caribou to be shot is not to exceed five, under a penalty of $500 for each and every breach of the act. Hitherto Newfoundland has been most liberal with regard to her game laws. In fact she has been shamefully neglectful. Consequently Canadian and English pleasure seekers, particularly the latter, disguised in the garb of sportsmen and equipped with all the latest improvements for the preservation of hides and heads, have on numerous occasions been guilty of the most brutal acts in the way of caribou slaughter, killing hundreds of these noble animals in the most cowardly manner possible, and leaving their carcases to rot on the best hunting grounds of the interior. Hence the present action of the Newfoundland Government in establishing a law to protect this valuable food animal from extermination. It is to be hoped that the abundance of small game, such as ducks, ptarmigan, etc., etc., will be sufficient inducement for sportsmen from the United States, where small game is not usually found easy of access, to visit Newfoundland annually and enjoy good healthy sport without procuring a license to shoot caribou for the enormous sum of $100.—W. (Little Bay Mine, Newfoundland).

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The past week has not been a satisfactory one for the sportsmen of this city, because snipe have been very scarce. Rain is wanted very much. The marshes are drying up very fast, and the birds are giving this section of the country the go-by. From reports gathered from the game dealers there is every reason to believe that there is still a large body of birds south. One dealer on Broadway was in receipt of a large consignment of birds from near Galveston, Texas, in the early part of the week. The same dealer also received several dozen bluewing duck from the New Madrid country in the southeast portion of this State. In this immediate vicinity bluewing shooting has been fairly good and several very respectable bags were made by parties who were out in quest of them during the past week. But bluewing is not what the sportsmen are hankering after just now. They have had their fill of the duck shooting, and now want snipe. Kidd Lake, which is located about 25 miles south of this city, in Illinois, sent in a report yesterday that a fair body of birds had made their appearance on the marshes in the vicinity, and in consequence of this report, Mr. Fred Huginin and Charles Budd packed up and last evening left by steamer Emma C. Elliott for the ground. They propose to remain several days. The gentlemen have taken with them their fishing tackle, and should the shooting prove slow, they will cast their hooks for croppie and bass.—UNSER FRITZ.

GAME IN GUATEMALA.—Tumbador.—There are many animals in this country, besides birds, which I am sure are not known to science; any naturalist could make a fine collection. I am a great hunter myself, and keep a fine pack of hounds and kill a great many deer, and wild hogs, of which we have two kinds. I use a Daly 3-barrel gun, which is just the thing for this country, as one never knows what kind of game is going to turn up. This gun I sent for through seeing the advertisement in FOREST AND STREAM. Should any taxidermist care to come down here, you can give him my address, and I would be happy to see him here on my ranch, and will do all in my power to help him.—GUATEMALA.

MASSACHUSETTS FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Association was held on Thursday evening, April 11, 1889, at "The Thorndike," ninety members being present and President E. A. Samuels presiding. The following gentlemen were elected members: His Excellency Gov. Oliver Ames, Lieut. Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. William Gaston, Hon. John F. Andrew, Hon. H. J. Boardman, Hon. James F. Dwindell, Mr. Frederick L. Brown, Mr. M. R. Leonard, Mr. Charles A. Read, Dr. Calvin B. Platt, Mr. Charles R. Crane, Mr. D. W. Butler, Mr. John S. Bartlett, Mr. John E. Hall, Mr. Frank H. Mudge, Mr. Benjamin D. Sweet. There were five applications for membership presented. It was voted to offer a gold fish hook (in shape of a badge) as a prize for the member obtaining the largest number of new members.—A. W. R., Sec'y.

NEW YORK.—Leonardsville, Madison County, April 13.—There is not much duck shooting at this point this spring. A few small flocks alighted on the Unadilla River from which a limited number of specimens were secured. One enthusiastic local sportsman lost his rifle overboard and did not recover it. Partridges are shy and cling to the gloomiest forest recesses. During the open season for these birds there is some fair partridge shooting here. Minks seem to be on the increase along the small creeks, and, owing to the low price of their fur, have been trapped but little the past winter.—BOXER.

BUFFALO, April 8.—The first English snipe of the season in this locality was shot March 19 at West Seneca. Several have been taken since then. The season here is getting a good start. Red and white maples and spring beauty were found in bloom at the local park yesterday. —EBEN P. DORR.

PROPOSED NON-SAILING LAW.—In the New York State Assembly Mr. De Peyster has introduced a bill amending the game law, by providing that no person shall sail for any wildfowl or shoot at any wild goose, brant or duck from any vessel propelled by steam or sails.

FLORIDA GAME NOTE.—There are plenty of quail here, but the deer are scarce in this neighborhood. Still we have plenty of venison to eat.—F. G. (Clearwater Harbor, Fla.).

Sea and River Fishing.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.

THERE are several hundred places within easy distance of New York city to which the New York fisherman may go with rod, reel, line and fish basket of a pleasant morning, and return the same night with his basket comfortably filled with fish. And the New York fisherman may even fill a moderate-sized basket without leaving the city at all if he wishes. To give an accurate and comprehensive directory of the several hundred places where fish may be caught by the man who can only get one day off at a time, with a correct estimate of what a day's fishing at each place will cost, is the object of this and the papers to follow under this heading. The first article furnishes a fishing directory of the territory included within the boundary lines of New York city, and the articles to follow will in the same way cover Staten Island, the New Jersey shore, the north and south shores of Long Island, the north shore of the Sound, the Hudson River, the Fishing Banks, and fresh-water fishing near New York.

I.—NEW YORK CITY.

The only fish of importance that may be caught with hook and line in the waters which surround New York city is the striped bass. Weakfish, bluefish and kingfish have been and are even now occasionally caught in the Bay and in the North and East rivers, but so are sharks and sturgeons, for that matter. Possibly other fish are taken by mere chance, but of the best known salt-water fish the bass is the only one which may be depended upon. Salt-water eels are very plenty in the North, the East and the Harlem rivers nearly all the year around, and just about now half the piers between Canal street and General Grant's tomb in one river, and between Roosevelt Ferry and 125th street in the other river, are occupied by boys and men engaged in catching the little tomcods, or "tommies," as they are called. Flounders will begin running in the East River after the first straight week of warm sunshine, and in the North River a few will then be caught. Up the Sound as far as City Island and Pelham Bridge flounders are already reported, and William Buehl, a skilled fisherman who keeps a German beer saloon at 1680 Avenue A, made some fair catches of flounders in the East River beyond Hell Gate on March 29 and April 5.

"Tommies" are the most accommodating little fish in the world. They may be caught off any pier in the city, and they are not very particular as to bait, although they prefer sandworms. Use small hooks, two or three on a line, and a light sinker. "Tommies" rarely weigh over three-quarters of a pound.

Flounders do not run much heavier in weight than the "tommies." They are caught from docks and from boats in the East River in 15 or 20ft. of water, the flood tide being the most favorable one. Use sandworms or soft clams for bait, small hooks and light tackle. They are never plenty in the North River.

The first bass fishing occurs in the North River in the spring about a fortnight or three weeks after the shad season opens. These are the "spring bass," and are not so plenty as in the fall, which is the proper bass season. A few spring bass go through into the Harlem River near Randall's and Ward's Islands, and they are caught occasionally about Hell Gate and at the Sunken Meadows or Middle Ground, between Ward's Island and Port Morris. From spring until the fall bass season opens bass are occasionally caught, but their rarity makes it hardly worth while to go after them until the fall run begins in August or early September. Sandworms, which may be bought at most tackle stores and fishing resorts at ten cents a dozen, are the favorite and almost the only bass bait. The white sandworm is the best, the plain red worm of large size following next in value as bait. Shrimp, shedder crabs and shedder lobsters are sometimes used, but never with much success. The spring bass are generally taken in the North River by casting from the rocks which line the shore from 108th street up. There is seldom a bass caught in the North River below 108th street. The best tide for fishing is the slack water, the last of the ebb and first of the flood. The largest fish are caught in shallow water, and the depth at which catches are made varies from 2 to 15ft. Boats may be used if desired, instead of casting from shore.

For fishing in the North River a handy place to obtain bait is New's fishing tackle and cigar store, 337 Tenth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, where much useful information may be picked up, too, from the proprietor. Another good place is Dirke's, 403 West Fiftieth street, near Ninth avenue. Mr. A. H. Dirke is himself an expert bass fisherman, and is never out of bait, as a score of worm-diggers on Staten Island keep him always supplied. The rig which Mr. Dirke uses for bass fishing is that most affected by North River fishermen. His leader is 4½ to 5½ft. long, two small snell hooks being attached, one at the end, the other about twenty inches above, and an ounce sinker is looped on above the upper hook in such a way that it can be made to slide up or down the leader, as desired. The lower hook is allowed to fall nearly to the bottom of the river.

At the foot of 108th street, North River, is McDonaldson's fishing resort. Take Sixth or Ninth avenue Elevated to 104th street, from which station it is six or seven blocks. McDonaldson has sixteen boats to rent to fishing parties at one dollar a day. There are several favorite fishing spots near. Malley's Rock, five blocks above, is a famous place, where, on May 21, 1888, a bass weighing 4¾lbs. was caught by a deaf-mute who is one of McDonaldson's regular patrons and an enthusiastic fisherman. Another favorite place is Kerrigan's Rock, at 118th street, named in honor of Col. Kerrigan, who once caught a 70-pound bass there, according to the traditional history of the 'longshore residents. McDonaldson does not always keep bait, so the fisherman had best bring his own.

At the foot of 126th street, North River, is J. A. Tiemann's place. "Tony" Tiemann is a well-known bass fisherman. Take west side Elevated to 125th street, thence cable car to foot of 125th street, from which it is a short walk. Or, take the Thirtieth street branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. from Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue to Manhattan Station, close by Tiemann's. Fare, either way, ten cents. Tiemann has six or seven boats (bateaux and round bottom) to rent for a dollar a day. He furnishes no bait. "Old Split Rock," about 150yds. above here, is a famous place for bass. It is about 50ft. from shore, and bass bite there on the first of the ebb tide, but seldom between that time and the last of the ebb and first of the flood, when they bite best. "Tony" says there is a sort of slack water here at about half flood, when bass bite well. Anchor in 10 or 12ft. of water and fish near the bottom. Tiemann's is also near Kerrigan's Rock, mentioned above. Tony advises the use of but one hook for large bass, and a leader only 2 or 3ft. long, with an ounce sinker, tied on either above or below the hook. The bass, especially in the fall, run in schools, except the largest fish, the "tide-runners," which voyage in pairs. Among the regular patrons of Tony's place are George Trowbridge, of 689 Madison avenue; M. M. Backus, of 61 East Fifty-second street; A. Ornstein, of the Cunard Steamship Company, Thomas Grant, of 530 Hudson street, and Alfred N. Lawrence.

At the foot of 152d street, North River, is Uncle Billy Cameron's place, next to the house of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club. Uncle Billy is now dead, but his widow and son run the place and keep half a dozen rowboats to let. Two blocks above, at the foot of 154th street, is Peter Hunt's, where a dozen or more boats are kept for rent. At both places prices for boats range from seventy-five cents to a dollar a day, according to the style of craft. To reach these resorts take N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. trains from Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue at 6:20, 7:15, 8:00, 9:35 A. M.; 12:50, 4:00, 5:00 P. M., to 152d street station, fare twelve cents. Returning trains leave 152d street at 9:01, 10:21 A. M.; 1:46, 5:11, 6:11, 7:11, 9:56 P. M. Or go by way of west side Elevated to 125th street, thence Tenth avenue cable road to 152d street, and walk down a steep hill three blocks to the river. The climb back again at night is equivalent to about ten blocks' walk for a tired fisherman. At the point of rocks above the railroad cut at Fort Washington, about two miles above 152d street, is one of the best spots anywhere in the North River near New York for bass fishing. Two springs ago, according to the local fishermen, a man sat on the rocks between the eleventh and twelfth telegraph pole above the mouth of the railroad cut, and caught 40lbs. of bass before he changed his position.

At Spuyten Duyvil, reached either from Thirtieth street or the Grand Central Station by trains of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., there is good fishing on the seed oyster beds. Fare from Thirtieth street twenty cents; from Forty-second street twenty-two cents. More fish are caught here than at the resorts further down stream, but those caught at Spuyten Duyvil are smaller. Bass are occasionally caught in Spuyten Duyvil Creek. At Riverdale, two miles above, is good bass fishing, perhaps the best on the river from that place down to 108th street. The draw tender at the railroad bridge crossing the creek keeps fourteen boats for hire at from fifty cents to a dollar a day, according to demand.

There is no fishing except for eels in the Harlem River between Kingsbridge and Randall's Island. The bass have abandoned it, although at one time there was no better place for bassing than Kingsbridge and the vicinity of McComb's Dam Bridge.

The Hell Gate fishing for bass is almost all trolling. A rod, with reel holding plenty of line, a small hook and small sinker tied 18in. above it, constitute the outfit, the bait (sandworms) being allowed to trail from 50 to 75ft. behind the boat near the surface of the water. Some fishermen troll with squid, but white sandworms are the favorite. Still-fishing is also done with the same sort of rig in 10 to 12ft. of water. And here, contrary to the conditions in the North River, fishing is most successful on the flood tide. Favorite places for trolling are Mill Rock Reef, below Ward's Island; Hallet's Cove on the

Astoria shore; Little Hell Gate, between Ward's and Randall's islands; Big Hell Gate, the Harlem Kills north of Randall's Island, and about Coffin Rock in the Sunken Meadows or Middle Ground, near Randall's Island. There is very little use fishing here for spring bass, I believe. Some of the boatmen told me they would be very plenty in the latter part of May and early June, but others said that spring bass are rare; and the latter informants seemed honest as well as experienced. All summer long bass are occasionally caught, but the "season" opens in late August or early September.

P. Fitzgerald, at the foot of East Eighty-ninth street, is a reliable man, who keeps 24 good boats for hire at $1 a day. If a man goes along to row the price will be a dollar or so more. Fitzgerald's place is reached from the Third avenue Elevated station at Eighty-ninth street or the Second avenue Elevated station at Eighty-sixth street. Bass have been caught by his patrons, Fitzgerald says, weighing as high as 8lbs. Mill Rock Reef and Hallet's Cove are only a short pull from Fitzgerald's. Bait cannot always be obtained here, but a supply is constantly kept for sale a block away, at George Bellert's, 1688 Avenue A.

At the foot of East Ninety-second street, close by the Astoria ferry house, is the "Mill Rock Cottage," kept by Varian & O'Brien. John Byrnes, who has fished in these waters for thirty years, has charge of the fishing department. The place is reached by a "jigger" horse car from the Second avenue Elevated station at Eighty-sixth street. Twelve new boats will be for hire this season at fifty cents week days and one dollar on Sundays, boatmen extra. Bait of all kinds can always be obtained, and famous clam roasts, Hell Gate lobsters and all sorts of lunches are served. All the best resorts are near by, and fishermen would do well to try the places recommended by Byrnes. The latter tells some rare old fish stories about the fishing years ago when he and Sandy Gibson, a character now dead, used to haul in the big ones. Byrnes says moonlight nights are the best times for catching bass and other fish. On Oct. 4, 1887, Byrnes says he caught a bass weighing nineteen pounds, an account of which was published in the *Sun*. I haven't been able to locate the article yet, although I have hunted through a file of the *Sun* for the entire month of October, 1887. I wanted very much to find this article, as Byrnes said it was the best article on the Hell Gate fishing that was ever printed. Lockers are constructed at Mill Rock Cottage for the convenience of patrons.

"Captain Bill's place," at the foot of East 110th street, is just opposite Ward's Island and convenient to all the best places. It is reached by the Second avenue Elevated to 111th street station. "Captain Bill," or rather his widow, has about fifty boats to rent at fifty cents on week days and one dollar on Sundays, boatmen extra. Little Hell Gate and Big Hell Gate are about a quarter of a mile distant, both good places. Bait can always be procured here, and so can something to refresh the inner man. Last season one of the patrons of this place, Mr. James Murray, of Third avenue and 112th street, caught a bass weighing over nine pounds.

Edward Monaghan, at the foot of East 121st street, keeps twenty-seven good boats at the same price as at Captain Bill's place. Reached from 120th street station, Second avenue Elevated. Little Hell Gate is a few hundred yards distant, and the Harlem Kills and Sunken Meadows, famous places for bass, are less than a mile away. Monaghan referred me to a man who could tell "all about Hell Gate fishing," recommending him as "a good liar," but modestly declining to say much himself.

J. H. Golding, a builder of handsome Whitehall skiffs and other boats, is at the foot of East 124th street. Take Third avenue Elevated to 125th street station, thence cable car to foot of East 125th street. Golding has twenty-five rowboats for hire at the prevailing price, and he also has a sloop yacht to charter to parties who wish to take a fishing cruise up the Sound. Golding's place is the most convenient of any to the Harlem Kills fishing ground, and it is also within easy distance of the Middle Ground or Sunken Meadows. The proprietor himself is an expert fisherman, and his advice is worth following. Golding cannot always supply bait.

At the Third avenue bridge across the Harlem River boats may be hired at any of the three or four resorts on both sides and either end of the bridge. The same prices prevail as at other resorts. The Harlem Kills and Sunken Meadows are less than a mile away, but for visiting Hell Gate proper I would not recommend fishermen to hire boats here, as it means a three mile row, and the tides are stiff. The last (129th street) station of the Third avenue Elevated is a block from the bridge. No bait.

Phillips & Cannon have twenty-four nice boats to let at the foot of East 138th street (Port Morris), at the same prices as those mentioned above. Take Third avenue Elevated to 129th street, thence the Port Morris "jigger" car direct to Phillips & Cannon's place. Their house is situated where the East River broadens out into a wide bay. North Brother, South Brother and Riker's Islands are opposite. The good fishing spots in the Middle Ground are within a short distance, and some famous bass resorts like Ferry Point (mouth of Westchester Creek) and the mouth of the Bronx River, are within rowing distance. There is also a hole near Riker's Island, close by, where the fishing is good. Bring your own bait.

There is no fresh-water fishing within the city limits. A tradition exists that a man once caught a five-pound black bass in the reservoir at Central Park, but it is only tradition. The Bronx River is fresh above West Farms, but no fish except suckers and chubs swim in its shallows.

SENECA.

NEW YORK.—Leonardsville, Madison County, April 13.—The pickerel are being slowly but surely thinned out from the upper Unadilla and its tributaries, and more stringent enforcement of law is necessary to assure and protect their increase. Summit Lake, a small land-locked body of water among the hills southeast of here, is the lurking place of some very large gamy pickerel. They can only be secured with a troll, and are very difficult to allure even with the fascinating spoon.—BOXER.

THE ICE IN MAINE.—N. Bridgton, Me., April 10.—The ice is out of Sebago Lake and the landlocked salmon fishing is reported as unusually good. We hear of fourteen being recently taken in one day, eight by one man. While the best run of salmon fishing seems to occur soon after the breaking up of the ice it remains fairly good up to July.—BLACKSPOT.

NORTH CAROLINA SPORTS.

AT Avoca there will be sounds of eloquence and sweet singing, scenes of feasting and revelry on the occasion of the opening of the season of field sports, April 23-26. The address of welcome will be delivered by Hon. W. D. Pruden, the response by the Governor, Hon. D. G. Fowle, and the formal opening speech by Col. R. B. Creecy. Other distinguished speakers whose names appear on the programme are: Col. Marshall McDonald, Gov. T. J. Jarvis, Col. Harry Skinner, Col. L. L. Polk, Senator Vance, Auditor Sanderlin, Henry W. Grady, Senator Ransom, Capt. S. A. Ashe, Col. Julian Allen, Josephus Daniels, S. B. Alexander, and Gen. W. P. Roberts. Trials of speed, skill and endurance will be afforded by the boat racing and sailing, horse racing and trotting matches, fox chases, and by bag races for boys. The pangs of hunger are to be assuaged by means of clam bakes, oyster roasts, fish suppers and stately banquets. The pleasures of the imagination will be intensified by means of illuminations, moonlight sailing, the impromptu dance, the formal ball and music's charms. Steamboats will carry excursionists to the Lighthouse, and there will be expeditions to the various hunting and fishing grounds.

One of the most striking of Avoca's attractions is the great fishery of the Capeharts with its three miles of netting and eight steam engines to handle it, besides a small army of men, women, boys and horses to pull and haul and dispose of the catch. The great sturgeon will flop, the shining myriads of shad and herring will shiver and sparkle, the aldermanic rock, the wriggling eel, the mailed gar, the flabby sucker and the pachydermatous catfish will thump and squirm and stare the astonished visitor out of countenance if they can. If the monstrous but famous devil fish of the older "Carolina Sports" be within hailing distance and not enervated by the refinements of a modern diet, he may present his broad disk as a mark for the swift javelin and tow its accompanying boat at perilous speed, to exercise his muscles and round up the measure of excitement for the pleasure seeker. For the advantage and encouragement of visitors all the railroads and steamboat lines offer reduced rates to Avoca from every section of the North and South.

THE INGLEWOOD CLUB DINNER.

THE Inglewood Fish and Game Corporation had their first annual dinner at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Wednesday evening, April 10. There were about sixty members present, and a number of guests, among whom were Mr. W. H. H. Murray, of Adirondack fame, Hon. L. G. Downs, of Calais, Me., Mr. Walter M. Brackett, Mr. Myron P. Whitney, Mr. W. H. Fessenden and others. The members and their guests sat down at half past six to a most varied and bountiful supply of the good things for which Young's is so famous, and for two hours all were interested in gastronomic efforts. When hunger had been appeased and the effervescent "Private Club" began to warm the "cockles" and loosen the tongues, a series of toasts were proposed by the President Mr. John D. Chipman, and appropriately responded to. Among them were "The President of the United States" and "The Queen," in drinking which the entire company rose. There were speeches by W. H. H. Murray, Walter M. Brackett, E. B. Hodge, Fish Commissioner of New Hampshire, J. T. Whitlock, Col. J. W. Greene and others. Many good points were made, droll stories of interest to sportsmen were told, long yarns about the "big fish I lost" were spun and general jollity prevailed. Messrs. Myron P. Whitney and W. H. Fessendon favored the company with several songs, artistically rendered, which were received with great applause. At the conclusion of the entertainment, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung in chorus, with joined hands, and the company separated with the hope of meeting under like conditions next year.

As the Inglewood is practically a new organization, having been formed but a little more than a year ago, a few words about its plan, and what has already been accomplished, will not be amiss. It is incorporated under the laws of New Brunswick, with a capital stock of $20,000 in 400 shares of $50 each. This will be the limit of membership, and as the club now has 118 members on the roll, it bids fair soon to rival any similar organization. There is reason for this prognostication when the extent of the club's domains, the abundance of trout and landlocked salmon which their streams contain and the ease and facility with which they are reached, are known. The property leased is on the Musquash River, in the counties of St. John and Kings, New Brunswick, and contains 32,000 acres, in which are twenty lakes and connecting streams; lakes from one-half to nine miles in length, abounding in landlocked salmon and brook trout of good size. The preserve is reached by the Boston & Maine and New Brunswick railways, and the journey from Boston direct to the club house can be made in sixteen hours. The property has been leased on very advantageous terms for ten years, with a privilege of renewal for another ten, and chances that it can be continued indefinitely. A commodious two-story club house, 26×30ft., has been erected, fitted with excellent beds and bedding and every requisite for comfort. In addition to this a cook house, 12×16ft., guide's house, 16×22ft., ice house and store room, 16×22ft., and some other outbuildings are now completed. There are also five lumber camps located at desirable points, which the owners of the property kindly allow parties to use when desired. There are boats in plenty and guides enough for all. Good wide lumber roads exist and there are no trails to cut. As an instance of the abundance of fish, it is said that during the past season, from May 25 to Sept. 30, forty members killed 1,067 salmon and brook trout. In addition to this there are quantities of ducks and partridges, with deer, bear and small game. It is proposed to build a hatchery, and still further stock the waters of the lakes and tributary streams with both salmon and trout.

Visitors, non-members as well as members, who have traversed the section of country controlled by the club, are loud in their praise of its value as a preserve and its beautiful location and scenery. Col. J. W. Green, a prominent railroad builder, now engaged in the construction of a road in that locality, whose experience is wide, spoke at the dinner in the most glowing terms of the natural beauties of the place, and every member present mentally decided he had done well and wisely in purchasing a share in the club. Its officers are: Pres., John D. Chipman, St. Stephen, N.B.; Vice-Pres., Andrew S. Marsh, Boston; Sec.-Treas., J.T. Whitlock, St. Stephen, N. B.; Assist. Sec.-Treas., H. C. Litchfield, Boston; Directors, John D. Chipman, G. W. Ganong, St. Stephen; Hon. J. E. Lynott, St. George, N.B.; Samuel Shaw, Andrew S. Marsh, Henry P. Brigham and B. F. Nichols, Boston; Col. A. E. Neill, Calais, Me., and J. T. Whitlock. Supt., Benj. D. Wyatt, 302 Washington street, Boston.

A PARTY FOR PENNSLYVANIA.

"IN the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love"—and *fontinalis*. The tow-headed farmer boy, with pole cut from the strongest ash he can find, goes to the creek and makes a big string of trout that no grown man could equal. He knows but too well where they are to be found. And older hands, the city banker and broker, the merchant and professional man, have been for days awaiting the opening of the season. Rods have been carefully looked over, flies assorted and leaders tested; this locality and that debated for the first onslaught.

Some have had their first tramps on Long Island among the semi-domestic article. Others will soon be off for further and wilder localities, Maine, the Adirondacks, and that vast, uninhabited region, the wilds of Pennsylvania. Toward the latter a large number of your friends are turning their fishy eyes. The opening day was the 15th, and on the 20th a big party propose to start with all the paraphernalia of war for Spruce Cabin, the home of the Price boys, Canadensis, Pa. The following is a partial list:

There are Charles Bradford Blake, of the City News Bureau and author of "Nimrod and the Gentle Art;" Kit Clarke, of "Where the Trout Hides;" Geo. W. Lyon, clerk of the Supreme Court; E. M. Rockwell, of the *Sun*, Grandon of the *Times*. J. Charles Davis (Miner's manager), Geo. W. Blake, C. J. Fitzgerald, Edward Riggs, Arthur Brisbane, Dock Cummins, and Dr. P. W. Levering, clerk of the District Court of Jersey City, both of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club.

Our affable clerk has had phenomenal success on the streams in that locality. He has lately been very much exercised laying in a complete new outfit of fine machinery, rods, creels, reels, lines, leaders, grizzly-kings, coachmans, professors, abbies, duns, millers, ibis, etc. He expects to supply the court house restaurant for the next fortnight amply above what he uses himself and gives to Judges Lippincott, Douglas and Wanser, besides other court officials.

He ought to be able to accomplish this and more. Ogilvie through Hogkins furnished the split bamboo; Counsellor Seguine, of the J. C. Bar, selected the reel; Fred Quimby the rubber boots and fishing jacket, and Jacobstaff picked out the flies and leaders and hooks for bait—in case, you know—not to forget the creel. Do you remember a pack-basket, the invention of friend Cheney, of Glens Falls? Holds about a bushel or a bushel and a half. That is the creel the Doctor proposes to use and fill repeatedly. He knows intimately seventeen of the twenty-three trout streams and the Buckhills and the Bushkills of that neighborhood, and to know when to go and where to go gives a large percentage toward a big bag.

Later in the season we propose to take a trip up there ourself. We had a grand time and good scores there last season.

JACOBSTAFF, of N. J.

LOCH LEVEN AND BROWN TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

This week's splendid number of your paper contains an illustration of the Loch Leven trout, and I desire to ask if the fish introduced in this country displays the square tail as seen in the engraving in FOREST AND STREAM? I have had some experience with this trout, having taken them in Loch Scone, Loch Lomond, Loch Leven and the River Forth. In each of these waters, two years ago, I took *Salmo fario* and the Loch Leven, and in the latter invariably I found a forked tail, much like that in your illustration of Gairdner's trout. The back of the Loch Leven is an olive green, and the lateral line is bordered with large dark, almost black, spots, some round, some shaped like an X and some like a XX. These spots are very irregular and quite pronounced. They have no red spots, and the adipose fin has a few light brown spots. In *Salmo fario* this fin is always tipped with vermilion. Your illustration gives the fish a clumsy "hind part." I took nine of them, and all had a tapering, narrow extremity. In comparing the Loch Leven with *fario* I found the maxillary in the latter almost twice as broad as in the former. As a skirmisher the Loch Leven is a splendid fish. Recently a gentleman in New Hampshire asked of me the resemblance between the Loch Leven trout and the wininnish of Lake St. John. In outline there is a close resemblance, as also in spots. The wininnish has a dark brown back, the Loch Leven an olive green; the former fights under the water, while the wininnish is out of the water shaking himself like a tiger half of the time he is hooked. The flesh of both is a rich dark pink, and real good to eat.

KIT CLARKE.

NEW YORK, April 5.

[The illustration of the Loch Leven trout was made from a fresh specimen belonging to the U. S. Fish Commission, which had recently been forwarded from the Northville station. The tail was spread slightly more than that of the brown trout of Fig. 9, which was drawn from a somewhat younger French example. We confess to a good deal of difficulty in distinguishing the two forms. Dr. Day considers the Loch Leven a variety of the brown, and his illustration of the former agrees with ours, the tail being truncate. The differences in the strength of the maxilla and the teeth of the vomer used by some authors in separating the two species are declared to be not constant by Dr. Day. We are of the opinion that the shape of the tail and the backward position of the ventral fins will best serve to distinguish the wininnish from the Loch Leven trout. The most important character is, of course, in the dentition; the wininnish having a very small patch of teeth in the middle of the roof of the mouth (vomerines) similar to those of the brook trout, while the Loch Leven has both the head and the shaft of the vomer toothed in a long series.]

SEINES, NETS of every description. American Net & Twine Co., Mfrs., 34 Commercial st., Boston, or 199 Fulton st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

TROUT COLORS IN THE ALLEGHENIES.—Calling the other day on a friend in town, I found him repairing his fishing rod and tackle, when he reminded me that the trout season was at hand. We have on the Laurelhill and the Allegheny Mountains, within a few hours ride of this place, some very good trout streams. The streams, as also the fish, are for the most part small. I have taken great numbers of trout, but never caught one better than 16in. long, although I saw one taken that measured 22in. I have been much interested in your salmon and trout supplement, and see by your description of the brook trout that "the color variations in the brook trout are astonishing." This seems to be especially true of the trout of the Allegheny Mountains. On the very top of these mountains, at Deider's Gap, in Somerset county, there are two springs that give rise to two small streams flowing in exactly opposite directions; the one Deider's Run and the other Ware's Run. I have cast a stone from one spring to the other, and have caught large numbers of trout in both streams and know that there is quite a difference in the color of the fish of the two streams; so much so that any one who was conversant with the matter could tell from which stream the particular fish had been taken. In Sandy Run in the Laurelhill Mountains, in the same county, we have the lightest-colored trout I have ever seen—almost a golden color. My trout fishing has all been done with a worm. I know nothing about casting a fly, and do not know whether it would be practicable here, as the streams are so narrow and the sides so grown with bush and laurel.—E. E. C. (Mt. Pleasant, Pa., April 6).

FISH PROTECTION IN MINNESOTA.—We are indebted to Colonel John Gay, Inspector of United States Fish Commission stations, for permission to publish the following letter received by him from Mr. W. D. Tomlin, of Duluth: "If you ever go fishing again up to Baptism River club house no more nets will be found across the rivers like the one we found at Split Rock. In a bill which I drew up during the winter for the protection of fish fry deposited by the United States fish hatchery at Lester Park, I introduced a clause making it a misdemeanor punishable by fines and imprisonment for any one to set or locate any nets, seines, trap or device for catching fish in the mouth of, or in any stream, or within 300ft. of any stream on the north shores of Lake Superior. This passed both House and Senate. Another bill has passed the House providing for the protection of young whitefish for four years at points where the fry are being deposited. Col. Graves is Speaker of the House, and fishing interests all over the State are being well provided for. All net fishing in interior lakes is made a misdemeanor and the nets are confiscated. The only fishing allowed is with hook and line. The net fishermen have supported me in both these bills and have promised to seize every net they find set for brook trout." We congratulate Mr. Tomlin and his supporters on their signal victory over the agents and emissaries of destructive fishing.

ADDRESS TO PENNSYLVANIA ANGLERS.—With a view of correcting a very general misconception of what is really the aim and work of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, President Mr. A. M. Spangler, of that association, will, by special request, deliver an address on "The Inception, Growth and Work of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania," at the association rooms, No. 1020 Arch street, on Saturday evening, April 13, at 8 o'clock. The attendance of all members, with any friends they may be disposed to bring with them, is earnestly desired. The American Fisheries Society, composed mainly of gentlemen prominent as scientists in the interests of pisciculture, will hold its annual convention in Philadelphia during the month of May, and will be the guests of the association. A feature of the convention will be a trip on the United States Steamer Fish Hawk, (which has been placed at our service for the occasion) affording an opportunity for observing the process of artificial propagation of shad, to be followed by a planked shad entertainment to our guests and members, at Gloucester.

TROUT IN GUATEMALA.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am surprised to hear that there are no trout in Guatemala. I have seen too many trout in the mountains of North Carolina and California to be mistaken. I will send on one in a week or so for you to identify.—GUATEMALA. [We will await "Guatemala's" trout with much interest, and in the meantime suspend judgment as to its identification. The most southerly species of the salmon family in North America known at present is found in Chihuahua, Mexico, near the boundaries of Durango and Cinaloa. It is said by Prof. Cope to resemble the red-throated trout shown in figure 12 of the FOREST AND STREAM supplement of April 4. We should be glad to have some information about a mountain mullet which is found in Guatemala—a species resembling the marine mullet of North Carolina, but usually banded on the sides. The spawning habits and the modes of catching it will be particularly interesting.]

BLACK BASS CAUGHT THROUGH THE ICE.—Rockland, R. I.—We had an unusual catch of black bass through the ice on March 2 at the Barden Reservoir, at Ponagansett. Several parties were fishing for pickerel through the ice. One party of two persons from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. caught forty-eight bass that weighed 70lbs. Another party caught twenty weighing 30lbs., and several parties got none. The 2d of March was the most spring-like day of the season. The wind was southerly and the first party got the right place. I have never known of more than two or three being taken through the ice at any one time before. We have had a very warm winter, and this may account for the bass taking the bait so well. The water was from 28 to 30ft. deep.—JOHN H. BARDEN.

NORTH SEA TRAWL FISHING.—Capt. J. W. Collins has received from Mr. Edward Jex, a prominent dealer in Billingsgate market, and owner of a fleet of smacks sailing from Yarmouth, a letter dated London, England, March 29, 1889, in which is made the following allusion to the British beam trawl fishery: "The trawl fishing in the North Sea is and has been bad. I have just sent six of my trawlers round to the Bristol Channel. They have been getting some large catches of soles there; some of the largest fish I ever saw have been taken from the Land's End to Milford in about forty fathoms of water, ome of them weighing 8lbs. per pair."

TROUT NEAR NOANK, CONNECTICUT.—A correspondent writes to ask whether or not trout can be caught around Groton, or in the vicinity of Noank, Conn. Trout streams yielding fair creels are reported within ten or twelve miles of Norwich, and a few localities are mentioned in New Haven county, but the northern tier of counties—Windham, Tolland, Hartford and Litchfield—contain numerous trout streams, as would naturally be expected from the hilly and mountainous nature of their surface. A correspondent living in Noank has just written us that the trout fishing in that vicinity amounts to very little. A few trout are caught, besides pickerel and other fish. The sea fishing is good; last June, July, August and September bluefish were abundant in the Race.

SLAUGHTER OF MAINE TROUT.—"An Auburn (Me.) delegation of fishermen recently returned from a pilgrimage to the lakes above Katahdin Iron Works, loaded down with trout. The party had rare sport, getting more fish than they wanted. In one day fourteen of them caught 700 fine lake trout, and it was about that way all through the trip." How is this for trout preservation in Maine? How long can this last? It looks like pot fishing and leaves not much of a chance for the summer visitors. What a fat thing it would be for such fellows if they could drain off the lakes and pick the fish up from the bottom! Neither nature nor fish commissioners can furnish the supply for Auburn fishermen at this rate.—TROUT.

TROUT SEASON AT BETHEL, CONNECTICUT.—The opening of the trout season here was nearly a failure. I know of only one trout caught on the first day; it was 10½in. long and weighed over ½lb. For two weeks the weather had been fine and the brooks were running low and free from snow water; then the storms of March 29 and 31 and April 1 roiled the water so that the fishing has not been first-class, and only a few trout, averaging four and five to the pound, have been taken.—E. T. J.

FLY-FISHING FOR WHITEFISH.—Mr. Otto Gramm, Laramie, Wyoming, is authority for the statement that Williamson's whitefish (*Coregonus williamsoni*) rises to a fly in the Snake River of Wyoming and Colorado. He says it rises nicely during the evening, but not through the day. The residents know this species under the name of grayling. Mr. Geo. Bird Grinnell has frequently taken this whitefish on a fly in northern Montana. In three successive casts he has caught trout, grayling and whitefish.

PROPOSED NEW YORK LEGISLATION.

THE Senate has passed Senator Collins's bill appropriating $2,000 for the fish dam at Lackawaxen.

The supply bill contains appropriations of $5,000 for the Commissioners of Fisheries to map shell fish tracts and $2,000 for the Forest Commission to develop the Catskill deer park.

In the Assembly Mr. Cronin has introduced a bill making it unlawful to catch menhaden or other fish by any means except with hook and line in the waters of Jamaica Bay. Any offender against the act shall be liable to $100 fine or thirty days' imprisonment, or both.

The Assembly has killed Mr. Little's bill restricting the fishing in Niagara River and Lake Ontario along the boundaries of Niagara county to the hook and line. It seems that certain parties have arrangements for fishing which do very well for themselves, but they are enabled to muddy the stream in case any body else fishes near them. The bill was in the interests of fair play and it should have passed, but for some personal reasons the members banded together and defeated it.

Fisheculture.

RHODE ISLAND FISH COMMISSION.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries of Rhode Island for 1888 shows a very creditable amount of work done for the trifling sum of $114.98, appropriated by the General Assembly of the State. Fifty thousand salmon eggs received from the U. S. Fish Commission were hatched with the loss of two per cent., and the fry, with a small additional loss in transportation, were placed in the headwaters of the Pawcatuck River and Warwick Brook in Warwick.

Ten thousand landlocked salmon eggs obtained from the U. S. Fish Commission in 1887 were hatched at Carolina by Mr. C. A. Hoxie.

"The experiment of raising the fry artificially until they were more than a year old proved decidedly successful. All previous efforts to stock our ponds with this valuable fish proving failures, we believe that our experience with this lot justifies us in the belief that we can succeed in stocking our largest and deepest ponds. They were put in Long and White Ponds in South Kingston, and Carr's Pond in West Greenwich, these waters being, in the opinion of the Commissioners, best adapted to their habits."

Thirty-seven thousand trout fry, purchased from Mr. Hoxie, were distributed by the Commissioners and by parties who applied for them in streams at Westerly, Wickford, Newport, Pascoag and North, South and West Kingston. Black bass have been very successfully introduced into ponds, and are gradually growing in favor. "The many objections advanced against the bass as a food fish and as being destructive to our ordinary pond fish are being fast dissipated."

Increased catches of shad are reported, and application has been made to the U. S. Fish Commission for another consignment of shad fry for distribution in Rhode Island waters.

Salt-water fishing was very fair during a portion of the season. "Small bluefish and squeteague weighing from 1 to 4lbs. have been taken in the rivers between the Wilksbarre Pier and Field's Point, as well as below these points, showing that it is not the sewage that drives fish out of the bay."

The Commissioners modestly, and with eminent reason, suggest that a more liberal appropriation would increase their usefulness.

THE MENHADEN QUESTION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Practical fishermen believe that man is not an agency to be taken into account in explaining the great fluctuation in the supply of sea fish, which is constantly coming to the notice of all who are familiar with the subject. The menhaden during 1888 came into line, and proved that Mr. Martin and others of his way of thinking were wrong when they argued that we were destroying them by over-fishing. How could we catch during 1888 more than twice as many menhaden as we did the year before by fishing one-half the time with one-half as many men if Mr. Martin and the rest of our adversaries were right? We are prepared to prove that one of the largest bodies of menhaden ever known was present on our coast last season. Since 1880 the striped bass, sea bass, porgies and menhaden have given direct testimony that they can look out for themselves by coming back in great numbers after long periods of scarcity.

D. T. CHURCH.

LANDLOCKED SMELT.—From Cape Cod, Mass., we have received some specimens of a fish known there as a fresh-water smelt. The examples are about 5in. long, and represent the average size of the adult fish. The species is found in two or three large, perfectly landlocked ponds, which have no visible outlet and are remote from salt water. We are informed that no stream ever has connected these ponds with the ocean. The fish are never seen except for a few nights during the first week in April, when they come to the shore to spawn. They can then readily be taken with dip nets or landing nets. Under proper conditions bushels of them can be taken in a single night. Few persons know of their existence; unless the ponds are visited at just the right time and with a light the fish cannot be seen. This smelt is a very delicate and toothsome little species having the flavor of a salt-water fish. The ponds contain perch and pickerel. What a paradise these waters would be for the black bass. Landlocked smelt are now pretty widely distributed, being recorded from numerous lakes and ponds in Maine and New Hampshire, and forming one of the best of the natural foods introduced by fisheulturists into waters stocked with the larger *Salmonidæ*. The only changes that we can observe as the result of landlocking are a reduction in size and in the strength of the teeth. The specimens obtained were caught on the night of April 3, and appeared to be spent females. Sea smelt spawn in March and April.

RESTOCKING VERMONT TROUT STREAMS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It remains to be seen how our new game law will work; but our present Commissioners seem to mean business, and we hope to see some old-time trout fishing in Vermont yet. Restocking the streams and making the close season one month earlier, together with the 6in. law, are certainly moves in the right direction.—F. E. ATKINS (Waterbury, Vt.). [The Fish Commissioners will distribute 300,000 trout this year, consisting of lake trout from Plymouth, N. H., and brook trout from the Fairhaven hatcheries. Commissioner Brainerd has delivered a large consignment to the Rutland Fish and Game Club. Commissioner Frank Atherton took 60,000 brook trout from Fairhaven to stock streams in Windham county. The small tributaries of the Battenkill River at Manchester are soon to receive 25,000 trout furnished by the State and 5,000 by C. F. Orvis. Thirty ponds in Rutland county were stocked with bass last year, and twenty more will be stocked this year.]

HATCHING EGGS OF SHEEPSHEAD.—Reference was made in FOREST AND STREAM, April 4, to the successful hatching of sheepshead by Capt. Robert Platt, commanding the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk. Capt. Platt made every effort until March 19 to procure eggs of mullet and other fish that could be found, but failed to find any in proper condition. On the 19th of March he found sheepshead in the height of their spawning season. We have already related the fact of his having planted several millions of fry from the first hatching. Up to April 1 he collected 19,500,000 eggs and deposited 9,775,000 young fish, besides 4,000,000 good eggs that could not be accommodated in the jars.

OYSTERS IN ALASKA.—Col. Marshall McDonald, U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries, has received the following communication from Mr. W. H. Woodcock, of Fort Wrangel, Alaska: "Last summer a party fishing off the wharf at this place hauled up a piece of bark on which were several small oysters. There are no oysters in this portion of Alaska; they were undoubtedly propagated here. The California and Oregon steamers must have thrown overboard the shells and a few small oysters. The bark to which they were attached was from a pile, and had been abraded by some steamer."

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

April 16 to 19, 1889.—The Seventh Dog Show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis S. Brown, Secretary.
May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary pro tem., Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

INDIANA FIELD TRIALS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Indiana Kennel Club will hold its third annual field trials at Bicknell, Ind., beginning Monday, Nov. 4, when the following programme will be carried out:

1. A Derby for setters.
2. A Derby for pointers.
3. An All-Aged Stake for setters.
4. An All-Aged Stake for pointers.
5. A Champion Stake for setters and pointers.

The grounds at Bicknell are the finest in America for field trial purposes. There are birds in abundance—twenty-five coveys were found in one day while running our Derby last year. The accommodations at Bicknell this year will be ample, the citizens promising a cordial welcome to all. These trials are conducted on the sweepstakes plan, only the actual expenses being deducted from the stakes. As the officers and judges work gratuitously, the expenses will be merely nominal. Our Derby netted $538 last year, and we expect it will be more than double that amount this year.

The judges selected are Mr. D. C. Bergundthal, Mr. Royal Robinson and Col. A. G. Sloo. The mere mention of these names is a sufficient guarantee to the patrons of the trials that they will receive fair and honorable treatment.

This club is the first in the circuit to hold its trials, and it is hoped that all the leading kennels of the country will make entries, and thereby assist us in maintaining a first-class field trial club in the West. The revised running rules are now ready and should be read by every dog man in the country. I will be pleased to send running rules and entry blanks to all who desire them. The entries for the Derbies close June 1.

P. T. MADISON, Sec'y.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

WHY DOGS TURN AROUND.—Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some time since there was a discussion as to the cause of a dog's turning around before lying down to sleep. I do not remember having read a true explanation of the fact. The following will, I think, explain it in a physiological way: The dog turns around to discover the direction of the wind, and lies down with his back toward it. His feet are doubled up over his abdomen, keeping it warm and so drawing the blood from his brain, which, becoming anæmic, loses control over the body and the dog sleeps, and sleeps soundly, with the coldest and strongest wind blowing on his back.—B. L. L.

WORCESTER DOG SHOW.

THE inaugural dog show of the Worcester Kennel Club was held at Worcester, Mass., last week. The club was unfortunate in having to compete with Chicago, which held its show on the same dates. Many prominent kennels divided their strings, and were represented at both places, consequently both shows suffered. Nevertheless Worcester had a very good show, and the club is to be congratulated upon the success of its first attempt. The members of the committee worked like heroes, and for a first show everything ran quite smoothly. The club appears to be a live one, and next year they will endeavor to secure a week to themselves, and we have no doubt that they will give us a rousing good show. The exhibitors this year will give the club their hearty support at future shows, as one and all were enthusiastic in praise of the treatment they received and the open-handed hospitality that was literally showered upon them by members of the club. The skating rink in which the show was held is a large and well ventilated building, but it is not well-lighted, and it was a difficult matter to make a proper examination of the dogs on this account. Judging began in good time, and would have been finished on the first day, but it had to be adjourned long before night, as it was so dark in the ring that it was impossible to go on. The next day judging was done out of doors, which was a decided improvement, and much better for the dogs, as they showed up much better on the ground than on the sawdust.

There were 320 entries, of which number some 25 were absent. The quality in many of the classes was very good, as a glance at the list of awards will show. The management throughout was excellent, and with the exception that some indiscriminate benching was allowed, not much fault could be found. It is but fair to the superintendent to state that the numbers were mixed against his protest and the fault must be laid to the desire of the management to please the exhibitors, who, of course, like to have their kennel together for the purpose of display and to save steps while caring for their dogs. Much of the mixing, however, was not done until after the judging, but still there was enough of it to seriously hinder getting the dogs into the ring on time. The weather during the show was simply perfect. The attendance during a portion of the time was very good, and it is to be hoped that the club will come out ahead. Madam Nelson entertained the visitors afternoon and evening with her trained dogs and pigeons, and on Thursday the spectators were treated to a bit of a fight between the mastiff Alonzo and the St. Bernard Count. The round was a short one, as they were soon parted, but it was quite interesting while it lasted, as both evidently meant business, although neither received much damage. Spratts Patent benched and fed, and Wm. Tallman was superintendent, performing his duties to the satisfaction of all. Mr. N. Elmore judged the beagles, foxhounds and dachshunde. Mr. S. R. Hemingway, spaniels, except toys, and Mr. F. Gresham the remaining classes.

MASTIFFS—(MR. GRESHAM).

Ilford Caution was alone in the challenge class for mastiff dogs, and there was no entry in the bitch class. In the open dog class, Alonzo and Sears' Monarch were placed in the order named. Third went to Pedro, weak in head, long in muzzle, light in eye and lacking in bone and substance. He was outclassed in this company. In the bitch class, The Lady Phyllis was placed over Countess of Dunsmore, reversing the New York decision. For reasons given, we preferred Countess for first notwithstanding her condition. The Lady Beatrice, third, was awarded hc by the same judge at Boston the previous week, while Empress and Princess Beatrice at both shows were respectively reserve and vhc. We indorse the decision at Boston. The remaining specimen, Fannie, was unnoticed. She is very weak in head and light in bone; a bad one. First was withheld in the dog puppy class, and second was given to Sturdy. We failed to find him in his stall, but if he is not decidedly better than the other entry, he received more than he deserved. There were no entries in the corresponding bitch class.

ST. BERNARDS—(MR. GRESHAM).

In St. Bernards the smooth-coated division was given the pride of place in the catalogue. Hector and Daphne were alone in their respective challenge classes. In the open dog class Beauchamp, placed first, and Albert Plinlimmon second, comprised the lot. In the bitch class first went to Burton Belle, the New York winner; second to Lolo, winner at Albany, and third to Marvel, with Lady Bernard reserve and Chequasset Chartreuse hc. Rica, second at New York last year, was in bad condition and only secured a single letter. One puppy only was shown, an indifferent specimen, with bad head and ears, and wrong in coat. Otho, looking well, was alone in the challenge class for rough-coated dogs. In the bitch class Saffron scored her first win, beating Gemma I., the only other entry. The open dog class was not remarkable for numbers or quality. Plinlimmon, Jr., had no trouble in defeating his competitors. Kastlehorn II. secured second place, with Vindex third and Count and Alpine Chief both vhc. The latter is a better dog than Vindex, but was not in good condition. Monte Rosa was disqualified by the veterinarian, Mr. Walton, who decided that he had mange. We believe that Mr. Walton is not a "recognized veterinary surgeon," and as the rules state that only such shall be appointed, we must decline to accept his decision in view of the fact that at Boston, the previous week, Dr. Lee, after a very careful examination, pronounced the dog free from this disease. Show committees cannot be too careful in the selection of the person who has charge of the health of the animals exhibited, and no one should be appointed to so responsible a position unless he is thoroughly competent. Lady Wellington had an easy win in the bitch class. Chrysa and Lady Teazel were given equal second. The ugly disposition of the latter should have placed her behind Chrysa, although both are far below the form usually requisite to win second prize. Alpine Maid, the only other entry present, was in wretched condition, and did not secure notice. No puppies were entered.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MR. GRESHAM).

Only one Newfoundland was shown; a big dog not good in head, sway-backed and all off in coat. He was given second, all he deserved.

GREAT DANES—(MR. GRESHAM).

Lady Bess was the only entry in this class. She was in beautiful condition and deserved her first.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. GRESHAM).

The judge made a serious blunder in placing Balkis over Cassandra, undoubtedly the best greyhound in this country. There was nothing in the open class approaching these two in form, and there were no entries in the bitch or puppy classes.

DEERHOUNDS—MR. GRESHAM).

There were fourteen entries in the deerhound classes, all owned by Mr. Thayer. Chieftain was not entered, which left the honors of the challenge class to be contested by Wanda and Ramona. After a careful examination the judge decided in favor of Ramona. These two are so nearly together that but little fault can be found no matter how they are placed. Highland Laddie and Clansman had a little dispute a few days previous to the show, and in consequence both were obliged to stay at home. The two puppies shown at Boston occupied the same relative positions here. A careful examination confirmed us in the opinion that the bitch is much the better, and she should have been placed first.

POINTERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

Graphic and Mealy were alone in the two challenge classes for heavy weights. In the open dog class the order was Brake, Pontiac and Sir Hector, with Beaufort H. reserve and Telamon vhc. Both of the last-named are much better than Sir Hector. Telamon is fair in muzzle and ear, with good chest, loin, legs and feet. He is too wide in skull, stands badly in front, and is coarse in tail. In the bitch class, Sally Brass II., transferred from the light-weight class, was placed first, with Belle Randolph second and Rosa Croxteth third, with Nell reserve. All are well known. In the challenge classes for light weights, King of Kent and Bloomo were unopposed. In the open dog class, Launcelot was placed at the head of affairs, with Don Quixote second, Hickory Staunch third and Dare-Go reserve. The latter was about as good as any in the class, and is certainly better than any outside the winner, and beats him in muzzle and front legs. Trim, hc., is good in chest, loin, legs and feet. He is a trifle wide in skull, his ears set too high, and he is straight behind. Two or three others in the class showed breeding, but there was nothing worthy of mention. Stella was about the best of a poor lot in the bitch class, with Devonshire Queen second and Daisy A. third. All are well known. Nellie B., hc., is rather pretty, but undersized. She is weak in head, and was badly shown. In the puppy classes, the Bostou winners came to the front. Telamon, second in the dog class, was reserve in the open dog class. Dick B., third, is a bad one, and the prize should have been withheld. He is sway-backed, shallow in chest, long and weak in loin, and stands badly in front. Belle Tell, second in the bitch class, is good in loin, quarters, legs and feet. She is too heavy in skull and wide in front.

ENGLISH SETTERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

In the challenge class for dogs Royal Prince II. was absent and Foreman was not for competition. Rockingham therefore had a walkover. He will now retire from competition except for specials, and give some of the others a chance. Cora of Wetheral was the only entry in the corresponding bitch class. In the open dog class the judge made no mistake in placing Count Howard at the head of affairs, but he did err in judgment in ignoring Lindo, the next in order of merit, and giving him only a commended card. It was also a mistake to place Pride of Dixie II. over Kent II. and Royal Kent, although neither of the latter was in good condition. There were several in this class, workmanlike fellows, well put together, with good legs and feet, but as a rule they were lacking in quality and not in bench show condition. The judge guessed right in placing Princess Beatrice II. first, but he handled the remainder of the class almost as badly as he did the dogs. Zona, unnoticed, should have had second place. She has greatly improved, and is now in fairly good condition. Blue Nell did not arrive until after the judging was over. Only one dog puppy was shown. He has good legs and feet, but is plain in head and lacks in substance. The winning bitch puppy won third at New York. Her only competitor is a heavily marked one that may develop into just a fair specimen if she is lucky.

IRISH SETTERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

Only thirteen Irish setters were entered, and two of these were absent. Tim and Laura B. were alone in the challenge class, and Kenmore was also without a competitor in the open dog class. In the bitch class the Boston winner was again to the front. Second went to Daisy, not so good a bitch as the third prize winner, Cora B., but the latter was not in good condition. The winning dog puppy is rather promising, and has a good head, but is not yet furnished. The only bitch puppy entered was absent.

GORDON SETTERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

There were eighteen entries in the Gordon setter classes, with one absentee. Beaumont had no trouble in beating his only rival in the challenge class for dogs. The corresponding bitch class had no entries. In the open dog class first went to Dash L., winner of second at Lynn. Malcolm V., placed second, is a very poor specimen, with but little to recommend him, except good front legs and feet; weak characterless head, with light eyes and ears set high, shallow chest, ribs not well sprung, not well ribbed, long in loin, weak in quarters, straight in stifle, a bad tail badly carried and a bad mover. He had on a fair collar, but the chain was not first-class. Ranger B., placed third, is not so bad a dog as Malcolm, as, in addition to good feet, he has fair shoulders and chest, but he is a long way removed from a good one. He is weak in head, over at the knees and not good behind. Dan, reserve, is just a fair dog. He is well made, his most serious faults are a weak head, small eyes and straight stifles. His tan markings are also poor. Duke, vhc., was the best in the class except the winner. He should have been second, with those behind him nowhere. His head is a trifle short and not clean cut below the eyes, he is too cobby in build, but has fair shoulders, good back, loin and quarters, capital legs and feet, is good in color and markings, and the best mover in the class; his curly coat detracts much from his appearance. In the bitch class first went to Neva, rather a nice bitch with a fair head, good chest with well-sprung ribs and good legs and feet. Her ears are set too high and her tan is not well-defined. Merle, placed second, has good legs and feet, her head is not good and she is bad in expression. The winning puppy was first at Boston. Taken as a whole the Gordons were a very poor lot.

COLLIES—(MR. GRESHAM).

Only thirteen collies faced the judge, and of these nine were entered by the Kilmarnock Collie Kennels. Clipper was the only entry in the challenge classes. In the open dog class Kilmarnock Chief was placed first, with Kilmarnock Kenmore second. They were respectively second and third at Lynn. Rutland Jock, placed third, was about as good as any in the class, notwithstanding his bad head and lack of undercoat. He stands much better on his legs than Chief, and moves much better than either. All that received mention in the bitch class were at Lynn, with the exception of Cora Belle, placed second. She is wide and heavy in skull, and not good in coat. She has good legs and feet. No puppies were shown. As a whole the collies were a very poor lot.

BEAGLES—(MR. ELMORE).

Only nine beagles were shown. The well known Fitzhugh Lee was alone in the challenge dog class. The corresponding bitch class was not represented. The open dog class contained the three winners at Lynn, and they occupied the same relative positions here. In the bitch class Norah, the winner at Lynn, was again to the front, while her kennel companion Cleopatra, that was second at Lynn, was placed third, with the well known Banner Queen second. Only one puppy was shown, a big fellow considerably over the standard.

SPANIELS—(MR. HEMINGWAY).

All of the winning spaniels are well known. Glencairn scored his first win in the challenge class. In the open class for black field spaniel dogs, Newton Abbot Lord and Jersey occupied the same relative positions as at Boston. The other two entries were both at Lynn, the first prize winner at that place received an hc. card here, while Bo, second at Lynn, was placed third. In the bitch class Bridford Gladys and Lady Abbot were placed in the order named. In the "any other color" class for dogs the order at Boston was reversed and Newton Abbot Don was placed over Newton Abbot Skipper. Don was in much better condition than when shown at Boston, and his coat showed that he had been faithfully groomed. The winner at Lynn was the only one to show up in the Clumber class, and the well known Patsey O'Connor was the only Irish water spaniel. Miss Obo again scored in the cocker challenge class. She had no competitors. In the open black dog class Pippo was the only one to show up, Giffee and Little Lad being absent. In the bitch class Dolly Obo scored the first win which qualifies her for the challenge class. In the other than black the Boston winners, Woodstock Clip and Goldie occupied the same relative positions. No puppies were entered.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. ELMORE).

Only two were shown in the English division. The well-known Roseville Rover scored an easy win. His only competitor should have been transferred to the class for American dogs, as he is not of the English type. The American division was the best display of the kind that we have seen, except perhaps at Philadelphia, and the average quality was better even than there. There were eighteen in these classes, and a workmanlike looking lot they were. If the dogs shown are a fair sample of the pack followed by the Worcester Fur Company, it is not to be wondered at that they brag of the fun they have. The judge had no little difficulty in selecting the winners, and he informed us that he had almost as soon be a fox with the whole pack after him as to judge them. He finally selected for first place Jack of Diamonds, a beautiful dog, very good in front, with capital back, loin and quarters, and the best of running gear. Drive, placed second, is also a very nice hound, and with as good a loin as Jack would press him closely for first place. Abel, third, is of heavier build than the two placed over him, but every inch a hound. The remainder of the class received mention, and all were deserving.

Croquette, winner of second at Boston, was the only dachshund shown.

PUGS—(MR. GRESHAM).

The pugs were a wretched lot, with only one decent one in the four classes. The dogs were all too large, and the first prize was withheld. We failed to find any plausible excuse for not withholding all the prizes in the class. Polly, given first in the bitch class, is a moderate specimen that cannot win in good company.

BULLDOGS—(MR. GRESHAM).

Britomartis and Robinson Crusoe in the challenge and Portswood Tiger in the open dog class comprised the entire company in the bulldog classes.

BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

In the challenge class Jubilee was rightly placed over Cairo. In the open class for large dogs, The Earl was alone. In the bitch class, Enterprise was placed at the head of affairs. We thought her a very good second to Starlight, that was vhc. and should have been first. My Queen, placed second, was first at Boston. Third was her proper place in this company. We were disappointed in Kettering Maggie, the winner of third. She has been a noted winner in England, but she must have grown cheeky, throaty and wide in front since those days, as at present she is too faulty in these respects to repeat her wins even in ordinary company. She should make a valuable brood bitch. In the light-weight dog class the well-known Benjo was the only representative. In the bitch class, Marguerite had an easy win over Gretchen, a pretty little bitch, off color in nose and a bit wide in front. She won first in puppies, second being withheld, as the only other entry is a "Boston terrier." In the "roundhead" division the judge was apparently staggered for a moment, but he soon recovered his equanimity, and in the dog class blandly gave the only bulldog tail first, some terrier legs second and third to the remaining entry, presumably to encourage the breed.

FOX-TERRIERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

The fox-terriers, although not strong in number, were of capital quality. Lucifer had no trouble in disposing of Belgrave Primrose in the challenge class for dogs, and Rachel beat Richmond Olive in the corresponding bitch class. In the open dog class the judge rightly reversed his decision at Boston by placing Raby Mixer over Blemton Trump. Had he followed this by placing Hillside Dandy second, instead of reserve, he would have been about on the mark. The Boston decision was also reversed in the bitch class and Rosa Canina, the Boston winner, was placed third to Richmond Dazzle and Princess. Undoubtedly the judge had more light at Worcester, as here the classes were judged outdoors in the bright sunshine. In the dog puppy class the judge repeated the mistake at Boston in placing Blemton Trump over Hillside Dandy. Cotswold Jocko was the only wire-hair shown. He was not considered to be good enough for first and had to be content with second.

OTHER TERRIERS—(MR. GRESHAM).

Bedlingtons and Dandies were not represented, and Sheffield Lass was the only black and tan to show up, while Claymore and Kirkella did battle for the Skyes. The only Scotch terrier did not receive a card, as he evidently was in doubt as to his parentage, as the place for the name of his sire was adorned with a long blank. Yorkshires were represented by Harry and Toons Royal, that were equal first and third at Boston, and Dot II., rather a pretty little bitch, short in coat. Cupid was the only Italian greyhound shown.

TOY SPANIELS—(MR. GRESHAM).

All of the entries in these classes are well known, and need no description.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. GRESHAM).

In the heavy-weight division Nobetch, the best Esquimaux we have ever seen, won hands down. He is a big dog with lots of character, and no doubt has a remarkbly good disposition. His coat is a bit soft, which is about his worst fault. The only other entry was the bobtail sheepdog Agricola. In the light-weights first went to a very nice little Irish terrier puppy, that will make some of the oldsters take a back seat if nothing befalls him. The only other entry in the class was the terrier White Prince.

Following are the corrections and additional awards:

In deerhound puppies Donallen was first and Nora second. In Gordon setter dogs E. W. Dodge's Duke was very high com. In American foxhound bitches E. J. Bates's Beauty was first.

BULLDOGS.—CHALLENGE—J. E. Thayer's Britomartis.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, River View Kennels' Portswood Tiger. *Bitches:* No entries.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, H. A. Harris's Jubilee.—OPEN—LARGE—*Dogs:* 1st, F. F. Dole's The Earl. *Bitches:* 1st, W. F. Hobbie's Enterprise; 2d, 3d and high com., H. A. Harris's My Queen, Kettering Maggie and Queen Bess. Very high com., F. F. Dole's Starlight.—SMALL—*Dogs:* 1st, H. G. Vinal's Benjo. *Bitches:* 1st, H. A. Harris's Marguerite; 2d, H. P. Hopkins's Gretchen; 3d, H. G. Vinal's Nanno. *Puppies:* 1st, H. P. Hopkins's Gretchen; 2d, withheld.—ROUND-HEADED—*Dogs:* 1st, H. G. Vinal's Dan; 2d, E. L. Brigham, Jr.'s Jake; 3d, J. E. Fuller's Flip. *Bitches:* 1st, W. F. Gould's Fly.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* Blemton Kennels' Lucifer. *Bitch:* Blemton Kennels' Rachel.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, reserve, and very high com., J. E. Thayer's Raby Mixer, Hillside Dandy and Reckoner; 2d and 3d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Trump and Blemton Coronet. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and 3d, J. E. Thayer's Richmond Dazzle, Princess, and Rosa Canina.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Trump; 2d and reserve, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Dandy and Hillside Volunteer. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and 3d, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Freda, Hillside Model and Hillside Linden.—WIRE-HAIRED.—1st, withheld: 2d, F. F. Dole's Cotswold Jocko.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, F. F. Dole's Sheffield Lass.

SKYE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Claymore. *Bitches:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Kirkella.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—Withheld.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—1st and 2d, C. N. Symonds's Harry and Toons Royal. Reserve, M. J. Quarry's Dot II.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, Miss Edith Van Buren's Cupid,

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—1st and 2d, F. B. Fay's Milwaukee Charley and Dolly.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1st and 2d, F. B. Fay's Exeter Beauty and Exeter Earl.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.—1st, F. P. Comstock's Nanki Poo; 2d, Mrs. M. L. Mitchell's Jap.

MISCELLANEOUS.—LARGE—1st, J. E. Bradley's Esquimaux Nobetch; 2d, W. T. Tebbutt's bobtail sheepdog Agricola.—SMALL—1st, Winslow & Lewis's Irish terrier Burnside; 2d, What Cheer Kennels' white English terrier White Prince.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Kennel mastiffs, E. H. Moore; best, The Lady Phyllis; owned in Worcester county. Sturdy; second best, E. A. Cowee's Fannie; puppy, Sturdy. Kennel smooth-coated St. Bernards, Hospice Kennel; rough-coated, the same; best, Saffron; American-bred, Daphne; dog in Worcester county, Vindex; bitch, Chrysa; stud dog, Otho; puppy, Alaric. Kennel deerhounds, J. E. Thayer; stud dog, Bran. Kennel pointers, Charles Heath; large stud dog, Wm. Tell; in New England, the same; small, Don Quixote; in Worcester, the same; dog in county, the same; best, Graphic; bitch, Stella; litter puppies, Rosa Croxteth; brace puppies, Dare-go and May-go; sired by Wm. Tell, Telamon. Kennel English setters (2), F. Windolz; stud dog, Count Howard; puppy, Chester; setter bred in county, E. W. Dodge's Duke. Kennel Irish setters, W. C. Hudson; in county, Bijou; puppy, O'Donovan Rossa. Gordon setter dog that has never won a prize, Malcolm V.; bitch, Neva; in county, Tom II.; stud dog, the same. Kennel collies (2), Kilmarnock Collie Kennel; best, Clipper; bitch, Kilmarnock Lelia. Kennel beagles, Clark & Rutter; best, Frank Forest; bitch, Norah; that has never won first, Dandy. Kennel field spaniels, Oldham & Willey; cocker, the same; best, Miss Obo. Pack foxhounds, J. M. White; pair, Jerry and Spunk; best, Jack of Diamonds. Pug, Polly; bitch (2), the same; stud dog, Doctor. Kennel bull-terriers, H. A. Harris; best (2), Jubilee; in county, Gretchen. Kennel fox-terriers, Blemton Kennel; best, Rachel; stud dog, Reckoner; wire-haired, Cotswold Jocko. Best in miscellaneous classes, Nobetch; Skye terrier, Kirkella; Italian greyhound, Cupid; King Charles spaniel, Milwaukee Charlie; Yorkshire terrier, Harry; mastiff that has not won first prize, Countess of Dunsmore; St. Bernard, Kastlehorn II.; greyhound, Captain; deerhound, Nora; pointer, Beaufort H.; English setter, Kent II.; Irish setter, Daisy; Gordon setter, Dash L.; collie, Kilmarnock Kenmure; beagle, Dandy; coker spaniel, Pippo; pug, Polly; bull-terrier, Enterprise; fox-terrier, Hillside Model; black and tan terrier, Sheffield Lass; Newfoundland, Sambo; in miscellaneous classes, Burnside.

CHICAGO DOG SHOW.

IT has been said that Chicago was not able to give a good dog show, and a number of reasons have been given to show why this was the case. Many argued that people were not sufficiently interested in "man's best friend" to give substantial support to a dog show. Others stated that the cause of failure in the first was due to the undesirable features connected with the management. Men whose names and crooked dealings had become distasteful to exhibitors were paraded before the public as the managers and main supporters of these shows, and the result proved that the better class of exhibitors especially had no confidence in shows that were not managed by gentlemen. Bogus medals, crooked newspaper men and unsavory management damped every attempt that was made to give a successful exhibition, and, perhaps, the Mascoutah Kennel Club is justified in publishing a catalogue which contains on its cover page these words: "First Annual Chicago Bench Show Catalogue." It is, of course, quite evident that the present club considers the one-horse shows of the past of so little importance as to place them beneath the notice of a club which is largely composed of prominent and worthy citizens. The show which opened on the 9th and closed on the 12th inst. proves that Chicago can not only hold a dog show, but it also proves that her people will flock to the support of a properly conducted enterprise.

When we reached the show on Wednesday morning the first thing that occurred to us was that there were probably as many people in the building as were admitted during the four days of the show held in 1883. From morning until night a splendid attendance thronged the benches, and we are informed that nearly 5,000 people passed the gates on the second day. The rougher element, instead of being in the majority, as was the case at other shows, were in a decided minority this time; and, if we leave Boston and New York out of the question, we think we can safely say that no such gathering has ever been seen at a dog show in this country.

In regard to the management, it was all that could be desired, and much credit is due the superintendent, who is almost as good a man at the business as Mr. Mortimer, and very much like him in appearance. Spratts people looked after the benching. Mr. Hartley, their manager, was as busy as ever, and "Old Reliable" was as usual—"steady as a top." After looking over the benches and satisfying ourselves that the show was by far the best that had been held in the West, and after noting the excellent management, the smooth conduct of affairs, and the courteous bearing of the club members, we hoped to be able to write in favorable terms of the judging, which we regret to say was the worst, without exception, that we have ever seen in this country. Never have we known awards to have been received with more "kicking." At one time it looked as if we would have to put out a notice asking exhibitors not to bother us until we had completed our work. No sooner did we take a dog from his bench for examination than we were taken by the arm and asked what we thought of the peculiar decisions in this, that and the other class, until we were compelled to say that we found it impossible to answer any questions until our work should be finished.

While the quality of the dogs was not what we find at the Eastern shows, many beautiful specimens were shown. English setters and spaniels were a very disappointing lot, and it begins to look as if Americans had far more to learn about breeding dogs than about sport and other things pertaining thereto. There was a sad lot of rubbish, also, in the pointer classes, but the Irish setters showed some quality. Taken all in all the show was a creditable one, and if a large number of exhibitors do not become discouraged and bewildered over the misleading awards that were made in many classes it will be a means of awakening renewed interest in dogs, which will lead to improvement and the holding of many other shows on a large scale. Everybody connected with the show was courteous and obliging to us and we left the great Western city with a pang of regret. Now to the dogs.

MASTIFFS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Minting, the champion of champions, scored the easiest possible win over Moses and Wacouta Nap in the challenge class for dogs, and the Lady Coleus had no competitors in the challenge class for bitches. In the open class for dogs, Melrose Prince, a winner at New York, was here placed first and was decidedly the pick of a rather ordinary lot. He was not in the best of condition. Grover Cleveland, second prize, has a skull similar to the old English champion, The Shah, that is to say, it is peaked instead of being flat between the ears, and in addition to this serious drawback he possesses the following defects: Muzzle too long; ears rather large; lacks wrinkle; is throaty; hindlegs very weak; cow-hocked; bad stern; moves very badly. He is a big, lengthy dog, with lots of bone, and the best of forelegs and feet, but is not what we want for a mastiff. Plato, placed third, should have been second without doubt. He is much better in skull, almost equally as good in muzzle, and decidedly better in hindquarters and in stern. He is as good in forelegs and feet, and better in loin and is quite as large a dog. Ilford Caution III., reserve, is wrong in head, light in bone and not what he should be in set of ears. He is also much too light in body. Duke of York, vhc., was not entitled to the card. He is not only entirely lacking in mastiff character and quality, but he is without a pedigree. Defects: Long in foreface and lacking in width and depth of head and muzzle; leggy; light in bone; not massive in body; bad in ears; light behind; cow-hocked. Leo, hc., by Jacob out of Ruth, is not a show dog, as crooked as a dachshund in front, out at elbows, bad in ears, light in body and bad behind; he should not have been noticed. Leo (Ludlow's) that was given c., is a better specimen than the other Leo, but he is not a show dog. Defects: Long and light in muzzle; not straight in front; knees rather weak. His body is fairly good. Duke, unnoticed, is a decidedly better specimen than either of the Leos, and he is as good as Ilford Caution III., that was given the reserve card. Defects: Muzzle and skull lacking in volume; undersize; light in middle; wrong in ears. Morgan, unnoticed, is bad at both ends, leggy and light in bone. Chevalier, unnoticed, is houndy, leggy and bad in ears, in fact, he is not a show dog. Melrose Prince was the only dog in the class of correct type. The bitch class was weak in point of quality. Gladys, second prize, beats Menglada, first prize, in muzzle, wrinkle and loin, but is not so lengthy in body. We would have reversed the decision. Adele, third prize, is pointed in muzzle and lacking in volume of skull. Her ears are not right, she is light in bone and coarse in stern. Body, legs and feet better than average; has white breast and feet. Lady Isabelle, c., should not have been noticed. Head and ears wretchedly bad; very light in bone; body wide but lacking in depth; bad in feet and not strong in back. Plato, already described, was the best of the dog puppies. John Bruce, second prize, lacks in skull, muzzle, ears and massiveness. He will not develop into a show dog. Patron, third prize, is only moderate in head, has large ears, is not good in feet and is somewhat too long in legs. His body is fairly good, but he will not be a show dog. Norton, c., may have pleased his owner by taking the card, but he is not a show dog; and the awarding of a commendation card to such an animal is very misleading and cannot possibly benefit an owner who thinking he owns a fairly good dog may try to get another like him. Defects: Very bad head and ears; light body; large ears; high tail; lacks character and quality throughout. Jack, vhc., is what a judge of mastiffs would call a mongrel; he should not have been noticed. Defects: Head and muzzle shallow; ribs flat; leggy; light in bone. Beech Grove Baron, hc., while not a show dog, is a better specimen than Jack and beats him many points in head and muzzle. Lady Grant, the only bitch puppy shown, is a mastiff only in name; she should not have been noticed. Defects: Head altogether wrong in formation; set of ears bad; too straight behind; light in bone; carriage of stern not correct; lacks every particle of mastiff character.

ST. BERNARDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The challenge class for rough-coated dogs brought out Ben Lomond, the Eastern crack, and the Northwestern champion Folko II. The son of Barry has all the better of it in head, length of body, coat and size. He won well. Lady Athol, in bad condition, has no chance of beating Miranda in her present excellent form, and so the Melrose representative had almost a walkover for the prize. In the open class for rough-coated dogs it was Burns first and the rest nowhere. We gave this good dog a careful overhauling in the New York report. Vallus, placed second, is a new one to us. He is a big dog, standing over a lot of ground and supported by good, strong limbs, and well-formed but rather small feet. He is a trifle coarse in muzzle and full in cheeks, and his eyes are smaller than we like, in fact the whole head, while decidedly above average, shows mastiff character; the expression is not just right. Body would be improved by massiveness, and coat is short at present. If he can be put in good coat and condition he will do some winning when *la crême de la crême* of the St. Bernard class in this country are not shown. Sam, third prize, is of average size, and notwithstanding his many defects he shows some quality. Muzzle rather fine; set of ears not just right; body rather short; hind parts rather too straight; feet somewhat too small. Hackney Monk, reserve, is defective in coat, stop, cheeks, muzzle, below the eyes, eyelids and in hindquarters (slightly). He has good bone and a fairly massive middle. Schamyl II., vhc., is not nearly so good a specimen as The Baron, that was placed on equal terms with him. Defects: Skull round; muzzle not clearly cut; set of ears not right; expression sour; light in thighs and in loin; straight behind; coat open. He is a big dog and has good legs and a fair amount of bone. The Baron is a bit wrong in cheeks and muzzle, and he would be improved by more lip and depth of stop, still he has a much better head than Schamyl II. He carries his stern too high and is straight in hocks and rather light in bone. Martigny, hc., has the following defects: Muzzle too long; stop not quite right; ears not perfect; stern too high; lightness in bone; coat curly (slightly); a dog of average size and whose worst defects are in head. Czar, c., is plain in head, large in ears, wrong in head markings, light in bone, not first-class in feet, and not all that could be desired in coat and hocks. Hero, unnoticed, is a dog but not a St. Bernard. Rex T., unnoticed, is bad at both ends, the ends commencing from the center. Leo, unnoticed, is washy in color, wrong in markings and plain in head. He has small ears and good coat. Mountaineer II., unnoticed, is narrow in head, light in bone, slab-sided, and is bad in legs, eyes and hindquarters. Czarovitch is defective in head and wrong in markings, and his hindlegs are not right. Length of body is his best point. Lyon, unnoticed, is not a show dog. Hector, in the same category, is a brown mongrel that will do better in the Chesapeake Bay class. Czar, unnoticed, is bad in markings, fine in muzzle, light in bone and defective in pasterns and feet. The show bench was not for him. Otto II. is a nice yard dog, but not a St. Bernard. Alex, unnoticed, is bad at both ends and undersized. Royal, unnoticed, is narrow in head, fine in muzzle, light in bone, straight behind and not right in head markings. His feet, too, are not well placed. Cæzar, unnoticed, is light in eyes, straight in hocks and his head markings are not correct. He should have had a card. Miscabel was best in the bitch class. She was described in the New York report. Noble Ida, second prize, was described in the St. Paul report. She should have given way to Floss, that was third. Both are defective in head and in head markings, but Floss is so much better behind the head that she should have been second. Cleo Van, vhc., is spoiled by an absence of facings, her coat is too short and open, and her head is only moderate. She would be improved with more bone. Body lengthy and roomy. Torrie, hc., has not improved on her puppy form, and was rightly pegged back. Gail Hamilton, hc., is wrong in head, but good in body. Queen Omphale, c., is wrong below the eyes and bad in stern, a trifle light in bone and not perfect in feet. She is better than either Torrie or Gail Hamilton, and should have had not less than vhc. Lady Kenwood, c., is not the equal of Queen Omphale, being plain in head wrong in markings and not good in coat. Narka, unnoticed, is undersized, light in eyes, bad in head and not first-rate in coat. Princess Theroe, unnoticed, has a nasty, sour head and gooseberry eyes. Victor Joseph, in elegant condition, was the only smooth-coat of note. He was the only entry in the challenge classes. Monarch was best of the three moderate exhibits in the open class for dogs. Eyes not quite right; skull large, not too full in cheeks; muzzle too wide in proportion to depth, and rather too long—a big head, showing some character, yet not typical; too much coat; light loin; hindquarters should be more massive; good legs and feet; high tail; good ears, short loin, that should not only be longer, but more arched. A dog of good size. Prince, second prize, is houndy, wrong in ears, straight behind, light in loin and a bit flat-sided. Rex Maximus, third prize, is full in cheeks, rather pointed in muzzle, not right in set of ears, undersized, not good in set of eyes and too coaty. The winner in the bitch class carries too much coat, is light in bone, narrow in front, rather plain in head and heavy in feather of ears. She was, perhaps, the best of a poor lot. Monastery Myrtle, not quite right at either end, was second, and Jess, a mongrel, was given third. This prize should, of course, have been withheld. There were only four entries in the four classes that were provided for puppies—a weak class.

BLOODHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Here there were two classes and two dogs. Burniston, well known, was in no condition for the show bench, and we would have withheld the prize. Metchley Venus, a wreck of her former self, was in wretched condition, low in flesh, mangy, and lacking in muscle. She should have been ordered out of the ring; but in view of the fact that the mangy bull-terrier Lady Tarquin and several other diseased dogs were shown through the circuit, Boston and Troy of course excepted, the judge could not consistently withhold the prize.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Three entries in the two classes. Pete, first in dogs, is wrong in coat, bad behind, not very strong in middle and only moderate in head. He has good bone and is of average size. Don, unnoticed, is a large, black dog, but not a Newfoundland. Meadowthorpe Flora, first in her class, is not good in head, but she has plenty of length, a good body, fair limbs and average coat. She should do a lot more winning if shown.

GREAT DANES—(MR. MORTIMER.)

The best class we have seen in America. Cæsar, first prize, is fairly good in head, although the cheeks are too full and he lacks in expression and character. Body strong and good; hindquarters defective and causing him to move badly; throaty; stands on good legs and feet; stands well and is of good size. Taken all in all he is as good a dog as Don Cæsar, that was given the reserve card. Pluto, second prize, was not entitled to the award. He is too full in cheeks and is not quite right in lips, very throaty, too wide in chest and not right in set of legs—a mastiff front. He is rather slack behind the shoulder, but has strong loin and is good down to the hocks, which are too straight. He was about fourth best in the class. Cæsar, third prize, was described in the St. Paul report. Marco, vhc., was placed over several better specimens. He is pointed in muzzle, wrong in lips, full in cheeks, light in eyes, too straight in hocks and not long enough between the couplings. He is vicious and was labeled dangerous. Wachtel, vhc., is a harlequin, with only moderate head and expression and a bad tail. He is also a bit throaty and has rather ungainly looking dew claws. Pluto, Jr., hc., fairly good in head, is too wide in front and is a bit off in neck and hindquarters. He is a better specimen than Marco that got vhc. Hector, hc., is also a better specimen than Marco. Defects: Cheeks, muzzle and neck not perfect; chest too wide; set of legs not just right; feet might be better; moves fairly well. A brindle with good body and quarters and of more than average size. Duke, hc., is a little plain dog that is not nearly so good a specimen as Victor and Don that were given c. cards. Sultan, c., is a young dog with uncut ears, and is not good in head. He is also somewhat throaty, and shows too much curl in tail. He is a decidedly better specimen than a number that were placed over him, and should have had vhc. Victor, c., while not just right in muzzle, has a fairly good head. He is rather light in eyes, a little slack behind the shoulders, and not quite right in stifles and hocks. He is quite as good a dog as the second prize winner and should have had vhc. Don, c., is another that was placed behind his inferiors. He is a better dog than Marco, that was vhc. Defects are in head. He has good bone, good feet, good body and average size, and should have had vhc. Theras, c., is not of good color, is throaty and wrong in expression; he should have had another letter at least. Humbert, unnoticed, has badly cut ears, rather light eyes, straight hocks and is undersized. Faust, unnoticed, is a light-loined puppy, with fairly good head and defective hocks. Ajax, unnoticed, is not first-class in head, but has fairly good limbs and body. Ben Harrison, unnoticed, has large, uncut ears, nasty yellow eyes and is not right behind. Cæsar, unnoticed, has wretched head and eyes. Siegfried, unnoticed, is not quite straight in front, and shows slight weakness behind the shoulders. He should have been noticed. The judging of this class was pronounced a farce by most of the exhibitors that were present. In bitches, Donna Minka, that was first at St. Paul, was a rather easy winner. Nora, second prize, is weak in foreface, wrong in expression, throaty and stands back at the knees. Theina, third prize, is a large specimen, with fairly good head. She is not quite straight in front, shows some throatiness and does not move right behind. She is a better specimen than the second prize winner. Markesa, reserve, is light in loin and throaty; she has a fairly good head. Elsie, vhc., is not right in stop and has a rather coarse head; she is also a bit down at the shoulders. Cantella, hc., has bad eyes and is not good in head. Her legs are not well set, she is not straight in front, is wrong behind and lacks character. Flora Marr, c., has badly cut ears and is defective in head and throaty; she shows too much mastiff character. Gipsey, c., has a very bad head, with heavy wrinkle; she cannot compare with Lady Belle, that was unnoticed. Cosette, unnoticed, is not a show dog. This class, like the preceding one, was badly judged.

DEERHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Mac was alone in the challenge class. He begins to show age and was not in good coat. Fergus, first in the open class for dogs, is well known. Robin Adair, second prize, is rather weak before the eyes, not very well developed in second thighs, a trifle flat in ribs, and not quite as hard in coat as we like. He should have been a very easy winner. Oscar II., third prize, is a coarse specimen, with wooly coat. He is not of correct type. Phyllis, the only entry in the bitch class, is on the undersize and is a bit weedy. For reasons that are known to all exhibitors, Mr. Thayer's splendid kennel was kept at home, and the breed was not well represented.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The challenge class contained no entries. First in the open class for dogs was given to Master Rich, a brindle and white with good neck, average head and fairly good legs and feet. His main power is at the wrong end, in front, and he is straight behind, too short between the couplings and rather high on legs. His breast and joints showed that he had been recently treated for skin trouble and it could not have been on the score of condition that he was placed over Douglas Fleming, that was shown for the first time in this country in good condition. Douglas is making a queer record. At New York, when he was mangy and not in condition for the show bench, he was given first; and now that he is in good condition he is beaten by a dog that is certainly not his equal. Mr. Baillie must be getting a poor opinion of dog shows as they are conducted in this country. Third prize was given to Rich and Rare, a coarse but useful-looking dog. He lacks character and quality in head, is wide in front, rather straight in shoulders, and he would be improved by more depth of loin and by better feet. He is a hardy-looking customer, but not quite a show dog. He was properly placed, Rex, hc., is coarse in head, wide in front, bad in shoulders and is not strong in knees. He was lucky. Tip, unnoticed, is a weed. The bitch class brought out a very seedy-looking lot of five. Catchfly, first prize, is not a show bitch. She is bad in head, light and stilty behind, flat in loin, light in bone (especially behind) and her forelegs are not well set. She is also wrong in carriage of tail—a minor point—and lacking in true character. Shown in a good class, under a greyhound judge, she would not be noticed. Minnie, second prize, is better in head than the winner, but she

is undersize and possesses far too many defects for the show bench. Chest twice too wide, legs not well set, not quite straight in front, light behind, Italian greyhound gait. Ramona, third prize, is an unevenly balanced specimen with fairly good head and neck, but very light in thighs, undersize, and neither right in shoulders nor ribs. Lady, vhc., is an Italian weed that must have been entered by mistake. Minnie, c., will never be noticed by a judge of this breed; she is a mongrel and a bad one at that. Bad in head, legs, feet, pasterns and body and not showing the slightest particle of muscle or power behind. Minnie is actually the most peculiar looking animal we have ever seen exhibited in the greyhound class. Every exhibit in this class was noticed, but there was not a show dog in the lot.

POINTERS—(MAJOR TAYLOR).

Lad and Lass of Bow were the exhibits in the challenge classes for heavy weights. Of eleven shown in the open class for heavy-weight dogs two were absent and one not for competition. Patterson, first prize, is not a good one. Defects: Croxteth skull; face a trifle dished and too deep in stop; color of eyes too light; neck rather heavy and not quite clean; hang of ears not perfect; ribs not carried well back; loin strong, but not very well arched; knees not perfect; too short and slanting from hips to stern; hocks too straight; shoulders should be closer. A rather coarse, second-class dog. Luck of Idstone, second prize, was sent home soon after the judging, but for what reason we cannot say. Tory White, third prize, is as good as the first prize winner. This dog is well known. Trinket's Cash, vhc., is heavy in skull, bad in eyes, throaty, light and flat in loin, straight and light behind, slab-sided and lacking in character and quality. His legs are well set and he has good feet, shoulders and stern. Duke, unnoticed, is quite as good a dog as Trinket's Cash. He was described in the St. Paul report. Osborn Ale, not for competition, is rather plain in head, too wide in front, not right in set of legs, straight behind and throaty. Notwithstanding these defects he moves well and has a workmanlike appearance. Kaiser, unnoticed, has a long and rather coarse head, is leggy, light in quarters, wrong in feet, light in bone and was lame when we examined him. Joe, unnoticed, is a better specimen than Trinket's Cash, that was vhc. Defects: Full below the eyes; not true in front; shows coarseness; stern too long; lacks character. There was little quality in this class.

First in the corresponding class for bitches was given to Pride of Idstone, a conspiciously unjust decision. In the first place she is not a large size pointer, and in the second she is not a show dog in any one point. She has a nasty, plain head, with domed muzzle and houndy character. She is very throaty, has badly carried ears and is flat-sided, flat in loin, not good in feet; in fact, she is a bad one. Strange stories were told of the way in which she was packed with biscuits to make her heavy enough to compete in the class, and these stories may or may not be true. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that Pride of Idstone, under weight or over weight, is one of the queerest-looking pointers that has ever been decorated with a prize card. Queen, second prize, should have been first. She is rather weak in face, a trifle throaty, light in bone, coarse in stern, a bit leggy, not right in set of legs and she would be improved by depth in loin. Jingle, hc., is all over a better specimen than the first prize winner. She should have been second. Defects: Tail docked, ears neither quite right in set nor carriage, feet not first-class, too much width through the front. Berdie, third prize, is also a better specimen than the first prize winner. Defects: Rather shallow in head and weak in foreface, hang of ears not correct, throaty, rather wide in front, legs not well set, light in bone, gait not correct. Fannie, vhc., is fairly good in head, but light in bone, straight behind, coarse in stern and not first-class in feet. She is as good as the third prize winner and better than the first prize winner. Midnight, unnoticed, is a black bitch, rather full in cheeks, not quite clean in muzzle, a bit low at the shoulders, not clean in hocks and rather too wide behind. She is as good as the third prize winner. Westminister Sal was absent. This was a wretchedly poor class.

Naso of Kippen was alone in the challenge class for lightweight dogs. In the bitch class Queen Fan was given first, and second prize was withheld from Queen Bow; the last named was too fat. She is a better bitch than the winner. Duke of Hessen scored a very easy win in the open class for dogs. Trinket's Coin, second prize, is light in eyes, heavy in skull, throaty, bad in feet, stands back at the knees, not perfectly straight in front, flat in loin, high in stern and not good in hocks. Chicago Wick, third prize, is rather heavy in skull, not quite clean in muzzle, too heavy in neck and wide in front, and he falls away too much from the hips to the stern, is too long in tail, and is neither right in stifles nor in hocks. Sancho Panza, hc., should have been second to Duke of Hessen. Defects: Slight fullness in forehead; slight throatiness; legginess; light in bone. He is all over a better specimen than the second prize winner. Marko, hc., is not nearly so good a dog as Sancho Panza. Defects: Weak before the eyes, fold of ears not correct; neck heavy and throaty; crooked in front; feet turning outward; weak knees; coarse stern; straight hocks; short from hips to stern. Van Guard, c., is too heavy in skull, wrong in muzzle, bad in neck, light in loin and quarters, straight behind and not straight in front, light in bone. He is a merry, easy-moving dog, with a nice coat and some style and that is all. Black Crook, c., is light in loin, rather coarse in head, light in eyes, throaty, a trifle out at the elbows, not perfect in feet and he lacks true character. In chest and loin he will do. Robert Spring, unnoticed, is throaty, out at elbows, low at shoulders, flat sided, light in eyes, bad in breast, lathy and lacking in quality. Lad King Don, unnoticed, is not quite right below the eyes, wrong in hang of ears, throaty for a youngster, not perfectly straight in front and only fair in feet. He moves badly behind, and the redeeming qualities are fairly good head and good chest and loin.

First in bitches was easily won by the St. Paul winner, Lady Price—*multum in parvo*—and the Idstone Kennels, that had far more luck than dog, came second with Phantom. Defects: Yellow eyes, wrong hang of ears, coarse head, Croxteth loin, straight hocks, too wide behind, stern not well carried, feet not first-class, body rather shallow. Her best points are straight legs and lengthy neck. Flirt, third prize, is a better specimen. Defects: Not quite right in muzzle; ears set high and not quite right in carriage; rather wide in front; does not stand quite true in front; feet might be better. Chicago Fawn, vhc., while not in the best of coat, should have been third. Miss Idstone, vhc., is throaty, not quite right in muzzle, wrong in shoulders and set of legs, bad in feet, not straight in front, and a bit wrong in stifles and hocks. Her head and body are the best points in her. Frienzi, vhc. Defects: Stop not quite right; carriage of ears not perfect; a trifle throaty; wrong in set of legs; light and straight behind; whip tail; rather lathy and light throughout. The redeeming features are length of neck, good feet and nice quality. Bodine's Dell, hc. Defects: Hang of ears not right; throaty; a bit flat in body; rather coarse in stern; feet not quite right; hocks and stifles not quite the thing. Quite as good a specimen as Miss Idstone, that was given vhc. Top, c. Defects: Not clearly cut below the eyes; stop not right; ears too high; set of legs not perfect; light in bone. Meteor's Dell, c., is wrong at both ends. Fan, unnoticed, is light in eyes, bad in ears, lathy, light in bone and all wrong behind. Myrtie, unnoticed, lacks in head, ears, neck and hindparts. Sal II., unnoticed, should have been transferred to the heavy-weight class. Barring Lass of Bow, she was decidedly the best large pointer bitch in the show. We called Mr. T. Donoghue's attention to this bitch and he had her bought in quick time. Westminster Luna, vhc., has many faults, yet shows quality withal. Defects: Kippen eyes; throaty; not straight in front; not quite right in muzzle or stop; stern coarse and not well carried: not quite right behind. She showed signs of having been dressed for the mange.

The light-weight pointers, while not a level lot, were decidedly better than the heavy-weights. The puppy classes showed an absence of true pointer character and quality. First in dogs went to Premier Hessen, a son of Duke of Hessen and Peachstone. When fully developed he will not be a show dog. Defects: Bad eyes, ears set to high; feet not first-class and turning outward; leggy; stern rather long; loin flat; color dirty. Graphic's General, second prize, is not deep enough in stop and his eyes are rather light. He has a lengthy neck that is spoiled by throatiness, is too light and flat in loin, not very strong in knees (in this respect he may improve), too long and coarse in stern and light and narrow behind. Wonderful Lad, third prize, will never be a show dog. Defects: Foreface shallow and not clearly cut; feet not in good position; loin light and long; tail too long and not nicely carried. First in bitch puppies went to Lady Trinket, that is not a show bitch. Defects: Coarse head; ears not right in fold; light in loin; straight behind; legs not perfectly straight and feet not first-class. Lady Wallace, second prize, has plain head and sour expression, is coarse in stern, flat in loin and straight in hocks. She cannot possibly develop into a show bitch. Fern, third prize, has these defects: Muzzle not of correct formation; hang of ears not right; stern not straight; bad hindfeet; rather light in bone; legs and feet not of the best; too straight behind. Clio, c., is light in eyes, coarse, straight in hocks and lacking in character. She has good legs and feet. Spot, unnoticed, has a long, weak head, is bad behind, weedy and minus true pointer character.

ENGLISH SETTERS—(MAJOR TAYLOR).

There were no entries in the challenge classes, and the quality of the open classes was not what we expected to find where the setter takes precedence of all other breeds. Cincinnatus, that was third at New York and fully described in these columns, was an easy winner of first. Although not quite a good one, he stood out in bold relief from the rest of the class. Toledo Blade, second prize, is a little, wear-and-tear-looking dog, that is not up to show form. Defects: Color of eyes too light; stop too deep; muzzle not perfect; not perfectly straight in front; feet turning outward, slightly, and pasterns not sufficiently upright; rather too wide through the shoulders; not well bent in hocks and with stern too high. He would be nowhere near the money if shown in a good class, and on this occasion should have given way to Meadowthorpe Heather Jock, that got hc. Sportsman, third prize, is a strong, useful-looking dog, but as his owner rightly put it, "not a show dog." There were a dozen or more better dogs for the place. He has plain head, rather straight behind and short in coat. King's Dan, vhc., is not nearly so good a dog as Meadowthorpe Heather Jock. Defects: Head heavy; out at elbows; bad feet; flat loin; bad stern, ropy and carried high; straight behind; wrong in gait; coat not right. Rey Roderigo, hc.: Eyes not quite right; not perfectly straight in front; pasterns not perfect; stifles too much in; body rather light; in other points he will do. Duke Gladstone's Boy. Defects: Plain head; ears not correct; high stern; standing too high; coat not first-class; set of legs might be better. Nebraska, c., is coarse and heavy in head, very throaty, coarse. The redeeming points are good bone and feet, straight legs and strength throughout. Marquis N., c., was exceedingly lucky in being noticed. Leaving out of the question his numerous and serious defects, he was not in fit condition for the show bench. Loin very light; bad stern; light in bone; wrong in carriage of ears; bad in feet; curly; not a show dog. Chip, c., was also out of condition. His head is a bit plain, but the outline is not bad. He is straight in hocks and not quite right in set of legs. His knees are not very strong, his eyes are not quite right and his flag is not perfect. He is also leggy, stilty, light in bone and not right in knees. We cannot recognize him as a show dog. Zippo, unnoticed, is curly, heavy in head (it is not badly formed), straight in hocks, not quite right in set of legs. He is a far better dog than Moxie. Buck N., unnoticed, is bad in coat, light and flat in loin, coarse in head, high in stern, lathy and rather throaty. Rex, unnoticed, is plain in head, heavy in neck, throaty, straight behind and not quite straight in front. Drake, unnoticed, lacks in head, eyes, position of hocks, and does not stand quite true in front.

First in bitches was won by Bohemian Girl, a well-known field trial winner, of entirely different type from Cincinnatus and Toledo Blade. The judge has a perfect right to insist that dogs like Goldstone, Keystone, Toledo Blade and others of the like are the correct type and should win on the bench; but he must not shift from Thunder to a Toledo Blade and thence to a Bohemian Girl. If Cincinnatus and Toledo Blade were the best specimens in the dog class, Liberty II., vhc. in the bitch class, should have won over Mr. J. Shelley Hudson's brace. She is one of the razor-blade type, flat in ribs, straight behind, leggy, short in coat and feather, hard as iron, wiry as pin wire, and looks like running a ten-minute race at a speed that would only be eclipsed by greased lightning. We do not care which of the types a man holds to, so long as he is consistent; but there was no consistency in placing Bohemian Girl first, although we admit that she was the best setter in the class. We will give a full description of this bitch: Stop not clearly cut; rather full below the eyes; skull too wide—a head lacking cleanness and which would look better on a dog; neck of good length, yet not quite clean; set of forelegs not perfect and the legs themselves not quite straight; good feet; body somewhat cylindrical in formation; loin not nicely turned; good behind; strong in bone; moves well. Texas Daisy, second prize, is rather wide in skull and a bit shallow and coarse in muzzle. She stands on fairly good pins, but lacks the razor-blade bodies of the winners in the dog class. Set of forelegs not perfect—a defect which causes the feet to turn inward, slightly; feet not perfect, especially the hind ones; is not quite right behind and would do with more bone. Cambriana, third prize, was removed before we had a chance to see her. Dixie, reserve, is not quite right in lips, not perfectly straight in front, is throaty, and having had puppies, was not in good condition. This is a useful-looking one. Bess, hc., has a niceish head, that is hardly deep enough in stop and neither quite perfect below the eyes nor in lips. She does not stand quite true in front, is too short in coat at present, and was not well shown. Polly, unnoticed, is of Irish type and is wrong in feet, thighs, hocks, ears and flag. Sue of Hatchie, unnoticed, was shown too fat. She is weak in face, wrong in eyes, light in bone, straight behind, short and steep from hips to stern and has not a catchy color to recommend her. Knights Bell, unnoticed, has white eyelids, is round in skull, not clean in muzzle, a bit throaty and wrong from hips to stern. We thought her worth a card. Helen N., c., was not in show condition. Defects: Set of legs not correct; feet only moderate; not perfectly straight in front; tail ropy and carried high. M'Liss C., unnoticed, is doggy in head and a bit wrong in front. She appeared to be heavy in whelp, but was worth a card. Lady Pearl, unnoticed, is a bit sheepish in head, light in bone, heavy and wide in front and light and narrow behind. Rena H., also unnoticed, is of Laverack type. She is not quite right in stop, is out at elbows and too wide in front. Her fairly good head, excellent body and strong hindquarters should have earned her a card. Countess Amelia was absent. Puppies were not strong in quality. Dad Wilson's Boy, promising in head, legs, feet and coat and with razor-blade body, was clearly the best in the class. With a better stern, deeper body and better sprung ribs he would be a good one. Blue Link, second prize, is rather heavy in skull and throaty for a pup. He is not perfectly straight in front, his feet are not of the best, is a trifle leggy, long in stern, not good behind the hips and lacks quality. We liked the third winner, Draco's Mark, for the place. Defects: Forehead rather too prominent; ears somewhat short; too straight behind; knees not quite right. If he does not develop coarseness in head he will be heard from again. Sir Darnoc, c., is handicapped on account of age. Given a little more time he will beat two that were placed ahead of him. Lady Harriet, second in the bitch class, should have won easily over Blue Fan, that is coarse in head and muzzle, throaty, not quite straight in front, not good in feet, cow-hocked, light in quarters and leggy. She beats Blue Fan only in eyes and forelegs. We predict that if ever these bitches come together again Lady Harriet will win with many points to spare.

IRISH SETTERS—(MAJOR TAYLOR).

In the absence of Elcho, Jr., from the challenge class for Irish setter dogs, Blarney, in nice condition, took the prize. In bitches Nellie and Lou II., that have been the round of the shows, were first and second in the order named. Both were looking well considering the knocking about they have had of late. Mack N., first in the open class for dogs, is a new one to us. Head rather heavy; neck not clean; eyes rather light; coat not in the best of condition. A useful-looking dog, with good hindquarters and standing on proper legs and feet. Nelson, second prize, has rather short, but well carried ears, a head that might be higher between the ears and cleaner below the eyes. He is rather throaty, not quite straight in front, stands back at the pasterns, is not perfect in feet, too flat in ribs, and falls too abruptly from the hips. He is good in other points and has beautiful color. Max, third prize; head too strong, throaty, flat in ribs, feet not first-rate, coat a bit open, loin flat, fairly good in other points and excellent in color. Mardo, reserve, was first in the puppy class, and he had been sent home before we reached his stall. Meadowthorpe Rover, vhc., is defective in head, rather light in quarters, and not quite right in hocks. He has good body, legs and feet, and nice quality of coat. Dandy, hc., is rather wide in skull and not quite right in muzzle. He is also too wide through the shoulders and a trifle straight in hocks. Prince Rufus, c., is rather coarse in head, which is too wide and flat. He is also wide in front, rather light in bone and a bit short in coat. He has good body, fine color, and is a merry and useful-looking one. Irish Pat, c., is coarse in head, light and flat in loin, short from the hips back, straight behind, high in stern, wrong in ears and a bit throaty. Patsy, c., lacks in ears, muzzle below the eyes, stop, hindquarters, and was shown short in coat and too fat. Donegal Boy, unnoticed, was one of the best dogs in the class. He moved a bit lame, owing to having received a slight cut on one of his forefeet. As it was easy to see that his trouble was only temporary, he should not, we think, have been pegged back. Tim Pepper, unnoticed, is fairly good in head, although he lacks a bit both in stop and in muzzle. His feet are not of the best, he is rather slack in loin and a bit wrong in his quarters and in his hocks. He has a very fine color. Gordon, unnoticed, is coarse in head, straight behind and not rich in color. Mac, Jr., also unnoticed, lacks in head, shoulders, set of legs and carriage of hindquarters. First in the bitch class was won by Kitty O'Brien, whose color is simply superb. Defects: Brow a trifle too prominent; stop and below eyes not clearly cut; feet not right; falls away behind; would be improved by more bone. Against these defects we find good ears, neck, chest, back, loin and coat. This bitch came near being a rattling good one. Second prize went to Bess. Defects: Stop and muzzle just below the eyes not perfect; knees not very strong; limbs rather light; loin flat and hardly strong enough; color not quite first-class. A bitch showing nice quality, but hard pressed for the place by her kennel companions Megora and Lorraine, that were vhc. and hc., respectively. These are quality bitches that beat the third prize winners fifteen or twenty points. What the judge was doing to get Nino into third place is something we cannot explain. She is coarse in head and muzzle, has high set ears, is light in bone, very light in hocks and hindfeet, curly on the quarters, has a nasty, wiry coat and is all wrong in color. Irish Lass, vhc., fails in stop, in muzzle below the eyes, in feet and their position. She is also a bit thick through the shoulders and light in feather. She is altogether a better specimen than the third prize winner. Belle of Monico, c., rather plain in head, defective in hang of ears, too straight in hocks and not first-class in color. She equals the third prize winner. Lone Star Queen, unnoticed, is weak before the eyes, bad behind, wide in front, light in bone and too chunky. Buckeye's Pride, unnoticed, has a stumpy head, is weedy, straight behind and undersized. Puppies had been removed before we reached them.

GORDON SETTERS—(MAJOR TAYLOR).

The challenge classes for Gordons were represented by Little Boy, Don and Rose. There was a lot of fun over the judging of the open class for dogs. Mr. "Scotch" Baillie, who had charge of Meadowthorpe Heather Harold, Meadowthorpe Heather Roy and Meadowthorpe Laddie, did not wish to win the prize with his best dog, because a win at this show would have put him in the challenge class. Somebody told him that Mr. "Ben" Lewis was particularly lucky in winning prizes under Major Taylor's judgment. On hearing this he decided to let "Ben" show his second best dog, Meadowthorpe Heather Roy, and he took hold of Meadowthorpe Heather Harold. "Ben's" good luck did not desert him, and Meadowthorpe Heather Roy was placed over his more typical kennel companion, Meadowthorpe Heather Harold. There was a good deal of laughing and merry-making, and we are in a position to state that it was not done at Mr. "Scotch" Baillie's expense. The third prize winner is light in color, straight behind, throaty, too narrow through the thighs, open in coat, not first-class in stern and a trifle coarse throughout. His head, bone and feet pulled him through. Leaf, vhc., is coarse in head, heavy in neck, wide in front, rather light in eyes, not first-rate in stern, not perfectly straight in front, and is on the coarse side. Bone and color are his best points. Sancho, c., possesses many defects. Straight behind, bad in feet, not straight in front, rather light in loin, a bit leggy, too short in coat and a bit stilty. Stubble, unnoticed, must have been entered by mistake. He may be a fair specimen of the "62½ per cent. type," but he is not a Gordon setter, and not all the printer's ink in America will make him one. Sir Donald, unnoticed, has a heavy, coarse head, is wide in front, loose in neck skin and straight behind. Mr. "Ben" Lewis had his usual good luck in the open class for bitches. It is hardly necessary to state that Meadowthorpe Belmont, that was given second prize, is decidedly a better specimen than the first prize winner, Vic. Becky Sharp, well known, was rightly placed third. Moss Rose, unnoticed, is plain in head, throaty, wide in front and wrong in coat. Rose, also unnoticed, is bad in head, weedy and leggy. May, c., has a head of English type and is throaty, not straight in front, bad in feet, wrong in carriage of stern, and her forelegs are not well set. Her hindquarters are good. Two puppies were shown in the two classes provided. They were each given a third prize. If Minnie, that was not in her stall when we called, is no better than Thurman, it is as well that we did not see her.

FOXHOUNDS—(MAJOR TAYLOR).

Here there were three entries in the dog class, but none in the bitch class. Parker, first prize, had the best head, bone and brush of the three. He is leggy, light in loin, weak in second thighs and poor in coat. Dan, Jr., second prize, is plain in head, light in bone, off in feet, flat in middle, wrong

in hocks, which are too straight and too far from the ground, scanty in coat and brush. Prockey, third prize, is better in head than the second prize winner, and is also better in legs, feet and body. His hocks are too straight and he does not carry his brush in good style.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS—(MAJOR TAYLOR).

Five brown dogs were shown in these classes. Some had short heads and some had long heads. One had black eyes, another had brown eyes, another had green eyes, and still another had yellow eyes. One stood well up at the shoulders and slanted well to stern; another had a back like a saddle, and another was roached in the loin like a bulldog. It did not matter a fig which took the prizes, because all were the best. If there had been among the lot one that was worse than another, who would have ventured to explain why he was worse?

ENGLISH RETRIEVERS—(MR. WHITMAN).

Meadowthorpe Diamond, a well-known second-rater, was rightly placed over Meadowthorpe Pearl, that is a plain-headed puppy. There is a nice opening for somebody to import a good specimen of this breed.

SPANIELS—(MR. WHITMAN).

The O'Donoghue had the challenge class for Irish water dogs to himself. He is not in good coat, being far too wooly and he begins to show age. Judy, from the same kennels, won in the bitch class without competition. In her present condition she would fail to receive notice in a fairly good open class. She is out of coat, is bad in head, very wide in front and wrong in carriage of stern. Barney O'Connor, second prize in the open class for dogs, was many points ahead of the rest of the class. Mallard Drake, first prize, shows poodle character in head and topknot, and his coat is all wrong. Auburn King, third prize, lacks in head, coat and size. He should have been second. Diver, unnoticed, has plain head and is wrong in color, leg-coat and tail-coat. Mollie Lever, first in bitches, is, barring her coat, of English setter type. She has a setter head, body, legs, feet and carriage, and her leg-coat is not right. Nellie Marsh and Lilly Pad, second and third in this class, were hardly good enough to take her place. Both lack size and character and neither is good in head. Bessie, vhc., was all out of condition and was lucky in being noticed. Colleen, unnoticed, is defective in head and is out of coat. Field spaniels were a weak lot, Newton Abbot Laddie, the defender of the challenge class, being the only good one. King, first in the open class for dogs, is a liver dog with rather short body, wooly coat and only moderate head. He is also too leggy and should have changed places with Bird, that was second. The last named is neither first-class in head, eyes, set of ears nor in coat, and he would be improved by more length of body and less length in leg. Romp II., third prize, is of cocker type in head. He has light eyes, high set ears, curly coat, stern carried high, is leggy, light in bone and not a show dog. The prize should have been withheld. The owner or person in charge of him informed us that he is a corker on rats. He looks it. Newton Abbot Lady and Woodstock Squaw, the only entries in the bitch class, were absent.

Although there were only two entries in the challenge class for cocker dogs and one of them so vastly superior to the other that he outclassed him, the judge, who appeared destined to go wrong, placed Mike, that was never anything but a third-rater, over Jersey. Further comment in unnecessary. The decision condemns itself. We will, however, add that Messrs. Oldham & Willey's typical little dog was shown in better form than he has been in this season. Juno W. was placed over Chloe W. in the corresponding class for bitches. Both are well-known and we need only say that Chloe W. should have won. Guy was just the better of the two dogs shown in the open class. He was described in the St. Paul report. Jack, second prize, lacks in head, coat, loin, hindquarters and carriage of stern. Bessie W., that was third at Boston, won easily enough in the bitch class. Bonita, second prize, is a bit off in head, color of eyes, length of leg and coat. Daughter, third prize, fails in eyes, size, coat, carriage of stern, feet and muzzle. Sheeny, vhc., is wrong in muzzle, but good in body. She was second best in the class. My Lady, unnoticed, is snipy, not straight in front, but good in body and better in coat than the others. She should have been noticed. There was much dissatisfaction and ill feeling over the judging of these classes.

COLLIES—(MR. MORTIMER).

The placing of Dublin Scot over his son Scotilla in the challenge class for collie dogs was generally condemned. Scotilla was in excellent condition, and every judge of collies knows that when he is in shape he is a vastly better specimen than Dublin Scot. In bitches, Metchley Surprise was absent, leaving the only other entry, Bonnie Brae, to walk over for the prize. We thought her looking better than at New York. The open class for dogs had sixteen entries, five of which were absent. Maney Trefoil and Charleroi II., the first and second prize winners at Boston, held the same positions here, and Meadowthorpe Jura, that had been around the circuit, was third. Clifton Hero, reserve, is not right in front, but there is much good in him. Tramp II., vhc., is defective in head, round, full and light in eyes, and could do with more coat. He has a good body and limbs. Stanley, vhc., is short between the couplings and has wretchedly bad ears, which are carried in correct fox-terrier style. In competition for the specials he beat Jakyr Dean, a bitch that outclassed him in nearly every essential point, and he won far more in prize money than he will ever be worth. He was catalogued "For Sale" and his owner had the good luck to get rid of him. Robin Adair, Jr., hc., is wrong in coat; his head is not good; he has a short, high-carried brush and his feet are not of the best. Robin, c., is only fair in head and is not good in ears. He is decidedly better than average in body, coat, legs and feet, and is quite as good a specimen as Tramp II., that took vhc. Glencoe II., c., is far inferior to Robin. Defects: Head moderate; ears not correct; stern not well carried; coat open; light in bone. Flurry III. won as easily in the bitch class as her kennel companion in the dog class. Meadowthorpe Parole, the Buffalo winner, was second, and Jakyr Dean, the New York winner, was third. Maritana, reserve, possesses a number of good points, and is a nice, broody-looking bitch. Her head is decidedly above average, but her ears are not sufficiently erect, feet not quite right, coat rather soft, brush carried too gaily and set of legs not all that could be desired. Ailsa, vhc., lacks in head, carriage of ears, strength of body, hocks and coat. Bonnie Bess, hc., has round, light eyes, is wrong in ears, not first-class in head and hardly right in forelegs. Puppies were a very ordinary lot, if we except Wellsbourne Flurry, a rather promising daughter of The Squire and Active. The Chestnut Hill Kennels' well-known second-rater Spot was unopposed in the class for smooth-coats.

POODLES—(MR. MORTIMER).

Berrie failed to put in an appearance, and the other entries in the dog class, Jumbo and Scrip, were given second and third prize. Jumbo, a curly-coated specimen, is short in ears and not close in curl. Scrip, a corded one, is long in tail and short in coat and ear. Bitches contained two moderate ones. Mona, short in ear, but better in coat than Rosey, was rightly placed first.

BULLDOGS—(MR. MORTIMER).

In dogs it was the old story over again, Rabagas first and Lion second. Old Romulus, looking splendidly for his age, made a good third, and Guillermo, another well known one, was vhc., the pair being split by Remus, that is leggy and light in body, not well back in face and hardly right in lip. Do Do, hc., is wrong in foreface, which is altogether too small for his skull. Cæsar, c., is leggy and defective in head properties. Dolores, although not in good condition, won easily enough in the bitch class from Princess Ida and Baby. The Baby is leggy, long in face and has a butterfly-nose. Princess Ida lacks in volume of skull and muzzle, is too long in foreface and her nose is not set well back. Joker, first in dog puppies, while not well broken in skull and only moderate in lips, is a rather promising youngster. Liscard Exile, second prize, is long in face and light in body and leggy. Murrax, unnoticed, is very bad in head.

DACHSHUNDE—(MR. MORTIMER).

Kaiser, weak in foreface, rather leggy, a bit tight in skin, and neither long nor low, was first. Fannie, second, is rather weak in head, light in bone, wrong in crook, not good in hindlegs, and rather tight in skin. Martha, third prize, has high set ears, is rather weak in jaw, not very strong in feet, bad behind, not very long in body and wrong in stern. They were a poor lot, about equal in merit.

BEAGLES—(MAJOR TAYLOR).

Little Duke had no trouble in beating Twinkle for the challenge prize. Racer, Jr., first in the open class for dogs, need not be described. Stormy, second prize, is a puppy, and was sent home before we got to his stall. Racket, Jr., third prize, is rather coarse and plain in head, and too long in body. His legs and feet are the best parts of him. Captain, unnoticed, lacks in head and is neither first-class in coat nor brush. He has good body. Flora, the only bitch shown, is rather short in ears, not quite right in muzzle and too long in body. These classes were not well represented.

TERRIERS—(MR. MORTIMER.)

Royal Rose was alone in the challenge class for bull-terrier bitches, and challenge dogs were not represented. The open class for dogs contained eight entries, and there was far more quantity than quality. Trentham Baron, alluded to in the Boston report, was wrongly placed over Dinksey, that is spoiled by badly-carried ears. Both dogs are owned by Mr. Dole, and as the mistake was "all in the family" no harm was done. Doc, third prize, was not on the bench when we called. Ned, vhc., is not so good a dog as Losso, that was unnoticed. Defects: Foreface very weak and dished; moderate body; bad stern. Losso is wrong before the eyes, long in tail and a bit cheeky. Major, c., is also inferior to Losso, being very full in cheeks, wrong in muzzle, full in eyes and out at elbows. Romeo, unnoticed, is a pit dog. Dinah, first in bitches, is a bit cheeky, wrong before and below the eyes, light in loin, coarse in stern and not quite right in hindquarters. Her condition was not of the best. Lady in White lacks in foreface, cheeky, position of elbows, carriage of tail and is too wide between the hocks and a trifle slack in back. Nell, third prize, is weak in foreface, light in bone, wide between the hocks, wrong in set of legs and lacking in muscle. Nell Bright, vhc., should have been third. This bitch is well known. Dinksey, already described, was first in puppies, with Little Joe, very bad in head, but fairly good in body, second.

Fox-terriers introduced us to Blemton Rubicon, that beat all comers at the Saratoga fox-terrier show. We did not expect to see a first-class dog, because nearly every fox-terrier fancier with whom we are acquainted had told us that Rubicon never deserved the prizes he had won; but we certainly did expect to find a much better specimen. He is not first-class in head, rather full in cheeks, a trifle weak before the eyes and round in forehead. In middle he is at present decidedly light, and if his stern had not been docked very short it would certainly have been over his back; but in none of these points do we find his most serious defect. When given the chain he stands neither better nor worse than a bulldog. He has good feet, good legs from the elbows down, well-carried ears and excellent coat. We are quite prepared to hear that he has grown the wrong way. The fact is he was never right. Lucifer was absent, and Bacchanal, second prize, should have won easily. Rachel was absent from the bitch class, and her kennel companion, Marguerite, had a walkover. Blemton Volunteer, Raby Signal and Stableford Joe, first, second and third prize winners in the open class for dogs, are well known. Nick, vhc., was placed equal with Valet at Hartford some time ago by the same judge, therefore in his opinion Blemton Volunteer, Raby Signal and Stableford Joe are better dogs than Mr. Hoey's crack. If this sort of work is continued a little longer we shall get mixed, even if the judge does not. Jack Vandal, that took the reserve card, has a long head, but it lacks character. He is leggy, long-cast and scanty in coat. Nick, already noticed, is a much better specimen. Bob Mixture, hc., is wide in front, cheeky and light in bone. Whip, c., got one letter more than he deserved. He is big, coarse, wide in front, bad in head, short in coat, and lacking in true character. In bitches it was Tiara first and the rest nowhere. Dinah, that was given second, is weak in muzzle, wide in front, light in bone, and a bit off in shoulders and set of legs. Jack Vandal was the best of a poor class of dog puppies. Tough, second prize, is coarse in head, round and large in ears and lacking in character. He has good coat and fairly good legs and feet. Floyd, third prize, is weak before the eyes, wrong in set of legs, not quite right in hocks, open in coat and too straight in shoulders. Trotty Veck, unnoticed, is all wrong in head properties. Bitch puppies were a bad lot. Nancy Mixture, the only one mentioned, is too light in all points.

Billet, first in the wire-haired class, beats Capsicum in head, style and character, but is not quite his equal in quality of coat. New Year's Day, third prize, begins to show age. Salt, vhc., has a short, stumpy head, is not right in carriage of ears and is too soft in coat.

Dennis, Breda Jim and Breda Tiny, winners in the Irish terrier classes, are all of them old faces. Paddy Linden, third in the dog class, is marred by badly cut ears and bad feet. He is also pounds too heavy, and, while very useful-looking and good in coat, is not quite a show dog. Peggy, second in the bitch class, is moderate in head, scanty in coat and not first-class in legs and feet.

Rosie, the challenge Scotch terrier, is well known. Meadowthorpe Donald, better before the eyes, shorter in legs and better in ribs than Lowrie Dunbar, but not his equal in ears, should, we think, have been first. The Dodger, unnoticed, has drop-ears and wretchedly bad coat. Glen Ettle and Fannie Fern, first and second in the bitch class, are both well known. Glen Ettle, heavy in pup and not in first-rate condition, should have exchanged places with Fannie Fern.

Pansy and Bonnie Briton, winners in the challenge class for Dandies, are well-known winners that may be passed. Border Wang was absent. Meadowthorpe Baillie, first in the open class for dogs, is beaten all to pieces in head and coat by Meadowthorpe Rover. The last named should have won. Vinewood King, third prize, is wrong in several points and especially so before the eyes. Border Clinker, vhc., is too shelly for us. Vinewood Dirk, hc., is bad in head and not right in coat. In bitches Meadowthorpe Wonder was a very easy winner. Vinewood Nettle, second prize, is bad in head. Meg Linden, third prize, was not on the bench when we called. Judy, unnoticed, is a Skye terrier.

The Bedlington class contained no entries.

Gladstone Boy and Meadowthorpe Coila were the only entries in the three entries provided for Skyes.

Nanon, another well-known one, was practically unopposed in the black and tan terrier classes.

Dick, first in Yorkshire dogs, is too light in color for a blue and tan and too dark for a silver. He has nice quality of coat and plenty of it. Fishpool Fred, second prize, is bad in head and limbs, short in coat and moderate in quality of coat. Damfikare, third prize, is a rather promising puppy that may be heard from again. His leg-color is excellent. Billy, hc., is light in color and short in head and body-coat. Dandy Dick, c., is neither a blue and tan nor a silver, being too light for one and too dark for the other. Nadjy, first in bitches, while better in coat, has the same defects in color as Dandy Dick. She was the only one shown. Tiny, the only toy in the class, is snipy and only moderate in coat and color. She shows age.

OTHER TOY DOGS—(MR. MORTIMER).

Dude, Kash, Bessie, Vic, Bob Ivy and Bo Peep II. are well known winners. Lord Nelson, first in the open class for dogs, is a well bred specimen that shows his good breeding. He is smutty in color, shallow in muzzle and too big. He has good wrinkle and good limbs. Bijou, second prize, lacks in muzzle, trace, nail-color and is large enough. Climax, third prize, is smutty in color and too long in foreface. Bob Ivy, vhc., is better than Climax and as good as the second prize winner. B. & O., vhc., is long and shallow in muzzle, bad in ears and with white nails. He was over-rated in this company. Co Co, hc., was not in the pen. Muffins, c., has good nails and skin, but lacks in head properties. Juliet, second in the open class for bitches, is plain in head, smutty in color and has white nails. Lake City Bonnie, vhc., in the same class, lacks in size, eyes, color of nose and in trace.

Ten King Charles spaniels of very ordinary quality were entered and shown. Hylus, first in dogs, is just fair in muzzle, but he lacks in lay-back, chop, coat and hindquarters and might be better in eyes and ears. Rey, second prize, has white markings, is long in muzzle, not well up in skull, moderate in leg markings, not good in coat and wrong behind. Milwaukee Prince, third prize, should have been second. He is not first-class in skull, but he beats the second class winner. He is also defective in muzzle, but here again he beats the second prize winner. His markings are decidedly better, his coat is quite as good, and taken all in all he should certainly have had the place. Trouble, c., is a poor puppy, with white on breast. Billy, vhc., is shallow in muzzle, shows Japanese character and has no leg-tan. Nell Gwynn II., first in bitches, is rather small in eyes, not quite right in lips and is long-cast, curly in coat and on the large side. In color she beat the class. Mona, second prize, was about the best in the class and was beaten by the winner only in color and levelness of back. Milwaukee Gem, third prize, is long in face, short in ear and has too much color. She is not nearly so good a bitch as Milwaukee Belle, that took vhc.

Milwaukee Duke, first in Blenheims, is rather long in foreface, which is not well turned, and his skull to be first-class should be higher. He lacks the orthodox dot, and would be improved by more coat. Milwaukee Rose is bad in muzzle, which is too long and light, and to be first-class she should have much more feather. Her body is the best part of her. Young King Victor, third prize, is better in head than the second prize winner, but he lacks behind and is not right in coat. Rowdy, vhc., has no dot and is wrong in limbs, loin and coat. He beat the class in skull.

Two Italians, or so-called Italians, were shown. Dixie is a big, coarse, red and white dog. Daisy, second prize, was away ahead, and is about half the size of the winner. We would remind the judge that the Italian greyhound is a small dog.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. MORTIMER).

The decisions in this class cannot be criticised too severely. First prize was awarded to a little wire-haired whippet, with straight hindlegs. Baby, second prize, is the best Maltese terrier that we have ever seen in this country. She would hold her own in any company and should have been a very easy winner. Sir Lucifer, although not in full coat, should have been second, and the rest of the cards should have been withheld for want of merit.

Following is a complete list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Minting; 2d, C. C. Cook's Moses. Very high com., St. Joe Kennels' Wacouta Nap. *Bitches:* 1st, E. H. Moore's The Lady Coleus.—OPEN—*Dogs:* Oakhurst Kennels' Melrose Prince; 2d and 3d, L. T. Kinney's Grover Cleveland and Plato. Reserve, G. Jackson's Ilford Caution III. Very high com., B. Straube's Duke of York. High com., Miss Annah M. Peck's Leo. Com., G. M. Ludlow's Leo. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, C. C. Cook's Menglada and Gladys; 3d, R. T. Perine's Adele. Com. J. E. Holcomb's Lady Isabelle. -PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, L. T. Kinney's Plato; 2d, W. C. & M. Gunn's John Bruce; 3d, C. C. Cook's Patron. Very high com., W. Woodman's Jack. High com., G. Jackson's Beech Grove Baron. Com., F. C. Farwell's Norton. *Bitches:* Prizes withheld. Com., J. E. Holcomb's Lady Grant.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Ben Lomond; 2d, Hiawatha Kennels' Folko II. *Bitches:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Miranda; 2d, J. C. Anderson's Lady Athol.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Oakhurst Kennels' Burns; 2d, Acme Kennels' Valens; 3d, H. Sherman's Sam. Reserve, F. Trimmer's Hackney Monk. Very high com., L. C. Wachsmuth's The Baron, and P. Reitz's Schamyl II. High com., D. Bergman's Martigny. Com., A. Mackay's Czar. *Bitches:* 1st, Oakhurst Kennels' Miscabel; 2d, Coughcura Medicine Co.'s Noble Ida; 3d, R. J. Sawyer's Floss. Very high com., Mohawk Kennels' Cleo Van. High com., Hiawatha Kennels' Torrie and S. Brown, Jr.'s Gail Hamilton. Com., Mrs. J. B. Carson's Queen Omphale and F. Floyd's Lady Kenwood.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, A. Newburg's Hero II.; 2d, F. S. Gorton's Rox. *Bitches:* 1st, Alta Kennels' Miss Fortune.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Alta Kennels' Victor Joseph. *Bitches:* No entry.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. W. Le Sueur's Monarch; 2d, J. C. Anderson's Prince; 3d, W. F. Horn's Rex Maximus. *Bitches:* 1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Norah; 2d, Monastery Kennels' Monastery Myrtle; 3d, E. S. Pinney's Jess.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Oakhurst Kennels' St. Michael. *Bitches:* No entry.

BLOODHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, H. Weyth's Burniston. *Bitches:* 1st, H. Weyth's Metchley Venus.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. F. Dagley's Pete; 2d, withheld. *Bitches:* 1s, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Flora.

GREAT DANES.—*Dogs:* 1st, A. Schultz's Cæzar; 2d, O. Reichett's Pluto; 3d, Elms Kennels' Cæsar. Reserve, Osceola Kennels' Don Cæsar. Very high com., W. E. Hagan's Marco and R. Krueger's Wachtel. High com., J. Zilligen's Pluto, Jr., W. Pfeifer's Hector, J. J. Hoch's Cæsar, Miss Mary Merker's Major and Lapp & Flershem's Duke. Com., H. A. Williams's Sultan, P. Merker's Victor, E. R. Bacon's Don, and W. Elser's Theras. *Bitches:* 1st, Osceola Kennels' Donna Minka; 2d, W. Pfeifer's Nora; 3d, W. Elser's Theina. Reserve, W. E. Hagan's Markesa. Very high com., P. Merker's Elsie. High com., Dr. G. M. Chamberlin's Cantella. Com., J. Zilligen's Flora Marr and L. W. Flershem's Gypsy.

DEERHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—1st, S. W. Skinner, Jr.'s Mac.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, and 3d, S. W. Skinner, Jr.'s Fergus and Oscar II.; 2d, W. J. Starr's Robin Adair. *Bitches:* 1st, S. W. Skinner, Jr.'s Phyllis.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 3d, Rookwood Landseer Kennels' Master Rich and Rich and Rare; 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Douglas Fleming. High com., W. J. Bryson's Rex. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Rookwood Landseer Kennels' Catchfly and Minnie; 3d, A. McArthur's Romona. Very high com., F. T. Baker's Lady. Com., Miss M. F. Reis's Minnie.

POINTERS.—LARGE—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Westminster Kennels' Lad of Bow. *Bitches:* 1st, Westminster Kennels' Lass of Bow.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Idstone Kennels' Patterson and Luck of Idstone; 3d, F. R. Hitchcock's Tory White. Very high com., Dayton Kennel Clubs' Trinket's Cash. Com., J. O. Armour's Jupiter. *Bitches:* 1st, Idstone Kennels' Pride of Idstone; 2d, T. Donoghue's Queen; 3d, A. M. Grau's Berdie. Very high com., V. P. Strasser's Fannie. High com., Mount Airy Kennel's Jingle.—SMALL—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* 1st, Westminster Kennels Clubs' Naso of Kippen. *Bitch:* 1st, T. H. Terry's Queen Fan.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. R. Hitchcock's Luke of Hessen; 2d, Dayton Kennel Clubs' Trinket's Coin; 3d, Chicago Pointer Kennels' Chicago Wick. High com., M. W. Gaylord's Sancho Panza and R. Griffith's Marco. Com., T. Donoghue's Van Guard and Dayton Kennel Clubs' Black Crook. *Bitches:* 1st, Elms Kennels' Lady Price; 2d, Idstone Kennels' Phanton; 3d, F. R. Hitchcock's Flirt. Very high com., Chicago Pointer Kennels' Chicago Fawn,

H. Hardie's Miss Idstone, Westminster Kennel Clubs' Westminster Luna, and T. Donoghue's Frienzi. High com., C. I. Engle's Lady Trinket, and Dayton Kennel Clubs' Bodine's Dell. Com., C. Carmichael's Top, and A. W. Hitch's Meteor's Dell.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st. Premier Kennels' Premier Hessen; 2d, T. Donoghue's Graphic General; 3d, Dowagiac Kennels' Wonderful Lad. High com., G. E. Stockbridge's Dandy. *Bitches:* 1st, C. J. Engle's Lady Trinket; 2d, Dowagiac Kennels' Lady Wallace; 3d, Mount Airy Kennels' Fern. Com. G. G. Cornelson's Clio.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—No entries.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Dager's Cincinnatus and Toledo Blade; 3d, J. S. Hudson's Sportsman. Very high com., G. W. Ewing's King's Don. High com., B. Crane's Rey Roderigo, T. Donoghue's Duke Gladstone's Boy and Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Heather Jock. Com., J. W. Brooks, Jr.'s Nebraska, Elmwood Kennels' Marquis N., Dayton Kennel Club's Chip, and W. E. Fnrlong's Moxie. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d, and reserve, J. S. Hudson's BoLemian Girl, Texas Daisy and Dixie; 3d, W. B. Wells's Cambriana. Very high com., A. W. Hitch's Liberty II. High com., J. H. Hodges's Bess. Com., R. N. Sanderson's Gem's Dart and Elmwood Kennels' Helen N.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, J. S. Hudson's Dad Wilson's Boy; 2d, T. Donoghue's Blue Link; 3d, B. Crane's Draco's Mark. Com., Elms Kennels' Sir Darnoc. *Bitches:* 1st, T. Donoghue's Blue Fan; 2d, Elms Kennels' Lady Harrict.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, E. W. Clark, Jr.'s Blarney. *Bitches:* 1st. C. T. Thompsons' Nellie; 2d, Columbus Kennels' Lou III.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, W. N. Kuhn's Mack N.; 2d, J. F. Nash's Nelson; 3d, A. V. Armour's Max. Reserve, A. Carmichael's Mardo. Very high com., Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Rover. High com., Helen Newell's Dane Elcho and G. L. Dunlap's Dandy. Com., J. T. Bowen's Prince Rufus, T. Donoghue's Irish Pat and R. A. Shaeler's Patsy. *Bitches:* 1st, F.V. Anderson's Kitty O'Brien; 2d, very high com. and high com., J. A. J. Sprague's Bessie, Megora and Lorraine; 3d, F. H. Perry's Nino. Very high com., T. Donoghne's Irish Lass. Com., J. F. Phillips's Belle of Monico.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, A. Carmichael's Mardo; 2d, F. A. Hubbard's Iowa Prince; 3d, J. A. J. Sprague's Dash. *Bitches:* 1st, W. I. Carpenter's Katc.

GORDON SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, S. G. Dixon's Little Boy; 2d, W. E. Rothermel's Don. *Bitches:* 1st, W. S. Hammett's Rose.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, 2d and 3d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Heather Roy, Meadowthorpe Heather Harold and Meadowthorpe Laddie. Very high com., S. E. Davis's Leaf. Com., L. St. John's Sancho. *Bitches:* 1st, W. S. Hammett's Vic; 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Belmont; 3d, J. L. Campbell's Becky Sharp. Com., Z. K. Pope's May.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 3d, J. A. Durringer's Thurman. *Bitches:* 3d, T. Flemming's Minnie.

FOXHOUNDS.—AMERICAN—1st, 2d and 3d, W. C. Henry's Parker, Dan, Jr. and Prockey.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DOGS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. W. Stevens's Dick; 2d, Osceola Kennels' Drake; 3d, H. D. Ford's Neptune. *Bitches:* 1st, Osceola Kennels' Dundee; 2d, withheld; 3d, S. M. Smith's Bess.

RETRIEVERS.—1st and 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Diamond and Meadowthorpe Pearl.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* 1st, Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennels' The O'Donoghue. *Bitch:* 1st, Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennels' Judy.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, J. T. Anderson's Mallard Drake; 2d, J. W. Considine's Barney O'Connor; 3d, A. Combs's Auburn King. *Bitches:* 1st and very high com., Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennels' Mollie Lever and Bessie; 2d, Rodes & Fitzsimmons's Nellie Marsh; 3d, J. W. Considine's Lily Pad. High com., C. A. Blaisdell's Sea Moss.

FIELD SPANIELS.—ANY COLOR—CHALLENGE—1st, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Laddie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' King; 2d, W. Lawrence's Bird; 3d, R. J. Withers's Romp II. *Bitches:* Absent.

COCKER SPANIELS.—ANY COLOR—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, C. M. Nelles's Mike; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Jersey. *Bitches:* 1st, C. M. Nelles's June W.; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Cloe W.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Osceola Kennels' Guy; 2d, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Jack. *Bitches:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Bessie W.; 2d, C. M. Nelles's Bonita; 3d, Osceola Kennels' Daughter. Very high com., Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Sheeny.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Dublin Scot and Scotilla. *Bitches:* 1st, W. D. Hughes's Bonnie Brae.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Maney Trefoil and Charleroi II.; 3d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Jura. Reserve, J. A. Long's Clifton Hero. Very high com., C. N. Baddeley's Tramp II. and McEwen & Gibson's Stanley. High com., A. C. Armstrong's Robin Adair, Jr. Com., S. R. Taber's Robin and P. R. Sears's Gleacoe II. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Flurry III. and Jakyr Dean; 2d Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Parole. Reserve, J. L. Lincoln Jr.'s Maritana. Very high com. and high com., McEwen and Gibson's Ailsa and Bonnie Bess.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, McEwen & Gibson's Stanley; 2d, E. W. Cramer's Jamie; 3d, J. M. Douglas, Jr.'s, Earl Douglas. Com., Maplewood Kennels' Hjalmar and Eraser. *Bitches:* 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Welsbourne Flurry; 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Gip; 3d, A. Smith's Mistress Dabo. Very high com., McEwen & Gibson Bonnie Bess.—SMOOTH—1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Spot.

POODLES.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, R. H. McCormick's Jumbo; 3d, L. St. John's Scrip. *Bitches:* 1st, R. H. McCormick's Mona; 2d, S. Coulson's Rosa.

BULLDOGS.—*Dogs:* 1st, G. Raper's Rabagas; 2d, W. J. Comstock's Lion; 3d, T. Patton's Romulus. Reserve, Campbell & Blake's Remus. Very high com., T. W. Mills's Guillermo. High com., J. W. Heitz's Do Do. Com., T. W. Mills's Cæsar. *Bitches:* 1st, A. F. Nash's Dolores; 2d, withheld; 3d, T. W. Mills's Princess Ida. *Puppies:* 1st J. Morehead's Joker; 2d, F. Gorman's Liscard Exile. High com., J. W. Wakem's Baby.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dog:* No entry. *Bitch:* F. F. Dole's Royal Rose.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, F. F. Dole's Trentham Baron and Dinksey; 3d, H. Russell's Doc. Very high com., J. Callahan's Ned. Com., J. A. Beck's Major. *Bitches:* 1st, J. F. D. Walker's Dinah; 2d, J. Callahan's Lady in Write; 3d, G. Jackson's Nell. Very high com., F. F. Dole's Nell Bright. *Puppies:* 1st, F. F. Dole's Dinksey; 2d, Elms Kennels' Little Joe.

DACHSHUNDE.—1st, Idstone Kennels' Kaiser; 2d, H. C. Schaase's Fannie; 3d, J. S. Barnes's Martha.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—1st and 2d, Ardsley Kennels' Little Duke and Twinkle.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Ardsley Kennels' Racer, Jr.; 2d, E. Marshall's Stormy; 3d, O. G. Stolz's Racket, Jr. *Bitches:* 1st, O. G. Stolz's Flora. *Puppies:* 1st, E. Marshall's Stormy.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Rubicon and Bacchanal. *Bitches:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Marguerite.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Volunteer; 2d, A. E. Pitt's Raby Signal; 3d, R. de Koven's Stableford Joe. Reserve, G. Douglas's Jack Vandal. Very high com., L. W. Hill's Nick. High com., J. Dupee's Bob Mixture. Com., W. Neef's Whip and H. Taylor, Jr.'s Bones. *Bitches:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Tiara; 2d, J. Dupee, Jr.'s Dinab.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, G. Douglas's Jack Vandal; 2d, W. J. Hutchinson's Tough; 3d, H. G. Nichols's Floyd. *Bitches:* 1st, J. Dupee' Jr.'s Nancy Mixture; 2d, withheld.—WIRE-HAIRED—1st and 2d, Oxford Kennels' Billet and Capsicum; 3d and very high com., G. M. Hendrie's New Year's Day and Salt.

IRISH TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. F. McFadden's Dennis; 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Breda Jim; 3d, Dr. J. W. Streeter's Paddy Linden. *Bitches:* 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Breda Tiney; 2d, Dr. J. S. Niven's Peggy.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, J. H. Naylor's Rosie.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, J. H. Naylor's Lowrie Dunbar; 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Donald. *Bitches:* 1st, Toledo Kennel Club's Glen Ettle; 2d, 3d, very high com., high com. and com., J. H. Naylor's Fanny Fern, Gypsy Belle, Jessie, Little Gem and Snowflake.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st and 2d, J. H. Naylor's Pansy and Bonnie Briton.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Baillie and Meadowthorpe Reiver; 3d and high com., J. H. Naylor's Vinewood King and Vinewood Dirk. Very high com., H. G. Nichols's Border Clinker II. *Bitches:* 1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels' Meadowthorpe Wonder; 2d, J. H. Naylor's Vinewood Nettle; 3d, Dr. J. W. Streeter's Meg Linden.

SKYE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Gladstone Boy. *Bitches:* 1st, Meadowthorpe Kennels's Meadowthorpe Colla.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, Campbell & Blake's Nanon; 2d, withheld.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Mrs. F. F. Wood's Dick; 2d, Oakhurst Kennels' Fishpool Fred; 3d, A. M. Goldsmith's Damfikare. Reserve, S. Coulson's Dixey. High com., A. McGregor's Billy. Com., J. W. Merriam's Dandy Dick. *Bitches:* 1st, J. W. Merriam's Nadjy.

TOY TERRIERS.—1st, Campbell & Blake's Tiny.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Dude; 2d, A. E. Pitts's Kash. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bessie and Vic.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Acme Kennels' Lord Nelson; 2d, Miss I. F. Ryder's Bijou; 3d and reserve, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Climax and Bob Ivy. Very high com., Mary W. Williams's B. & O. High com., W. P. Paddon's Coco. Com., R. W. Bates's Muffins. *Bitches:* 1st, Mohawk Kennels' Bo Peep II.; 2d, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Juliet; 3d, W. P. Paddon's Chin Chin. Very high com., Lake City Pug Kennels' Lake City Bonnie. *Puppies:* 1st, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Bob Ivy; 2d, Mrs. Sohl's Flora; 3d, Acme Kennels' Tody.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st and 3d, R. W. Holmes's Hylus and Milwaukee Prince; 2d, M. J. Nolan's Rey. Very high com., Mrs. J. S. Buhrer's Billy. Com., Mrs. F. S. Flint's Trouble. *Bitches:* 1st, T. E. Camp's Nell Gwynne II.; 2d, C. W. Sander's Mona; 3d and very high com., R. W. Holmes's Milwaukee Gem and Milwaukee Belle. High com., Mrs. F. S. Flint's Mischief.

BLENHEIM SPANIELS.—1st, Holmes & Kitzengen's Milwaukee Duke; 2d and 3d, R. W. Holmes's Milwaukee Rose and Young King Victor. Very high com., M. Dallett's Rowdy. High com., Mrs. J. S. Buhrer's Rex, Jr.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, C. T. Merritt's Dixie; 2d, Mrs Geo. B. Buchanan's Daisy.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1st, Campbell & Blake's Nellie Gray; 2d, G. Tanscher's Buby; 3d, C. Rosser's Sir Lucifer.

CENTRAL FIELD TRIAL CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The attention of the members of the Central Field Trial Club having been called to Secretary Brumby's communication in your issue of April 4, I am directed to say that when we named our date we were not aware that the Southern had named a date, and we now find that circumstances over which we have no control, prevent our complying with the request of the Southern Field Trial Club, viz., that the Central Field Trial Club change its date of running. The Indiana date is fixed for Nov. 4, and the Eastern for Nov. 18, hence the Central cannot advance its date without running in direct conflict with one or both of these clubs. Every sportsman will see at a glance that the Central cannot fix their date prior to Nov. 4 or later than about Dec. 2, as the weather in North Carolina will not admit of it. Prior to Nov. 4 it would be too warm and vegctation would be too rank; after Dec. 2 the weather would be too cold and stormy.

We are informed that the Southern Field Trial Club has no trial following it until February. The season in Mississippi is very late, and when all the circumstances are considered it will be found that Jan. 1 or later would be more favorable for holding trials in Mississippi; vegetation would not be so rank and the Northern and Western dogs would have an opportunity to finish running at the Indiana, Eastern and Central, go South and become acclimated, before starting at the Southern.

The Central Field Trial Club has the very highest regard for the Southern, and begs to assure them that they can count on our hearty support and co-operation in all things possible, but we cannot undertake the impossible. Our stakes have been advertised, and the number of entries thus far received surpass the club's most sanguine expectations. To change the conditions (except to increase the stakes) would be to risk forfeiting every one of those entries. The number is so large that the Central dare not take the risk even if all other circumstances, instead of prohibiting, favored the change.

Once more assuring the Southern of the deep interest we take in the success of their trials, also of the strong desire of many of our members to enter dogs for competition in their trials, we beg them to arrange the date of their running to conform to the date of the Central, so that the dogs can complete the entire circuit, but if they cannot or will not change their date, we beg all sportsmen who originally intended entering and running their dogs at the Southern to carry out those intentions. If any of the numerous gentlemen, who have been so prompt in pledging us support and favoring us with entries, feel that they have made a mistake, or would send their entries to the Southern provided the Central were not in existence, and will promptly advise us, we will return their entry blanks and forfeit money. We trust this action on our part is sufficiently broad to convince every sportsman that the Central has no desire to weaken or injure the Southern to the extent of one single entry. We extend to each and every member of the Southern, as well as to every sportsman throughout the country, the heartiest invitation imaginable to be present at Lexington, North Caroiina, Dec. 2. They can rest assured that no pains will be spared to make their visit a pleasant one, and we will try to send them home so well filled with pleasant recollections as to insure their regular attendance at every field trial thereafter held by the Central Field Trial Club, whose inaugural meeting will be held at Lexington, N. C., Dec. 2. Entries for the Derbies close May 15.

C. H. ODELL, Sec'y pro tem.
Central Field Trial Club.

THE SEITNER CASE.

WE have received from the secretary of the Pointer Club a voluminous report, giving the reasons and the reasoning by which the committee reached the decision to acquit B. F. Seitner of guilty intent in writing the confidential letter to B. F. Lewis in 1885, directing the latter to look over the all-aged class in pointer bitches, and if the bitch Carrie, entered by Seitner in the puppy class, stood a show to win in the open class, to transfer her to that class, as she was over age. We gave last week the substance of the proceedings at the committee's meeting, and now print an official copy of the resolution exonerating Seitner.

The following is taken from the minutes of the meeting of the executive committee of the Pointer Club of America, held April 9, 1889:

"The executive committee of the Pointer Club of America having this day assembled to investigate a charge of fraud made in the FOREST AND STREAM newspaper of March 7, 1889, against B. F. Seitner, of Dayton, Ohio, claiming that he won an award at the Philadelphia bench show in May, 1885, with a fraudulent entry of his pointer bitch Carrie, in puppy class No. 38, when he knew that she was over age and that her entry was consequently a fraud. After having fully investigated the matter the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we are unanimously of the opinion, upon the evidence submitted and for the reasons as stated in the report accompanying this resolution, that B. F. Seitner is not guilty, as charged, and that Mr. Seitner's resignation as an officer of the club be declined." (Signed) John S. Wise, Pres.; Jas. L. Anthony, Chas. Heath, J. P. Swain, Jr., G. Muss Arnolt, F. R. Hitchcock, Geo. W. La Rue, Sec'y and Treas.

DOG TALK.

THE trouble in the American Pet Dog Club has been settled in the courts. On Monday Judge Andrews handed down his decision in Supreme Court, which finds that Mrs. Sarah J. Wheatleigh, William J. Fryer, Jr., Mrs. Mary E. Randolph, Charles B. Holmes, and Crump Ormsby organized the club, and that the defendants, Dr. H. R. Surles, Mrs. Eugene Clark, and others, without authority, organized under the same name. They are restrained from advertising meetings of the club and from claiming any further right to the name.

Mr. Jas. Watson informs us that, as he cannot spare the time to attend properly to the editorship of *Rcins and Whip*, he has resigned the position.

After the judge, Mr. Gresham, had departed from the Worcester show it was found that some of the special prizes had not been awarded. At the request of the managers, Mr. E. M. Oldham consented to don the ermine. It is scarcely necessary to add that his arduous duties were performed in a praiseworthy manner and to the satisfaction of all.

Worcester exhibitors that had to depend upon the Boston and Albany Railroad for transportation home fared badly at the hands of that corporation. While dogs were allowed in the baggage cars going to the show, they were compelled to return in charge of the express company, and the exhibitors submitted to the extortion with a very bad grace, and much kicking.

The Hornell-Harmony Kennel is negotiating with Lady Charles Innes-Ker, Uxbridge, Eng., for a Siberian wolfhound bitch to add to their kennel.

A new kennel club has been formed at Pittsburgh, Pa. It is organized under the name of the Duquesne Kennel Club. The officers are Mr. S. L. Boggs, President; Mr. W. Wade, Vice-President; Mr. J. M. Chaplin, Secretary and Treasurer. A number of prominent dog men are members, and we understand that it is the intention of the club to hold a first-class dog show next season.

The German Mastiff or Great Dane Club of America was organized at Chicago, Ill., March 18. The officers elected are Mr. W. F. Fox, President; Mr. J. J. Hoch, Vice-President; Mr. W. E. Hagans, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors consists of seven. Those chosen for one year are Dr. G. M. Chamberlain and Dr. F. M. Wilder; two years, Messrs. Henry Lecb and Paul Merker; three years, Messrs. W. E. Hagans, J. J. Hoch and Joseph Zilligen.

Mr. F. R. Hitchcock sailed for England in the Umbria, last Saturday. He will have a look at some of the pointers in that country, and if he finds a bitch or two that suits him he will bring them home. Mr. F. Gresham also sailed for home in the same steamer. We wish them a pleasant voyage.

Entries for the Eastern Feld Trials Club Derby close May 1. The address of the secretary is W. A. Coster, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The show which opened at Horticultural Hall, this morning, is unquestionably the best that has ever been held in Philadelphia. The building has been crowded all day, and if the weather holds good success is assured. We have never seen so much interest taken in a show in this city. The quality of the exhibits is excellent, and after New York and Boston this is the best show of the year. [Owing to the pressure of kennel news upon our columns we are obliged to postpone printing the awards till next week. They will be published then with the critical report.]

RUNNING WEIGHT OF GREYHOUNDS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* As many people have made inquiries as to my greyhound Lord Neversettle's weight, and as Mr. M. E. Allison in your paper of March 28 guesses his weight at 100lbs., will you allow me space to say that I have just had him weighed, and his exact weight is 72lbs., but the dog at the present time is very full of flesh, his running weight would therefore be 64lbs., nothing unusually large for an English greyhound. Most of the dogs who have won the Waterloo Cup will average from 60 to 65lbs. running weight. The largest greyhound we ever saw run was Royal Stag. His running weight was about 72lbs., but he handled his hare like a little one of 45lbs., and won the great Champion Stakes (64) dogs of all ages, at Kempton Park (an inclosed meeting). A very light actioned dog is Lord Neversettle, and he can turn with a jack rabbit quicker than White Lips, who is only 51lbs. We may here state, that when Dick's Darling is all right that possibly the owners of White Lips and Dick's Darling may make a friendly match in the fall to decide which is the better greyhound. When Mr. M. E. Allison will have his opportunity of laying those considerable odds he speaks of in favor of Dick's Darling we think he will find some coursing men in the West who will take the odds.—H. C. LOWE.

THE ST. BERNARD CLUB.—At a meeting of the Board of Governors of this club, held on April 8, 1889, the secretary read the correspondence with the New England Kennel Club, relating to their classification and premiums for smooth-coats at their April show, the N. E. K. C. declining to consider their published premiums. The following resolution was then unanimously passed: *Whereas*, The Board of Governors at this meeting reviewing the action of the bench show committee of the N. E. K. C. at their recent show, hold that in discriminating between the rough and smooth-coats, they have acted discourteously toward this club. *Whereas*, The St. Bernard Club makes no distinction in quality between rough and smooth-coats, be it *Resolved*, That hereafter all special prizes offered by this club and accepted by any of the bench show clubs to be made subject to the conditions that there be no difference or distinction made in the premium list of the show at which the prizes are to be competed for, and that both rough and smooth-coats be classified equally and on the same basis.—LORENZO DANIELS, Secretary.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Pierrot. By F. D. Folsom, Dover, Me., for black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Jan. 31, 1889, by Jim Crow (Nero—Slick) out of Jet (Earl—Cully).

Alpine Kennels. By H. W. and W. S. Mack, Fairfield, Conn., and C. D. Bernheimer, New York, for their kennels of St. Bernards.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Dot—Clydesdale Hero. Curry & Parks's (Beason, Ill.) collie bitch Dot (champion Rex—Jersey Lily) to their Clydesdale Hero (Clifton Hero—Jean), March 13.

Berna II.—Martigney. D. Bergman's (St. Paul, Minn.) St. Bernard bitch Berna II. (A.K.R. 6883) to his Martigney (A.K.R. 4275), Feb. 18.

Mona—Rockingham. F. Windholz's (New York) English setter bitch Mona (Belthus—Princess Phœbus) to his Rockingham (Belthus—Bess), March 26.

Blitz—Rockingham. F. Windholz's (New York) English setter bitch Blitz (Thunder—Peg) to his Rockingham (Belthus—Bess), March 27.

Princess Phœbus—Count Howard. F. Windholz's (New York) English setter bitch Princess Phœbus (Prince Phœbus—Patch) to his Count Howard (Sir Alister—Mena), March 13.

Fannie F.—Clyde Bondhu. F. A. Frazer's (Lynn, Mass.) English setter bitch Fannie F. (Cap—Peek-a-Boo) to W. H. Beede's Clyde Bondhu (Gus Bondhu—Lady Dixie), March 14.

Sandy—Clyde Bondhu. C. T. Hilton's (Lynn, Mass.) English setter bitch Sandy (Currier's Ned—Sue) to W. H. Beede's Clyde Bondhu (Gus Bondhu—Lady Dixie), March 7.

Brownie—Obo-crit. N. V. Ketchum's (Savannah, Ga.) cocker spaniel bitch Brownie (A.K.R. 3072) to his Obo-crit (A.K.R. 4100), Feb. 22.

Phyllis D.—Little Red Rover. John E. Weston's (Utica, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Phyllis D. (A.K.R.—088) to Theo. J. Hook's champion Little Red Rover (champion Obo II., (A.K.R. 432)—Woodstock Dinah), April 8.

Nellie—Black Duke. B. J. Rae's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Nellie (Obo, Jr.—Belle) to Jas. Luckwell's Black Duke (Obo II.—Woodland Queen), April 8.

Tough—Obo, Jr. Corktown Kennels' (Ottawa, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Tough (Wildair—Belle) to Rideau Kennels' Obo, Jr. (A. K.R. 1481), April 8.

Hezlep Jess—Buffalo General. Wm. Mariner's (Milwaukee, Wis.) black and tan terrier bitch Hezlep Jess (Mahomet—Lady) to A. W. Smith's Buffalo General (Halifax General—Lady Lottie), April 7.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Betsy. H. T. Wilson's (Lynn, Mass.) English setter bitch Betsy (Rex—Betsy), March 8, eight (four dogs), by W. H. Beede's Clyde Bondhu (Gus Bondhu—Lady Dixie).

Ruby Buckellew. J. L. Breeze's (Tuxedo Park, N. Y.) English setter bitch Ruby Buckellew, Feb. 24, six (three dogs), by his Gloster.

Modesta. R. C. Cornell's (New York) English setter bitch Modesta, March 28, six (two dogs), by Jas. L. Breeze's Gloster.

Allie James. P. Lorillard, Jr.'s (Tuxedo Park, N. Y.) English setter bitch Allie James, April 2, six (two dogs), by Gath's Mark.

Lavalette. P. Lorillard, Jr.'s (Tuxedo Park, N. Y.) English setter bitch Lavalette, April 6, five (two dogs), by champion Roderigo.

Belle of Stanton. P. Lorillard, Jr.'s (Tuxedo Park, N.Y.) English setter bitch Bollo of Stanton, April 10, five (one dog), by champion Paul Gladstone.

Little Nell. P. Cambles's (Philadelphia, Pa.) Irish setter bitch Little Nell (champion Elcho—champion Rose), April 10, seven (five dogs), by his Dick Swiveller (champion Bruce—Leigh Doane II.).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

King Bannerman. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Sept. 2, 1888, by Bannerman (A.K.R. 1709) out of Blossom (A.K.R. 5711), by H. S. Gilbert, Millersburg, Pa., to W. C. Crandall & Co., Springville, N. Y.

Laddie Collier. Collie dog, age and pedigree not given, by Henry E. Alvord, Amherst, Mass., to Dr. Peter Collier, Geneva, N. Y.

Don Louis Collie dog, age and pedigree not given, by Henry E. Alvord, Amherst, Mass., to Geo. P. Strong, St. Louis, Mo.

Joe Jeff. Collie dog, ago and pedigree not given, by Henry E. Alvord, Amherst, Mass., to Geo. P. Strong, St. Louis, Mo.

Jessie S. Collie bitch, age and pedigree not given, by Henry E. Alvord, Amherst, Mass., to Geo. P. Strong, St. Louis, Mo.

Superbus II.—Katrina whelp. Red dachshund bitch, whelped Sept. 24, 1888, by F. G. Stewart, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to George A. Rosa, Schenectady, N. Y.

Sailor—Bess whelp. White, black and tan foxhound bitch, whelped July 24, 1888, by F. G. Stewart, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to Nelson Brownell, same place.

Prince Paul. Orange tawny St. Bernard dog, whelped Jan. 29, 1889, by Martigney (A.K.R. 4275) out of Fanny Hamilton, by D. Bergmau, St. Paul, Minn., to M. Wittleshoefer, Grand Forks, Dak.

Martigney II. Orange brindle St. Bernard dog, whelped Jan. 29, 1889, by Martigney (A.K.R. 4275) out of Fanny Hamilton, by D. Bergman, St. Paul, Minn., to M. Lewis, Aberdeen, Dak.

Governor Hill and Bessie King. Black and tan terrier dog and bitch, whelped April 24, 1888, by King out of Gipsey Queen, by A. W. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., to John G. Burns, same place.

PRESENTATIONS.

Superbus II.—Katrina whelps. Red dachshunde, whelped Sept. 24, 1888, by F. G. Stewart, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., a dog and bitch to Chas. L. Dick, Johnstown, Pa., and a bitch to Dr. John A. Hartmann, Latrobe, Pa.

Sailor—Bess whelp. White, black, tan and blue ticked foxhound bitch, whelped July 24, 1888, by F. G. Stewart, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to F. Dore, same place.

Trump. Black and tan foxhound dog, age not given, by Sport out of Lady, by Chas. L. Dick, Johnstown, Pa., to F. G. Stewart, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Betty. Black and tan foxhound bitch, age not given, by Lead out of Girl, by Chas. L. Dick, Johnstown, Pa., to F. G. Stewart, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

J. L. D., Lockport.—I have an English setter puppy, about 3 months old, that has worms. What shall I do for them? Ans. A teaspoonful of the fluid extract of spigelia and senna twice daily will probably bring away the worms.

POINTER, Fitchburg, Mass.—My pointer bitch has a dry and hot nose, and at times it seems to affect her scent; general health good and seems to feel well. There are small scales on her nose sometimes. She is fed from the table, but don't give her much meat. What can I do for her? Ans. Give five grains of quinine in pill form concealed in bit of meat morning and evening for one week.

A. F. WALKER, Philadelphia, Pa.—Will you kindly prescribe for my beagle bitch, one year old the 21st inst.? About four weeks ago she came in season and was warded, and one week after her right side seemed paralyzed; when she would walk she fell over. At present she is a little better, but still twists her hindquarters when she runs, and her tail hangs down. She does not suffer any pain. Ans. Give ten drops of tincture of nux vomica night and morning. Give a Bland's iron pill three times daily concealed in a bit of meat.

J. H., Lyme, Conn.—I have a cocker spaniel bitch, 18 months old; she had eight pups on March 30, five days before the time was up; since then she has been sick with the following symptoms: Diarrhœa; choky cough, vomiting mucus, and panting for breath as if choking; eyes full of white matter; nose dry; appetite poor; very little milk for two pups I kept. I can't make out what ails her. Can you? What can I do for her? Have been using homeopathic specifics for distemper and coughs. Ans. It is not unlikely that she has a post partem or puerperal fever. If there is a profuse vaginal discharge you had better douche the vagina with a carbolized solution, one teaspoonful to pint of water. Give two drops of aconite every hour if fever be present, and five grains of quinine in pill form night and morning. You can conceal the pills in a morsel of meat.

M. J. C., Pittsfield, Mass.—I have a pointer dog, two years old, that has some kind of a humor about his head. He scratches his head a good deal, and shakes it continually after exercising and getting heated. His head and ears seem to be hot and feverish (his nose is cold at all time). He scratches his eyes until the lids are swollen and sore all the time. Think he is troubled with worms, as he passes quite a number of them. His head or ears does not break out much except about the eyes. The inside of his ears are not sore. Ans. Give your dog a tablespoonful of castor oil. Follow this in two hours with 40grs. of powdered areca nut made into a large pill with lard. Keep the bowels freely operating for two days. After the second day give 5grs. of quinine night and morning. Feed principally milk and soups; very little meat. If the head does not improve, get some zinc oxide ointment and rub a little in morning and evening.

THE following letter received by the United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass., from Mr. F. S. Lindsley, Supt. American Wood Powder Co., West Hoboken, N. J., speaks for itself: "I am perfectly willing that you should use my name to indorse your shells, and especially your new primer for American wood powder, and I heartily recommend your shells to wood powder shooters. As a matter of fact I have recommended your paper shells for the last eighteen months, and have in that time shot thousands of them, and given away thousands of them loaded with wood powder.—*Adv.*

NEW YORK, May 17, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Gentlemen—It affords us much pleasure to report upon your latest Climax shells with strong primers received this morning. We have tested them with Schultze powder, and find them simply excellent in every particular, and practically equal to the best adapted English primer. Two and a half drams to 3¼ drams of Schultze powder in 12-bores and 3½ to 4 drams in 10-gauge worked to perfection in your shells, loaded simply like black powder and without ramming. Very truly yours (Signed), VON LENGERKE & DETMOLD.—*Adv.*

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

OWENSVILLE, Ind., April 9.—The Owensville Ballard Rifle Team. Four members made following scores to-day: Match at standard targets, 200yds. off-hand; J. Montgomery won gold medal:

J Montgomery	9	6	7	6	10	10	7	9	7	6—77
W Roberts	7	9	10	9	8	8	6	5	8	6—76
J Dougherty	5	10	9	6	8	8	8	9	7	5—72
R Speck	7	5	6	5	7	5	6	5	4	10—60

Rest Shooting.

J Montgomery	9	10	8	9	10	10	10	8	10	9—93
W Roberts	10	10	10	10	8	9	8	7	8	9—89

BOSTON, April 13.—The regular weekly shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, to-day, was well attended. A strong fishtail wind from 10 to 12 o'clock made high scores impossible. Mr. Loring won the gold champion medal and Mr. Munroe won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match. D. Webster's telescopic sights were handicapped 4 points. Following are the best scores:

Twenty-Shot Rest Match, 200yds.

J R Munroe	7	9	11	11	8	9	11	12	11	9	
	9	9	8	11	12	9	10	8	11	9	9—194
D Webster	9	8	12	10	8	7	11	9	11	12	
	8	9	12	10	10	8	10	11	11	9	9—195
J Francis	6	9	8	9	8	5	11	12	9	12	
	9	11	8	11	11	12	7	11	9	7	9—186
J N Eames	8	11	7	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	
	9	9	9	8	9	10	9	9	9	11	9—179

Champion Medal Match, 200yds.

A Loring	9	6	7	8	6	9	6	6	10	7—74
F Daniels	5	8	9	8	6	6	6	10	8	7—73
C G Clarke	7	7	5	7	10	6	5	8	10	6—72
W Gardner	8	8	10	3	9	7	8	5	8	6—72
H L Lee	7	9	6	9	8	6	6	5	6	7—69

All-Comers' Match, 200yds.

H Severance	7	8	8	10	8	6	10	8	5	10—80
H L Lee	6	10	8	8	8	7	8	7	10	7—79
A Loring	9	7	6	9	7	6	6	10	10	8—79
B G Warren	9	9	6	6	9	10	10	7	8	7—79
D L Chase	9	4	9	6	10	0	6	6	9	7—75
O T Moore	8	8	7	6	6	8	9	8	8	6—70
T Bond	9	7	7	6	4	9	10	5	4	6—66
B G Barker	6	7	3	5	7	9	8	4	6	8—63
L Davis	10	6	7	8	5	7	6	5	5	5—63
A S Hunt	5	7	2	4	9	8	6	6	5	8—60
I Bailey	6	6	9	7	4	3	4	4	5	6—54

Victory Medal Match, 200yds.

T Bond	5	5	4	7	7	8	5	8	8	6—64

50-Yard Pistol Match.

J B Fellows	10	10	10	8	10	9	8	8	8	8—89
W Charles	7	7	9	10	10	10	10	8	10	7—88
A Stevens	7	8	8	9	9	8	9	10	8	10—86

Rest Match.

J R Munroe	11	12	8	10	12	11	10	8	11	11—104
J N Eames	9	12	11	11	11	7	7	9	11	10—98
S W Hart	11	10	9	7	11	9	8	8	11	7—91
B G Barker	10	6	7	8	8	7	12	10	10	8—86
W C Prescott	8	6	8	6	12	9	11	9	9	8—85
Joel Cutts	6	10	12	7	8	7	6	8	9	7—86
W R Thompson	8	6	7	8	7	9	6	7	8	7—73
S Mieusset	4	3	8	5	5	8	7	6	4	10—63

200-Yard Military Match.

W Charles	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—45
J S Howe	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—43
A S Field	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40

500-Yard Military Match.

W D Huddleson	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—47
A S Field	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	3—44
W Charles	4	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5—44
M Winthrop	5	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	5	5—43
A Spring	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
S M Gray	4	2	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	3—41

NEWARK, N. J.—The 37th annual festival of the Newark Shooting Society is announced at the Newark Shooting Park for July 4, 5 and 6. Schnetzen rules to govern. The programme includes:

Ring Target.—This target is divided into 25 rings, three-quarters of an inch apart, the center counting 25. The following prizes and premiums will be distributed. Open to all comers. The shooter making the most points on one ticket shall be entitled to first prize; the shooter making the second most points on one ticket shall be entitled to second prize, etc. First prize $50; 30 prizes; total $310. Premium for best three tickets $5, second best three tickets $3. Tickets for three shots: For the first ticket purchased by each shooter $2, each following $1. Each shooter may obtain as many tickets as he pleases, but can obtain but one prize and one premium.

Man Target.—This target represents the head and body of a man, and is divided into half-inch vertical lines, center line counting 20. Open to all comers. Prizes will be distributed on this target as follows: The shooter making the most points on one ticket to take first prize, and so on. First prize $30; 25 prizes; total $185. Tickets for three shots $1. Each shooter may purchase as many tickets as he pleases, but can obtain but one prize.

Bullseye Target.—The bullseye proper is four inches in diameter, placed in the center of a black of twelve inches. Open to all comers. Best single bullseye to count. First prize $35; 30 prizes; total $300. Tickets for ten shots $1. Each shooter can obtain but one prize and one premium. The shooter making the best bullseyes will be entitled to first prize, etc. The most bullseyes made by one shooter during the festival, $10; second most bullseyes, $8; third, $5; fourth, $3; fifth, $2; first and last bullseye each morning and afternoon, $1.

Champion Target.—Tickets for five shots 50 cents. Open to any rifle, without restriction as to weight, sight or trigger pull. 20 per cent. of receips will be deducted for expenses, balance to be divided into prizes according to number of competitors. First prize 25 per cent., balance divided *pro rata* among one-half of the competitors. Best single ticket to take first prize, and so on. Entries unlimited.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—At the last regular weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club Fodde and Bauer quit even with 82, but on the shoot-off the former won easy with a score of 87. Mr. Perret is still high on the general averages. Fodde has worked up from third place to second and is crowding Perret for first honors. The club uses a .22-cal. Stevens gallery pistol and a 20yds. standard American target. Score:

F A Fodde	9	10	5	9	9	7	8	10	6	9—82
W Bauer	8	6	9	7	10	7	6	10	9	10—82
L V D Perret	9	7	8	5	9	6	6	10	9	7—79
E C Mohrstadt	9	9	8	9	7	8	7	9	6	6—78
W Billmeyer	10	7	10	4	7	8	8	7	8	8—77
O Wallace	7	5	9	7	8	8	7	8	9	9—77
M Summerfield	8	9	7	5	6	9	8	9	6	7—74
J A Lee	6	5	9	6	9	6	8	8	9	7—72
A E Bengel	6	5	7	5	8	10	7	7	4	5—64
J Alback	6	5	7	7	0	5	4	9	7	6—56

UNSER FRITZ.

OWEN SOUND, April 10.—The Owen Sound Rifle Association have held their annual meeting, and the association starts with good prospects for another year. The membership list, when completed, will include about 200 names. The president's report showed the association's financial affairs to be in a flourishing condition. The officers for the year are: President, Dr. C. M. Lang; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Telford; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles C. Pearce. Range Officers—Charles Gordon, Charles K. Grigg, James Oatt. Executive Committee—The officers of the association and Messrs. H. W. Jenkins, A. J. Creighton, A. J. Cameron, W. J. Campbell, James Noble, James Beaton, James Allen and Dr. C. P. Johnson. Finance Committee—Dr. C. M. Lang, C. C. Pearce, C. J. Grigg. Efforts are being made to amalgamate the Rifle Association and the Owen Sound Gun Club.

A RECOIL REPEATER.—Two brothers, watchmakers in Koenigsberg, have recently invented and perfected a rifle of the repeater type, which can deliver two aimed shots every second. The force of the recoil is utilized in the action of the arm, which is said to be the highest of any type of the kind yet known, and it is now being examined by the Minister of War at Berlin.

A STRAW POWDER.—The new Hengst gunpowder is prepared from straw, which is pulverized, chemically treated, and finished in granular form for use. It is claimed for this powder that it is smokeless, flameless, practically non-fouling and non-heating, and that both the recoil and the report are less than those of black powder, with superior penetrative power.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

April 24 and 25.—Willimantic, Conn., Rod and Gun Club Tournament, open to all.

April 30.—San Antonio, Tex., Tournament. Open to all comers.

May 21 to 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club Tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.

South Side Gun Club Tournament, Milwaukee, Wis., May 29, 30 and 31. C. W. Milbraith, Secretary.

June.—Annual Tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Wash.

June 4 to 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. Convention and Tournament, Albany, N. Y.

June 10.—First Tournament of the American Shooting Association, at Cincinnati.

June.—Kansas City Tournament.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 22.—Second Annual Tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corey, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

SUBURBAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

CLAREMONT, N. J., April 13.—Shoot No. 1, 10 bluerocks, 5 traps, Keystone rules. Ties divided:

Lindsley	1111110111—9	Sanford	0110010000—3
Collins	0101000101—4	P Grip	0111001110—6
King	0100011010—4	Sundermann	1100001011—5
Simpson	1010011101—6	Richards	1110011010—6
Hathaway	1001101111—7		

Shoot No. 2, 25cts. entrance:

Simpson	1101010111—7	Dobson	0000000000—0
Sandford	1001001111—6	King	1110111110—8
P Grip	1010001100—4	Collins	1101010111—7
Sundermann	0010111011—6	C Richards	1111111001—8
Hathaway	1011000100—4	Wheeler	1100011101—6
Lindsey	0100011011—5		

Shoot No. 3, 25cts. entrance:

King	1101101111—8	Wheeler	0110101100—5
Lindsey	1110101111—8	Sundermann	0101110111—6
Collins	1011111111—9	Richards	1001111110—7
P Grip	1010010011—5	Winans	1111101111—9
Sandford	1010010111—6	Hathaway	0010100100—3
Simpson	1011111001—7	Seeley	1100011111—7
Dobson	0000101000—2		

Sweep No. 4, same:

King	1001110110—6	Wheeler	1000111110—6
Sandford	1101101111—8	Collins	1110111101—8
P Grip	0101111011—7	Winans	1110011110—7
Simpson	1101010110—6	Richards	1110111101—8
Sundermann	0111001101—6	Seeley	1000111111—7
Lindsley	1111110111—9	Hathaway	1111010000—6

Amateur Champion shoot for gold trophies, at 25 bluerocks, 5 traps:

C Richards	1110101110001111101010110—16
Hathaway	1110111000011111111110011—18
P Grip	0101011111101011000111110—17
Sandford	0111001001010110110101011—16
Simpson	0111101011111111101111111—20
Fox	1100100111110100111011110—16
Tatham	1010600100001010111101011—12
Borland	0111100001011111101110010—15
Wheeler	1100110011111010110110101—17
Seeley	0110111001100011011010011—14

The New York Suburban Shooting Grounds Association has joined the New York State Sportsmen's Association, and will send delegates to the State convention to meet in June at Albany. It will also send a number of members to contest for the prizes and honors to be shot for at the State tournament. It is the intention to go and return in a body, establish a New York city headquarters, and by consolidation of interests increase the enjoyment of all. It is expected to have three contingents—New Jersey, New York and Connecticut—members of the Association.

We wish to extend an invitation to any and all sportsmen visiting this city during the Centeunial celebration, to visit our grounds at Claremont and participate in the shooting which will be going on from 9:30 A. M. until sundown on April 27, 29, 30 and May 1.

Sweepstakes and practice shooting will be in progress most of the time. N. Y. SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS ASS'N,
Chas. Richards, President.
W. FRED QUIMBY, CHAS. TATHAM, W. R. HOBART, Reception Committee.

TRAP CHAT.

THE Nebraska tournament will fix its dates as soon as it learns those of the Iowa State tournament, which it will immediately follow, and will announce dates as soon as determined. Norfolk is favorably situated for such an event, and is easily accessible by rail from all points.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 12.—At this week's meet of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club at Coal Mine Brook Range the men were troubled with the wind, which made the targets duck and dive somewhat. The classification series was the principal event. The classification is made on the total of 5 events of 6 birds each, Class A, all who break 22 or more, and Class B, all under 22 broken. In each class there is a purse, A aggregate $15, and B $10; ties divided. The result of each man's work at the meet this week follows:

Class A.	Classif.	Prize.	Class B.	Classif.	Prize.
M D Gilman	27	9	C R B Claflin	15	9
G J Rugg	27	9	E S Knowles	20	8
E Jewett	24	9	Di Bowers	17	7
Chas Crompton	25	8	A L Gilman	20	6
Geo Sampson	25	8	L R Hudson	18	5
G W Russell	24	7	A B Franklin	20	4
C H Howe	25	5	H Colvin	16	3
E F Swan	24	5	C Forehand	15	2
			F Forehand	6	2

WATSON'S PARK, Grand Crossing, Ill., April 11.—Audubon Club of Chicago. Handicap match at 15 live pigeons, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary. Shot under Illinois State rules, for medal:

J Rice (31)	011111111010111—12
Kleinman (33)	110111111111111—14
W Mussey (30)	110001111111100— 9
C Wilcox (29)	111011111101100—10
Shepard (30)	011111111010011—11
C E Fargo (31)	010001100100000— 4
W W Foss (32)	100010011111101— 9
R Wadsworth (30)	110101111101111—12
Chas Kern (30)	111011010100011— 9
Kleinman wins the medal.	

April 13.—Match at 20 Peoria blackbirds, 3 traps, 18yds. rise:

Hamline	110001101101111100011—13
Foss	011000110111111110100—12
J E Price	101101011010100111111—13
Donnald	111011011011111100011—14
Stone	010111111111011111111—17
Eustis	100000001111000111110— 9
Willard	111001101100111110010—12
Percy Stone wins the medal.	

Match at 10 live pigeons, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary:

C E Willard	2210020212—7	Donnald	0212022002—6
H A Foss	1222011122—9	Stone	1011111022—8
Hutchinson	1111102111—9	Eustis	0221012120—7
J E Price	1201012001—6	Hamline	2202100020—5

Ties: H. A. Foss 2, Hutchinson 5. Doc. Hutch wins the medal.
—RAVELRIGG.

EATON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, Eaton, N. Y., April 6.—Shoot for badge, 15 birds, 3 angles:

Richardson	0011011111101011—10	Hamlin	1110000011101111— 9
Bell	0110110011011110— 9	Curtis	1110111011111111—13
Briggs	1000101011011100— 7		

CORRY, Pa., April 11.—The Corry Gun Club held its weekly shoot to-day under unfavorable circumstances, as it rained almost the entire afternoon. As Messrs. Penrose and Wetmore are barred from shooting for the medals, Mr. Blydenburg won the gold medal. Lewis, Laurie and Scott tied for the silver medal, and on the shoot-off Lewis won, and Norton won the leather medal. Keystone targets, traps and rules were used: Penrose 25, Wetmore 22, Blydenburg 22, Lewis 21, Laurie 21, Scott 21, Swift 18, Barker 18, Arnold 16, Swan 16, Edwards 16, Green 16, Howard 16, Blair 15, Ward 15, Austin 15, Berliner 14, Waggoner 14, Kelaher 14, Brown 13, Oliver 13, Smith 13, Wilson 12, Mead 11, Newman 10, MacKenrie 10, Jacobson 9, Bentley 8, Wasson 8, Starbird 7, Norton 3. Blydenburg gold medal, Lewis silver medal, Norton leather medal.

THE ALBANY TOURNAMENT.

ALBANY, April 12.—The two day's tournament at Albany, April 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Elm Grove Gun Club, was a most enjoyable affair. There was a large number of visiting sportsmen in attendance, coming from Syracuse, Utica, Saratoga, Troy, Cohoes, Hoosick Falls, Cazenovia, Johnstown, Cambridge Catskill, and Hoboken and Plainfield, N. J. The tournament committee, Messrs. C. A. Beckford, Holly Gardner and "Charlie Ross" Gove, did everything in their power to make it pleasant for the visitors. Kingbirds were the targets used throughout the shoot. Mr. Cruttenden had charge of the traps, and they worked to perfection. Genial Horace B. Derby, of the Albany *Argus*, was the official scorer and general 'Peacemaker." Harry Ransom pulled the traps, and Mr. George Porter made an impartial referee. On the first day the weather was most delightful and the attendance very large, but on Friday it was disagreeable, light showers continued at intervals throughout the day, and the light was very bad, making it very hard shooting. The committee are making great preparations for the State shoot. A side programme will be shot, open to all, so that non-residents of the State who may attend, will be assured plenty of shooting and liberal guaranteed purses.

First event, 9 singles:

Gardner	111111111—9	J W Porter	110111111—8
Mosher	110111111—8	L P Schult	011111110—7
Apgar	111111111—9	Stockwell	010111001—5
C Ransom	111111101—8	Levingston	111011111—8
S Goggin	101011111—7	Gibbs	101111110—7
Tee Kay	001110011—5	Ramsdell	010101111—6
M Lindsley	110101111—7	C A Johnston	111111101—8
Patten	100101111—6	Cunningham	10000w.
Felton	111011111—8	Loid	111111011—8
A McClure	110001001—4	Paul	0611111111—7
C E Ruth	001110011—5	Rockworth	111111101—8
Ed Collins	111101111—8	Gore	101110111—7

Apgar and Gardner first, Ransom and Felton second on shoot-off, breaking 6, third and fourth divided.

Second event, 9 singles:

Collins	111110110—7	Ruth	001001111—5
Mosher	101111111—8	A McClure	001001111—5
Gardner	111111111—9	Pattin	101111100—6
Lindsley	011111111—8	Porter	110101110—6
Apgar	111111111—9	Schult	111111101—8
Levingston	011111101—7	Gibbs	111111111—9
Ransom	011110111—7	Partiss	111111110—8
Ramsdell	110011101—6	Stockwell	110111101—7
C A Johnston	111101111—8	Gore	011111111—8
Tee Kay	111111111—9	Paul	111111011—8
Goggin	111110111—8	McCormick	111111100—7
Cunningham	100001110—4	Lord	111001111—7
Felton	111001110—6	Rockworth	111011111—8

Gardner, Apgar, Tee Kay and Gibbs divided first, Mosher, Lindsley and Gore second on shoot-off, third and fourth divided.

Third event, 12 singles:

Gardner	011111110111—10	Ramsdell	111111111111—12
Apgar	111111111111—11	Goggin	011111111101—10
Mosher	111110111110—10	Gibbs	001110011111— 8
Felton	111111101111—11	Johnston	111111111111—12
Lindsley	111010111111—10	Gore	111111111101—11
Tee Kay	111111010110—10	Potter	0011010w.
Porter	110111111111—11	Pattiss	1100101111111— 9
Stockwell	111101111111—11	Paul	110111111111—10
Schntt	111111111111—12	Ruth	101111111101—10
Collins	111110101111—10	Spinks	10101111110— 9
Lsomyster	111111011101—10	Lord	111110111100— 9
McCormic	011111101100— 8	Rockworth	111111111111—12

First divided. Schutt, Ramsdell, Johnston, Rockworth; second to Apgar, Felton, Porter, Stockwell and Gove; third, Gardner, Mosher and Collins on shoot-off; fourth, Pattiss, Spinks and Lord.

Fourth event, 9 singles:

L Schutt	111111111—9	Dunn	111101111—8
Tee Kay	111031111—7	Ramsdell	111100011—6
Lindsley	111111111—9	Johnston	111111111—7
Gardner	111111111—9	McCormic	111101111—8
Gove	111111111—9	Paul	111111111—9
Apgar	111111111—9	Felton	111111111—9
Livingston	011111111—8	Rockworth	111111111—8
Mosher	111101111—8	Lord	101011101—6
Porter	111111011—8	Buesser	111110001—6
Stockwell	111111111—9	Sparks	101110111—7
Cunningham	101111101—7	Rnth	101111110—7
Gibbs	111011111—8	Pattiss	101110011—6
Goggins	001011110w—	Potter	001110000—3
Collins	111101111—8		

Gardner and Lindsley first on shoot-off; Apgar, Collins and Porter second; Tee Kay third; Ramsdell, Lord and Buesser fourth.

Fifth event, 6 singles, 3 pairs:

Lindsley	111111-6 11 10 01-4-10	Paul	011011-4 11 10 10-4- 8
Goggin	111111-6 10 11 00-3- 9	Apgar	111101-5 11 11 11-6-11
Schutt	111111-6 10 11 11-5-11	Lord	101111-5 11 11 11-6-11
Tee Kay	110101-4 11 11 10-5- 9	Rockworth	101111-5 11 11 11-6-11
Mosher	111111-6 10 11 11-5-11	Felton	111101-5 10 10 11-4- 9
Gardner	011111-5 11 11 11-6-11	Spinks	111101-5 11 00 11-4- 9
Gore	011111-4 11 11 11-5-10	Porter	110111-5 11 10 11-5-10
Collins	110111-5 11 10 11-5-10	Greener	111001-4 10 11 11-5- 9

Apgar, Schutt and Rockworth first on shoot-off; Collins and Porter second; Tee Kay, Goggin, Felton, Spinks and Greener third; Paul fourth.

Sixth event, 9 singles, $20 guaranteed:

Lindsley	111111111—9	Apgar	111001111—7
Gore	111111110—8	Cunningham	001111110—6
Gardner	111111111—9	Schutt	111001111—7
Tee Kay	111111111—9	Mosher	111111110—8
Goggins	110101111—7	Collins	111111111—9
Paul	111111111—9	Lord	111011111—8
Porter	100111111—7	Rockworth	111111111—9

First on shoot-off, Lindsley, Tee Kay, Collins and Rockworth; Gore, Mosher and Lord second; Schutt, Goggins, Porter and Apgar third; Cunningham fourth.

Extra No. 1, 9 singles: Cunningham 6, Tee Kay 5, Partiss 7, Apgar 8, Mosher 6, Collins 7, Becker 6, Pane 8, Schutt 9, Gove 0, Lindsley 7, Roth 0, Gibbs 6, Livingston 9, Ramsdell 4, Gardner 9, McClure 6. All ties divided.

Extra No. 2, 9 singles: Lindsley 9, Tee Kay 9, McClure 0, Felton 8, Becker 5, Paul 0, Grove 6, Schutt 9, Cunningham 7, Livingston 7, Gibbs 6, Ramsdell 5, Partiss 6, Mosher 8, Dunn 6, Stockwell 7, Gardner 6, Collins 6, Apgar 8. Lindsley, Schutt, first; Felton, Mosher, Apgar, second; Cunningham, Livingston, Stockwell, third; Partiss and Collins divide on shoot off.

Extra No. 3, 9 singles: Mosher 9, Cunningham 6, Tee Kay 7, Apgar 9, Lindsley 7, Lord 7, Collins 9, Becker 6, Spinks 8, Schutt 8, Philton 8, Gore 9, Gardner 9, Paul 6, Porter 7. Apgar and Gore first on shoot off; Spinks, Schutt, Felton, third; Tee Kay third on shoot off; Cecker, Paul, Cunningham, fourth.

Extra No. 4, 6 singles: Collins 5, Lindsley 4, Apgar 6, Schutt 6, Cunningham 4, Goggin 5, Ransom 6, Paul 6, Gardner 6, Rockworth 5, Porter 4, McClure 2, Gore 6, Lord 4. Apgar and Gardner first on shoot off, breaking 12 each, ollins, Cunningham and Rockworth second; Porter and Lord third.

April 12.—The tournament of the Elm Grove Gnn Club ended to-day. Although the weather was threatening, there was a large attendance. Seven events on the programme were shot. About 5,000 ring birds were broken during the two days.

First regular event, at 9 singles:

Apgar	100111111—7	Mattice	01001l0w—3
Gardner	111111111—9	Stockwell	101111111—8
Schutt	101011111—7	Gore	111110110—8
Goggin	111111001—7	Porter	111101100—6
Cunningham	00010 w.—1	Ransom	011101010—6
Collins	111111110—8	Rockworth	111101111—8
Tee Kay	111010110—6	Mosher	011111111—8
Paul	111111111—9		

Gardiner and Paul first, Collins and Gore second on shoot-off breaking 3, Apgar, Schutt and Goggin third, Ransom fourth on shoot-off breaking 6.

Second event, at 9 singles:

Apgar	111011011—8	Paul	111111111—9
Goggin	111011011—7	Mattice	111011111—8
Schutt	111111111—9	Stockwell	111010111—7
Gardner	111111111—9	Porter	101111110—6
Collins	111100111—7	Rockworth	111011111—8
Cunningham	10000 w.—1	Mosher	101101111—7
Tee Kay	000111111—6	Gore	111111111—9

Schutt, Gardner, Paul and Gore div. first, Apgar, Mattice and Rockworth div. second, Goggin, Collins, Stockwell and Mosher third, Tee Kay and Porter fourth.

Third event, walking match, 9 singles, ties div.:

Apgar	111011111—8	Stockwell	111010001—5
Schutt	101101101—6	Mattice	011011110—6
Tee Kay	111101110—7	Collins	111111011—8
Gardner	111111111—9	Porter	000110w.
Goggin	111111111—9	Rockworth	110011111—7
Mosher	111111111—9	Gove	111111110—8
Paul	110011011—6		

Fourth event, 12 singles, ties div.:

Apgar	111111111011—11	Schutt	111111111111—12
Tee Kay	010111011111— 9	Beach	111101011111—10
Collins	110111111101—10	Rockworth	111110111111—11
Gardner	111111111111—12	Dunn	101100110w.
Mosher	111011111111—11	Mattice	100010101011— 6
Paul	101111111110—10	Valentine	111111011111—11
Goggin	101110011000w.	Gove	111110101110— 9

Fifth event, 9 singles:

Apgar	111111011—8	Schnlt	110101111—7
Tee Kay	110111100—6	Gardner	111110111—8
Collins	111111111—9	Valentine	110100111—6
Goggin	110111001—7	Gove	101111111—8
Mosher	110011111—8	Towsley	010111001—5
Patten	101111101—7	Paul	111010110—6
Beach	111111110—8	Rockworth	110111001—6

Collins first, Beach and Gove div. second, third divided.

Sixth event, 6 singles:

Collins	101111—5	Paul	101111—5
Goggin	111111—6	Gardner	011101—4
Tee Kay	111111—6	Rockworth	111111—6
Schult	111111—6	Valentine	101100—4
Cunningham	111100—4	Towsley	110110—4
Beach	101111—5	Patten	101101—4
Apgar	111111—6	Gove	111110—5

Goggin and Schnlt first, Collins and Gove second, third div., Valentine fourth.

First sweep, 9 birds: Tee Kay 5, Apgar 9, Stockwell 6, Schutt 8, Gardner 8, Ransom 8, Cunningham 4, Porter 6, Gove 8, Becker 6, Goggin 8, Mattice 4, Collins 6, Rockworth 9, Paul 8. Apgar and Rockworth first, Schutt and Goggin second, Porter and Collins third, Tee Kay fourth.

Second sweep, 9 birds: Gove 7, Tee Kay 7, Schutt 7, Collins 5, Gardner 8, Cunningham 6, Rockworth 9, Becker 7, Stockwell 7. Mosher 6, Apgar 9, Paul 8. Rockworth and Apgar first, Gardner and Paul second, Tee Kay third, Cunningham and Mosher fourth.

Third sweep, 9 birds: Gove 7, Stockwell 7, Tee Kay 5, Gardner 7, Schutt 7, Rockworth 7, Collins 7, Cnnningham 4, Beach 6, Paul 6, Becker 7, Apgar 8. Apgar first, Rockworth and Collins second, Beach and Paul third, Tee Kay fourth.

Fourth sweep, 5 pairs: Apgar 10, Collins 9, Tee Kay 6, Goggin 9, Beach 8, Valentine 7, Gardner 9, Schntt 8, Rockworth 6, Paul 8, Gove 10. Apgar and Gove first, Collins, Goggin and Gardner second, Beach, Schutt and Paul third. TEE KAY.

CANADIAN TRAP NOTES.

MONTREAL, April 6.—There was quite a crowd present at the rod compctition on the Montreal Gun Club grounds to-day, but only seven contestants put in an appearance. However, the seven had their work cut out for them with the new birds and traps. The Keystone and Hamilton traps were on trial, and tbey both were a declared a decided improvement. Mr. Alexander won the first flen on the rod with a score of 10. It must be won twice by any competitor before becoming his property. The donor arranged the handicap, and the conditions called for 24 birds thrown from a Keystoue trap. Following is the score: Fishing rod competition at 24 birds. A. G. Welsh scorer, A. Rudolf referee:

Alexander (18)	110000110010001011010100—10
Lumsden (25)	011011010110011000010000— 9
Paton (21)	010110101060000000000011— 7
Parker (25)	001100000010010000110000— 6
Brainerd (18)	100011110110000000000010— 9
Cowley (25)	001001100000001010011010— 8
Laidlaw (18)	001001000001000010011010— 7

TORONTO, April 12.—The Stanley and West Toronto Junction Gun clubs' return shooting match took place on McDowell & Co.'s grounds this afternoon, in the presence of a large number of sportsmen. The scores, as will be seen below, are not up to the average, notwithstanding the remarkably fine day for shooting. This is the second time the West Toronto Club has met defeat at the hands of the young Stanley Club. The scores are:

Stanley.		West Toronto Junction.	
W Heatherington	16	E Dollery	16
C Kemp	16	W Bngg	14
W Felstead	16	D Black	14
T Sawden, Sr.	16	D Walton	13
W McDowell	15	A White	13
G Morley	15	P Wakefield	12
J Rice	13	D Bica	12
F Mallett	12	S Crow	11
J Mitchell	11	W Smith	8
T Sawden	11—141	C Hinton	7—120

TORONTO, April 13.—The Stanley Gun Club shoot for the handsome gun presented by W. McDowall & Co., took place on the latter's grounds this afternoon. The men were handicapped and the shooting in some instances was away down. Mr. F. Sawden, Jr., the youngest member of the club, and who promises to develop into a first-class shot, is the first to capture the trophy, with the score of 22 out of 25. The scores were: F. Sawden, Jr. 22, W. McDowell 20, S. White 19, J. Mitchell 18, C. Kemp 17, J. Rice 15, W. Felstead 15, S. McClure 14, T. Bennett 18, W. Emond 12, T. S. Bayles 11. Half a dozen sweepstakes were also shot.

OTTAWA, April 12.—In a cold, gusty north wind, which made the clays travel like a streak, the match between Dr. Martin and George White on one side, aud A. H. Throop and J. Deslauriers on the other, at 100 birds a side (50 each man), took place to-day at the Rideau range. Some very tall shooting was expected, but the weather conditions kept the score down and the result was Martin 38, White 40, total 78; Throop 36, Deslauriers 38, total 74.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The annual meeting of the Ottawa Rifle Club was held here this evening. A large number of members were present, and the prospects for the coming season gratifying. The main portion of business was left to a meeting of the managing committee to be held shortly. The election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., Major H. F. Perley; First Vice-Pres., Dr. Geo. Hutchinson; Second Vice-Pres., Capt. Maynard Rogers; Hon. Sec'y-Treas., E. D. Sutherland; Auditors, J. D. Holbrook and L. C. Gooding; Committee of Management, Major Wright, Capt. Grey and J. P. Nutting. The opening matches will commence about the 20th inst.

WOODSTOCK, April 9.—Last night a gun club was formed under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association. The officers elected were: Pres., J. E. Thompson; Vice-Pres., S. Woodroofe; Sec., W. G. Clarke; Treas., W. H. Martin; Capt., Geo. Harwood; Managing Committee, D. S. Kendall, A. L. Fay and James A. Sutherland. Everything points to a large and flourishing club, which will be run in connection with the Woodstock Amateur Athletic Association. The initiatory shoot will be held on Good Friday.

The Oil Springs Gun Club reorganized last week with the following officers: Pres., J. Moore; Treas., R. Whittaker; Sec., L. A. Copeland.

BROOKLYN, April 12.—The regular monthly shoot of the Parkway Rod and Gun Club took place to-day at the Old Mill Landing. The contest was for the club badge. Good shooting was the order of the day, no less than six members killing their first five birds straight. The tie was shot off at four birds each. W. Levens killing his four straight and won the medal. Score:

John Fensch	10111—3	J Ochs	10111—4
D Van Wicklen	001w—1	H Brammell	01111—4
James Bennett	10111—4	H Van Wickleu	11111—5
E Holgans	11111—5	E Ehrichs	10100—2
Jim Savage	11111—5	Phillip Kohl	11111—5
H Seckelken	10101—3	G Schielleln	01100—2
Emil Schiellein	00111—3	H G Steinheuser	11011—4
E Schiller	11111—5	E J Steinheuser	10100—2
August Lehman	01111—4	W Levens	11111—5
R Phister	10111—4	P Hahle	10110—3

BROOKLYN, April 12.—The attendance of members at the regular monthly shoot of the Unknown Gun Club to-day was not as large as usual. A pretty stiff breeze blowing across the ground made the birds get away in a lively manner from the traps. Sixteen members competed for the club badge and extra prizes. H. Van Staden, 22yds., and H. Knebel, Jr., 27yds., killed 6 each and tied for the first prize and medal. On the shoot-off H. Knebel, Jr., won, killing 3 straight to his opponent's 2. G. Ellenhorst, 23yds., took the second prize and E. Vroome the third. Score:

H Lee (24)	1011011—5	Dr Hopkins (23)	0011011—4
J Matthews (24)	0010100—2	O Hillmer (25)	0100101—3
E Vroome (25)	1000111—4	H Knebel, Jr (27)	0111111—6
W Skidmore (25)	1000110—3	C Plate (25)	0300011—2
H Ransom (23)	1001010—3	A Hass (25)	1000011—2
W Gilman (23)	1011010—4	D Monsees (26)	1101110—5
H Van Staden (23)	0111111—6	C Simmons (24)	0101110—4
C Ring (22)	0001110—3	G Ellenhorst (23)	1111010—5

After the shoot a sweepstakes was shot off, with G. Ellenhorst the winner.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 11.—The Minneapolis Gun Club held its usual weekly badge and sweepstake shoot to-day out on its grounds at Bloomington avenue and Thirty-eighth street, where they have decided to remain for the present, and not go to the grounds midway between the cities as at first intended. The street car strike, which both cities have on their hands, made the different shooters "rustle," especially tbose from St. Paul, but all got there and had a splendid afternoon's sport. The wind was strong and gusty, bnt some fine scores were made. Next Thursday the club has its monthly all-day tournament, and they are usually successful. Messrs. "Holt," Kennedy, "Chantler," Forbes and Skinner were present from St. Paul. The St. Paul Gun Club shoots each Saturday, and many Minneapolis sportsmen attend, so all get plenty of practice for the coming tournament. Following are the scores:

First event, 10 single peorias, 18yds. rise, $1 entrance: Murphy 6, Dunn 5, Shott 5, Kennedy 7, Lawrence 6, Holt 7, Goosman 6, Chantler 8, Forbes 7, Wiegand 8, Cutter 10, Dalton 7, Warwick 7, Griffin 5, Fox 6. Cutter first, Chantler and Wiegand second, Holt, Dalton and Warwick third, Murphy 4.

Second event, 6 single and 2 pairs peorias: Dunn 6, Shott 9, Kennedy 6, Lawrence 8, Holt 7, Murphy 8, Goosman 6, Chantler 10, Forbes 9, Skinner 6, Brady 7, Dalton 7, Fox 6, Warwick 7. Griffin 4, Marshall 3, Boardman 5. Ensign 9, Cutter 8, Cummings 8, Nicholson 7, Jacoby 0, Latz 5, Stokes 5. Chantler first, second and third divided, Nicholson fourth.

Third event, 10 single and 5 pairs Peorias, 5 screened traps, entrance $1.50, club badge shoot:

Skinner	1111111101	10 11 11 10 10—16	
Dalton	1111011111	11 11 10 10 11—17	
Kennedy	1100101111	00 10 11 01 11—13	
Rox	0011111110	10 00 10 10 10—11	
Shepperd	0011100100	11 01 01 10 11—11	
Marshall	1111111101	00 11 10 10 10—15	
Brady	1110111111	11 11 10 11 11—18	
Shott	1001001001	10 10 11 10 11—11	
Warwick	1100111111	11 11 11 00 01—16	
Nicholson	1101110111	00 10 10 00 10—11	
Morse	0111111111	11 10 11 11 10—17	
Chantler	1001111111	11 11 11 10 01—16	
Holt	1111111110	11 11 11 11 11—19	
Cummings	1001101110	10 11 10 10 10—11	
Latz	0001111110	11 10 10 11 11—16	
Stokes	0111101111	11 11 11 01 11—17	
Lawrence	1111111111	01 11 10 00 10—15	
Osmer	0110111101	10 10 11 10 00—12	
Dunn	0111100110	11 10 11 11 10—14	
Cutter	0111111111	11 10 10 00 10—14	
Ensign	1110111111	11 10 11 11 11—18	
Murphy	1111111110	11 10 10 10 10—15	
Pratt	1011000101	11 11 10 11 10—13	
Goosman	0111111110	01 10 10 10 10—13	

Holt first, Ensign second and badge (senior) on shoot-off, ties on 17 and 16 divided, Warwick wins junior badge.

"Tribune" badge shoot, 9 singles and 3 pair Peorias, 18 and 15yds., $1.50 entrance: Dunn 11, Brady 11, Ensign 8, Dalton 12, Lawrence 13, Shott 8, Skinner 12, Latz 10, Chantler 13, Forbes 9, Morse 13, Griffin 8, Kennedy 14, Warwick 9, Pratt 9, Marshall 10, Cummings 13, Stokes 14, Holt 11, Cutter 15, Murphy 8, Gooseman 11. Cutter wins badge and first money.

Fifth event, sweepstake, 19 single Peorias: Murphy 7, Dalton 8, Brady 6, Skinner 6, Lawrenee 5, Dunn 3, Fox 4, Bangs 9, Kennedy 7, Cutter 8, Ensign 8, Holt 9, Chantler 8, Forbes 7. All ties div.

NEWARK, N. J.—The winter season of the South Side Gun Club, which has just closed, was one of the liveliest in the history of the club, and the shooting was far above that of previous years. On the first, second and third Saturday of each month each member shot at 15 singles and 5 pairs of bluerocks, the same number of clay-pigeons and the same number of bats, making 45 singles and 15 pairs. The entry fee for bluerocks was 50 cents; for clays 25 cents, to which the club added a like amonnt at the end of the season; to bats 15 cents, with $25 added at the end of the season. Each of these prizes was divided according to the number of classes—one for those making 90 or better in their four best scores of 25; one for those making 80 to 89; one for those making 70 to 79, and one for those making 60 to 69. The results, which have just been figured up, are given in full, giving the class into which each man landed and his four best scores at each of the three targets:

Bluerocks.	Class.	Scores.	Clay Pigeons.	Class.	Scores.
R H Brientnall	90	22 23 23 23—91	Brientnall	90	22 24 23 24—94
J B Burnett	80	24 21 22 20—87	Hobart	90	23 23 23 24—93
O VonLengerke	80	22 21 21 21—85	Beam	90	24 22 22 22—91
W R Hobart	80	21 21 21 21—84	White	90	20 21 21 23—85
A White	80	21 19 20 21—81	O VonLengerke	80	21 21 21 24—87
Beam	80	21 20 21 19—81	Burnett	80	22 22 21 20—85
Bellman	80	20 20 20 21—81	Thomas	80	20 21 21 22—84
Thomas	70	21 19 19 17—76	J H Terrill	70	18 20 18 19—75
J H Terrill	70	18 20 19 17—74	Orton	70	14 20 17 21—72
D D Taylor	60	19 16 16 17—68	D D Taylor	60	19 16 16 18—69
Orton	60	15 14 15 16—60			

Bats.					
O Von Lengerke	90	25 25 25 25-100	Bellman	80	22 23 21 23—89
Brientnall	90	24 25 24 25—98	White	80	20 21 21 20—82
Beam	90	24 25 23 23—95	Orton	70	18 21 19 19—77
Thomas	80	21 22 24 25—92	D D Taylor	60	15 16 17 19—67
Hobart	80	23 22 22 23—90			

The club also offered three premiums of $5 for the best consecutive 100 of each of the targets, and all of these premiums were won by R. H. Brientnall as follows:

Bluerocks.	Clay-Pigeons.	Bats.
21 23 23 20—87	22 24 22 23—91	23 24 23 24—96

WOODSIDE, L. I., April 9.—The North Side Gnn Club held its first average shoot for the year, running from April, 1889 to March, 1890, at its grounds to-day. Live birds were shot from 5 ground traps, 80yds boundary, no back boundary:

Eberhardt (27)	1011111—6	Taplen (28)	0101111—5
Manning (27)	0111111—6	Lyon (25)	1101111—6
Winholz (26)	0111111—6	Blanch (22)	0011011—4
Barlow (26)	0111111—6	Chevallier (26)	1111111—7
Bussell (26)	0110111—5	Grau (25)	1110001—4
Bohmcke (25)	1100100—3	Meyer (23)	1110011—5
Rinkhoff (25)	1111110—6		

April 12.—The Manhattan Gun Club held its regular shoot to-day, 10 live birds, Manhattan Gun Clnb rules:

Lambrecht	0001111010—6	Maisenholder	1101110000—5
Baver	1000001110—4	Gennerich	1110010110—6
Hoffmann	0011111011—6	Breitkopf	0000100001—2
Lichtenberger	1111110011—8		

BRYN MAWR, Pennsylvania, April 6.—The following are the individual scores made by 11 out of 20 members of the Bryn Mawr Gun and Rifle Club at their first club shoot, 20 bluerocks each, 15yds. rise: H. W. Barrett 3, M. M. Litzenburg 2, H. J. McClellan 2, Joseph Hamilton 4, J. J. Kerrigan 7, F. H. Shank 12, Chris. Moore 7, David Harmer, Jr., 7, Wm. Soley 5, H. A. Albertson 1, Wm. Hilyard 2.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 10.—The Coney Island Rod and Gun Club held a shoot at live birds at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend, this afternoon. The weather was very pleasant, and the club house on the shooting grounds was consequently crowded with marksmon and their friends. If the birds had been a good lot the conditions could not have been better. Twenty-four shooters took part in the Blattmacher medal and five extra prizes. Three of the marksmen, E. Sansum, H. P. Donelly and I. McKane killed their 7 birds straight. In the shoot-off at three brids, Donelly and McKane each missing a bird. Five tied for second place on six birds, F. Lanher winning the shoot-off on three dead birds. Dr. Northridge took third money on eight out of a possible ten birds against four competitors. Captain Meyer and W. A. Stuart killed thirteen birds each before they could agree to divide the fourth prize, C. Detleffsen, who was tie with them, having missed. H. Blattmacher won fifth prize. H. McLaughlin acted as referee and C. H. Dellar as scorer.

SQUIRES'S GUN SHOP FIRE—On Thursday morning last a fire broke out in a shoe shop below the gun store of Henry C. Squires, No. 176 Broadway. Two fire alarms brought a lot of engines rattling down Broadway, and the firemen dashed into the basement to fight the fire. But it had got too good a start, and shortly after their arrival there was a big explosion in Squires's store, and the big plate glass of the show windows were blown into the street, scattering the crowd of early workers who had gathered in front of the building. In Squires's store there was a spring stock of guns, fishing tackle and sporting goods, valued by Mr. Squires at $50,000. There were cartridges and packages of powder in flat tin boxes in the rear of the store. The cartridges went off like firecrackers, but the gunpowder in the cars withstood the heat. The explosion was caused by the ignition of a volume of gas that had escaped from the broken gas fixtures. Mr. Squires spent the whole of the forenoon emptying water out of the barrels of his imported guns. He is insured for $50,000, but he says that that will hardly cover his loss, which it is difficult to estimate.

EATON, N. Y.—There is a club here which is busy at practice, but as yet quite a few of the birds get away.

WELLINGTON, Mass., April 10.—There was a big attendance of shotgun experts at the grounds of the Boston Club to-day. The wind was strong and variable, but notwithstanding this some excellent scoring was made in the sixteen events at ligowskys, Peorias and macombers. The thirteenth and fourteenth events comprised the team match for the Boston Gun Club prizes. The Boston Gun Club team, No. 1, took first with a score of 41, the Wellington second with 40, the Independent, No. 1, third, with 37, the East Boston Gun Club fourth with 35. The tenth, eleventh and twelfth matches were for the individual Bangs prizes: W. Kirkwood first, Jones second, North and Thomas third, R. E. Whittle, D. Kirkwood and Adams fourth, Whitcomb, Field and Johnson fifth. Stone sixth, Leon, Piper, West, Edward, Newton, Gay and Wild seventh, Hart eighth.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN OF NEW JERSEY.—A meeting of delegates from all the gun clubs of New Jersey will be held in Newark, N. J., April 24, at 2 P. M., at G. Munjer's, 842 Broad street, for the purpose of reorganizing the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association, to fix date and place to hold the State shoot, and to transact any other business of importance that may be brought before the meeting. It is earnestly hoped that a full attendance will be present and that all clubs will consider this a notice to attend, as the secretary may not have the address of all clubs. By order of the President.

DUNELLEN, N. J.—The Middlesex Gun Club will give a grand day's entertainment on their grounds here on Centennial Day, April 30. There will be open sweepstakes all day at live and inanimate targets. In the afternoon a guaranteed purse of $150 is offered, at 15 live birds each, $15 entrance, which no doubt will fill to $300.

WELLINGTON, Mass., April 13.—There was good attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day, and several good scores were made in the several matches. In the match for the silver pitcher Stanton was first with 14. Fifteen sweepstakes were shot. The team match between the Harvards and the Wellingtons resulted in the latter winning by a score of 104 to 86.

INDIANA.—The third annual tournament of the Crown Point Gun Club, at Crown Point, Indiana, will be held Thursday and Friday, April 18 and 19, 18889. Bluerock and Keystone targets will be used. Professionals barred. Loyd's system of dividing purses will be introduced, and, if satisfactory, will be adopted.

BERLIN, N. J.—At the annual meeting of the Berlin Rod and Gun Club the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Chas. J. Wooster, President, reëlected; Wm. H. Norcross, Vice-President; J. Wright, Secretary, reëlected; B. W. Bennett, Treasurer, reëlected; J. Wright, Captain, reëlected; Board of Directors—Capt. Levi Collins, L. Kammer, A. Wright.

OAKLEY.—Annie Oakley took a flying trip from Pine Brook to Reading, Pa., on Thursday last, and on Friday, April 12, shot a live-bird match with Frank Kleintz, of that place, at 50 birds each, Hurlingham rules, and 25yds. rise and 25yds. boundary. Each killed 45 birds, and they were lively birds, too. Counting the birds falling dead within the usual bounds of 80yds., they would have tied again on 47 birds. The match was for $100.

DEXTER PARK, L. I., April 11.—The Acme Gun Club assembled at Dexter Park, on the Jamaica Island road, and the members tried their skill at breaking bluerocks. J. Short and C. Wissel managed to break 15 out of 20, making the highest scores. Short won the shoot-off, breaking 8 straight, Wissel missing his eighth target. The second prize fell to M. Schlotter, who broke 14 and missed 8.

A TEAM MATCH.—During the Elm Grove Gun Club shoot at Albany last week a match was made, to be shot the latter part of June, between Gore and Gardner of Albany, and Apgar and Tee Kay of New Jersey, 50 kingbirds each man, for $50 a side.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

Yachting.

THE CRUISE OF THE ORINDA.

BY W. H. WINSLOW, M.D.

[*Continued from Page 248.*]

WE towed in and anchored off the little village of Cutler about 8 P. M., gladdened by the sounds of voices and music and the many lights ashore, and we were not long getting things to rights and supper over. The fog horn upon the island began to blow soon and, when we looked out, the fog had shut down so thick that we could not see the shore. If we were always getting into scrapes we somehow got out of them, and "fortune favors the brave." The crew went ashore while I wrote up my log in the warm and well lighted cabin, and not a ripple sounded around. We dried clothing and sails next day, rowed around the harbor, took photographic views of ship and shore, rambled over the hills and enjoyed the bright sunny day and beautiful scenery. A sardine factory, surrounded by grime, grease and nastiness, occupies the middle shore of the village, and it is about the only industry of the place, employing nearly all of the inhabitants in its various departments. The sardines are taken in weirs all along the coast, and are collected and carried to the different canning places by smart little sloops. Some of these craft are of fine model and very fast, and we often had a brush with them when unloaded. Sardines are packed in cottonseed oil, but a few cans for samples and visitors have olive oil of the best quality. I wished a can direct from a lot that was cooking, but was persuaded to take one from the office. The reason was plain, the office supply was supplied with good olive oiled ones. Many herring are salted and smoked also, and we investigated the whole fish business.

Little River runs into the head of the harbor between high wooded hills, and the harbor is surrounded by pigmy mountains of great wildness and beauty; from their tops lovely views are obtainable in every direction, and past the island that guards the entrance Grand Menan is plainly visible. As indicate of Western capitalists own nearly all the available building sites around Cutler; they have built a pretty hotel upon a hill overlooking the sea, and are engaged in erecting cottages and selling shares in the stock company *à la* Wall street. This is the last good harbor until Eastport is reached; it is sixteen miles away from the railroad, there is but one mail by stage a day, and there is no regular steamer. I doubt if Cutler can ever become of any importance either as a commercial center or summer resort, but "that's one of those things no fellow can find out." Here one is a slave to the tide, which runs between Maine and Grand Menan at the rate of three or four knots an hour. Vessels go and come with it and rarely start to stem it unless forced by fate or driven by a gale.

We hoped to leave next day, but were disgusted to find the wind northeast and a heavy fog at 6 A. M. The wind was still ahead the next morning, but it was clear, and I determined to try to beat up on the flood and run back if necessary; rather than to spend the whole fall trying to get to the eastward. It was necessary to reach Lubec Narrows, twenty miles to windward, before the tide turned, and we got under way at 5 A. M., savage with the weather. We crowded all sail, stood well over under the cliffs of Grand Menan, got the full strength of the tide and had near pictures of that wonderful island that stands gnard over the Bay of Fundy, surrounded by dense fogs, wild currents and treacherous reefs that wreck so many vessels annually along its almost harborless shores. It rises several hundred feet almost perpendicularly from the bold northern shore and is covered by trees that seem like a lion's mane upon its hoary crest. Its southern end flattens a little for Southwest Head Lighthouse and Seal Harbor, and a shelf below its northern head is just large enough for the keeper's house and the Bishop Head Light. West Quoddy Head and lighthouse stand opposite upon the main, and the famous and dangerous Lubec Narrows separates Maine from the lower and fairer land of Campo Bello.

We had several contests with sloops and schooners along Grand Menan, and followed their courses within a stone's throw of shore several times, getting fine views of the palisade-like bluffs and cliffs that towered above us as we went in stays for the off-shore leg. One smart little sloop held us a long race in and out, but we gained on her steadily and should have soon passed her had she not suddenly kept off and ran through a little gap in the island and came to anchor inside a breakwater of logs and sand that helped to make Dark Harbor. This is a singularly interesting little dunk hole, the only place of refuge upon the western side of the island. A little way of the shore the breakwater seems to be like all the rest off the shore line, but close observation shows a little depression in the wall of the cliffs and a few buildings at their feet. On nearer view an opening like the mouth of a canal is seen just east of a fish house, having cobwork filled with stones upon each side to keep the channel from filling up. This entrance has a bar which can only be crossed after two-thirds flood and not in a heavy sea, so that time, tide and weather must be carefully calculated if one wishes to cross at all, and once in, though there is a safe snug harbor, good water and beautiful scenery all around, one must remain a prisoner until everything is favorable for going out. Of course no stranger should try this difficult navigation, but I felt the daredevil spirit rise in me and almost yielded to an impulse to follow my leader in, but Meringue would not second me and my anxiety to get on checked my rashness.

The eastern shore of Grand Monan is low and irregular; there are several islands rather near, forming channels and roadsteads of tolerable safety for large vessels with plenty of ground tackle, and between the islands are lines of reefs and sharp isolated rocks that make one cringe to look at them on the chart. I had desired to circumnavigate Grand Menan, and held many conversations with sailormen and pilots from the east side of the island. They were unanimous in their statements of the many dangers of coasting those shores; the discomforts, miseries and perils of small craft in the poor harbors; the treachery of currents, winds and fogs, and the general undesirableness of such a cruise in September except in a steamer. I believed them, took advice for once and gave up my long cherished project.

The "Coast Pilot" says: "Many dangerous ledges and shoals lie in the entrance to this bay (Fundy) off Great Menan, and render a nearer approach to that island, especially in thick weather, very dangerous to strangers. The tidal current runs with great velocity, and the frequent changes of weather, the set and changes of currents and the thick and long-continued fogs are apt to confound the seaman, however experienced he may be or however good his judgment."

So we turned away from Grand Menac and our next leg took us by Sail Rock, where we were able to pay off sheets and fly past West Quoddy Head and light and Liberty Point, off Campo Bello, N.B., fairly into Lubeo Narrows two hours before the time for high water, and saw in the west the clustered houses of Lubec. We had beaten up on the flood and knew that the tide began to run out of the Narrows about two hours before the ebb really began in Passamaquoddy Bay. The wind was now abeam and we made a rapid run in, guided by the buoys and fish weirs which extend for both edges of the channel upon the flats. Several small craft passed us and, as we approached the town, we hailed a boatman and asked about the tide. He said it had been running out about half an hour. This made us anxious, because it is next to impossible to pass the Narrows after the tide has gained full force. Indeed, as we looked, a large lumber-loaded schooner that had been hovering inside, payed off sheets and went back into Friar's Roads to go out the eastern way, afraid to trust her ungainly hulk to the ever strengthening tide with the light wind blowing. Meringue was at home here, having fished in Quoddy many a year, and he directed my steering and said he thought he could make it because of our sharp body and fair wind. "If we fail," said he, "we will be forced out into the lower roads and be obliged to anchor for the night." We knew the roads were terrible in easterly gales, the wind was northeast still and the sky looked unpromising. We kept on, struck the tide end on in the Narrows proper and almost stopped, but, by favorable puffs and careful steering to prevent cutting and shearing, we gathered momentum and steadily forced the yacht against the rushing, rippling tide until we passed a buoy above Lubec, where the Narrows widened out into Friar's Roads and the broader Passamaquoddy.

"The entrance is a mile wide and diminishes gradually until at the Narrows, two miles and a half above, it is only about an eighth of a mile wide. It is full of shoals, and strangers should not attempt it without a pilot."

"The Narrows are formed by a narrow passage about 900yds. long, which leads between Lubec Neck on the west and the shore of Campo Bello on the east, and thence between Pope's Folly and Dudley Island and Treat's Island and Friar's Head into Friar's Road and Quoddy Bay. The whole distance from the entrance to Eastport is five miles."

We got in by a close shave, and were the last craft that entered that tide, and went flying along before a heavier breeze to see the beautiful shores and to inspect the great fleet of Quoddy fishing boats that were fishing on the rip to the east of Eastport. "At last," I cried, "we are here! Now we will do up this region and start homeward." I remember coming to Eastport from the eastward once in the magnificent steamer State of Maine, and being greatly surprised, as we came through the islands and entered the great bay, at a fleet of boats that reminded me of a great flock of birds bunched together and flitting around in a lively manner. I supposed they were pleasure boats then, because they were all under way and I knew Campo Bello was near. Now, we knew they were the famous Quoddy fishing boats and were going to take a leisurely look at them.

We were really in Eastport Harbor, having come in by the southern entrance, the main entrance being further to the eastward between East Quoddy and Deer Island, and in the southern end of Passamaquoddy Bay. This body of water lies between New Brunswick and Maine, is long, deep and irregular in shape, includes trib tary bays, harbors and coves, and receives the waters of Cobscook, Pembroke, St. Croix and other smaller rivers. The lovely town of Lubec covers a rounded hill, and its houses and gardens rise one above the other until they surround a pretty church with steeple crowned with a vane very top. Pope's Folly and Dudley and Treat Islands lie to the northwest, are high rocky, precipitous, slightly wooded and partly cultivated, and look very pretty from all sides. A little U. S. battery, called Fort Sullivan, with barracks and quarters, is located upon the southeastern point of Treat's Island among the trees and does not lessen its attractions. A channel runs between them and Lubec, and opens to the south into Johnson's Bay, which is about a mile and a quarter broad, has good holding ground in three to seven fathoms of water and is much used as a rendezvous for vessels waiting for a favorable wind to go out the Narrows. The entrances to Cobscook Bay and Pembroke River are seen north of this, and, a little eastward, are Broad Cove, which is the only safe harbor of Eastport, and the city of Eastport covering the hills of Moose Island. Beyond Eastport one sees far up the St. Croix River; then come Indian, Deer and a number of other islands beyond to the eastward, presenting many charming bits of scenery, and boulders, cliffs, trees, huts, boats and fishing paraphernalia in artistic yet unstudied juxtapositions.

The whole eastern shore of this bay is Campo Bello, extending from Lubec to East Quoddy. A lighthouse and Mehollan Point guard the English side of the entrance to Lubec Narrows, then a little cove with shingle beach makes in to give greater prominence and grandeur to Friar's Head, which stands out to the north, a great perpendicular cliff crowned with verdure, trees, and a summer-house for the observation of the magnificent views in every direction. An isolated, rocky column, bearing some resemblance to a headless man, stands in the water at the base of the cliff, and is called the Friar. It once had a head, but the canoeners of Fort Sullivan knocked it off in target practice years ago, which ought to have been a subject of international grievance. The stony head is lost, but the Friar lives in the name of the grand cliff that casts a shadow over the broken image far below. Once by the Head we were in Friar's Bay, a great crescent-shaped cove a mile long, terminated by Deer Point, which is covered by evergreen trees. The land rises quickly from the shore line and merges into a fine rolling agricultural country beyond. The shore is one of the finest shingle beaches in the world. Round stones of every size, from a pea to a cobble, roll and rattle as the waves rush shoreward and then recede, making peculiar music. The western part of the shore is occupied by two fine buildings united by a covered walk, and called Tyn-y-coed—house in the woods. It has a tennis court, billiard, ten pin and card rooms, and all the appurtenances of a first-class caravansary. The views from its capacious piazzas are extraordinarily fine, and the drives around this island are said to be unsurpassed anywhere in America. Several fine villas are located south of the hotel; several yachts were hauled up behind the Head, and some pleasure boats were beating against the long wharf at the foot of the winding road that led down from the hotel bank.

A number of fish-curing houses and wharves are in the middle of the cove, while at the eastern end there is quite a settlement, including Owen's Hotel, the Canadian custom house, the U. S. Consul's office, a few stores and a church. Steamers run from Eastport, touching at the Tyn-y-coed landing and Lubec every hour in summer. Beyond Deer Island is Dunn's Beach, a scattered settlement of farms, fishermen's houses and smoke houses upon the shore. The rocky, rolling country extends over a mile to Bald Head, a high rocky head with a few scraggly firs upon its rough scalp. Then a great indontation of the island between Bald Head and Windmill Point leads into Harbor-de-Lnte, which is completely landlocked, very attractive and pretty around its shores, and is much used by coasting vessels. East Quoddy, the great landmark in entering Quoddy Bay from the eastward, having a good lighthouse upon its extreme point, lies two miles and a half E.N.E. from Windmill Point, and the coast between is high, rocky, well wooded, and has deep water close in. Campo Bello is fair to look upon; its eastern shores are high and rocky; its western, sloping, low and grassy, features which are seen in very many of the islands along the coast.

We flew along down the shore, inspecting its many points of interest, until strengthening tide, stronger wind, heavier sea and lower sun warned us to turn backward if we wished to see the fishermen and obtain a good anchorage before dark. The sail was one of the most enjoyable I had ever experienced, and the pleasure was not lessoned by what we soon witnessed. We hauled on the wind and ran toward the mainland below the fleet of boats, then ran past them slowly on the other tack and went completely around them, sogering along with sheets off to see all we could of the famous Quoddy fishermen. There were over fifty boats upon the rips, some drifting with sails down, some head to wind with sheets off, some trimmed flat and steered close to the wind, some broadside to wind with sheets off, some with mainsheet flat and jib to windward, some boating up, some reaching and some running rapidly down the flood. Some men were satisfied with their places and were baiting hooks, casting lines and pulling them in; some were moving to keep away from their neighbors, and others were seeking more favorable ground. The boats had two to five men each; one looked after the boat and the others were busy with lines and fish. Meringue said they were fishing on the rip.

"What is that?"

"Fishing on the drift."

"What is that?"

"Fishing in the tide rips."

This, I concluded, was fishing in the ripples formed by a strong tide meeting another current at an angle, thus causing some agitation of the water and making a sort of concentration of food and a slower current, in which the fish could find more food and swim easier than in the fierce tide of other parts of the bay. This seemed probable, because the great current of the St. Croix here met the main current of the Roads just south of Deer Island, and both went rushing onward to the ocean.

"That fellow is pulling in to look at his bait; he takes it easily. That one next to him has a fish. See how fast and steadily he pulls; now he lifts him up; no, he has lost him. Did you see the glimmer of his scales and the splash as he broke away? That fellow in the stern has a rouser. See how he pulls, and he don't got much line in, either. It's a pollock. They are hard pullers; a haddock pulls easier, but a cod makes things lively and your hands warm. Yes, there he lifts him in, a yard long, weighing 20lbs. if an ounce. That's about as large as one gets here now; the average is much smaller. All Provincial boats; no Americans allowed to fish here now. D—n shame! Right in front of Eastport, too. The line runs where you see that English cutter fastened to that Government mooring. Didn't used to be so when I was down here. These boats are hummers; stand any weather, and carry all their rags in a gale of wind. Big cockpit, deck up to a man's chin; stand up in them and steer. Mighty good to get out of the spray and wind. Would fill, of course, but the sea has got to be bumpy to get aboard, sartain. Never saw one filled. Kinder V-shaped cross sections, too, but very beamy for length, and sharp at both ends. Knock spots out of many a yacht. Could beat us all to pieces if they only had the wind. Want a regular bowler or they won't race. Always hunting fancy craft like ours when they can."

We watched and enjoyed the fishing greatly and saw a score or more of fish caught, then payed off sheets for the run to anchorage off Eastport.

"Well, Meringue, I'll give your Quoddy boats a chance any time. I know these are stiff, able sea boats, but I believe a craft built for speed like Orinda can outsail them."

"Better not; you'll get beaten. I've had a good deal of experience with them and know they are the fastest boats on the coast."

"Well, we'll see sometime," said I.

There was a rakish looking sardine boat with heavy rig, a kind renowned for speed above the Quoddy fishing boats, 100yds. ahead of us, but she was well loaded with fish and sailing before the wind. We caught up to her and passed upon the weather side, and were rather amused to see the skipper and boy trim sheets and try to get the most they could out of her to keep us from passing. When we arrived within talking distance the skipper said: "I wish I had this load out of her, I'd show you a thing or two."

"Oh, no, I guess not. I am not racing a loaded boat; only happened to be going the same way you are."

This mortified the fellow and he kept off for a landing, and we ran further west and anchored in the cove beyond the steamboat wharf. The "Coast Pilot" says of Eastport: "This commodious and excellent harbor, etc." Now there is only a broad roadstead between Moose Island and Campo Bello, called Friar's Roads. The water is very deep, the tide is strong, and holding ground poor. There are wharves with great slips between for vessels to lie in when handling cargo, as they cannot lie at the heads of the wharves, or even in the roads, in N. E. gales. The sea comes right in from outside and has a full sweep alongshore, and vessels at anchor or exposed must make sail and seek shelter at Welch Pool opposite, or in Broad Cove upon the south side of Moose Island, which is the real harbor of Eastport. It is a deep, commodious, safe inlet, having excellent holding ground, and is easily entered by strangers.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A COWARDLY PLEA.

THE New York *Times* puts into few words the whole argument in favor of the selection of Volunteer, ingennously bringing into full view those ugly points which others are trying to gloss over by a plea of duty. It does not seem to occur to the *Times* that Lord Dunraven has taken it for granted that he will be fairly treated as a matter of course by the N.Y.Y.C. If he had challenged with a 90ft. yacht, knowing Volnnteer to be 80ft., he would have been accused of sharp practice and a desire to overreach the New York Y. C., and now that he has challenged with a smaller yacht, but in an active and vigorous class rather than one which is obsoleto be is called a fool for his pains. The *Times* says:

"At present the Thistle remains the champion British yacht, and the Volunteer the champion American yacht. It is therefore likely that the latter will again be chosen to defend the Cup. It is agreed among yachtsmen that any time allowance that is enforced anywhere does not really equalize a boat of the size of the Volnnteer and a boat of the size of the Valkyrie. The power of the larger will give her an advantage, differing according to the conditions of weather, that cannot be fairly compensated by a handicap. This, however, is not our affair. The owner and designer of the Valkyrie were aware that they might have to meet the Volunteer under the time allowances of the New York club. If they preferred taking their chances with a smaller boat to building one of the same size they have no reason to complain.

"It does not appear, however, npon what their expectation of winning the Cup can be based. The Volunteer will have to allow the Valkyrie some thirteen minutes over a forty-mile course, and the Volunteer will be her antagonist unless a faster American yacht appears in the meantime. Now, the Volunteer beat the Thistle in one race 19m. 23¾s., and in the other 11m. 43¾s. The average of the two defeats was thus something over fifteen minutes. That is to say, the Volunteer would have had an even chance of retaining the Cup if she had allowed the Thistle thirteen minutes in forty miles. Of the two races actually sailed the Volunteer would have won one and the Thistle the other under that allowance. In order to have a fair prospect of winning the Cup the Valkyrie should, therefore, be able to sail on even terms with the Thistle, a boat 16ft. longer on the water line, and, moreover, the fastest British yacht that has ever been built.

"It seems very extravagant to expect that the Valkyrie will have any chance with the Volnnteer. This is rather to be regretted so far as our own yachting activity is concerned, since it is unlikely that many American yachtsmen will take the trouble of attempting to build 70ft. yachts to which the Volunteer cannot give a minute in three miles. The task is difficult, and, so far as the defense of the Cup is concerned, will appear to be useless unless the trials of the Valkyrie indicate that she is a 70ft. yacht of that character."

ANOTHER REVISION NEEDED.

IT is a wonder that no comment has been made on the thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct of Lord Dunraven in troubling the New York Y. C. with such a trivial matter as a challenge for the America's Cup at a season like this, when Com. Gerry's time is so fully taken up with the coming Centennial celebration, in which he will play a prominent part afloat and ashore. Under such circumstances the least the challenger could do would he to hold his challenge until the ceremonies were over, if not to postpone it for another year. We would suggest that the Cup he immediately returned to the "surviving donor" and that he be instructed to redonate it to the New York Y. C. under a fourth final deed of gift, in which all challenges should be prohibited at any times when the Commodore of the New York Y. C. shall be engaged in important ceremonies like that over which New York is now preparing to go wild.

SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C.—At the meeting on April 13 the amendments published last week were adopted, with the exception that one professional is allowed in the 35 and 30ft. classes, and that the length of head yard on spinakers is limited to one twentieth of the loadline.

VALKYRIE AND THE CUP.

THE name of Lord Dunraven's new cutter suggests forcibly the story of the Nibelung's Ring, about which Wagner has woven his marvelous poetry and music, and the lesson of the ring is one that yachtsmen will do well to study to-day. The legend in brief relates the theft of the Rhinegold from the nymphs that guard it, the working of the gold into a ring by the thief, from whom it is in turn stolen, only to be the cause of crime and misfortune to each who in succession wrongfully possesses it. Under the influence of the curse, the pure gold, applied to improper ends, brings evil to all who strive to possess it unlawfully, wreaking a fearful vengeance, until restored to its rightful owners. By the action of the New York Y. C. two years since, confirmed again in the unfair decision of last week, the Cup has been diverted from its high office as "a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries," and already the effect of this action is seen in the eagerness to keep the Cup by any means, rather than to risk it in a fair race.

When yachtsmen who are recognized as leaders openly declare that the defense of the America's Cup is not a matter of sport, but of business, and, in accordance with this view, advise a course which they admit is unfair, it looks as though the avaricious spirit of the last deed was bearing fruit of its own kind, and preparing the way for a national disgrace. If present counsels prevail, and the Cup be held by force rather than fair sailing, it may be depended on to work a curse as certain and sure as that of the ring.

WHO MADE THE RULE?

THE adherents of Volunteer are pointing to the first clause of Rule I. of the New York Y. C. in support of their claim that the regular racing classes of the club shall not be recognized in the America's Cup contests. The clause in question preccdes the list of classes, and reads: "For club races yachts shall be divided into classes as follows, but this classification shall not apply to races for any challenge cups held by or belonging to the club." There might be some weight in this if it were an old rule of the club, made without regard to the present case; but the fact is, that it was but recently passed, and is a part and parcel of the general scheme to revise the deed of gift and limit all cup races to a special class. Nothing of the kind was found in the rules until the last two years. Its force, too, is impaired by the introductory article of the racing rules, which says: "The following racing rules shall govern *all* the races of the club, and any race sailed under its auspices, *unless otherwise specified between the parties making the race.*" In view of the clear and explicit wording of this clause, and the fact that it applies to all the rules which follow it, the first quoted clause of Rule I. is evidently an afterthought, and it would be a very nice point to prove that it is not invalidated by the preceding section.

1870—1889.

THE proper study of mankind is man, and those who would study the man of to-day cannot do so more thoroughly than by looking back at the actions of his predecessor of a generation ago; times change and men may change with them, but human nature is pretty much the same to-day as yesterday where self-interest is concerned. We are moved to these remarks by a look into some old papers of 1870, in which the doings of the New York Y. C. at the time of the first challenge for the Cup are set forth in bold type, and where is found a striking parallel between the situation at that time and that which prevails to-day. Then as now yachtsmen were divided over a question of fair play on the one hand and the certain retention of the Cup on the other; then, as now, the New York Y. C., through its officers and as a body, was trying to do a non-sportsmanlike action, knowing it to be so, and was looking everywhere for something to help it out. Then, as now, men were impelled solely by a strong sense of duty, as trustees of the Cup, and attempts to discuss the matter openly were stopped by the Gilbertian chorus:

> "For duty, duty must be done,
> The fact is plain to every one;
> And painful though the task may be,
> To shirk it would be fiddle-dee-dee."

Then too the temporary holders of the Cup labored under the delusion that they had a mortgage on it, that it was given solely for the glorification of the New York Y. C., and they were disposed to make a favor of what they were compelled to grant as a right. Then as now, there were some who were opposed to the popular will, but, like to-day, only too few who had the backbone to stand up and say so in the face of general opposition. True that comprehensive and ingenious fiction of the "surviving donor" had not been invented in those dark ages, but there were sea-lawyers then as well as now, and they did not all sail on the Cambria either.

It would be hard to find an intelligent yachtsmen in this enlightened day who would seriously contend that Valkyrie should be compelled to sail one race over the club course against the entire fleet, but such was the question over which opinion was divided in 1870, when it was proposed to race Cambria, the one challenger, against as many yachts as desired to enter, and she was actually compelled to sail against a fleet of twelve.

Some of the opinions then expressed would almost fit the case to-day. "Devoted Yachtsman," presumably the late Mr. Edgar E. Holly, wrote as follows: "The America's Cup, as it is called, is the property of the New York Y. C., they are the custodians of it. It is under the protection of the *squadron* [fastest yacht], and the club should not be deprived of the possession of it except on the defeat of the *entire squadron* [peerless Volunteer] by the foreign yacht contending for it; then, and not until then, should the New York Y. C. lose their title to the ownership of the trophy. I do not think that the New York Yacht Club has the right to hazard the loss of that Cup on the performance of any *single* [70ft.] yacht." By replacing the words in italics by those after them in brackets, the argument becomes identical with that advanced to-day.

In April, 1870, the eloquent Col. Stuart M. Taylor waved the starry banner in "friendly rivalry" over the red ensign of Britain, and expressed himself as follows: "There are many who agree with 'Devoted Yachtsman' in his very sensible views over the Queen's Cup, and the very heavy vote, 18 to 1, against selecting any *single schooner* [70ft. yacht] to contend with the British champion when she makes her appearance in our waters to do battle for the America's prize, recorded at the recent meeting of the New York Club, speaks eloquently of the sentiment of the members (the boat owners only voting), concerning our possession of that valued trophy. It is looked upon justly, as those who donated it intended it should be, as the property of the club, to be defended against all comers by the *entire fleet of schooners* [fastest yacht in the world]. Its future possession is not to be hazarded to the swiftness of any *single* [like-sized] American champion, and *Mr. Ashbury* [Lord Dunraven] has no right to assume that it should be otherwise. The club has now very properly decidedly that the guardianship of our Cup shall be left to the merits of the *entire fleet of schooners* [queen of the American fleet] on the day that *Mr. Ashbury* [Lord Dunraven] may be ready to enter the *Cambria* [Valkyrie] to compete for it. And how much greater will be his rejoicing, and that of all England, if from the little *squadron* [80ft. Volunteer] he can bear away single-handed the laurels our own yachts snatched from fifteen British vessels. Our terms are certainly not so very difficult, and as far as precedent goes exceedingly fair."

It is positively touching to see the same tender solicitude for the feelings of Mr. Ashbury that many are expressing to-day for Lord Dunraven, who would not enjoy winning the Cup from yachts of his class while Volunteer is in existence. Both of these gentlemen knew at the time that what they termed a match was simply a foregone conclusion, that by no possibility could Cambria win over the New York course against twelve other yachts; and in the same way every yachtsman knows to-day that what is proposed is not a match but a certain retention of the Cup. In addition to such opinions from yachtsmen the law was called on to add its sanction, as in the case of the last deed of gift, and Mr. William Peet favored the club with a letter showing that it was their bounden duty to make a match which every one realized gave no more chance to the challenger than Valkyrie would have against Volunteer to-day.

It is interesting to know, however, that there was one man at least in the New York Y. C. in 1870 who knew what was right and was not afraid to say so. At the meeting of the club when it was finally decided to sail the whole fleet against the one English yacht, when no dissenting voice was raised, the Commodore, Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, of the schooner Phantom, forced the question to a vote, and put himself on record as the one man in the club who favored fair play. The names of the eighteen who voted against him are buried in the musty records of the club, and it is not worth while to dig them up, but brave Commodore Stebbins's name remains, while the others are forgotten. The world has grown better, "she do move," and in this day of grace not one but two men have dared to speak out for fair play in the New York Y. C. Though in a hopeless minority at the time, Commodore Stebbins had to wait but one year before he found a full vindication of his position in the consent of the club to sail but one yacht in any race against a challenger for the Cup, and Messrs. d'Oremienlx and Center may not have to wait even that long if the many other members of the club who think with them in this matter will only stiffen up their backbones a little and say out real loud what they think. There were many who wanted to two years since when the new deed was put before the club, but only one, whose voice is now silent forever, dared to question the arbitrary methods of the executive.

The question of the fleet against one was not a whit more unfair twenty years ago than that of Volunteer against Valkyrie is now; and just as to-day no one would think of defending the former, by to-morrow men will wonder that they could ever have been so unfair as to insist on a so-called match which they know can end in but one way. There was a time, far back in the past of yachting, when of necessity yachts of all sizes and rigs raced together. The fleet was comparatively small in numbers, the vessels of all sizes with so few of one size that it would have been impossible to establish fixed classes, and all must race together or not at all. A rough sort of compensation was found, however, in the fact that the smaller craft were often superior in model and equipment to the larger, and thus through quality were enabled to make up the disadvantage due to size. Such a state of affairs has long since ceased to exist, the yachts of any one class will compare favorably with those of the others in quality, and the sole difference lies in size. Thus far, however, the most successful attempts to equalize this size by time allowance have proved very faulty, and only of use when applied to yachts differing not more than 5 or 6ft. in length. This fact is recognized as clearly by the New York Y. C. as by any yachting body in the world; and when the club attempts to take advantage of such an accident (which it proposes to remedy before next season if possible) to retain possession of an international trophy intrusted temporarily to its care, the time has come for every fair-minded American, in or out of the club, to protest against such rank injustice. The task is a thankless one at the time, men must incur a good deal of ill will and gain no material advantage in return, and while there are many in the New York Y. C. who have no better opinion of the last deed of gift and the conduct of the present races than we have, there are few who care to go into such a battle for a principle. By way of reassuring these doubting ones we would remind them that the whole clumsy fabric, built up since the Thistle races, to keep the America's Cup, is based on a shaky foundation, which could be overturned in a moment by process of law, if such a course was desirable; and that in any case it must collapse sooner or later under that sense of fair play which we believe to be still inherent in the American people.

TWO WEEKS WASTED.

IN marked contrast to the delay which has characterized the action of the New York Y. C. over Lord Dunraven's challenge is the very prompt manner in which the club shut off Mr. Sweet's challenge nearly two years since. In the present case, with a challenge received at the end of March, there was not a moment to lose, and yet three weeks have been wasted and the club has not yet come out openly with a declaration of what it proposes to do. In the case of Mr. Sweet's challenge a whole year intervened before a race could be sailed, and yet not a moment was lost in hurrying through the illegal deed of gift which prevented him from building. On Friday, Sept. 30, Mr. Sweet's challenge was written, and on Monday, Oct. 3, a special meeting of the New York Y. C. was held, nominally to arrange for a reception to Vice-Com. Bell and a dinner to Messrs. Paine and Burgess, but actually to alter entirely the conditions governing the America's Cup. We have never been able to obtain a copy of the call for this meeting, and cannot say whether or no the chief business for which it was called—the alteration of the deed of gift—was mentioned in it, in accordance with Rule III. of the by-laws; but in any case the legal limit of three days' notice (which does not usually include Sunday) was pushed very hard in order to call a meeting between Saturday morning and Monday night. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the whole business of changing the deed of gift was smuggled into the three days between Friday night, when Mr. Sweet's challenge was written, and the following Monday night.

In Lord Dunraven's case the challenge was received on Friday, March 29, and a meeting could have been called on Tuesday, at which all preliminaries might have been arranged. A simple inspection of the documents would show any intelligent man that they were in proper form, a formal challenge on behalf of the Royal Yacht Squadron, represented by Lord Dunraven, and an informal letter from that gentleman proposing a mutual agreement of certain terms. There was not the slightest question of accepting or declining the challenge, as the club had no option but to accept it. If the whole matter had been thrown open to discussion at one meeting the main points could have been quickly decided and the details left to a committee as in previous cases; but the management of the club did not care to risk such a course. A week elapsed before a meeting was held, giving time to arrange the necessary preliminaries, then the members were treated to the reading of the challenge and accompanying documents, and also to a ready-made resolution appointing an unnecessary committee, after which they were sent home. Another week was wasted, nominally, in deciding whether the club would accept a challenge which it had no power to reject, and then the members came together to be told what every one knew, that the challenge was perfectly legal and the club had accepted it. As to the great question, the size of the defender, all discussion was prevented by Com. Gerry's prompt ruling, and the matter was not suffered to go before the club, but was turned over to a committee which could be trusted.

Had it been so disposed the New York Y. C. could have formally accepted Lord Dunraven's challenge on April 3, deciding at the same time to meet him in a fair match, in which case it is safe to say that at least four new yachts would have been under way to-day, with six months' time to complete and try them in.

The reason for the delay is only too plain. In order to keep the Cup beyond hazard Volunteer is to be put against Valkyrie, whether or no such a course is in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the club, and in order to prevent any *contretemps* which might spoil this plan it was necessary to arrange matters very carefully before submitting it to an open meeting of the club.

WHICH IS IT?

THE practical selection of Volunteer by the New York Y. C. is based on the assumption that she is the fastest yacht in the world. There is no doubt that she is a very fast yacht, but at the same time there is room for doubt as to whether she is really faster for her size than any 70-footer that could be built to beat her. True she has beaten all the 70ft. class much more than her allowance, but this of itself no more proves that she is very fast than it does that the allowances is much too small, which latter is known to be true. Judged from her sailing with all classes it is probable that Volunteer is, as claimed, the fastest yacht in America; but now she stands alone, with nothing of her class to try her speed by or to improve her. If as might easily be the case, half a dozen new seventies were built at once by Burgess, Smith, Gardner and some of the "dark horses," it is more than likely that out of the fleet of nine or ten boats, old and new, including, Bedouin, Katrina, Shamrock and Titania, a far better yacht than Volunteer would be found. The choice of Volunteer means a cessation of all efforts toward improvement, an ignoble contentment with what we have, and stagnation in yacht building and racing, ending with a contest whose result is known in advance. The selection of the 70ft. class means work for designers, builders, skippers and sailors, more racing, good sport, plenty of money in yachting, and an honorable race in the end. The gentlemen who kindly conduct the destinies of the New York Y. C. have decided for the former; will American yachtsmen indorse their decision?

RATHER HARD ON THE CHALLENGER.

IF Lord Dunraven had built a yacht of Volunteer's length he would have been at once outbuilt by the defenders of the Cup; if he had built a larger yacht he would have been accused of dishonesty and an attempt to overreach; and now that he has built a yacht for the only live class of American singlestickers above 40ft., the men who propose to out-match him are calling him a fool for trusting in the honor and fairness of the New York Y. C. Verily, the lot of a challenger for the America's Cup is not a happy one.

NEW 70-FOOT YACHTS.

MR. A. E. BATEMAN, owner of Meteor, steam yacht, and Mr. P. S. Pearsall, owner of Banshee, cutter, have offered to build a 70ft. yacht in time for the trial races. Their offer was made to the New York Y. C. at its last meeting. The Seawanhaka C. Y. C. had also under way a plan to build a 70-footer immediately. In view of the last action of the New York Y. C. neither yacht is likely to be built, as there could be no hope of beating Volunteer with the present time allowance.

THE NEW YORK Y. C. AND THE CHALLENGE.

THE meeting of the New York Y. C. on April 11 was but a repetition of the farce of the previous Friday, the business being transacted in the peculiar and arbitrary manner which characterizes the present management of the club. At the previous meeting a committee, including Messrs. James D. Smith (chairman), Rutherford Stuyvesant, William Krebs, Joseph R. Busk, Ogden Goelet, J. Frederic Tams and Gouvernour Kortright, was appointed under the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a special committee consisting of seven, with the addition of the flag officers, *ex officio*, be appointed by the Commodore, to whom shall be referred the whole subject of the communication just received from the Earl of Dunraven, to report without delay whether the same is in proper form and in accordance with the action heretofore taken by the club, and also whether it is expedient for the club to accept the same or what action shall be taken thereto."

This committee presented a brief written report to the effect that the challenge was in due form, which report was accepted and a motion made and carried to accept the report and discharge the committee with thanks. A motion was next made by Mr. J. D. Smith to appoint a committee to have charge of all arrangements for the races, and being carried the same committee was reappointed, including the flag officers *ex officio*, Mr. Ogden Goelet, who withdrew, being replaced by Mr. Philip L. Schuyler. Mr. L. F. d'Oremieulx then offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the selection of a vessel to defend the America's Cup in the coming match with the Earl of Dunraven's cutter Valkyrie be confined to Class S of sloops, cutters and yawls, to wit: All over 61ft. and not over 70ft. load water line length."

Mr. Robert Center spoke very strongly for the resolution, urging the club to make a fair race, but on motion of Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst the commodore ruled that Mr. d'Oremieulx's resolution was out of order, and all debate on the question was promptly shut off. Thus for a second time within a week the members has been called together to listen to a report or resolution already cut and dried, on which a vote has been taken without a fair opportunity being given for discussion. The same methods were employed two years since in revising the deed of gift, and many members are repeating the remark then made, "What are we here for?" While opinion in the club is still strong in favor of putting Volunteer against Valkyrie, at the same time the advocates of this scheme were not ready to risk a fair discussion and vote on Mr. d'Oremieulx's resolution. On the following day a meeting of the committee was held at which it was decided to sail all races outside the Hook, and also to grant Lord Dunraven's request for five races instead of three, but all to be sailed under the New York Y. C.'s measurement. The following circular was also prepared:

NEW YORK, April 13, 1889.—The America's Cup Committee request those owners who are desirous that their yachts should represent the New York Y. C. in the coming contest with the Valkyrie for the possession of the America's Cup and those who propose to build vessels with that intention, to so notify the committee at once—the sole condition being that any vessel entered on the list shall be subject to selection by the committee as the representative of the New York Y. C., the committee reserving to themselves the right of forming their own judgment as to fitness for the purpose in view, irrespective of the result of races.

For the purposes of this contest it has been deemed advisable by the committee to confine the selection to single-masted vessels, and also to vessels that would be included in classes 1, 2 and 3, New York Y. C. classification—namely, all over 61ft. long on the load water line.

Any yacht or other vessel, propelled by sails only, coming within the foregoing requirements, will be considered eligible, whether belonging to a member of the New York Y. C. or otherwise.

For the purpose of forming a judgment the committee will avail itself of the result of races during the summer and will arrange for such further trial races as they may deem desirable, due notice of which will be given.

Entries and all other communications should be addressed to the chairman of the committee, Mr. James D. Smith, 23 Broad street, New York city.

JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.
RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT,
J. R. BUSK,
WILLIAM KREBS,
J. FREDERIC TAMS,
PHILIP SHUYLER,
GOUVERNEUR KORTRIGHT, Secretary.
COMMODORE GERRY,
VICE-COMMODORE FISH,
REAR-COMMODORE ROGERS, } Ex-Officio.

The plain English of the above is that after taking two weeks to reach a decision the New York Y. C. declines to bind itself to make a fair and equal match, but reserves the right to select the largest yacht available. If any ambitious sportsman is fool enough to hope that he can build a 70-footer that can save her time off of Volunteer, under the present rules, he is at liberty to try, and if he succeeds his boat may possibly be chosen. Beyond this the club declines to do anything to encourage the building of new yachts, in spite of the fact that at a word from it at least four new keels would be laid inside of three weeks. Messrs. Bateman and Pearsall are ready to begin a 70-footer immediately, the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. will start another, Boston will have a boat in the class and others are ready to built. Mr. Burgess has a design partly completed, Mr. Borden has one ready, also Mr. D. J. Lawlor, while Mr. Smith and Mr. Gardner have begun designs of their own. Never before was there such a boom right at hand, yet the great yachting body of the world, the rich, the powerful, the spirited New York Yacht Club bars the way by its present action. Its duty, as the club sees it, is not to promote designing, building or international racing, but to keep the cup by the surest method in its possession. The following message has been sent by cable, and letters will be mailed this week:

Secretary Royal Yacht Squadron: Please notify Dunraven challenge accepted. Details referred to committee. ODDIE.

OUR POSITION.

THE question of 86 or 70ft. has by no means been decided by the negative action of the New York Y. C., but promises to become a very important issue before the first trial races are sailed. In taking its present position in the matter the FOREST AND STREAM has sought to advocate only fair play and sportsmanlike conduct, apart from any outside issues, and to be guided only by the customs of sport among gentlemen. We have no desire to aid Lord Dunraven to capture the America's Cup, nor to contribute to the defeat of the New York Y. C.; but we have at heart the honor of American yachting and the reputation of American yachtsmen as fair-minded, liberal and chivalrous sportsmen. As we look at the question it should be discussed solely in the light of what is considered fair among yachtsmen, and without regard to such questions as the probable loss of the Cup; or of the conduct of British yachtsmen on various occasions.

It is by no means certain that Valkyrie can outsail the present 70ft. fleet and the new yachts that might be built to beat her, but even if it were we hold that such a consideration should not be entertained in deciding what is fair or unfair in itself.

The whole foundation of yacht racing rests on the assumption that speed is not absolute but relative, that it varies in a certain ratio with the size, and the efforts of yachtsmen for thirty years have been directed to the discovery of a correct method of equalizing this difference by an allowance of time. Yachtsmen everywhere have recognized that size means speed, that the largest yacht is of necessity faster, and that it is no discredit for a yacht in one class to be beaten by one in a class above her. If this were not true there would be no racing, the largest yacht, unless of very defective model, would always win, and no one would enter against her. Recognizing this fact, there is not a yachting organization in the world which has not divided its fleet into classes, with allowances for difference of size within those classes. As a matter of necessity inter-class racing is found at times, but the result is always unsatisfactory, as under all existing systems of allowance the large boat must win. The Goelet Cup race each year is open to all yachts, but no one ever expects a 70-footer to win, or thinks the worse of her because she loses.

If it could be claimed that the present time allowance in any way compensated for the difference in size between Volunteer, 86ft., and Valkyrie, 70ft., there would be less objection to such a race; but that it does not is fully conceded by those who insist on the choice of Volunteer. The first trial race proved that Puritan, 80ft. long, could more than give her time to the 70ft. class, and in four years of continuous racing nothing has been shown to the contrary in the many races which the 90 and 70ft. classes have sailed side by side. The most emphatic statement of the fact yet made was in the report of the committee on a revision of the rules of the New York Y. C., read at the meeting of March 28, one day before Valkyrie's challenge was received. In this same report, the committee, made up of such able men as Gen. Paine, Vice-Com. Fish, Messrs. John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith and E. A. Willard, laid special emphasis on the fact that *the present system of time allowance of the New York Y. C. is entirely inadequate to*

compensate for any difference in size between yachts in *different classes*, and giving notice of an intention to revise the rules at the end of the season.

With the words of this report still hot in their ears the members of the New York Y. C. propose to go through the hollow farce of a race between Volunteer and Valkyrie, knowing that, while it may decide the possession of the America's Cup, it can prove absolutely nothing as to the relative merits of the two yachts. Such a course, we say, is cowardly, unfair and a distinct perversion of the uses to which the great international trophy was dedicated by its original winners.

Yacht racing, not only in America but the world over, is governed by certain recognized principles and precedents, the result of many years of hard racing, and in no way can these be construed into a justification of such an unequal race.

We realize fully the opposition which we must encounter in claiming perfectly fair terms for the challenger. Against us are Gen. Paine, Mr. Burgess, Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, Com. Gerry and many of the New York Y. C., in addition to a large part of the press, and also public opinion, but we are willing to go on record in favor of what we believe to be the only fair, honorable and sportsmanlike course, and to trust to the future for our justification. We have in the past been almost alone in the opposition to the New York Y. C. in regard to the Cup in such matters as the choice of a single competitor in advance, and the retention of the inside course, and time will prove the correctness of our position in the present case as fully as in both of these. The great question is the honorable defense of the Cup by fair means and those only. The New York Y. C. can afford to lose the Cup, but not its honor.

FAIR PLAY IN 1881.

WHEN the trial races were held in 1881 to select a defender for the Cup the choice lay between Gracie, 72ft. and Mischief 61ft.; the challengor being 64ft. In making the selection the committee of the New York Y. C. was guided in a somewhat difficult choice between two fast boats by the fact that Mischief was more nearly of the size of the challenger than Gracie. They evidently did not look at the Cup races in a proper light, as purely business matters, but took the obsolete standpoint of sport and fair play.

"ALL attempts to win a race by other means than fair sailing and superior speed and skill are to be discouraged."

So reads the introductory section of the racing rules of the New York Y. C. There can be no claim of fair sailing, superior speed or skill in a race between a large and a small yacht under a time allowance which the club acknowledges is entirely in favor of the larger yacht. Perhaps, however, this clause, like the club classification, does not apply to races for challenge cups, in which the club makes terms to suit itself, but only to club races in which a member would promptly object to any rules which were manifestly framed to prevent his yacht from winning.

ATLANTIC Y. C.—As a general thing we do not care to comment on the private affairs of yacht clubs, but the action of the Atlantic Y. C. at its meeting last week is so contrary to what is considered generous and sportsmanlike in yacht clubs, that we cannot pass it by without notice. A proposal was made at the meeting to open the annual regatta of the club to the visiting 30 and 40-footers from Boston, as is done in other clubs. This proposal was opposed and voted down, ex-Com. F. C. Swan, saying in debate that if any yachtsmen wished to enter the races of the Atlantic Y. C. they could pay the initiation fee and dues first. It would appear from this that the New York Y. C. is not the only American yacht club which looks at yacht racing as a matter of business and not of sport. By these remarks, coupled with some others derogatory to sister clubs which we do not care to quote, Mr. Swan has shown himself worthy of a place on the Cup committee of the New York Y. C.

THE PROPOSED SYNDICATE CUP.—A proposal has lately been made by Gen. Paine and some Boston yachtsmen to Lord Dunraven, through Mr. Beavor Webb, looking to a series of international races, the first, probably, to be sailed off Newport, for a cup, to be a perpetual challenge trophy. The races will be limited to yachts not over 70ft., and the cup will, probably, take its name from the first winner.

GALATEA.—Lieut. Henn will not visit America this summer but will fit out in the fall for a cruise to the West Indies. Galatea has been at Dartmouth during the winter, but will go to Ireland and Scotland for the summer. Sam, the Florida coon, is still an honored member of the crew.

CLARA, cutter, is now fitting out at the Corinthian Basin. Captain Barr arrived last week from Scotland and will sail her this summer.

ULIDIA, cutter, has been sold to Mr. R. W. Weston, Corinthian Y. C. Mr. Padelford will fit out his brother's cutter Ileen this season.

MAGGIE, cutter, has been sold to Mr. W. I. Van Wart.

Small Yachts. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $1. Steam Yachts and Launches. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $3. Yachts, Boats and Canoes. By C. Stansfield-Hicks. Price $3.50. Steam Machinery. By Donaldson. Price $1.50.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Atlantic Division: F. A. Phillips, Jr., of Brooklyn. Northern Division: Thomas G. Elgie, William C. Lee, Toronto; Harry L. Disc, Montreal. Eastern Division: Clinton S. Bissell, Litchfield, Conn.; Geo. P. Butters, Wm. H. Butters, Boston, Mass.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

MANY INQUIRERS.—A large bundle of letters of inquiry from correspondents got mislaid some time ago. It has now been found, and we will endeavor to furnish answers to all of these inquiries next week.

SHOOTER, Montreal.—A is entitled to shoot out under the original conditions of the match.

M. S. G., Philadelphia, Pa.—The canoes are made by the Ontario Canoe Co., of Peterborough, Can.

W. R. P., Lawrence, Mass.—The usual officers of a canoe club are commodore, vice-commodore and purser.

J. D. P., T. J. H. AND OTHERS.—We cannot give addresses of correspondents. Letters sent in our care will be forwarded.

E. R. W., New York.—The longer canoe would be the stiffer, but both are too short for two persons. See answer to "C. W. W."

W. A. S., Haddonfield, N. J.—We cannot advise in favor of certain makes of guns, but can say that we have heard both guns spoken of in the highest terms.

C. W. W., Detroit.—14ft.×30in. is small enough for a double canoe, and too small for any but light-weights; 16×30 is the usual size. The least depth should be 10in.

J. L. M., Natick, Mass.—We have made inquiries in New York and cannot find that there is any osage orange wood in the market. You can advertise in our columns for 30 cents per line of seven words.

YACHTING MAN, Ottawa.—The Wona, illustrated in the FOREST AND STREAM of March 22, 1888, is probably as good as model as you will find. If necessary, the plans can be reduced to make a smaller boat.

J. E. C., Bolivar, N. Y.—Can you give me the address of some one that I can get an eel skin from, and the probable cost of the same? Ans. You can buy an eel in any fish market, and get the fishmonger to skin it for you.

J. S. S., Stratford.—Can you inform me where I can get colored plates of North American birds' eggs with key, and price. Ans. From Dr. C. M. Jones, Circleville, Ohio; published in about forty parts, price $5 per part.

W. A. McL., Passadumkeag, Me.—Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper where I can procure a taxidermist's guide, tools, etc.? Ans. Works on taxidermy are kept by Forest and Stream Publishing Co. All necessary implements can be obtained at the hardware or medical instrument stores.

LITCHFIELD, Ohio.—Does a hunter have to pay a $20 license fee to go to Michigan a hunting or not? Ans. No license fee is required for hunting deer in Michigan, but no venison may be taken away from the State. Open season 1st Nov. to 1st Dec. in lower peninsula, 1st Oct. to 15th Nov. in upper peninsula.

LONDON, Ontario.—Will you please let me know through your correspondent column the address of the English stock journal on dogs; also some of the kennel papers. Ans. London *Field*, 346 Strand, London; W.C.; *Stock Keeper*, 140 Fleet street, London, E.C., Eng.; *Fanciers' Gazette*, 9 New Bridge street, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., Eng.

H. C. F., Groverton, Mich.—I have a fine spaniel bitch, about 10 months old, that I cannot keep home, although she has the best of treatment. As soon as she is left off the chain she will go with any one that calls her. How can I break her of it? Ans. Hire people to call her and give her the switch when she comes within reach. This will make her shy of strangers.

AZTEC.—Is there an authoritative work on Mexican zoölogy and ornithology, especially the latter? Ans. Salvin and Goodman's *Biologia Centrali Americana Aves* is being published very slowly in parts, but probably Aves could not be obtained without the other parts. It will be a very costly work. The Reports of the Explorations and Surveys for Pacific R. R., Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., contain information on this head.

W. A. W., Burlington, Carroll county, Ind.—Will you please answer the following questions and oblige: What part of Southern California contains the most large game? Ans. Western portion among the mountains. What part of Southern California contains the most ranches and stockmen? Ans. Southwestern. Is this business carried on there as extensively as in Texas and Colorado? Ans. No. In what part of the latter two States or Wyoming could I find plenty of elk, deer, bear and other game in close proximity to the ranches? Ans. No elk in Texas, Northwestern Colorado and Western Wyoming.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Will some brother sportsman kindly advise me where wild celery bulbs or roots can be procured, if they can be transplanted and what season of the year is the best time to plant, muddy or sandy soil?—F. S. W.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

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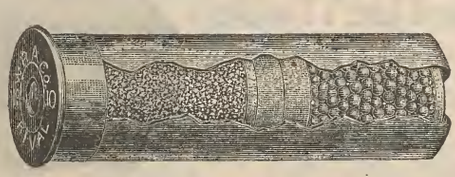
STAR  **RIVAL**
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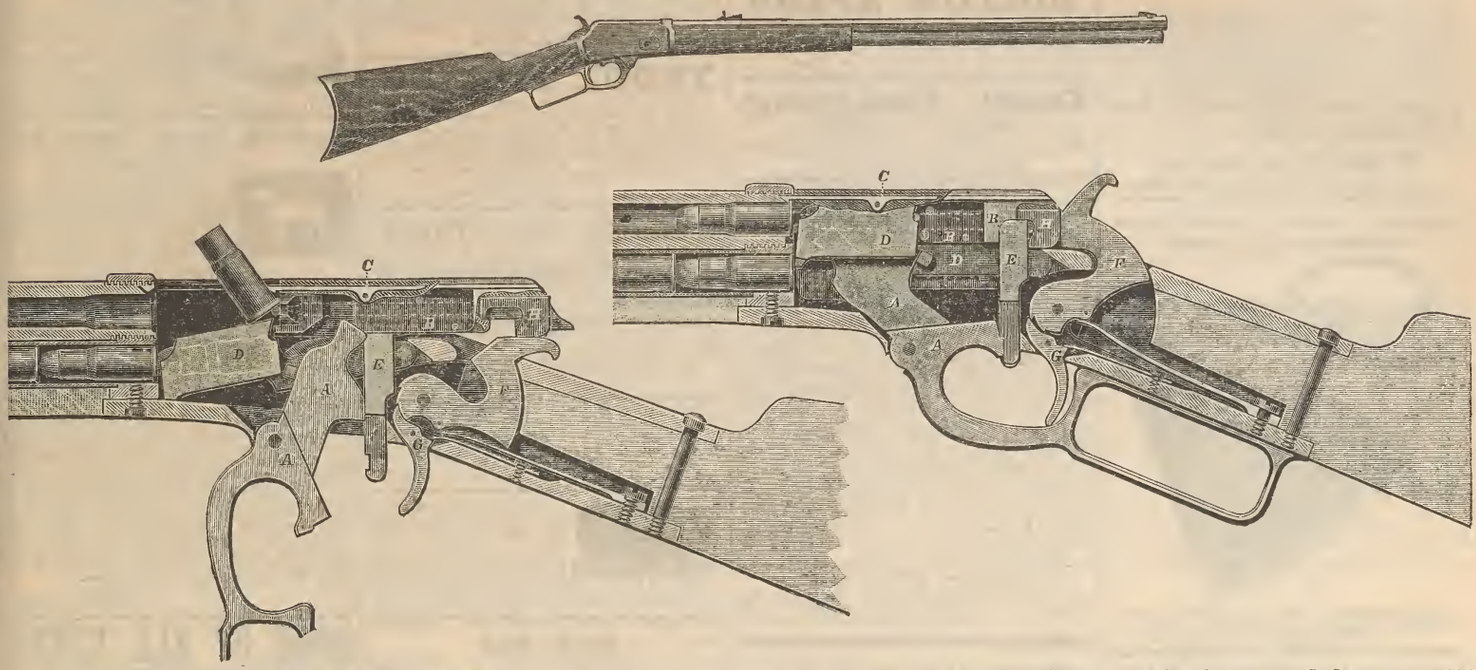
In the issue of February 14 was by accident WRONGLY ILLUSTRATED the sectional cuts, being Model 1881. It is here illustrated CORRECTLY.



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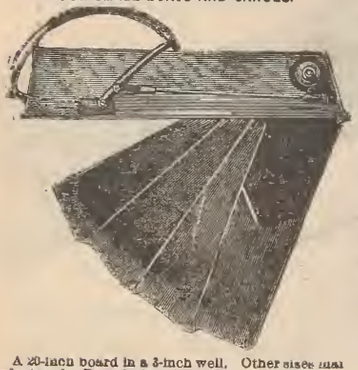

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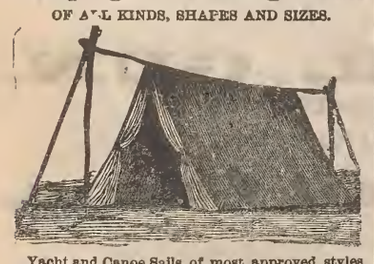

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NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 14. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

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Address all communications

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No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Progressive California.
An Outlet for Cooke City.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Camps on the Menominee and Brule.
NATURAL HISTORY.
The Insectivora.—II.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Shooting near St. Louis.
Notes on the Yellowstone Park
Chicago and the West.
A Sportsman's Comment.
Game Legislation at Albany.
Game Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fishing near New York.
Chicago and the West.
Sawdust in Streams.
Trout and Salmon in Maine.
Open Fish Seasons.
Fish Legislation at Albany.
FISHCULTURE.
Georgia Fish Commission.
THE KENNEL.
Philadelphia Dog Show.
The Chicago Show.
Ottawa Dog Show.
Field Trial Dates.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
The Norwich Tournament.
Crown Point Tournament.
New York Suburban Grounds.
YACHTING.
Montgomery Sailing Club.
Time Allowance in the Cup Races.
Valkyrie's Challenge.
Gen. Paine's Position.
Podgers and the Dream.
Lake Ontario.
CANOEING.
The St. Lawrence River Skiff.
Changes in the A. C. A. Rules.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROGRESSIVE CALIFORNIA.

ALTHOUGH when first attempted it was laughed to scorn, fishculture in this country has proved a grand success. It has put money into the pockets of thousands of people, has cheapened the food which millions use, and yet they tell us that the work of the fishculturists has hardly begun, and that ultimately, by cultivation, the seas will exceed in productiveness our wildest dreams. We have often wondered, as no doubt others have, whether a day would come when the Federal or the State governments would attempt in the line of game production what they have so successfully done for fish. The conditions which control these two products are so utterly different and the earlier attempts at introducing and rearing game birds and mammals have been so futile, that we have seen but little to encourage the hope that the Government would take hold of this matter.

Recently, however, a number of encouraging facts bearing on this subject have been recorded in these columns. Prominent among these are the naturalization of Chinese pheasants on the northwest coast, from Oregon to British Columbia, the success attained with the same birds at Jekyl Island; the apparently successful acclimatization of black game in Newfoundland, and the results of Mr. Cory's experiments with native game in Massachusetts. These are matters to which we have more than once called the attention of sportsmen.

We had not looked for so prompt an appreciation of the bearing of these facts by any government, as comes to us from California. By an act of the Legislature of that State, approved March 16, 1889, the State Board of Fish Commissioners is authorized to purchase for purposes of propagation, to import and to distribute to such places within the State as may in their judgment be most suitable for the same, such game birds as they may be able to secure. In the list given in the act are specified wild turkeys, prairie chickens, bob white quail, pheasants, grouse and skylarks. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of two thousand dollars is appropriated, to be expended in the discretion of the Fish Commissioners, who are authorized to draw out the whole or any part of this money from the State Treasury. Provision is made for rigidly protecting these birds for a term of five years, until January, 1895.

The wisdom of such a law as this, when exercised judiciously, will not be questioned by any one who has given thought to the subject. The possible results of California's action are far-reaching, and the wisdom of her Legislature in this particular cannot be too highly commended. A step so radical, so important and so praiseworthy could never have been taken anywhere in this country save in the grand West, where people are not bound down by the trammels of ancient prejudice and are still able to think for themselves.

It will be acknowledged on all hands that the conditions in the East are widely different from those in the West; yet even here much might be done to increase our stock of game, were the work to be undertaken systematically and under the authority of the State. It is, however, difficult to conceive of the Legislature of an Eastern State taking a step like the one initiated by California. The East has still a great deal to learn from the free West, and we fear that it may be many a long day before we shall see followed on the Atlantic coast the good example that has been set us on the Pacific.

AN OUTLET FOR COOKE CITY.

FOR years the philanthropists of a certain section of the West have been saddened because the mining camp of Cooke City had no rail communication with the outer world. This grieved them so much that they offered—if the Government would give them a right of way through the Yellowstone Park—to build a railway through that reservation, and thus supply the iron link which should connect the mountain-clasped mining hamlet with the bustling world of commerce.

When they proposed this, some people, who had long been trying to have the National Park protected, said that while it might be very desirable to have an outlet for Cooke City, the easiest and most natural one was down the eastern slope of the mountains by way of Clark's Fork Cañon to Billings or some point near it on the Northern Pacific R. R., and not through the rough cañons of the Yellowstone Reservation. They showed that a railway through the Park would be likely to utterly ruin it, by burning the forests, by driving off the game and by introducing settlers into a land which the law has specially set aside as belonging to the whole people, and not open to settlement, and irreverently hinted that the philanthropists were mere railroad speculators, who wanted to get a foothold for a railway in the Park, so that they could control the passenger traffic which would come to such a railroad.

So far, through the public spirit and zeal for the general welfare exhibited by a few good men in Congress, foremost among whom are Senators Vest and Manderson and Hon. S. S. Cox, railways have been kept out of the Park, and now, if what we hear is true, Cooke City is to have its outlet without encroachment on the reservation.

Years ago we called attention to the fact that a practical route to Cooke had been surveyed by the Billings and Clark's Fork R. R. Co., and it appears that this corporation is about to begin the construction of its line from Billings to Cooke. The money for the line has been provided by the sale of its bonds, which found a ready market on this side of the water, although English capitalists in London would have been glad of, and indeed made offers for, them. The Montana Coal and Iron Co., a subsidiary corporation controlled by the same parties who own the railroad, has paid for its coal lands, which are extremely valuable, and will no doubt in themselves go far to maintain the road. The mine owners of Cooke have given the Billings and Clark's Fork road a subsidy in the shape of 30,000 tons of ore, which is guaranteed not to run less than $30 to the ton.

The work of construction is to begin May 1, and will be pushed forward rapidly. It is expected that the road will be completed to the coal mines this autumn, and to Cooke City in about a year. Aside from the traffic naturally falling to this corporation from its coal mines, its transportation of ore from the mines in the mountains, and its local traffic, it is pushing into an important stock country and toward the oil regions of Wyoming, a section as yet untapped by any railway, and one in which thousands on thousands of barrels of petroleum are each day wasted. This valuable product the Billings and Clark's Fork road will bring to a market. Having all these resources to draw on, and with such favorable prospects before it, it would seem as if there could be little doubt about the speedy completion of the B. & C. F. R. R., at least as far as Cooke City. When it has been built so far, there can be no further possible excuse for advocating a railway through, or even along the borders of, the Yellowstone Park. Then Cooke will have her natural outlet.

SNAP SHOTS.

SCHOOL superintendents and others interested in Arbor Day, and wanting instructions on the selection of trees and the proper manner of planting them, should apply to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington for copy of Circular No. 5, prepared by B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division. Mr. Fernow is a practical forester, and we can commend his prescribed methods with confidence. In his selection of kinds of trees for planting out, he gives three kinds for planting where nothing else will grow, four trees for street and lawn, five for lawn and yard, and six for special positions; and to these are added two foreigners, the horse chestnut and the Paulownia. Mr. Fernow excludes conifers as presenting greater difficulties, but if the methods prescribed in the articles on practical forestry in our last month's issues be attended to, conifers may be grown as readily as deciduous trees.

The question of legislating against the indiscriminate slaughter of game animals, irrespective of sex or age, which was raised by our correspondent E. Pendleton Rogers last week in his reference to the game conditions of the National Park and surrounding region, is one deserving the most thoughtful consideration of all sportsmen. Among all the horned ruminants one male suffices for a considerable number of females, and, as the births of males and females are approximately equal, it follows that quite a considerable number of males may be killed off annually without lowering the productive powers of the herd, while every female shot in a diminishing herd will result in a considerable decrease in the number of the herd ten years later. From the standpoint of economy the practice of killing females is a suicidal policy, which should be opposed by every one feeling an interest in the perpetuation of our big game. The slaughter of a buck represents just his own weight of venison withdrawn from the national supply, while the slaughter of a doe represents the annual reduction of the national supply by at least her own weight in perpetuity.

Officer Leonard and a party of law abiding citizens recently captured thirteen nets in Goose Bay, and afterward, with an increased force, raided Eel Bay, where he secured twenty-five additional nets, in spite of the threats of the law-breakers. Game Constable Gladd and Daniel Staring had a serious encounter in Swan Bay with Joseph Longton and Joseph Denny, of Clayton, who demanded the return of four nets which they had set across the mouth of a creek emptying into the bay. They threatened and assaulted the officers, but probably wish they had not, since Longton loses his nets and was fined $30, while Denny is held for the Grand Jury.

Next Tuesday being a legal holiday in New York it will be necessary for the FOREST AND STREAM to close its forms one day earlier than usual. Correspondents are therefore notified that all reports and news notes intended for our issue of next week must reach us by Monday next, April 29.

On Tuesday last Mr. Eugene Schieffelin set at liberty in Central Park, this city, seventy-two European starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*). They at once adapted themselves to their new surroundings, and after taking a bath in the stream flew off to the lawns in search of food.

Sea lions have given the fishermen on some parts of the coast of California much trouble recently. Sixteen salmon were caught in a net and fourteen of them were eaten by the lions before they could be secured and the net was torn to pieces.

Reports from Newfoundland indicate that the number of seals already landed is 200,000, which exceeds the entire catch of last year. If this continues we will have to revise our recently expressed views as to the decrease of seals.

The Sportsman Tourist.

CAMPS ON THE MENOMINEE AND BRULE

BY JOHN DEAN CATON.

[*Concluded from Page 254*].

AFTER spending three days in this camp we started up the river for the Brule and reached the falls where it empties into the Menominee a little after noon. Here we landed, and after dinner started on foot to go around the falls and rapids above to The Farm, a large logging camp, four miles away, leaving the Indians to bring up the canoes and baggage. Soon after we started a drizzling rain set in, which made the trail slippery and very hard walking.

I stopped behind with Jake, while he killed a mess of ruffed grouse, while Jones and Norman went ahead.

At length we came to the banks of the river, where there was a ford, but no house in sight. We had not expected this, and not wishing to wade the river, which appeared to be two or three feet deep, we set up a lusty hallooing, which after some time brought a man with a canoe down the river who set us over, when a tramp of less than half a mile brought us to the Farm. The cook in charge was very civil, offered us seats, and very kindly invited us to occupy bunks in the cabin, which at first I was rather inclined to do, but in the course of conversation I learned that the bunks were infested with bedbugs, which led to a discussion on the subject of entomology, during which I advised him to get a few pounds of sulphur, set fire to a pan of it under each bunk, close up every crack possible, let the bugs have the benefit of it for ten hours, when I thought they would be less troublesome than they had been. He promised to suggest the remedy to the boss when he should come in.

In the meantime the canoes had passed up the river. We started on and in half a mile further came to where they were making camp, and here we spent the night comfortably.

It was six miles to the dam, in the neighborhood of which we intended to go into camp, and the water was understood to be strong all the way, so the boys shouldered their guns, and started on the trail leading to the dam, while I took my seat in one of the canoes, and with the four Indians commenced poling up the river, which was slow work. At noon we stopped and cooked dinner; and by the middle of the afternoon reached the dam, where we found the boys, who had arrived some time before us, and were engaged in fishing for trout in a deep pool just below the dam, and with fair success.

This ride up the Brule had been a charming one, although we had been about nine hours in making six miles. All of the rivers in Northern Wisconsin are of colored water, except two. One of these is the Brule, the waters of which are cold and as clear as crystal, so that one can see the bottom at a great depth. It is the natural home of the trout. So soon as we landed at the bridge, I got out my fishing tackle and joined in the sport, while the Indians took the canoes, and went on up the river to make camp nearly opposite Boot Lake, and then came down and took us up.

Here we spent a week, abundantly supplied with both fish and venison. If I could not go on the hunt I could fish as well as ever, and so my occupation was not limited to keeping camp. I did my share to supply its larder with speckled trout. We opened the gates at the dam, when we wished to fish in the pool below it, and then closed them when done, and in ten or twelve hours it would so fill up that the water would rise 6ft. at our camp, and once it rose up so high as to come pretty close to us.

One day Norman chose to remain in camp, while I took an excursion down the river, and the other two were in the woods with their guides. I returned with a fine string of fish, and when I rather triumphantly showed it to Norman, he stepped down to the edge of the water and pulled out a string of fish still kicking, which were so much larger than mine in number and size that I gave up at once. The pond was full, when merely for occupation he got out his fishing tackle, and baiting his hook with fresh venison threw it out into the water, where when the pond was down the land was dry, and immediately landed a half-pound trout, and repeated this many times. The string which he exhibited was by far the finest lot of trout seen during that excursion. He afterward claimed the pond as his preserve, but he graciously allowed me to fish in it, of which permission I sometimes availed myself.

One day all the boys and all the guides went over with the canoes to Boot Lake to explore that body of water. The lake is about a mile south of the Brule, with rather marshy ground intervening between. Jake and Norman took one of the canoes and two of the Indians, and started out on the lake to explore a distant bay. When nearly a mile away they observed a speck upon the water which seemed to be moving slowly about, following the shore, and no great distance from it. As they proceeded they soon discovered it to be the head of a large buck, with very large antlers, swimming leisurely in the same direction they were going. The Indians silently but vigorously applied their paddles, and rapidly gained upon the deer, and when they had got pretty close to him he had crossed the bay and quietly walked up the bank, not having seen them, and there he stood about 70yds. away gazing into the forest beyond, as if for a mate. Of course, all had become greatly excited during the silent chase. They had taken but one Winchester with them, which Jake was holding. The Indian at the stern, near whom he sat, whispered, "Shoot," which he did three times in rapid succession, as fast as he could pump up the cartridges; but there the deer stood gazing right away from them into the forest. Then he relinquished the gun to Norman, who fired three shots with like success, when he handed the gun to the younger guide, who fired one shot at the deer, who still stood looking the other way, whence the echoes of the reports caused him to look for the danger point. He then quietly walked away into the bush, which was close by, without seeing his enemies or suspecting they were in the waters behind him. This was one of the most striking (or rather missing) instances of buck fever I ever remember to have heard of. It seemed to have utterly paralyzed the whole crew, without regard to their previous experience in deer hunting, and when they got back to camp at evening they still appeared to be affected with the snakes. No doubt the long and silent chase and gradual approach, and the fear every moment that they would be discovered by the quarry, was calculated to unstring their nerves, and so I endeavored to quiet them as best I could. The hurrah and laugh in the Indians' tent was abundant proof that they, too, were enjoying themselves at the expense of their companion who had become so shaken up that he probably shot over the tops of the trees, although he was a good hunter, and had lived in a deer country from boyhood. As for the boys I think they were excusable if they looked one way and shot another, which was no doubt the case.

That day's observation convinced the party that Boot Lake was full of black bass, so one afternoon they went over to try it, and returned with as many bass as they could bring. I saw at once that there were more than we could consume, and as many of them were still kicking on the string I directed the cook to put all in the river, except what we needed for supper and breakfast. This he did. Some went off at once and nearly all revived after a short time, and went into the stream. However, justly thinking that the liveliest would be the best for the table he made his own selection, and went to work to scale them in the edge of the water, and like the boy at a barrel of apples, he selected the best first. Just as he had got it well scaled, holding it by the tail, it slipped out of his fingers, and swam out into the stream at a lively rate. Now I did not see this myself, but it was immediately reported at our camp-fire, when all rushed to the place, but only scales were there to verify the report, but we had no reason to doubt its truth.

I could prolong this article indefinitely by giving a detailed account of each day's incidents, but that would be unprofitable, so I confine myself principally to special occurrences a little out of the way of the ordinary course of camp life.

After spending a week in this camp we started on our return. Soon after we left the dam our canoe began to leak, and as the pitch was in the other canoe, which had started ahead of us, and was already out of sight, we commenced hallooing, and the way those Indians made the woods resound was truly edifying. At the same time the Indians put on a spurt with their paddles, but the leak increased so rapidly that we had to run ashore and unload the canoe as quickly as possible. Our friends in the first canoe heard our calls, but thinking it was only a fit of hilarity upon the part of our Indians, they kept on in jolly mood, but so soon as they found that our noise seemed to recede they thought there was trouble and turned and laboriously pulled back to where we were. Our canoe had been hauled out, turned over and dried and a fire made, before which the pitch and the rent in the canoe were soon heated and the leak repaired, when we all embarked and shot down the current with great speed. When the rapids were reached above the month of the Brule we shot them safely till within a quarter of a mile of the vertical fall at the mouth of the river, where we landed and made the portage around the falls and got dinner. We then re-embarked, and in an hour's time were in our old camp at Bad Water Crossing. The hay which had constituted our beds formerly, by repeated shakings and turnings was well dried, and all was nice and comfortable again.

This time we spent two days at that camp with an abundance of healthy exercise, and all the success in hunting which we needed. On the afternoon of the second day we again packed up and sped down the river to the old camp of the Mayor's party at the mouth of the Pine, which they had left on their return home a few days before. Their large party of nineteen had occupied that camp for more than two weeks, and the relics of its former occupancy were scattered about in great profusion, but the lively and animated scenes which reigned there when we left them two weeks before were wanting, and a solitude which was almost oppressive now pervaded their old camp ground. All the bluejays of the country had appeared to be collected there to hunt for gleanings, and the nimble red squirrel in great abundance was found chasing around on every tree. The bottles (I mean catsup bottles and the like) lay about in numbers, and the boys amused themselves with pistol practice, using those bottles as targets, and made many successful shots at long range, much better than they could have made before their nerves had been quieted and their muscles strengthened by the free air and exercise of this excursion.

We found this camp and its surroundings so pleasant that the young gentlemen desired to spend another day there, though game in the vicinity was rather scarce, owing, no doubt, to the long stay and industrious habits of the Mayor's party at that place.

On the second morning after our arrival in that camp we took to our canoes, and leisurely passed down to the head of the great falls of the Menominee, where we landed and took dinner, and then commenced the four-mile portage around the falls.

All the guides started with their heavy loads of luggage on the trail and we followed in a very leisurely walk, which occupied two hours before we reached the foot of the falls. Long before we got there we met the guides returning for the canoes and what baggage had been left.

Two hours after our arrival one of the guides returned with a canoe on his head and shoulders, which he had brought over without once stopping on the way, and an hour later the other three guides arrived with the other canoe, which they had brought down by water nominally, for they had made many portages around falls which they could not descend in the canoe.

In the meantime I had been engaged in cutting some cedar boughs for our beds, while some of the boys had been scouting about in the hope of finding a deer, but they came in empty-handed. Our tents were now pitched for the last time on a little peninsula which jutted out into the waters just below the falls, whose roar was rather soothing than disturbing.

The next morning we packed up our baggage for the last time, went down the river for a few miles, where we landed, and bade farewell to the Menominee, and took the trail which led up to the village of Quinnesec, where we arrived in time for dinner.

During the afternoon we took the train for Chicago, which place we reached next morning early, and thus ended my last excursion in the woods and my last experience of camp life. Its incidents constitute a pleasing memory, a retrospect of which affords me only less pleasure than did the actual experience. The young gentlemen who went with me, and who had never before slept under a tent, and had never seen large game in the forest, or thrown a fly for *Salmo fontinalis*, had learned much of woodcraft and camp life, and almost considered themselves veterans. They had enjoyed the excursion to the full, and would have been glad to stay a couple of weeks longer, but that could not be, so we had reluctantly turned our faces homeward, they hoping again to repeat their experience many times, while I appreciated that my failing vision must make it my last.

Natural History.

THE INSECTIVORA.—II.

BY R. W. SHUFELDT, M.D., C.M.Z.S.

[*Concluded from Page 238.*]

WE have in this country some half a dozen species of moles or mole-like animals, distributed among four genera; of these, perhaps, the best known are the common mole (*S. a. aquaticus*) and the star-nosed mole (*C. cristata*). It is hardly necessary to say here that our common mole is not the same species as the mole of Europe, which belongs to the genus *Talpa*; in their habits, however, they are much alike, as they are in general appearance. At different times I have kept in confinement specimens of both our common species and the star-nosed mole, and there are few people, probably, of the country districts of the Atlantic slope, but are familiar with the first-mentioned animal, while many have seen specimens of the latter in the regions where it is found. Then, too, in these days of profusely illustrated school books, and the far wider attention that is being given to such matters in our schemes of education, nearly every school boy has seen a good figure of the habitation of a mole, with its small upper circular tunnel connecting with a similar and larger lower one by means of five or six slanting cylindrical passages, the central citadel having a number of tunnels leading from it in a variety of directions to open at various points on the surface of the ground, sometimes at four or five yards distant from the aforesaid habitation. So, too, are well known its dense and flossy coat of fur of silky softness, its minute eyes, its broad forefeet, and its smaller hinder pair, and indeed, any one who has ever paid the slightest attention to its form and structure must appreciate in a moment that its entire organization has come to be most perfectly adapted to its fossorial habits and peculiar mode of life.

These "shrew-moles" of ours well deserve their generic name, *Scalops*, from the Latin *sculpo*, I scrape, but for the *aquaticus*, the name is not so well earned, as they are by no means aquatic in habit, although it is said that our moles are fine swimmers when occasion demands it. In nature their principal food is composed of earthworms, which they obtain by digging, making frequent branches to their tunnels to secure them. They are among the most voracious of animals, and in confinement will ravenously devour flesh of almost any kind, but will starve rather than eat a toad. Pugnacious to the last degree, they fight in a state of nature for their favorite females, and will kill, yes, eat, each other in confinement. Twenty-four hours time is sufficient to kill one by starvation unless he be amply furnished with fresh earth worms, or meat of some kind, and they drink no little amount of water. In their personal habits they are cleanly, and take one when we may, his coat is always well kept and the earth rarely adheres to their pretty flesh-colored little feet. When a female mole is ready to bring forth her five or six young, she makes a soft nest of grass and other similar material in the main gallery. Young moles, although comparatively helpless when first born, soon attain their full size and are able to shift for themselves. The period of gestation is said to be about six weeks. Our moles are probably more beneficial than injurious to the farmer, and as they never consume any kind of vegetable matter, they never can do any very serious damage to plants; they may, to be sure, uproot a few when their tunnels run under them, but they should be pardoned for this. When out upon the ground one of our moles can run with very great agility, and no doubt during the night time such exercise is often indulged in; indeed, I have even during the daytime seen a mole take a scamper over the grass from one burrow to another

With respect to the hibernating habits of the common and star-nosed moles in winter, Dr. C. C. Abbott's observations have led him to record the following facts: He says that the common mole "burrows deeply into dry soils, keeping just beyond the frost line; and there it remains, without a nest of any kind, until the warmth of the spring sunshine melts the frost, loosens the soil, and sets the subterranean prisoner free. If, as sometimes happens, the cold is unusually intense and sudden, the ground freezes below the resting places of the hibernating moles, and then they are frozen to death. This, I judge, does not often occur; but the approaching frost rouses them sufficiently to place them on their guard, and forthwith they burrow a little deeper. It is very different with the meadow-haunting, star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*). This mammal has more complicated burrows than those of the preceding, and often one or more openings to them are beneath the surface of the water. At some point in these tangled tunnelings these moles form commodious nests, placing a good deal of fine grass in them. Here, indifferent to freshets, they remain all winter, and, as they can lay up no food, sleep, I suppose, through the entire season. The fact that these moles are unaffected by being submerged during the spring freshets is interesting. So far as I have examined their nests there was nothing to show that they were water-tight; and I think that the animals must have been thoroughly soaked for from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, the ordinary duration of the high water. If through any cause the period of submergence was prolonged, it is probable that it would prove fatal to the moles." Common moles while burrowing often throw out the surplus earth from their burrows. These constitute the well-known "mole hills," but they are not the central, circular galleries of their subterranean habitations as many are led to suppose, although this latter may be constructed in a hillock.

In a former paragraph I alluded to the "golden moles" of South Africa (*Chrysochloridæ*), animals almost as eminently fossorial as is *Scalops* or *Talpa*, and yet, as has been clearly shown by Dobson, to meet this kind of life,

their organization has become modified in a very different, although equally effective, way.

Points of interest in the structure of our moles are seen in the power they have to protrude their eyes when it becomes necessary to use them outside their tunnels; in the falciform bone (radial sesamoid) of the hand to augment its strength and general effectiveness as a laterally applied shovel or digging instrument; in the delicate, tactile appendages forming the star (Fig. 1) which ornaments the end of the snout in *Condylura*, and many other features.

All the star-nosed moles that I have ever seen or captured were in some marshy tract of land, and their burrows were deeper than those of the common moles, although the galleries are quite similarly disposed. This animal can be quite easily kept in confinement by giving it a large box, containing plenty of moss, moist earth and some fine dry grass, and feeding it with plenty of raw meat and earth worms. It is an exceedingly interesting little creature to watch and study.

Talpa and *Scalops* differ markedly in their dentition, the former having a formula $i\ \frac{3}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$, $c\ \frac{1}{1}$, $pm\ \frac{4}{4}$, $m\ \frac{3}{3}$, and the latter $i\ \frac{3}{3}$, $c\ \frac{1}{0}$, $pm\ \frac{3}{3}$, $m\ \frac{3}{3}$.

Viewing the *Insectivora* as a whole then, the following are some of the more important features, structural and otherwise, which may be said to characterize them:

In habitat they are nearly cosmopolitan, South America and Australia being the only two continents wherein they are not represented in the fauna; in habit they may be cursorial, fossorial, natatorial, arboreal or volant (*Galeopithicus*); most all are insectivorous, but *Galeopithicus* is also phytophagous, the *Talpidæ* may almost be said to be carnivorous, and *Potamogale*, an African insectivore, also eats fish.

As a rule they are small placental mammals with a diphydont, heterodont dentition, and with a plantigrade or semi-plantigrade locomotion, their feet usually possessing clawed toes, and are as a rule pentadactyle. With the exception of *Potamogale*, collar bones (clavicles) are always present, while the remainder of the skeleton is widely modified in the several families to meet their peculiar modes of life. The coat in the vast majority of species is of a soft fur, though in the exception this may give way to a spiny armor as in the hedgehogs. In color the hair varies from black, all through the various shades of brown and dun, to the extraordinary metallic tints in the African golden moles. With respect to their dentition we always find more than two incisors in the lower jaw, while the well-rooted molars have tuberculated crowns and are well encased in an enamel coating. Typically the dental formula is $i\ \frac{3}{3}$, $c\ \frac{1}{1}$, $pm\ \frac{4}{4}$, $m\ \frac{3}{3}$; total 44 teeth.

In the central nervous system it is to be noted that the smooth, unconvoluted cerebral hemispheres do not project posteriorly over the cerebellum. Many species possess special glands which secrete fluids of various consistencies, but always odoriferous, and situated in various localities having reference to the superficial topography of the body. In the females, both the position and number of the mammary teats may vary greatly in the different families, while a vast array of important and highly interesting variations in the other structures of the economy are far too numerous for the space we have allotted here to attempt even to allude to them.

From eocene to recent, the several geological strata have yielded many forms of insectivorous animals, several of which are undoubtedly the stock from which existing families and species have been derived, and we may reasonably expect to meet with much more such material, and it will probably throw considerable light upon the question of the affinities of the *Insectivora* in time.

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Sowerby's Whale.—The little whale referred to in Forest and Stream April 11, was made the subject of a paper read by Mr. F. W. True before the Biological Society of Washington at its last meeting. It was found to be a male. The genus to which it belongs has one species in the North Atlantic, four in the South Pacific, and one in the North Pacific. This is the second specimen known from our coast; the Museum of Comparative Zoology has one and the one recently obtained is in the National Museum. The stomach of Sowerby's whale has about ten compartments, adapted to the assimilation of cuttle fish and other cephalopods. The intestines contained numerous parasites representing five species. Other rare cetaceans obtained from the Life Saving Service are the pigmy whale and a *Ziphius*.

Central Park Menagerie.—The annual report of the menagerie recently made by Dr. Conklin to the Department of Public Works, shows that during 1888 1,018 animals were exhibited, of which 384 were mammals, 560 birds and 74 reptiles. These represented 248 species, 173 genera and 75 families. The additions to the collection during the year were 258 in number, as follows: Mammals 99, birds 111, reptiles 48. The more notable are the hippopotamus, now eight years old, a leather-back turtle and an American crocodile (Nicaragua), two Argentine tortoises (Venezuela), a pair of Sardinian mouffons, a pair of Japanese deer and an elephant, presented by Adam Forepaugh. The most serious loss of the year was the death of the chimpanzee "Mr. Crowley." A table of weights of this interesting animal shows that at the time of his arrival at the Park, June 25, 1884, he weighed 15lbs., while in June, 1888, his weight was 110lbs. His death, which occurred in August, 1888, was due to chronic tubercular phthisis. During the year there were born in the garden lions, tigers, puma, agoute, zebu, bison, Cape buffalo, goats, deer, black swans, geese and peafowl. The number of visitors to the menagerie is very large, sometimes on Sundays reaching 100,000 persons. The report closes with a classified list of the animals exhibited during the year.

Effect of Rain on Earthworms.—At the meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, April 20, Prof. Joseph F. James called attention to the extraordinary abundance of earthworms after rains, and the excessive mortality among them, owing to crushing, drowning and exposure. In walking a distance of 425 feet he counted 380 worms, fully three-fourths of which were dead. At another time, in going 200 feet, he saw 340 worms, about 12 of which were alive. Darwin estimated the number of earthworms to the acre in England to be 53,767. It is supposed that rain forces out the worms by filling up their burrows. The asphalt pavements seem to be the great centers of mortality.

A New Vole.—At the meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, April 20, Dr. C. Hart Merriam made some remarks on a new vole from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This remarkable little animal belongs to a genus discovered in British Columbia by Dr. Geo. Dawson. It is intermediate between the true mice and the so-called meadow mice. The form differs from the meadow mice externally in having a sixth tubercle well developed on the hind foot and in its longer and stiffer whiskers. The important difference, however, is found in the shape of the hindermost molar tooth.

New Hampshire Bird Arrivals.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since my last letter the following birds have been seen: On April 5, a winter wren; 6th, a fox sparrow; 7th, white-bellied swallow, wood thrush, black and white creeper, and herring gull; 8th, a bobolink; 9th, a purple finch; 10th, a flicker; 12th, red-eyed vireo and blue heron; 13th, bay-winged buntings. The herring gull was seen after a hard southerly gale, which may have blown him inland.—P. C. (St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., April 15).

Game Bag and Gun.

SHOOTING NEAR ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The sportsmen of this locality have no reason to complain of the sport had on snipe during the past week. It has not been of a nature to set them wild by any means; still taking all things into consideration, birds have been fairly plentiful, and a number of very good bags are reported. The prairies are becoming very dry, and wet places are few and far between, but when one of these wet places is found, the nimrod is generally rewarded with a good rise of birds, and the number that he bags is of course measured by his skill in handling a shotgun.

During the past week the Cuivre Shooting Club's preserve took the lead in the number of snipe bagged by its members. Mr. H. Clay Pierce made the banner bag of the season last Monday. In one day he counted up sixty-six, which beat all previous records this season for this locality. At the same grounds, one day later, Mr. Ike Morton, after a hard day's tramp, bagged forty-three. The birds were in magnificent condition, because they had not been disturbed for several days. Bluewing ducks were quite plentiful, and the gentleman spent the morning and evening hours in bagging a few of them. These grounds were visited later in the week by several other members of the club, but they, as a rule, only succeeded in finding few birds.

Next in point of birds bagged comes the Dameron Club, which is located several miles above the Cuivre Club, but in the same stretch of prairie. Here the ground is also dry and the birds are bunched. A party of five, composed of M. C. Billmeyer, E. Mohrstadt, W. Hettel, W. Clark and M. Mayhew, spent one day up at the Dameron preserve in the early part of the week, and on their return to the city produced 126 snipe and 42 bluewing ducks. They report having seen quite a good many mallards in the distance flying over the timber. They bagged none because they never went into the timber to hunt them.

Some fair snipe shooting has also been enjoyed by the Dardenne Club people. The Grand Pass (Ill.) Shooting Club have so far not had any snipe shooting at all. Its grounds are only about eighty-three miles north of here, and why no snipe have made their appearance up there is a puzzler to the club members. The marshes in the club's preserve are said to be in prime condition for birds, better, in fact, than any other in this vicinity. Almost the same state of affairs took place last season. When there were plenty of birds twenty and thirty miles south of the Grand Pass Club's grounds there were none to speak of on its marshes. This kept up until about the first week in May. Then the birds began coming on its grounds, and for the following two weeks the club's members were favored with the grandest kind of shooting. Perhaps this season may turn out in the same manner, at least all the members are hoping that it may. If it does they will be perfectly satisfied. So it may be said they are patiently waiting the turn of the tide. There are no more famous snipe marshes in this country than those controlled by the Grand Pass Club, and it would be a very unusual thing to have a season go by without its members having had some splendid sport on the longbills.

King's Lake reports birds exceedingly scarce, and the same may be said of the Kidd Lake grounds. The members of the above two clubs having resolved to abstain from any further effort to bag any snipe.

Unser Fritz.

NOTES ON THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Yellowstone National Park, April 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Government Scout Ed. Wilson and Corp. Wm. L. Boyce have returned from a snowshoe scouting trip on the east side of the Yellowstone Cañon and Alum Creek country. From the hotel at the Grand Cañon they made their way to the Nez Percé ford at the Mud Geysers, where they waded the Yellowstone on a riffle. They found no ice in the river anywhere, and only from three to four feet of snow, except in drifts. The Alum Creek country was full of game. Elk in great numbers were seen on the east side of the river, the sage brush hills there being free from snow. Ducks, geese and swans were very plentiful in the rivers and on the bars.

From the Nez Percé ford they traveled east through timber, meadows and warm spring basins, visiting the Pelican Creek basins, Broad Creek and Mirror Plateau. They then worked their way northwest along the plateau and Amethyst Mountain to Specimen Ridge, down that to Baronette's Bridge and Yanceys. They were out from the hotel seven nights, camping by fires which were kept up all night. They saw thousands of elk, and followed many buffalo trails made through the snow where they have wandered around during the winter. Some of their bedding places were like cattle corrals. Owing to the nature of the country they were unable to count the buffalo in this section, as they spend much of the daytime in timber.

At Junction Butte they saw a large band of antelope, a bunch of mountain sheep, and hundreds of elk in the East Fork Valley. From all indications most of the buffalo are on the same range where they spent the summer, there not being enough snow to drive them out of the country. That is, they have wintered on the east side of the Yellowstone Cañon and in the Alum Creek and Nez, Percé Creek basins, also in the vicinity of the Upper and Lower Geyser basins. Mr. Wilson and Corp. Boyce were out from the Mammoth Hot Springs nineteen days, every day of which was spent in sight of game. They found the deepest snow in the heavy fir timber between Broad Creek and Yellowstone Lake. There it was 5ft. deep. As a rule it would be but 1 to 2ft. on the south sides of hills and 3 to 5ft. on the north slopes. There is so little snow in the Park that game of all kinds have been able to travel about with very little difficulty.

Work on the roads of the Park commenced this year in March. The first crew of twenty-eight men were put to work on the road between the Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner; this has been put in thorough repair. A new piece, shortening the distance, and giving a gradual grade from the first to the second terrace, is almost completed. On the first instant another crew of men were put to work on the Golden Gate road, clearing it of rocks, repairing broken places and washes made by the melting snow. On the third there was a team of four mules and a wagon driven almost to the Gardiner Bridge, there being so little snow through the Swan Lake Basin. As soon as possible a crew of men and teams will be put to work to finish the road there, build a new bridge across the Gardiner, and clear the roads of timber. Another crew will be at work on a new road down the Gibbon Cañon. This will follow down the river past the falls, avoiding the hill there and at Cañon Creek. There will be a new road most of the way from the Gibbon Falls to the Lower Basin. It is intended that most of this work, and some new road at the Graud Cañon, will be finished before the first of July, at which date the $25,000 appropriated late last fall will cease to be available. Part of this money will be expended on a portable sawmill and a building at the Mammoth Hot Springs for offices, storage and other purposes.

On July 1, 140 men and 35 teams, divided into four crews, will be put to work on the new road from the Upper Basin to the outlet of the Yellowstone Lake via Shoshone Lake, and men and teams will extend the road along the Grand Cañon to Inspiration Point. Most of the $50,000 appropriated for this season's work will be expended upon new roads; about $10,000 will be saved to commence work on in the spring of 1890. The road from the Upper Basin to Shoshone Lake will open up some very interesting country, the Shoshone Geyser Basin being next in interest to the Lower Basin. The road will follow the Lake from the Geyser Basin to some distance past the outlet, where it crosses the Lewis Fork of Snake River. This will be one of the most enjoyable rides on the whole trip. No one will be able to tell when they cross the Continental Divide between Shoshone and Yellowstone lakes; the highest point on the road will be a little over 400ft. above the lakes, and that in rather a level country. The difference in altitude in the two lakes is but one foot, Yellowstone Lake being 7,741ft. and Shoshone Lake 7,740ft. The road will strike the Yellowstone Lake at the west arm, near the Warm Spring camp and Lake Shore Geysers; from there the road will follow the shore most of the way to the outlet. Mr. Lamartine, the overseer appointed by Major Charles J. Allen, the engineer in charge of improvements in the Park, has had several years' experience in building roads in the Park under the engineers who have been detailed for this work.

Since the administration of Col. P. W. Norris as superintendent of the Park no part of the annual appropriations has been spent on improving the trail or bridle paths to the various objects of interest not reached by wagon roads. Those built by Col. Norris have been neglected until they are badly blockaded by fallen timber. What work was done on them was done by parties riding through, and only removing a tree where it was impossible to ride around it. There ought to be a good bridle path made to the summit of Mt. Washburn, and all the trails cleared of fallen timber. This would cost but a few hundred dollars.

H.

Names and Portraits of Birds, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by Forest and Stream.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 18.—On the 15th of April the Chicago men and other shooters who visit the Kankakee country oiled their duck guns and put them away for a while, and the ducks will now have a little chance to rest. Illinois holds on for two weeks longer, and may offer some good shooting in the Fox Lake country, where the bluebill and redhead flight usually is best late in this month. The slaughter of ducks has been enormous, and I am sure I do not see what more any shooter could ask than has been offered this spring. Hardly any one has gone out who did not get a good bag, and some scores have stood very high. As stated in earlier letters, the best of the shooting has been on the Kankakee. The Cumberland marsh has sent in more birds than any other club ground; English Lake perhaps second. Mak-saw-ba has been unfortunate for some unknown reason. The Illinois River country has been unaccountably barren also. One of the very best localities this season has been that part of the Kankakee above the Diana Club, near Water Valley on the Monon road. The largest bag I have heard reported, that of Mr. Fred Ehlers, 134 ducks, killed after 11 A. M. of one day, was made on the big marsh above the Diana Club. This marsh seems to have held the bulk of the game in that section, and the closer the Cumberland boys got over toward it the better shooting they had. Messrs. Gammon and McFarland got their big week's shooting over in that direction, going up the main marsh ditch about eight miles from the club house. This "North Marsh," which lies just across the river from the grounds of the Kankakee Lard and Cattle Co., has been swarming with game, including numbers of wild geese. The falling water cut off the entrance to this marsh for boats two weeks ago, and few hunters have had the hardihood to wade the two miles of swamp which lie between the outer world and its hidden penetralia. One market hunter by the name of Ainsworth, who has been camped at the lower Red Oak cabin, week before last shipped ninety geese, the product of one week's shooting, wading and dragging on the North Marsh. He does not use decoys, but calls the geese by honking, without a call, in which art he is an adept. He has three pits dug, and alternates them.

Some of these facts I learned on my last week's trip in pursuance of the Kleinmann tip, which I afterward learned was indeed steering me straight for the country where the game was. However, when I told Mr. E. C. Cook where I was going, he said he knew a surer and pleasanter trip than that, and after a moment's thought he gave me what very few men get, a letter to the keeper of the Kankakee Land and Cattle Co. Club, usually called "De Golyer Club" for short, and privilege to shoot on their marsh, known all through this country as the *sanctum sanctorum* of wildfowl. I had made some little mention of this club in an earlier article, but had never seen the grounds, which I was delighted now to visit. I had, therefore, the Kleinmann tip and Mr. Cook's tip to struggle with when I boarded the train for Water Valley; and when I had done that, almost the first persons I saw were Messrs. McFarland and Gammon, going down to the Cumberland for another carload of ducks. They gave me a tip that I was a chump if I didn't come right along with them, and go where the ducks really and actually were. Of course, I couldn't resist a good tip, and was just about to get off at Lowell with them, when I met Mr. Kreutzberg, secretary of the Diana Club, and he gave me a tip that if it was ducks I was after, I would better come right along with him. I now had four tips on my hands, and I really hardly knew what to do. With a modesty which I sometimes think nearly amounts to genius, I rapidly made my decision. I decided to accept them all. Therefore, I went on to Thayer, instead of Shelby or Water Valley or Lowell, and spent that night at the Diana Club with a pleasant lot of fellows who were down.

In the morning, by virtue of courtesy, I was offered the services of the best pusher on that marsh, old McDowell, and before daybreak we were gliding silently but swiftly through the wide submerged timberland of the Kankakee. Oars are not used on the Kankakee, the pusher's pole replacing them, much to the good of speed and ease. McDowell was astonishingly able at the pole, and owing to this and to his thorough knowledge of all the cut-offs, we arrived at the De Golyer club house by ten o'clock. We must have traveled up stream at the rate of four miles an hour for fully fifteen miles by the river. We saw a great deal of game, and put out the decoys once, getting but three birds. We found Mr. Fred Cook and a friend, Mr. Springer, just going home. They said the shooting had been poor, as the ducks were not moving; but I noticed they had two sacks full of ducks.

The De Golyer marsh is in a country naturally wild. It is only three years or so since the last deer was killed near the lower end of the marsh, and ten years ago there were a good many in that vicinity. A year ago five timber wolves, black and gray, frightened the women about the club house nearly to death by making a dress parade in the door yard. Even as we looked out we could see great numbers of wildfowl, and it seemed not strange to know they nested very often in the marsh even to-day.

I was astonished at the great numbers of mallards on the De Golyer marsh, as I saw so few elsewhere. I was told that this club did not shoot mallards in the spring. That accounted for it. It was a very pretty and very conclusive lesson on the subject of game preservation. I am willing to go upon record that I saw more mallards on four miles of the De Golyer marsh than I did on all the rest of the country I visited, which I should think to be forty miles or more. The club feeds the mallards and preserves them. The mallards go there and stay and breed. It might look strange, but it is really as simple as a, b, c. Protection protects, and the birds know it if the hunters don't. This little club—there are only eight members—certainly deserves mention for its liberality and forbearance with the game. The marsh is admirable and admirably stocked. No one is allowed to kill a muskrat on the marsh, as that animal keeps open ponds and channels. The mink are killed, as being destructive to the birds. No shooting is allowed after sundown, and none upon any Sunday. Could anything be finer than this? And could any confirmation or comment be stronger than the circling flocks of birds and the merry quack of the exultant mallard coming cheerily up out of the reed?

My stay at the De Golyer marsh was short, and the trip down the river rapid and delightful. On the way down I shot among other ducks a magnificent specimen of the wood drake. The skin was wonderfully beautiful, and one could feel little less than remorse at having killed the bird. Had I not shot so wretchedly the string that we took to the Diana Club might have been twenty birds instead of ten; but I explained that—the way shooters usually do.

Finding it difficult to get into the North Marsh country, I now started for the Cumberland Club, via the noon train to Lowell. At hospitable Cumberland lodge I found Messrs. McFarland, Gammon, Stevens, Gillette, Freeman, Grey, Farmer, Harmeyer and others. No great bags had been made, twenty being about the limit, except Mr. McFarland's bag of 32. Mr. Gammon and I went out in front of the house and killed a couple of jacksnipe, starting two or three dozen, very wild and out of reach. The marsh was pronounced to be in excellent shape for snipe, and great shooting at them was expected within a week or so.

I had always longed for one good day at the ducks, so that I could see just how these big bags were made which are so often scored to our Chicago men. I got just such a day at the Cumberland. Alf. Dodd, perhaps the best pusher on that marsh, was directed to take the longing aspirant out, and he did so. We put out our decoys once, and I got three ducks while Alf. explored a little. He came back, told me he had "found where they were," and we pulled up, moving nearly a mile, and making a little portage, getting into the open marsh south of the South Islands. We drove out a great body of birds, and a little before noon put out our decoys, crawled into the grass, and were soon in the middle of a "big day." I stopped early in the evening at forty birds, and we had an easy and pleasant trip down the ditch to the club house, unloading 40 ducks, and also 14 snipe which we had acquired on the way up in the morning. When I counted up my game after I got home, I found 59 ducks and 17 snipe, and I'm sure that one hunt is enough for my share.

One can always learn something, and on this little trip I learned something about a 12-gauge gun. The birds were coming in very fast about noon, and we couldn't get time to eat. Alf. Dodd told me to go ahead and eat, and he would take my gun (a 12-gauge hammerless) and keep the ducks out of the blind. He killed three shots straight with it, and they happened to be very long and difficult. I bantered him to get more difficult shots, and he killed six straight at ranges I had never dreamed were possible for any gun. The birds were killed dead, struck with the center of the charge every time. The man would kill practically every duck he shot at, and in a style that seemed to me very wonderful. I always load my own shells, and shoot at ducks 3¼drs. of powder and 1¼oz. of shot, No. 6, this being the load shot in this case. After this I realized that it is with a gun much as it is with a violin. There is music in the violin which only a master can bring out. I know very well now that I am not master of my own gun, and that it has capabilities which it takes an old marsh shooter to get out. The gun shoots infinitely better than I do, and hereafter I could not conscientiously blame it for any miss. As for the man who says a 10-gauge is necessary for duck shooting he doesn't know what he is talking about, and moreover, he doesn't know how to shoot. He can't get the music out of the instrument. He wants a bull fiddle.

There was another pleasant episode in this trip. I was in a blind about 200yds. from Mr. John Grey, who had very cleverly got his decoys out where they cut off all the flight from my blind, although he didn't mean to do that especially. I watched the birds draw down to his fleet, and hardly a flock passed that he did not strike. Very often I would see two birds wilt, one after another, and I must say I never saw such double shooting at ducks. Mr. Grey fired twenty-four shots and bagged twenty-two ducks, never killing more than one bird at a shot. That was the best duck shooting I ever happened to see, and I did see that. Mr. Grey says, "In shooting doubles out of a blind you always want to figure where the second bird is going to be when you want to pull on him. If the birds are going away you always shoot the furthest first. If they are incomers you shoot the closest first. The second bird is carried on by its momentum, and as it starts to climb is an easy shot. You must be careful with your first barrel, as if it were your only chance. Be sure you kill your first bird, but never stop to see whether you do or not. Pull your gun right on to the place where you have figured the second bird ought to be, and let him have it. You can always kill the second bird easier than you can the first, if you remember this, because the second bird will begin to check up and climb at the report of the gun. I often kill the second bird before the first strikes the ground, and when I don't know whether I have killed the first one or not. I always suppose I have. In that way I don't allow myself any loose shooting on the ground that I can kill a bird with the second barrel if I miss it with the first." As to the efficiency of Mr. Grey's system, there can not be any doubt. In a set of shooters such as he travels with, I shouldn't like to call him, or anybody else, the best shot of the lot; but if I could shoot ducks the way he can I would cease this mad struggle for riches and go into the market-hunting business.

Jacksnipe got here April 14, and are now pretty much all over the country out here, and this bids fair to be an exceptionally good season for them. The rapidly falling waters of the marshes have left better working ground for them than has been the case for a number of years.

There have been five of great trumpeter swans on Calumet Lake, just at the edge of the city, for the past week or so. Mr. E. C. J. Cleaver, secretary of the Grand Calumet Heights Club, a few days ago killed a trumpeter on the river, and it is thought to be one of these five. The swan was a fine specimen, and will be mounted. It was killed with No. 5 shot.

Our shooters are now turning their attention to Fox Lake, and big bags of bluebills are soon to be expected. Lake George, in the Calumet region, was covered with bluebills a week ago. It is a great place for them. Dick Turtle killed forty-one in two half-days, evening and morning.

The duck season may now be said to be over. Snipe shooting will occupy the boys till the fishing season begins. Some of our shooters will go down to the Crown Point trap tournament Thursday and Friday of this week. The town has been crowded the past week with sportsmen attendant upon the Mascoutah Kennels' bench show, which but just rolled its muttering thunders away.

Mr. G. W. Williams, of Lexington, Ky., who was here with the winning greyhounds in the late show, is a brother of Roger D. Williams, one of the judges in last fall's American coursing meet. Mr. Williams says that he is a member of a club which shoots ducks every fall on the New Madrid marsh, over the line in Arkansas. The shooting is usually magnificent there in the fall. Reelfoot Lake, in Tennessee, says this gentleman, is no longer of much value as a duck ground. Lexington shooters have a few quail and rabbits in their own country. A club of the young anglers of Lexington has been formed, most of whose fishing is done in the Reservoir, three miles or so from town. The artificial fly is almost the only lure used, and very good strings of croppies—locally called "New Lights"—and bass are being taken now. Warm invitations come up to FOREST AND STREAM to visit the land which is proudly declared to have the best whisky, the most beautiful women and the fastest horses on earth. It would be hard to imagine a more pleasant trip than one into the royal Blue Grass country.

Mr. Rollo M. Heikes, a well-known shooter of Dayton, Ohio, was in town April 16, on his way to the Omaha tournament.

Dr. Baxter has been absent two weeks, duck shooting in Dakota. Nothing has been heard from him, but he must have had good sport.

Mr. John Gillespie killed 34 ducks on Fox Lake on 13th. The flight went north, then settled back, and he caught it.

Mr. Wm. Payson bagged 40 jacksnipe at Harvard, Ill., April 13. Mr. R. B. Organ got 26 jacks and 2 ducks on the Kankakee the same day; also a good wetting in a muskrat hole. Messrs. J. A. Sharp and Al Carlyle got 70 snipe one day week before last, at Water Valley. Messrs. Stevens and Street got 24 snipe and a number of ducks on their late Cumberland trip. Messrs. W. H. Lees and John Matter had good snipe shooting at the "Sag" week before last, the latter getting 10 jacks and 10 yellow plover one day.

The Grand Calumet Heights Club, a very active young organization, has appropriated $50 as a donation to the State Sportsmen's Association. If other clubs would follow this commendable course it would help the meet out wonderfully in the way of prizes, etc.

The ninth annual tournament of the Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association will be held at Belleville, Ill., June 6, 7 and 8.

Will some one please tell why a State like Indiana, so large, so intelligent, so wonderfully well supplied with game and game resorts, and yet so persistently robbed and threatened by a lawless element which has no respect whatever for even such loose laws as Indiana has, cannot claim a State sportsmen's association? Time the Indiana boys got together. It will not be a very expensive or a very troublesome matter to organize, and the work thus made possible might be productive of the greatest good. Certainly there is a wide field for such work. If there is any State organization of this nature I owe it an apology, for I never heard of it. If it is too bashful, let it get over that; and if it does not exist let it summon itself together out of chaos. It is time.

The date claimed for our State tournament is Tuesday, June 4 and the remainder of that week. John Watson, of Grand Crossing, will furnish the birds, and the trap shoot will be at his grounds. Committee on programme consists of R. B. Organ, W. P. Mussey and Alex T. Loyd. They meet this week. The Loyd system of trap shooting, first presented in these columns April 4, has been laid before the association. It has already met the approval of most of our leading shooters here, and will doubtless be used at the State meet.

E. HOUGH.

No. 175 MONROE STREET.

A SPORTSMAN'S COMMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

By means of the excellent articles from the pen of Mr. E. Hough, that have appeared in the pages of FOREST AND STREAM during the past winter, sporting and shooting matters in and about Chicago have been placed prominently before the sportsmen of the whole country. No doubt every reader of this paper who is interested in the subject, has studied closely the exposition of the question of game protection as it exists in the States of Illinois and Indiana, and waited anxiously to see what would be the outcome of the efforts of sportsmen before the legislatures of these States.

So far as I have been able to understand the situation, there has been a woeful lack of concerted action among the sportsmen; powerful influences in an opposite direction have been brought to bear, and the results have been practically *nil*. The influence of those great and wealthy shooting clubs, described by Mr. Hough, should be sufficient, if exerted in the proper manner and direction, to accomplish almost anything in the shape of necessary legislation for the proper protection of game. But, that no effort with wise and unselfish ends in view will be made, is evident from the following paragraph clipped from an article of Mr. Hough's in FOREST AND STREAM of April 11: "Messrs. McFarland and Gammon in their week at the Cumberland bagged 520 ducks, besides their geese, cranes and snipe mentioned earlier. * * * Mr. C. D. Gammon has put up a gold medal for the Cumberland Club, the man killing the most ducks this season to win it." Mr. C. D. Gammon evidently intends to keep that medal for himself.

On the same page with the paragraph quoted above appears the following: "The Michigan Legislature has passed a bill to repeal the law prohibiting spring duck shooting," and small wonder might have been very appropiately added.

After reading such statements as the above in regard to the exploits of Messrs. Gammon and McFarland, the sportsmen of adjoining States would be very foolish if they continued to allow themselves to be used as the pole with which the thrifty Illinois shooter gathers the spring duck persimmon. The shooting clubs of Chicago need never expect that public sentiment will be anything but hostile toward their organizations, nor that depredations on their territory by pot-hunters, market-shooters and others of that class will not be winked at by local courts, so long as they permit within their precincts and by their members such wholesale slaughter of the game birds that belong to the people of the whole United States.

The idea of a uniform inter-State game law advanced by Mr. Hough is good, and such a law offers the only satisfactory solution of the problem of game protection. I think, however, that Mr. H. is too modest in crediting

the idea to a game dealer. Read between the lines, it has the ring of true, unselfish sportsmanship, which no one would ever expect to emanate from a game dealer. I suspect the facts in regard to sportsmen quoted by Mr. H. have been observed by him in his intercourse with the Chicago article.

In the meantime, until a uniform game law for the whole country can be adopted, the best course for sportsmen to follow will be the advocacy of as wise and effective game laws for each State as it is possible to pass and enforce, coupled with an iron-clad non-export law, to prevent game being shipped out of their States.

Victoria, Tex., April 17. GUADALUPE.

St. Catharines.—The regular meeting of the Peninsular Gun and Game Club was held in the office of James A. Keyes on April 8, and was largely attended. Five applications for membership were received and accepted. The report of the scouts showed that the members of the club in the vicinity of the Twenty and other ponds were doing splendid work, with the result that not a single duck had been shot there this spring, while along the Niagara River, from Fort Erie to Lake Ontario, ducks were being shot in large numbers by men who know the law, and could have no possible excuse for violating it. It was decided to notify the executive committee of the Dominion Gun Alliance of the violations, and the names of the parties so far found out, and render them every assistance in the prosecution of the parties. The committee on game reported that they had secured 150 Indian Territory quail, which would be turned out in different parts of the country. The club is now in a flourishing condition.

An Ohio Sportsman.—A correspondent referring to the Sunset Club papers and to the portrait of Judge Potter, of Toledo, which appeared in a recent issue of Forest and Stream, says of Judge Potter: "He was once judge over nine counties in northwest Ohio; has shot deer in every ward in Toledo; smoked (when in Congress) with Gen. Jackson; fished on the Potomac with Daniel Webster; played whist with John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Silas Wright and others; was with Henry Clay when he died, and on board the Princeton at the time of the bursting of the big gun. And now at 84 past, is still hale and hearty, quick of sight and hearing, clear of mind and memory, entertaining and companionable. These are a few of the facts concerning Judge E. D. Potter, of whom no one will speak ill."

Michigan Duck Law.—"It shall be lawful to hunt and kill jacksnipe, redhead, bluebill, canvasback, widgeon and pintail ducks and wild geese, between the first day of September in each year and the first day of May next following." Approved, March 28, 1889. Unless you have already published the above, it will be of interest to many, as being the substance of the recent Michigan legislation with regard to spring shooting.—Kelpie (Central Lake. April 15).

Cross Shooting.—Mechanicville, N. Y., April 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the Forest and Stream, April 4, "Sinkboat" gives his experience in cross shooting. Will some others please give us points under the same head. This is just what has bothered me many a time, how to hold on a fast-moving duck or other bird when we are nearly always obliged to take them on cross shots. Will the old gunners take a hand in educating a—Novice.

New Jersey.—The Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association was organized at Chatham, New Jersey, on April 17. The objects of the association are, as its title signifies, the protection of fish and game under the laws of the State; also trap-shooting. Its officers are as follows: Pres., Geo. Shepard Page; Vice-Pres., W. W. Ogden; Sec'y-Treas., Wm. Elder.

GAME LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

Albany, N. Y., April 19.—The Assembly has ordered to a third reading the bill creating a game commission to modify the game laws.

Mr. Mead's concurrent resolution against the squatters in the Adirondack forests has been favorably reported in the Assembly.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.

II.—STATEN ISLAND.

The favorite fishing waters for New Yorkers are those which wash the shores of Staten Island. In the height of the season New York anglers go to Staten Island by thousands every Saturday night and Sunday morning. Mr. R. W. Pollock, the general traffic agent of the Staten Island Railway, was unable to give me exact figures of the number of fishermen who use the company's ferry boats and trains during the summer and fall months, but he says there are so many anglers carried to the island and back again that it is a matter of wonder to him that there is a fish of any kind left to catch between St. George and Tottenville.

The east shore of Staten Island is the fishing ground. The north shore, from St. George to Elm Park, is bounded by the Kill von Kull, and the Standard Oil docks, the Chemical Works and other nuisances on the New Jersey shore fill this stream so full of "sludge acid," petroleum and other nasty compounds that fish can scarcely live there, and if they can be caught they can scarcely be fit to eat. Where the Kill von Kull ends, at Newark Bay, there is sometimes good fishing for striped bass, but as this is in Jersey waters it will be considered in another article. At Buckwheat Island on the Arthur Kill, near the new drawbridge, there is also good fishing at times, but this place is as yet practically inaccessible by way of Staten Island and will be mentioned under New Jersey fishing. In Staten Island Sound, which separates Staten Island from New Jersey below Elizabethport, there is very good fishing for weakfish in season. Rossville, on Staten Island, is near the best grounds, but it can only be reached by the steamer plying between New York and New Brunswick, N. J., which leaves its city pier at the foot of Vesey street in the afternoon, so that the fisherman would have to stay over night. He can reach the same or better grounds in the Sound, however, by taking the C. R. R. of N. J. to Sewaren.

The Staten Island Railway is *par excellence* the angler's road. It carries, for its short distance, more fishermen in one season than any other New York railroad does in three. Throughout its length, from St. George, where the Staten Island ferry boats land, to Tottenville, at the south end of the island, it passes within easy distance of the whole eastern shore, and at every station below Garretson's, stages connect with each train to carry anglers to the beach. At present, both on week days and Sundays, trains run in both directions almost every hour, and in the summer and fall they run much oftener. The route is by way of Staten Island ferry from the foot of Whitehall street to St. George, S. I., where the trains are waiting.

The king of Staten Island waters is the striped bass. He comes in small numbers in the spring, is caught in late April, May and June, but the best striped bass fishing is in the fall, September and October being the best months. The Staten Island fishermen are just beginning to troll for striped bass as the Hell Gate fishermen do (see first article of this series), but they prefer still-fishing, which is done inside the sandbar that follows the eastern shore for a good portion of its extent, in water from 2 to 10ft. deep, and they find the best bait to be the white sand worm. The red sandworm ranks next, and after this shedder crabs and shrimp. The last of the ebb tide and first quarter of the flood is the favorite time, giving six hours for fishing.

Weakfish begin to bite as soon as the fireflies show themselves, say from May 25 to June 10, and the southern part of the island is the best ground for catching them, although there are many caught in the Great Kills. They run in weight from ¼lb. to 2lbs. and sometimes larger. Shedder crab is the best bait, and the same conditions of tide hold good as for bass; indeed, the same may be said for all fish caught in these waters.

Kingfish make their appearance in the neighborhood of the Great Kills about Aug. 1. Use shedder crabs or shrimp for bait, and fish close to the bottom. These fish may be "chummed" for, in the same manner as bluefish or sea bass, but the Staten Islanders haven't yet tried it. In Raritan Bay I have found it a very successful way. Collect at low tide a big basketful of the little mussels that cling to the muddy banks of a creek; break their shells and cast them overboard freely, shells and all, when anchored for fishing. Then bait your hooks with mussel, if large enough, or with a piece of shedder crab the same color as the mussel.

Bluefish, or "snappers," are caught after the middle of May, principally at the southern end of the island. Fish for them as for weakfish, except that hooks must be tied on gimp instead of gut snells. Strips of white flesh and skin cut from the belly of a porgie or other fish are good bait.

Large plaice or "flukes" are sometimes caught along the island's shores, and so are flounders, an occasional drum, a blackfish (tautog) now and then, and sometimes sheepshead.

The nearest fishing resort of consequence is at Elm Tree Beacon or Cedar Grove Beach. Fare to New Dorp and return, 40 cents; stage to the beach, 10 cents each way. It is about a mile from each station to the beach all along the railroad. Excursion tickets are good three days. J. C. Swaim is the keeper of the Elm Tree Light, and has ten boats for hire at $1 a day. He cannot furnish bait, but it can always be had at Peteler's Hotel, near by. Last autumn a Mr. Dill, who lives in the vicinity, caught a striped bass here weighing 64lbs. Swaim and a companion set fyke nets, and they claim to have caught bass in them running as high as 24lbs. in weight.

Cedar Grove Beach is just below the Beacon, and is reached from New Dorp station. At this place is Peteler's Hotel, a large house with a reputation for good cookery and excellent accommodations for families. Board at the hotel can be had (including room) for from $2.50 to $3 a day. Fifteen boats are for hire at $1 a day, and bait is always to be had.

The Great Kills is a favorite fishing ground for weakfish in the summer and bass in the fall. Get off at Gifford's station (round trip fare 50 cents) and take stage to any of the three resorts (fare 10 cents). Boats can be hired at any of the resorts for $1 a day.

At Fitzgerald's Excelsior Hotel here there are sixty boats for hire, and shrimp and crab bait is always kept on hand, but no sandworms. Tackle can be hired if desired, and a boatman at $1 a day. Lodgings 50 cents. Fitzgerald says last year the weakfishing began May 17, and kingfishing about three weeks later. Plenty of flounders may be caught now.

At Collins's Hotel there are forty boats, and shrimp and crab bait can always be had. Meals may be had *à la carte.*

The Bay View House (Charles M. Wolff, proprietor) will open May 1 for the season. There are eight boats for hire, and rooms and meals (European plan) may be had. None of the Great Kills hotels are family resorts like the Captaiu's Villa at Eltingville and Peteler's Hotel at Cedar Grove Beach.

At Eltingville station (round trip fare 50 cents) stage may be taken for "The Captain's Villa," a resort kept by Capt. H. Lowenstein, who has fifteen nice Whitehall boats to hire at $1 a day. Bait must be brought from New York, as the captain isn't always supplied. This is one of the famous fishing grounds along the shore, especially for bass. There are a number of rocks scattered about which are uncovered at low tide, and if the fisherman trolls among and just outside of these during the young flood with 50ft. of line and a fat white sandworm on the hook he is pretty sure of success. Dinner may be had at 75 cents, other meals 50 cents at the "Villa," if desired, and lodging at 50 cents. Board by the day, $2; by the week, $9. The house and grounds are very pretty, and this is one of the most charming spots on the island. The "tough" element is discouraged by the Captain.

At Annadale, the next station south of Eltingville (round trip fare 50 cents), stage may be taken to Smith's or Pollion's, where boats may be hired at the regular rate. Bring your own bait. Weakfish are caught here, the natives say, earlier than at any place along the shore. No hotel accommodations.

There are two places where boats may be hired at Huguenot station (fare, round trip, 55 cents), and stages connect with all trains. Andrew Beasley's "Fishermen's Retreat" is one of the best known places on the beach. He has twenty-five good boats for hire at $1 a day, and if one wishes to stay over night Andrew will let him have a cot for 25 cents, or a whole room to himself for $1. Meals can be had at reasonable rates. The other resort is kept by Charles Neumann, who has good boats to let at the prevailing rate. Bait may be had at Beasley's, but in all cases it is best for the fisherman to bring his own bait if possible.

Between Beasley's and Neumann's are the houses and grounds of the Columbia Fishing Club, one of the most prosperous of the several clubs on the island. It has thirty members, most of them New York business men, who bring their families down for a summer stay. Most of the fishing clubs are "stag" affairs, but bachelorhood is frowned upon in the Columbia Club. They own extensive grounds and have a large club house with dining-room, bedrooms, etc., and a two-story boat house nicely fitted with lockers, cots, etc., and containing many fine boats. Just at the rear of their club house is a large fresh-water pond which the club stocked two or three years ago with black bass, but up to date no fish except catfish have been taken in it. The officers of the club are: Jacob Hatzel, President; Albert Lorey, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Eppleur, Financial Secretary; and Frederick Moore, Treasurer. The members are all enthusiastic fishermen, and what they do not know about Staten Island fishing is hardly worth learning. The fishing here for weakfish and bass is excellent, and the angler who goes to Huguenot will probably do as well as he can anywhere on the island.

The oldest fishing club on Staten Island is reached from Huguenot station. This is the Excelsior Fishing Club, which was founded twenty-two years ago, and which has a fine house and stable and thirty-eight acres of land, situated on the old Aspinwall estate, the house, set back from the shore, commanding a magnificent view of the bay. The New York Fishing Club at Richmond Valley and the Columbia Club at Huguenot are both offshoots of the old Excelsiors, and two other clubs have been founded by its members which have since become extinct. The officers of the club at present are: Leonard R. Kerr, President; Daniel Kuhn, Jr., Vice-President; William Glaser, Secretary; Charles McK. Loeser, Treasurer; Daniel Kuhn, Jr., William Glaser, George Hatzel, William D. Bruns, Jr., Otto Burkart, Charles C. Heydt, G. Mundorf, Trustees.

At Prince's Bay station (fare, round trip, 60 cents) the stage will take you for a dime to Isaac B. Smith's place. Prince's Bay is the great resort for weakfish, and they are said to run larger here than elsewhere along the shore. Smith has thirty-two first-class boats for hire at $1 a day, and he always keeps bait. He can also accommodate fishermen with meals and lodging at reasonable rates. His post office address is Richmond Valley, S. I.

Carl Schopp also rents boats here, and can give valuable information as to the best places for weakfishing.

Half a mile south from Smith's place, but reached from Prince's Bay station, is the Manhattan Fishing Club. There are seventy-two members, who occupy a comfortable house set back some distance from shore, overlooking the bay. They own a considerable tract of ground and are building a new house. The officers are: H. McFadden, President; Edward Coppers, Vice-President; John Conlan, Secretary.

The last of the east and south shore fishing resorts are reached from Richmond Valley station (round trip, 60 cents). J. J. Butler's stages, fare 15 cents each way, connect with the shore. Henry Laforge has 25 good boats for hire at the prevailing rate, and Fred Bradell has about the same number. The latter says he will have bait this season. From this place it is only a short pull to the famous weakfish grounds at Buoy 10 and on the Raritan Bay oyster beds. Post office address, Tottenville, S. I.

The New York Fishing Club, the largest club on the island, has its houses here. It has a large membership, well cared for houses and grounds, and many handsome boats. Nicholas W. Morrell, of 253 East Fifty-second street, is president, and Conrad Platte, of Second avenue and Forty-fifth street, is secretary. Seneca.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

Chicago, April 19.—A convention of the fishing clubs of Chicago has been called to meet in Chicago at the same time as the State Sportsmen's Association, in view of coöperation between the State organizations in the matter of general fish and game protection. This is a move in the right direction. Mention has already been made in these columns of the work of the Fox River Fish and Game Protective Association, and of the backing it had received among other fishing clubs. It is to be hoped that the Fox River Association will show up in full force and bring other clubs in with it. Now is a good time for a gathering of the clans. E. Hough.

Carp Fishing.—Oblige a couple of anglers by telling them whereabouts in the Passaic River in New Jersey we can fish for carp, what bait to use; what trains to take and whether it is necessary to have a boat. Also if a float or sinker is needed, also what kind of hooks is required, and what time of the year is the proper time to go. Having read so much about carp recently, we have decided to ask you to give us a day's sport at them as far as your information goes.—E. H. R. [We advise you not to catch carp at this time of the year, because it is their spawning season and they are not fit to be eaten. In the months of September and October they will be in good condition, and you will have a better return for your trouble. Use comparatively small hooks, about such as you would take for black bass. The carp ought to be pretty generally distributed in the Passaic by this time and you might take the New York, Lake Erie and Western road to Garfield or Singac, or the Delaware, Lackawana and Western to Lyndhurst. Any of these places will furnish good fishing for bass and other fishes from June to September. Read Forest and Stream of Aug. 19, 1886, for description of carp fishing with a fluttering fly, and the number for Sept. 23, 1886, will tell you that grasshoppers have been successfully used on the surface, while the usual bait is cornbread or wheat bread crumbs. Sometimes bread dough is mixed with cotton for carp bait. In the winter of 1887-88 a gentleman in Troup county, Georgia, caught 100 pounds of carp with hook and line in a hole baited for suckers.]

Philadelphia, July 20, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Your new Climax paper shells with strong primers are the best shells made yet. (Signed) Annie Oakley (Little Sure Shot).—*Adv.*

SAWDUST IN STREAMS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Noticing the discussion in your paper in regard to sawdust in streams, I beg to say that I have known it to have the effect of either killing or driving trout away in a number of streams, several of which I remember. The Shohola stream above Shohola Glen, Pike county, Pa., one of the prettiest streams in the country for fishing with ample room to cast the fly, once had plenty of trout in it; now from the Shohola Glen up to the sawmill, 10 miles, you will not catch half a dozen trout in a day. Before the mill was there you could catch 150, many of them quite large. Another is below Judge Dobbins' cabin, some 15 miles back of Oakland, Md. Another in Sullivan county, Pa., northeast from Lackawaxen. Another in the same county, northeast of Hancock. Another, Lycoming Creek in Lycoming county, Pa.

J. M. D.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I note that immense slaughter of trout which "Sportsman" tells took place on that New Brunswick river with the jaw-cracking name, and as I happen to know something of the stream myself, I know it does not supply the conditions I asked for, because an impassable mill dam near the head of the tide completely blocks the stream, so that fish cannot reach their spawning grounds; hence their scarcity. It goes without saying that such a sight as described, as the result of sawdust, never was seen or occurred on any river on this planet: somebody has been fooling your correspondent, and I protest that this is not the sort of evidence that counts in this discussion.

I would refer "Sportsman" to the eloquent denunciation of sawdust, with repeated assertions, in the reports of the New Brunswick Inspector of Fisheries, to be found in the Blue Books from 1875 to 1878, in which he tells the Minister of Fisheries that unless the sawdust law is at once enforced with vigor the speedy destruction of the fisheries of the St. John is certain. The law has not been enforced. On the contrary, the numerous mills, big and small, have continued to throw all sawdust and other refuse into the water. And now, after some twelve to fourteen years have passed away, let me refer him to the catch of fish on that same river as given by the same officer, and let him explain how and why this large increase, if sawdust is so deadly to fish, and let me particularly invite his attention to the trout column.

The opinions of men on this subject are not worth "a row of pins" in the absence of facts such as the following:

Year.	Salmon—lbs.	Shad—lbs.	Alewives—lbs.	Trout—lbs.
1876	173,186	2,363	12,361	2,700
1877	184,544	3,172	4,464	1,500
1878	249,556	429	6,770	900
1879	328,313	521	10,360	2,100
1880	225,424	613	11,170	1,000
1881	72,137	1,885	14,997	1,150
1882	286,612	1,882	20,940	784
1883	121,586	1,728	16,769	13,300
1884	225,572	2,420	19,942	29,400
1885	255,200	2,189	17,882	25,450
1886	139,498	2,716	11,567	21,100
1887	254,500	3,950	12,633	27,000

The first period of six years produced of salmon 1,233,200, and the second period 1,282,968, or an increase of 49,769. The catch of shad the first six years was 7,983 barrels, the second 14,885 barrels, or an increase of 6,902 barrels, nearly double. Alewives yielded the first period 60,122 barrels, the second 99,733 barrels, an increase of 39,611 barrels. Trout the first period 9,350, the second 99,733, an increase of over 90,000.

The logic of this is, open the dams and let the fish up to their spawning beds, and protect them during the spawning season, and let all the sawdust run you please, you will have plenty of river fish. This is proved in every instance where the dams have been opened for any length of time.

PISCATOR.

TROUT AND SALMON IN MAINE.

THE weather and the season in Massachusetts and States further south would indicate an early opening of the Maine trout lakes. The streams in that State are generally open, and this a fortnight earlier than in many a season. There is also much less snow in the woods, and in the southern part of the State it is all gone, or rather there has been little or none for the winter. The roads are in some cases dry, and "mud time" is over, though this is not true of the celebrated trout regions. Still the indications are in the direction of an early opening of the lakes. Already the Boston rod and reel sportsman is looking over his tackle, and repairs are being made. The tackle trade is good for so early. But after all the opening in Maine, so far as the trout lakes are concerned, may be a late one. The weather has been cold down there. A recent letter from Rangeley says that the ice in Rangeley Lake is yet as solid as at any time for the winter. A party just returned from a sleighing trip on the ice down Rangeley Lake and across the carry to Mooseluckmaguntic reports the ice still thick and strong and the sleighing good. One gentleman who has lived a long time at Rangeley suggests that the ice may not go out before the last of May. At the Richardson end of the lakes the feeling is that the ice will get out by the first of May; possibly before April is gone. It all depends on the weather.

The trout show has been taken out of Appleton's window, having been in fourteen days. The brook trout appeared to be doing fairly well, but the water was evidently getting too warm for them. A curious feature has been noted in this display this year. The male trout have been, three or four of them, engaged in terrible battles. In one or two cases they have fought so severely that they had to be moved to other tanks. They would dart at each other with open jaws, biting and tearing savagely. They would seize each other by the fins, often tearing the fin severely. They seemed determined to fight to death, and evidently would have destroyed each other if they had not been separated. The worst battle fought was between a couple of brook trout, weighing somewhere about a pound each. The 24-inch landlocked salmon grew very "loggy" and slow toward the end of the confinement, and the story is that he has eaten nothing since he was put in the tank. At least no one has seen him take food. He is transferred to a fish pond, where the accommodations are better for his salmonship, and the experiment will be tried of restoring him to health. This is the first time the keeping of a landlocked salmon so large in a show window has been tried.

The salmon season has opened at Bangor, two weeks earlier than last year. Mr. Fred Ayer took with a fly, on Friday the 12th, the first salmon of the season. He landed that day two; one weighing 8 and the other 21lbs. A big run is expected. This early opening was expected, for salmon had been taken at the mouths of the rivers, both in Maine and in the Provinces, much earlier than usual. It is suggested by the Maine commissioners, and others well posted on the habits of the salmon, that as the number increases arrivals may be expected earlier each year.

But the trump card of the whole pack has been turned up. The superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad has issued some ironclad orders to his subordinates in regard to the transportation of fish and game in close time, and contrary to law, even in the open season. The order absolutely forbids station agents receiving the large game for transportation between the first day of October and the first day of January, the only open season of the year; and at any other season nobody would care to offer it for transportation, because it would be illegal, and the possessor would surely be asked to pay fines and costs for every moose, caribou or deer he had in possession. The Maine game laws are certainly strong under the management of such a railroad as that. It reaches, with its branches, as near as any railroad, about all the regions worth hunting in that State. If the Legislatures of Maine have for some years been controlled by politicians and lumbermen, who have defeated wholesome game laws, her great railroad management evidently understands what is conducive to the best interests of the State, and appreciates the value of her fisheries and game.

Some things are true blue, and the management of the Maine Central is on that list. But how about the manager of the Fulton Market, first-of-April trout show? Is everything true blue there? It is in your own New York city, dear FOREST AND STREAM. Now did Mr. Blackford know, or did he not know, that baby lobsters, illegal in the State from which they came—doubtless Maine—were opened there on more mornings than one? A gentleman, well known to the FOREST AND STREAM, called on Mr. Blackford on one of the mornings early in April, but Mr. Blackford was not in. He saw the little lobsters being opened and taken from the barrels. Some of them were hardly more than six inches in length. Did Mr. Blackford know of this? True, there is no law to hinder these little lobsters from being sold in New York, but how about the State from which they came?

SPECIAL.

TROUT OPENING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The trout season opened at Newville, Pa., April 15, with a large number of fly-fishermen from Eastern cities and towns, whose aggregate catch in the Big Spring exceeded 2,500 fish. The day was admirably adapted in every way to the sport, and the trout as a rule were fairly large. Cowdung, stone-fly, willow-fly and crown-ant were the favorite flies. Among the good catches were those made by Frederick Jones, Jean Laizeane and J. F. Parker, of New York; W. W. Abbott, of Philadelphia; John U. Adams, of the Hagerstown, Md., *News*; J. M. Keedy, Hagerstown, Md.; A. Z. Hode, Charles Murdock and R. W. Short, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.; B. M. Nead, editor of *Morning Call*; Dr. Vallerchomp, Dr. Moffitt, Dr. Peddicord, Dr. Hollingshead and Jacob Hess, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Edward Hutton, of Carlisle, Pa.; and A. C. Lay, of Newville.

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society will be held in Philadelphia at the rooms of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, No. 1020 Arch street, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock A. M. On the afternoon of the 16th the Society will be the guests of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania and will have an opportunity to observe the artificial hatching of shad upon the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, which has been placed at the service of the Anglers' Association for the occasion. This will be followed by a planked shad dinner at Gloucester City, N. J.

FLY-CASTING TOURNAMENT.—Indianapolis, Ind., April 20.—The Fly-Fishermen's Club, of Indianapolis, will hold its second annual fly-casting tournament on Friday, May 31, near this city. Our club is the first in the West to hold an anglers' tournament, which it does for the purpose of encouraging others in the art of fly-fishing. It is hoped ere long to build up a sentiment in this State sufficient to enforce our fish laws, but it is uphill work at present. The club is arranging to go into camp during the summer about twenty miles above the city, on White River, which stream is becoming noted for its bass.—JESSE H. BLAIR, Sec'y (36½ East Washington street).

FIRST SALMON IN THE HUDSON.—The first North River salmon of the season was to be seen on Monday of last week in Fulton Market. It was caught off Coney Island in a shad net by Joseph Denyse. It weighed 11½lbs., and was in fine condition.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF CANADA.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS IN FORCE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1889.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.-W. Ter.
Salmon (net fishing)	.....	Aug. 1-May 1	Aug. 15-March 1	Aug. 15-March 1	.....	.....
Salmon (angling)	.....	Aug. 15-Feb. 1	Aug. 15-Feb. 1	Aug. 15-Feb. 1	.....	.....
Speckled trout (*S. fontinalis*)	Sept. 15-May 1	Oct. 1—Jan. 1	Oct. 1-April 1	Oct. 1-April 1	Oct. 1-Dec. 1	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Large gray trout, lunge, winnipish and landlocked salmon	.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 1	Oct. 1-April 1	Oct. 1-April 1	.....	.....
Pickerel (doré)	April 15-May 15.	April 15-May 15.	.....	.....	.....	April 15-May 15.
Bass and Maskinongé	April 15-June 15	April 15-June 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish and salmon trout	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish	.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 1	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 5-Nov. 10.
Sea bass	.....	.....	March 1-Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....
*Smelts	.....	April 1-July 1	April 1-July 1	April 1-July 1	April 1-July 1	.....
Lobsters	.....	July 15-Dec. 31	July 1-Dec. 31†	July 1-Dec. 31†	July 15-Dec. 31	.....
Sturgeon	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 31-May 1	.....	May 1-June 15.
Oysters	.....	June 1-Sept. 15	June 1-Sept. 15	June 1-Sept. 15	June 1-Sept. 15	.....

*Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license.

†On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, United States, July 15-Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

NOTE.—The following regulations are applicable to the Province of British Columbia: 1. Net fishing allowed only under licenses. 2. Salmon nets to have meshes of at least 6in. extension measure. 3. Drift nets confined to tidal waters. No nets to bar more than one-third of any river. Fishing to be discontinued from 6 A. M. Saturday to 6 A. M. Monday. 4. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries to determine number of boats, seines or nets to be used on each stream. 5. The close season for trout is fixed from Oct. 15 to March 15.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.—Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under leases or licenses. The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays. A general weekly close time is provided, in addition to special close seasons. The use of explosives or poisonous substances for catching or killing fish is illegal. Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department on application. The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

All communications relating to fisheries should be addressed to the Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Ont.

SHAD AND SALMON MIGRATION.—The first shad of the season in the Connecticut River was taken April 11, nine days earlier than last year. The first salmon of the season at Bangor was taken April 12, two weeks earlier than last year and five weeks earlier than any record previous to last year.—*Gloucester Daily Times.*

OPEN FISH SEASONS.

Maine.

Salmon, April 1 to Sept. 15. Between April 1 and July 15 there is a weekly close time from sunrise Saturday to sunrise the following Monday, during which no salmon, shad, alewives or bass may be taken. Landlocked salmon, trout or togue, May 1 to Oct. 1; in the St. Croix River, May 1 to Sept. 15; certain streams around Rangeley Lakes, May 1 to July 1. Black bass, Oswego bass, white perch, July 1 to April 1 following, except that citizens of the State may fish and take landlocked salmon, trout and togue during February, March and April, and convey the same to their own homes, but not in Rangeley Lakes.

Massachusetts.

Black bass, July 1 to Dec. 1. Trout, lake trout, and landlocked salmon (except in Berkshire county), April 1 to Sept. 1. Salmon, May 1 to Aug. 1.

Missouri.

No close season.

Michigan.

Speckled trout or landlocked salmon, May 1 to Sept. 1. California trout, grayling, June 1 to Nov. 1. Black, strawberry, green or white bass, muskallonge, no close season for rod and line.

Mississippi.

No fishing laws.

Montana.

No close season.

New Hampshire.

Landlocked or fresh-water salmon, lake trout, brook or speckled trout, May 1 to Sept. 30. Pike-perch or white perch, July 1 to May 1 following. Black bass, June 15 to April 30 following. Muskallonge, pickerel, pike, grayling, June 1 to April 1.

New York.

Salmon, March 1 to Aug. 15. Trout (speckled, brook, brown, California), April 1 to Sept. 1. In forest preserve, May 1 to Sept 15; salmon trout and landlocked salmon, May 1 to Oct. 1. Steuben county: Trout (speckled trout, brook, California), May 1 to Aug. 1. Dutchess county: Speckled and brook trout, April 15 to Aug. 1; salmon trout, April 1 to Oct. 1; pike and pickerel, June 1 to Feb. 1; black bass, July 1 to Jan. 1. Lake Champlain and tributaries: Muscallonge, black or Oswego bass, pike or pickerel, June 15 to Dec. 31.

Pennsylvania.

Speckled trout, April 15 to July 15. Black bass, green bass, yellow bass, willow bass, rock bass, Lake Erie or grass bass, pike or pickerel, or wall-eyed pike, commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, June 1 to Jan. 1.

Ohio.

Black bass, rock bass or goggle-eye, June 15 to May 1 following. Streams flowing into Lake Erie open all year below first dam above lake. No prescribed season for trout.

FISH LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—Attorney-General Tabor has rendered an opinion that, according to the provisions of law, no trout can be caught in Washington county in April.

Assemblyman Pearsall has introdcced a bill making an appropriation for fishways in the Chenango River at Chenango Forks. The Chittenango Creek fishway bill has become a law.

Fishculture.

GEORGIA FISH COMMISSION.

THE fifth bi-ennial report, for 1887 and 1888, of Dr. H. H. Cary, Superintendent of Fisheries, was submitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture Oct. 20, 1888. At the outset of his report, Dr. Cary regrets the limitation and embarrassment of his work by reason of the small appropriation. He describes at some length the experiments of Messrs. Ellis and Page of the U. S. Fish Commission, by which it was established "(1) that the artesian water at Atlanta, when fresh from the well, will destroy shad eggs, but if time be allowed for the sulphuretted hydrogen gas to escape, the water would answer the purpose of hatching; and (2) that the minimum quantity of alum used in the filtering of the city water would also be harmless." When the fire pressure is put on the distributing pipes an excess of alum sufficient to kill eggs and young fish is carried over.

"During the last two years, by the aid of the United States Fish Commission, we have been able to plant many millions of shad fry in the rivers of Georgia; and there is now no difficulty in getting abundance of milters and spawners for the purpose of artificial propagation." Dr. Cary wishes to plant 20,000,000 of shad fry annually, and urges an appropriation for building a commodious hatchery in some part of the State.

Great interest is felt in the German carp, and during November, 1887, a shipment of between 15,000 and 18,000 young carp was sent by the U. S. Fish Commission to be

planted in the open waters of Georgia, under direction of the Governor and the State Fish Commission. The Savannah and Chattahoochee rivers and all the rivers within the State received their quota of carp. This specics was discovered to be present already in most of the streams, having escaped from ponds scattered all over the State. "It was found that carp were being caught with hook and line, of all sizes from a fryling up to sixteen pounds, and the universal testimony seemed to be that these wild carp were of excellent table qualities. One genleman in this county [Troup] reported to me that in a hole baited for suckers in one of our adjacent streams he had caught, with hook and line, during the winter, one hundred pounds of carp."

The superintendent describes and figures a simple apparatus devised by himself for draining ponds. Attention is called to the possibilities of oyster culture along the coast, and the plan adopted by some of the Northern States is recommended for the State of Georgia. One hundred and sixty thousand fry of the California salmon were planted several years ago in the headwaters of Savannah River, but no results have followed the experiment. As a measure of fish protection, Dr. Cary notes the desirability of building fishways around dams which obstruct the ascent of fishes to their spawning grounds. He acknowledges his indebtedness to the U. S. Fish Commission, the railroads and the press for many favors to the Georgia Fish Commission, as well as to FOREST AND STREAM for the list of Fish Commissioners which follows his report. The amount appropriated by the Georgia Legislature for the use of the Board of Fish Commissioners, which includes the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. J. T. Henderson, and the Superintendent of Fisheries, Dr. H. H. Cary, was $500 a year.

THE FISH COMMISSION SCHOONER GRAMPUS.—After spending two days at the Tortugas investigating the fisheries and making collections, the Grampus arrived at Key West April 10, where she remained several days in preparation for the return voyage to New York. Dr. Henshall will make the voyage with her. During the coming summer the Grampus will be engaged in making soundings and taking serial temperatures between Block Island and the Gulf Stream, in depths ranging to 1,000 or more fathoms. For this service she will be furnished with steam apparatus and special appliances for sounding, and will be accompanied by a specialist eminent in physical researches. The region to be iuvestigated is in the track of the migratory fishes, including mackerel, bluefish, shad, alewives and menhaden, and it is expected that by means of these studies we may arrive at a knowledge of the conditions determining their routes of travel.

PLANTING OF WHITEFISH.—The Pennsylvania Fish Commission has recently liberated fifteen millions of young white fish in Lake Erie. The eggs were collected on this lake by the U. S. Fish Commission and hatched at Erie, Pa. The unusually large number of 215,000,000 eggs was gathered last winter and distributed by the United States to hatcheries at Duluth, Northville, Alpena, Erie and Sandusky. The period of incubation lasted about five months. The hatching was done in McDonald jars, holding 180,000 eggs each. The fry were deposited a few miles from the shore, at suitable distances between the various lots. Fishermeu of Lake Erie realize the great benefit arising from the hatching operations, as the fish have become more abundant since 1886.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary pro tem., Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

THE seventh annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Kennel Club will go on record as the best ever held in the Quaker City. This year the club was fortunate enough to secure Horticultural Hall, which, although not very well adapted for a large show, is well located and infinitely preferable to the old musty rink which seemed to be boycotted by the better class of people. The change resulted as was anticipated; there was a larger attendance than at any other show given by the club, and many of the most prominent people of the town passed the ticket office.

Mr. H. J. Ireland—a new man at the business, but not a new dog man—was superintendent, and he conducted the show on a different system than has hitherto been attempted. He worked the wires from a comfortable seat in his office, and as the smoke of a sweet Havana hovered around him he was practically obscured from the gaze of idle questioners. When he wished anything done he waved his hand, and what appeared to be an incomprehensible order was immediately attended to, but how, or by whom, nobody knew. At the close of the show he was given the well-earned title of Electric Manager.

The entertaining of the visitors was left to one of the most popular members of the club and one of the best dog men in this country—Mr. J. H. Winslow. His lavish generosity, amiability and open-hearted hospitality were not forgotten when the last sounds of "For he's a jolly good fellow" had been wafted from the comfortable rooms of the Art Club to the starry firmament. No. It will be many a long day before the visitors at this show forget the countless courtesies that were extended to them by J. H. Winslow.

The catalogue showed that there were 615 entries. Absentees were less numerous than one would have supposed, and the quality, taken as a whole, was better than has been seen at any show, save Boston and New York. Several judges made their debut. Some of these acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, while the others, either from nervousness or lack of experience, got things badly mixed. In only one instance did a "kicker" allow bad blood and ill feeling to shelter where common sense and gentlemanly instinct should have reigned. This Philadelphian clearly proved that his lack of knowledge of Gordon setters was at least equalled by his ignorance of the law which allows a man, even if he be a judge of dogs, to think and have an opinion of his own.

The judging was completed the first day and a neat catalogue with a full list of awards was for sale by noon of the next day. For this catalogue much credit was due Mr. Jas. Watson, whose energy, foresight and good judgment would have been sadly missed, on the first day of the show especially. The judges and the classes they handled were as follows: Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Great Danes, deerhounds, greyhounds, whippets, Italian greyhounds, poodles and miscellaneous, Jas. Watson: English, Irish and Gordon setters, Percy C. Ohl; pointers, J. H. Phelan; spaniels, S. R. Hemingway; collies, Dr. J. P. Gray: basset hounds and dachshunde, C. Stevenson; fox-terriers, W. Rutherfurd, bull-terriers, black and tan terriers, toy terriers and bulldogs, J. Deville; Skye, Irish, Scotch, Yorkshire and any other variety terriers, Dr. W. P. Sanderson; pugs and toy spaniels, Dr. M. H. Cryer; beagles, F. D. Hallet; foxhounds, W. T. Boyer.

MASTIFFS—(MR. WATSON).

Minting and The Lady Coleus were the entries in the challenge classes and both were as usual in grand condition. In the absence of Sears' Monarch from the open class for dogs, Clement, that is well-known, was properly placed at the head of affairs, and Brother, another well-known one, was second. Both are getting very gray. Sir, third prize, is not quite a show dog. Defects: Skull very small; muzzle neither wide, deep nor blunt; ears too large; feet not first-class; rather leggy. His fairly good body and limbs are spoiled by a head that will not do for the show bench. Pasteur, hc., while far from being first-class in head, having yellow eyes and not being perfect behind, shows decidedly more true mastiff character than Sir, and we would have placed him third. Brutus, hc., is long and light in muzzle, small in skull, undersize and not nearly so good a dog as Pasteur. Thane, c., is long and houndy in head, large in ears, light in loin, weak in middle, wrong in feet and wretchedly bad behind. He is not a show dog. Duke of Bethlehem, c., is wrong in muzzle, light in ears, shows excessive dewlap, is tucked-up and light in loin, bad behind, not good in feet, in fact, not a show dog. Napoleon, c., is a puppy that had been removed when we reached the stall. The class was weak in point of character. First in the bitch class was, on this occasion, rightly awarded to the now well-known Boss Lady Clare, closely pressed by the highly commended Countess that, notwithstanding her many defects and the wide margin that is seen between her form and that of a good one, should certainly have been second. This bitch was second in the novice class at New York. Her claim to notice consists in none of her defects being very pronounced. For instance, she is too long before the eyes, but the muzzle is cut off square and her lips are well nigh perfect in hang; her ears are rather large and they lie as if she had little control over them; she lacks in wrinkle, but without a sacrifice of much character; her chest, while not bad is too narrow, and the ribs are not well sprung; her loin, while not bad, is too light; while she cannot be called cow-hocked, she is neither correct in formation nor movement of hindparts. Lady Caution, third prize, is not well marked. Her skull is wide, but not deep, and the same may be said of her muzzle, and this formation gives to her a froggy appearance, which is very undesirable in a dog of this breed. Her ears are not well carried, eyes are too light, legs too long, hocks light and she does not stand right in front. Mai, second prize, is a rather promising puppy by Minting. At present her ears are her worst defects. She took first in the class for bitch puppies, her kennel companion and litter brother, Czar, being first in the class for dog puppies. The bitch has the better of him in head and massiveness of frame. They were points ahead of the other puppies that were shown and both may be heard from again.

ST. BERNARDS—(MR. WATSON).

Otho and Ben Lomond here met for the first time in the challenge class. Otho in skull, muzzle, expression and forelegs is a good winner, but the Melrose crack is so very much better in length of body, strength of hindquarters, tail, coat and hind action, that he was fairly entitled to the award. In bitches it was Gemma I. first and Miranda second. It is a close thing between these bitches, but we must say that equal in condition we prefer Gemma I. Prince, first in the open class for dogs, is a white and orange tawny with black facings, ears and orbits. Defects: Foreface small in proportion to size of skull and lacking more especially in depth; expression not good; stop hardly deep enough, and eyebrows not sufficiently prominent; forelegs not perfectly straight, but better than average; back and loin should be longer; thighs should be deeper; coat not in good condition; rather undersize; does not move very well behind. Marquis of Stafford, second prize, is a white dog, with bad tail, moderate head and short body. He never would have won the place if Alpine Chief, third prize, had been in show condition. The last named is of decidedly better type; in fact, he was the best St. Bernard in the class. Montezuma, vhc., is wrong in markings, bad in ears, pointed in muzzle, light in eyes, wrong in expression, small in feet, open in coat. His good body and hindquarters cannot overcome these defects, most of which are very pronounced. Mac, hc., was not on the bench when we called. Faust, hc., is undersize, wrong in set of ears, expression, stop, and was not in good condition. Leo, hc., is a red dog, wrong in coat and character. First in bitches was given to the orange and white Rose, that is hardly deep enough in muzzle, not quite right in set and carriage of ears, hardly typical in eyes or expression, a bit over at the knees and not just right in position of feet, somewhat short in loin, inclined to be open in coat and undersized. She is a useful second-rater. Betsey Bobbet, second prize, is not quite right in head markings. Muzzle too pointed and wrong in lips; color of eyes too light; head too round; ears not carried close; very light in bone; feet too small. She has good body and hindparts, and average coat, but her bad head and very light limbs will always prevent her from finishing in the first flight if the class is fairly good. Jessie, third prize, is very light and pointed in muzzle, wrong in ears and their formation, not perfectly straight in front, rather too small in feet, wrong in stern and its carriage, and undersize. To sum up she is a little bad-headed one, but not a weed. Lady Wellington and Alpine Maid were absent from this class. We shall be surprised if any of the puppies shown hold a prominent position next year.

Hector, that is coming back to his old form, defended the challenge class for smooth-coated dogs, and his kennel mate, Daphne, was on this occasion rightly placed over Flora II. Nevis, first in the open class for dogs, was second in New York and fully described in our report of that show. Nigel, second prize, was vhc. at New York. He has improved some in head. These dogs are a credit to their sire, Victor Joseph, who is making quite a name for himself in the stud. Lord Hector, another well-known one, was third, with Ivan vhc. and Trojan Hector hc. These dogs are well known and we thought the class was well judged. Apollona, looking well considering that she has been the circuit, was placed at the head of the bitch class, with Grimsel second and Reka third. We would have disqualified Grimsel and put Monastery Mercedes, hc., either first or second. These bitches need not be described again. Belle, vhc., is defective in head, carriage of ears, coat, and strength of bone, and is not on a large scale. Lady Bernard, hc., is light in bone, cow-hocked, light and weak in quarters and not good in feet. Her fairly good head and body won her the card. Kara, c., is narrow and houndy in head and light in bone. Trojan Hector, first in the puppy class at New York, was first here in a class of two entries, his brother, Trojan Knight, getting second money.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—(MR. WATSON).

This class, as usual, brought out a nice lot of mongrels. Frank H., first prize: Muzzle too pointed; eyes rather too prominent and a shade light in color; rather light in bone; coat and stern should be longer; carriage of stern not correct; coat on neck very curly; lacks true character; undersized. Bess, second prize: Muzzle too long and shallow; skull not truly formed; eyes and expression not correct; carriage of ears not right; does not stand well in front; light in bone; coat should be longer; feet not right; undersized. Don, unnoticed, is bad in head, tail, coat and limbs. Duke, also unnoticed, is plain in head and bad in coat. Brunette, unnoticed, lacks in head and expression and is very weedy. Fido, unnoticed, is a large mongrel black animal, that must have been entered by mistake.

GREAT DANES—(MR. WATSON).

Marco, first prize, is light in eyes, wrong in lips and expression, straight behind, weak in back and too flat in ribs. Notwithstanding these defects he was the best in the class. Flora, second prize, is wrong in lips, throaty, hollow in back, not perfect in feet, rather light in bone and a bit weak in knees. We liked the weak-headed Lady Bess, that took c., about as well as the second prize winner.

DEERHOUNDS—(MR. WATSON).

Highland Laddie, the only entry in the challenge class for dogs, was absent, and his kennel companion Wanda represented the ladies. The open class for dogs was strong in point of quality, Mr. Thayer supplying the first and second prize winner with his well known exhibits Clansman and Robber Chieftain. For reasons that were given in the New York report we would have reversed the decision. Sir Kenneth, vhc., is wrong in front, and being all out of coat, had no earthly chance of beating the winners. Bevis, unnoticed, is small, plain and light in loin. Mr. Thayer's Heatherbelle was absent from the bitch class, which left his strong kennel to be represented by the undersized, but stout and good-limbed Thora, that was beaten by a useful-looking specimen, Lady Strike. Head might be stronger, loin flat, set of legs not just right, would be improved by depth in loin, tail defective, feet inclined to turn outward, shoulders too upward, undersized.

GREYHOUNDS—(MR. WATSON).

Lancashire Witch, that has been on the shelf for some time, made her appearance in the challenge class and won without opposition. The winner in the open class for dogs turned up in Molech, a dog showing good breeding and many defects. Among them may be noted: Very weak foreface; coarse neck—it is arched on the under side and the wrong way; chest should show more depth; loin also would be improved by depth; shoulders and set of legs not perfect; hocks too straight; stifles too much out. A dog of handy size. Hazelhurst, second prize, notwithstanding his bad hindquarters, was well placed. Harper, Jr., third prize, is a rank bad one and the prize should have been withheld. Defects: Weak muzzle; prick-ears; very wide chest; shoulders altogether wrong; very crooked in front; wretchedly bad feet, which turn outward; flat ribs; light loin; bad stifles; straight hocks. An under-sized and tucked-up weed. Skip, unnoticed, is a large, leggy, coarse, flat, stilty bow-wow, "breeder and pedigree unknown." Captain, unnoticed, has great length before the eyes, in fact, more length than strength, and he is flat-sided and light in bone. Scipio, unnoticed, is a funny-looking little weed. Tim, unnoticed, is a terror for the greyhound class. His one grand point is that there is very little of him. Dora, Lady Olivia and Queen in Black, winners in the corresponding class for bitches, are well known to all greyhound fanciers. The best of them might take the hc. card in a good class. Purity, vhc., is plain in head, light in bone, and defective behind the hips. Zoe, hc., is plain in head, light in bone and flat-sided. Saturday Night, unnoticed, looks like a rake. The greyhound class is not for her. Highland Guard, first in puppies, should develop into a better specimen than anything in the open classes. Vangnard, second prize in this class, was out when we called.

POINTERS—(MR. PHELAN).

King of Kent and Lad of Bow, two well known good ones, were the competitors in the challenge class for heavy weight dogs. Lad of Bow is of better type for the heavy weight class and was rightly placed first. Lass of Bow was unopposed in the bitch class. The open class for dogs was well judged. Brake had no trouble in beating Pontiac; and we are glad to find that the judge considered him a very easy winner. A review of the performances of these two dogs during the past few weeks will be interesting to many. Pontiac was placed second at New York and Brake fourth, Mr. John Davidson being the judge. Our criticism of Pontiac concluded as follows: "We thought the judge gave him more than he was entitled to in this company. Our choice for the place would have been the fourth prize winner, Brake." At Troy, the week following, Mr. Davidson again placed Pontiac ahead and we criticised the award as follows: "Here we think Mr. Davidson made a mistake. Pontiac beats Brake in hindquarters, but in other points Mr. Pentz's dog is well ahead and was clearly entitled to second." A week later Mr. Tallman indorsed Mr. Davidson's opinion, at Albany. Here is our report: "Pontiac and Brake, in the open class for dogs, held the same position as at Troy. The more we look at these dogs the more positively certain are we that Brake is the better, and more than that, very decidedly better." The next time that the dogs met in competition was at Lynn, where Mr. Mortimer was the judge. This judge indorsed Mr. Tallman and here is our report: "In the open class for heavy-weight dogs Pontiac, Brake and Beaufort II. are well known. Pontiac, that was wrongly placed over Brake at New York, Troy and Albany, was, of course, placed over him again. Brake is decidedly the better dog, as time will show." A week later the dogs met at Boston, where Mr. Winslow was judge. Brake won and he was not hard pressed either. The next week the dogs came under Mr. Gresham at Worcester. Brake won. Just because Mr. Davidson did what any man is liable to do, make a mistake, the owner of Brake was deprived of four prizes which any man who has a knowledge of pointers must have seen he was fairly entitled to. "Follow the leader," seems to be the motto of several judges in this country. Mr. Davidson had very large and strong classes to judge at New York, and it was the easiest thing in the world for him or for any other man in a similar position to make an error of judgment. Tory White, in fairly good condition, was entitled to third place, but if "Old Bang" had been in his usual good form he would have been our choice for the place. He carried his tail badly when under judgment and lacked the vigor of movement that he usually displays. If the old dog has good food and necessary attention during the hot spell we shall expect him to come to time in the fall and take another ribbon. Sachem and Victor the Blue Stocking, that got vhc. cards, are well known. Lebanon and Dick of Delphos, that also got vhc., are no match for "Old Bang," when the last is fit, and if they meet again our prediction will be: "Old Bang" first and the rest nowhere. Bing Bang, c., is plain in head, houndy in ears, wrong in feet, leggy and rather shallow in middle. Lady Snow, Belle Randolph and Devon Nell were the winners in the bitch class. All are well known. As a large size pointer Devon Nell was clearly the best. Devonshire Countess and Ruby, the vhc. winners, need not again be described. A person, whose name we were unable to ascertain, tried to protest the decision in favor of Devon Nell on the ground that she was mangy. This protest was probably the outcome of our comments on several of the Bryn Mawr exhibits at Albany. The owners of the kennels had unwittingly intrusted their exhibits to the care of an inexperienced and indolent fellow who was wholly incapable of caring for them. Several of the dogs were in a mangy condition, and it was not until they had been placed in other hands that they were cured. Devon Nell is a recent addition to the Bryn Mawr Kennels, and the individual who was anxious to have her disqualified must have laughed at his own ignorance when somebody told him that Devon Nell's skin was as clean as a healthy babe's.

Naso of Kippen added another to his long string of winnings by taking the prize in the challenge class for light-

weight dogs. This good little dog is still in bad condition as regards coat. Queen Fan, that is not a show bitch, had the corresponding class to herself. What a farce it seems to allow a specimen like this to walk away with a prize of $20. Why not withhold the prize for want of merit? Duke of Hessen distanced his competitors in the open class for dogs. Next came Vanderbilt, that has already been described in these columns, and then on equal terms followed Ned B. and Fashion, two well-known faces. No fault could have been found had Ned B. changed places with Vanderbilt. Spot Sting, vhc., is throaty, wide in front, wrong in shoulders, not straight in front, moderate in feet and only just fair in other points. He certainly got all he deserved. Bang Soy, vhc., lacks in head, stifles and set of forelegs. Gambol, vhc., is throaty, plain in head, not quite right in hang of ears, carriage of tail is not correct, color of eyes too light, flat in loin and light behind. We did not think him worth a vhc. card. Bruce Beaufort, c., lacks in head, neck, loin and set of legs. The Strand, unnoticed, is a tan dog. Stratford Joe, unnoticed, has good legs and feet, an average head and by no means a bad body. He should have had a card. Luck of Donald, unnoticed, was not in good condition. First in bitches was won by Lady Tammany, a puppy of some merit. She is light in eyes, rather too wide in skull, slightly dished in muzzle, not quite right in carriage of ears and is a bit leggy. In other points she is promising. She also won in the puppy class and took the special for the best puppy of both classes. Flirt, second prize, was described in the Chicago report. Mayflower, third prize, is an oldtimer that is well known. Mollie Beaufort, c., is a better specimen than Penelope, hc., Carolina, vhc., Alameda II., hc., or Princess Bang, c. She was first at Buffalo and need not be described. Carolina is very bad in head, wrong in color, light in bone, flat in ribs, bad in feet. Alameda II. has wide skull, yellow eyes, bad hocks and is light in bone and shelly. Penelope is well known. Princess Bang is washy in color, dark in nose, plain in head, wrong in shoulders and set of legs, not quite straight in front and lacking in character. Tory Tanner, first in dog puppies, is a coarsish youngster that stands on good legs and feet. He is coarse in skull, throaty, not quite right in set of legs and has Kippen eyes. Westminster Cato, second prize, is well known. The Beau, third prize, is all off in eyes, neck and loin. Sport D., unnoticed, is very plain in head. Lass of Beau, second in the bitch puppy class, is light in eyes, not quite right in stop, a bit off in set of legs and is not of great quality. Temptation II. lacks in brow, eyes, knees and true pointer formation. The judge, who made his *debut* at this show, made a fairly good impression.

SETTERS—(MR. OHL).

Rockingham and Count Howard were the entries in the challenge class for English setter dogs. As the son of Belthus and Bess was only to compete for specials, his kennel companion, that was in fine condition, had a walkover for the prize. In the next class for the tender sex the beautiful Cora of Wetheral, with her lovely quality, was unopposed. The open class for dogs brought out a new one in Sir Tatton, that has been a well known winner over the water. He is a blue belton, with left ear and an inch around it black, and right ear black, with white on the fore edge, his body being beautifully flecked and legs ticked. He is sired by the prince of stud dogs—Sir Alister, and his dam is Belle of Furness. He has a really good head that could only be improved by being a bit cleaner below the eyes, a trifle deeper in stop and a little more pronounced in eyebrows. His eyes are a couple of shades too light, but barring these failings, none of which are of a pronounced character, it is a beautiful front, and the elegant formation and set of his ears lends a further charm to it. He has a neck that is well turned, showing plenty of length from occiput to withers, but it is unfortunately marred by excessive throatiness. We heard exception taken to his shoulders, which are long, clean, beautifully placed, fine in the points and well up at the withers. They play on a most superbly formed chest, which is little superior to his back and loin. The set of his forelegs, which by the uninitiated is mistaken for a wrong formation of the shoulders, is not just right. His quarters and second thighs are well nigh all that could be desired, but his hocks would be improved by more bend. While his forelegs are not perfectly straight they are decidedly better than average; in fact, they are good legs and are supported by the very best of feet. An almost perfectly formed and beautifully carried stern is another point in his favor. He has plenty of strength and bone for a dog of his inches, and while his coat is not at present in good condition, we are quite sure it is of first quality. His worse defects are lack of size, throatiness and a rather shuffling gait. Taken all in all, he is a grand little dog—one of the very best ever seen in this country, and a dog that should largely contribute toward the improvement of the very ordinary-looking setters that are raised in America. He is not quite a Royal IV., but when he shall be in full coat and hard flesh, only the very best of setters will have any chance alongside of him. In competition for the special prize for best English setter dog he was placed over Count Howard. This decision we cannot indorse. Dogs should be judged as they are; and a judge goes out of his way when he says that one specimen will be better than another when his condition shall have improved. Lindo was second, as usual, and Clipper W. was as good as anything for the third place. He is a white, black and tan, good in color and with these defects: Stop not very clearly defined; forehead rather too prominent; lips not quite right in hang; eyes and expression not all that mind could wish; ears well set, but rather short. Taken all in all this is not a bad head, although it is a rather bitchy one. Set of legs not just right; does not stand perfectly straight in front; shoulders not bad, yet not perfect; loin would be improved by more arch; tail somewhat long; quarters rather light; hocks showing slight weakness and rather close when in movement; coat should be longer. A dog that would have made a better bitch. He shows quality. Wayne Buckellew, vhc.: Light in loin; not quite straight in front; feet only moderate; head only fair; throaty; moves wrong in front; shows some character. Blue Eagle, vhc.: Coarse in head; rather short in neck; light and flat in loin; light behind; strong in bone, but not quite right in front. A dog that will look much better when he is shown in good condition. Rocket II., hc.: Coarse in head; legs not well set; flat-sided; narrow behind and straight in hocks; coat not right. Cloud, hc.: Nasty, sour head; light eyes; not good in ears; short in coat; shoulders not right; plain in hocks. His body the best part of him. Princess Beatrice II. was away ahead of everything in the bitch class, and Zona and Chautauqua Belle came next in order, properly placed. Foreman's Pride, vhc.: Not quite right below the eyes; feet not perfect; ears and lips not first class; throaty; body and stern the best part of her. Cornelia G., vhc.: Defective in stop and below the eyes; rather cheeky; muzzle not clearly cut; ears only fair; not quite straight in front; light in hock bone; tail not just right; short in feather; undersize. Puppies were a weak class of four. Taken altogether we thought these classes well judged.

The judge clearly proved by his decisions in the Irish setter classes that he was not at home with the breed. He commenced proceedings by placing Desmond II. over Blarney in the challenge class for dogs. Admitting that Desmond II. is the better in shoulders, set of legs and in feet, we fail to see how any judge that has even a smattering knowledge of the breed could have permitted these points to outweigh Blarney's better head, better bone, better size, better body, better hindquarters, better hocks better coat, better color and better movement. In the bitch class Mr. Thompson had again the pleasure or displeasure of seeing his Nellie placed over a specimen that can beat her all to pieces. We refer to Laura B. The decision is too ridiculous for us to condemn. We will leave it to condemn itself. The judge guessed Larry S. for first in the next class, and his splendid back and loin, good body, excellent coat and color, and fine condition fairly entitled him to the place. Dick Swiveller, that is far more typical in head than Larry S., but weak in his hindparts, was about as good as anything for second place. Judge, third prize, got more than he deserved. Defects: A shade coarse in skull and not just right in stop or below the eyes, muzzle too wide and neither deep nor clean, hang of ears not perfect, neck clean, but rather short, stands too close in front and would be improved by more spring in ribs, slants too much from the hips back, thighs light, only fair in stifle movement, light in hock bone, stands too high behind, knees showing slight weakness, back a trifle hollow, should have more feather, stern carriage not merry. A specimen showing little symmetry. Redstone, vhc., is well known. We would have placed him third. Gem., vhc.: Not good in loin, too flat in ribs, fairly good in head, wrong in front. Head and tail are the best parts of him. Don II., hc.: Modcrate head, bad eyes, short, leggy, not good in color; wrong type. Lance, hc.: Head only moderate; straight behind; shows age. Jack Malone, c., is a better dog than Don II., that was hc. First in bitches went to Chipeta, a new one so far as we remember. She created a bit of furore, which we think will soon die out. Defects: Not clearly cut below the eyes; eyebrows not nicely defined; muzzle should have a cleaner cut and neater appearance; color of eyes a shade light; just a fair head; average ears; loin scarcely sufficiently arched; shoulders should slant more and be set further back; feet not perfect, but not bad—the left is better than the right; legs might be better set; hocks should be more bent. A handy-looking, second-class bitch of useful size. Bessie Glencho, tucked-up, light in bone and all gone on her forelegs, should have given way to Cora B. and Kate, that were given equal third prizes. We would have placed Cora B. second. Kate has these defects: Muzzle very weak; forehead too prominent; eyes too light and with a rather wild expression; light behind; hocks too close; set of legs not quite right; hocks should be lower; light in bone, shows slight weakness in knees and stands back at pasterns; feet not right and inclined to turn outward; color a shade too light; stern not well carried; a specimen whose body is entirely too heavy for her limbs. Jessie, vhc., has, we think, been described before. Belle Ida, vhc., lacks in head, ears and position of forelegs. Her body is the best part of her. Leda Glencho, hc., is coarse in head, knees are not quite right, shoulders are only fair, coat not in good condition. Is rather doggy. Luray III., c., is undersized, weak before the eyes, feet inclined to turn outward and forelegs not in good position. Puppies were a very weak class.

In the challenge class for Gordon setter dogs, Beaumont was rightly placed over Little Boy. It has always been a mystery to us how Little Boy ever beat Beaumont, and we have maintained since the first time they have met that Beaumont is a decidedly better specimen. Little Boy took his defeat as little boys usually do. He barked, he snapped, he gnawed at his chain, refused to take his food, upset his drinks, looked daggers at the management, growled at the judge, bared his teeth at Beaumont, showed all the white of his cock-eyes, and was finally taken home, as we suppose, to be locked up in the nursery. In bitches, Roxie fairly outclassed Rose. The open class for dogs contained a couple of rank bad ones in Dixon and Dom Pedro. Dixon, first, is light in color, has black toes—we do not mean by this that the toes are penciled as they should be, but that the black spreads down the sides of the toes, which is wrong. No thumb marks; skull much too heavy for his muzzle; gooseberry eyes; throaty; flat ribs; light loin; light quarters; straight hocks; nice stern; light in hock bone; wretchedly bad in feet—they are too small by half; coat of good color, but too open; feathered below the hocks and scanty in feather of forelegs; short between the couplings; lacks true character. The prize should have been withheld. Dom Pedro, second, is a black, tan and white dog. Head coarse all through; ears too high; throaty; chest should be deeper; falls a little behind the shoulders; flat in loin; elbows out; not perfectly straight in front; straight in hocks; hocks should be lower; coat on quarters rather curly; moves very gingerly behind; better than the first prize winner, but a bad one. In bitches, Vic was properly placed first. Becky Sharp, vhc., should have been second. The placing of Katie B. over this bitch was a farce. Becky Sharp is worth as many bitchcs like Katie B. as would reach from New York to Philadelphia. One is a show bitch, the other is not. Becky Sharp is well known. Katie B.'s defects are as follows: Color too light; thumb marks not clearly defined; stop not right; coarse below the eyes; round in skull; has nasty yellow eyes; muzzle weak; hang of ears not correct; shallow in chest; flat in loin; shoulders too forward; stands over at the knees; light in bone; light in second thighs; weak in hock bone; weedy; coat open and wavy. We shall be very much surprised if any of the puppies that were shown are heard of next year.

FOXHOUNDS—(MR. BOYER).

Here there was a very large entry of very ordinary looking animals. Browser, first in dogs, is good in head and ears, throaty, badly sprung in ribs, light in loin and quarters, cow-hocked, wrong in carriage of stern, legs not well set and feet turning outward, feet of defective formation; a dog whose head and ears are his only good points. Rattler, second prize, is good in head and ears, but is throaty, splay-footed, flat-sided, light in loin, straight in hocks, weak in thighs; light in bone, weak in pasterns and wrong in set of legs. First in bitches was given to May, that is not nearly so good a specimen as Music, that got vhc.; She is pig jawed, light in bone and very weedy throughout. Fannie, second prize, is plain in head, short in ears, wrong in eyes and expression, not good in hang of ears, light and flat in loin, light behind, stands low in front, is slightly hollow in back and not right in coat or brush. We could not follow the judge in his awards in these classes.

SPANIELS—(MR. HEMINGWAY).

Patsey O'Connor, Duchess III. and Captain Muldoon, first, second and third in the Irish water class, were the only entries, Patsey outclassed his competitors in head, ears and expression.

There was only one white and lemon dog in the Clumber class. In a class of Clumbers proper it might take a hc. card.

Among the field spaniels Glencairn, Newton Abbot Laddie, Bridford Gladys, Miss Newton Obo, Newton Abbot Lord, Lady Abbot, Newton Abbot Skipper, Newton Abbot Don, Bridford Ruby and Bridford Lady need not be described. Rochester Prince, that was second in the open class for black dogs, is rather coarse in muzzle and his head is more of cocker than of field type. He is badly underhung, is too light in eyes, throaty, a bit down in back, throws his feet outward and is very curly in coat. Miss Bend Or, that was second in the open class for black bitches, was fairly outclassed by Newton Abbot Lady II. She is too wide and flat in skull, weak and pointed in muzzle and has nasty yellow eyes. She stands down a bit behind the shoulder, carries her stern too high when in motion, is not quite right in knees, is a bit woolly in coat and appeared to be lame in one hip.

The challenge class for cocker dogs brought out those old competitors Doc, Hornell Silk, Brant and Jersey. Brant is blind, or nearly so, in one eye and was soon out of the race. Doc proved the winner. We thought his curly coat and rather slack back should have put him behind Jersey, that is hardly his equal in head. Miss Obo II. and Chloe W. were worthy representatives of the softer sex and the open class for dogs was made conspicuous by the absence of good ones. Dick was rightly placed first. Muzzle not right below the eyes and not square enough in profile; body wide, but not deep enough; cut up in loin; rather light in thighs; tail too high; texture of coat not quite the thing; body rather too long for a cocker; throat too heavy; hocks too straight. A rather oversized dog that is decidedly straighter in front than most of the prominent winners. King Bee, second prize, was not on the bench. Black Dan, hc., is defective in head and coat. In the bitch class Hornet, Bessie W. and Hornell Martha, first, second and third prize winners, are well-known. It was a close thing between the first two. Smug, vhc., is a bit off in muzzle and is not just right in elbows. She is also too long in body. We were unable to find Miss Topsy, that was vhc. Little Dan and Robin, first and second prize winners in the class for cocker dogs of any other color than black, need not be described. There was very little quality in this class. Hornell Velda, first in bitches, held the same position at Utica. La Tosca, second prize, is a nicish puppy, barring her undershot jaw. Pansy W., third prize, is not right before the eyes and is longer in body than we like. Puppies were not a brilliant lot. Pansy W., that was placed behind La Tosca in the open class, was put over her in the puppy class. While this sort of thing is all wrong we have a profound respect for a man who, when he finds that he has made a mistake, has the courage to correct it. Brant's Girl, third prize in this class, lacks in muzzle and loin. She is also too leggy. Smut II., vhc., while not right in muzzle is a better specimen than Brant's Girl.

COLLIES—(DR. GRAY).

Scotilla, Dublin Scot and Clipper represented challenge dogs. Scotilla, that is vastly better than either of his competitors, won very easily. In bitches Bonnie Brae was outclassed by the typical Flurry III. In the open class for dogs the Boston awards were repeated, Maney Trefoil taking first, Charleroi II. second and Roslyn Sensation third. Fordhook Squire, vhc., pricks one of his ears and gets the other too high. He has no undercoat, and his top coat, although of good quality, is too open. His legs all around might be better. Taken all in all, he is a dog that shows quality and good breeding, but is not a show dog. Bevis, vhc., lacks in expression and carries his ears carelessly. His coat is too open. Lochgarry, hc., has drop ears, is rather coarse in head, straight and heavy in shoulders, wide in front, straight in hocks and not first class in coat. Glencairn, hc., is off in ears. This was a fairly good class. Jakyr Dean, first in bitches, is well known. Countess of Dalkeith, second prize, is a little bit plain in head, her ears are rather large and are not sufficiently erect. She is a strong, useful-looking specimen of fairly good type. Wild Rose o' the Thorpe, third prize, is decidedly better than average in head and muzzle, but is much too straight in stifles and hocks, and her coat, while hard, is too open, the undercoat being scanty. Wellesbourne Flurry, hc., may yet prove the best collie in the lot. Elsie Scot, vhc., lacks in ears, coat, set of legs and in back. Lady Mall, vhc., is defective in coat, ears, formation of eyes and would be improved by more bone and undercoat. Adila Doon, vhc., is wrong in ears. Nellie Scot, unnoticed, was worth a card. Puppies were not strong in point of quality. The special for best collie of all classes was awarded to Scotilla. We would have given it to Many Trefoil.

POODLES—(MR. WATSON).

Pierrot, first in this class, is a fairly good specimen of the corded variety. He has not the length of coat that is seen in his sire, Styx. There is no reason why he should not do some winning when the cracks are absent. Athos, second prize, is light in bone, flat in loin, leggy and wrong in coat; it is too short for a corded and too long for a curly, and, instead of being densely black, is intermixed with grey. Lady, hc., is neither corded nor curly, and General Bonlanger, that was also hc., is likewise off in coat.

BULLDOGS—(MR. DEVILLE).

Britomartis and Robinson Crusoe accounted for the challenge prizes and the bitch took the special for the best of all classes. In the open class for dogs Monarch VI. was wrongly placed over Lion; both are well known. Prince, unnoticed, is bad in stop, not well up in face and is also long-cast. Thespian proved an easy winner in the bitch class. Gypsey Girl, second, is rather long in foreface, which is, however, fairly well turned up. She is also rather long-cast, stands too high, carries superfluous flesh behind, and would be improved by more bone. Columbine took the puppy prize without competition.

BASSET HOUNDS—(MR. STEVENSON).

Babette, a well-known second-rater, was first in a very weak class. The second prize should have been withheld. Ned, that took second, is one of the queerest looking animals we have ever seen in a dog show. He has a tail like an English setter, coat like an Irish terrier, and head—well, like a crocodile.

DACHSHUNDE—(MR. STEVENSON).

Here there was very little quality. Croquette, first prize, while not first-class in head, all wrong in crook and only moderate in coat, was the best of the lot. Waldman, second prize, is weak in jaw, light in bone, not good in crook, too high on the legs, moderate in coat and not loose enough in skin. Waldine, hc., is bad in head and is leggy. Mermaid, vhc., is not a show bitch.

BEAGLES—(MR. HALLET).

The winners in the challenge classes, Little Duke, Myrtle and Twinkle, are well known, and the same may be said of Royal Krueger, Racer, Jr., and Tony Weller, the winners in the open class for dogs. Plunger, vhc. in this class, is neither first-class in head nor in ears. His legs are not put on right. Roland, unnoticed, is far too large and coarse for a show dog, and the same may be said of Nero, that was also unnoticed. In the open class for bitches Una, that took first, must have been crowded by Elf, that was placed second. The winner is rather flat in skull, pointed in muzzle, not quite first-class in ears, hardly straight in front and the set of her forelegs might be better. She shows some quality and is fairly good in coat and brush. Elf is well known. We liked her for first place. Blanch, third prize, is weak in foreface, not quite right in hang of ears, rather flat in skull, not perfect in feet, a trifle light in bone and might be better both in coat and brush. Flora V., vhc., is undersize, soft in coat and throaty; she stands on good legs and feet. Stella, hc., is throaty, long in body and not right between the eyes. Her tail, too, might be better. Little Duchess, c., fails in muzzle, which is snipy, and in ears. She is too large and coarse throughout. Maud, c., lacks in head, coat, neck, ears and width of chest. Oakview Dinah, first in puppies, was sent home before we called at her stall. Tonnie W., that was second, has already done some winning and has been described in these columns.

FOX-TERRIERS—(MR. RUTHERFURD).

Valet, Lucifer and Bacchanal made a creditable showing in the challenge class for dogs, the son of Splinter and Kohinoor standing out in bold relief from Valet, that was second. The peerless Rachel represented the ladies, and in the open class for dogs Raby Mixer, far ahead of his competitors, won easily enough. Veronese, second prize, was described in the Utica report. Blemton Ravager, the chump-headed wonder, that won the Apollo stakes at Albany, and was criticised on his merits in one paper, was rather lucky in getting third, because Reckoner, vhc., and Blemton Volunteer, vhc., are quite his equals, and if his age is considered

they are his superiors. General Grant, that was a niceish puppy, has gone wrong in front, and got all he deserved with the hc. card. Hillside Flash, hc., lacks more especially in head and coat. Rowdy and Teddy, unnoticed, are not show dogs First in bitches was given to Blemton Verity, that was sent home the first day of the show on the ground that she was sick. We regret very much that we did not see this bitch, as we are informed by one of the best judges of terriers in this country that she was neither the best nor second-best in the class. A protest was lodged against her on the ground of deafness, and her owner, Mr. Belmont, was requested to return her to the show for veterinary inspection. He telegraphed back, asking the club to send the veterinary surgeon to his kennels, and offering to pay all expenses, and expressed an opinion that it was not nice to protest in such a case. The club refused to pay the prize money, and the case will come up before the American Kennel Club, of which Mr. Belmont is president. Blemton Consequence and Rosa Canina, second and third prize winners, need not be described again. Trixi B., vhc., is only fair in head, wrong in set of legs, not first-class in feet, but good in coat and body. Lottery, hc., is light in loin, and although she has a long head, it is not of the right type and lacks character. The placing of Blemton Verity over Raby Mixer in the special for best fox-terrier in the open classes caused intense ill feeling and dissatisfaction, and the decision was pronounced to be wrong by everybody. Blemton Ravager, first in the class for dog puppies, should have given way to Hillside Dandy, that is a decidedly better specimen. Fox-terrier men present at the show said that Blemton Verity had no business to win in in the bitch puppy class. The decision in this class gave her the Tom Boy Stakes. It is to be hoped that when the question of her deafness is brought before the American Kennel Club the proceedings will be characterized by justice rather than good fellowship, as in the Seitner case. Cotswold Jocko, in the wire-haired class, had no trouble in beating Pussie, that is wrong at both ends.

BULL-TERRIERS—(MR. DEVILLE).

Cairo, Bonnie Princess and Grabber being absent from the challenge class for dogs and bitches, left Jubilee and Royal Rose to fight out the battle. Jubilee won. Our opinion in regard to their merits has often been expressed. Trentham Baron, first in the open class for heavy weight dogs, should have given way to Dinksey, an unnoticed dog that is vastly better in head. Nitchie, second prize, is wrong in muzzle, which lacks in squeezing power, and is not of correct formation, his eyes are too large and full, he is not straight in front, carries his tail too high, and would be improved by more depth in body. Rocky, unnoticed, has a tan ear and is defective in cheeks and before the eyes; he should have been vhc. in this company. Burt, unnoticed, is a mongrel. In bitches My Queen, with her very weak muzzle, should have been second to Starlight. Kettering Maggie, unnoticed, while not now good in head, should have been vhc. Duchess of York, that is well known, was worth a commended card. In the light-weight class Nell Bright was wrongly placed over Marguerite. These bitches are well known. Dinksey and Rocky, first and second in puppies, have already been alluded to. We cannot leave these classes without a word of remonstrance to the scoundrel who poisoned Mr. Harris's good bitch, Queen Bess, and attempted to poison the others. Lynching is too easy a death for the villain that will stoop to such work as this, and we hope that Mr. Harris will spare no trouble to lay hands on him.

IRISH TERRIERS—(DR. SANDERSON).

The challenge class for dogs and bitches contained two entries. Dennis and Breda Tiny. Dennis has been overrated to such an extent that people are actually beginning to believe him a wonder. Breda Tiny, although again placed second to him, is a decidedly better bitch than he is a dog; she should have won. The open class for dogs brought out a new one in Benedict II., a dog with nice, small, natural ears, but on the large side and a bit plain in head. He should have exchanged places with Breda Jim, that was vhc. This dog, while not so good in coat, shows decidedly more true character and has a vastly better expression. Burnside, second prize, lacks in head. Bitches were weak in point of quality. The winner has badly cut ears, wrong expression, and is neither good in legs, bone, knees nor in feet. Rags, second prize, was at Boston. Roslyn Nora, vhc., is only a third-rater. In puppies Benedict II. and Burnside, that were winners in the open class for dogs, repeated.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS—(MR. DEVILLE).

Buffalo General was rightly placed first in the dog class, and Lever, that is wrong before the eyes, rather light in color of eyes and full in cheeks, was second. In bitches Sheffield Lass, that is rather better before the eyes than Meersbrook Girl and a little stronger in bone, was placed first. Meersbrook Girl has decidedly the better of it in loin and hindquarters and shows much quality throughout.

TOY TERRIERS—(MR. DEVILLE).

Fairy Queen, first in this class, is a black and tan with fairly good color. She is apple-headed, weak in muzzle, not first-class in hindlegs, open in coat, and would not be noticed in good company. Prince Henry, second prize, is a plain-headed black and tan with badly cut ears. He is light in color; weak in loin and very full in eyes. The rest were a bad lot.

OTHER TERRIERS—(DR. SANDERSON).

Dandies were a very weak class, as may be imagined when we say that Border Wang and Meg of the Mill were far ahead of the others. Sheila, second prize in the bitch class, is weak in head, wrong in muzzle and body-coat, light in bone and showing Bedlington character. Eppie, vhc., lacks in muzzle, coat and expression.

Lovet, the New York winner and an excellent specimen, was first here in a very strong class of Skyes, and Sir Stafford, long and low and with better than average head and coat, made an excellent second, with Gladstone Boy, an old face, vhc. Sir Roger, that was also vhc., does not get his ears up. Charlie, unnoticed, is a nice mongrel. Kirkella, first in bitches, while still out of coat, was the best in the class. Skye, second prize, does not get her ears up. Daisy, vhc., is not first-class in coat.

Mr. Shinn had matters all his own way in the classes for Clydesdales. His exhibits, Clydesdale Loris and Clydesdale Lady, won at New York.

Dr. Sanderson made a terrible blunder in placing Actor over Blackburn Teddy. The last named is simply better all over, and in coat and color there is no comparison. These were the only Yorkshires shown.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS—(MR. WATSON).

Tiny and Lilly, first and second prize winners in this class, are well known. Gypsey, vhc., lacks in head, color of nose, depth of body and general symmetry. Jolly, vhc., is an unsymmetrical puppy. Little Phil, vhc., is little in name and true character. Cupid, hc., was much the best in the class.

OTHER TOY DOGS—(DR. CRYER).

The judge showed a splendid kennel of eleven pugs, "not for competition." Kash, Bradford Ruby's best son, was alone in the challenge class for pugs. First in the open class for dogs was rightly awarded to Guess, that lacks in muzzle, lips, ears, carriage of ears, loin, carriage of tail and wrinkle. This dog is entered as being sired by Max, but Dr. Cryer says that he is not by his champion Max. Jumbo, Jr., second prize, is a plain and coarse dog that would surely have been beaten by the third prize winner had he been in good condition. This dog is not right in ears, his face is rather long, eyes not of the best, nails not quite black, body color rather smutty, stands rather high and would be improved by more wrinkle. Bismarck and Bradford Rowdy are defective in head properties. Judge, vhc., is too long in face. He has white nails and is too large. Capers, vhc., lacks in foreface, has light nails, is not perfect in tail and might be better in ears. The puppy classes contained no entries.

Romeo, winner of first prize in the class for King Charles spaniels, dogs and bitches, is very short in foreface; in fact, in this respect he is about the best specimen we have seen in America. Eyes rather small, ears set too high, bad tail, coat showing curliness, light in loin. What a smasher he would be if he were all over as good as his muzzle. Philadelphia Charlie, second prize, is leggy and light in body, not good in color, curly in coat, too long in front of the eyes and not good in flag. Flossie, hc., has white markings on hindfeet, is too long in face, shows too much tan, and is going wrong in eyes. Sweet Violet, probably the best Prince Charles spaniel in the country, was first in the class for Blenheims, Rubys and Prince Charles. Prince, second prize, is a Blenheim. He is too long in face, has no dot, is rather short in feather, not very good in ears, in fact, is a bit plain throughout. The Japanese spaniels Yum Yum and Mikado are very ordinary specimens.

MISCELLANEOUS—(MR. WATSON).

Beauty, first in the heavy-weight class, is a smooth-coated sheepdog, plain in head and bad in ears. It has too much coat. Spot, that was third, is, we think, a better specimen of the breed. This dog is well known. Queen Coffee, second prize, while by no means a crack, is one of the best English retrievers in the country. She lacks in eyes, muzzle, knees and in tail, and is rather leggy. Othello, a Schipperke, and Beauty Vaders, a Chinese crested dog, were given equal first in the light-weight class. We are willing to wager that we know as little about these dogs as the owners themselves. Prince of Malta, third prize, while hardly clear in color, is not a bad Maltese terrier. White Wings, vhc., cannot be a good Mexican hairless dog if his sire, Mc Too, was the wonder he was represented. As Mr. Watson gave several prizes to Me Too he was consistent in pegging back White Wings.

Following is a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Minting. *Bitches:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Tae Lady Coleus.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Kensington Kennels' Clement and Brother; 3d, S. Anderson's Sir. Roscrve, M. Smith's Brutus. High com., Mrs. C. R. Grubb's Pasteur. Com., Mrs. G. B. Bryan's Napoleon, Item Kenuels' Duke of Berhlehcm and R. Shoemaker, Jr.'s Thane. *Bitches:* 1st, Kensington Kennels' Boss's Lady Clare; 2d, R. G. Le Conte's Mai; 3d, D. Woodson's Lady Caution. High com., E. D. Hayes's Countess. —PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, R. G. Le Conte's Czar; 2d, W. A. Dick's Gurth. High com., Miss J. C. Fostor's Lco the Brave. *Bitches:* 1st R. G. Le Conte's Mai; 2d, T. J. Tyrrell's Media.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, E. H. Moore's Ben Lomond; 2d, Hospice Kennels' Otho. *Bitches:* 1st, Hospice Kennels' Gemma I.; 2d, E. H. Moore's Miranda.—OPEN—*Dogs:* J. A. Munday's Prince; 2d, J. F. Hall's Marquis of Stafford; 3d, Hospice Kennels' Alpine Chief. Very high com., Mrs. F. Smyth's Montezuma. High com., A. Gratz's Mac, Miss Alice E. Walbaum's Faust and M. Gamben's Leo. *Bitches:* 1st, F. P. Kirby's Rose; 2d, Mrs F. Smyth's Betsey Bobbet; 3d, C. L. Warren's Jessie.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d and high com., Mrs. F. Smyth's Pasha and Sultan. *Bitches:* 1st, W. Pierson's Vesta.—SMOOTH-COATED—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Hospice Kennels' Hector. *Bitches:* 1st, Hospice Kennels' Daphne; 2d, L. Daniels' Flora II.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, C. T. Barney's Nevis and Nig; 3d, W. S. Diffenderffer's Lord Hector. Very high com., W. Pierson's Ivan. High com., W. H. Weiss's Trojan Hector. *Bitches:* 1st, J. Kevan's Apollona; 2d, C. Schedler's Grimsel; 3d, Hospice Kennels' Reka. Very high com., Dr. R. S. Huidekoper's Belle. High com., P. H. Hurley's Lady Bernard and W. H. Joeckel, Jr.'s Monastery Mercedos. Com., W. S. Diffenderfer's Kara.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, W. H. Weiss's Trojan Hector. *Bitches:* No entries.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st, F. Hope's Frank H.; 2d, K. Johnson's Bess.

GREAT DANES.—1st and 2d, Weisbrod & Hess's Morce and Flora. High com., F. H. Fleer's Barry. Com., F. W., Jr. & M. Fonda's Lady Bess.

DEERHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* Absent. *Bitches:* 1st, J. E. Thayer's Wanda.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Clansman and Robber Chieftain. Very high com , J. C. Harrison's Sir Kenneth. *Bitches:* 1st, E. R. Coleman's Lady Strike; 2d, J. E. Thayer's Flora.

GREYHOUNDS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* No entries. *Bitches:* 1st, Mrs. S. L. Emory's Lancashire Witch.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, J. F. Simons's Moloch; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hazelhurst; 3d, Mrs. L. Mortimer Thorn, Jr.'s, Harper, Jr. *Bitches:* 1st, Mrs. S. L. Emory's Dora; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Lady Olivia; 3d, E. H. Pyott's Queen in Black. Very high com., W. F. Thomas's Purity. High com., W. B. Growtage's Zoe. *Puppies:* 1st, J. F. Simons's Highland Guard; 2d, P. Corcoran's Vanguard.

POINTERS.—LARGE—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Westminster Kennel Club's Lad of Bow; 2d, E. Dexter's King of Kent. *Bitches:* 1st, Westminster Kennel Club's Lass of Bow.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, S. Pentz's Brake; 2d, E. Dexter's Pontiac; 3d, F. R. Hitchcock's Tory White. Very high com., Bryn Mawr Kennels' Bang and Victor the Blue Stocking, J. W. M. Cardeza's Dick of Delphos, Lebanon Kennels' Lebanon and Chestnut Hill Kennels' Sachem. High com., H. E. Anderson's Sir Beaufort. Com., H. M. Sill's Bang Bang. *Bitches:* 1st, Vail & Wilms's Lady Snow; 2d, Mount View & Reading Kennels' Belle Randolph; 3d, Bryn Mawr Kennels' Devon Nell. Reserve, Barnes Bros.' Devonshire Countess. Very high com., S. D. Riddle's Ruby.—SMALL—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Westminster Kennel Club's Naso of Kippen. *Bitches:* 1st, T. H. Terry's Queen Fan.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. R. Hitchcock's Duko of Hessen; 2d, T. M. Aldrich's Vanderbilt; 3d, E. C. Mann's Ned B. Very high com., Item Kennels' Gambol, F. T. L. Lane's Bang Roy and Fountain City Kennels' Spot Sting. Com., Myrtlewood Kennels' Bruce Beaufort. *Bitches:* 1st, F. E. Lewis's Lady Tammany; 2d, F. R. Hitchcock's Flirt; 3d, G. L. Wilms's Mayflower. Very high com., Lebanon Kennels' Carolina and Westminster Kennel Club's Westminster Lwia. High com., Item Kennels' Alameda II. and Lebanon Kennels' Penelope. Com., Myrtlewood Kennels' Hollie Beaufort and G. H. Tindell, Jr.'s, Princess Bang.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, F. R. Hitchcock's Tory Tanner; 2d, Westminster Kennel Club's Westminster Cato; 3d, S. D. Riddle's The Beau. *Bitches:* 1st, F. E. Lewis's Lady Tammany; 2d, S. D. Riddle's Lass of Beau; 3d, J. N. Lewis's Temptation II. Very high com., R. H. Good's Miss Nan. Com., Dr. G. C. McNitt's Naja.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Frank Windholz's Count Howard. *Bitches:* 1st, Frank Windholz's Cora of Wetheral.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Item Kennels' Sir Tatton; 2d, Mt. Washington Kennels' Lindo; 3d, B. Ridgway's Clipper W. Reserve, W. B. Palmer's Blue Eagle. Very high com., M. M. MacMillan's Wayne Buckellew. High com., F. Johnson's Rocket II. and C. P. Fox's Roderigo's Claud. Com., E. Cobbe's Hector II. *Bitches:* 1st, F. Windholz's Princess Beatrice II.; 2d, Mt. Washington Kennels' Zona; 3d, Peet & Lyon's Chautauqua Belle. Very high com., B. Ridgway's Forcman's Pride and L. Shuster, Jr.'s Cornelia G. High com., E. Maher's Countess Blitz and Dr. J. E. Whiteside's Vic. Com., B. Ridgway's Alphonsine.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, E. Parker's Don Carlos; 2d, R. W. Brown's Glen Beiton. *Bitches:* No entries.

IRISH SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, C. T. Thompson's Desmond II.; 2d, E. W. Clark, Jr.'s Barney. *Bitches:* 1st, C. T. Thompson's Nellie; 2d, Kildare Kennels' Laura B.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, E. Maher's Larry S.; 2d, P. Cambios's Dick Swiveller; 3d, T. F. Rose's Judge. Reserve, E. Shimm's Cute. Very high com., high com. and com., A. W. Pearsall's Redstone, Don II. and Jack Malone. Very high com., W. W. Kendall's Gem. High com., B. L. Clement's Lance. Com., T. M. Hillard, Jr.'s Ulster Chief. *Bitches:* 1st, H. G. Bryant's Chipeta; 2d, St. Cloud Kennels' Bessie Glencho; equal 3d, J. McKenney's Kate and W. C. Hudson's Hudson's Cora B. Very high com., D. O'Connor's Jessie and A. W. Pearsall's Belle Ida. High com., W. W. Kendall's Leda Glencho. Com., Item Kennels' Luray II. and S. Barr's Lady Flora.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, 2d and 3d withheld. Very high com., C. A. Lane's Prince. High com., G. Medd's Prince. *Bitches:* 1st, H. Reynold's Jennie R.; 2d, withheld; 3d, Oakview Kennels' Oakview Kate D.

GORDON SETTERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Dr. J. H. Meyer's Beaumont; 2d, S. G. Dixon's Little Boy. *Bitches:* H. F. Smith's Roxie; 2d, Tioga Kennels' Rose.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, T. E. Ashmead's Dixon; 2d, J. W. Baker's Dom Pedro. *Bitches:* 1st, Tioga Kennels' Vic; 2d, J. Barnes's Katie B.; 3d, W. A. Mitchell's Vic. Reserve, J. L. Campbell's Becky Sharp.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, H. F. Smith's King Item; 2d, B. A. Reardon's Rex Pilot. High com., W. C. Towen's Marquis de Lafayette and Prof. L. P. Braive's Richard II. *Bitches:* 1st, H. F. Smith's Countess Roxie.

FOXHOUNDS.—AMERICAN—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Bradford Hunt's Browser and Rattler. Very high com., Radnor Hunt's Dick. *Bitches:* 1st, 2d and very high com., Gwen McClure's May, Fannie and Music.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Bradford Hunt's Joy. *Bitches:* 1st, Bradford Hunt's Daisy; 2d, J. C. Thomas's Nelly Grant.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—1st, J. K. Daniels's Patsey O'Connor; 2d, H. G. Cassidy's Duchess III.; 3d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Captain Muldoon.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—1st, Wilmerding & Kitchell's Newcastle.

FIELD SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Glencairn and Newton Abbot Laddie. *Bitches:* Oldham & Willey's Miss Newton Obo.—OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Lord; 2d, E. P. B. Southworth's Rochester Prince. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Lady II. and Lady Abbot; 2d, Wilmerding & Kitchell's Miss Bend'or. Very high com., W. H. Smith's Lady Daffodil.—OTHER THAN BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Don; 2d, W. T. Payno's Newton Abbot Skipper. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Bridford Kennels' Bridford Ruby and Bridford Lady.

COCKER SPANIELS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, American Cocker Kennels' Doc; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Jersey. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Oldham & Willey's Miss Obo II. and Chloe W.—OPEN—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, J. M. Sullender's Dick; 2d, Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' King Bee; 3d, withheld. High com., American Cocker Kennels' Black Dan. *Bitches:* 1st, American Cocker Kennels' Hornet; 2d, Oldham & Willey's Bessie W.; 3d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Martha. Very high com., C. H. Stouffer's Smug and R. F. Irwin's Miss Topsy.—OTHER THAN BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Little Dan; 2d, Brant Cocker Kennels' Robin; 3d, G. H. Whitehead's Robin Hood. Very high com., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Dick and Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' So So. *Bitches:* 1st and very high com., Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Hornell Velda and Hornell Fancy; 2d, T. H. Whitehead's La Tosca; 3d, Oldham & Willey's Pansy W. Very high com., Mrs. C. H. Stouffer's Peggio Bo ley. High com., Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Woodstock Clip.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Little Dan; 2d, Barnes & Rumnes's Red Doc; 3d, Brant Cocker Kennels' Brant II. Very high com., Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' So So and King Bee and G. H. Whitehead's Robin Hood. High com., American Cocker Kennels' Red Harry and Black Dan. *Bitches:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Pansy W.; 2d, G. H. Whitehead's La Tosca; 3d, Brant Cocker Kennels' Brant's Girl. Very high com., Woodstock Spaniel Kennels' Woodstock Birdie and C. H. Stouffer's Smut II. High com., J. B. Rigg's Newton Abbot Dinah and C. H. Stouffer's Smug.

COLLIES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Scotilla and Dublin Scot. *Bitches:* 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennel' Flurry III.; 2d, W. D. Hughes's Bonnie Brae.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, 2d and 3d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Manev Trefoil, Charleroi II. and Roslyn Sensation. Reserve, F. R. Carswell's Bevis. Very high com., W. A. Burpee & Co.'s Fordhook Squire, J. Lindsay's Eugene and J. Watson's Kenilworth. High com., J. W. Lippincott's Lochgarry and Scotsman and J. Watson's Glen Cairn. Com., W. Turner's Scotia. *Bitches:* 1st and high com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Jakyr Dean and Wellesbourne Flurry; 2d, Mrs. S. W. Lewis's Countess of Dalkeith; 3d, W. Turner's Wild Rose o' the Thorpe. Reserve, A. R. Kyle's Adila Doon. Very high com., J. W. Lipoincott's Elsie Scott and F. R. Carswell's Lady Mall. Com., J. Van Schaick's Laura II.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Colonel Scot; 2d, J. Watson's Rufus; 3d and very high com., A. R. Kyle's Robin Hood and Roderick. *Bitches:* 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Wellesbourne Flurry; 2d, J. Van Schaick's Laura II; 3d, J. Watson's Hera. Very high com., W. A. Burpee & Co.'s Fordhook Fashion.

POODLES.—1st, Miss A. P. Stevenson's Pierrot; 2d, I. M. Longhead's Athos. High com., F. N. Bailey's Lady and Mrs. J. C. Meacham's General Boulanger.

BULLDOGS.—CHALLENGE—1st and 2d, J. E. Thayer's Britomartis and Robinson Crusoe.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, T. L. Park's Monarch VI.; 2d, W. H. Comstock's Lion. *Bitches:* 1st, E. S. Porter's Thespian; 2d, T. O. Guyert's Gypsey Girl. *Puppies:* 1st, E. S. Porter's Columbine.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, H. A. Harris's Jubilee; 2d, F. F. Dole's Royal Rose.—OPEN—LARGE—*Dogs:* 1st, F. F. Dole's Trentham Baron; 2d, J. McShane's Nitchie. *Bitches:* 1st, H. A. Harris's My Queen; 2d, F. F. Dole's Starlight.—SMALL—*Dogs:* Prizes withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, H. A. Harris's Marguerite; 2d, F. F. Dole's Nell Bright. *Puppies:* 1st, F. F. Dole's Dinksey; 2d, H. I. Keen's Rocky.

BASSET HOUNDS.—1st, Kensington Kennels' Babette; 2d, M. Litz's Ned.

DACHSHUNDE.—1st, J. E. Thayer's Croquette; 2d and high com., Weisbrod & Hess's Waldman and Waldino. Very high com., J. L. Boardman's Mermaid.

BEAGLES.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Ardsley Kennels' Little Duke. *Bitches:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Myrtle; 2d, Ardsley Kennels' Twinkle.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Royal Krueger; 2d, Ardsley Kennels' Racer, Jr.; 3d, Oakview Kennels' Tony Weller. Very high com., J. H. Shepherd's Plunger. *Bitches:* 1st, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Una; 2d, G. Collingwood's Elf; 3d, F. A. Bond's Blanche. Very high com., E. Volmer's Flora V. High com., Dr. J. S. Ward's Stella. Com., C. Steiger Jr.'s Little Duchess and C. Wood's Maud. *Puppies:* 1st, Oakview Kennels' Oakview Dinah; 2d, Hornell-Harmony Kennels' Tonnie W.; 3d, Middlesex Kennels' Dimple.

FOX-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Lucifer; 2d, F. Hoey's Valet. *Bitches:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Rachel.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st and reserve, J. E. Thayer's Raby Mixer and Reckoner; 2d, F. Hoey's Veronese; 3d and very high com., Blemton Kennels' Blemton Ravager and Blemton Volunteer. High com., A. B. Nelson, Jr.'s General Grant and Chestnut Hill Kennels' Hillside Flash. Com., J. D. Abel's Spider. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Verity and Blemton Consequence; 3d, J. E. Thayer's Rosa Canina. Reserve, J. D. Abel's Trixi B. High com., H. P. Frothingham's Lottery.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, Blemton Kennels' Blemton Ravager; 2d and reserve, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Dandy and Hillside Volunteer. *Bitches:* 1st and very high com., Blemton Kennels' Blemton Verity and Blemton Bloom; 2d, 3d and reserve, J. E. Thayer's Hillside Model, Hillside Freda and Hillside Linden.—WIRE-HAIRED—1st, F. F. Dole's Cotswold Jocko; 2d withheld.

IRISH TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, J. McFadden's Dennis; 2d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' Breda Tiny.—OPEN—*Dogs:* 1st, C. T. Thompson's Benedict II.; 2d, Winslow & Lewis's Burnside. Very high com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Breda Jim. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, P. Wise, Jr.'s, Gypsey Maid and Rags. Very high com., Chestnut Hill Kennels' Roslyn Norah. *Puppies:* 1st, C. T. Thompson's Benedict II.; 2d, Winslow & Lewis's Burnside.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, A. W. Smith's Buffalo General; 2d, J. H. Winslow's Levor. *Bitches:* 1st, H. K. Smith's Shefficld Lass; 2d, Rochelle Kennels' Meersbrook Girl.

DANDIE DINMONT TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. R. Hitchcock's Border Wang. *Bitches:* 1st, F. R. Hitcock's Meg of the Mill; 2d, Mrs. F. Smyth's Sheila. Very high com., E. Field's Eppie.

SKYE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, C. Stevenson's Lovet; 2d, W. W. Silvey's Sir Stafford. Reserve, Dr. M. H. Cryer's Gladstone's Boy. Very high com., W. S. Lieber's Sir Roger. *Bitches:* 1st, Oldham & Willey's Kirkella; 2d, J. Howard's Skye. Very high com., S. Barr's Daisy.

CLYDESDALE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, C. A. Shinn's Clydesdale Loris. Very high com., H. Chapman's Clydesdale Tory. *Bitches:* 1st, C. A. Shinn's Clydesdale Lady.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Mrs. James Foster's Actor; 2d, Mrs. F. Sinn's Blackburn Teddy.

TOY TERRIERS.—1st, C. F. Stafford's Fairy Queen; 2d, Mrs. Lena E. Balbian's Prince Henry.

PUGS.—CHALLENGE—*Dogs:* 1st, A. E. Pitt's Kash. *Bitches:* No entry.—OPEN—*Dogs:* Mrs. Geo. Burgelin's Guess; 2d, Marion E. Bannister's Jumbo, Jr.; 3d, G. W. Fisher's Rustic King. Reserve, Mrs. J. F. Sinnott's Capers. Very high com., Miss Jessie C. Foster's Judge. High com., J. Brombach's Bismarck. Com., A. P. Wetherill's Don. *Bitches:* No entries.

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—1st, F. Sinn's Romeo; 2d, R. Crissy's Philadelphia Charlie. High com., T. S. Conner's Flossy.

BLENHEIM AND PRINCE CHARLES SPANIELS.—1st, Miss E. R. Catlin's Sweet Violet; 2d, C. Maly's Prince.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.—1st and 2d, F. Sinn's Yum Yum and Mikado.

ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—1st, A. L. Belleville's Tiney; 2d and very high com., Mrs. A. M. Kramer's Lillie, Little Phil and

Jolly. Very high com., Mrs. E. Stoey's Gipsey. High com., Miss Edith Van Buren's Cupid and Olive K. Reed's O. K.

MISCELLANEOUS.—LARGE—1st. F. R. Carswell's smooth-coated collie Beauty; 2d, Mrs. Geo. Medd's retriever Queen Coffee; 3d, Chestnut Hill Kennels' smooth-coated collie Spot.—SMALL—Equal 1st, Chestnut Hill Kennel's Othello and Henrietta Vader's Chinese-crested dog Beauty Vaders; 3d, Mrs. Emma Leach's Maltese terrier Prince of Malta. Very high com., Rochelle Kennels' Mexican terrier White Wings.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best mastiff bitch, the Lady Coleus; dog or bitch in open classes, Clement; puppy, Max. Kennel St. Bernards, Hospice Kennels; rough-coated in open classes, Prince; smooth-coated, Nevis; smooth-coated puppy stakes, absent. Best Newfoundland bitch, Bess; Great Dane, Monroe; deerhound in open classes, Clansman; kennel, J. E. Thayer. Best greyhound, Lancashire Witch; in open classes, Dora; kennel pointers, Westminster Kennel Club; dog in open classes, Duke of Hessen; bitch, Lady Snow; large, the same; puppy, Lady Tammany. Best kennel English setters, F. Windholz; dog, Sir Tatton; bitch, Cora of Wetheral; puppy, Don Carlos. Kennel Irish setters, A. W. Pearsall; dog in open class, Larry S.; bitch, Chipeta; best bitch, Nellie; puppy (2) Cute. Kennel Gordon setters, H. F. Smith; best dog, Beaumont; bitch, Roxie; stud dog, Little Boy; brood bitch, Roxie; puppy, King Item. Best pack foxhounds, Owen H. McClure; dog, Browser; bitch, May; couple, O. H. McClure's Dock and Fannie. Kennel field spaniels, Oldham & Willey; cocker, the same; brace field spaniels, Glencairn and Newton, Lady H.; Sussex, Bridford Ruby and Bridford Lady; bitch (other than black), Bridford Ruby; in open classes, Newton Abbot Lord; cocker, Miss Obo II.; owned in Philadelphia, Doc; other than black, Hornell Velda; bitch in open and puppy class, the same; stud dog, Doc; dog sired by Doc, Red Doc; bitch, La Tosca. Spaniel Club special, Miss Obo II.; sweepstakes, 1st, Hornet; 2d, Red Doc; 3d, Pansy W. Kennel collies, Chestnut Hill Kennel; dog in open class, Maney Trefoil; bitch, Jakyr Dean; dog bred by owner, J. Watson's Clipper; puppy, Colonel Scott; Collie Club's President's Cup, Scotilla; American bred, Clipper. Stud Dog Stakes, 1st, Dublin Scot with Colonel Scott and Scotsman; 2d, the same with Laura H. and Elsie Scot. Third collie sweepstakes: 1st, Jakyr Dean; 2d, Eugene; 3d, Scotsman; 4th, Elsie Scot. Best poodle, Pierrot; bulldog, Britomartis; bitch in open class, Thespian. Kennel bull-terriers, F. F. Dole; best, Jubilee; in open class, My Queen; basset hound dog, Ned; bitch, Babette. Dachshund dog, Waldman; bitch (2), Croquette. Kennel beagles, Hornell-Harmony Kennels; owned by member Beagle Club, Little Duke; owned in Philadelphia, Tony Weller; puppy, Oakview Dinah, sired by Tony Weller, Diana. Kennel fox-terriers, Blemton Kennels; in open class, Blemton Veracity; bitch, the same; dog, Raby Mixer; puppy, Blemton Veracity; owned in Philadelphia, General Grant, Tomboy Stakes, Blemton Veracity. Best Irish terriers (2), Dennis; black and tan terrier, Sheffield Lass; Dandie Dinmont, Border Wang; Skye dog, Lovet; 2d, Sir Stafford; Yorkshire, Actor; toy, Fairy Queen. Best pug (2), Kash; in open classes, Guess, owned by Philadelphia lady, Capers; Breeders' Challenge Cup, Bismark. Toy spaniel, Romeo. Italian greyhound, Tiney.

CHICAGO DOG SHOW.

FOLLOWING is the list of specials at the Chicago dog show:

Kennel mastiffs, C. C. Cook; American-bred, Melrose Prince. Mastiff Club specials: American-bred, Melrose Prince; best dog, Minting; bitch, The Lady Coleus; owned by member, Minting. Best St. Bernard, Ben Lomond; puppy, Miss Fortune. St. Bernard Club specials: Best rough-coated, Ben Lomond; smooth-coated, Victor Joseph; American-bred owned by member, Monastery Mertle; rough-coated, Floss. Best Great Dane, A. Schultz's Cæsar. Great Dane Club special, Dog puppy owned by member, Don; 2d, F. M. Wilder's Ben Harrison; bitch puppy, Queen of Sheba. Kennel deerhounds, S. W. Skinner, Jr. Kennel greyhounds, Rockwood Landseer Kennels. Kennel pointers, Westminster Kennel Club; best, Lad of Bow; dog that has been placed at a field trial, the same; bitch, C. C. Cole's Zetta King Don. Kennel English setters, J. S. Hudson; dog that has been placed at a field trial, Cincinnatus; bitch, Bohemian Girl. Kennel Irish setters, Meadowthorpe Kennels; dog sired by Sarsfield, Iowa Prince. Kennel Gordon setters, Meadowthorpe Kennels. Kennel collies, Chestnut Hill Kennels; American-bred, Stanley. Collie Club specials: Bred and owned by member, Stanley; puppy, the same; in open class, Maney Trefoil. Best bulldog, Rabagas. Kennel bull-terriers, F. F. Dole; best uncropped, Ned. Beagle Club special for best beagle owned by member, Little Duke. Kennel fox-terriers, Blemton Kennels; American-bred, Blemton Rubicon; Fox-Terrier Club special, the same. Kennel pugs, Dr. M. H. Cryer. Best Irish terrier, Dennis. King Charles spaniel, Hylus.

OTTAWA DOG SHOW.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We have much pleasure in notifying you that a bench show of dogs will be held in Ottawa on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September next in connection with the Central Canada Exhibition Association's second annual exhibition. We deplore the fact that our dates conflict with those already claimed by the London Kennel Club, but as it is imperative that the dog show should be held during the continuance of the general exhibition, we must either conflict with London or have no show this year. The entry fee to be charged is only one dollar; therefore, as will be seen, the prize list is a liberal one. Many valuable specials will be given and announced later. It will be to the advantage of the exhibitors to show here, as it is a new territory and many of the breeds of dogs are utterly unknown to the mass of our people. It is estimated that upward of fifty thousand people will visit the exhibition. The prize list is as follows: Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, greyhounds, foxhounds, beagles, bull-terriers, Scotch terriers, Skye terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Irish terriers, Bedlington terriers, Airedale terriers, black and tan terriers and Pomeranians have one class each, $7 and $3. Smooth St. Bernards have two classes, dogs and bitches. Pointers, bulldogs, toy terriers, the same. Gordon setters, Irish water spaniels and miscellaneous have two classes each, open and puppy, $7 and $3 in the former and $5 for the latter. Rough St. Bernards have three classes, open dog, bitch and puppy, (this includes smooth puppies) also English and Irish setters, Clumber, field, cocker, (black) cocker, (any other color) spaniels, collies, fox-terriers. All communications should be addressed to Capt. R. C. W. Mac Cuaig, Central Canada Exhibition Association, Ottawa, Canada. BENCH SHOW COMMITTEE.

RUNNING WEIGHT OF GREYHOUNDS.—In referring to the article headed as above in this weeks issue of FOREST AND STREAM, I trust Mr. H. C. Lowe will pardon me if I take exception to his statement that the average weight of the Waterloo winners is from 60 to 65lbs. I have gone back for many years both in Waterloo and other great courses and find that it will barely reach an average of 56lbs. Some great dogs have run at 64lbs., but they are the exception rather than the rule. The most phenomenal bursts of speed as well as cleverness at the turn are found in dogs of the lighter weights, though there are many large dogs whose names will never be forgotten which ran at weights beyond any mentioned by Mr. Lowe. Tipsey Cake, a fine red dog by Master Mockingbird, ran at 89lbs., while Caralradzo, brother to Coodareena, a marvelously handsome and exceedingly stylish and flashy looking blue dog, divided the Douglass cup ran at 74lbs., and this was the lowest weight at which he ever went out of the slips. He was as tough as iron, and exercising, grooming and walking only served to add to his flesh, while he did not seem to lose either vigor or heart by running at heavier weights. Black Cloud, too, was a bad one to reduce in flesh, and if the weight could be reduced to 72lbs., the slipper thought him drawn very fine. The great Priam, which won the Waterloo in 1842, was another top weight greyhound, and when put in the slips for the Waterloo he weighed 74lbs. (full) and he did not have one ounce of superfluous flesh on his bones. He was a most clever dog, a first-class worker, quick and nimble as a cat on his feet and possessed the exceeding good sense as one of the famous old coursers said of "never giving a chance away." He was regarded as one of the greatest dogs of his day and it is very doubtful if there has ever been so big a dog since that was his equal in all respects.—H. W. HUNTINGTON.

FIELD TRIAL DATES.

THOMASVILLE, N. C., April 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I see there is a clash of dates between the Central and Southern Field Trial Clubs, and I presume it will not be considered out of place for me to suggest what I believe to be the most equitable adjustment of the difficulty. I want all the field trial clubs to stay, therefore I hope the order of their meetings will be so arranged as to leave it possible for me to attend all if I desire to do so. Very properly the circuit commences at High Point. Lexington naturally comes next in order, for who wants to jump clean from High Point, N. C., to Amory, Miss., then back to Lexington, and immediately another jump to West Point, Miss., again? The Central trials could not possibly take place before the Eastern and leave any time at all to prepare our dogs, neither could they take place after the conclusion of the Southern trials, for North Carolina is too far north to hold trials at that time of the year, whereas I think trials could be better conducted in Mississippi or Tennessee late in December or early in January than at any other time. I cannot see how the Central club can hold a successful meeting in North Carolina if it changes its date; it would be simply impossible to do so. Therefore let us hope that the Southern gentlemen will decide to postpone their trials and leave it possible for Eastern handlers and dogs to attend them. I trust no change will be made by the Central club, as the only one possible to make would be to declare the trials off. I, for one handler, would seriously object to this. I want a pluck at that "rich plum." I want to see pointer vs. pointer and setter vs. setter, and the best of the two breeds compete under experienced and impartial judges for highest honors, and above all, I want to see the best dog win, be he pointer or setter. I want to see all the good ones in the second series, and to take my leave of the bad ones in the first series, even though I produce the rankest of all myself. It will be refreshing to run dogs under judges who have "been there" themselves. They know where and how the shoe pinches, and will be likely to give good-fitting ones, not too troublesome to the understandings. Candidly, the new club deserves great credit for the wise reforms it proposes to put in practice, as well as for the bold step they have taken by selecting for judges men who have trained and handled dogs themselves; also for the magnificent inducements in the way of prizes they hold out to pointer and setter breeders. If I said the Derby prizes were handsome I would be giving but slight expression of the fact; they are noble and generous in the extreme. I trust there will be no clash of dates, but clash or no clash, I hope nothing will interfere with the meeting of the Central club at Lexington Dec. 22. I hope to see everybody there. Let the hatchets be buried forever, let us smoke the pipe of peace and good will, commencing at High Point, continuing to Lexington, and again renewing the pleasure away down in Mississippi. LUKE W. WHITE.

DOG TALK.

MR. G. H. COVERT, Chicago, Ill., has purchased from Mr. J. J. Giltrap, Dundrum, Ireland, the Irish setter dog Garryowen IV. He is a young dog by Avondale (Garryowen—Moll Roe) and out of Dora (Frisco—Cora).

It appears that when the black and tan terrier bitches Meersbrook Maiden and Meersbrook Girl were delivered to Dr. Foote, their owner, somehow the right name was given to the wrong girl, and the consequent muddle suggests the conundrum: Why should the Girl and the Maiden be alike? Answer next week. On second thought, as this is really a hard one, the answer is appended: Both should be spotless. To put it more plainly, Meersbrook Maiden, who has taken so many prizes, was supposed to be Meersbrook Girl, and the other bitch, marked on the breast with a white spot, was called Meersbrook Maiden. Hence the heartburnings and bickerings that have arisen over the black and tan terrier jndgiug.

Philadelphia's claim to be city of brotherly love will be disputed nevermore. At the dog show last week several prominent dog men, who for some time have been on only growling terms, became imbued with the peaceful spirit that pervades the Quaker City, and with mutual protestations of respect, admiration and esteem, cordially shook hands over the bloody chasm, buried the gory hatchet and smoked the pipe of peace. It is sincerely hoped that the glorious edifice of friendship here reared may ever endure, and that the mortar may ever cling to the masonry, and that no glove or other gage of battle may ever be thrown in the now peaceful sawdust ring.

At the Philadelphia show. Enthusiastic cheering and loud clapping of hands when Scotilla beat Maney Trefoil. Warm friend to Scotilla claps Mason on the shoulder and remarks, "The public appears to indorse that decision." "Yes," said Mason, "but the worst of it is the public is generally wrong." With a twinkle in his eye the friend to Scotilla whispered back, "How about the applause for Beaufort at Newark?" Exit Mason and friend to Scotilla at the double quick, in search of refreshments.

The Omaha *Herald* is down on the dog show held at Omaha last week, calls it a fake and says "The affair is the creation of a person whose sole object is to rake in as much gate money and expend as little of it for prizes as he possibly can. It is to the interest of breeders of blooded dogs to protect the public as well as themselves from imposition of this kind."

The Collie Stud Dog Stakes as announced in the catalogue of the Philadelphia show will be decided at a "show in the spring of 18889." As the entries closed last July it is very properly added, "The death of a stud dog not to disqualify his get.

A correspondent from Charleston, W. Va., writes that a terrier bitch, owned by a gentleman of that place, whelped March 31 two puppies, and ten days later she gave birth to another, and that all are alive.

Mr. Frank F Dole has recently received from England quite an addition to his kennel of bull-terriers, consisting of Hinks (formerly Professor) and the two bitches Miss Bendigo and White Daisy.

We are pleased to learn that one of our prominent dog show judges is opposed to the cruel practice of cropping.

The English Toy Spaniel and Pug Club will holds their annual show at the Aquarium, May 14 to 16.

The London terrier show held at the Westminster Aquarium, April 3 to 5, had 1160 entries.

COLLIE CLUB MEETING.—At the annual meeting of the Collie Club held in Philadelphia, April 16, 1889, the old board of officers and members of the executive committee were re-elected to serve for the ensuing year. The secretary's and treasurer's report showed the club to be in a flourishing condition financially, and a flattering increase of members. —J. D. SHOTWELL, Sec'y.

MEERSBROOK MAIDEN.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I was quite surprised when looking through the report of the Utica dog show to see that the American judges still give prizes to the black and tan terrier bitch Meersbrook Maiden. If such a thing is tolerated in America it would not be here, and if it is not put a stop to it is useless for fanciers to import perfect animals. I should fancy that after the remarks of your reporter at the above show, the judges will disqualify her when she next appears on the bench. The owner of Buffalo General should most certainly have lodged a protest against her. As they are a pure English dog, they must or at least ought to be judged by the English club standard, and any signs of white is a certain disqualification. It is whispered over here by a select few that they knew about Meersbrook Maiden while she was in England, but I have strong faith in the straightforward dealings of her late owners, and cannot but think they thought her all right when shipped.—W. SIMPSON (Eaglescliffe Kennels, Yarmouth, England).

DR. CRYER ON PUG JUDGING.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It has been intimated to me that the reason I did not enter my pugs at the late Boston show was that C. H. Mason, Esq., was to judge the classes. Never was there a greater mistake. There were three sufficient reasons for my dogs not going, and at the last moment, knowing that Mr. Mason was to judge, I came very near sending them. There is no judge I would rather show pugs under than Mr. Mason.—M. H. CRYER (Philadelphia, Pa., April 16).

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

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Racket III. By A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., for white, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July, 1885, by Cameron's Racket (Rally—Louise) out of Maggie (Sport—Fannie).

Eadbold, Ebissa, Edgar, Eadburga, Eaglesford, Eriant and Entd. By W. Wade, Hulton, Pa., for fawn mastiffs, three dogs and four bitches, whelped March 15, 1889, by Baldur (A.K.R. 6617) out of Elgiva (A.K.R. 5221).

Sir Warwick and Warwick Edward. By Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., for blue belton English setter dogs, whelped March 1, 1889, by Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida) out of Daisy Druid (Ted Llewellin—Trusty Gladstone).

Warwick Snowball and Warwick Fanny. By Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., for blue belton English setter bitches, whelped March 1, 1889, by Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida) out of Daisy Druid (Ted Llewellin—Trusty Gladstone).

Aurore and Banshee. By St. Cloud Kennels, Mott Haven, New York, for red Irish setter bitches, whelped March 25, 1889, by Royal Ruby (champion Glencho—Lady Edith) out of Zylla (St. Cloud—Princess Ida).

Hoosier and Indienne. By Jas. E. Unks, Muncie, Ind., for white, black and tan fox-terrier dog and bitch, whelped Feb. 28, 1889, by Beverwyck Trap (Dusky Trap—Daze) out of Lillie Belmont (Earl Leycester—Coquette).

Sandycroft Comrade, Sandycroft Grit and Sandycroft Clipper. By V. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., for red Irish terrier dogs, whelped March 26, 1889, by Dennis (Bachelor—Jilt) out of Sandycroft Vim (Benedict—Geesala).

Sandycroft Fearless, Sandycroft Shona, Sandycroft Ruth and Sandycroft Restless. By V. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., for red Irish terrier bitches, whelped March 26, 1889, by Dennis (Bachelor—Jilt) out of Sandycroft Vim (Benedict—Geesala).

The Elm Kennels. By Paul Gotzian, Forest Lake, Minn., for his kennels of English setters, pointers, Irish water spaniels, Great Danes and St. Bernards.

Great Eastern Beagle Kennels. By Jas. & D. A. Williams, Lynn, Mass., for their kennels of beagles.

BRED.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Trinket—Trailer. H. F. Schellhass's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) beagle bitch Trinket (Flute—Queen) to his champion Trailer (A.K.R. 6610), March 29.

Goodwood Music—Racket III. T. W. Hemphill's (Glen Mills, Pa.) beagle bitch Goodwood Music (Flute—Victress) to A. C. Krueger's Racket III. (Cameron's Racket—Maggie), April 4.

Raby—Bannerman. T. W. Hemphill's (Glen Mills, Pa.) beagle bitch Ruby (Krueger's Racket—Belle II.) to A. C. Krueger's Bannerman (A.K.R. 1709), April 3.

Dora—Laick's Rattler. Geo. Laick's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) beagle bitch Dora (Ringwood—Birdie) to his Laick's Rattler (Chancellor—Careless), March 15.

Beauty—Laick's Rattler. Geo. Laick's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) beagle bitch Beauty (Hero—Snap) to his Laick's Rattler (Chancellor—Careless), March 17.

Lill—Bannerman. F. Eibel's (Lancaster, Pa.) beagle bitch Lill (Cameron's Racket—June) to A. C. Krueger's champion Bannerman (champion Marchboy—Dewdrop), March 11.

Daisy—Glen. F. Eibel's (Lancaster, Pa.) beagle bitch Daisy (Cameron's Racket—June) to A. C. Krueger's Glen (Cornet—Solo), March 3.

Belle II.—Bannerman. J. G. Messner's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) beagle bitch Belle II. (Bradlaugh—Belle) to A. C. Krueger's champion Bannerman (champion Marchboy—Dewdrop), March 30.

Maggie—Bannerman. F. F. Davison's (Allegheny, Pa.) beagle bitch Maggie (Mark Anthony—Flora) to A. C. Krueger's champion Bannerman (champion Marchboy—Dewdrop), Feb. 9.

Letter—Bannerman. Dallett Bros.' beagle bitch Letter to A. C. Krueger's champion Bannerman (champion Marchboy—Dewdrop), Feb. 23.

Rena—Bannerman. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Rena (Cameron's Racket—Vickey) to his champion Bannerman (champion Marchboy—Dewdrop), Feb. 8.

Maybelle II.—Bannerman. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Maybelle II. (Lee—Maybelle) to his champion Bannerman (champion Marchboy—Dewdrop), Feb. 21.

Sunrise—Bonnie Dunkeld. W. S. Powers's (St. Louis, Mo.) collie bitch Sunrise (champion Scotilla—Luella) to McEwen & Gibson's Bonnie Dunkeld (Highlander—Electric), April 18.

Holly—Maney Trefoil. McEwen & Gibson's (Byron, Ont.) collie bitch Holly (Fitz Charlie—Patie) to E. H. White's Maney Trefoil (champion The Squire—Scotch Pearl), Feb. 23.

Merry—Bonnie Dunkeld. McEwen & Gibson's (Byron, Ont.) collie bitch Merry (Scotson—Madge) to their Bonnie Dunkeld (Highlander—Electric), April 16.

Nydia—Edwy. Hamilton & Shugart's (Council Bluffs, Ia.) mastiff bitch Nydia (King of Ashmont—Ashmont Queen) to Dr. Geo. B. Ayres's Edwy (champion Orlando—Countess of Woodlands), April 16.

Dot Noble—Warwick Albert. D. Eldert's (Bridgeport, Conn.) English setter bitch Dot Noble (Dashing Noble—Bess Belton) to Warwick Kennels' Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida), April 1.

Belle—Warwick Albert. F. Feller's (Bridgeport, Conn.) native setter bitch Belle (Lee Dash—Scott's Belle) to Warwick Kennels Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida), April 8.

Warwick Countess—Warwick Albert. Warwick Kennels' (Bridgeport, Conn.) English setter bitch Warwick Countess (Prince Phœbus—Rose) to their Warwick Albert (champion Royal Albert—Maida), April 22.

Rose II.—Warwick Albert. Henry Dant's (Bridgeport, Conn.) English setter bitch Rose II. (Nayle's Dash—Rose) to Warwick Kennels' Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida), April 15.

Polly—Clan Warwick. The Elms Kennels' (Forest Lake, Minn.) English setter bitch Polly (Temple Bar—Flora) to their Clan Warwick (A.K.R. 6646).

Beverwyck Nelly—Beverwyck Dusky. C. Rathbone's (Albany, N. Y.) fox-terrier bitch Beverwyck Nelly (Regent Vox—Blemton Lilly) to his Beverwyck Dusky (Dusky Trap—Daze), April 5.

Romach—Donald. L. Timpson's (Red Hook, N. Y.) Skye terrier bitch Romach (Kingston Roy—Zulu) to his Donald (Jim—Queen Mab), April 5.

Lady—Bradford Harry. J. F. Campbell's (Montreal, Can.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Lady to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), April 6.

WHELPS.

☞ Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.

Polly. A. C. Krueger's (Wrightsville, Pa.) beagle bitch Polly (Racer—Sara), March 1, three (one dog), by his Rover (Thom—Lucy Hinton).

Blemton Lilly. C. Rathbone's (Albany, N. Y.) fox-terrier bitch

Blemton Lilly (Twig—Norah), March 19, six (three dogs), by his Beverwyck Dusky (Dusky Trap—Daze).

Daze. C. Rathbone's (Albany, N. Y.) fox-terrier bitch Daze (Deacon Pitcher—Diamond Dust), March 15, four (one dog), by L. & W. Rutherfurd's Warren Discord (Warren Jim—Cornwall Duchess).

Blemton Arrow. C. Rathbone's (Albany, N. Y.) fox-terrier bitch Blemton Arrow (Royal—Blemton Dart), March 31, two (one dog), by A. Belmont, Jr.'s, Dusky Trap (Dusky Splinter—Spider).

Lillie Belmont. Jas. E. Unks's (Muncie, Ind.) fox-terrier bitch Lillie Belmont (Earl Leycester—Coquette), Feb. 28, two (one dog), by his Beverwyck Trap (Dusky Trap—Daze).

Blemton Glitter. Moses Taylor's (New York) fox-terrier bitch Blemton Glitter (Dusky Trap—Blemton Brilliant), April 21, four (three dogs), by J. E. Thayer's Raby Jack (Mixture—Shame).

Flossie. A. H. Tbaxter's (Bangor, Me.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Flossie, April 15, three (two dogs), by P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Silk. White and tan beagle bitch, whelped May 3, 1888, by Trifle out of Old Silk, by E. P. Eastman, Lancaster, N. H., to Geo. Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Dora. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped March 20, 1885, by Ringwood out of Birdie, by Dr. C. E. Nichols, Troy, N. Y., to Geo. Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Beauty. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Sept. 12, 1884, by Hero out of Snap, by Dr. C. E. Nichols, Troy, N. Y., to Geo. Laick, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Jolly Tarr. Maltese and white beagle dog, whelped March 6, 1889, by Tenor out of Nip T., by Great Eastern Beagle Kennels, Lynn, Mass., to E. C. Tarr, same place.

Racket III. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July, 1885, by Cameron's Racket out of Magpie, by B. Morrow, Lancaster, Pa., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Dots. White, black and tan beagle bitch, whelped June 3, 1884, by Cornet out of Solo, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Mississippi Kennels, Morrison, Ill.

Glen. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Aug. 5, 1885, by Cornet out of Solo, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Chas. Tinnan, St. Louis, Mo.

Rover. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped Aug. 1, 1886, by Thom out of Lucy Hinton, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Louis Smith, East Saginaw, Mich.

Beauty. Black and tan collie bitch, whelped Feb. 23, 1889, by Bonnie Dunkeld out of Madge, by McEwen & Gibson, Byron, Ont., to Mrs. Fairbanks, Petrolea, Ont.

Stanley. Black, white and tan collie dog, whelped June 22, 1888, by Red Gauntlet out of Gwynne, by McEwen & Gibson, Byron, Ont., to Miss Armour, Chicago, Ill.

Gilderoy. Black, white and tan collie dog, age not given, by champion Charlemagne out of Hasty, by McEwen & Gibson, Byron, Ont., to C. C. Abbe, Springfield, Mass.

Holly. Sable and white collie bitch, whelped February, 1888, by Fitz Charlie out of Pattie, by Wake Walker, Watford, Herts, Eng., to McEwen & Gibson, Byton, Ont.

Sal II. Pointer bitch, whelped Aug. 14, 1885, by Bob out of Sal, by H. B. Jeffrey, Chicago, Ill., to T. Donoghue, La Salle, Ill.

Daisy Druid. Blue belton English setter bitch, whelped Jan. 20, 1888, by Ted Llewellin out of Trusty Gladstone, by Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to V. L. Bossa, New Canaan, Conn.

San Roy, Jr.—Dot Noble whelp. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Sept. 19, 1888, by G. L. V. Tyler, West Newton, Mass., to U. E. Patridge, Waltham, Mass.

Guy II. or Bardwell's Guy. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped July 7, 1887, by Monroe's Dash out of Scars's Fan, by C. E. Bardwell, Holyoke, Mass., to Jas. T. Abbe, Springfield, Mass.

Warwick Obo—Flossie T. whelps. Cocker spaniels, whelped Dec. 27, 1888, by G. L. V. Tyler, West Newton, Mass., a black, white frill, tan markings, bitch each to Chas. L. Upham, same place, and A. M. Gerry, South Paris, Me.; a black, white frill, tan markings, dog to A. A. Savage, Newtonville, Mass., and a black, white frill, bitch each to Henry W. Chase, Linden, Mass., and A. A. Savage, Newtonville, Mass.

Koko—Phyllis D. whelps. Cocker spaniels, whelped Oct. 25, 1888, by J. E. Weston, Utica, N. Y., a black dog to C. J. Lenahan and a liver dog to F. M. Bullard, both of same place.

Nancy Lee. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Nov. 1, 1888, by Sir John out of Renah W., by J. E. Weston, Utica, N. Y., to Thos. J. Hook, Rome, N. Y.

Beverwyck Medium. White, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped Aug. 24, 1888, by Dusky Trap out of Moonshine, by C. Rathbone, Albany, N. Y., to J. E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass.

PRESENTATIONS.

Pilot—Lady whelp. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped December, 1888, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to R. H. Thomson, Crafton, Pa.

Bess Comedy. Fawn, brown points, mastiff bitch, whelped March 24, 1889, by Edwy out of Ilford Comedy, by Dr. Geo. B. Ayres, Omaha, Neb., to Chas. Southard, same place.

Indienne. White, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped Feb. 28, 1889, by Beverwyck Trap out of Lillie Belmont, by Jas. E. Unks, Muncie, Ind., to Reese Davis, Marion, Ind.

Hoosier. White, black and tan fox-terrier dog, whelped Feb. 28, 1889, by Beverwyck Trap out of Lillie Belmont, by James E. Unks, Muncie, Ind., to W. S. Applegate, New Albany, Ind.

DEATHS.

Maizeland Farrier Lass. White, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped May 22, 1888 (Blemton Sentinel—Maizeland Lively), owned by Lawrence Timpson, Red Hook, N. Y.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

BOSTON, April 20.—The usual crowd of riflemen were on hand to-day at the Massachusetts rifle range to compete in the regular matches, and some good scores were made. Mr. Frye won the champion gold medal, and Mr. Munroe won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match. Following are to-day's best scores:

Champion Medal Match.

J A Frye	7	9	9	7	10	8	9	9	10	9—87
C C Clarke	9	6	6	9	9	7	9	7	10	9—83
W Gardner	10	8	9	6	9	8	9	6	8	7—80
H L Lee	10	5	7	8	9	8	9	10	7	6—79

20-shot Rest Match.

J R Munroe	11	11	11	12	11	9	11	9	9	10	
	11	12	12	9	8	10	9	11	9	10	—205
J Francis	10	12	11	11	8	7	12	9	9	12	
	9	9	9	10	11	9	12	10	11	0	—199

Victory Medal Match, 200yds.

A Loring	10	10	7	10	9	10	6	8	10	7—87
H L Lee	9	10	8	7	7	8	9	10	10	8—86
J A Frye	7	7	10	9	10	9	7	5	6	9—79
J S Howe	8	7	9	6	8	5	6	8	8	9—74
T Bond	6	8	10	8	10	9	7	6	6	3—71
A S Hunt	5	8	6	9	6	4	5	7	10	9—69

All-Comers' Match, 200yds.

A Loring	9	10	9	6	7	10	7	6	10	10—84
H L Lee	10	8	9	10	6	8	9	10	5	5—86
A Sharp, mil	5	5	8	4	10	10	8	9	7	10—79
D L Chase	6	9	9	5	8	9	6	7	10	9—78
B G Warren	10	6	7	7	10	8	7	7	9	6—77
B G Barker	9	8	7	9	9	10	2	8	10	5—77
C Davis	5	3	10	8	8	8	6	6	8	4—66
A King	4	4	9	9	8	5	5	9	6	6—65
I Bailey	9	6	5	5	9	4	4	6	6	4—58
J K Edwards	3	9	4	4	6	4	7	8	7	5—57

Rest Match, 200yds.

J R Monroe	12	9	11	10	12	11	11	12	11	9—108
J Hurd	8	10	9	8	10	12	11	12	9	9—98
A G Horne	11	9	8	9	10	9	12	9	11	9—97
H C Cole	9	12	11	9	7	8	11	10	11	7—95
C C Clarke	11	9	9	7	7	7	10	10	9	9—88
S E Howard	8	11	12	8	8	7	8	11	6	8—87
Joel Cutts	9	8	9	7	9	6	11	8	9	9—85
P C Wise	5	7	9	9	8	6	9	10	10	7—80
A S Hunt	7	7	6	5	4	5	5	7	8	12—68

Military Match, 200yds.

A C Gould	5454555545—47	W O Burnite	4455554445—45
J Thompson	5454454455—45	A Sharp	5444454444—43

500 Yards.

E L Dorr, Jr	5555555445—48	F Carter	4555555345—46
W Charles	5555355545—47	A S Field	5554454553—45

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—There were eleven members present at the last shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club, and Mr. Summerfield made 85 and won the medal:

Mr. Summerfield	8	10	8	7	10	8	7	10	7	10—85
E Mohrstadt	9	7	8	9	10	5	8	9	8	10—83
F A Fodde	9	7	9	9	9	7	4	9	9	7—79
L V D Perret	10	10	6	8	8	6	10	8	6	5—77
W Hettel	7	9	5	7	10	7	7	7	8	8—75
J Albach	9	10	10	6	6	6	8	5	6	8—74
M Billmeyer	8	9	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	10—74
W Bauer	8	7	8	5	9	7	7	8	9	6—74
O Wallace	5	9	8	7	6	8	10	5	8	7—73
W Mackwitz	9	9	5	9	7	6	4	9	8	4—70
A E Bengel	8	6	5	5	6	6	4	8	8	10—66

UNSER FRITZ.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 15.—The attendance at the shooting at Healdmoor Rifle Range, Wilmington, Del., this afternoon, was increased by the addition of Old Boreas, who renewed his rampage of a week ago and with still greater vigor. He swept across the range from a 10 o'clock quarter during the entire afternoon, and not only exacted a windage of from three to five points, but insolently flew in the faces of the marksmen too;

Revolver Match—50yds.

E J Darlington	8	7	7	7	8	10	9	7	7	8—79
J Evans	8	8	7	10	7	6	7	9	9	9—77
E Jackson	7	7	7	10	10	6	8	6	7	7—75

Revolver Match—30yds.—100-30 S. A. Target.

H Johnson	8	2	6	4	3	9	5	8	3	6—54
S Philips	3	4	10	4	3	7	6	0	4	10—51
S Howard	4	5	9	6	2	4	5	2	3	4—44

Record Practice—200yds.

H Simpson	7	10	5	8	4	9	9	6	4	8—70
C Heinel, Sr.	8	7	8	5	10	5	5	4	6	10—68
C Fehrenbach	9	2	5	6	8	4	4	8	10	8—64
H Johnson	7	3	4	5	4	7	7	6	7	7—57
C Smith	8	8	2	10	3	4	5	3	6	5—54

At 100yds.—Special Practice.

I P Taylor	7	10	7	10	8	10	9	8	7	9—85
E J Darlington	8	9	7	10	10	9	8	6	8	8—83
C Heinel, Sr.	8	7	9	7	8	9	8	9	6	10—81
W S Darlington	6	9	8	6	10	10	9	9	8	4—79
C Fehrenbach	7	6	8	7	6	5	7	9	6	10—71

NEW YORK CITY.—The Barry Rifle Club, which has heretofore been a gallery organization, has now an open-air corps and will hold its first annual shooting festival on Monday and Tuesday, May 20 and 21, at Washington Park. All shooting on 200yds. ranges. The club offers $600 in prizes and premiums on targets open to all comers. Target of honor.—Prizes ou this target sent by clubs, judges or individuals will be competed for by members of the club only. Ring target—Open to all comers, $265 in 20 prizes, tickets, 3 shots, $1, 3 best tickets to count, re-entries allowed. Bullseye target—Open to all comers, for the best bullseye according to measurement, $200 in 20 prizes. Twelve premiums, aggregating $122, for the most bullseyes during the festival. For the first bullseye each day $5, last $2. Tickets on bullseye target, 5 shots, $1, re-entries allowed, any rifle and any trigger pull and sights (except magnifying) are allowed.

CONLIN'S REVOLVER MATCH.—During the past month some of the most remarkable revolver shooting on record has been witnessed at Conlin's Broadway gallery, New York city, and a very spirited and evenly-contested series of matches have just been completed. The past records of target shooting with the revolver have been broken, and the gentlemen who have won honors in the competition have earned for themselves a position in the very front rank of the crack amateur pistol shots of the world. To illustrate the skill brought into service a silver 25 cent piece would cover the 18 shots of each of the winners of first prizes in the three events contested. The number of entries was very large, and over 10,000 shots were fired in the last of the series of contests. She first match, open to beginners with the revolver, began March 1. The second contest of the series was open to amateurs only, and the third trial of skill was open to all comers, and was entitled the "expert match," and ended on Tuesday night, April 16. For the three contests the general conditions were: each match to continue for ten days, the number of entries to be unlimited, the best three targets of a competitor to count, the shooting to be done with a Smith & Wesson .44cal. Russian model with improved sights, ammunition to be special cartridges with round ball and 6grs. of powder (this charge has given the best results for indoor target shooting), 6 shots per target, the standard decimal target, reduced in size so as to equal shooting at 50yds. range, was used, the shooting distance being 22yds. offhand. The following are the names and scores of the winners:

Match for beginners, open only to those who had never made a better record than 52 out of a possible 60 on this target. First prize won by C Stagg, score 167, possible 180; second prize won by Major W. R. Pryor, score 163, possible 180.

Match for amateurs, open only to those who had never made better than 56 out of a possible 60. Mr. Stagg, who in the beginners' class made a score of 57, was barred from the amateur class. The first prize in this contest was won by Albert A. Cohen, score 166, possible 180; second prize, Major W. R. Pryor, score 159, possible 180; third prize, W. K. Benedict, score 154, possible 180.

Match for experts, open to all comers; First prize, Alfred Bernon, 59, 59, 59, 177, possible 180; second prize, Major W. R. Pryor, 60, 58, 58, 176, possible 180; third prize, A. A. Cohen, 59, 58, 57, 174, possible 180.

Major Pryor, of the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., besides winning second prize in all three contests, bas the honor of being the first man to make a full score of possible 60 on this target. It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Cohen, Major Pryor and Mr. Stagg have only recently taken up revolver shooting as a pastime, and the contests just brought to a close have really been the means of bringing out their remarkable skill with this weapon.

NEWARK, N. J., April 18.—To-day was the Newark Shooting Society's "banner day" in the Park, the shooting house being occupied by a larger representation of bona fide members than on any one practice day since 1879. Five targets were kept in constant use from half-past one till dark. The infusion of new blood into the society has given a fresh impetus to rifle shooting and as soon as the recently elected members secure their new rifles the shooting house will be crowded on every practice day. Twelve of the new members were present to-day. The majority of those present confined themselves to practice on the ring target, though the expert match was well patronized and kept two targets in use. A fifty-shot match on the ring target between George Plaisted and A. Bertrand, both of the Zeiter Rifle Club, was started about 3 o'clock, but as Plaisted led his opponent 88 points at the twentieth round, he decided that he had had enough. In the expert medal match some very fine shooting was done all around and on the division of money for best single tickets nothing below 63 was of any value. The winners of the best single tickets were as follows: H. Williams and B. Walther, 69 each, div. first and second money; F. C. Watts 68, third; M. Dorrier and C. H. Townsend, 67 each, div. fourth and fifth; H. Holges 66, sixth; G. Snellen 63, seventh. M. Dorrier won a bronze medal on his first ten entries, scoring 63, 62, 60, 67, 65, 58, 63, 64, 65, 60. H. Williams made a sufficient number of scores above 62 to secure a silver medal, and F. C. Watts finished his winning scores for a bronze medal. Other scores were: J. Coppersmith, 58, 58, 60; G. Snellen, 58, 58, 63; F. A. Freidensehner 52, F. Flocke 47, C. Trefz 51. A number of the new members, made scores ranging from 175 to 209 on the ring target, and with a little practice some of them will make the "old timers" hustle to keep on the top of the list.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

THE NORWICH TOURNAMENT.

NORWICH, Conn., April 18.—The two days' tournament of the Shooting Association at Norwich, Conn., April 17 and 18, was one of the most successful shoots ever held in Connecticut. The management was perfect, and every thing that could be done for the pleasure and comfort of the visitors was attended to by the committee, which consisted of the following gentlemen: E. W. Yerrington, W. L. Sargent, J. E. Olcott, Chet Barnes and Fred L. Osgood. Mr. Cbas. R. Butt attended to the finance department in a very able manner. W. A. Breed and Wm. Walker were official scorers. Keystones, bluerocks and Ligowskys were the targets used, and 10,000 of them were thrown during the two days. The Keystones and bluerocks were thrown by Keystone targets under that system, the clays under National rules. Mr. H. F. Penrose, the representative of the Keystone Target Company, ran the events shot under that system, and the way he rattled them off was a revelation to the Eastern men, as this was the first time many of them had seen this system worked. The attendance was large, although the weather was unfavorable. Wednesday, the first day, the programme was shot with the rain falling in torrents, and twenty-five of the most hardy shooters faced the traps. On Thursday the conditions were better, and there was a large number of spectators present, including many ladies. The programme was an attractive one, and with but two exceptions on the first day it was shot through.

April 17.—Event No. 1, 10 Ligowskys:

E D Miller	1111111111	—10	Manley 1111111111—10
Apgar	1111111111	—10	Sterry 1111001011— 7
Albee	1110011010	— 6	Tee Kay 0111101001— 6
Yerrington	1111111001	— 8	Harvey 1011110010— 6
Sigler	0111111111	— 9	Lindsley 1111111111—10
Stanton	1111111011	— 9	Tinker 0101111110— 7
Collins	1101001111	— 7	Bowdish 0011111111— 8
Smith	0100010100	— 4	Houghton 1011000111— 6
Ames	1001011110	— 6	Jones 0100011101— 5
Strong	1101100111	— 7	Mitchell 1011011101— 7
Dickey	1111001101	— 7	Hunter 1110010011— 6
Olcott	0110001100	— 4	

Miller, Apgar, Manly and Lindsley first, Sigler and Stanton second, Yerrington third, Strong and Tinker fourth on shoot off.

Event No. 2, 9 bluerocks:

Miller	111111111	— 9	Manley 101111111—8
Apgar	110111101	— 7	Sterry 111111111—9
Albee	111101001	—6	Tee Kay 001111011—6
Yerrington	011111011	— 7	Harvey 110100101—5
Sigler	111111101	—8	Lindsley 111101011—7
Stanton	101111111	—8	Mitchell 110011111—7
Collins	111111111	—9	Hunter 100111110—6
Smith	111010101	—6	Tinker 110111110—7
Brand	101011101	—6	Houghton 110111011—7
Ames	011101011	—6	Jones 111000011—5
Strong	111111111	—9	Rufus 101010101—5
Dickey	110111111	—8	Barnes 011011001—5
Olcott	111001110	—6	

Miller, Collins, Strong, Terry divided first. Sigler, Stanton, Dickey, Manley divided second. Apgar, Lindsley, Houghton third on shoot-off. Smith, Olcott, Tee Key fourth on shoot-off.

Event No. 3, 7 straightaway Keystones, 21yds. rise:

Miller	1011111	—6	Tee Kay 1110001—4
Apgar	1111111	—7	Hunter 1000011—3
Sigler	0000111	—3	Rufus 1010011—4
Stanton	1111111	—7	Manley 0011011—4
Yerrington	1111010	—5	Collins 1111110—6
Stanton	1111111	—7	Houghton 1000111—4
Lindsley	1010101	—4	Tinker 1111111—7
Mitchell	1111111	—7	Albee 1010110—4

Apgar, Stanton, Sigler, Mitchell and Tinker div. first, Miller and Collins div. second, Yerrington third, Tee Kay, Rufus, Manley and Houghton fourth on shoot-off breaking 6.

Event No. 4, 15 Ligowskys:

Miller	111110111111011	—13	Collins 110111111111110—13
Houghton	100100001100110	— 6	Rufus 111110101111011—13
Sigler	110111001011111	—11	Manley 101111111111111—14
Albee	000110111111101	—10	Dickey 111101111111111—14
Apgar	011111101111111	—13	Mitchell 001010110001110 — 8
Lindsley	101011101110111	—11	Stanton 111110011111111—13
Tinker	111010111111111	—13	Strong 110101011111101—11
Tee Kay	001101011111111	—11	Gould 111011001111111—12
Harvey	101110101111111	—12	Root 011110111111111—13
Hunter	100111110001111	—10	Osgood 010101010111011 — 9
Yerrington	111011111111000	—11	

Dickey and Manley first, Apgar, Stanton, Root and Tinker second on shoot-off, breaking 9 each, Harvey and Gould third, Sigler and Yerrington fourth.

Event No. 7, 10 Ligowskys:

Tinker	1111111111	—10	Stauton 1111111101— 9
Lindsley	0111111111	— 9	Yerrington 1101111101— 8
Gould	0111111111	— 9	Osgood 1010100000— 3
Apgar	1000100111	— 5	Strong 1111111111—10
Tee Kay	1011001111	— 7	Root 1111110111— 9
Miller	1111111110	—10	Dickey 0010101111— 6
Houghton	1100101101	— 6	Sterry 0111111111— 9
Mitchell	1111100001	— 6	Manley 1111111111—10
Sigler	1001010w.		Albee 1011110010— 6
Robbins	000w.		Collins 1111101111— 9
Hunter	1000110100—	4	Ames 1110100101— 6

Tinker, Miller, Strong and Manley divided first; Lindsley, Gould, Stanton and Collins second on shoot-off, breaking 5; Yerrington third, Tee Kay fourth.

Event No. 8, 12 Keystones:

Strong	111111111011	—10	Sigler 111111111011—11
Apgar	111111111111	—11	Collins 111111111111—12
Osgood	001011011011	— 7	Albee 111011111111—11
Tinker	101111111111	—11	Dickey 111111111101—11
Houghton	001101111101	— 8	Gould 111011111101—10
Rufus	101101111111	—10	Yerrington 111110111111—11
Miller	111111111111	—12	Manley 110011101111— 9
Sterry	111011111111	—11	Tee Kay 111101111011—10
Lindsley	101011111101	— 9	Sargent 101111111111—11
Barnes	101111111111	—11	Pattison 011110101101— 8
Root	011011101111	— 9	Hunter 101111111110—10
Stanton	111111111112	—12	Mitchell 111111111111—12
Jordan	011111110011	— 9	

Miller, Stanton and Mitchell first, Apgar, Sterry, Albee and Dickey second on shoot off, breaking 5; Collins third on shoot off, breaking 5; Lindsley, Root, Jordan and Manley fourth.

Event No. 9, 30 singles, 15 Ligowskys and 15 Keystones:

Dickey	101110101001101— 9	010011111111111—12—21
Manley	111111111111111—15	111111001101111—12—27
Stanton	111111111110111—14	111011011011111—12—26
Albee	111110110111110—12	111101100111011—11—23
Lindsley	111011100110110—10	110011101111011—11—21
Miller	011111111111111—14	110101111111111—13—27
Gould	111111111101111—14	001110111001111—10—24
Rufus	100111101110111—11	111101011111100—11—22
Houghton	101101101110011—10	011010001010101— 7—17
Yerrington	110101011010100— 8	111100111111101—12—20
Collins	111001111111111—13	110111111011110—11—24
Sterry	111111111111110—14	111010111101101—11—25
Sigler	111111101111111—14	011111101111011—12—26
Tee Kay	110011001011111—10	110011011101101—10—20
Apgar	110111111111111—14	010010110101111— 9—23
Sargent	111111111111101—14	101111100111011—11—25
Pattison	110111110101111—12	111111010010011—10—22
Sterry	001111110111111—12	111111111110111—14—26
Mitchell	000001101001001— 6	000111111110011—10—16
Hunter	011011101111101—11	100001111000111— 8—19
Jordan	001110010111011— 9	101111001111101—11—20
Strong	111111101111111—14	110111111111110—13—27
Adams	010001011100101— 7	110011010101111—10—17

Miller, Manley and Strong first, Stanton, Sigler and Sterry second, Tinker and Sargent third, Gould fourth, Apgar, Collins and Albee fifth, Rufus and Patterson sixth.

Event No. 10, 10 Keystones:

Adams	1011110101—	7	Gould 0110100111— 6
Dickey	1111011111—	9	Manley 1111111111—10
Jordan	1111011001—	7	Rufus 0111011011— 7
Tee Kay	0111100101—	6	Stanton 0111011111— 8
Robbins	1111111111—	10	Sterry 1110110111— 8
Thomas	1011011111—	8	Yerrington 0111011110— 7
Pattison	1101101001—	6	Lindsley 1111101011— 8
Collins	1111111111—	10	Sigler 1110111111— 9
Miller	1111111111—	10	Houghton 1111111111—10
Sargent	1101110111—	8	Harvey 0100110101— 4
Brand	1010110111—	7	Ames 0001111111— 7
Albee	1111111111—	10	Tinker 0101110111— 7
Mitchell	1101010111—	7	Apgar 0001111011— 6
Hunter	0111111111—	9	

First and second divided, Stanton third on shoot-off, breaking 5; Ames fourth on shoot-off, with 5.

Event No. 11, 6 pairs bluerocks:

Hunter	10 10 00 10 00 10—	4	Lindsley 01 01 00 00 01 11— 5
Sargent	10 10 11 11 10 11—	9	Houghton 11 00 11 00 10 11— 6
Mitchell	00 11 10 00 10 11—	6	Sterry 11 10 11 11 00 11— 9
Adams	10 10 11 11 10 00—	7	Barnes 11 10 00 10 00 00— 4
Albee	11 10 00 11 11 11—	8	Dickey 11 11 11 11 10 10—10
Harvey	10 01 00 10 11 11—	7	Tinker 10 11 11 10 10 00— 8
Apgar	10 11 11 11 11 10—	10	Ames 00 11 10 11 11 10—10
Gould	10 11 11 10 11 10—	9	Pattison 11 11 11 00 11 10— 9
Rufus	00 10 10 10 00 10—	4	Tee Kay 10 11 10 10 10 01— 7
Miller	10 11 10 11 11 10—	9	Collins 11 01 10 11 10 10— 8
Stanton	11 10 10 11 10 10—	8	

Apgar, Dickey, Ames, first; Sargent, Gould, Sterry, Pattison, Miller, second; Albee, Stanton, Tinker, Collins, third; Adams, Harvey, Houghton, Tee Kay, fourth.

Extra No. 1, 10 Keystones.: Collins 10, Yerrington 10, Apgar 9, Horton 9, Mitchell 9, Stanton 10, Tee Kay 6, Tinker 8, Houghton 8, Dickey 9, Rufus 7, Ames 9, Harvey 5, Strong 8, Olcott 4, Manley 9, Miller 10, Barnes 7, Lindsley 9, Sterry 8, Pattison 10, Robins 6, Sigler 7, Bidwell 8. Collins, Yerrington Stanton, Miller and Pattison divided first; Apgar, Hunter and Manley second on shoot-off, breaking 5; Sterry third on shoot-off, breaking 5.

Extra No. 2, 10 Keystones: Lindsley 7, Miller 9, Osgood 7, Sterry 10, Houghton 7, Rufus 10, Gould 8, Albee 6, Stanton 10, Sig-

ler 7, Tinker 9, Ames 9, Collins 10, Hunter 10, Manley 10, Mitchell 10, Yerrington 9, Apgar 9, Tee Kay 9, Strong 7, Dickey 10, Brand 9, Robbins 6, Harvey 6. Stanton, Collins and Mitchell divided first on shoot-off, breaking 5; Apgar second on shoot-off, breaking 5; Gould third; Sigler fourth on shoot-off, breaking 9.

April 18.—Event No. 1. 10 Ligowskys:

Miller	1111110111— 9	Ames	1110110100— 6
Sigler	1111110001— 7	Harvey	1111111110— 9
Manley	1111101111— 9	Root	1110111110— 8
Albee	0111111111— 9	Mitchell	1101101101— 7
Gould	0111111011— 8	Hunter	1111010111— 8
Houghton	1101010011— 6	Sargent	1111110011— 8
Rufus	0101011111— 7	Tee Kay	0111111111— 9
Longdon	1111011110— 8	Stanton	1111111111—10
Jordan	0110010011— 5	Dickey	1111111001— 8
Sterry	1111110111— 9	Lindsley	1111101111— 9

Manley and Stanton first, Miller, Albee, Sterry, Harvey, Lindsley and Tee Kay second, Gould and Root shot off, each breaking 5, Sigler, Rufus and Mitchell divided fourth.

Event No. 2, 12 Keystones:

Miller	1111111111—12	Tee Kay	1011111110000— 7
Rufus	0101111010— 7	Hunter	1011111111110—10
Houghton	1111010101001— 9	Sargent	1011011111111—11
Sterry	0111111011— 8	Mitchell	1110101111001— 8
Manley	1111111111—12	Olcott	1111101111011—10
Sigler	1011111011— 9	Albee	1111111111011—11
Jordan	0111101011— 9	Harvey	0111011011111— 9
Gould	0111110111—10	Dickey	1111011111111—11
Longdon	1111011111111—11	Stanton	1111111101111—11
Apgar	1111111011— 9	Lindsley	0111000111111— 7
Barnes	0101111001001— 7	Robbins	1111111011111—11
Collins	1111011101— 9	Ames	1111111010101—10

Miller and Manley first, Albee, Stanton and Robbins second on shoot-off, breaking 5, Collins third on shoot-off, breaking 5, Houghton and Sigler fourth on shoot-off, breaking 5.

Event No. 3, 10 Keystones:

Houghton	0111111111— 9	Lindsley	1111011110— 8
No. 2	1111011111— 9	Miller	1111111111—10
Sterry	1111110111— 9	Longdon	1113011111— 8
Rufus	1110110101— 7	Stanton	1111111111—10
Albee	0010100101— 5	Dickey	0111111111— 9
Gould	0110110111— 8	Robbins	1111101111— 9
Mitchell	1110111111— 9	Barnes	1001110010— 5
Hunter	1111010101— 7	Root	1111111110— 9
Mershon	1101112001— 7	Olcott	1110010101— 6
Manley	1111111101— 9	Palmer	1000110000— 3
Apgar	1111111111—10	Sigler	1111111111—10
Tee Kay	1101011110— 7	Collins	1111110101— 8

Apgar, Miller, Stanton and Sigler first, Houghton and Manly second on shoot off, broke 5; Lindsley, Longdon and Collins third, Rufus and Mershon fourth on shoot off, broke 5.

Event No. 4, 15 Ligowskys:

Miller	1101110101011111—12	Harvey	0111111111111001—12
Manley	1111111111111101—14	Gould	1111011101111113
Longdon	1111110111111111—14	Albee	1011111110111113
Apgar	1111101110110011—11	Rufus	1111111111111—15
Tee Kay	0011111011101101—11	Stanton	1111111111111—15
Lindsley	0111110111111111—13	Mitchell	1111001 1101101—11
Dickey	1101111011111101—13	Hunter	1111011011111115
Sigler	1010101011111101—10	Robbins	1100111010111—11
Sterry	1000111010111101—10		

Rufus and Stanton first, Manley and Longdon second, Dickey and Gould third, Miller and Harvey fourth.

Event No. 5, 12 Keystones:

Sigler	1111111111—12	Mitchell	0111111111011—10
Apgar	0111111111—11	Hunter	1011111111111—11
Tee Kay	1111111111—10	Sterry	1111011101111—10
Dickey	1010010111—8	Lindsley	1010111111— 9
Longdon	1130001111— 8	Houghton	1111111011001— 9
Miller	1111111111—12	Rufus	1110111111111—11
Gould	1011110101111— 9	Root	1110011111110— 9
Jordan	1111110011110	Carney	0111111111—11
Stanton	1111111111—12	Adams	0011100600111— 6
Robbins	1111111101001—10	Albee	1011111111—11
Collins	1111110 001— 8	Webb	1111111001111—10
No. 2	0010000111110— 5	Manley	1111011011111— 9

Sigler, Miller, Stanton, first; Apgar, Rufus, Carney, Albee, second; Mitchell, Sterry, Webb, third on shoot-off, breaking 5; Houghton fourth on shoot-off, breaking 5.

Event No. 6, 10 Keystones:

Osgood	1010011110— 6	Miller	1111111111—10
Apgar	1111111111— 9	Robbins	1011011001— 6
Brand	1100111110— 7	Sigler	1111111111—10
Adams	1101111011— 8	Houghton	1111110111— 8
Longdon	1100111110— 7	Rufus	1111111111—10
Carney	1010117111— 8	Olcott	1001001111— 6
Tee Kay	1110000101— 5	Jordan	1111011001— 8
Dickey	1111111111—10	Albee	1110110111— 8
Mitchell	1111111000— 8	Webb	1111010111— 8
Hunter	1111111111—10	James	1101011111— 8
Lindsley	1110100101— 6	Collins	0011111111— 8
Gould	1111011111— 9	Stanton	1111110111— 9

Dickey and Miller first on shoot-off, breaking 10, Apgar, Gould and Stanton divided second, Houghton third on shoot-off, breaking 5, Brand, Longdon and Sterry divided fourth.

Event No. 7, 10 Keystones:

Houghton	1100111011— 7	Dickey	1111111111—10
Gould	1011001110— 6	Stanton	1111101111— 9
Lindsley	1011111011— 7	Sterry	1111111111—10
Rufus	1011010111— 7	Mitchell	0101011111— 7
Miller	1111110111— 9	Hunter	1110111001— 7
Osgood	1111100111— 8	Tee Kay	1111011000— 6
Sigler	1110111111— 9	Mershon	0010100011— 4
Albee	0111011111— 8	Webb	1111111111—10
Longdon	1011011111— 8	Adams	0111011111— 8
Apgar	1100011111— 7		

Dickey, Sterry and Webb first, Miller, Sigler and Stanton second, Osgood, Albee, Longdon and Adams third, Apgar and Lindsley fourth on shoot off with 5.

Event No. 8, 30 singles, 15 Ligowsky, 15 Keystones:

Stanton	0110011111111111—12	1111111111111—15—27	
Miller	1111101010110111—12	1111111101011111—14—26	
Lindsley	1111111001011111—13	1110111003111111—12—25	
Gould	0111010110110100— 9	0111101011100111— 10—19	
Longdon	1111111011100110—12	1110111111100110—12—24	
Sigler	1011111111111110—13	1111111111111111—15—28	
Osgood	0110001110011111—10	1111111100111111—13—23	
Albee	1111111111111111—12	1110110111111111—13—25	
Houghton	1111011110101011—11	1111111111111111—15—26	
Dickey	1111111111111111—15	1111111111111111—15—30	
Sterry	1111111111111111—15	1110110011111111—12—27	
Webb	1111000100111101— 8	0110110111111111—12—20	
Robbins	0111111110111111—12	0100011111111101—10—22	
Mitchell	1110101110100010— 8	0100001111111011— 9—17	
Hunter	1111101010111111—12	1010111110110110—10—22	
Rufus	1111010101011011—10	1001111111111111—13—23	
Manley	1111111111101111—14	1111011111111110—13—27	
Harvey	1110 1011010100— 9	0110101111111111—12—21	
Sargent	1101111011011011—13	1111101101110—12—25	
Adams	0101111010111 11—10	1111110 01111101—12—22	
Olcott	1011111011111 2	1011101010111111—13—23	
Carney	1111111011111101—14	1111101111111101—13—26	
Apgar	1011000111011—11	0111111111111 0—13—24	
Root	0111111110101110—11	1011111111111101—13—24	
Collins	0110111111111101—12	1011101101111111—12—24	
Tee Kay	1111010011111110—11	0111101100111111—11—22	

Dickey first, Sigler second, Stanton, Sterry and Manley third, Miller, Houghton and Carney fourth.

Event No. 9, 10 singles mixed:

Dickey	1011110111— 8	Sterry	1111111111— 9
Albee	1111101101— 8	Lindsley	1111110011— 8
Sigler	1111101111— 9	Osgood	1110110010— 7
Miller	1111111101— 9	Rufus	1111111111—10
Houghton	0111111111— 9	Tee Kay	0101011101— 6
Gould	1101110111— 8	Apgar	1111011111— 9
Longdon	1011111101— 8	Mitchell	1111111101— 9
Stanton	1111111111—10	Hunter	1011011111— 9
Webb	1011110111— 8	Brand	1111101111— 9

Stanton and Rufus div. first, Miller and Apgar second on shoot-off, breaking 10, Dickey, Longdon and Webb third on shoot-off, breaking 5, Lindsley, Osgood and Hunter div. fourth.

Event No. 10, 10 Keystones:

Miller	1111111111—10	Hunter	0100011111— 7
Dickey	1111111101— 9	Mitchell	1011101110— 7
Sigler	1110111111— 9	Pattison	1111110111— 9
Gould	0100 01111— 6	Webb	1010111111— 8
Manley	0111101101— 7	Collins	1111111111—10
Houghton	1111111111—10	Sterry	0001111111— 6
Albee	1111111 01— 9	Stanton	1111111111—10
Adams	1111111111—10	Lindsley	1011011111— 8
Rufus	1011111101— 8	Longdon	1011010010— 5

Miller, Houghton, Collins, Adams and Stanton divided first; Dickey, Sigler, Albee and Pattison second; Webb and Lindsley third; Rufus fourth on shoot-off with 5.

Event No. 11, 5 pairs Keystones:

Stanton	11 01 11 11 11— 9	Lindsley	01 11 11 11 10— 8
Dickey	11 10 11 11 11— 9	Adams	10 11 11 10 01— 7
Gould	10 10 01 11 11— 7	Sterry	10 11 10 10 11— 7
Rufus	10 01 10 10 11— 6	Apgar	11 11 11 11 00— 8
Pattison	11 11 11 11 10—10	Tee Kay	11 10 11 11 11— 9
Houghton	10 11 01 11 10— 7	Sigler	10 11 11 11 11— 9
Albee	11 11 10 10 11— 8	Webb	11 11 01 11 00— 7
Miller	11 11 11 11 11—10	Collins	11 10 11 11 11— 9
Mitchell	10 11 10 11 10— 7	Carney	10 11 11 10 11— 8
Hunter	11 10 11 11 11— 9	Sargent	01 01 11 01 11— 7

Miller and Pattison first; Dickey and Sigler second on shoot-off with 3 pairs; Albee third on shoot-off with 3 pairs; Adams and Sterry fourth, breaking 3 pairs.

No. 12, 5 pairs Keystones:

Dickey	11 10 00 00 11— 6	Pattison	11 10 10 10 10— 6
Lindsley	11 11 11 11 11—10	Webb	11 10 10 10 01— 6
Sigler	11 11 11 11 11—10	Harvey	10 11 11 10 11— 8
Stanton	11 11 11 11 11—10	Albee	10 11 11 11 11— 9
Hunter	10 11 11 01 11— 9	Longdon	10 10 10 10 10— 5
Mitchell	10 00 11 11 11— 7	Miller	11 11 10 11 11— 9
Apgar	11 01 11 01 10— 7	Collins	00 10 11 11 11— 7
Gould	11 00 11 11 11— 8		

Lindsley, Sigler and Stanton first, Albee and Miller second, Hunter, Gould and Harvey third, Mitchell, Apgar and Collins fourth.

Event No. 13, 10 Keystones:

Miller	1111111111—10	Lindsley	1010111101— 7
Sigler	1111011011— 8	Webb	1111111111—10
Albee	0111111011— 8	Barnes	0011011111— 7
Dickey	0011111111— 8	Tee Kay	1111011111— 9
Stanton	1101111111— 9	Apgar	1111101111— 9
Hunter	1001101111— 7	James	1101010111— 7
Mitchell	0100111101— 6	Pattison	1111111000— 7
Gould	1111111010— 8	Longdon	1111101111— 9
Sterry	1011011111— 8	Harvey	1111110110— 8

Miller first, Apgar second on shoot off, Sigler and Dickey third on shoot off, Hunter fourth.

CROWN POINT TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 19.—The two days' tournament just closed at Crown Point, Ind., has been a great success in every way in spite of the rain of to-day and yesterday, which did little more than freshen the air. The Pan Handle train from Chicago brought down Messrs. F. A. Place, A. E. Young, I. Wells, Alex. T. Loyd, R. Donnelley, C. S. Cleaver and J. E. Newell, all of whom were at once hospitably received and disposed of. The C. & A. train discharged its passengers a few moments later, and the younger shooters fairly gasped when they saw climbing into the band wagon such old-timers as R. B. Wadsworth, J. E. Price, and not less than three of the Kleinman family, John, George and Henry. The rest of the Kleinmans could not come. Some of the Hammond shooters also appeared with blood in their eyes. Ed Irwin, lately back from the Corry (Pa.) shoot and fresh from three days' snipe shooting for the market, showed up, and in L. W. Budd and J. A. Ruble, who came in time for all of the second day, the crowd found two men who are practically professionals. On-top of all this it was well known that Messrs. Hart, Wheeler, Hayward, Fehrman, Elliott, Maillet, and others, notoriously hard shooters of the hard-shooting Crown Point Club, would be on hand for keeps, so that the fact was evident that whoever got money in this particular tournament would have to earn it. This is usually the case at the tournaments of the Crown Point boys, which are held by shooters of this vicinity as among the most interesting and important events at the trap. The quality of Crown Point shooting and Crown Point hospitality is not strained, and these joint features have built up a reputation for the club which is flawless, and justly so. As a trap club the Crown Points are nearly a model. They lost only two weeks from practice during the whole of last winter, and in the course of the year, as has been stated elsewhere in these columns, they broke nearly 40,000 inanimate targets. Not so strong at live birds, it is probable that they could pick ten men from their club who could beat any ten actual members of any club in the State. There is talk of a match between them and the gun club of Chicago in the near future. The latter club is a paralyzer at live birds, and an all-round match between these clubs would be a prime event.

The Loyd system of dividing prizes was tried in two of the shoots of this tournament, and it is probably fair to say that it was well received and proved satisfactory, even under the conditions in hand. There were only 36 entries at most in any shoot, and it is not claimed for the system that it is so applicable to small shoots as to large ones. It is better when the entry is over 50 than when it is less. Even in this case, however, its advantages in such a strong gathering of shooters were apparent and appreciated, and under it men won money who could not otherwise have taken a cent. The vote of the club as to its adoption has not been passed at this writing, but should so strong and even shooting a club as the Crown Points decide to use it, it would be a practical indorsement from the shooting fraternity of this region. Some little delay, quite unnecessary, was caused in the Loyd shoots by the use of dice. It is much shorter and better to use balls or gun wads, numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., and have the drawings on ties made at once and directly. In his hurry in figuring the dues, also Mr. Loyd forgot to deduct the price of the birds in one shoot, and so cost the club over $10, for which he had to submit to a lot of good-natured guying.

There was plenty of fun at the shoot, even after the irrepressible "Wadworth" and the great part of the Chicago boys had gone home Thursday evening. Probably the heartiest laugh occurred Friday evening. A big German farmer by the name of Kindberg, a rank novice at the trap, was induced to try his hand. He shot an 8-gauge gun and No. 4 shot, and made nine beautiful misses. Kindberg's yellow dog was running around in the field, trying to retrieve something, and some one asked Kindberg why the dog didn't bring in some of the blackbirds he was shooting at. The old German looked thoughtfully at the dog and at his gun, and replied, "I guess he vas ackgvainded vith me!" This tribute to the shrewdness of the dog brought down the house.

FOREST AND STREAM is indebted to Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Hart for many courtesies. So is Mr Loyd. It was here that Mr. Loyd, while pondering over what to do with his money he was going to win, got up Friday morning, and put his left shoe on his right foot, and vice versa. It was kind of the family not to notice such things, although it was apparent that Mr. Loyd's face had an absent and distant expression, as if he had forgotten something. All in all, Crown Point tournament for this spring was not only successful but truly enjoyable in every way. Following are the scores:

Match No. 1, 6 singles, 50 cents entrance, Keystone system:

A Coffin	111111—6	J J Kleinman	011000—2
John Wheeler	100101—3	J E Price	111111—6
Ed Irwin	011111—5	C S Cleaver	011011—4
W H Hayward	011111—5	R H Donnelley	111001—4
T S Caswell	011111—5	J T Newell	011001—3
H Marble	111011—5	R Puccini	010110—3
Geo I Maillet	011011—4	M T Hart	100111—4
B Kouts	0110.1—3	J Atkins	111111—6
F J Place	0.1111—5	T Banks	110001—3
R B Wadsworth	111111—6	J B Stoddard	111010—5
W C Nicholson	111100—4	E Hough	001111—4
H Green	011000—2	A Fehrman	111111—6
J B Smith	101111—5	I Wells	100101—3
G A Elliot	111111—6	G Bullock	100111—4
T Hammond	000011—3	E P Ames	010010—2
S E Young	110111—5	J Rosenbauer	111100—4
H H Kleinman	101111—5	Alex T Loyd	111100—4
Geo Kleinman	101011—4		

On the ties, R. B. Wadsworth won first on 3, H. H. Kleinman second on 3, Geo. Kleinman third on 6.

Match No. 2, 9 singles, $1.50 entrance, Loyd system, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. and 4 moneys:

J J Wheeler	111111110—8	R Donnelley	000100000—1
J A Elliott	111010010—5	J J Kleinman	111110011—7
E Hough	001100101—4	H Marble	111011111—8
A Fehrman	010011111—6	T Hammond	110111011—7
A Coffin	111101101—7	Ed Irwin	111111111—9
S E Young	000001000—1	H H Kleinman	101111011—7
J B Smith	111111111—9	B Kouts	0000.0w.
W H Hayward	101111110—7	J B Stoddard	101010011—5
F A Place	0111.1110—7	J Atkins	111111001—6
J Rosenbauer	1100101111—7	T S Caswell	010110111—6
C S Cleaver	1010001111—5	H Green	111101001—6
R B Wadsworth	110111101—7	W Nicholson	100101110—5
M T Hart	101110111—7	R Puccini	111100100—5
Geo Kleinman	1111000100—5	T Banks	010111111—7
J E Price	011010111—6	G Bullock	111011110—6
Alex T Loyd	010111111—7	I Wells	001110010—4
J Newell	100110101—5	L Reeder	001000011—3

Smith and Irwin divided first pot, $10.85; Wheeler and Marble divided second pot, $10.85; Place won first in third pot, $6.80 Rosenbauer second in third pot, $4.05; Hart, Kleinman and Wads worth each won $2.70 in third pot; Price won first in fourth pot, $6.80; Green won second in fourth pot, $4.05; Fehrman won third in fourth pot, $2.70. Loyd lost club $10 in figuring.

Match No. 3, 6 singles and 3 pairs, $1.75 entrance, Keystone system:

G Kleinman	011110	H Marble	010111
M T Hart	111011	J B Smith	110111
C S Cleaver	111111	E P Ames	011001
A Coffin	111111	W Hayward	0 0101
R Wadsworth	110011	A T Loyd	111001
W Nicholson	110101	J E Price	101111
R Donnelley	011110	Ed Irwin	111001
A E Young	000110	T Hammond	010111
A Fehrman	111111	J J Wheeler	111111
G A Elliott	100100	H Green	000101
J Rosenbauer	011001	J J Kleinman	110111
H Kleinman	111001	J E Newell	011000
I Wells	100000	Geo Maillet	010111
F A Place	1000111		

10 10 10— 7	11 01 11— 9	10 10 10— 7	
01 11 10— 9	10 10 10— 9	11 11 11—11	
10 10 10— 9	E P Ames	0111001	00 00 00— 3
11 10 10—10	W Hayward	0 0101	11 11 10— 8
10 00 11— 7	A T Loyd	1111001	10 00 10— 6
00 00 10— 5	J E Price	101111	10 11 00— 8
11 10 10— 8	Ed Irwin	1111001	11 10 10— 9
10 10 10— 5	T Hammond	0101111	00 01 00— 5
10 11 11—11	J J Wheeler	1111111	00 00 10— 7
10 10 11— 6	H Green	0001101	11 10 01— 7
10 10 10— 6	J J Kleinman	1101111	10 10 01— 8
10 10 10— 6	J E Newell	0110001	11 10 00— 5
01 11 11— 8	Geo Maillet	0101111	00 10 10— 6

Smith and Fehrman divided first, Coffin won second, Geo. Kleinman won third in shoot-off, Hayward won fourth in shoot-off.

Match No. 4, 9 singles. $1 entrance, Loyd system:

R B Wadsworth	111110101—7	A G Coffin	111011110—7
F J Place	111101111—8	A Fehrman	110111111—8
E S Cleaver	010001001—3	J E Price	111000101—6
Ed Irwin	011111119	J J Kleinman	111101101—7
J J Wheeler	101101111—7	Ed Ames	1010000 0—3
S C Young	000111011 -5	A Sherman	100111100—5
Geo Elliot	111111111—9	N Banks	1010100.0—4
J B Stoddard	1011111100—6	G Bullock	0 0101111—6
J Rosenbauer	111000010—4	M Halstead	000001010—2
J E Newell	011010000—3	J Atkins	111110101—7
R H Donnelley	101011000—4	J B Smith	101101010—5
M T Hart	101111111—8	T Hammond	0101C0111—5
Alex T Loyd	111111011—8	W C Nicholson	000111110—5
S Caswell	111111111—9	J Loague	111000101—5
W F Hayward	111111110—8	J 1 Maillet	111101101—7
H Marble	111101111—8	A P Swartz	010000111—4
H Green	110110110—6	E Hough	110.00110—5

Caswell and Elliott divided first pot evenly, Fehrman and Marble divided second, J. J. Kleinman won first in third pot, Coffin won second in third pot, Green won first in fourth pot, Stoddard won second in fourth pot.

Match No. 5, Consolation race.—Nine singles, $1.50 entrance, Keystone system:

C S Cleaver	001111111—7	E P Ames	100101110—5
A E Young	111011100—6	G 1 Maillet	011011110—6
A T Loyd	101110111—7	T Hammond	011110010—5
J B Newhouse	000000101—2	W C Nicholson	011011011—6
R H Donnelley	100110001—4		

On ties of 3 Loyd won first, Nicholson second.

Match No. 6, miss and out, 50 cents entrance: Irwin, Fehrman and Nicholson divided on 8 each.

Match No. 8, same conditions: Irwin and Coffin divided on 6 each.

April 19.—Match No. 7, 9 singles, $1 entrance, Keystone system:

Wheeler	111010111—7	Caswell	0301100.—3
Irwin	111111111—9	Nicholson	111111111—9
Swartz	011011111—7	Fehrman	111111011—8
Place	111101111—8	Coffin	111110011—8
Hart	111111111—9	Maillet	101101111—7
Loyd	011011011—6	Sherman	111111011—8
Elliott	111000011—4	Ames	001111101—6
Hayward	111111111—9	Marble	011111101—7

In ties on first, Nicholson drew out his per cent., $1.35; Irwin won on shot-off. Place and Fehrman tied on 3 and divided second; Marble won third on the shoot-off.

Match No. 8, 3 singles and 3 pairs, $1.50 entrance, Keystone system:

Hayward	111 00 10 11—6	Nicholson	110 10 10 00—4
Coffin	111 01 10 10—6	Fehrman	110 10 11 00—5
M T Hart	111 11 01 11—8	Irwin	011 10 10 11—6
Dr Swartz	111 00 00 10—4	Marble	011 01 00 11—5
Place	101 10 01 11—6	Ames	111 10 10 00—5
Elliott	001 11 00 10—4	Maillet	111 10 10 11—7
Loyd	110 10 10 11—6	Rose	001 00 11 01—4
Min Hart	011 10 10 01—5		

M. T. Hart won first, Maillet won second, Loyd won third on shoot-off, Fehrman won fourth on shoot-off.

Match No. 9, 25 singles, $2.50 entrance, Keystone system:

Coffin	1111011111111111111111011—23
Marble	1001010101111111101010—14
J W Budd	0111111111111101111011—21
Elliott	011110 01110100001111101—14
Irwin	0111111101111111111111111—23
M T Hart	1110131101111111111111110—18
Caswell	0011100120101000003000010 — 8
Min Hart	1010101010101111011101110—14
Fehrman	1110111010010111111000110—17
Place	1011011110001111111111200—18
Nicholson	1111110101001011110000w.
Loyd	0111000110001110101111111—16
Hayward	11 11101111111011111111101—22
Ruble	1111101111111111111111101—23
Wheeler	1111101110110 101 00 x.
Hoyt	0000101110110000011010100 —10
Rose	1101001110111011101110100—15
Maillet	1010111101100101w.

Coffin, Irwin and Ruble divided first, Hayward second, Budd third, Place and M. T. Hart fourth.

Match No. 10, 6 pairs, $2 entrance, Keystone system:

Hayward	00 10 10 10 11 10—6	Fehrman	01 10 01 00 10 10—5
Budd	10 10 11 11 11 10—9	Rosenbauer	01 10 01 00 10 10—5
Elliott	10 11 10 11 10 10 - 8	Coffin	01 00 11 10 03 00—4
Loyd	01 11 00 10 10 00—5	Place	10 00 10 11 00 10—5
Hart	10 11 10 11 00 11—8	Maillet	10 10 10 00 11 00—5
Irwin	00 11 10 11 10 11—8	Ruble	10 01 10 11 10 10—7

Budd and Hart div. first, Irwin won second on ties, Ruble won third, Hayward and Maillet div. fourth.

Match No 11, 9 singles, $1 entrance, Keystone system:

Wheeler	110111111—8	Coffin	011101011—6
Hayward	111111010—7	Marble	111111101—8
Irwin	111101100—6	Nicholson	000001011—3
Loyd	111011111—8	Hart	101101010—5
Rosenbauer	001000011—3	Ruble	101111111—7
Reeder	011011011—6	Atkins	100101110—5
Place	111101111—8	Swartz	111001111—7
Budd	111100301—4	Sherman	111001111—7
Elliott	101001001—4	Maillet	100111100—5
Fehrman	111111111—8		

Place and Fehrman div. first, Shermau drew his per cent of second, and Ruble won balance on shoot-off, Irwin won third, Hart won fourth.

Match No. 12, consolation race, 6 singles, $1 entrance, Keystone system:

Wheeler	100111—4	Marble	011010—3
Rosenbauer	000301—2	Elliott	010111—4
Swartz	011110—4	Loyd	100010—2
Reeder	110110—4	Caswell	0.0101—3

Wheeler won first on ties, second and third divided.

Match No. 13, sweepstakes, 9 singles, $1 entrance, Keystone system:

Nicholson	101101011—6	Fehrman	110111111—8
Wheeler	0 0111111—7	Gesch	001000010—2
Rosenbauer	111011101—7	Elliott	111111111—9
Place	000110101—5	Knudberg	000000000—0
Loyd	110001101—5	Coffin	111111001—7
M T Hart	001110110—5	Marble	001011111—6
Hayward	100111111—7	Maillet	100000w.
Reeder	000011111—5	Sherman	101011110—6

Elliott won first, Fehrman second, Hayward third.

Match No 14, 9 singles, $1 entrance, Keystone system:

Haywood	101111111—8	Fehrman	101011111—7
Loyd	101111010—7	J Gosch	000003010—1
Hart	011101111—7	Place	111111030—6
Elliott	101111111—8	Rosenbauer	101010100—4
Wheeler	000010110—4	Sherman	111110111—8
Coffin	111010101—6	Reeder	011010100—4
Marble	111001111—7	Jo Atkins	010010111—5
Nicholson	101100100—5		

Haywood and Elliott divided first, Marble won second, Place and Coffin divided third.

Match No. 15, 9 singles, $1 entrance:

Wheeler	100111111—7	Rosenbauer	100001111—5
Haywood	111111111—9	Marble	111111110—8
Fehrman	101111110—7	Loyd	110000101—4
Hart	110011111—7	Coffin	011111011—7
Elliott	111111011—8	Place	110001010—4
Nicholson	010000100—2	Sherman	111110111—8

Haywood won first, Sherman second and M. T. Hart third.

E. HOUGH.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN GROUNDS.

CLAREMONT, N. J., April 20.—There was a good company of shooters on the range to-day, and the contest was sharp. Ties divided. Scores ran as follows:

Sweep No. 1, 9 bluerocks, 5 traps: Lindsley 7, Jersey 4, Johnson 9, King 7, Scott 3, Hathaway 6, Simpson 9, DeForest 7, Taylor 7, Taylor 8, Winans 4. Sandford 5.

Sweep No. 2, 10 blnerocks: Johnson 9, Jersey 8, King 5, Lindsley 7, Simpson 7, Richards 5, Squires 8, DeForest 7, Taylor 7, Winans 8, Miller 10.

Sweep No. 3, same: Johnson 9, Jersey 6, Lindsley 9, King 5, Simpson 8, Miller 10, Taylor 7, Winans 9, Squires 4.

Sweep No. 4, same: Miller 10, Johnson 9, Jersey 7, Lindsley 7, Winans 6, Tee Kay 8.

Sweep No. 5, same: Miller 9, Johnson 9, King 4, Jersey 5, Lindsley 7, Simpson 5, Hathaway 1, Tee Kay 9, Mont 2.

Amateur trophy match, 25 blnerocks, 5 traps:

Borland	1010111000700011001 01000 —11
Richards	0111110110101010101011003—14
Mack	1010000000100001000100100 — 6
Schlad	0001011001100000000000000 — 6
De Forest	0013101111010010101001011—14
Simpson	1011001100010111011110000—13
Scott	0000100001000110001001100 — 7
Hathaway	0100110001001110000000011—10
Nixon	0010110110101101101101001—14

Ties on 14, 5 birds:

Richards	10110—3	Nixon	10101—3
De Forest	10010—2		

Miss and out: Richards 10, Nixon 11. Nixon wins.

Lefever trophy, 4 scores shot to qualify, 25 blnerocks, 5 traps, Keystone rules:

Tee Kay	0100001101100100011010011—13
Richards	0100111000000000100010101 — 8
Hathaway	0100111010111001101010100—14
Johnson	0011011111111101111111111—21
Jersey	1101111111011101111111—22
Lindsley	1111111111011010011 101—20

Entry free, 25 bluerocks, 5 traps, Smith gun prize:

Mort	10000 0100011010000001101— 9
Bouland	1110100011000010000030101— 9
Mack	0000100000110010000100000— 5
Scott	1101100010060010010110111—11
P Grip	0000w.
C M Hathaway	0111000001101000100101000—10
De Forest	0101110000 0111111010010—14
Chas Docton	0010000000000011000100— 3
G T Blandly	0010010000011001101111110—12
H Nixon	0100100100100110011010111—13
Schard	0101100010110111000101110—13
W P Uhler	0000101000011110.01010000—10

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The East End Gun Club shot to-day, each man firing at 100 Keystones from five traps, 18yds. for 10-gauge and 16yds. for 12-gauge guns. Kennedy, 16-gauge Lefever, 67; Andrews, 10-gauge Parker hammerless, 69; Courtney, 10-gauge Lefever, 75; Bandle 10-gauge Parker hammerless, 85; Richard, 12-gauge Parker, 46; Murphy, 10-gauge Smith, 32; F. Ferris, new 10-gauge Parker hammerless, 57; Cole, 10-gauge Lefever, 84.

April 18.—The East End Gun Club was out for the regular shoot on the Columbia Grounds to-day, over 10 traps (2 sets), American Association rules. None of the A class men were out, and two of the B class handicapped themselves, Richard by shooting 12 instead of his 10-gauge, and Ferris had not quite got the hang of his new Parker hammerless.

Twenty larks, 5 traps:

Schatz'an	01130111011111101101 —14	F Ferris	10001110111101101111 —14
Cole	11011011011111111113—17	Powell	01010011011010110113—11
Bill	00011110010101010010—10	Murphy	01000110101001101111—11
Willie	11111010101111110011—15	Jack	01101101011111111101—14

Shoot No. 2, 20 Keystones, 5 traps, 18 and 16yds. rise:

Schatz'an	11000111111111011000—13	F Ferris	11110011100110010101—11
Richard	10111011111011111011—16	Powell	01111010000001010101—10
Cole	11101110111111101111—17	Murphy	11110111111111111111—19
Bill	01001000010110101111—10	Jack	11110101111011111101—16
Willie	01111111111111111101—18		

Shoot No. 3, 20 larks:

Schatz'an	01001101111111101111—15	Powell	11011111110011101111—16
Richard	11011101111011100110—14	Murphy	11110111110111011111—17
Cole	11111101111111101111—17	Jack	11111111011111111111—18
F Ferris	11100100101110101101—11		

Mixed shoot No. 4, 10 single larks, bluerocks and Keystones, 5 traps, 18 and 16yds. rise:

Schatzman	1110101001—6	Powell	1110101001—6
Bonter	0100011111—7	Murphy	1110111110—7
Richard	1111110010—7	Jack	1111101110—8
Cole	1111011011—8		

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—Southside Gun Club. Weather fine, wind moderate, National rules, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. prizes, 5 traps, 18yds. rise. Ties divided:

No. 1, 10 clays:

Miller	1111111110—10	Hunt	1111110100— 7
Thomas	1100111111— 8	Jay Bee	0110110011— 6
A White	1011111100— 8	W White	1111100000— 6

Ten bats, 3 traps:

Miller	1111111111—10	Goesser	1111101110— 8
Jay Bee	1111111110—10	A White	1101101011— 7
Hunt	1111011111— 9	I H Terrill	1111110110— 7
Brientnall	0111111111— 9	Nevins	1011001011— 6
Thomas	1100111111— 8	Kierstead	1001101011— 6
Burnett	1111101011— 8		

Five pairs bats:

Miller	11 11 11 11 11—10	Goesser	11 11 01 11 11— 9
Burnett	11 11 11 11 11—10	Thomas	11 11 10 10 10— 7
Hunt	11 11 11 11 10— 9	Jay Bee	10 11 11 11 10— 7
Brientnall	11 11 01 11 11— 9		

Fifteen bluerocks: Brientnall 15, Hunt 12, Miller 12, Goesser 11, Thomas 9, Jay Bee 8, Winfield 8, W. White.

Twenty-five bluerocks:

Jay Bee	1111111111011110011111110—21
Thomas	1111001111111111111 11100—20
Brientnall	1110001110100111111111101—18
Hunt	0101111011101111011001101—17
Geoffrey	1111101001100110011011111—17
Williams	1001100001111111101111110—17
Goesser	—16
Richards	—10

Ten bats:

Jay Bee	1111111110—10	Hunt	1111111100— 9
J H Terrill	1111011111— 9	Richards	1011101111— 8
Brientnall	1111111110— 9	Cuttwood	0111111110— 8
Williams	1011111111— 9	A White	1101101101— 7
Goesser	1110111111— 9	Geoffrey	0011011111— 7
Conover	1110111111— 9	Williamson	1011101110— 7

WRIGHTSVILLE, Pa., April 19.—The Columbia Gun Club is in a blooming condition after quite a lengthy term of inactivity. The following officers were elected at our last meeting: Pres., W. G. Taylor; Vice-Pres., John Broom; Sec., A. C. Krueger; Treas., T. Crownshield; Capt., A. C. Krueger. The club numbers 13, with several applications pending. To-day the first club shoot of the season was held on our new grounds on Mifflin's Island, in the beautiful Susquehanna River. We are still at work on the improvement of this island, and in a short time the club ground will compare favorably with any in the State. The shoot was a pleasant affair. The following are the scores.

Event No. 1, at 9 blnerocks, 18yds. rise, 3 traps, Chamberlin rules:

Krueger	101111111—8	Heckel	110101010—5
Taylor	111101101—7	Fendrich	101111111—8
Broom	111000011—5	Stevens	101010101—5
Franciscus	010011011—5		

In the ties, which were shot off in the next match, miss and out, Krueger won first, Taylor second and Heckel third.

Event No. 2, same conditions:

Krueger	111110111—8	Wayne	110101101—6
Taylor	111001010—5	Heckle	111001011—6
Broom	011 10111—7	Fendrich	011111011—7
Franciscus	100101101—5	Stevens	001011111—6

Krueger first, Fendrich second, Heckel third.

Event No. 3, same conditions, except 6 instead of 9 blnerocks: Krueger 6, Taylor 4, Broom 4, Franciscus 6, Wayne 1, Heckel 5, Fendrich 4, Stevens 3. Krueger first, Heckel second, Broom third. —BANNERMAN.

DUNELLEN, N. J.—The Middlesex Gun Club will have a big day's sport on its grounds at Dunellen on Centennial Inauguration Day, at both live birds and inanimate targets. Five hundred good live birds will be on hand, and the event of the day will be a 15-bird sweepstakes, with a guaranteed purse of $150. The entry will be $15, and Burlingham rules will govern. Delegates will be present from all parts of the State, and from Norwich, Conn., New Haven, Conn., Philadelphia and other places. Shooting will begin at 9 A. M.

NEW RULES.—Von Lengerke and Detmold have copies of the new American Association rules in a shape suitable for framing. Secretaries of clubs will be sent copies free on application.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 17.—The Minneapolis Gun Club held its regular monthly tournament to-day at its grounds on Bloomington avenue, and though it rained quite hard throughout the forenoon, and on account of street car strike no cars were running, there was a fair attendance and the shooting was excellent. There were four averages given of $10, $5, $3 and $2 respectively, for first, second, third and fourth averages. Peorias were exclusively used and Minneapolis rules, which the Keystone Company have adopted with slight modifications, were also used. The best shooting was done in a pouring rain, when there were two 15 straights and six 14s, which shows that the "old duck shooters" can shoot at the trap, the market-hunters' opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. One incident of the day was when "Murphy's" gun went off accidentally and broke a bird within 24ft. of the trap, giving him straight 10. There were some visitors from abroad and they captured a large share of the purses and averages. H. W. Jones and Lee, from Atwater, Minn., the former capturing first average; J. H. Balsom, Hudson, Wis., getting second average; Cummings, Skinner, Howard, Burke and Chantler, from St. Paul, the latter getting third average, while fourth was divided. On the whole, excellent sport was had and every one seemed satisfied. Several sweeps were also shot, and "straights" were common. Following is the score of the regular programme events:

First regular event, 10 single Peorias:

Skinner	1111001101— 7	Balsom	1101111011— 8
Jones	0111110111— 8	Stokes	1100010101— 6
Chantler	1110111111— 9	Shott	1110.00110— 5
Nicholson	0001010111— 5	Cutter	1111111001— 8
Lawrence	111 1100.0— 6	Christensen	1111111110— 9
Lee	1111111111—10	Burke	1110111111— 9
Cummings	1011101111— 8	Fox	1101010001— 5
Murphy	1111111111—10		

Ties on 10, 9 and 8 div. Skinner fourth.

Second event, 6 singles and 2 pairs:

Balsom	11111 11 11—10	Nicholson	100001 10 10— 4
Whitcomb	010111 00 10— 5	Christensen	111110 10 10— 9
Skinner	111111 11 10— 9	Lawrence	001110 10 10— 5
Lee	011111 11 00— 7	Ensign	011111 10 10— 5
Jones	110111 11 11— 9	Murphy	111101 10 11— 8
Chantler	110111 10 11— 8	Shott	100111 10 10— 6
Burke	111111 10 10— 8	Cutter	110011 11 10— 7
Stokes	110100 11 11— 7		

Balsom first, Skinner and Jones second, Chantler and Murphy third, Lee fourth.

Third event, 15 single Peorias:

Skinner	111111111111111—15	Whitcomb	110111101011111—12
Christianson	110111111111111—14	Lawrence	101110010001111— 9
Lee	111111101111111—14	Cummings	110011100111011—11
Jones	111111111111111—15	Pratt	101100110 001— 8
Balsom	111111111111111—14	Ensign	111110011111100—11
Shott	011110101010101— 9	Murphy	110111111110111—13
Fox	110000111100101— 8	Chantler	011111111111111—14
Stokes	111111011111111—14	Burke	110111111111111—14
Nicholson	001110101011111— 9	Cutter	011111111110111—13

Skinner and Jones first, Stokes and Burke second, Murphy and Cutter third, Whitcomb fourth.

Fourth event, 4 singles and 3 pairs Peorias:

Skinner	1111 11 00 11—8	Lawrence	1110 10 10 10—6
Shott	1111 10 11 10—8	Ensign	0011 10 01 11—6
Nicholson	1000 10 00 10—3	Murphy	1111 01 11 00—7
Balsam	1101 10 10 10—6	Chantler	1111 00 11 11—8
Fox	0011 11 00 10—5	Stokes	1110 10 11 11—8
Whitcomb	1011 10 10 11—7	Pratt	1001 10 11 10—6
Jones	1111 11 10 11—9	Burke	0110 11 00 01—5
Lee	0111 00 10 10—5	Cutter	0111 11 10 10—7

Jones first, Shott second, Cutter and Whitcomb third, Lawrence fourth.

Fifth event, 10 single Peorias:

Balsom	1111111111—10	Jones	1011101111— 8
Lee	0110111110— 7	Fox	1010110111— 7
Skinner	1111111 01— 9	Cummings	1011111011— 9
Shott	0001111000— 5	Pratt	1011011111— 9
Chantler	1110111111— 9	Lawrence	1110100111— 7
Whitcomb	1111111011— 9	Ensign	1011111011— 8
Stokes	1111101010— 7	Murphy	1110011111— 8
Nicholson	1000101101— 5	Cutter	1110111110— 8

Balsom first. Ties on 9 divide second. Ties on 8 divide third. Chantler fourth.

Sixth event, club badge, 10 singles and 5 pairs Peorias:

Skinner	0011011101	11 11 10 00 10—12	
Jones	1111111101	11 11 11 10 10—17	
Balsom	1110111101	11 11 11 01 10—13	
Stott	1010101110	10 10 10 00 11—11	
Whitcomb	0111111110	01 10 10 11 11—15	
Marshall	0111111011	10 11 10 11 10—15	
Lee	1011110111	11 10 11 00 11—15	
Cummings	1100110111	11 11 10 10 10—14	
Anderson	0011010110	10 11 11 01 11—13	
Nicholson	0011011110	10 10 11 11 10—13	
Fox	1100010100	10 10 10 10 11—10	
Stokes	1111110111	11 10 11 10 10—16	
Chantler	1111111010	10 10 11 11 11—16	
Ensign	1111111011	10 10 11 00 11—15	
Murphy	0110101111	10 10 10 10 10—12	
Cutter	1111111111	11 00 10 00 11—15	
Pratt	1011111110	10 00 10 10 10—11	
Griffin	0001101011	11 10 11 10 10—12	
Lawrence	0110110111	10 11 10 10 11—14	
Burke	1101111111	11 00 11 01 11—16	
Brady	1110001111	10 11 11 10 10—14	
Osmer	0011111111	10 11 11 11 11—17	

Jones first, Stokes second, Whitcomb third, ties on 14 div. fourth. Stokes wins club badge.

Seventh event, 9 singles and 3 pairs Peorias:

Ensign	111111110 11 00 12—12	Howard	101000101 10 10 11— 9
Lawrence	011101110 11 10 11—11	Morse	111101111 11 01 10—13
Brady	110101011 10 10 11—10	Chantler	111111101 10 10 10—11
Cutter	101001101 11 10 11—10	Lee	011111111 11 00 11—12
Balsom	001111111 11 10 10—11	L Kennedy	110011010 11 11 11—11
Stott	111011111 10 10 10—11	Griffin	100110.10 11 11 10—10
Skinner	101111111 11 00 10—11	Whitcomb	110111110 01 10 11—11
Jones	111011011 11 10 11—12	Murphy	111111001 11 10 11—12
Stokes	111001110 10 11 11—12	Osmer	111111111 00 10 11—12
Fox	111101011 10 00 01— 9	Pratt	111110110 11 10 01—10
Cummings	001111111 10 10 11—11	Burke	111011111 10 11 11—13

Stokes and Burke first, ties on 12 divided second, Cutter third, ties on 10 divided fourth.

First average, Jones, $10; second, Balsom, $3; third, Chantler, $3; fourth, Stokes and Skinner, $2.

LEONIA, N. J., April 12.—The Bergen Gun Club came over for a shoot with the Leonia Gun Club to-day, and went home with a victory to their credit. The scores stood:

Leonia Gun Club.

S G H Wright	1101110010110111101011111—17
C D Banta	0011110110011100101 1101—14
J V Moore	0111110000011100011001u1—14
P P Cluss	1010000101 11100110 0000—11
A B Gladwin	0100000010001100000.001—7
H R Goesser	1011111111111101111101—22
J R Beam	10 1111100 1010011011—13
Geo W Gladwin	0101111100101101010101—16
Dr J A Wells	1010111010111101101010—17
Jacob Sebring	1010110100111100111111000—15—151

Bergen Gun Club.

J C Blauvelt	1111111111101011111111101—22
M Lozier	1001001100010110111001—14
F Post	0110111001101100101011 11—15
J J Blauvelt	1010100010010011111 0.0—13
Griffith	1101001001001010101101110 — 13
Wm Ely	0111101010110110011101111—17
Taylor	1111101111111111111111111—23
Hartman	1111111011111111101010111—21
Chaffee	1100101100000011101111—14
W J Blauvelt	0100000111010110110100—13—165

EATON, N. Y., April 20.—To-day our boys chose sides. Captained by Bell and Curus and to shoot 15 each, but this resulted in a tie and it was then agreed to make it 50. Curtis's side won by one bird. The average of both sides was 75 to 100.

Bell	34	Curtis	40
Richardson	42	Hall	43
Briggs	31	Sackett	35
Moise	17—124	Hamlin	7—125

BRYN MAWR, Pa., April 20.—The following are the scores made by nine members of the Bryn Mawr Gun and Rifle Club, 25 bluerocks each, 16yds. rise: John J. Kerrigan 15, Wm. Soley 12, Cpris. Moore 18, H. J. McClellan 14, David Harmer, Jr. 20, George W. Soley 12, Hugh W. Barrett 17, F. Howard Shank 23, Wm. Hilyard 13.—F. HOWARD SHANK, Sec.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 19.—The Wildfowlers' Gun Club shoot on Good Friday, at 20 Hamilton blackbirds, resulted as follows, 5 traps, 18yds. rise, National rules, ties divided: Jas. Smyth 15, C. C. Hunt 13, W. Watson 13, G. Brant 13, H. Davis 12, J. Bowron 12, T. Stephens 12, J. Hunter 11, H. Graham 10, B. McLeane 10, W. Hamilton 10, E. Spencer 10, Jas. Pett 10, W. Paine 10, A. Smyth 9, W. Cliff 9, Jas. Smith 7, J. Hamilton 6.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—The St. Paul Gun Club held its usual weekly shoot yesterday, with a good attendance, many Minneapolis "boys" being present. The day was delightful and many scores were good. A strong wind blew across the traps from right to left. The individual challenge badge was shot for first, in which members challenge the holder in alphabetical order. Boyd won it in the first contest, and as Chantler came next he promptly challenged and deposited the $5 required from each contestant. As both parties made excellent scores, both before and after this match, it looks as if both had a bad attack of buck fever. Following are the scores:

Boyd	0110101100101100	01 10 11 11 10—14	
Chantler	1100110011010110	10 01 11 11 01—15	

First sweepstake, 10 Peorias, 18yds. rise. Keystone rules, three prizes: Chantler 9, Pfister 10, Boyd 8, Bennett 7, Holt 9, Forbes 7, Fisk 9, Stone 10, Max 8, Cummings 8, Kennedy 6, Hill 6, Eli 6, Murphy 9, Burke 10, Fox 9. Pfister won first after a sharp fight, in which he shot at 12 birds, Murphy second on shoot-off, Max third.

Second event, 5 singles and 3 pair Peorias:

Chantler	11101 11 11 10— 9	Max	11111 00 01 10— 7
Pfister	10110 11 11 10— 8	Cummings	11101 10 11 11— 9
Boyd	10101 11 11 11— 9	M Kennedy	11001 11 11 10— 8
Bennett	11111 11 11 10—10	Hill	01101 10 11 11— 8
Holt	11111 11 11 11—11	Murphy	11111 10 11 11—10
Forces	11111 10 11 10— 9	Burke	10111 10 10 11— 8
Fish	01101 11 11 10— 8	Fox	01111 11 11 00— 8
Stone	11110 11 11 10— 8	Smith	11110 00 01 10— 6

Holt first, Bennett and Murphy second, Forbes third after shooting off tie.

Third event, 10 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, 5 screened traps, 18 and 16yds.:

Chantler	1111101111	11 11 10 11 10—17	
Pfister	1101111101	11 11 11 01 10—16	
Boyd	1110111111	11 11 10 00 11—16	
Bennett	0111111111	10 11 11 10 10—15	
Holt	1111110111	10 10 10 10 10—14	
Forbes	0001111111	10 11 10 01 11—14	
Fish	0110001111	11 11 11 11 10—15	
Stone	1110100000	10 11 11 11 11—13	
Max	1111101111	10 11 10 10 11—16	
Cumings	1101111111	11 11 10 11 10—17	
M Kennedy	1111110111	11 11 11 11 11—19	
Hill	1011111111	00 01 00 10 11—13	
Murphy	1101101110	11 11 11 00 10—14	
Burke	1110110110	11 11 11 01 11—17	
Fox	1111111111	00 10 11 01 00—14	
R Kennedy	0101010100	00 11 10 10 11—11	
Smith	1111100100	00 10 10 10 11—11	

M. Kennedy first, Burk second on shoot-off, Pfister third on shoot-off.

Fourth event, 5 singles and 3 pairs, same conditions:

Pfister	11111 10 10 11— 9	Camings	11111 11 10 10— 9
Chantler	11111 11 10 11—10	Kennedy	01111 11 11 11—10
Boyd	11110 11 10 10— 8	Hill	11101 11 10 10— 8
Bennett	01110 10 11 11— 8	Murphy	01001 11 01 11— 6
Holt	10110 11 01 01— 7	Burke	01011 11 11 11— 9
Forbes	11111 11 01 11—10	Fox	10011 01 10 11— 7
Fish	01101 11 10 11— 8	R S Kennedy	10001 01 01 10— 4
Stone	11110 11 10 10— 8	Smith	01100 11 00 10— 5
Max	11111 11 11 00— 9		

All ties were shot off, in which Chantler won first, Burke second and Boyd third.

Fifth event, 10 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, same conditions:

Pfister	0110101011	11 11 00 10 11—13	
Chantler	1111111111	10 11 11 10 11—18	
Boyd	1101011111	10 01 10 11 11—15	
Bennett	1110111111	10 11 11 11 11—18	
Holt	1111001110	00 10 11 10 11—13	
Forbes	1111111111	11 10 11 11 11—19	
Fish	1110111111	10 11 01 10 11—16	
Stone	1101111110	10 10 11 10 10—14	
Max	1001101110	01 11 10 10 11—13	
Cumings	0111111110	10 11 01 00 00—12	
M Kennedy	1111111110	10 00 11 10 10—14	
Hill	1111101101	11 11 10 10 10—15	
Murphy	1001110111	10 11 10 11 11—15	
Burke	1111111111	11 10 11 01 11—18	
Fox	1011001000	01 10 11 01 10 13	
Smith	1101011110	11 01 10 01 10—12	
R Kennedy	1100111011	10 00 11 01 11—13	

Forbes first, Burke second, Fish third. Ties on 15 divided.

HARVARD MARKSMEN.—The Harvard Gun Club shot with the Lexington Club at Lexington April 20. The teams consisted of five men each, 125 clays each. The Lexington team won by a score of 106 to 88. Following is the score:

Harvard.		Lexington.	
Lamb	18	Hutchinson	20
Quinlan	18	Tilton	20
Bacon	16	Reed	19
Macay	17	Herrick	24
Green	19—88	Vickery	3—106

Following is the result of the sweepstake: First event, 25 clays—Herrick. Second event, 6 clays—Herrick. Third event, 6 blacks—Quinlan. Fourth event, 6 clays—Quinlan, Reed and Vickery. Fifth event, 6 blacks—Tilton and Brigley. Sixth event, 6 clays—Bacon. Seventh event—Green. Eighth event—Vickery.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The ninth annual meeting and tournament of this association, will be held in Belleville, the first week in June. The programmes for the tournament will be issued about May 1. The membership is very large, embracing all the prominent trap shots in the State south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and also many who devote a great deal of time each year in quest of the various kinds of game that is to be found in this and adjoining States.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 18.—C. W. Budd, of this city, to-day issued a challenge to Dr. Carver to shoot 100 live pigeons, club rules, the match to be held in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, or Cincinnati, for the championship of the world, and a purse of $200 a side. This is the outcome of a recent match in this city, when Carver and Budd shot under unfavorable conditions.

TORONTO, April 19.—The following matches were shot on McDowall's grounds to-day:

Match No. 1, 4 prizes, at 20 birds each, 18yds. rise: C. Kemp 17, W. Felstead 15, C. Charles 15, F. Emond 15, T. Sawdon, Jr., 15, W. McDowall 15, J. Drasey 10, J. Mitchell 10.

Match No. 2, 5 prizes, 20 birds, 18yds. rise: Charles 17, Sawdon, Jr., 16, Andrews 16, Phillips 15, Bennett 14, McDowall 14, Felstead 13, Kemp 13, Emond 13, Rice 12, Drasey 10.

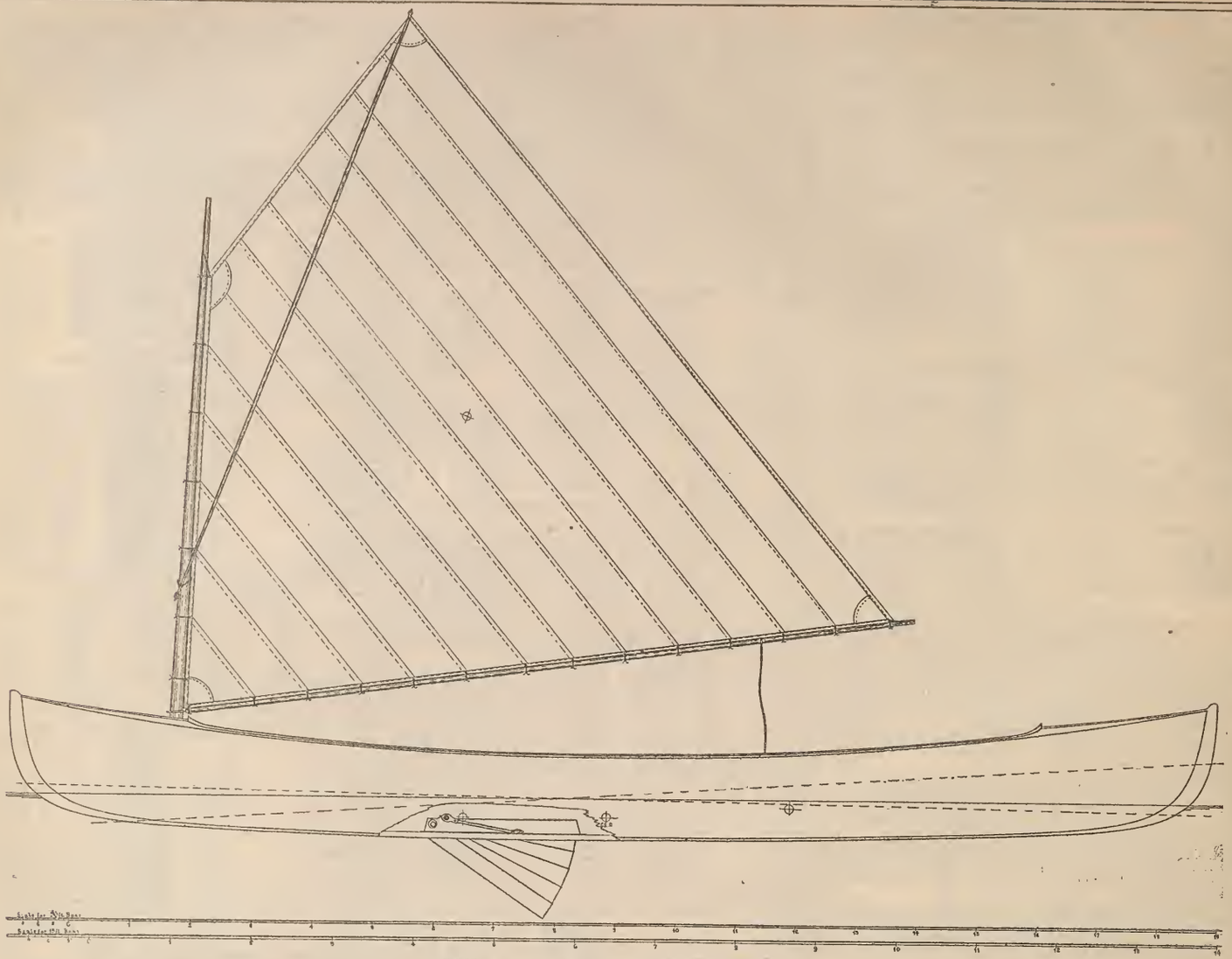
Match No. 3, team shoot, 3 prizes, 15 birds, per man.

Kemp	13	Thomas	13
Felstead	11	Harrison	14
Sawdon, Jr	11	Bennett	11
Emond	10	Draisey	8
Rice	9—54	Mallett	7—53
McDowall	12	Walton	13
Charles	12	Phillips	8
McClure	11	Livery	7
Kicher	10	Thornton	7
Mitchell	6—51	Best	7—42

At the shoot of the Stanley Gun Club for the gold watch presented by the president, Mr. W. Felstead captured the trophy with 23 out of 25, at 23yds. rise.

RED BANK, N. J., April 18.—The regular monthly shoot of the Riverside Gun and Rifle Club was held this afternoon on the club's grounds in Middletown Township. Clay-pigeons were used. Edward M. Cooper did the best shooting. The first match was a sweepstakes at 9 birds, there were three entries, the scores were: Ed. Throckmorton 8, J. Cooper, Jr. 8, Asa Whymer 4. In the shoot-off Throckmorton broke 3 birds and Cooper 4. A shoot at 3 live birds between Mr. Cornwell and Capt. W. L. Conover was won by Cornwell. A sweepstakes shoot at 9 bluerocks, ten entries, followed. E. Cooper and J. Cooper tied for first, breaking all of their birds. E. Throckmorton, W. G. Conover and J. B. Bergen each broke 5, and Asa Whymer won third money. The two Coopers div. first money, and in the shoot-off for second Throckmorton won. A shoot at 6 birds, in which there were eleven entries, was won by Chas. Grassenger, with Ed. Cooper second, Ed. Bussell third, and J. Cooper, Jr., fourth. The next sweepstakes was a shoot at 5 doubles. This was won by Ed. Cooper who broke 9, J. Cooper came next with 8, and Ed. Throckmorton third with 7. The last and most amusing shoot of the day was a walking match. Edward and John Cooper won first money, each breaking 10 out of 11. Throckmorton won second with 9 out of 9, and Conover third with 8 out of 6. The club will hold its live bird shoot Thursday, April 25.

NEWARK, N. J.—A big sweepstakes will be shot at John Erb's on Thursday, April 25, commencing at 10 A. M. The conditions will be 25 live birds each, $25 entry, Hurlingham rules to govern. It is likely that the entry list will include at least twenty-five of the most expert shots in this State, as well as a number of equally good ones from New York and Pennsylvania.



SAIL PLAN OF ST. LAWRENCE SKIFF.

ELM CITY GUN CLUB.—New Haven, Conn., April 19.—The Elm City Gun Club held their first tournament to-day on their new grounds, and also threw open the new club house for the first time. The weather was all that could be desired, and the crowd, though small, came there to shoot, as witness the number of extras not down on the printed programmes. The new grounds were voted by the visitors to be as good if not better than any in this vicinity. The birds used were principally kingbirds thrown from 3 traps. The following scores show that very good shooting was done: First event, 10 birds, 50 cents entrance: Ortsiefer 8, Carney 8, Tyler 5, Porter 7, Bailey 6, Albert 10, Hill 8, Penn 5, Ridge 9, Stone 9, Potter 9. Albert first; Potter, Ridge and Stone div. second; Ortsiefer, Hill and Carney div. third; Porter fourth.

Second event, same conditions: Ortsiefer 5, Carney 8, Tyler 6, Porter 9, Bailey 5, Albert 7, Hill 10, Penn 7, Potter 9, Ridge 8, Stone 10, Marlow 7, Smith 7, Savage 7, Webb 5. Hill and Stone div. first; Porter and Potter div. second; Carney and Ridge div. third, Smith and Savage div. fourth on shoot-off.

Third event, 10 straightaways, 21yds., 50cts. entrance: Ortsiefer 9, Carney 9, Tyler 6, Porter 7, Bailey 8, Albert 9, Hill 10, Penn 7, Potter 10, Ridge 9, Savage 8, Smith 8, Webb withdrew, Marlin 6, Stone 9, Hill and Potter divided first, Ortsiefer second on shoot-off, Bailey, Savage and Smith divided third, Porter and Penn divided fourth.

Fourth event, 5 singles and 5 pairs, 75cts. entrance: Smith 11, Penn 9, Savage 11, Ortsiefer 11, Albert 11, Ridge 6, Marlin 9, Tyler 8, Porter 10, Calahan 10, Potter 7, Stone 11, Bailey 11, Hill 12, Carney 12, Tuttle 13. Tuttle first, Hill and Carney divided second; ties on 11, 3 singles, 1 pair, Smith and Savage, 5 each, and divided third, Porter and Calahan divided fourth.

Fifth event, 10 singles, 50cts. entrance: Potter 9, Smith 6, Ridge 9, Savage 9, Hill 9, Webb withdrew, Albert 10, Marlin 6, Tyler 9, Porter 6, Penn 5, Sandford 3, Tuttle 10, Bailey 5, Stone 8, Ortsiefer 6, Calahan 7, Widman 9. Albert and Tuttle first; ties on 9, Savage, Tyler and Widman divided second on shoot-off; Stone third, Calahan fourth.

Sixth event, 2 men team, 10 birds each, entrance $1 per man: Smith 7, Ortsiefer 6; total 13. Hill 8, Potter 7; total 15. Savage 9, Albert 5; total 14. Tyler 6, Porter 8; total 14. Widman 9, Carney 9, total 18. Tuttle 9, Penn 6; total 15. Ridge 10, Stone 6; total 16; Widman and Carney first, Ridge and Stone second, Hill and Potter third, Tyler and Porter fourth.

Seventh event, 5 pairs, entrance 50 cents: Ortsiefer 6, Tyler 4, Hill 5, Sherman 7, Porter 7, Widman 7, Savage 4, Smith 7, Calahan 6, Potter 6, Ridge 7, Tuttle 9, Penn 5, Bailey 7, Woods 4, Hawley 5, Stone 8, Carney 8. Tuttle first, Stone and Carney second, Porter third, Potter fourth.

Eighth event, 15 singles, entrance 75 cents: Savage 13, Ortsiefer 9, Albert 15, Widman 15, Stone 13, Bailey 10, Smith 13, Carney 14, Hill 10, Potter 15, Sanford 5, Hawley 11, Porter 9, Ridge 12, Webb 9, Penn 11, Tyler 12, Tuttle 14, Coyne 8, Calahan 11, Marlin 14. Potter, Widman and Albert first, Marlin, Tuttle and Carney second, Smith, Stone and Savage third, Tyler and Ridge fourth.

Ninth event, 6 singles and 3 pairs, entry $1: Ortsiefer 7, Savage 9, Smith 7, Bailey 6, Widman 11, Ridge 9, Porter 9, Albert 10, Stone 8, Potter 7, Hawly 7, Carney 10, Martin 6, Woods 4. Widman first, Albert and Carney divided second, Porter third, Stone fourth.

Tenth event, 10 straightaways, 21yds., 50 cents entry: Ortsiefer 5, Smith 5, Stone 7, Porter 10, Widman 10, Savage 10, Albert 6, Webb 2, Hawley 8, Martin 9, Mitchell 5, Bailey 6, Bartram 6, Hill 9, Potter 9, Ridge 8, Tuttle 9, Carney 8, Longdon 6, Coyne 5. Porter, Widman and Savage divided first, Hill, Potter and Tuttle divided second, Ridge and Carney divided third, Stone fourth.

Eleventh event, 10 singles, entrance 50 cents: Hill 9, Widman 10, Savage 10, Tuttle 9, Potter 9, Albert 9, Penn 8, Porter 7, Longdon 10, Bartram 4, Martin 8, Ridge 8, Smith 10, Hawley 8, Stone 8. Smith, Savage, Widman and Longdon divided first, Hill second, Stone third, Porter fourth.

Twelfth event, extra, 6 singles, entrance 50 cents: Longdon 5, Widman 5, Porter 4, Albert 5, Carney 5, Savage 6, Hill 3, Tuttle 6, Humphrey 2, Marlin 3, Hawley 6, Mitchel 2, Ridge 3. Savage, uttle and Hawley div. first, Widman, Albert and Carney div. second, Porter third, Hill and Ridge fourth.

Thirteenth event, extra, same: Widman 6, Savage 5, Hill 5, Tuttle 5, Coyne 5, Longdon 6, Porter 4, Smith 4, Hawley 4, Sanford 3, Marlin 5, Mitchel 5, Albee 3, Carney 5, Albert 6. Widman, Longdon and Albert div. first, Savage and Carney div. second, Smith third, Albee and Sanford div. fourth.

Fourteenth event, extra, 9 singles, entrance 50 cents: Albee 9, Longdon 7, Widman 9, Coyne 4, Hill 7, Savage 8, Hawley 7, Porter 5, Tyler 5, Moran 4, Marlin 8, Smith 9, Mitchel 3, Albert 7. Albee first, Savage second, Hill and Hawley div. third, Porter and Tyler div. fourth.

Fifteenth event (extra), 6 birds, entrance 25 cents: Hill 5, Hawley 5, Coyne 3, Albee 6, Smith 5, Longdon 4, Widman 6, Ortsiefer 6, Porter 2, Tyler 3, Savage 5, Albert 5, Carney 6. Albee first, Hawley and Smith divided second, Longdon third, Coyne and Tyler divided fourth.

Sixteenth event (extra), miss and out, 25 cents: Savage 1, Hill 3, Widman 0, Longdon 2, Porter 0, Albee 2.

Seventeenth event (extra), 5 pairs, 50 cents: Albee 7, Savage 9, Widman 7, Longman 6. Savage first, Albee second on shoot-off.

Scrub race for amateurs only, 20 birds: Chickeni 7, Y. A. Cooper 12, Moran 8, E. E. Cooper 9, Pomeroy 6, Eddy 8.—ELM CITY.

QUIMBY'S PRIZE.—An L. C. Smith hammerless shotgun has been presented by W. Fred Quimby to be shot for alternately on N. Y. Suburban Shooting Grounds, at Claremont, Jersey City, and Jersey City Heights Club Grounds at Marion, N. J., the first and third Saturdays in each month. Open only to amateurs, who have never made 70 out of 100. Entry free. Targets will be charged for at three cents each to all. 18 scores of 25 birds, blue-rocks or Keystones, may be made, the 12 highest to qualify, under rules in practice on these grounds. The first regular shoot was held on the N. Y. Suburban Grounds, April 20. This competition will close on Jan. 4, 1890, or when 18 regular matches have been shot. Ties shall be shot off before Feb. 23, 1890, on either the N.Y. Suburban Grounds or Jersey City Heights, as preferred by the majority of the shooters, at 5 birds, miss-and-out. The contestant making the highest count in 12 shoots wins the gun. There must be at least 10 entries. Any one who may not be able to enter at the beginning, may enter and shoot up the requisite number of scores at any time prior to July 6. Shooting an equal number of times upon each ground, under the supervision of two judges acceptible to the management. Those who may be prevented by sickness or unavoidable detention, may shoot up their scores under same condition, except that they must shoot in at least 12 regular contests for this prize.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—The regular badge shoot of the East End Gun Club was held this afternoon, 25 single standards, at 18yds., being used. Captain Sweetman's score entitled him to the first badge, and Auld won the second. A team shoot, at 10 singles and 3 pair doubles was then held. Following are the scores: Hogen 18, B. W. King 17, Sweetman 21, Anld 19, Harris 14, W. G. King 13, Wherry 13, Maygo 15, Held 17, Brown 12. Visitors:

Sweetman	1010110110-6	10 10 11-4	
Hogen	1000111101-6	01 11 11-5	
Maygo	1011111111-9	10 01 11-4	
W King	1010010110-5	01 11 10-4	
Brown	1011010110-6	10 11 10-4	
		32	21
Auld	1101111011-8	10 11 11-5	
Held	1111110111-9	10 10 11-4	
B King	0111011111-8	00 10 11-3	
Harbaugh	1011100011-6	00 10 10-2	
Wherry	0001110001-4	10 00 01-2	
		35	16

The attendance was rather small at the badge shoot of the Kirtland Club to-day, and the scores were not up to the average. 20 single standards at 18yds.: Prechtel 18, Turner 6, Elworthy 15, James 6, Tettelbach 13, Ward 14, Norton 15.

LEFEVRE TROPHY.—The manufacturers of the Lefevre automatic hammerless gun have presented to the N. Y. Suburban Shooting Grounds Association a handsome gold badge for the encouragement of amateur trap shooting, to be shot for upon the grounds, where the protection of amateur interests is made a specialty, and the ordinary shooter is not compelled to compete on even terms with the more expert. This trophy will be shot for during the year ending April 1, 1890. Any, or every Saturday afternoon, under such rules as are in practice for amateur trap shooting at these grounds. Open to any one whose record as an amateur may be satisfactory to the classification committee. The committee having the right to bar any one who, in their judgment, is not within the intention as an amateur prize. No one who has ever won a championship trophy can enter. Entry fee, when 100 birds are shot at, $1. Four entries may be made, 25 cents each, at 25 birds, to be shot at different dates. As many trials as desired may be made during the year, and the best 100 counted. The four best scores of 25 may be taken. The money from the entries will be divided into fourths, one for the 90 class (those making 90 or better); one for the 80 class; one for the 70 class; and one for the 60 class. Should there be less than four classes, the money will be divided accordingly. The trophy shall become the property of the shooter who makes the highest score out of 100 shots. All entries paid in after qualifying shall be a special prize fund to be paid into the class in which such participant may be placed, the others of his class to pay into the fund sufficient to make their shares equal. The money in each class will be divided into 50 per cent., 30 per cent. and 20 per cent. All ties must be shot off, no divides, at 50 singles, same rules, any Saturday in the month of March, 1890. Scores shot for the N. Y. Suburban S. G. Amateur Championship may be counted by paying the additional entry fee. All day, from 9:30 A. M., tournaments April 27, May 25, June 22, July 27, August 24, Sept. 28, Oct. 26, Nov. 23, Dec. 28, and all holidays.

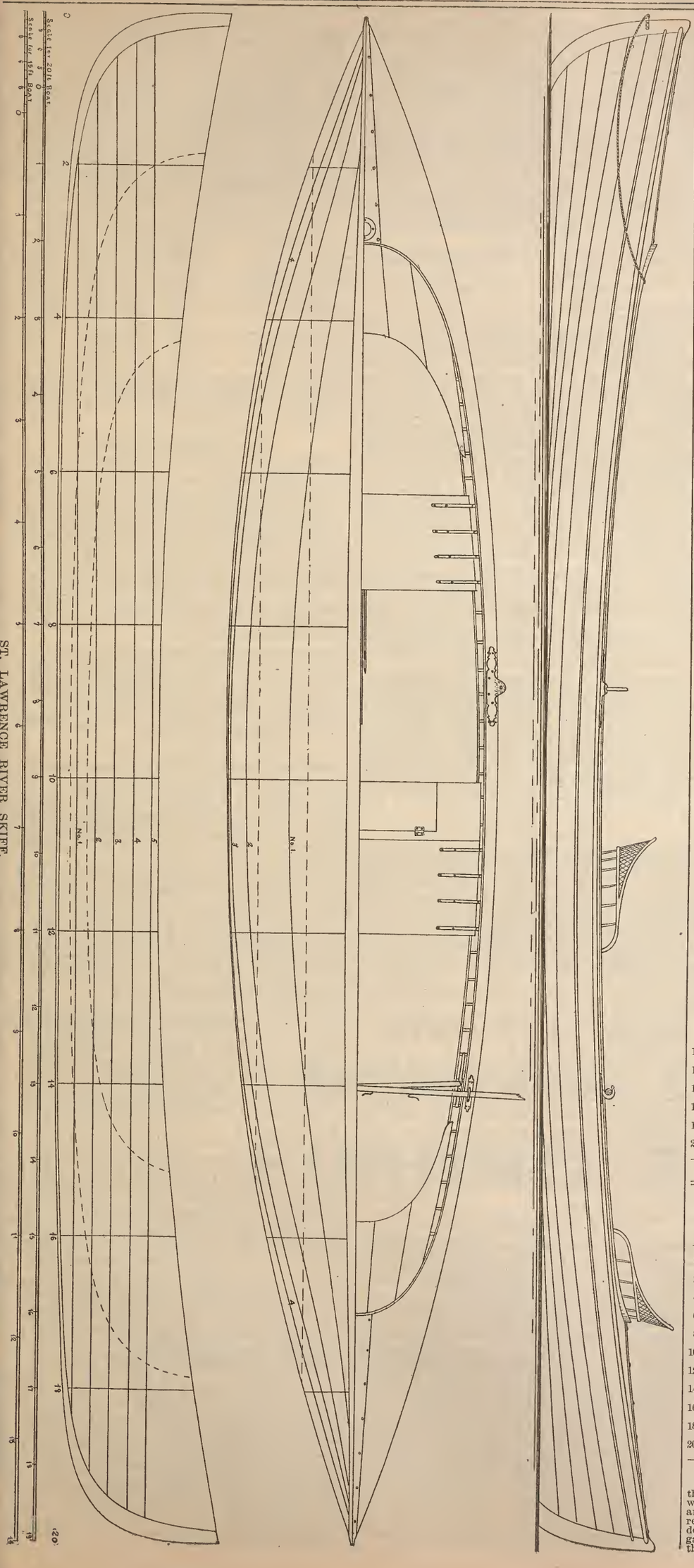
MONTREAL, April 17.—The third and what proved to be the final competition for the fishing rod presented by Mr. N. P. Leach took place this afternoon on the Montreal Gun Club grounds. It will be remembered that the first match was won by Mr. Alexander, the second by Mr. R. James, and the latter gentleman also came out first best to-day, thus winning the rod, the conditions requiring two wins. He had a close call for the prize, however, and only won in shooting off the tie with Mr. J. Paton. The following is the score at 24 birds: R. James 14, J. Paton 14, H. Beckham 13, W. Frew 10.

CORRY, Pa., April 18.—The Corry Gun Club had their weekly shoot this afternoon, Scott, Babcock, M. Arnold and Blydenburg tied for the gold medal, and on shoot-off Babcock won. Mead silver medal, and Jacobson leather medal. Following are the scores at Keystone targets, Keystone rules: F. Babcock 20, Blydenburg 20, M. Arnold 20, Scott 20, Mead 18, Laurie 17, Waggoner 17, Nichols 17, Berlincr 16, Wilson 16, Swan 16, Jones 16, Austin 15, Gartner 14, H. Arnold 13, Edwards 13, Swift 13, Blair 13, Smith 12.

Canoeing.

TORONTO CANOE CLUB.—During the past winter the different aquatic clubs of Toronto have amused themselves and their friends by holding "smoking concerts" which, as may be supposed, are conducted in a very free and easy style. Not the least enjoyable of these was the one lately given by the members of the Toronto C. C. The visitors and friends having fired up, the ball was set rolling by Com. N. A. Powell calling for the opening hymn by the chorus, which was quickly followed by songs, etc., nearly all of which had rollicking choruses in which every one joined. Several readings were also capitally rendered, the whole being interspersed with stereopticon views of canoe and camp life by Mr. Hugh Neilson. These were chiefly from photographs taken by himself of the club while on their different cruises and meets and recalled many pleasant recollections to those who had participated in them. On account of the lack of space some very interesting bouts with gloves and foils had to be ruled off. This also prevented their tug-of-war team from distinguishing themselves as they had done once before on a similar occasion. Thanks are due to several members of other clubs who attended and assisted materially in making the evening pass so pleasantly. The affair broke up about 11 o'clock by singing the national anthem.

CANOEING AT OTTAWA.—A new canoe club has been formed at Ottawa, Can., in connection with the 43d Battalion of Ottawa and Carlton Rifles, though the membership is not confined to the officers and men of the regiment. The following officers were elected: Com., Major Sherwood; Capt., Captain M. S. Rogers; Sec.-Treas., F. W. C. Cummings; Committee—John Ogilvy, E. A. Grant, C. Abbott, Ed. Mills and A. W. Jones; Auditors—G. Spittal and E. P. Dey. The club starts with about 50 members, and for the present will make the Rideau Canal their cruising ground. The colors of the club are cardinal and navy blue. The flag is blue and has a cardinal bar and the letters R. C. C. At the annual meeting of the Ottawa C. C. the following officers were elected: Com., E. King; Capt., F. H. Gisborne; Sec., Henri Roy; Treas., W. H. Cronk; Committee—W. McL. Maingy; A. O. Wheeler; Auditors—R. W. Baldwin, J. S. Brough; Official Measurer, E. A. Black. The club propose to hold their annual regatta on the Deschenes Lake, an extension of the Ottawa River about 8 miles above the city, and to hold a camp in connection with the regatta. Several new sailing canoes have been added to the fleet and quite a number of paddling canoes. The season was opened on April 5, the ice having left the river unusually early this year.



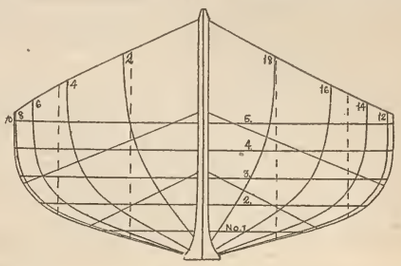
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER SKIFF.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER SKIFF.

LIKE the sneakbox, the ducker and the tuckup, the St. Lawrence River skiff, so highly praised by all who have used it, is the outgrowth of certain conditions and local surroundings, and like each of the others it is specially good for its destined use. The exact origin of the boat is not quite clear; it is practically but a large canoe, and so it might be considered as an enlargement of the ordinary open canoe so common on the St. Lawrence; but as the drawings show, it resembles much more closely the decked canoe of the States in model and construction.

The boats are used everywhere about the Thousand Islands for fishing, rowing and sailing, to the exclusion of all other small boats. They are handled by professional boatmen, who show the greatest skill in their handling. The accompanying design, for which we are indebted to Dr. A. Bain, of the St. Lawrence River Skiff, Canoe and Steam Launch Co., was made to send to Switzerland, the boat being built there. Dr. Bain has used and studied the St. Lawrence skiff for many years, and has probably done more to improve and develop it than any one else.

But little explanation of the drawings is needed, the dimensions being given below. The ordinary size is 20 to 22ft. long and 3ft. 6in. beam, but a scale is given for a 15ft. boat as well, which would be a very good 15×31½ canoe. The boat is rowed in either direction, and is provided with chair seats for the passengers. In the center is the fish box, the top of which forms a seat. In



MIDSHIP SECTION.

addition to the rowlocks the gunwale is provided with a folding metal hook on each side, with a socket on the opposite side of the boat, to hold a trolling rod, as shown. The hull is lapstrake, with timbers small and closely spaced, there being a small deck at each end. A folding board and one sprit sail is used.

The chief peculiarity of the boat is the absence of a rudder, even in sailing, the steering being done by trimming the sheet and changing the balance of the boat. The boatman brings her up into the wind by moving into the bow, and causes her to fall off by moving aft, handling her as perfectly as could be done by a rudder. The shifting position of the center of lateral resistance is shown in the sail plan, the after center being when trimmed by the stern for running, and the forward one when going to windward. The measurements are as follows:

	20ft. boat.	15ft. boat.
Length over all	20ft.	15ft.
L. W. L.	19ft. 1 in.	14ft. 3⁶in.
Beam, extreme	3ft. 6 in.	2ft. 7⁴in.
Draft	8 in.	6 in.
Least freeboard	8 in.	5⁶in.
Sheer Bow	10⁴in.	8²in.
Sheer Stern	10⁴in.	8²in.
Fore side of stem to mast tube	2ft. 9 in.	2ft. 0⁶in.
Coaming Fore end	3ft. 11in.	2ft. 2⁶in.
Coaming After end	17ft.	12ft. 9 in.
Rowlocks	8ft. 9⁴in.	6ft. 7⁴in.
Slot Fore end	6ft. 10in.	5ft. 1⁴in.
Slot After end	9ft. 5 in.	7ft. 0⁴in.
Mast, deck to truck	8ft. 7 in.	6ft. 5 in.
Diameter Deck	2⁶in.	2 in.
Diameter Truck	1 in.	0⁶in.
Boom, length	12ft. 2 in.	9ft. 1⁴in.
diameter	1²in.	1 in.
Sprit, length	10ft. 6 in.	7ft. 11in.
diameter	1 in.	0⁷in.
Sail, foot	11ft. 10in.	8ft. 10⁴in.
luff	7ft. 1 in.	5ft. 4 in.
head	5ft. 6 in.	4ft. 1⁴in.
leech	12ft. 9 in.	9ft. 7 in.
tack to peak	12ft.	9ft.
clew to throat	12ft. 8 in.	9ft. 6 in.
area	76sq. ft.	43sq. ft.

TABLE OF OFFSETS, 20FT. BOAT.

Stations.	Heights.		Half-Breadths.						
	Deck.	Rabbet.	Deck.	No. 5.	No. 4.	No. 3.	No. 2.	No. 1.	Rabbet.
0...	2 2⁴	.....	0¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0⁴
2...	1 10³	2²	8⁷	8¹	7¹	1 5⁶	3⁴	1	0⁶
4...	1 7³	0³	1 3³	1 2⁷	1 2³	1 1	10	5	1³
6...	1 5²	0¹	1 7¹	1 6⁷	1 6³	1 5⁶	1 2⁷	8⁴	1⁷
8...	1 4	.....	1 8⁷	1 8⁶	1 8⁴	1 7⁷	1 5⁴	10⁶	2
10...	1 3⁶	.....	1 9	1 8⁹	1 8⁷	1 8⁴	1 6	11¹	2
12...	1 4	.....	1 8³	1 8³	1 8²	1 7⁴	1 5¹	10⁴	2
14...	1 5	0¹	1 6⁴	1 6³	1 6	1 4⁶	1 2²	8²	1⁷
16...	1 7¹	0⁶	1 2³	1 1⁷	1 1²	11⁶	9¹	4⁷	1³
18...	1 10³	2²	8	7³	6⁴	5¹	3⁴	1⁵	0⁶
20...	2 2⁴	.....	0¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0⁴

TABLE OF OFFSETS, 15FT. BOAT.

Stations.	Heights.		Half-Breadths.						
	Deck.	Rabbet.	Deck.	No. 5	No. 4.	No. 3.	No. 2.	No. 1.	Rabbet.
0...	1 8	.....	0⁷	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0³
2...	1 4⁶	1³	6⁵	6¹	5²	4¹	2⁶	0⁶	0⁴
4...	1 2³	0⁴	11⁴	11²	10⁵	9⁵	7³	3⁶	1¹
6...	1 0⁶	0¹	1 2²	1 2²	1 1⁶	1 1²	11²	6³	1³
8...	11⁷	.....	1 3⁵	1 3⁵	1 3³	1 2⁷	1 1	7⁷	1⁴
10...	11⁶	.....	1 3⁶	1 3⁶	1 3⁵	1 3²	1 1⁴	8³	1⁴
12...	11⁷	.....	1 3²	1 3²	1 3	1 2⁵	1 0⁶	7⁷	1⁴
14...	1 6⁶	0¹	1 1⁶	1 1³	1 1³	1 0⁴	10⁵	6²	1³
16...	1 2²	0⁴	10⁴	10³	9⁷	8⁷	6⁶	3⁵	
18...	1 4⁶	1³	6	5⁴	4⁶	3⁷	2⁶	1	
20...	1 8	.....	0¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0³

MOHICAN C. C.—The last camp-fire of the season was held on the evening of April 6 at the Windsor. Plans for the summer work were arranged, and there is every appearance of an active and successful season. After the meeting we were entertained in regal style with eating, drinking and smoking, interspersed with delightful music, excellent singing and stories old and new. We gathered around the bowl of glorious punch, determined to make this the closing of our winter camp-fires a grand success.—PURSER.

CHANGES IN THE A. C. A. RULES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In regard to the matters under discussion by canoeists which some think require changes, the questions of standing rig and extension seat seem to be the most prominent. I shall be very sorry to see the standing rig abolished, always believing that in the long run the hoisting reefing rig will prove superior, though the standing rig may be a trifle faster to windward on account of its lightness and simplicity. It seems as though a man should have the right to use any form of sail he pleases, especially when, as in the case of the standing rig, the sail is so easily designed, made to set well, and costs so little comparatively. It is true it is called a more dangerous sail, but a canoeist who regards an upset as dangerous should be careful about sailing at all.

The exsention seat has received rather more adverse criticism than it deserves, and almost wholly from those who have never given it a fair trial. At the Lake George meet last year the only sliding seats were those used by the Lowell men, and I have seen but one used by any others. It seems hardly fair to condemn the use of an appliance which is devoutly believed in by those who use it and whose advantages are so little known in general. The great complaint is that it adds to the effective beam of the boat, the fact is the additional amount of sail it enables one to carry is very small, if any, being less in proportion for a light or weak man than for a heavy one.

The largest sails of last year were by no means those carried by the owners of extension seats.

The canvas a man can handle depends on his ability to carry it before the wind, when the extension seat is of no advantage. By the wind, with any seat, much more sail is often carried (or rather lugged) than is of any benefit.

The great advantage of the sliding seat is the easy and comfortable position it admits of, to say nothing of the fact of being so much higher the crew are less liable to a wetting than when on deck. The weight being supported in a natural position, the legs are less cramped and the muscles of the whole body less strained than when trying to hang out to windward with the head in the water or sitting in it. If a race were long enough a man with a sliding seat, other things being equal, would win through the exhaustion of his opponent. Beyond all this, there is as much difference in the pleasure of sailing between the use of the extension seat and the deck seat as there was between the deck seat and the old method of sitting on the floor of the canoe.

I cannot believe that any man who will give the seat a fair trial, especially when he feels the canoe work under him in rough water, as though on springs, will ever give it up unless compelled to. PAUL BUTLER.

LOWELL, Mass., April 13.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Permit me to point out a possible interpretation of the amendments suggested in the sailing regulations, which may lessen their effect:

The amendment to Rule I would still allow a canoe, whose beam was not of the full limit, to use a sliding seat extending up to the limit. Is this the intention of the committee? It certainly is not in accord with the report which declares that these things "should not be retained."

The amendment to Rule 14 will, if left in its present form, be the subject of much contention. The standing rigs can be effectively and readily raised and lowered when afloat, according to the opinion of some of those who use them.

At Lake George Jabberwock, even after capsizing in a squall, managed to raise his rig and go on with the race. Perhaps this was not done readily, but we have seen Lucowsic take down and stow, and take out and reset her sails in a way which the owner could certainly claim was readily done.

Is not this sufficient to show that while the intention and purpose of these amendments are good, yet the proposed wording of them is not sufficiently clear and definite. It is a declaration of principles rather than a strict set of rules. R. W. GIBSON.

A. C. A. REGATTA COMMITTEE.—We have received the programme for the races of the meet, which will appear next week.

Yachting.

VALKYRIE'S CHALLENGE.

THE following letter has been sent to Lord Dunraven on behalf of the Cup Committee of the New York Y. C.:

NEW YORK, April 15, 1889.—*My Lord:* The secretary of the New York Y. C. has already advised you of the appointment by that club of a committee, of which I am chairman, for the purpose of "conducting negotiations with the owner of the Valkyrie, representing the Royal Yacht Squadron, for the challenge for the America Cup, with power to arrange all preliminaries and the details of the races to be sailed, and to take charge of all matters pertaining thereto."

The committee beg me to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to state they have much pleasure as regnested in communicating with you directly regarding the details of the proposed match, but before entering upon the subject, and with reference to the second part of your letter, they desire to point out, lest there should be any misapprehension on your part, that the classification of yachts under the racing rules of the New York Y. C. does not "apply to races for any challenge cup held by or belonging to the club." (*Vide* Racing Rule I.).

The committee are of the opinion that three races are ample to test the respective merits of the competing yachts, but if you prefer that the match shall be for five races they will concede this point, subject to the conditions given below in the clause referring to courses.

In view of the fact Sept. 30 falls on Monday, which for many reasons is an inconvenient day, the committee would suggest that the races be sailed on Tuesday, Oct. 1, Thursday, Oct. 3 and Saturday, Oct. 5, and should you adhere to your desire to have five races, then that the other two shall be sailed on Tuesday, Oct. 8 and Thursday, Oct. 10, respectively, but in all cases one week day to intervene between a completed race and the next one. The committee would be quite willing to change these dates slightly to suit your convenience.

While not admitting that the inside course is not of itself a perfectly fair test of the racing vessels, the committee are willing to accede to your request that the races shall take place over outside courses, starting either from the Scotland or Sandy Hook Lightship. In view of the fact that the windward work is universally admitted to be the best test of a sailing vessel the committee propose the following courses:

First Race—To windward or leeward and return.

Second Race—Equilateral triangle, one side (the first if possible) to windward.

Third Race—To windward or leeward and return.

Should you elect to have five races, then

Fourth Race—To be equilateral triangle as in case of second race.

Fifth Race—To windward or leeward and return.

From experience, the committee believe that it would be desirable to shorten the courses, and suggest that the windward races, at all events, should not exceed thirty nautical miles, but are willing to accept a course of forty nautical miles if you insist. At the time of year heretofore selected for these races by the challengers the winds are so uncertain that a shorter race may frequently be sailed off in the specified time when it would be impossible, owing to the falling wind, to finish a longer one.

The committee agree that the race (over a forty-mile course) shall be made in seven hours; should it be decided to shorten the course, the time to be reduced proportionately. Your letter reads six hours, which, it is assumed, is a clerical error, seven hours having been the limit of the Genesta, Galatea and Thistle races.

The committee regret that they cannot accede to your suggestion that the basis for time allowance shall be the mean between your allowances and those of the New York Y. C.; but they accept the alternative you suggest—viz., that the New York Yacht rule shall govern.

From the nature of the races which the committee propose you will see that your suggestions in regard to making out courses would be impracticable; at the same time the committee beg me to assure you that they will be most ready to adopt anything you may suggest which would, in their judgment, prevent either boat getting an unfair advantage over the other. They think, however, that these matters had better be dealt with after your arrival in this country.

For the reasons given in the clause relating to length of courses, the time of starting must absolutely be left to the discretion of the Regatta Committee of the New York Y. C., who will have charge of the races. It is useless starting a race in a calm or even in a very light air, when by waiting a short time there is a chance of a breeze coming up which would enable the yachts to complete the course within the given time. It is, of course, understood that should there, in the judgment of the Regatta Committee, be wind enough or likely to be wind enough to make the course at the time fixed for starting the race, a start shall be made, but under no circumstances shall a race be started in a fog.

The committee agree that the clause with regard to accidents, adopted in the case of the Volunteer and Thistle races, shall be held to apply to the Valkyrie. They desire to draw your attention to the latter portion of the clause alluded to, which provides "that no race shall be sailed after the close of the yachting season as prescribed by the club rules"—namely 1st November.

The committee believe that all essential points are covered by this communication, but should you have anything further to suggest, they will give the matter their immediate attention. Minor details, of course, had better be left for settlement till your arrival in this country, it being understood that such portions of the by-laws and racing rules of the New York Yacht Club as apply shall be the basis of settlement, and that generally speaking the precedents of the three preceding contests for the Cup shall be followed. For your guidance I send you a club book for last year. There may be one or two minor changes in this year's book, which is not yet published, but nothing that will in any way affect this match.

The committee also asked me to place their services at your command, and to say that it will give them much pleasure to give you any information you may need or to take charge of any matters requiring attention before or after the arrival of Valkyrie, and they trust you will not hesitate to avail yourself of this offer.

I remain, my Lord, very sincerely yours,

JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.

To the Right Honorable, the Earl of Dunraven, K. P., No. 20 St. James Square, London.

PODGERS AND THE DREAM.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I saw in a recent number of FOREST AND STREAM a notice of the capsizing of the sloop yacht Dream in Jekyl Creek, in which it is particularly stated that she was a centerboard yacht. Now, I am not going to let you have the doubt in your mind presumably whether that centerboard was not in some way responsible for the catastrophe, and whether had she been a keel boat it would have happened.

The facts are simply, that the owner was not aboard. He had hired a couple of irresponsible men to bring the yacht from below to Brunswick, and to while away the monotony of the trip, they had recourse to a beverage that not only cheers, but does inebriate. In plain English, they got very drunk, and ran the yacht out of the channel on to the edge of the cut just made by the Government dredger, where they stuck; and when the tide fell the boat fell over on to her beam ends into the deeper water of the channel and filled. That was all there was about it. If she had been a keel boat or any other kind it would have been all the same. So just chalk off from your score of centerboards this case as another "lamentable example."

The centerboards generally stand up well enough for themselves, but occasionally, as in this case, need some one to state facts. There is no kind of a boat I ever saw that could stand a heavy pressure of old rye, and especially the kind they have down in Georgia, and when the man at the wheel gets about four fingers of it into him he is capable of capsizing the Eiffel Tower.

The yacht referred to, the Dream, was pumped out, raised and taken up to town, and when washed up seemed none the worse for her mud bath.

I grant you this would never have happened to a cutter for the reason she never could have got into the creek. There is only about 13ft. at high water. It is one of the pleasures of owning a cutter that you never can get anywhere with them, and consequently are never there to have anything happen to you, a merit, by the way, that FOREST AND STREAM has omitted to mention. The Lord knows they need all the virtues you can rake up in their favor. By the way, what is the market quotation per dozen for them now? any more than it was? Hardly possible I imagine.

PODGERS.

JEKYL ISLAND CLUB, Brunswick, Ga., April 6.

[Perhaps our friend "Podgers" can tell us all about this one, too: "Dr. Gilbert E. Palen's crack yacht Ariel capsized off Somers' Point, N. J., Wednesday afternoon, and those on board narrowly escaped drowning. The yacht was in charge of Captain John Morris, of Somers' Point, and he, in company with Lucian Cox, of Ocean City, was bringing Porter C. Atwood, of 1944 North Eleventh street, around from May's Landing to Somer's Point, where he was to catch the train for Philadelphia. When off Somers' Point a squall struck the yacht and she went over before those on board could get the sails trimmed. Mr. Atwood clung to the side of the vessel, but the others were thrown into the water. Fortunately the accident was seen by some men on a fishing schooner that was at anchor near by. A yawl was put out and all hands were picked up and taken to Somers' Point. Mr. Atwood reached home Wednesday night and said that the Ariel was righted and taken back to May's Landing."]

LAKE ONTARIO.

AS one of the older contributors to the yachting department of the FOREST AND STREAM, I ask the privilege of expressing my sorrow at the untimely fate of the gentleman who, as editor of that department, placed your journal at the head of all the publications in America devoted in whole or in part to yachting. Your appreciative notice of his career leaves but one point untouched, and that was his friendly regard for the contributors to his department, as evidenced in my case at least, by many personal communications of a most pleasing character, and by the gift of a pair of handsome oleographs taken from Mr. Cary Smith's spirited pictures of the Mischief-Atalanta cup races. The sight of these works of art will hereafter cause me to mingle with deep regret for the mourful fate of the donor a feeling of pleasure that I was thought worthy by such a man of a lasting token of his friendship.

All our yachts are still in winter quarters, from which they will not be removed for some weeks to come, as the ice has not all gone from our inland waters.

The only one of the fleet that has had any work done on her as yet is Mr. Ellis B. Burnell's Argo (formerly the Peerless), which has been thoroughly overhauled and strengthened, and will have a new suit of sails. She is a third class boat, but it is not probable that she will do much, if any, racing.

The Iolanthe will be given a new suit of sails, and in light weather the Merle will find her even faster than before. If these yachts make the entire circuit of the L. Y. R. A. matches it will be quite interesting to note the result.

Speaking of the L. Y. R. A., it may not be out of place to suggest that they adopt the system of classification by corrected, instead of waterline, length. Otherwise the result may prove highly unsatisfactory.

The Murray Canal, which connects the waters of the Bay of Quinte with those of Lake Ontario, has been opened informally, and will be formally opened on Dominion Day. It will be of great benefit to yachtsmen wishing to visit Belleville, as it cuts off about 100 miles of the most dangerous portion of Lake Ontario, and shortens the distance between Toronto and other parts west of the canal and Belleville by upward of same distance.

PORT TACK.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., April 10.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL CUP.

FOR some time past a plan for establishing another international cup has been under consideration in Boston, and overtures for a series of races between Valkyrie and her American classmates have been made through J. Beavor-Webb to Lord Dunraven. As a result the following circular has been issued by the Eastern Y. C.:

"A challenge cup for international matches between yachts not exceeding 70ft. waterline measurement has been offered to the Eastern Y. C. by one of its members. At the meeting held to-day the council of the club, holding the opinion that the America Cup represents the championship of the world, to be raced for by the fastest yachts within the prescribed limits, voted to accept the offer, and now announces that a match of one or more races will be sailed for the above International Challenge Cup after the races for the America Cup. Previous to the offer of the cup assurance was obtained that the Valkyrie would compete for it. Further particulars will be duly published. By order of the council.—EDWARD BURGESS, Secretary. Secretary's office, 50 State street, Boston, April 17, 1889."

As far as the Eastern Y. C. is concerned, such a course is perfectly right and proper, Boston yachtsmen have paid the bills for defending the Cup long enough, and if they want races of their own no one can blame them. At the same time, taking the proposal to establish a new cup in connection with the action of the New York Y. C. in regard to the America's Cup, it would be interesting to know what right any persons have to set aside the America's Cup from the purpose for which it was first given, the encouragement of yacht racing in craft from 30 to 300 tons, and to dedicate it practically to one size of yacht, supplanting it by another cup in the class which must be the popular one here for some time to come. The 90ft. class is now dead as far as interest and competition go, and on the other hand the 70ft. class was never as prosperous as it is to-day. The best use the America's Cup could be put to would be to building up the 70ft. class.

MONTGOMERY SAILING CLUB.

THE recent election of officers resulted as follows: Com., Levi G. Palmer; Vice-Com., Geo. Ritter; Sec.-Treas., E. A. Leopold.

It was decided to hold races semi-monthly, commencing in the middle of April and closing the last week in September, 13 races in all. A silver cup will be awarded to the boat securing the greatest number of points in the 13 races. Skiffs, canoes, ducksers and tuckups will race together in one class, as has been done during the past two seasons. In former years the owners of tuckups have done considerable kicking on account of being handicapped in competition with smaller craft. This year not a single objection has been made by any tuckup man against sailing in the same class with ducksers and canoes, and being handicapped 10 minutes for the 5-mile course. With a fresh breeze and one-half the work to windward, the tuckup will almost certainly win; but with a beam wind, the canoe, small skiff or ducker stands a very good show of getting there first. As the latter conditions seldom prevail on the course, the tuckups are supposed to have the best of it, taking a whole season's races into consideration.

77 MAIN STREET, Norristown, Pa. E. A. LEOPOLD, Sec.

First regatta, April 14; course, Norristown to Indian Creek and return; distance, 5 miles; wind, fresh, northerly:

	Length.	Start.	Finish.	Corrected
Volunteer, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	2 59 50	1 19 50
J. S. Frith, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	2 59 59	1 19 59
Playford, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 00 00	1 20 00
Priscilla, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 00 02	1 20 02
J. A. Lever, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 00 07	1 20 07
Pennsylvania, biker	16.00	1 46 20	3 00 12	1 20 12
Starlight, canoe	16.00	1 54 40	3 00 14	1 20 14
Iola, ducker	16.00	1 50 00	3 01 53	1 24 53
Flying Eagle, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 10 30	1 30 30
Igidious, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 12 57	1 32 57
Gracie, skiff	12.00	1 30 00	- 3 14 35	1 34 35
Stranger, sharpie	15.00	1 40 00	3 30 00	1 50 00
Cocktail, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	Withdrew.	

Volunteer was sailed by Vice-Com. Geo. Ritter, owner of the canoe Sadie. The tuckups carry 162ft. of sail, the ducksers 110ft.; the sharpie carried 110ft. in this race, but will carry 162ft. during the balance of the season. The Starlight carried 108ft. and the Gracie 73ft. Judge, Wm. Alcorn.

GEN. PAINE'S POSITION.

THE *Field*, in discussing the probable action of the New York Y. C., says:

"On the other hand we are informed that an entirely different view is taken by some American yachtsmen, and among them, we believe, by Gen. Paine. They argue, we are told:

'That it would be unsportsmanlike to sail an 85ft. boat against a 70-footer. No representations, however eloquent, can convince them that they are wrong on this point. They contend that first-class sloops and third-class sloops are never sailed against each other in this country, and they ask why foreigners should not be entitled to the same privileges which are accorded to American yachtsmen. Of what value is the Cup, they ask, if it cannot be held against any class of yacht provided for by the deed of gift, under which Lord Dunraven challenges? The honor of the New York Y. C., they declare, is far above the possession of the trophy, and they even go so far as to proclaim that if the Valkyrie is beaten by the Volunteer the English will carry off all the honor of the contest. English yachtsmen will always have it against the New York Y. C. that it was afraid to meet Valkyrie with a vessel of about the same size.'

"It seems to us that many of the New York yachtsmen are too much afraid of giving themselves away in selecting a defender of the Cup; but it is at least satisfactory to learn that some of them are men of the world enough to regard the affair as true sportsmen. In other words, their instincts lead them to be influenced as much by the love of fair play as by the desire to defeat the British yacht and retain the Cup."

The *Field* is wrong in its assumption. Gen. Paine believes in keeping the America's Cup by means of the largest available yacht and an unfair table of allowances.

TIME ALLOWANCE IN THE CUP RACES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Wishing to thoroughly understand the subject, I take the liberty of applying at headquarters for information regarding the coming race for the America's Cup. Seeing by the daily papers that there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether we should meet the Valkyrie with a 90ft. boat or with one about her own length, viz., 70ft., I became quite interested, and have been questioning my friends A and B, who each profess to know it all.

A explains as follows: "You see in yacht racing it is customary for the larger boat to allow the smaller one a certain amount of time, a handicap, so to speak, which allowance is so justly and satisfactorily computed that it sheds a benign and equalizing influence on all, like unto the millennium, 'When the wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, etc.'" This sounded all right, but B, whom I next consulted, says the trouble is, this race has got to be sailed next fall, and he don't expect the millenium before Christmas. Under the present conditions the wolf generally dwells outside and all around the lamb, and in spite of the all-saving time allowance of the N. Y. Y. C., the large boat usually gets away with the small one. In support of this statement he informs me that out of some 15 or 16 boats built this year to race in the 33-40ft. class, not one measures less than 39ft. 6in., and each owner is trying to out-do the other in rig.

Am I to infer from this that time allowance occupies the same equalizing influence in yacht racing as did the buzzard in the division of the day's spoils, "White man take turkey and Indian take buzzard, or to be perfectly fair and sportsmanlike, the Indian can have the buzzard and white man will take the turkey." Now will the members of the N. Y. Y. C. (who so thoroughly appreciate the "buzzard" time allowance that not one of them would think of building a racer even 2ft. under the class limit) ask Lord Dunraven to accept time allowance to the extent of from 16 to 20ft.? Perhaps they can convince him that the arrangement is perfectly fair "because it is such a big buzzard." X.

P. S.—Do the N. Y. Y. C. race their 70ft. boats against the Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer? Have they a separate 70ft. class? If so, why? X.

NEW YORK, April 15.

LAPSTRAKE OR CARVEL BUILD.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Can any of your readers tell me of a cement or adhesive material better than white lead in oil for attaching a triangular piece of wood to the lands or streaks of a clinker-built boat, in order to approximate a smooth-built lapstrake. The boat is a small jib and mainsail, about 15 to 16ft. waterline. I find that in light winds the resistance of the strakes against the water retards her speed, or seems to, but in a strong breeze she goes about as well as most boats of her length. The edges of her strakes are not rounded. I would also like to ask among those who have had experience if the resistance spoken of is not more apparent than real, would like, in fact, to invite an expression of their opinion.—RICHMOND.

LAUNCH OF THE MERLIN.—On April 20 Col. W. H. Forbes's new schooner Merlin was successfully launched at Lawley's yard, South Boston, a large number of spectators being present. The Merlin is a modern centerboard schooner of the same class as Sachem, Grayling and Sea Fox, her dimensions being 112ft. over all, 89ft. 6in. l.w.l., 23ft. 9in. beam, 9ft. 3in. draft. The board is of the usual construction, the trunk extending up to the deck. In model the new yacht is an improvement on Sachem, and she is likely to prove faster and handsomer. She has a clipper stem, a long overhang, and a moderately high bulwark, and altogether is a very handsome craft above water. Her topsides are painted white.

LAUNCH OF THE ELFRIDA.—A decided novelty in the way of launches was that of the Elfrida, steam yacht, built for Dr. W. S. Webb, by Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, and launched by moonlight on the night of April 13. She is built of steel, 112ft. over all, 18ft. beam, and 12ft. 6in. hold, with triple expansion engines and Hazleton boiler. In order to permit of passage through the canals to Lake Champlain, where she will be mostly used, the overhang at each end is made detachable, so as to be laid on deck. The yacht is flush decked with a bridge.

VERENA.—On April 16 the new Burgess cutter, Verena, built by Lawley for J. A. Beebe of Boston, was successfully launched at South Boston. She is a centerboard boat, but with outside lead keel, and differs but little, save in draft, from the other forties. Her dimensions are: 56ft. over all, 39ft. 8in. l.w.l., 14ft. 6in. beam and 9ft. draft. She has a clipper stem and long overhang, and her topsides are white. Below she has very good accommodation under a cabin house.

MIRAMICHI Y. C.—At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: Com., J. C. Miller, of Millerton; Vice-Com., J. L. Stewart, of Chatham; Rear-Com., Robt. Loggie, of Black Brook; Sec.-Treas., Geo. Watt; Trustees, J. C. Miller, R. H. Grenley, P. Wheeler and Jas. Miller; Membership Committee, P. Cox, Jr., W. A. Park, Dr. Pedolin, R. A. Lawlor and Jas. Robinson; Regatta Committee, C. Sargeant, E. Hutchison, E. Lee Street, L. J. Tweedie and Frank Loggie.

MICHIGAN Y. C.—Officers 1889: Fred C. Whitney, Com.; Judge Nicholas Longworth, Vice-Com.; C. B. Joslyn, Second Vice-Com.; C. H. Brucker, Sec.; T. C. Langley, Treas.; Dr. Duff Stewart, Fleet Surgeon; E. Brady Wendell, Meas.; Capt. John Ferguson, Fleet Captain, and Messrs. Bruce Goodfellow, Joseph Nicholson, Chas. Warren, Col. Fred E. Farnsworth and S. Dow Ellwood, Members of the Board of Directors.

NEW BRITISH YACHTS.—The *Field* has taken a hint from us and publishes a long list of new British yachts, similar to that in the FOREST AND STREAM of Jan 24, but as none of the dimensions are given it is very much like the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out. We hope to publish our list in a more correct form very soon.

FREDONIA.—On April 17 the Burgess fisherman Fredonia was launched at Essex, Mass. She is 112ft. over all, 94ft. l.w.l., 23ft. 10in. beam and 12ft. draft. She will be fitted out at Boston with cabin and staterooms for temporary use as a yacht, Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, one of her owners, having chartered her for a cruise to the Azores.

HELEN.—On April 17 the new cutter Helen, designed by A. G. McVey, of the Boston *Herald*, and built by A. J. Frisbee, of Salem, was launched, being christened Helen Her owners are Messrs. Gordon and Chas. A. Prince, of Boston. She is 56ft. over all, 40ft. l.w.l., 12ft. 6in. beam, 10ft. 6in. draft, and will carry a large sail plan.

ATLANTIC Y. C.—We are informed that at the meeting of the Atlantic Y. C., to which we alluded last week, Mr. Lawton's motion was passed so as to admit of entries from beyond Cape Cod, but that part of the motion relating to clubs this side of Cape Cod was killed.

KATHLEEN.—On April 15 the new Whitlock 30-footer, designed by Wm. Gardner, was successfully launched at Ayres's yard, Bay Ridge. The hull has turned out lighter than was expected, as the yacht is considerably above her designed line.

WAMPANOAG, steam yacht, has been sold by A. Benjamin to H. L. Willoughby, of Newport, who will use her about the Sound this summer and in Florida waters next winter.

MR. REEKS AND HIS CHALLENGE.—The latest news from New South Wales states that Mr. Reeks proposed to commence his design for a challenger for the America's Cup within two weeks, and to have her ready within five months.

NEW 70-FOOTERS.—It now seems certain that no new yacht will be built to defend the Cup, though Boston will possibly build one to sail for the new syndicate cup. Mr. Jeff. Borden, Jr., has completed a very handsome model of a new 70 with keel and board.

MAYFLOWER.—The new owner of Mayflower is Mr. F. Townsend Underhill, of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C., owner of Mischief. Mayflower will be in New York this week, where she will be rigged as a schooner.

LARCHMONT Y. C.—The following appointments have been made by Com. Lowery: Regatta Committee, Edward J. Greacen, chairman, Chester C. Monroe, Otto Sarony; Fleet Surgeon, Chas. Selover Allen, M.D.

A CHALLENGE TO NEW YORK CATS.—The R. S. Patterson Association, of Philadelphia, has challenged all catboats not over 18ft. 2in. about New York to a race for $500 per side against the cat R. S. Patterson, of Philadelphia, 15ft. 2in. long.

TROUBADOUR—NOMA.—Lucius H. Smith, owner of Troubadour, schr., formerly the Marion Wentworth, has sold her to C. V. Whitten, of Boston; and has purchased Noma, schr., from the estate of the late Townsend Smith.

GRACIE, sloop, is hauled out at Poillon's for a new keel and trunk, the latter being shorter than the old one; while part of her ballast will be cast on the keel. Mr. Smith has charge of the alterations.

STEEL SHIP BUILDING IN BOSTON.—Boston is to have a new yard fully equipped for ship building in iron and steel. It will be a part of the City Point Iron Works in South Boston.

ÆGIR, keel sloop, has been sold by J. F. Lovejoy to Rev. Roderick Terry. She is now hauled out at Poillon's to receive a longer overhang under the direction of A. Cary Smith.

MARGUERITE.—The steam yacht Adelaide, sunk last fall and since rebuilt, was launched at Hawkins's yard, City Island, on April 18, being rechristened Marguerite.

MINERVA, cutter, Admiral C. H. Tweed, has been hauled out at Salem to have 1,500lbs of lead taken from her keel. Lawley will make her a new mainboom.

MARAQUITA.—The Belmont 40 was launched at Lawley's on April 23.

TRENTON Y. C.—Officers 1889: Com., J. H. Wilson; Vice-Com., Alfred Wilson; Rear-Com., Jos. Wilson.

ATLANTIC, sloop, has been towed to Port Jefferson to be changed to a schooner.

FEARLESS, schr., has been purchased by H. H. Hogins of the Atlantic Y. C.

MAGIC, schr., has been sold by T. H. Motley to Mr. Power.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

J. R., Brooklyn.—Deer mate usually in the late fall.

G. S. S., Naugatuck, Conn.—We do not know who keeps the gun.

W. P. W., Campello, Mass.—We do not give the names of our reporters.

M. A. M., Philadelphia, Pa.—Consult our catalogue of books in back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM.

FRANK McF., Medford, Ark.—Describe what you want to American Dynamite Co., New York city.

C. V. Y. Appleton, Wis.—Cut off a few of the warts daily with sharp scissors and they will soon disappear.

E. W. W., Farmington, Me.—A well bred greyhound has plenty of courage to tackle and strength to kill a fox.

C. T. R., Indian Rock, Me.—Is it a common practice for partridges to drum in the night? Ans. Yes, quite common.

S. R. I., Cleveland, O.—Write for a copy to W. W. Byington, Secretary Eastern New York Game and Fish Protective Association of Albany, N. Y.

L. C. F., Liberty Hill, Ga.—Will you please give me the name of some reliable dealer in old coins? Ans. E. N. Torrey, corner Nassau and Ann streets, New York.

A. C. J., Mechanicsville, N. Y.—Bitches generally come first in heat when between 9 and 12 months old. If held up the state ordinarily recurs six months later.

W. G. H. Cheballis, Washington.—Deer, bear and mountain sheep are found in New Mexico. Please send the sketch. You want a book on fly-fishing and tackle.

G. R., Cleveland, O.—Hallock's "Camp Life in Florida" gives a great deal of information about that State, but it is out of print. Consult back files of FOREST AND STREAM.

E. O. C., Montreal.—Kindly send me or rather write the address of the best man to get a well-trained Chesapeake Bay dog from. Ans. Chesapeake Kennels, Malvern, Iowa.

D. W. H., Hartford, Conn.—What is the most effective way of removing lead from a .22-cal. rifle barrel without injury to the rifling? Ans. Quicksilver, followed by a stiff brush.

H. E. D., Fall River, Mass.—You can fish with fly anywhere in public waters in open season. Shad do not take the fly freely, but will do so sometimes when they are crowded at the foot of a fall.

C. M. W., Providence, R. I.—Will you kindly inform me if one can get any duck and geese shooting during the summer months at Labrador? Ans. Yes, ducks, but they ought not to be shot in breeding time.

E. G. S., Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Is the angler for trout required to take out a license in Nova Scotia, and if so, what is the amount required to be paid? Ans. There is no fishing license required in Nova Scotia, but some of its streams are leased, and of course the lessees close them to the public.

C. H. B., Tallman, Mich.—Where can I get some wild rice, and when should it be sown, and how much to the acre, also in how deep water it should be planted? Ans. Is advertised in our columns every season, and methods have been frequently given in full detail. See back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM.

J. D., New York.—Could you or any of your numerous readers give me the name of a nice quiet place to camp out in summer, not over 200 miles from New York? Ans. The Catskills in this State, a score of nice places in Connecticut, Vermont or Massachusetts, or along the Sound if you prefer the sea coast.

J. C., Charleston, W. Va.—Will a chokebore breechloading shotgun shoot buckshot as well as a cylinder barrel, and does the chokebore shoot closer or scatter more than the cylinder bore? Ans. Buckshot in a chokebore may be dangerous and its use is not recommended. The chokebore shoots closer with suitable shot, but there must be no danger of jamming at the muzzle.

C. H. W., Buffalo.—I have concluded to buy a repeating rifle. The regular size is 24 to 26in. barrel. Now, would I gain anything by purchasing a 28 or 30in. barrel in accuracy or distance? What length would you advise in .32-cal. Ans. The length of barrel is not important so far as the shooting qualities of the gun go. Choose that length which balances best as you sight it. Your height, weight, strength and length of aim should determine the question.

R. G. H., Urbana, Ill.—1. How can skins be cheaply and quickly tanned for use as floor rugs or lap robes? 2. Where can a good Chesapeake Bay dog be obtained? None are advertised in your paper? Ans. 1. Clean the skins by washing with soap and water, (ammonia for wool) soak three days in a solution of alum, and peg out on the ground to dry. Manipulation and scraping is next wanted to render it supple. 2. For Chesapeake Bay dogs apply to Chesapeake Kennels, Malvern, Iowa.

A. H. Providence, R. I.—1. If buckshot be loaded in three layers of three shots each, with a card wad between each layer, would they shoot better at long range than if loaded loose? 2. What is the open season for squirrels and rabbits in this State? 3. Are woodcock found in the eastern and south eastern parts of Maine? 4. Is there any show for pups from a setter bitch, 11 years old, but in prime condition? 5. Where could I get a bullet mould for a .50-cal. round ball? Ans. 1. No, not if they chambered loose. 2. Sept. 1 to Feb. 1. 3. Yes. 4. The chances are against her bearing. 5. Any gunsmith.

J. L. R., Charleston, W. Va.—Will you kindly tell me what will brown a pair of gun barrels. Ans. Make a mixture of 1 oz. muriated tincture of iron, 1oz. spirits of wine, ¼ oz. each of corrosive sublimate and strong nitric acid, ½oz. bluestone and a quart of water. This mixture should stand three or four weeks before using, as some chemical decompositions take place. The barrels being thoroughly cleaned and freed from grease, the solution is laid on lightly with a sponge every two hours, and scratched off with a steel wire brush night and morning until the desired appearance is produced.

A. W. C., Weiss Bluff, Tex.—1. Is not the reason that fine grained powder is used in rifles that it "goes off all at once," *i. e.*, exert its maximum force instantly? 2. Is not the reason that coarse powder is used in shotguns that it may burn slowly, even to the extent with some brands of having the charge nearly to the muzzle probably before the powder has exerted its maximum force? 3. What are the average muzzle velocities of rifles and shotguns respectively? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Muzzle velocity of shotguns from 700 to 800ft. per second; of rifles, 1300 for common rifles to 1800 for express rifles.

W. J. S., New York.—1. Please inform me what pattern a 12-gauge, 30in., 8lbs. gun should make in a 30in. circle at 40yds. Load 3¼. 1⅛oz. No. 8 chilled shot. 2. Can I get such a gun of Daly make? 3. Is the above weight right for a 12-gauge trap gun or would you advise more weight? 4. Can a gun have too much choke? Ans. 1. For patterns consult our shotgun tests, which we shall commence to publish shortly. You can get such a gun of almost any make and grade. 3. Eight pounds is heavy enough for a substantial 12-gauge gun and heavy enough for a man under 150lbs. weight to handle all day. 4. Most certainly.

H. V. S., Dublin, N. H.—1. I want a rifle for close target shooting and hunting. For safety, accuracy, strength and durability is there any better rifle than the Winchester single shot? It is claimed by some that the Ballard is the best gun for close shooting. 2. Can a round ball be used with good effect in a Winchester .40-cal. single shot straight shell with a light charge of powder by forcing the bullet deep into the shell? 3. Is the inside of the Ballard .40-cal. everlasting shell straight so that a round bullet can be used with a light charge of powder? 4. Are the .40-cal. Ballard and Winchester the same size, so that a Winchester 40-cal. 210-grain bullet can be used in a Ballard .40-cal. 330 grain bullet? Ans. 1. Both Winchester and Ballard are good weapons. 2. Yes. 3. Yes. 4. Yes.

A. K. R., New York.—Would you kindly inform me in your next issue where there is good trout fishing in the States of New Jersey or Pennsylvania, near as possible to New York. Ans. In Passaic county, N. J., Midvale (New York, Lake Erie & Western); Oak Ridge (New York, Susquehanna & Western) has many trout streams. In Sussex county, N. J., Branchville Junction, Vernon (Lehigh & Hudson River). In Warren county, N. J., Buttsville (Lehigh & Hudson River) has some trout; Townsbury (same road), trout, bass, etc. Pike county, Pa., Dingman's Ferry and Pond Eddy (New York, Lake Erie & Western). Wayne county, Pa., Cold Spring (Philadelphia & Reading); Starucca (New York, Lake Erie & Western). Monroe county, Pa., Delaware Water Gap (New York, Susquehanna & Western), good trout region, June to August; Henryville and Pocono (Delaware, Lackawanna & Western), April to June; both said to be good; Stroudsburg and Tobyhanna (same road). Susquehanna county, Pa., Montrose (Delaware, Lackawana & Western), July to September; Thompson (New York Lake Erie & Western), June.

S., Montreal.—A gun club near this city gave a prize to be shot for by both active and honorary members of the club. The conditions were that the person who made the highest aggregate in three shots was to have the prize. A, an honorary member, at the close of the second shoot stood in a fair position to win. The next and final shoot was postponed until after annual meeting of the club, when it was voted to cancel all honorary memberships. When A tendered the amount of the entrance fee at the last shoot for the prize it was refused, and he was informed that his name had been struck off from the club books, etc. A claimed that the original conditions should be carried out, that he had paid two entrance moneys, and that he should be allowed to shoot at the deciding contest, though, of course, he would be debarred from shooting for any prizes that the club might offer in the future. Will you kindly decide whether A had a right to shoot at the last contest for that prize? Ans. A had a right to shoot through the match. No change in the rules governing a contest is permissible without the consent of every contestant.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 24, 1888.—*United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.*: DEAR SIRS—I find your Climax paper shot shells excellent and quite equal to Eley's. There is no hang fire or tendency to do so. I intend using your shells in a match next week. I will give them a good boom, as they deserve it.

Yours truly,

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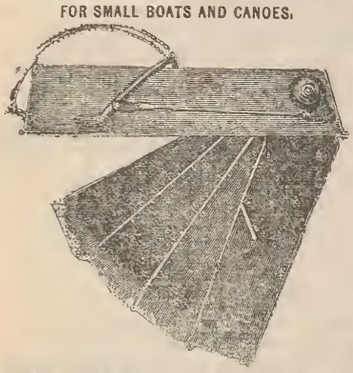

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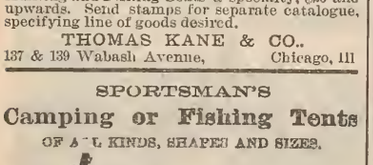

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
A Sign of the Times.
Dogs in War.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Puget Sound Jottings.
Ranching in Texas.
Wolves and Other Things.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Five Days a Savage.—IV.
Scent of Caribou.
Questions about Chimney Swifts.
Migration on the Plains.
The Otter's Habits.
Habits of the Beaver.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
A Plea for the Ducks.
Chicago and the West.
Indians and the National Park
California Sportsmen's Rights
At a Bear's Head.
A 25-Bore Rifle Needed.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
New England Trout.
Fishing near New York.—III.
A Day at the Grouper Banks.
Chicago and the West.
Current River Club
California's Fished Out Streams.
Big Trout and Pickerel.
Salmon in Norwegian Seas.
Maine Angling Prospects.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fishing on the West Coast of Florida.
FISHCULTURE.
Virginia Fish Commission.
The Menhaden Industry.
THE KENNEL.
Dog Show Management.
American Fox Hunting.
More Calls for Jack Rabbits.
Grit.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Bullard Rifle Match
The Trap.
Omaha Tournament.
More About the Loyd System.
YACHTING.
Valkyrie and the America Cup
Cruise of the Orinda.
The Right of Luffing.
Classification by Corrected Length.
New Yachts of the Year.
Antediluvian Fallacies.
New 45-Footers.
A Novel Forty.
CANOEING.
A. C. A Regatta Programme.
Puritan C. C.
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CUVIER spoke of the domestication of the dog as "the completest, the most singular, and the most useful conquest ever made by man." Yet, when we consider this conquest, its completeness, and the length of time it has endured, it seems surprising that the uses to which the dog has been put are so few, and that so little advantage has been taken of his wonderful intelligence. We know him chiefly as a guard, as an aid in hunting, as a help to the farmer, and as a beast of burden. In whatever capacity he is employed, his vigilance and his faithfulness stand him in good stead, while his keen senses and his inherited feral instincts make his use in the pursuits first mentioned well nigh universal. Hunters and herdsmen, civilized and savage, have used the dog from time immemorial to secure their game or to guard their flocks.

The dog's work as a beast of burden is chiefly among wild races of men, though he is employed as a carrier by smugglers on the frontiers of France and Belgium and Spain. In this service it is said that the smugglers alone employ 100,000 dogs, while the customs officers use a much smaller number in endeavoring to capture *les chiens fraudeurs*. The latter are trained to carry across the frontier light packs of laces and tobacco, and so high is their education and intelligence that, notwithstanding all the efforts made to intercept them, not more than one in each hundred is captured. Moreover, in this service there seems to have been made in the education of the dog a step quite in advance of anything known heretofore. Something like organization has been effected, and the dogs have learned to obey a leader. The loaded animals are sent out in companies, and a dog of presumably high intelligence and training has charge of them. He is encumbered by no pack, his duty being to take the train through in safety. To this end he goes ahead, scouts over the country, and if danger appears, returns to the loaded dogs and guides them away from or around it. The others obey his instructions and follow his leadership.

At the present time the governments of Russia, Austria, Germany and France have training schools for dogs to be used in warfare. Systematic attempts in this direction have been made only recently, though it is true that in this use of dogs there is nothing very new. The old Greeks and Romans used the dog in war. A great dog protected by a coat of mail is pictured on the walls in the buried city of Herculaneum. Corinth is said to have been saved from the enemy who had landed while the soldiers slept, by a band of fifty dogs, which fought until all but one had been killed and the garrison had been roused. Vegecius speaks of the custom of having dogs sleep in the forts and says that their keen sense of smell enabled them to detect the approach of the enemy, when they would bark and put the garrison on their guard. The historic dog Moustache is a familiar figure in stories of the Napoleonic wars. The dogs in the Indian camps of our own West often gave warning of the presence of horse stealing parties, and in the Arab skirmishes in Algiers dogs did good service for the French troops in finding out the hiding places of the enemy.

His keen senses, his vigilance, faithfulness and intelligence make it certain that the dog could be employed to great advantage in war. He would be efficient as a scout, as a sentinel, as a courier and as a trailer in pursuit. Perhaps he might be employed as a pack animal, to carry extra ammunition. He would prevent surprises and ambuscades, and would give timely warning of night attacks; would give notice of the presence of spies in the camp. As a messenger he would be invaluable, traveling faster over almost any country than a man on horseback, and easily able to surmount obstacles that might stop both horse and man. Another use which has been suggested is that of searching out and bringing aid to the wounded after battle.

The different kinds of service required would of course call for the employment of different breeds of dogs, and probably, if the subject is carefully studied, it will be found that some use can be made of a considerable number of the 189 varieties of domestic dogs which we are told exist.

The subject is interesting and worthy of the attention of the citizen soldiers of our own country, many of whom would take delight in showing what services dogs can perform in military operations. It would be practicable to train these dogs so that their work might be exhibited during the summer encampments of the regiments of the National Guard, and the work of these intelligent animals would be hardly less interesting than the drill of the troops themselves.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

LAST week we spoke of the wise action of the California Legislature in authorizing the expenditure of $2,000 in introducing exotic game into that State. We mentioned then a number of successful experiments in this field in the United States and Canada. But American enterprise in this direction has not been confined to the continent. In Cuba, the Ever Faithful Isle, steps have been taken toward preserving the native game and introducing species from abroad, which deserve the strongest words of praise, and ought certainly to be put on record. Some five years ago the Field Sport Club of Havana was organized. Until the present year it has been a close corporation, its membership limited by its constitution to twelve. Now this has been changed to permit the membership to be extended to as many as may be elected by a majority vote. The name of the club has been altered to the Sociedad de Caza de la Habana.

Among the objects of the Association as laid down in its constitution are game preservation, the introduction into the Island of Cuba of new and useful species, and the improvement of the breed of dogs by means of bench shows and field trials. The Society possesses extensive grounds in a beautiful country, and its preserves are well stocked with game, but the game laws of Cuba are not generally respected, and the club has found it uphill work to protect itself from lawless poachers, who prowl around the borders of its grounds, seeking to destroy any unwary and costly exotic that may venture into unprotected territory.

The first importation of the club consisted of four hundred Spanish partridges, of which but thirteen arrived alive upon its grounds. Large flocks of guinea fowl inhabit the preserves, but the right to shoot them is limited by the club rules to two each shooting day to each member. Quail have increased wonderfully on the club grounds, which also contain some very good snipe marshes. It is intended to import certain species of game birds from Mexico, and also to introduce the pinnated grouse of the Southwestern States, where the climate is not very different from that of Cuba. The shooting season in the island is from Oct. 1 to March 1.

The Sociedad de Caza extends to kindred associations in the United States its greeting, and wishes to establish close relations with them. It is especially desirous of exchanging copies of rules and regulations with other clubs, and wishes to receive copies of the most generally approved game laws.

This Society is making a gallant fight against lawlessness in Cuba, and it will receive the heartiest wishes for success from every true sportsman.

SNAP SHOTS.

ONE of the recommendations of the New York Forest Commission is the passage of an act to enable the State to receive gifts of land subject to the rights of the grantor to go on cutting out all the valuable timber, after the land shall have been assigned to the State. A more flagrant and unblushing piece of jobbery in a small way was perhaps never suggested by any public official. The lands contemplated in the recommendation are lands that would under any circumstances revert to the State for non payment of taxes after the valuable timber shall have been cut out, and the evident purpose of the bill is to leave the timber with the would-be grantors, but transfer the onus of taxation to the State. We have already commented on the suggestions of the Forest Commission that the men who jumped the islands in Lake George and built on them should now be relieved "from their somewhat unfortunate dilemma," and the proposals to allow the State to receive conditional grants of land is evidently animated by the same philanthropic spirit.

Tourists who are promising themselves a trip this summer to the Yellowstone National Park will be interested to learn that among the privileges granted by the Interior Department to one of the lessees is the right to put a steamboat on the Yellowstone Lake. It cannot be denied that the presence of a steamer on this lovely sheet of water will add greatly to the charms of this spot, by many thought to be the most attractive in the whole Park. It will open up to the casual tourist a hundred beautiful bays and interesting hot spring and geyser regions, which he could never see except in this way, and will be an especial boon to the women and children who may travel as far as the lake. We have always felt that the beauties of Yellowstone Lake were far too little known and appreciated, and since improvements must come into the Park, it is perhaps as well that a steamer should plow these clear waters.

The gun with fool attachment has been heard from again; this time in Arkansas. It appears that Mr. John Gurley, a well known citizen, and formerly sheriff of St. Francis county, went out to hunt wild turkeys, and, hiding himself in a patch of tall grass and weeds, began to call. To the call presently came up the gun with a fool neighbor at the other end. Hoping to kill the supposed turkey, the gun was fired into the grass, and the ball from a Winchester rifle entered Mr. Gurley's shoulder. He will lose his arm if not his life. It is a very old story. No doubt we shall hear it many times again.

The legal sale of short lobsters in this city while they are protected in certain neighboring States affords a forcible illustration of the harm which is constantly being done by the lack of uniformity in our game and fish laws. It must be very discouraging to earnest and energetic officials in New England, who may do their utmost to enforce the law in their own State, to feel that all their efforts are being frustrated by evil doers, whose infractions of the law are encouraged by an open market for their spoils within easy reach.

It seems as if the anglers this year had made up their minds that they were going to have all the fish. The various tackle stores report an unusually heavy business, and reports come to us of numbers of men who are spending the holidays of this week on the streams of Long Island, Sullivan and Delaware counties, and of Pennsylvania. We shall look for reports of their success later.

The Sportsman Tourist.

PUGET SOUND JOTTINGS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

An incident that occurred last April while I was circulating one of the FOREST AND STREAM petitions for the preservation of the National Park, was brought to mind a few days ago, and it struck me that it might interest some of your readers.

I had taken the petition into a jewelry store where several friends had congregated, and, after they had all signed it, we were engaged in a discussion of various features of the National Park, when in came a settler from Whidby Island. I recognized him, and knowing he was fond of hunting, asked him to sign the petition. I instantly saw by the expression of his face that the subject was entirely new to him, and that he had evidently never even heard of the Yellowstone Park, so I explained the situation to him at great length. He then refused to sign the petition, and I asked him why. He replied: "Because I have so much trouble with deer that I don't want them protected anywhere. They get into my garden and eat everything up, making life a burden."

This statement was the more surprising when I remembered that during the previous season the hunters almost invariably came home empty-handed, so I concluded to investigate. The result was to convince me that rather than decreasing the number of deer was on the increase on this island. This is due to two causes: Firstly, the extermination of cougars, which formerly preyed on the deer. Secondly, the education of the deer to the white man's fatal modes of hunting and consequent change of habits. They now hide away in the dense thickets during the day and can only be found by the use of dogs, which is prohibited by law. At night they steal forth and make raids on the truck patches of the settler. That is the reason the deer, though as numerous on the islands as ever, are not so frequently seen as formerly.

A good story is told on Joe Lynch, one of the best known and most successful of the veteran hunters of Puget Sound. It is a common report among the boys that every deer on the islands know Joe. He formerly lived at Deception, on the south end of Fidalgo Island, but has been away all winter, returning for a visit a few weeks ago. During his absence some blasting operations on the other end of the island drove the deer all over around Joe's old home, and his former companions were having great sport until Joe appeared on the scene. The instant the deer heard of his return they all disappeared, knowing it was certain death to remain in that vicinity, and have not been seen since.

By the way, this same gentleman has the honor of having killed the only bear ever seen on Fidalgo Island since the advent of white men. This island is some fifteen miles long and eight wide, and is only separated from the mainland by a channel some 400 or 500yds. wide. However, though bears were found on the other island, the hunters, with the exception of Mr. Lynch, always averred that there were none on Fidalgo. Joe took exception to the statement, and for years maintained that he had seen signs of bruin and would yet bag his game. He finally demonstrated the truth of his assertion by locating and killing the "critter," and as evidence of good faith brought one of the claws to my office on June 23, 1887.

Owing to the open winter, extending as far north as Alaska, ducks were not nearly so numerous on Puget Sound as usual this year. Though not appearing in such countless myriads, there were still enough to astonish the average tenderfoot, but the continued fair weather has spoiled the hunting, the ducks all flocking to the center of the bays, instead of seeking the sloughs and land-locked waters. Even the Indians, though frequently bringing canoe loads to market, were not so successful as usual, and ducks on the hotel tables were a rarity—something that was never before known to occur.

Indications now point to an early run of salmon this year. The Indians are already bringing in many salmon trout. We expect good trolling in July or August. Last year it was much later, I believe, the best sport being about the 10th or 15th of October. JUNE.

LA CONNER, W. T., April 15.

RANCHING IN TEXAS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

This country has, by legislative enactment, been laid off into counties, or what are to be counties when they become sufficiently populated to organize. It is now a stock country, where ranches are ten, twenty and thirty miles apart, and our grandfathers on the frontier knew no more primitive style of living than at present obtains in this country. After having traveled all day without seeing a ranch, the traveler unacquainted with our style and knowing he was approaching a ranch where the cattle are numbered by the thousands, might naturally look for a neat and substantial house, with extensive and well-filled barn, stables, etc., all with strong pretentions to architectural beauty. This is the imaginary part of ranch life. When the imaginative traveler has found it in reality, there is a pit or cellarlike excavation about 14x16ft., generally in the side of a hill, fronting south, with poles laid over the excavation and about a foot of earth thrown over the poles for a roof. Another similar structure near at hand, if it be winter time, will be filled with flour, bacon and other provisions, and a lot of sacked corn or oats, all hauled long distances over nature's roads and often some of nature's pretty rough work. These "dugouts," as the pits are called, serve to protect the ranchmen from the snows and "northers" of winter, and occasional rains in spring, summer and fall.

Winter is the season when there is little work with stock, and most of the ranchmen and many of the stock hands leave for the towns and settlements where they can enjoy some of the advantages of civilized life. It is also the season for hunters from the towns and settlements to come and kill the surplus game which has grown during the year. One of these hunting parties has just completed a ten days' hunt and returned to their homes. The results were, one bear, nine deer, ten antelopes, one panther, forty-seven prairie wolves, two large gray wolves, three catamounts, one fox, a few wild turkeys and some smaller game. They found the trails of two other bears, but from the loss of some of their favorite hounds the bears were not taken. Hunting parties are always particularly welcomed by the stockmen, as large numbers of calves and colts are destroyed by the carnivorous classes of wild animals, and it is a great saving of stock to have the beasts killed. A bounty law is in operation, but it is a local option matter with the county officials, to which these unorganized counties are attached, and is inefficient. The mountain lion is the most savage animal with which we have to contend, and they are ugly creatures, sometimes killing horses which are tied out to graze. This was done some time since, not far from where I now write.

I have been in camp through the winter. We have not had ice exceeding a quarter of an inch in thickness, and toward the end of January I heard wild turkey gobblers for the first time. Birds begin their spring songs in that month. The winter was unusually mild, but thunder showers of warm rain have fallen at frequent intervals all winter, with bright sunshine usually following. Stock have done well.

Winter is now past, and the last hunting parties are about closing their sports for the season. The number of deer and turkeys killed is not as great as formerly, for the reason that they are not as plentiful. The great number of panthers and catamounts caused parties to equip specially for them, and as a result many more than usual have been killed. One man on the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River killed ten panthers up to the first of February. The number since has not been learned. One of my shepherds a few days since came across a large deer that had just been killed by a panther or a mountain lion. It was yet fresh, but coyotes or prairie wolves, as soon as the beast that had killed the deer had left, at once pounced upon the carcass and completely tore it to pieces. The shepherds often find it difficult to keep these coyotes off of the flocks of sheep during the day. Good wolf-proof corrals keep them off at night. One of my shepherds is a new arrival from "the States," as we old Texans say when speaking of the older States of the Union. This shepherd had never seen a wild turkey. I showed him some large trees about half a mile from camp, and told him to go there after dark and he would find them. He went, and soon came back puffing and blowing with two large gobblers and a hen. Said he would have taken more, but that was all he could carry. The next day his shepherd dog treed a fox, which he killed. Then his dog bounced a catamount, but it bounced off again, glad to let his catship alone. Great numbers of calves, colts and sheep are annually killed by wild animals, and the Legislature of Texas, now about to adjourn, have for some time been discussing a law with the object of paying a sufficient bounty for the destruction of these animals, to make it an object to hunt and destroy them. It is to be hoped such a law will soon go into effect.

Great activity will soon prevail among stockmen, as the annual roundups are soon to begin, when thousands of cattle will be thrown together every day, the owner or his representative being there to cut out and claim his own.

I was driven from city and office life, where overwork had ruined my health, to this rough life, and have gained in health wonderfully by the change, while my purse is not suffering, having cattle, horses and sheep, the 3,500 sheep demanding my attention and keeping me in winter camps. STOCKMAN.

JAYTON, Kent County, Texas.

WOLVES AND OTHER THINGS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Have just returned from a trip into Stonewall county, about seventy-five miles west. There they have the biggest wolves in the world, I think. And their voices are very great and sonorous; so that when a few of them let fly in concert, they seem to shake the hills. They make the atmosphere tremble very distinctly. It is worth one's while to go into that region and sleep a few nights in the grizzly cañons to hear the music. In order that there may be a large number in chorus, it would be well to hang up the skinned carcass of a deer or antelope near your couch; then retire to rest and the serenade will soon begin. The more savory the carcass, so that it be not spoiled, the more earnestly will the musicians perform. They will usually end every song or role with a smart smacking of their jaws, as if they were tasting in fancy the rich meat. I dare say that while thus performing, with all eyes gleaming on the savory carcass, their mouths are watering copiously. One who has not heard such a serenade is ignorant of one of the most interesting things in nature. There is just enough of suspicion of danger attending these concerts to keep the attention keenly alive. There is not much probability that one would fall asleep, and so miss some of the music, even though the performances be kept up till good dawn of day. Indeed, a good wolf concert, with the performers a few yards off, is one of the most wakesome things in the world. There are few people in Stonewall county, but wolves are very numerous; gray wolves, black wolves and coyotes.

I secured the skin of one which measures now 6ft. 6in. from tip to tip, and 3ft. in width. It has been dry some months, and is greatly shrunken. It was no doubt more than a foot longer and a half-foot or more wider when stripped from the animal. I shall dress it for a robe, and under the treatment I expect it to reach its original size. This wolf was a gray wolf. At the same time I obtained two beautiful coyote skins. In fact all three of the skins are very beautiful and rich.

I met a cowboy who had a couple of skins of the black wolf, which I vainly tried to persuade him to part with. They were not all black, but there were streaks of rich brown, and the hair was very soft and silken. Their ears are deep black; those of the gray wolf and coyote are yellow, or in color precisely like what is often called a "yaller dorg." I wrote you some months ago about a white wolf that had been seen near this place. They tell me he has lately been seen again. I would his skin were mine. But as this beautiful wolf's life is probably as dear to him as mine is to me, I will not put a price upon him, lest some of the bad boys about here be tempted to kill him.

I wish FOREST AND STREAM would publish a recipe for dressing skins with the hair on. I am ignorant of this art and would like to learn it. I find a strange fancy growing upon me to own many dressed skins of wild beasts.

On this trip I saw many blue quail (*Callipepla squamata*). After crossing the 100th meridian they became very numerous. On the east of that line I saw but a single flock, and they were not far from it. About five years ago I observed this bird closely, and never before saw one further east than about twelve miles this side of the 101st meridian. Thus it appears that they are slowly advancing eastward, becoming civilized probably.

On this trip I saw a most noble country, wonderful for fertility and most lovable for beauty and climate. Haskell county, lying east of Stonewall, is for the most part level like a billiard table; stoneless and almost treeless, except hackberries, elms, cedars and plums along the streams. The latter grow in great abundance, and their fruit is large and luscious. The algeretta, a sort of berberry, is also abundant in places, yielding a berry delightful for pies, and I think it would also make good wine. Throckmorton, east of Haskell, is a region of rolling prairies, underlaid by limestones of the Permian or upper carboniferous age. Haskell is Triassic. Stonewall has also much fine country, but there are parts which are fearfully rough and forbidding; ghoul-like, witch-like, terrific, and full of snakes and skunks. The air is often laden with the odor of these walking rosebuds, the most impudent creatures that exist.

A peculiar feature of the country west of Haskell is the mountainous peaks that usually stand solitary, sometimes two together, looking over a vast expanse of prairie, many miles apart. Such are Double Mountains, Kiowa Peak and Buzzard's Peak. These mountains, as I am told, are capped with massive limestone, probably of Jurassic age. They are historians, venerable historians, informing us of the elevation at which the surface of this country once stood, and the vast erosion that has been wrought by water.

In the western part of Haskell county the Brazos River divides into two nearly equal streams, one coming from southwest sweeping by the base of Double Mountains, and hence called Double Mountain Fork; the other from northwest, very salty, and hence called Salt Fork. The Double Mountain Fork is good water.

As I gazed on the Double Mountains, which I had not seen since thirty years ago, my mind filled up with reminiscences and comparisons. Some of these we may tell later on. N. A. T.

CARBONDALE, Tex.

Natural History.

FIVE DAYS A SAVAGE.—IV.

NOTES OF A HUNTER-NATURALIST IN THE NORTHWEST.

GULF OF GEORGIA, British Columbia.—Early on the morning of the fourth day I turn out and built up my fire with some great logs, for it is very chilly here in the early morning. Then sitting down, I skinned my birds killed the day before, using an old barrel for a table. I took breakfest with the fisherman, whose squaw was a good cook. In fact, so far I have found that these squaws who have married white men are nearly all good cooks, and they say that one of the squaw-men would not exchange his squaw for the best white woman that ever lived. Well, there is no accounting for tastes.

There was a little dinghy drawn up on the beach, which the fisherman used to go out to his boat. His three children (of whom the youngest was not three years old and the oldest about ten) would run to this little box of a boat, pile in, and, the oldest taking the oars, they would dash out on the bay, the boy pulling as if his life depended on it. Then turning, he would row ashore, and all would pile out into the water and pull up the boat. They seemed perfectly at home on or in the water. When I told the squaw that I had shot some birds, and showed her the cormorant as one, she seemed surprised, said they were hard to kill and that they were good eating. This was news to me, as I supposed they would have about the flavor of a kerosene lamp wick. However, as I now had more respect for the Indian's taste in culinary matters, I resolved to try one for dinner. Talking with the man about birds, he said there was a rock a few miles off on the east side of this island where there were many sea birds, and that with this tide I might just about reach it.

I determined to try. But the fisherman was wrong, for the tide turned and a head wind sprang up, and when within half a mile of the island I was vexed to find I could not gain another foot. As the wind and tide were both fair for me to return to the rocks where I had spent the day before, I put out for them and soon landed on the larger of the two. Here I explored the rocky face on the west side, and found in the crevices numbers of the beautiful eggs of the pigeon guillemot. It seems that this rock had on it a flock of sheep, which were continually climbing up and down. I suppose the birds became so accustomed to this that they paid little attention to my presence. At any rate some of them sat so closely on their eggs that I caught them alive. I found here a few of the black oyster catchers out on the reefs, and crawling up carefully I shot a pair of them. Going out on the edge of the reef to get them I looked for signs of nesting and finally saw a nest and one egg. As I do not know that the nest of this bird has been described I will give a description.

On these outer reefs there is here and there in a hollow between two ridges a round depression, saucer-shaped and perhaps 6 to 10in. in diameter, which has been hollowed out probably by the action of the wind, which has for ages whirled the sand and debris round and round. The rock itself is a kind of conglomerate or pudding stone and full of little pebbles, dark and mottled in color.

Some of these as they become loosened by various causes, roll down into the cavities. Well, right in one of these saucer-shaped depressions lay the egg, and it seems that the bird had been arranging pebbles underneath it, for they were nicely laid in concentric circles with the egg in the center. The dark mottled egg harmonized well with its surroundings, being almost exactly the color of the vein in the rock and but little lighter than the pebbles. To say that I was pleased feebly expresses my feelings, as I had been looking for this for two weeks. I hunted the island over, but although I found a few more birds and one or two nests, the crows had been there before me, and not another egg did I see.

Climbing the sides of the cliffs I found a few nests of the glaucous-winged gulls with eggs, but no nests of the white-headed gull, though a number of them were flying about. I found one gull's nest containing a young bird and two pipped eggs. I took the little downy young

one, dried him and added his skin to my collection. There were no puffins on this rock, so, with the turn of the tide I sallied for the rock where I had seen so many the day before. Here, indeed, I found them, but I also found that the hour was at hand for my afternoon meal, and now was the time to try the cormorant. First, I climbed to the top of the rock, which was covered with vegetation. I found growing here a plant called by the Indians *lac-a mos*, which has a bulb like the potatoe, and which is gathered by the old Indians for food. Some of these I dug up with a stick. I also found the wild onion, and a sort of wild mustard, both of which I gathered.

Building a fire, the cormorant, which had been soaking in the salt water, was roasted over the coals, after being stuffed with the wild onions, and I will say that I never tasted better game. Of course, I had the best sauce possible, *i. e.* hunger, to go with it. The oyster catchers are famous eating, and one of these helped to make out a meal. Now I begin to feel sorry I had not saved the young crows and tried them. While I was getting my fire a flock of harlequin ducks paddled into the little cove to be out of the tideway. I kept perfectly quiet, and they came up within a few feet of me. How beautiful they were, resting lightly on the water! They swam about me awhile, and then, taking alarm from a screaming gull, all rose and flew away. I could not have harmed them if I would, as my gun was then in the boat.

As night came on it looked like rain, so I took the mast and sail of my boat and made a shelter against a niche in the rocks, gathered in some dry firewood, and, building a good fire, rolled into my blankets in the firelight. But it was long before I slept. The gulls, disturbed by the fire, kept up a wandering flight above me, and their wild and plaintive cries sounded far into the night. These weird cries, with their sad cadence mingling with the sound of the rising storm, and coming down to me through the rain and darkness in that lonely place, filled my soul with sadness as I gazed into the embers of the fire, and thought of the dear ones at home and the vacant chair waiting for me. Thus, pondering on thoughts of home I fell asleep. The storm swept on, and the sky cleared. The full moon came out and shone on that far isle. The fire died out, the gulls ceased their cries, and finally all nature was at rest.

EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH.

SCENT OF CARIBOU.

NUMBER FOUR, New York.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I noticed in your journal of Feb. 21 some correspondence in relation to the scent of the caribou, and beg leave to relate my own experience with that interesting animal. The morning of Oct. 23, in company with Mr. Eugene Seitze, of Troy, we left our camp in pursuit of caribou. It had snowed about four inches the previous night, thus making good stalking. We climbed the mountainsides, traveled through ravines and picked our way through almost impassable windfalls in quest of caribou tracks, but none could be found.

Thoroughly discouraged, wet and cold, as the water from the melting snow was pouring from the trees, we turned our course toward the camp. We had not proceeded far when suddenly there appeared before us, not five rods away, three caribou making off at a lively pace. The fawn was ahead, the doe came next and the old buck brought up the rear. They did not carry their tails erect and stiff like the deer, but nearly in a line with the body, and a constant rapid switching or rotary motion was observed. We succeeded in stopping the buck, when one ball from the .38 Winchester brought him down. As we followed on a few rods and found him stretched at full length on the ground, a noble specimen with branching antlers, our joy could only be imagined by the sportsman who has been as suddenly transported from discouraging bad luck to such a glorious success. The following day, accompanied by our guide, we went to bring the meat and head to camp. While skinning the hindquarters, the guide remarked that there was a very strong odor, which, on examination, we found to proceed from the tail. This led us to examine the feet to see if, like deer, they had any scent. We could not discover the least bit of odor about the feet or legs, while the tail gave off a very strong, pungent odor. I am inclined to think that the sacks or glands which secrete the odor peculiar to the caribou may, like the muskrat, the beaver and most of the carnivorous animals, be located at the base of the tail. CHARLES FENTON.

QUESTIONS ABOUT CHIMNEY SWIFTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My record of observations on the chimney swift for 1886 are to me so peculiar that it may be worth space in FOREST AND STREAM to state them, thereby perhaps eliciting information from others which will aid in the solution of their mysterious appearances.

After their arrival in May, the swifts are numerous all summer, my notes showing their departure to be about Aug. 15. In 1886 they were observed on Aug. 19, and though I was not out again in August, by Sept. 22 I had been in the country looking for birds ten times, and had not once observed them, but my diary for that day bears this record: "After having seen no swallows or swifts for some weeks, I saw about a dozen swifts about a hundred yards up, moving south." Though I kept a sharp lookout for them during the rest of the month, I saw no more; but in October I undertook a canoe voyage down the Thames, which flows west from London to Lake St. Clair, and though I spent the 8th, 9th and 10th entirely in the open air, with the observance of birds constantly in mind, I saw no swifts on these days, but on the 11th I saw many, probably a hundred, at a considerable height, flying around as they do in summer, and there I left them circling, and saw no more until the following May.

The questions which naturally propound themselves are these: Why did these birds appear on the days noted and not on other equally fine days of the same weeks? Where had they been and what had they been doing? By nature incredulous, I take no stock in the hibernation of swallows and have never seen the idea applied to swifts; besides, the weather had not been hibernating weather, particularly before the September observation. I had not observed them coming north, but the September lot were going south, and from where? W. E. SAUNDERS.

LONDON, Ont.

[For suggestions as to the possible hibernation of swifts see Coues's "Birds of the Colorado Valley" p. 377. But we do not know that Dr. Coues has ever published his reasons.—ED.]

MIGRATION ON THE PLAINS.

IN observing the avifaunal migrations this spring, I have learned to look for arrivals and departures immediately after a storm. This seems to be the period chosen by all our game birds for their long flights. Comparison of observations with the Report of Migration, recently issued by the Department of Agriculture shows that the migratory wave is about a week later on the ninety-ninth meridian than it is in the level country immediately adjacent to the Mississippi River.

The week ending April 6 was marked by the northern flight of ducks in great waves. The weather was mild but threatening, and the prevailing direction of the wind was northeast. Teals and widgeons did not migrate at this time. On April 4 I secured a ruddy duck, being the first one of the species for the season. This is not a common bird in this section.

With the departure of the ducks came the cranes and swans. One party on the 3d secured nine specimens of the sandhill crane, and two of the white or whooping crane (*G. americana*). Another party on the same date secured two trumpeter swans (*Olor buccinator*).

After the storm of April 7 the marsh birds began to arrive, and on the 8th I noticed the killdeer, Wilson's snipe and American golden plover. Two days later the long-billed curlew was first seen.

On the 17th, while after ducks, my companion exclaimed, "What a curious white-breasted lark!" As he had a few shells loaded with No. 8 shot I asked him to secure it, but the bird was so tame that it seemed impossible to get so far away that it would not be blown to pieces. It proved to be a horned lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*), and served to convince several of the local sportsmen that this bird is really found in Central Nebraska. Those who have hunted over the country for years told me that it was the first bird of the kind that they had ever seen. Another comparativcly rare visitant that I saw to-day was the great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). It was shot on Wood River. I learn that the first duck wave reached the Niobrara eight days after it was chronicled on the Platte. This would indicate a short rest on the Loups.

This year an unusual proportion of the specimens that are shot of the lesser snow goose (our white braut) are gray or slaty above. Can this be a cross between *Chen cærulescens* and *C. hyperborea?* The two species may be found together between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, upon the breeding grounds of the snow goose.

The ducks that nest in northern and western Nebraska are already at their breeding grounds, and we begin to ask ourselves about the prospects for fall shooting. They never were better. The mild winter and early prairie fires insure double the number of chickens and quail that there were last year. There will be no cooked eggs this season. I have never seen the prairie sharp-tailed grouse in Nebraska, but old settlers tell me that ten years ago they were common in this section, while the pinnated grouse were rare—another proof that civilization has its disadvantages. SHOSHONE.

KEARNEY, Neb., April 18.

[The gray or slaty "brant" may be young *C. hyperborea.*]

THE OTTER'S HABITS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I find, by reading your valuable paper, that one man does not know everything about birds, animals and fish. The very interesting article on the habits of the otter, by "J. G. R.," in a recent issue of FOREST AND STREAM, especially attracted me.

I commenced to trap otter in the fall of 1861. I was located where they were very plenty, and I think I had as good an opportunity as any one could have during the winter, of learning their habits.

I noticed that at times they would start at the head of a pond one mile long, and swim the entire distance under the ice to the outlet. I have seen where the mother and kittens have traveled on ponds, but never saw the tracks of more than two kittens with the mother, which shows that we do not know for a certainty how many young they have at a litter. At one time I was guided to the Seven Ponds by following an otter's track. I have seen them hunting for muskrats, also have known them to go into a bank beaver's hole. I think the otter killed the beaver, as the latter did not come out after the otter went in.

Otter commonly have a certain beat, and as near as I could calculate travel over the same route as often as every two weeks. They are not very particular about their food. They will readily eat fish after it has commenced to decay. I never knew an otter to leave his foot in a trap unless he staid with it. They ordinarily kill themselves within twenty-four hours after being caught. If the otter is wounded or injured by being taken in a trap he is likely to leave the water and wander into the woods. I knew of one that freed himself from a trap and was found a mile from the stream on which he was caught in a fisher trap. I knew another which had been wounded by a bullet, caught in a mink trap within two days after he was shot. Another peculiarity is if one is fatally wounded by shot, they leave the water and crawl on to ice to die. They are very easy to trap as soon as their habits are learned. C. J. R.

INDIAN ROCK, Me.

HABITS OF THE BEAVER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Jan. 31 I read an article on habits of the beaver, which induces me to give my experience. While looking over some pine lands last September, in crossing a small creek, I saw fresh signs of beaver. In a few weeks the White & Friant Lumber Company had located a lumber camp and commenced making roads in the same locality, one of which ran up this same creek. Having to pass there often, I saw that the beaver had two or three dams, and a house built, all in shape to spend the winter. The man that carried lunch to the men several times saw the beaver at work carrying birch and alder sticks into their winter store houses. He said he watched them one day for an hour, and this was in the middle of the day. In November, after it froze up, I set two traps and caught one beaver, another broke the chain to my trap and got away under the ice. Thinking he might have got fast with the trap and drowned, I took two boxes with me one day, and cut a number of holes through the ice along their road. As the water in their dam was only 2 or 3ft. deep I could easily see the bottom, but could not find my trap or beaver. As a last resort I cut a hole in the dam, so as to draw the water off. In about an hour the pond had lowered a foot. The beaver came out of their hiding places and made straight for the hole in their dam. We saw three of them, and as they swam past the holes we had cut in the ice we caught two young ones, two-thirds grown, by the tail and pulled them out. On the ice they were helpless. They showed fight but did not make much effort to escape. The other was an old fellow, and we tried to catch him in the same way, and had hold of his tail several times, but he was too strong. Just then a hunter happened along with a gun and shot him for us. We were eight miles from home and had no way to carry the two live beaver, so we very foolishly killed them, and I have been sorry many times since, as I think they might have been tamed, or I could have sold them alive for double what I got for their hides, $3 each. The old one weighed 30lbs. and his hide brought me $6. I caught one two years ago that weighed 49lbs. They are not very plenty and will soon be a thing of the past. There have been twenty-seven caught in this locality this fall and winter, on the headwaters of the Little Sturgeon. H. N.

METROPOLITAN, Mich.

RANGE OF THE WILD TURKEY.—Hartford, Mich.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I saw in your paper some time ago an inquiry by Chas. F. Batchelder, of Cambridge, Mass., in regard to wild turkeys, and being quite a turkey hunter and fond of the gun, I write you, so if you see fit you can publish it for the benefit of your readers. I have hunted the wild turkey since I was a boy, and have killed three fine turkeys before breakfast with an old long-stocked Kentucky rifle. This was in Medina county, Ohio. In 1851 I moved into Cass county, Michigan, where turkeys were very plenty. In 1863 I moved to Van Buren county, where I now reside. I have killed twenty-five wild turkeys here in five days. That was fifteen years ago; there are very few in this county now. I have killed some old gobblers that dressed 24lbs. Turkeys never were plenty in this State north of Grand River. I suppose the deep snow and hard crust starved them in the long winters, as I have hunted all over this lower part of the State and have never seen any north of about the Grand River Valley. I have come to the conclusion that there are a few scattered all over the southern part of the State, and they are very dark-colored. If you want to see turkeys plenty and of different colors go to Arkansas or Missouri or any of the Southern States.—SULLIVAN COOK.

LOCKED HORNS.—Chicago, Ill., April 22.—Fred Kæmpfer shows in his taxidermist shop's windows a pair of mounted heads of bucks, the horns of which are so closely interlocked that no amount of force could pull them apart. One of the deer was still living when found, the other dead. Interlocked deer antlers are not new, but I fancy the two heads, full mounted as they are and found as they were, will be a novelty. The heads are those of full-grown bucks, and were found in the Indian Territory.—E. HOUGH.

WHISTLING SWAN IN NIAGARA COUNTY, N. Y.—On Saturday, March 30, Mr. Charles Sharpstine, of Newfane, brought to me a swan of the above-named species, that was killed on the Eighteen-Mile Creek, about seven miles from Lockport. I have seen specimens that were secured on Niagara River below the falls in a disabled condition, probably by flying into the falls during stormy nights, but have never known one to be taken so far from the river or Lake Ontario before.—J. L. DAVISON.

Game Bag and Gun.

A PLEA FOR THE DUCKS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of April 11, I read the report of your interesting correspondent, Mr. E. Hough, on game protection, and I think that the idea that is expressed therein, that of an inter-State law, is just what is wanted.

While this law would be the law *par excellence*, still, if sportsmen would repress their slaughtering instincts and not put up prizes for the champion duck destroyer, as is done in one of our rapidly advancing cities, I think that this would be a step in the right direction. Again, if some of these gentlemen would look at the matter in a common sense way, they might account for the disappearance of some of the ducks, and thereby lessen the weight of sins on the shoulders of the market-gunner, who, in spite of his trade, has as much right to the game, also to kill his 100 or more ducks a day, as that special class called sportsmen.

Although I do not believe in a man being too careful in his shooting, still I believe there is a certain limit to everything, and that even in duck shooting, where the largest bag is always bragged of, a man can overdo the thing, and then he becomes a duck slaughterer, and not any better, if even as good, as the pot-hunter.

Another thing which does not seem consistent with game preservation is the awarding of a gold medal to the champion duck killer, for in striving to win the medal, men who would otherwise be moderate in their shooting would be stimulated to kill ducks, not because they wanted to use them nor because their friends wanted them, but simply for the glory—if glory it is—of being king slaughterer in his club. Therefore, while it is bad enough for a man to go out and kill such a large number of ducks (especially in the spring time), it is a thousand times worse for any one to put up a medal to advance the science of duck slaughtering, in which most modern sportsmen, to judge by their tales of large bags, are already quite proficient enough. If most sportsmen would notice these things and practice them, I think that one step in game preservation would have been taken, and I think that the old saying, "Be moderate in everything," could apply even in duck shooting, and that the ducks would be greatly benefited thereby. R. A. MONKS.

NEW YORK, April 21.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, April 23.—In response to letters lately sent out to the keepers of the different clubs I have received only meagre and unsatisfactory details as to the amounts of game killed this spring. The record books at the clubs do not seem to have been very well kept. For instance, Mr. Ira A. Pease writes for the Mak-saw-bas: "J. F. Whiting, March 18, 22 ducks; H. C. Burchner, 16 ducks. April 8, C. S. Petrie, 32 snipe and 33 plover. There have been numbers of good bags, but they were not recorded." I should think not! I have heard of and reported a great deal more than that from Mak-saw-ba, and do not suppose I get much of it. The only club to send in anything like a full report so far has been the Cumberland. Mr. Martin Driscoll, superintendent, writes as follows under date of April 18: "W. W. McFarland and C. D. Gammon, total, 749 ducks, 22 geese, 2 cranes; John Heiland 1 duck, Henry Stephens 133 ducks, 1 goose, G. T. Farmer 146 ducks, James Gardiner 7 ducks, H. G. Purington 1 duck, 1 brant, H. D. Nichols 17 ducks, 3 geese, W. N. Low 22 ducks, E. Hough 45 ducks, R. R. Street 6 ducks, G. M. Davis 23 ducks, 2 geese, 1 swan, John Gray 27 ducks, W. P. Freeman 32 ducks, E. W. Gillett 24 ducks. There have been about 150 jacksnipe killed to date. The natives keep them pounded out, so the shooting will be rather poor."

Word should be sent to Mr. W. A. Wheatly, secretary of the Beaver Dam Duck Club, of Memphis, Tenn., that the experiments of this spring at duck feeding show that buckwheat, planted on wet ground or thrown in shallow water, makes a much-appreciated food. The De Golyer Club found a "hole" so planted was always full of ducks. The keeper of that club told me also that he found the mallards had eaten three and a half bushels of corn in two days out of one pond. Corn is good mallard feed. The "jonquepins," or lily seeds, are eaten by the ducks, but it would hardly pay to seek after them as artificial food. Celery is hard to get started, Wild rice is better. Buckwheat and corn, or mill screenings, make the most available feed for planting. The only rule for putting down the feed is the general one to scatter near the bank and in the edge of shallow waters. Mill refuse can be thrown on top of lily pads or water plants. Corn partly shelled or on broken cobs is best. Waters should be planted in the summer if any ducks are staying about, or just as early as the ducks begin to come in. Crops intended to be raised and left standing, as buckwheat, should be put in at the usual spring time of planting. I hope the Beaver Dam boys will have good luck. There is no doubt it pays to feed.

Mr. E. S. Hart, a Chicago man, absent on a three-months' trip in Mississippi, writes his friend Mr. Van Uxem that his stopping place, Way's Bluff, Madison county, is a great field for the sportsman, and he wonders why Northern men do not go there. He reports turkeys, quail, grouse and rabbits very plentiful. Two men have in season killed 300 quail in less than a week's shooting there.

Prairie chicken shooters will not have to go outside of Illinois this year, that is sure. The State is full of birds. The three-years law has been a pronounced and unmistakable success. There are hundreds of coveys within fifty miles of Chicago. The cocks can be heard booming all over the marshes when one is out duck or snipe shooting. This is pleasant. Upland shooting, shooting of all sorts has fairly become a thing of the past in this country, yet no more gentlemanly and sportsmanlike form of sport ever existed.

Take it all around, the season on snipe has thus far proved much above the average, and bags of two or three dozen have been common. To show how open even so difficult a bird as the jacksnipe is to the gunner's art, I may cite the experience of a market-shooter, Ed. Irwin, whom I met at the Crown Point tournament. This shooter tells me that he has in the past three weeks killed 650 jacksnipe. Last year he killed over 700, and year before that he killed over 2,000. He does not hunt ducks, for purely financial reasons. Jacksnipe have brought much of the time from $2 to $2.50 a dozen, as much as mixed ducks, while the expense of shipping is much less. Irwin's hunting has been done on the Kankakee marsh, within five miles of Koutts, Indiana, on a strip not over six miles long. He says the birds work around over this ground, and often he finds them all on a piece where there were none at all the day before. He does not use any dog, and shoots a very close 12-gauge gun. I presume he must be a very good snipe shot. He told me to come with him to Koutts last Saturday, and he thought if I did he could assure me at least seventy-five snipe. I should have been glad to go had that been possible, as I should like to see a professional snipe shot at work. Rather deadly work on the game, I fear.

Golden-legged plover have been quite plentiful pretty much all over that part of Illinois just below Chicago during the past week, and large bags have been made. Plover shooting is not so very difficult, but is a pleasant sort of sport in its way, if there were not the temptation to kill too many birds. Long before this the female birds are with eggs, and it is a distinct shame to kill them when that is the case. Would it not be well for our shooters to stop now on the plover and snipe? It is too warm now to shoot. It is time now to stop shooting and to overhaul the tackle case for a fishing trip.

E. Hough.

INDIANS AND THE NATIONAL PARK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your discussion of the question of restraining the bands of marauding Indians who are destroying the forests and annihilating the game in all the country adjoining the Yellowstone National Park, it strikes me that you are complicating the problem unnecessarily by suggesting that Indians have inherent rights or any other rights, which need in any way hamper the Government in dealing with the difficulty, on the grounds of public expediency.

If the Indians ever had an inherent right, it was the right to keep the white man from landing on the shores of this continent, but that so-called right was trampled under foot, and in the interests of humanity it was necessary that it should be to provide for the development of a higher race. For us the first and highest consideration is the well being of our own race, and to insure that we have not hesitated to deprive the Indian of his liberty to roam at will over the continents and have shut him up in reservations.

But you say the Indian has a right under treaty to hunt in the neighborhood of the National Park. Very true; but it does not follow that to deprive him of that right would constitute a wrong. The Government of the United States would be justified in withdrawing the privilege, if experience demonstrate that its exercise constitutes a source of annoyance or injury to the community; still more if it were found that the privilege operated injuriously to the Indians themselves. And I say most emphatically that as long as the Indians or any section of them can subsist by hunting there is no hope of raising them to the industrial rank and rendering them fit for citizenship.

As a sportsman too and on behalf of my brother sportsmen I protest against the continuance of the privilege. It is not that I object to the red men sharing in the sports which we enjoy. What I do object to is to see the game utterly exterminated by bands of men who make hunting the business of their life, who spare nothing and have no thought for the future.

I do not want to see the Indians discriminated against, and if the State Legislatures of Wyoming, Idaho and Colorado would pass laws limiting the game which may be taken in a season, to one or two head for each hunter, by all means let the Indians go and get their taste of venison with the rest of us as long as they conform to the law, but in the name of all the sportsmen of the United States, and of unborn generations, I protest against the Indians being privileged to extirpate the game of the country, and I hope that your representations will move the Government to the reflection that while it is commendable to be kind to one's dogs, it is not right to take one's children's bread and cast it to them. C. F. A.

CALIFORNIA SPORTSMEN'S RIGHTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Nov. 28 appears a well-written letter from "Pacificator," concerning a supposed impending "row" between the so-called "pot-hunters" and the club men of this city. Now, I do not for a moment suppose the quarrels of a few duck hunters on this coast greatly concern the majority of your readers. Still, as the members of the duck clubs in this city claim to be at least as law-abiding citizens, honorable gentlemen and fair-minded sportsmen as the random bird shooter whose cause is espoused by "Pacificator," and as many of the statements in his communication are misleading and place us in an unjust light, I will respectfully request space for a reply. I speak only as an individual.

I wish, first and chiefly, to advert to the event which "Pacificator" intimates caps the climax of infamy on the part of the club men, viz., the securing of 7,000 acres of the Sonoma marsh land. He states that sixty men for $120 "pre-empted" this marsh land, inferentially by some "jobbery." Now as to facts. This piece of marsh land is the property of Hon. J. P. Jones, formerly U. S. Senator from Nevada and a member of our club (the Alameda Sportsmen's Club). Mr. Jones owns and pays taxes upon this land, and presumably has the right to devote it to such purposes as he sees fit. Our club, seeing its availability as a game preserve, secured from the owner a lease of the property for a number of years. The cream of the shooting on this preserve is a large piece of territory which was some years ago under cultivation. This is bordered on one side by a range of hills and on the other two sides by a levee following the banks of the Sonoma Creek. At one point there is a break in this levee, which permits of the partial flooding of the farm at high tide.

Located near the north end of this property is the old farmhouse, with outbuildings, which we now occupy as a club house. For a couple of years or more before we took possession, this house was at the mercy of any wanderer, but was usually occupied by casual duck hunters. We found the numerous windows all broken, the wooden walkways destroyed, probably for firewood, and even some of the ceiling planks torn away, presumably for the same purpose. However, having taken possession, we soon put things to rights, when a great hullabulloo was raised. A certain class of shooters of which "Pacificator" writes himself a member, began to assail the "selfish," "wealthy," "patrician" club shooters, who "wanted the world," who wanted to prevent outsiders from shooting on the water highways, or on non-preserved ground, or on Sundays for fear the ducks might be made wild and scarce to the detriment of club shooters. This and similar bosh was and is frantically iterated and re-iterated; and one might infer, from the frequent mention of "bloodshed," "war" and similar expressions, that these worthies contemplate going gunning in the future not for the wary duck, but for the oppressor whose iron heel has trodden the liberties of the free-for-all shooter into the mud. Oh, "Pacificator," why beliest thou thy peaceful name? Or dost thou, indeed, contemplate making peace with thy foe after the manner of the bold pioneer with his little red Indian—by cutting his throat and then exclaiming, with bloody knife brandished aloft, "Let us have peace!"

The amusing part of this "war" is that the random hunter is doing all the fighting. He loudly toots his big war trumpet; he beats his mightiest tom-tom; he arrays himself in his most awe-inspiring war paint, with his medicine men (lawyers) sitting on their haunches in the rear, urging on the braves and waiting for the spoils. All the while his enemy quietly pursues his daily avocation, for who are these "aristocrats" who go up to their club houses during the week days, not having anything else to do, shoot all day, and then at night lose such large amounts at poker that their sense of charity and justice becomes clouded to such a degree that they impudently claim exclusive right to shoot on their own preserves? I cannot speak for other clubs, but suppose they are in the main composed of material somewhat similar to ours. Outside of the owner of our Sonoma preserve I am not aware that we have a single wealthy man on our list. On the contrary, to my certain knowledge the large majority have to look to their daily wages and salaries for their daily bread. Their incomes are meager, but they do not gamble, get drunk, or waste their substance in riotous living. Thus they are enabled to expend a small sum annually in the pursuit of health and sport. The greater number of the duck-shooting members take the Saturday afternoon train for the club grounds, hunt on Sunday and return early Monday morning to their daily labors. We are not "game hogs," "aristocrats." We claim to be genuine sportsmen, observing all the laws of the land, including the game laws. Can our opponents say as much for themselves? We even go further than the statute law and prohibit spring shooting on our grounds. Does the wandering shooter ever consult his almanac when he goes in search of game? Is not every animate object, irrespective of season, utility or other consideration, the target for his aimless shooting? The accusation that we attempt to exercise a surveillance over the water highways and non-preserved ground is too absurd to take any notice of.

In short, the matter stands thus: Our club, casting about for a desirable shooting ground, found this. We approached the owner and asked the lease of it for shooting purposes. He replied that he had no present use for the property and would let us have it. We agreed upon terms, the details of which concern no one but the parties interested. I will say, however, that we hold a written lease of the property. We took possession and posted conspicuous notices to that effect, warning outsiders not to trespass. The dispossessed casual hunters naturally became enraged and declared "war." The reason is too obvious to mention.

The opponents of the duck clubs in speaking of members, I am informed, freely use the expressions "hogs," "selfish," etc. Now let us look at the matter closely and see who are the "hogs." The club takes a preserve, of course the best it can get. Its members for convenience sake build a house, ark, or what-not, and hire a keeper if they can afford it. They are content to shoot on the ground they pay for, and all they ask is that their rights to their own ground be respected, a right they would cheerfully concede to "Pacificator" or any other sportsman. They do not "want the world." On the other hand, what do their opponents ask? They explicitly ask to be allowed to roam over everybody's ground, wherever the birds fly. They are not content with a fixed share of the marsh, but "want the world" themselves. Now, who is the "hog?"

I shall make no attempt to discuss the hair-splitting legal technicalities dilated upon hy "Pacificator," for I am not competent to do so; but I fearlessly assert that neither "Pacificator" nor any other intelligent man will for a moment deny in his heart the moral right of the owner of a piece of marsh land to reserve the latter, excluding water highways, etc., for his own legitimate use; and no high-minded man will, under cover of mere legal technicalities, knowingly trespass upon such ground, for he recognizes the validity of the axiom, "A man's house is his castle," even if it is a wet one. "Moral bosh," do you exclaim? Now, let us see. You, a stranger, go some promising Sunday morning at 4 A. M. with "Pacificator," who, we will say, is familiar with some popular non-preserved duck shooting ground. Presently, while rowing along the slough to your blind, you hear a great rush of wings overhead. Near by you descry a fine point of land projecting into the slough, with a clump of weeds at its extremity. Instinctively you say, "Let us run in here." "Oh, no," says "Pacificator," "that's Jones's blind;" though, as you plainly see, it is not occupied. A little further along you come to another blind, but that is Smith's, also unoccupied; and so on. Presently you come to "Pacificator's" blind, but, lo! as your boat grounds at the edge of it an unknown head pops up. Your companion's eyes flash fire. He exclaims, loudly and angrily, that some folks are "d—d cheeky!" etc. The interloper suddenly discovers that your friend is the owner (?) of this blind, and accordingly vacates it. (Incidentally, this supposed case, the facts of which are strictly in accordance with custom, illustrates the "first-come-first-served, free-for-all" principle (!!) so strenuously advocated by "Pacificator.")

To continue, has Jones, Brown or Smith any legal right to these choice locations? Not at all; but by virtue of long possession, work on the blinds, etc., they have acquired a moral right, which even "Pacificator" recognizes to be as binding as if it were a legal one. Very well, if Jones *et al*, in addition to the foregoing rights, owned the land on which these blinds were constructed, would not their rights be by that much the stronger? Does the possession of the legal right weaken the moral one? I think not.

Again, one would suppose from reading "Pacificator's" article that all available shooting ground in this vicinity is now in possession of the clubs. This is not true. On the contrary, thousands of acres of accessible marsh land, affording good shooting, are open to all on the borders of San Francisco and San Pablo bays, and on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. If the shooting on these unoccupied lands is not quite as good as on club grounds it is partly because the clubs by thoughtfulness, care and the judicious expenditure of a little money have made the feeding grounds attractive for the birds, and partly because the club men, in looking for grounds, got the best they could find. And is this so different from business principles and procedures in other affairs? Does the shrewd business man, when he finds a good investment, wait for another man to take advantage of it, or does he run to his neighbors asking them to join him in reaping good profits? No. He acts on common sense principles and reaps the reward of his sagacity. Nor is he blamed by sensible men, though he is envied by others.

I wish my shooting friends who belong to no club distinctly to understand that we hurl no such epithets at them as "d—d pot-hunters" or other derogatory nomenclature; for very many thoroughly genuine sportsmen do not hold membership in any club for various reasons; but these are not the men to advocate vicious warfare upon those who choose to club together for the sake of economy, convenience and enjoyment to secure a pleasant shooting home. I shall not attempt to portray quite another class of casual shooters. The species is well known to every one who has occasion to pass to and fro on Sundays. This fellow goes doubly armed, but his pocket pistol is much more heavily loaded (in the morning) than his cartridge box. He is the terror of the farmer, whose cattle, horses, fences and crops bear only too frequent testimony to the lawlessness of this so-called sportsman. He is a stench in the nostrils of every true sportsman, whether the latter be a club man or honorable casual shooter. Isn't it possible that "Pacificator" unwittingly makes himself an advocate of these gentry?

Finally, I predict that "Pacificator" and his coadjutors who are plunging so furiously into this aggressive "war" will find their course ill-advised; for the clubs will eventually find some means of protecting their shooting rights. If it is necessary to fence their grounds they will do it. If some other course is more advisable they will take it; nor will it be through "bulldozing" measures, but by strictly legal procedures. Bear in mind that heretofore

casual hunters very ofteu shot undisturbed over preserved ground. The lines were by no means drawn hard and fast; but if our opponents invite a contest and are in the end beaten, certainly this privilege, which otherwise they would have continued to enjoy, will no longer be extended. Their latter end will be worse than their first.

CLUB MAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.

AT A BEAR'S HEAD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Kelpie's" suggestion that a bear will not always stand still while you shoot him iu the head, strikes me as somewhat hypercritical. All my experience with bears, whether brown or black, whether denizens of mountain or of plain, is that they advance to the attack very deliberately—provided that you stand and face them—and afford a cool shot abundant opportunity to put in his bullet anywhere he likes. At the same time I should never think of aiming at the head of a bear, as he rose to embrace me, the spot to aim at is the white bullseye in the throat evideutly painted by a kindly nature for the purpose.

I have shot bear and other game in the head by a fluke, but all my experience in that direction leads me to infer that if the ball strike the skull box at an acute angle, or indeed at anything short of a right angle, the angle of reflection is pretty nearly sure to be equal to the angle of the incidence, as in billiards.

If I were to narrate all my experiences in that direction, extending over a period of thirty years, you would smile blandly and put them in your "Camp-fire Flickerings," along with stories of doubtful veracity, so I will content myself with a single bear story very much to the point.

I had got ten days' leave and was making a hasty trip from the Gurhwal forests to Naini Tal, and camped at night in a gully on the confines of Gurhwal and Kumaoun. About 10 o'clock one of my men reported that a bear had crossed the gully, and another was following him.

Springing out of bed, I seized my rifle, stepped into my slippers, and out into the moonlight. The bear was about mid-gully, his black coat contrasting sharply with the light gray sand of the dry ravine, and directly I appeared he came to a stand, and although standing broadside on, turned his face full toward me. I aimed deliberately at his head, and in the stillness of the night the ball rattled on his skull with a note as lively as if it had been not only hollow, but empty, and down went the bear in a heap.

I could probably have ruu in and finished him with the second barrel—distance about 70yds.—but as I never give a bear any unuecessary chances I went into the tent for another cartridge, came out again, and while I was inserting it the bear rose and had vanished into shadow before I was ready to pull trigger on him. The next morning I started at daylight, first iustructing the ranger to look for the carcass in the morning and get the skin if he could. Ten days later I was returning to duty and camped at the same spot. The ranger came and reported that he had found no blood nor sign of any kind, and knowing the exact spot I went out to look for myself. After some search I found a strip of skin from the head of the bear twisted like a corkscrew. It was about ¼in. wide and nearly 4in. long, and left no room to doubt that the ball, striking close above the eye, had traversed the skull to the back of the head without penetrating, probably even without cracking the bone.

SHIKAREE.

CAMP DELHI, Punjaub, India, Feb. 26.

A .25-BORE RIFLE NEEDED.

Editor Forest and Stream:

By his article in your issue of March 18, "Byrne" uncovers a very vulnerable point in the advocacy of .22cal. rifles, and affords an opportunity for profitable discussion of that now popular size.

Of course it goes without saying that the small-bore rifle is a great boon to all who have a fondness for rifle shooting but who, from motives of choice, economy or limited range, must abstain from using the larger sizes. But it is a question in the minds of some whether the matter was not somewhat overdone when such a diminutive size as twenty-two-one hundredths of an inch was adopted and used for the wide range of purposes to which it is now sought to apply it.

While not acquainted with the ancient history of the .22cal. rifle, I am of opinion that it was originally made with special view to purposes of gallery shooting, and regarded from the standpoint of caliber only, it has always seemed to me out of its proper sphere anywhere else.

It may be said the excellent work which improved forms of .22cal. cartridges have recently been made to accomplish contradicts this, to which I would reply that every form of .22cal. cartridges that has been used with any marked success embodies modifications of the older kinds which carried but little further in the same line, would make the said new cartridges eminently suitable for use in an increased caliber.

Now we have had from time to time vague and uncertain glimpses of a .25cal. rifle, but apparently no great amount of time, study or attention has ever beeu given to experiments with that caliber, which I believe to be a mistake.

True, we have the .32cal. in a variety of lengths, weights, proportions and, we may also say, diameters, for there is a most deplorable want of uniformity as to the actual measurement of rifles and bullets nominally the same in cabiber. But while the .32 is a useful and convenient size in many respects, there are objections which may be reasonably urged against it when we attempt to take it into the province belonging to the small-bore proper. For example, there is some danger in its use where the range is limited, and it is somewhat expensive to keep in ammunition when we come to use the cartridges by hundreds or thousands.

Now there is an existing hiatus between the two calibers, .22 and .32, that the .25, properly made and charged, would fill most admirably. For target purposes its good features compared with the .22 would be, notably, greater steadiness and uniformity in the shooting, less manipulating of the wind-gauge, and longer range. It would also be infinitely better as a hunting rifle for small game, as it would be more likely to disable and prevent the escape (to die lingeringly) of such game as might not be struck in vital parts, besides which it would, if properly gotten up, have a much longer point-blank range than most of the present .22 weapons. In short, it would prove a "happy medium" between the .22 and .32, and would embrace most of the good features of both the old sizes.

In the light of the vast amount of experience and knowledge which the last few years have brought to the hands and heads of makers of rifles and their ammunition, there should be but little time or trouble involved in hitting upon a suitable combination of such details as degree of twist, quantity and proportions of powder and lead, etc., as would bring out the best possibilities of the new arm. Aside from the practical advantages of .25 as compared with the smaller caliber, there is a lack of fitness in equipping a full-grown man with a weapon so trifling and toylike. It is too much like an over-sized man driving an under-sized pony. As long, however, as the manfacturers of arms and ammunition find ready market for the old styles (or slight modifications of them) there is small hope of their running the chances of success iu introducing experimental innovations, and the only way to induce such departures as that outlined above is for sportsmen to express their wishes and preferences through the medium of papers like yours in such terms and in such numbers as will show just what the seutiment of sportsmen at large really is upon the subject under consideration, and I hope to hear from others upon the question of a .25cal. rifle.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., April 20. W. D. ZIMMERMAN.

CLUB ELECTIONS.—Hornellsville, N. Y., April 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the Hornell Gun and Game Protective Association, held April 10, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Griffin, President; B. J. Luther, Vice-President; William Rewalt, Jr., Treasurer; S. H. Brown, Secretary. The association never stood in better shape financially, nor with better prospects of interest taken by its members than this spring. We shall add a rifle range to the association grounds, and expect a large additional membership, as much interest is taken in this. Our association was organized for game and fish protection together with trap shooting, but owing to want of good officers of the law the violators escape in most cases. However, a great many have paid quite dearly for their fun. We are adding honorary members to our association as fast as we can, and hope in a short time to have all the game and fish protective sportsmen in our county belong to us, and by this means—when well united—we will carry a strong influence and may succeed in getting officials who will prosecute violators and get justice, too. Our laws are severe enough, but what is hardest to fight is public opinion and indifference. Game and fish protection is not generally understood because people do not comprehend its purposes; but when it is understood they indorse it, and will join in doing all they can to advance the interests of true sportsmanship. Our neighbors at Canesteo have organized a club with sixty members for a starter, and I am told much interest is taken both at trap and game protection. Let the work go on.—S. H. BROWN, Secretary.

RED HOOK, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the Red Hook Gun Club, lately held, the following officers were elected: President, Geo. W. Cramer; Treasurer, John Bain; Secretary, Robert J. Carroll.

RAINED GEESE IN TEXAS.—This is how the Gonzales *Inquirer* tells the story: "During the rain and storm Wednesday morning occurred within a quarter of a mile of town perhaps one of the most wonderful and rare atmospheric electrical demonstrations ever viewed by most men and unprecedented in these parts. A very large flock of wild geese, high up in the sky and out of the reach of the unerring aim of the hunter were winging their flight to their far northern home, urged on by the instinct of a happy uesting and feeding ground at their long journey's end, and not anticipating the imminent and lurking danger that lay hidden in the angry and threatening clouds, while peace and harmony prevailed among the concourse that were marshaled in the shape of a letter V by the experienced leader and commander. While thus sailing serenely on, their course was being watched by a few citizens and the size of the flock commented on, when suddenly a bar of lightning from a cloud seemed to strike the leader, and then scintillate and play through the entire flock, causing terror, confusion and death, and the immediate air seemed to be full of falling and overcome birds. They fell just across the slough from town in Joe Peck's pasture, and Jack Hastings, a negro, who was watching them from his door, walked over the slough, and after killing a few crippled ones, brought fifty-two into town which he sold at 10 cents apiece. Some of them were badly bruised and torn, but it is not known whether it was caused by the lightniug or the high fall. Some of the birds recovered and flew off after having fallen nearly to the ground. It is estimated that there were nearly 150 geese in the flock, and of these at least seventy-five were killed."

A WILD SECTION.—There are quite a few wolves here on the head of Little Sturgeon. I have caught three of them. They are a large, strong, ugly looking brute, and I would not care to have a pack of them attack me in the woods. The ones I caught weighed eighty pounds. Mr. Friant is having one of them stuffed and mounted, life size. This has been, and is yet, quite a country for hunting, trapping and fishing, as I have caught some of the finest speckled trout I ever saw in the east branch of the Sturgeon River, some that weighed three and a quarter pounds, and I may give you some more of my experiences where I caught wolves by the pack, fish by the ton and beaver by the tail.—H. N. (Metropolitan, Mich.).

SHOOTING PROSPECTS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Never before in the history of Lawrence county have quail been so numerous in the spring as they are at present. Recently, while duck hunting along the west bank of the Beaver River, I raised five coveys in about a four-mile jaunt. Last season they were quite numerous, and the large number that now exist will under favorable circumstances multiply so rapidly that the coming season will be by far the best for years.—T. E. M. (Newcastle, Pa., April 20).

KEOKUK, Iowa, March 12, 1888.—*J. F. Breitenstein, Esq., Keokuk, Ia.:* Dear Sir: The box of U. S. C. Co. paper shells that I received from you last fall I tried, and found them to be all that you claimed, and better than any shell I ever used, not one of them missing fire. Yours truly, (Signed) T. J. LOWRIE.—*Adv.*

Sea and River Fishing.

NEW ENGLAND TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Trout supplement, of April 4, is admirable, and the illustrations excelleut, but I have some doubt as to the correctness of one of the descriptions, that is of the Dublin Pond trout, of which it is stated that "the back is uniformly olive brown or gray, and not mottled like the brook trout." Now I have not seen a Dublin Pond trout for more than 20 years, but my recollections is, that the mottling was even more distinct than that of the brook trout. Livingston Stone, who had a hatching station at Dublin, for several years, can probably give exact information on this point. Is it not possible that in specimens sent to Washington in alcohol, the mottling may have bleached or faded out? I only desire to have the information correct, whatever it is.

It is not well "established," that the *Salmo sunapee* was well known before the introduction of the saibling; it was just about the same time, my first knowledge of *Salmo sunapee* having been in 1883, and I have sometimes queried whether by some mistake on the railroad cars, and a change unintentionally of similar tin cans, the saibling sent by Prof. Baird in 1881 had not found their way to Sunapee, instead of Newfound Lake? They have uever been heard of in the latter water, where they were supposed to have been planted.

If, as Mr. Hodge writes me, the large trout of Dan Hole Pond, in Tuftonborough, have been pronounced by Prof. Garman to be identical with the Sunapee variety, it goes far to prove both aboriginal, but their difference in external appearance from *S. fontinalis* is so great that it is very strange to me that it should never have been noticed as a different variety before.

I am sorry to see "Awahsoose" pleading heresy on the trout question! I think I could cure him of it, could he be with me for a fortnight this summer, on the headwaters of the Connecticut. The fact is simply, that his early education was neglected!

When I was a youngster, my good mother was afraid to trust me on the banks of the Connecticut, and I was forced to take my early lessons in angling in some of the small brooks I described the other day in my letter on "Sawdust." I shall never forget my first trout! I will not attempt to describe his capture. Christopher North has done that too well for meaner pen to follow, but then his first "feesh" was nothing but a "baggy-mennow," while mine was a glorious spotted trout fully 6in. long! I did not wait to catch another, but hurried home with my beautiful prize.

A young man, since "gathered to the majority," an eminent physician in one of the Western States, was then studying medicine with my father, and the sight of the trout awakened his ardor, and he told me, if I would go to his house and ask his mother to send him a fishline, to be found in the corner of a certain cupboard, he would go to the brook with me. I did so, and he then gave me my first real instruction and showed me how to cast my line so as to let the hook float down with the current, and to be drawn naturally into the deep holes under the overhanging banks. He caught a fine string that afternoon, and I got one or two more, but I was too busy watching him and seeing how he did it, to fish much myself.

Sufficient to say, it made a trout fisherman of me forever. No doubt, as "Awahsoose" says, there is much in the surroundings, in the birds and flowers, in the flicker of the sun through the leaves, and the ripple of the water over the stones, but I have caught all sorts of fish under all sorts of conditions, and have had many a happy day on the bosom of Massachusetts Bay, or at the ledges of Rye Beach, or the Isles of Shoals; in trolling for pike and bass in the Connecticut, or casting the fly on the Northern lakes; but for a real "red-letter day" give me a balmy day in the last of May, on a mountain trout stream, now foaming and plunging over the rocks, now sweeping quietly in long curves through some grassy meadow to a still mill pond, and then repeating its plunges and its meadow meanderings, until a day spent along its banks, with a good basket of trout from 6 to 12in. long at the close, was one of unalloyed and unequalled enjoyment.

Verbum sap. VON W.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., April 14.

Unfortunately the descriptions of the Dublin Pond trout were drawn up from specimens preserved iu alcohol; but mottlings or reticulations similar to those of the brook trout usually are persistent in alcohol, and traces at least should have been observed by Prof. Garman and Dr. Bean if the fresh fish is mottled. The original description contains no reference to such markings, but it does state that "the young are much darker colored than the adults," and that their "clouded parr-marks or bands at once distinguish the young of *S. agassizii.*" A good description of the colors of living individuals is very much needed, and we hope "Von W." will aid us in obtaining information on this subject.

As to the Sunapee trout, we cannot recede from the position taken in FOREST AND STREAM of April 4, and we repeat our belief that the saibling introduced in New Hampshire in 1881 have nothing to do with the ten-pound trout forwarded by Col. Hodge in the fall of 1885 to ichthyologists in Cambridge and Washington. "Von W." had knowledge of the Sunapee trout in 1883, and probably it was a very large fish even as early as that. The history of the introduction of saibling by Prof. Baird, as published in his reports, is herewith stated:

Jan. 24, 1881. Mr. A. H. Powers, of Plymouth, N. H., received 55,000 saibling eggs from the U. S. Fish Commission. Mr. Powers was directed to hatch them and place them in Newfound Lake, located seven miles from Plymouth. The eggs were all hatched by Feb. 28, with a loss in hatching of 6,515 eggs. Mr. Powers deposited 30,000 fry in Newfound Lake May 18. Dec. 3, 1883, about 600 eggs were taken by Com. Hodge. These will be transferred to another station, to be hatched and reared.

In October, 1885, and doubtless somewhat earlier, Col. Hodge saw and had in his possession specimens weighing 10lbs., which is twice the maximum weight of the saibling in its favorite localities in Europe. If we seriously consider the possibility of identifying the Sunapee trout with the saibling we must believe that the fry of May, 1882, gained 10lbs. in weight in about three years. This was one of the first obstacles we met in attempting to propose the same theory several years ago, and it will be recognized as a grave obstacle. T. H. BEAN.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.

III.—THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

THE coast of New Jersey, from Perth Amboy along the shores of Raritan Bay and what is known as Lower New York Bay to Sandy Hook and along the ocean front from the Hook to Barnegat Bay, is a prolific fishing ground. Barnegat Bay—at least the portion of the Bay where the best fishing is to be had—is so far removed from the city by distance that it will scarcely pay the New York fisherman to attempt a battle with the denizens of its shallow waters unless he goes for more than one day. Toward the close of this series of papers it will perhaps be well to give a directory of resorts that require more than one day to visit on a fishing excursion, and in that case a report of the angling at Barnegat Bay will be given. By taking the "newspaper train" which leaves New York at about four o'clock in the morning, Bay Head, at the northernmost end of Barnegat Bay, can be reached at about eight o'clock, but good fishing on Barnegat Bay is not to be had north of Tom's River, eight miles south of Bay Head, and the very best is at Beach Haven, which is twenty-eight or thirty miles from the head of the Bay. The fact remains that the most excellent angling along the whole New Jersey shore is in the waters of Barnegat Bay, and it will pay a New Yorker who can spare a week or more in late summer or fall to spend it at Beach Haven or among the islands at Little Egg Harbor.

The fishing resorts along the whole New Jersey coast may be reached by the trains of the New York & Long Branch Railroad. This road runs from Perth Amboy to Point Pleasant, which is only one and one-half miles from Bay Head on Barnegat Bay, trains connecting at the former place for all points along the bay as far south as Tom's River. The road runs no trains of its own, but is operated jointly by the Central Railroad of New Jersey (foot of Liberty street, New York) and the Pennsylvania Railroad (foot of Desbrosses or Courtlandt streets, New York). The Central Railroad of New Jersey runs the most frequent way trains, and is therefore, as a general rule, the most advantageous for the fisherman to take. A new time table for the summer went into effect upon both roads May 1, and trains run at short intervals until late in the fall. To reach the resorts on Sandy Hook the New Jersey Southern Railroad is taken. This road is operated by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and runs from the Sandy Hook pier to West End or Hollywood station (Long Branch), and from Red Bank to Port Monmouth and Atlantic Highlands. It also has a connecting branch from Branchport (on the New York & Long Branch Railroad) both north and south. Resorts on Sandy Hook may be reached by taking either the steamboats from Pier 8, North River, to Sandy Hook Pier and Atlantic Highlands, or the C. R. R. of N. J. from foot of Liberty street to Branchport, and there changing to the trains of the New Jersey Southern, running north along the Hook. Steamboats also run from the city to many of the resorts, and they will be mentioned in their proper places.

Of what may be properly called coast fishing the nearest is reached from Perth Amboy, which is at the mouth of both Staten Island Sound and the Raritan River, and overlooks Raritan Bay between the south end of Staten Island and the shores of Monmouth county, New Jersey. However, there is excellent weakfishing in Staten Island Sound only two miles north of Perth Amboy, near what is know as Boynton Beach, a favorite resort for Sunday school scholars during the picnicking season. To reach Boynton Beach take the Central R. R. of New Jersey to Sewaren station (round trip fare, 85 cents), and walk southerly along the shore of the Sound a short quarter of a mile to the Beach. It may also be reached via the Pennsylvania R. R. to Woodbridge (round trip fare, 80 cents), and thence stage (fare 25 cents) direct to Boynton Beach. Here Howard Tappen has forty or fifty excellent boats, renting from 75 cents to $1 a day, and he can also be relied on for bait during the season. Fish over toward the Staten Island shore where the stakes in the water mark oyster beds, or better still ask Howard where to go, as on certain tides there are choice spots which are known to few, but with which he is perfectly familiar. If you bring your own bait get shedder crabs. I have known of many catches of weakfish at this place running up in the fifties and sixties for one boat in one day's fishing, and the fish average over a pound in weight. Meals can always be had at Boynton Beach (European plan), and at Sewaren near the station is a large hotel where prices range from $2 a day up. No liquors are sold at Boynton Beach, and it is a good place to take one's family for a day's outing, as there are swings, bathing houses, shade trees and a dancing platform.

For Perth Amboy take either the Pennsylvania Railroad or Central Railroad of New Jersey (fare, round trip, $1). From the station it is twenty minutes' walk to the shore of the Sound, or stages and hacks will carry you for ten cents. Captain Woglom keeps boats to rent at $1 a day, but he has only a few rowboats. If you cannot get boats from him inquire of Captain Thomas Liddle, the oldest and most skillful pilot of the port, whose house is but a few yards from Captain Woglom's, and he will tell you where you can get a boat. Captain Woglom has a good cabin sloop which may be chartered, and there are several oystermen close by who rent boats, but none of them makes a business of it. Bring your own bait (shedder crabs) from New York, as you cannot always be sure of obtaining it here. Perth Amboy is near famous weakfish grounds, on the oyster beds of Raritan and Prince's Bays. A good place to fish is near Buoy 10, around the point of Staten Island, or nearer shore about a mile further in Prince's Bay. Directly off Prince's Bay Light (not the Great Beds Light, which can be seen from Perth Amboy) is a good place. Porgies and the exasperating 'toadfish" are plenty here, and will consume enormous quantities of bait, so it is best to bring a large supply. The summer bluefish or snap mackerel will often take the hook when fishing for weakfish, especially if the tide is running smartly, and as they are apt to bite right through a gut snell it is best to tie your hooks on gimp. From Perth Amboy good striped bass grounds may be reached in Raritan River, a little above the long drawbridge, for which sandworms should be used as bait. The fishing in Raritan River will be treated of fully in another article.

The next resort along the line of this route is at Cheesequake Creek. Morgan station (fare, round trip, $1.15) is at the drawbridge crossing the creek, and a hundred yards up stream on the creek's banks is a quaint old inn, two hundred years old, kept by Charles Applegate, known all over New Jersey and by many prominent New Yorkers as "Pop" Applegate or "Uncle Charley." There are only half a dozen boats for hire here, at from 50 cents to $1 a day, and for three out of the six boats there are regular patrons every Sunday throughout the season. There is good striped bass fishing in the creek, but like most of the haunts of striped bass, very little success can be expected on the first visit. An angler will require several visits to learn the haunts of these fish at various tides and under different conditions of weather and water. When the bass run up the creek in huge schools, as I have frequently known them to do, the veriest novice can catch two score of them in a short time, but the bassing at other times is uncertain for the "tenderfoot." For general directions I would say try the hollow of the first bend above the inn close to shore, the "deep hole" at the mouth of Stump Creek or under the railroad bridge. If the water is muddy, go up the creek for nearly or quite a mile. No bait except shrimp can be had on the ground. Kingfish are caught near the jetties at the mouth of the creek, and so are weakfish. One day last fall Uncle Charley brought in half a boat load of weakfish from three hours' fishing off the mouth of Margaret's Creek, only a short distance from Cheesequake. Meals and lodging may be had at the inn for a small party at the rate of $1.50 or $2 a day, and no better cooking or nicer beds can be found. Only a few trains stop at Morgan station, so it is best to make careful inquiries about trains before planning a trip. The Central trains are the ones to take in the morning, but trains of both roads stop for the return trip at night.

The next place is at Keyport. Take trains of the route already mentioned to Matawan (round trip fare $1.25), and horse car (fare 5 cents) to the Keyport steamboat dock, where boats can be hired at 50 cents to $1 a day. I have fished a good deal around Keyport with very little success, although I have known of many good catches. There are striped bass in Matawan Creek, but I have fished faithfully myself for three days in succession without catching anything but toadfish and eels. Out in the bay there are places where good catches of weakfish and snap mackerel are made, to which the man who rents you the boat will direct you. At James M. Butler's Mansion House, near the water, good board may be had at $2 a day and upward, and any one who mentions FOREST AND STREAM to the Mansion House proprietor will be welcome to not only the best in the house but to good, honest information about the fishing in the vicinity. Keyport may also be reached by steamer Minnie Cornell, from foot of Vesey street (round trip fare 50 cents), at 3 P. M. every week day and 8 A. M. every Sunday, making the run in two hours.

From Red Bank (same rail route; fare, round trip, $1.50) several fishing resorts may be reached on the Navesink or North Shrewsbury River, a beautiful stream. There is excellent fishing for weakfish, flounders, summer bluefish (snap mackerel), and sometimes kingfish, striped bass, eels and plaice below Red Bank about three miles, at Fair Haven (four miles below) and Oceanic (six miles below). Plenty of flounders are caught now, the other fish in summer. It is best to rent boats at Fair Haven or Oceanic, for which place stages run from all trains (fare 25 cents), as these points are near the best fishing grounds; but if you wish to row three or four miles along the lovely banks of the river to the fishing grounds from Red Bank, or prefer to "angle" with a chunk of meat for the fat crabs which abound near the railroad bridge, walk back on the track from the depot to the bridge and rent a good boat for 50 cents a day from "Peter," a German who has a dozen boats here on the south side of the railroad tracks. At Fair Haven and Oceanic boats can be rented at from 50 cents a day up, and bait (shedder crab) can be had if you happen to run across one of the hundred "crab boys" who make a business of "scapping" soft shell and shedder crabs, which are very abundant along shore at low tide. The fishing grounds are well out in the stream, the best near the north shore. I have fished these waters a good deal, and never without success. Below Oceanic, around the bend, where the tide runs briskly, the summer bluefish are caught by trolling with small bone squid, an eel tail or anything almost that is bright and will twirl. I have caught them by anchoring in the swiftest current at the edge of the channel and allowing the hook (no sinker) to play at the end of a long line, and I caught my largest ones one summer evening with a piece of lemon peel for squid. All these resorts may be reached by steamboat from foot of Franklin street (round trip fare, 80 cents). At present this boat leaves New York afternoons, but in the summer and fall two boats run, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

Port Monmouth and Atlantic Highlands may be reached by New Jersey Southern Railroad from Red Bank (fare from New York, round trip, $1.50), or by boat from foot of Rector street (fare, $1). The steamer William V. Wilson also makes the run from foot of Canal street to Port Monmouth (fare, round trip, 60 cents), but she does not leave her pier at any set time. Bullinger's weekly Monitor Guide gives her time for the current week of issue. At either of these resorts weakfish are caught, and blackfish of good weight on the reefs and wherever there is a sunken wreck. They appear first about May 15, and bite near the bottom on shedder crabs or clam bait. They weigh from ¼lb. to 12lbs. Large sheepshead are often taken here. Use strongest hooks bent on gimp or piano wire, heavy sinker (resting on the bottom, with hooks above it) and shedder or clam bait. Boats can be rented at Atlantic Highlands at $1 a day at the hotel, and for less at Port Monmouth, but at the latter place there are few boats.

Highland Beach, on Sandy Hook, and the Navesink Highlands, across the Shrewsbury River, are good points from which to reach the fishing grounds opposite Spermaceti Cove. Take trains from foot of Liberty street and change at Branchport (fare, round trip, $1.55), or boats from foot of Rector street to Sandy Hook pier, thence New Jersey Southern railroad (fare, round trip, $1.20) to Highland Beach. Boats can be rented at Highland Beach pavilion, close by the depot, at $1 a day. Navesink Highlands, or the Highland Lights, connecting with Highland Beach by a bridge across the Shrewsbury, can be reached by the steamers Elberon at 9 A. M., or the Sea Bird at 2 P. M., from foot of Franklin street (round trip fare 60 cents), and boats may be hired at the steamboat dock at 75 cents a day. To reach the fishing grounds, where weakfish, summer bluefish, blackfish and kingfish are caught, row down stream about a half mile or a mile, and fish on either side of the grassy island at the mouth of the Shrewsbury River.

Surf fishing for striped bass along the ocean coast is delightful sport, and I have known of bass being caught by this method weighing over thirty pounds. September and October are the best months, but I have heard of good catches in late April and during May. The cast must be made standing on the beach or in the surf up to one's waist, and it must be made 100ft. or more so as to drop the bait just outside the line of breakers. Menhaden or "mossbunkers" are the best bait for this fishing, and the reel should hold from 300 to 400ft. of line. The rod should be about eight feet long, made of two bamboo joints, and a leather thumbstall is necessary so that the line will not cut when stopping the cast or playing the fish. The best place I know of for this sport is the beach above Long Branch, and a good plan is to make headquarters at Snyder's "Old Homestead" at Branchport (round trip fare, by rail $1.50; by steamboat Elberon from foot of Franklin street 60 cents), and walk from there over to the beach. Hotel rates are $2 a day and upward. If the fisherman goes to Long Branch direct he is no nearer the fishing ground and has to endure the stares of the dudes and dudines of the swell hotels. Platforms were erected on the beach here last fall for standing on to cast, and I presume they will be there this season. Another good place is Sandy Hook, reached from foot of Rector street by boat to Sandy Hook pier (round trip $1), thence a walk across the Hook to the beach. Other famous places below Long Branch are Key East (round trip, by rail, $2), and Ocean Beach (round trip, rail, $2).

On the public fishing piers at Long Branch and Asbury Park there is fair fishing for striped bass and occasionally sea bass and big porgies. There is a yearly prize given by Mr. James H. Bradley, of Asbury Park, for the biggest fish caught off that pier. From Asbury Park and Long Branch there are daily excursions to the Little Banks, where sea bass, striped bass, ling, bluefish, cod, pollock and other varieties are caught. The Banks fishing will be described in another article. SENECA.

NOTE.—Since the last article was prepared the writer has learned that there is a steamboat running to Rossville, S. I., and Perth Amboy, N. J., from the foot of Vesey street week days at 10 A. M. Fare, round trip, to either place by the Meta, forty cents.

A DAY AT THE GROUPER BANKS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Looking over a late issue of the FOREST AND STREAM I noticed an interesting article on recent explorations in the Gulf of Mexico, and it put me in mind of a pleasant day spent on the Grouper Banks, which lie eight miles due west from this place. We chartered a fine schooner, the Asa Lowe, which is owned and sailed by Capt. Lowe, an old fisherman. The party consisted of five gentlemen, Messrs. Starr, Gentry, Phillips, Tate and the writer. This expedition had been planned and attempted many times, but on account of high sea outside or no wind we never could catch any groupers; so when we announced the evening before that we were going, every one laughed, and some said, "I should really like to see a grouper."

The morning broke, cloudless and as calm as could be, but we went down to the Lowe, and waited until 8 o'clock before a ripple came on the water. Starr, who is a very enthusiastic fisherman, but had his doubts about grouper fishing, was for giving it up then and there; but as we saw a sloop waiting for a breeze half a mile from the wharf, and she had started at six o'clock, we thought we would stick to it a little while longer. Well, after many tacks, we managed to go out the little pass, beating the other boat, for the Lowe is a remarkably swift sailer in all kinds of weather. The gulf lay like a lake, as blue as the sky, with scarcely a ripple on the surface. As we lazily rose and fell on the swell, we thought of the people on shore watching and laughing at us, and determined not to put back, even if we had to stay all night and anchor behind the breaker bar. At noon we were not more than four miles from shore or from the keys. The shore lies two miles inside the keys. The lead showed six fathoms of water and no groupers, as at this time of the year the fish lie in deeper water, from eight to ten fathoms. We ate our dinner and whistled for a steady breeze. At last the captain began to overhaul his sounding line, and at once every one was on the *qui vive*. No more sleeping, no more yarns, when we may be over the banks. The old captain stood on the port bow and threw the heavy lead directly aft for about 3ft., and then with a forward swing sending it 30ft. ahead. The line sang as the lead sunk and then stopped paying out. The captain looked at the bottom of the lead, shook his head and said: "Sand." A groan went up from us all. He cast again. "Rock! Luff her!" The sails shivered and the jib came down. In an instant, and before the Lowe had lost her headway, every line was in the water. The line used is a heavy cotton one, which has a heavy sinker at the bottom and one or more hooks fastened above. The fishermen never anchor, as the flukes catch on the rocks and they are unable to recover the anchor.

The manner of fishing was entirely new to me, so I will describe it, for it may be the same to others. The hooks are baited with a large piece of cut fish and the sinker is allowed to strike bottom. Then it is lifted and dropped. This is kept up all the time while fishing, so as not to allow the sinker and hooks to catch on the coral. The jerks made by the sinker sliding from one piece of coral to another resemble bites, and Gentry had a hard time, for he was constantly pulling up his 60ft. of line, protesting that he had a fish on, but he got away. Of course every one was eager to catch the first fish. The luck was with me, for I felt a decided pull and after some little play landed a large grunt. Another groan went up, as we were not out after grunts. The captain said: "Where there are grunts of that size you will find groupers," and sure enough, for Phillips began to haul in groupers as fast as he could, single and double catches, while none of us caught anything except grunts. We tried to explain it by saying the fish saw our white lines. Phillips was using a very fine line, and consequently was obliged to wear gloves, as the line cut his hands badly.

The writer caught a splendid 10lbs. grouper, and then we drifted off the rocks. We filled away again, and found another bed of rocks, and began fishing. Gentry, who up to this time had not caught a single fish, sudden-

ly straightened out, and cried to the captain to help him land his fish. After pulling like a pair of oxen they managed to get on deck a piece of coral, perfect, which weighed, probably, 50lbs. All manner of queer things were found in the branches and in the roots: starfish, queer little yellow fish with bright blue backs, etc. Gentry was more pleased with his coral than if he had caught a 20lbs. grouper. Presently, Tate had a bite, and attempted to pull in, but the fish was too strong for him, for he fell over on his back, but still holding on to the line. After considerable work, and exciting work, too, he landed the finest catch of the day, a 10lbs. red grouper, and a 10lbs. black grouper.

As the wind had almost died out, we started back, and reluctantly coiled up our tackle. After a pleasant run, with all sail set, we made Big Pass by dark, and the wharf by 8 o'clock, with a string of fish that anybody might be prond of. Starr, Tate and I had twenty-eight groupers and twenty grunts. Two men could hardly carry the load up the bluff to the hotel on a stick of timber. Gentry and Phillips had an equal number. We went up to the hotel feeling very much satisfied with ourselves. The gentlemen who stayed at home and scoffed were green with envy; but ate grouper steak for breakfast, just the same.

We have had splendid fishing in the bay and inland lakes during the winter. The tarpon have not arrived here in any great numbers, but we saw a school of fourteen or fifteen sporting in a bayou. If any one wishes to spend a pleasant winter, with good accommodations, come here, for the Orange Bluff Hotel is here, and has a good manager. FRANCIS GOODHUE, JR.

CLEARWATER HARBOR, Fla.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Messrs. D. P. Wilkinson, J. M. Clark, Frank Stone, Tom Waters and Ed. Van Bergen were out on the Fox River fishing last Saturday. They are all devotees to the art of casting. They caught one crawfish and one mud-puppy, but say the air was very fine.

Considerable numbers of pickerel with some bass and wall-eyed pike have already been picked up at Fox Lake, but there has been no regular sport at all.

Attention should be drawn to the manner in which wall-eyed pike and bass have been speared in the Kankakee River in Indiana during the past year. One pusher told me this spring that he had speared 85 wall-eyed pike in one night during the spring run of a year ago, and that this spring he had often killed two to three dozen in a night. The Kankakee is being cleaned out. Yet it is a good angling stream if treated right.

April 27.—To-day is a warm and beautiful day, and there is moving a mysterious something in the air which has filled up all the sporting goods stores with crowds of men who are inspecting and buying fishing tackle. This is really the first day of the fishing season, because it is the first day when the gentle angling malady has really claimed its victims wholesale. It is in the air now, and all Chicago seems eager and good-natured, as the symptoms always run of this delightful ailment.

Chicago never displayed a larger and more perfect line of angling goods than she does this spring. I presume few cities could equal the display. It shows clearly the growing interest in the pleasant and healthful sports of the flood and field, which are this year beginning to draw a large following from other popular but less rational sports. It shows also the fact, not yet fully known, that Chicago is the natural center and starting point for as grand a fishing country as there is in the United States. I hope to do what I can toward definitely confirming this statement this spring. There is a wealth of undiscovered fishing knowledge lying about here, and it ought to be looked up.

Among other gentlemen whom I saw outfitting at Spalding's this morning were Messrs. C. H. Adams of the Board of Trade and Mr. Theodore Gray. Both of these gentlemen are going East, Mr. Adams to fish in Maine waters. Mr. Gray will also visit Maine this summer, returning here about July 1, in time to catch some fish. All nonsense, going to Maine. The Maine men would better come out here. There are fish as is fish in some places not a thousand miles from here. E. HOUGH.

CURRENT RIVER CLUB.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Current River Hunting and Fishing Club has decided to erect a handsome and suitable club house, and has therefore levied an assessment of $5 upon each member. It is the intention of the club to erect the building on the banks of Current River, in Ripley county, this State. Current River is a beautiful stream with pebble bottom, and abounds with pickerel, jack salmon, pike and black bass. It is called Current River because the current in it is very swift. At times, when the water is low, there are a number of mean and dangerous rapids to be encountered in it, and an expert boatman is required to pilot one over them in safety.

Deer are very plentiful in the vicinity, and quite a number were shot and secured by the members of the above club during the past season. Turkeys are also quite numerous. Small game, such as quail, woodcock, squirrels and rabbits, are also plentiful, and good sport is to be had on them down there when in season.

There are now eighty names on the club's membership list, and the assessment, with what there is in its treasury, will give it a sufficient amount to erect the club house and furnish it, build boats and purchase whatever else may be deemed necessary for a complete equipment of the club.

The Missouri Lumber and Mining Company have donated to the club forty acres (reserving the mining and timber privileges), being the property surrounding the site selected for the club house, while the ground on which the club house will stand, including eight and one-third acres, is given to the club by S. Short of Northeast Pennsylvania in fee simple, thus insuring the club a permanent location, free from any interference whatever.

The club house is to be neatly and substantially built on a high point overlooking the river and at one of the best fishing pools on the entire river. Work will begin on it immediately, and will, it is expected, be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. When completed it will be put in charge of an experienced hunter and fisherman, who will be found at the club house at all times to attend to and furnish sport for the members. UNSER FRITZ.

CALIFORNIA'S FISHED-OUT STREAMS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As in many other States, the trout season opened this month in California; that is the legal season opened. Very little attention is paid to game laws in this county, and, indeed, in all the other counties that I know anything about. The first Saturday of the month, with a companion, I went up on Mark West Creek to investigate the trout question. We went pretty well up the creek, about eleven miles from town. We found the creek in good condition in every way except for fishing. A native informed us that the creek was about fished out. So, somewhat discouraged, we went to work and at night we had about one hundred trout. Now, in one respect, trout are like men. Some men are to be counted and some are to be weighed. So it is with trout. These trout were to be counted.

There is a creek about twelve miles east of town that I have always heard was full of fish. I have been there many times, but until last Saturday had never fished it. It is called Sonoma Creek. Friday I made my preparations to go next day. Saturday morning I got up at 5 o'clock to start, but then the rain was just pouring down. I went back to bed and slept till six. The rain had stopped then, so I got on my bicycle and started. It was pretty muddy for a bicycle, and several times I had to g. o. p. But in an hour and a half I got to the creek and started to fish. I fished for about an hour and only got one bite, and that was a sucker. That disgusted me and I quit. I then came back toward home, and stopped at Santa Rosa Creek, about five miles from town. Here I fished all day and caught only seventeen. Like all the other trout that are caught around here they are very small. The trout here range from three to eight inches, average about five.

I learned to day that the fish in Sonoma are all below a dam, which is about fourteen miles from here. My informant said there are plenty of trout below the dam. I think I will wend my weary way out below the dam next Saturday.

I was greatly interested in the "Mexican Notes" which appeared in the last issue. The gentleman who wrote the article used to teach in a college here. I was one of his pupils. I hope he will give us some accounts of his hunting trips, something about the turkeys, deer and bear which are in those mountains. BICYCLE.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., April 16.

BIG TROUT AND PICKEREL.

IT IS evident that the giant trout are not all dead yet, if we are to believe the stories told of the ice fishing this spring. An Augusta, Maine, paper recently had an account of a "square-tail trout" just caught in Snow Pond, in the town of Belgrade, that weighed 14¼lbs. The fish after it was dressed weighed over 9lbs. In the same pond there was also caught recently two big trout, the united weight of which was over 14lbs. The town of Belgrade is noted for its ponds, there being several large lakes within the town or partly in it, and these ponds have always been noted for their fish. But of late years, or since the pickerel craze, which swept through the entire State some thirty to thirty-five years ago, these ponds have been more noted for pickerel than any other fish, unless, indeed, it be for white perch, which have afforded good sport in some of these ponds at times. Some twenty years ago there was in existence a white perch association, made up of Waterville, West Waterville—it then was, now Oakland—and Belgrade gentlemen; and later their ladies were taken into the association. But the stocking of the ponds with black bass was of no benefit to the white perch, and within a few years the association died out. Ephraim Maxham, formerly one of the editors of the Waterville *Mail*, but now asleep in the valley of the Kennebec, was a warm friend and supporter of that White Perch Association. He had in his kind heart all the genuine love of an Izaak Walton for the shining waters of the Belgrade ponds, the meetings of the White Perch Association, the rods and lines, the bait, even the chowders on the island. But there finally came to his creel one of those giant trout, which the pond was noted for before the deadly pickerel came. Ephraim was "fishing over the side of the boat," so he told the story, "with a worm and taking now and then a perch." The creel was nearly full, and he fell to chatting with a friend, and his rod hung idly over the gunwale. A little minnow became impaled on the hook through voraciously snapping at the worm, "and just to punish him," Ephraim remarked, "I thought I would let him dangle there for a while. Absorbed in talking with Mrs. ——, on our Sons of Temperance affairs, the hook dragged for some little distance with quite a long line out. All at once there came a great swirl in the neighborhood of the hook. The rod gave a bound and nearly went out of the boat. By mere chance I caught hold of it, and then I thought the hook was fast to the bottom, but only for a moment, for the bottom proved to be a very lively one, to say the least, and I began to fear for the rigging—only a dry juniper for a pole and a strong pickerel line. I was aware that I could not land the fish by main force, as we had been doing with the white perch all day, but I thought that I could tire him out and get him alongside of the boat, where we could see him. The fish tugged and pulled, and the old juniper threatened to break at every extra swirl. But the line was strong, the hook was large, and soon I drew him in till I caught hold of the line and had him up to the boat. He was a monster, and such colors! He was the biggest trout I had ever seen, and land him I must! Collins, who was managing the boat, suggested that we tip the boat down to the gunwale and then I could jump the trout in. It was done, and in a twinkle I had the biggest brook trout in that boat that I had ever seen. It weighed over 6lbs. I was king of the White Perch Association after that. I had caught the biggest and the only spotted trout seen in that pond for years.'

But the question in hand is that there are yet a few of those giant trout left in many of the lakes and ponds in Maine, where once they were about the only fish, except the minnows on which they feed. These lakes and ponds are all of them natural trout waters, and but for the pickerel and bass, they might again be trout waters. The natural woodsy condition of the most of these ponds still remains favorable to trout, but there are the pickerel. The pickerel not only eat up all the food—the minnows—on which the great trout could subsist, but they prey upon the young trout. It is only occasionally that one reaches such a size that the pickerel cannot master him. Then he is left to grow, and when such a trout is caught, it is one of the giants such as is mentioned at the beginning of this article. The pickerel lakes and ponds of Maine are all fed by streams, and these streams are all trout streams, if you go up far enough to find rapid water, and above such rapids as the pickerel cannot stem. Here the small trout continue to be hatched, and they would go down, and doubtless do go down, only to be destroyed by the pickerel, instead of growing up to be giant trout as in days gone by. If great Jupiter with a thunderbolt would only blot all these pickerel out of existence, and then throw the bass and sticklebacks over into the ocean, what trout waters we again might have! SPECIAL.

THE SALMON IN NORWEGIAN SEAS.

A POINT always obscure in the history of this fish is the knowledge of its actions at sea, where it is reputed to pass a large portion of the year and where, however, there has been no record of its capture. Monsieur, the Marquis of Ferronnays, has propounded a new theory in regard to this subject, which appears to me well worthy of attention. "We always have," he remarks, "Norwegian sailors in our ports, and they all tell us that in their country, when they engage in fishing along the shores, they take in their nets large, medium-sized and small salmon at the same time; that is to say, salmon of all ages and every degree of development."

This proposition, in its present form, is a little vague and does not give evidence of the careful observation which one would demand in considering a statement so novel; the question which it raises is always so interesting that I desired at once to have the opinion on this matter of the man best qualified to inform us—Mr. Robert Collett, professor of zoölogy in the University of Christiania, the well known ichthyologist, who has in recent years prosecuted a study of the Salmonidæ of northern Europe, with the intention of publishing the results of his work. The following letter, dated Jan. 9, which my esteemed colleague has obligingly written me, answers the question directly:

"As to the statement concerning the Norwegian fishermen in their relation to the salmon fishery along our shores, the case stands thus: During the summer thousands of salmon are caught in nets along the coast, from Lindesnæs to Finmark; most of them are young, but there are some adults also. They evidently follow the shore, seeking the mouths of rivers, in which they ascend to spawn. Salmon certainly never spawn at sea, but only in the streams; at the end of autumn they deseend again to the sea, in the depths of which they pass the entire winter, never being captured on the shores at this season. Very rarely a male remains in fresh water throughout the winter; when such an individual is caught in the following spring, it is found to be excessively thin, beeause food is very scarce in rivers. During its sojourn in streams the salmon really eats almost nothing; in the sea, during the winter, it grows rapidly, for it is a voraeious animal, feeding on herring, sand launce and other fishes. The young sometimes leave the rivers, but rarely until they reach the age of twelve to fourteen months, and more frequently two years. At this period they measure from 6⅝ to 6¼in. long. They remain at sea until they are ready to spawn; the river which they ascend is most frequently the one in which they were born."

This extract * * * shows that on the coasts of Norway the same conditions apply to the salmon as on our own shores, except, perhaps, as regards the abundanee of the fish and certain facts as to the time of its appearance, differences which may be satisfactorily explained by the differenee in elimate.

To summarize: (1) The salmon in Norway is not caught far from the coasts, but near the shore; (2) when both young and adults are taken the young are not kept; (3) there is no fishery except in summer when the fish attempt to ascend fresh waters to spawn.

It results unfortunately from this disposition of the question that the presenee of the salmon at sea is uncertain, for though Mr. Collett, and all ichthyologists, admit that this fish after having deposited its eggs in fresh waters retires to the depths of the sea, this is merely an inference, doubtless natural, but wanting direct proof. The animals which this savant mentions as constituting the food of the salmon throw no light on the subject, as they are without doubt such as it captures when approaching the shores; the sand launce (*Ammodytes*) especially is a shore species.

If, on the other hand, the salmon secretes itself in great depths, how comes it that the numerous dredgings made in this region have not yet yielded any, or that a specimen has not even been secured accidentally, like certain other fishes from the same regions, after severe storms? The non-capture of the salmon seems the more extraordinary since the rapid increase in the size of the fish in salt water indicates sufficiently that its life therein is a very active one.—*Léon Vaillant, in Revue des Sciences Naturelles Appliquées, February, 1889.*

TROUT FISHING NOTE.—Leonardsville, Madison county, N. Y., April 27.—Trout fishing does not open up very propitiously in this section this spring. The fact is, there are but few trout here in what are known as trout streams. It seems a shame that right here in the natural retreat of the speckled beauties, where purling, splashing brooks of limpid water abound, they should be almost exterminated. The writer is familiar with the streams of northern Michigan, and on the small tributaries of the Upper Muskegon we have met with splendid trout fishing in stocked waters, where it was very difficult to force a passage through the jungle of cedar and evergreens that fringed the banks of the log-clogged creeks. The water was yellow and sluggish, and had scarcely supported suckers prior to the introduction of these mottled gamesters. They are multiplying very rapidly up there, while grayling are on the decrease. Fish for grayling on the headwaters of the Manatee and Pine, and for royal speckled trout on the upper tributaries of the Muskegon. A State hatchery is located at Paris, near Reed City, which is the savior of the fishing interests in that region.—BOXER.

SALMON IN THE HUDSON.—A fine 21lbs. salmon was taken last Thursday in a shad net off Keyport, N. J., and for a day or two after that was to be seen on the slab at Blackford's, in Fulton Market. This is the sixth large fish of this kind reported this year. It has been suggested that this year some might be taken with the fly below the dam at Troy, but we have not learned that any successful attempts to do this have been made.

MAINE ANGLING PROSPECTS.

THE promises for an early trout season at the Maine lakes are more favorable. The season is unusually early, and though at the present writing the ice is not yet out of the Androscoggin Lakes [the Rangeleys], yet the indications are that they will be cleared earlier than usual. The ice can hold in Umbagog but a few days longer, so the reports say, and this lake is the first one of the Androscoggins to clear. Capt. Farrar has gone down to his place at Cambridge, N. H., in order to be there as soon as the lakes are clear. He told me last evening that he expected to hear that the ice had gone out of Umbagog. This is at least two weeks earlier than for many years, this lake not usually clearing before the 12th of May. He will start his steamers on their regular trips up the lake to Sunday Cove, and the team will be put on to the Middle Dam at once. Thus those desirous of reaching the Narrows, Richardson Lake, for the early fishiug can do so. The Narrows are doubtless already clear, as the ice is always very thin there, and goes out a week or two before it does in the lake, either above or below. The fishing at the Narrows, before the ice is out of the rest of the lakes, is sometbing about whicb big stories are told.

A report last evening said that the ice was out of Moosehead, but I am not able to confirm the statement, though doubtless the lake will be clear in a few days. There will be a grand rush for the early fishing at the outlet as soon as the ice is out. Weld Pond is clear of ice, but at last accounts the landlocked salmon fishing had not been up to expectations. It is evideut that the smelts have not begun to run, as this event always marks the season of greatest success with the landlockers. There has been considerable fishing in the streams of Maine, and some full creels have been made, but after all the water has been unusually low in the southern part of the State and trout fishing not much of a success. It is this season that a curious feature of the Maine fish laws comes into play. The statute provides for an annual close time between the first day of October and the first day of May, but provides that inhabitants of the State may take trout and landlocked salmon during February, March and April and convey to their own homes. Usually this law is operative only as to fishing through the ice, which fishing has been pushed to a shameful excess this year, for the streams are rarely open before tbe first of May. But this year there has been a good deal of opportunity for fishing through April, and the practical working of the law is the same as it would be if the open season begun on the first day of February, except that fishermen from out of the State are debarred from fishing till the first of May. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction concerning this clause of the law, expressed by sportsmen who have annually visited Maine for a number of years. The feeling is that the lakes and streams are being thoroughly stripped by this winter and spring fishing, and the danger to Maine is that the attention of these sportsmen will be turned to other waters. Indeed, the Inglewood Club, with waters and leases in New Brunswick, is promising to be very popular with many Boston sportsmen who have been in the habit of visiting Maine on former seasons. A gentleman was saying to me the other day that be was tired of hearing of ice fishing in Maine, and now that streams were being stripped before the first day of May, he had made up his mind to desert Maine altogetber and become a member of some New Brunswick club. But the latest report from the Maine trout fishermen, those who dwell in the State, indicate that they are waiting anxiously for the ice to clear from the Androscoggin Lakes. At Lewiston, Paris and Norway the trout fishermen have their tackle all ready for an early start for Richardson Lake as soon as the ice gets out. But their enthusiasm is not generally shared in by Boston sportsmen. Even among those who are usually waiting and waiting for the ice to start from the great trout lakes, I have scarcely heard the subject mentioned yet. It is too early, and busy merchants, who annually expect to go afishing the last days of May and early in June, can hardly get ready to start the first of May.

Salmon fishing at Bangor has not proved to be much of a success this year, though the opening was very early and a few are being taken. Mr. Fred Ayer is keeping some Boston sportsmen posted, and as soon as he telegraphs them that the salmon are rising rapidly, they will take the next train for Bangor. SPECIAL.

FISHING ON THE WEST COAST.

WE have had three winter trips of fishing and hunting on the west coast of Florida. The first, from Cedar Keys to Sarasota Bay, was a failure, being too far north for winter fishing, and there are so many inhabitants along the coast that there is but very little game to be got. The second trip we went south as far as Cape Romano, and were quite successful in fishing. An account of this excursion was printed in your paper last June. Last winter we extended our trip further south, to Rogers River, the most southern part of the Ten Thousand Islands, which was the place we had fixed upon to begin our winter sports, and to cruise northward among those islands, as would suit our convenience.

Rogers River empties into the Gulf through a cove or bay of quite shoal water, interspersed with numerous oyster reefs and with plenty of feeding ground for the vast number of fish that inhabit these waters. Mangrove snappers, groupers, cavallia, jew, redfish and catfish fairly swarm along the coast, and sharks soon make known their presence. There we found numerous tarpon, which readily took the bait, as did the other fish. We then worked our way by a very narrow, crooked and shoal channel, through the oyster reefs that extend entirely across the mouth, until we reached the river proper. There we found water from ten to fifteen feet deep. In some places we could not reach bottom with our setting poles. We went inland some fifteen miles in the hope of reaching the mainland, where we could find game, but we were disappointed in this, as the river heads in the open everglades, where we saw no signs of either ducks or deer. Successful hunting is done on the mainland.

On the flats at the mouth of the river there were a great many small blackhead ducks, of which the people of the United States Coast Survey, who were located there surveying, shot a great many; but there are no large ducks or geese. The surveyors had also killed a number of deer on the islands. This river seems to be but a long, deep, narrow sink, and is fresh water, bordered on both sides with mangrove. There are some hammocks of fertile land, which, we found to our surprise, in that out-of-the-way place, are farmed. Tomatoes and other truck crops are cultivated, shippped to Key West, thence to New York in the winter. The river abounds in fresh-water fish, but I did not see one tarpon in it, nor did I ever see one in fresh water.

From Rogers River we cruised among the islands, beginning at Pavilion Keys. They are mostly low mangrove islands, which are overflowed by the tide. Some of them are larger and higher, and some have hammocks, where deer may be found. It was too hot for us to do much hunting, 75° to 90° in the shade, in the sun as high as 116°. Hot as it was, strange to say, we kept some venison for two weeks without any sign of being spoiled, nor were we troubled much with mosquitoes or insects.

I saw but little apparent difference between these and other clusters of islands and inner bays along the southern coast. I have been informed that, some years ago, these islands were the home of the plume birds of South Florida, but the plume bird hunters have nearly destroyed them. The flamingo is no longer seen there. There are a very few game birds, and most of them are willet. In all channels small fish are abundant and readily take bait. I call all fish small except tarpon. In the shoal bays that have a lead of deep water from the main channels, tarpon are numerous at favorable tides, and can be caught with hook and line. The same may be said of the islands, bays and fishing from Gordon's Pass to Rogers River.

Gordon's Pass bounds a point of mainland on the south which extends to the Gulf, where the city of Naples is being built, and where the Ten Thousand Islands are said to begin, and ends at Rogers River, the whole of which appears to be the winter home of the tarpon. There are tarpon in the waters of Oyster and Carlos bays. Quite a number were caught there last winter, but I did not see one here to a hundred that I saw south of Gordon's Pass. P.

LATE SCHOOL OF SPAWNING COD.—Capt. J. W. Collins has just received a letter from Capt. Stephen J. Martin, of Gloucester, Mass., announcing the arrival off Cape Ann about April 20, of a very extensive school of large gravid cod, the two sexes being about equally divided, and most of the females being ready to spawn. The bulk of the catch has been made about five miles to the southeast of Norman's Woe, at the entrance to Gloucester Harbor. On Saturday, April 21, fifteen small open boats with two men each and a trawl of 1,000 hooks took a total of 27,000lbs. of cod; one boat caught 3,000lbs., the fish averaging 24lbs. each as they came from the water. Some of the little vessels, of ten to fifteen tons, with six or eight men in the crew, took as much as 8,000lbs. in a single day. It is the opinion of the fishermen that this school of cod has followed in a school of herring which has recently appeared around Cape Ann and yielded large catches in the trap at Kettle Island, near the mouth of Gloucester Harbor. Two years ago a similar school of cod came in off Gloucester about this time of the year and remained until after the middle of May, some of the boats making their best catches about May 10.

SAFETY-PIN FISH STRINGER.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Before reading Mr. Lilly's article on the "fish stringer," I had been experimenting with numerous devices to secure a good stringer, and came to the conclusion that the large safety-pin, usually used for fastening shawls or blankets, would do; so procuring a couple of dozen of the largest that I could find I knotted them on a good strong cord a couple of inches apart and believe that it will make a good stringer. They are easily procured, easily used and perfectly secure, as after the fish is strung it serves to lock the pin. The pins I use are 3¼in. long. Let the brethren try and report.—KOSHEE (Gravenhurst, Ont., April 16).

SEINES, NETS of every description. American Net & Twine Co., Mfrs., 34 Commercial st., Boston, or 199 Fulton st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

Fisheulture.

VIRGINIA FISH COMMISSION.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of Fisheries for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, announces the completion and partial equipment of a new hatching station for salt-water fishes on the eastern shore of Virginia. The State now has two permanent hatcheries, one of them devoted to rearing salmon, trout, grayling, redeye, black bass and other fresh-water fishes. This establishment is leased to the U. S. Fish Commission, which pays a yearly rental and furnishes a certain supply of young fishes for Virginia streams. The superintendent, Mr. John T. Wilkins, Jr., has begun to investigate the fisheries in the tidal waters of the commonwealth. He finds a perceptible decrease in the average yield of traps and seines, and a falling off in the size and weight of the fish caught. The aggregate yield of the fisheries in 1888 slightly exceeded the product of preceding years, but this was secured by a greatly increased number of traps, with a corresponding increase in the number of men and the amount of capital employed. Pound-nets, which were not used before 1875, now occupy most of the available locations on both sides of Chesapeake Bay. In 1880 the number of pound-nets in Virginia waters was 162. The value of the fish caught, including menhaden, was $906,068. In 1883 the number of pound-nets had increased to 412, and the catch, including menhaden, was valued at $1,258,576. The number of pound-nets operated in 1888 was about 550, and their product, including menhaden, was worth about $1,265,000. This shows conclusively that the Virginia fisheries are on the decline, and the superintendent carefully studied the means of arresting this decline. He would not restrict the number of fishermen, nor establish a close season covering the spawning period, but recommends that the State encourage the artificial propagation of *Salmonidæ* and *Cyprinidæ* in streams and ponds, and make liberal appropriations for hatching and protecting the marine and anadromous fishes which constitute the chief objects of the fishery in the tide water section.

The menhaden industry, though of comparatively recent origin, has grown rapidly in the last decade. In 1880 the business was carried on by 102 sailing vessels, and the total yield was 88,213,800 pounds of fish which sold for $320,589. The fleet in 1888 numbered 180 sailing vessels and 17 steamers: the industry gave employment to over 6,000 persons, and its product is estimated at a value of $450,000. "There seems to be no limit to the supply of these ubiquitous fish, the annual catch varying year after year with couditions not well understood."

The oyster industry in Virginia is still very important, but is diminishing in value owing to illegal tonging and dredging. In 1885 the business employed 18,064 persons, and the capital invested was $1,361,106; the number of bushels of oysters caught and sold was 6,837,320. The earnings and wages amounted to $3,135,923. In 1887 the capital invested was $1,400,000; the earnings and wages amounted to $2,968,840; the number of bushels obtained and sold was 5,400,000, and 15,700 persons were employed. In a short time the Virginia people will be forced to cultivate the oyster according to the system adopted and successfully applied by Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York. At present the uncertain tenure of planting grounds prevents the development of the industry.

The shipping of crabs and crab meat has become a valuable enterprise, in many localities assuming greater proportions than the oyster trade. The products of the canneries find their way now to markets beyond the Mississippi.

The new hatchery, known as the Glebe Hatchery, is on the eastern shore, between Hungar's and Nassawadux creeks. This location is convenient to the pounds and traps taking the largest lifts of Spanish mackerel, which is the species principally sought after for purposes of artificial propagation. The spawning season of the Spanish mackerel usually opens in Virginia waters about June 21 and lasts until the end of August, or rarely as late as Sept. 10, the greatest number of ripe fish arriving from July 1 to Aug. 15. In 1888 the best run of fish passed up the bay from June 10 to 25 and as this was close season for pound nets the hatchery could not secure the eggs until a later run of smaller fish came along; 4,000,000 eggs were secured, but the percentage of fertilized ova was smaller than was expected.

"It was observed that during the prevalence of east, northeast and north winds the run of Spanish mackerel, bluefish, pompano and trout (weakfish) materially decreased below the average, while on the other hand, during west and southwest winds, the catch was above the average. The largest lifts were taken, however, immediately after a west or northwest gale. Menhaden or alewives are observed by the lookout vessels to be more abundant in moderately calm weather, with southwest or westerly winds. Easterly winds do not seem to injuriously affect the in-shore catch of menhaden."

Mr. Wilkins recommends that the prohibition of pound net and fyke net fishing during the month of June be discontinued, as it entails a loss to the fishermen of $50,000 annually.

THE MENHADEN INDUSTRY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have noticed the communication by Mr. L. Maddocks in your issue of the 11th instant, and particularly the unwarranted criticism therein of my aim with reference to the menhaden question. Surely no word of mine is open to such stricture. I have censured no one for defending the menhaden fisheries. I have, however, deemed it in place to publicly refer to certain contradictions and inconsistencies in the statements of some writers on the subject, to the end that a fair understanding of the matter might prevail. For example, if I should contrast the statements in Mr. Maddocks's present article that "neither is menhaden the dependence of the coast fisherman as a bait supply," and "Herring * * * are now considered a better bait and are used in preference to menhaden," with that attributed to him at Augusta the past winter, and deemed reliable, that "as a bait supply these menhaden are invaluable," I certainly ought not to be charged with censuring him.

On the other hand, when he remarks, with reference to menhaden, that "we become fully convinced that the operations of man with all his appliances has not, cannot and will not ever perceptibly diminish their numbers," and then states that "in support of the assertion we have the testimony of the highest scientific authority," I take issue with him. Ichthyologists have contrasted the enormous quantities of menhaden consumed by predaceous fishes, etc., with the comparatively limited number taken by man: but I venture to assert that they are not on record as stated by Mr. Maddocks.

For my views as to the departure of the menhaden from the region beyond Cape Cod ten years since, and their return in 1888, I refer Mr. Maddocks to your issue of Nov. 29 last. Furthermore, I will put this prediction on record on this point: If the menhaden steamers defer their operations this year to the same date they did in 1888, the Maine coast will abound with menhaden the coming June. I go further. It is my belief that a conjoined time and distance limit applied by law to seining menhaden, will be of inestimable benefit to the fisheries of the Atlantic coast.

As to the sentiment expressed by your correspondent, that there should be no restrictive fish laws, the view is utterly repugnant to the enlightened tendencies of the day.

I refer with hesitancy to two statements made by Mr. Maddocks which I quote in full: No. 1. "Another delusion Mr. Martin is laboring under (which is common to many writers) is that menhaden as they swim are food for any food fish on our coast." No. 2. "Investigation has proved conclusively that few food fish have the ability to prey upon the menhaden or subsist upon it as a daily food." If Mr. Maddocks will allow me I will make a correct applicatiou of "scientific authority," and quote from Prof. Goode, with whose statements I leave him to square his own. Says the Professor: "All the large carnivorous fishes feed upon them, namely: The pollock, the whiting, the striped bass, the cod, the squeteague and the garfish are savage foes. The swordfish and the bayonet fish destroy many. The bluefish and bonito are, however the most destructive enemies." Are the above enumerated fleet-finned fishes without ability to prey on the defenseless menhaden?

Mr. Maddocks closes thus: "In view of all the facts the unprejudiced mind must conclude that the only proper use for the menhaden is to be converted into oil and guano."

Let me state that high authority, in alluding to the characteristics of the menhaden, states that its legitimate mission is to be eaten.

In conclusion let me assure Capt. D. T. Church, apropos of his article in your issue of the 18th inst., that writers favorable to the food fish interests do not argue that menhaden are in process of extermination, but that the menhaden steamers do either catch up almost entirely the in shore schools, or drive them out to sea. Capt. Church's reference to the large run of menhaden in 1888 and the profitable season of the menhaden men resulting therefrom, and his bold offer to prove the facts, were wholly anticipated in my article in FOREST AND STREAM Nov. 29 last. In his last article he states that "since 1880 the striped bass * * * have given direct testimony that they can look out for themselves by coming back in great numbers after long periods of scarcity." In an article of February, 1888, he states: "Striped bass have been absent several years."

To the menhaden men in general it may not be out of place to remark that the fishermen and anglers aspire to no dominion, they seek no supremacy. They believe that in the interest of food fishes and of the whole people the menhaden must be protected by man against man. ARTHUR MARTIN.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

FISH PROTECTION IN CALIFORNIA.—By an act of the California Legislature approved March 4, 1889, section 635 of the Penal Code was amended to read as follows: 635. Every person who places or allows to pass into any of the waters of this State any lime, gas, tar, cocculus indicus, sawdust or any substance deleterious to fish, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who shall catch, take or carry away any trout or other fish from any stream, pond or reservoir, belonging to any person or corporation, without the consent of the owner thereof, which stream, pond or reservoir has been stocked with fish by hatching therein eggs or spawn, or by placing the same therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of September, 1889.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Secretary.
Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary pro tem., Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

DOG SHOW MANAGEMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As one of the oldest of dog show habitués I offer these suggestion, few and simple in themselves, yet overlooked by nearly all of our bench show managers. The very successful season just closed gives promise that future seasons will be still more prosperous, and that dog shows have come to stay. As a rule the shows of the past season have been well managed, but at the same time there have been many little things left undone that if attended to would have added to the comfort of the exhibitors, and consequently to the success of the show. As soon as it is decided to hold a show it is of paramount importance that the committee should first select a competent man, one well versed in dog lore, for superintendent, and a local man is always to be preferred, as he will be more or less acquainted with parties in the city or town that take an interest in dog matters, and will know at once where to go to secure entries, his friends will take an interest in the show on his account, and this will add greatly to its success; being thoroughly acquainted in the city, he will be able to give general information to visitors. Persons coming to the show as a general thing wish to be shown around the town, and ought to be placed in the hands of responsible parties. Most handlers when they reach a show wish to run out and buy a few trinkets, either for their dogs or to take home with them, and the first party they look up is the superintendent. If he replies, "Indeed, I don't know, I am a stranger here myself," the visitor, being strange, feels as if he were lost. On the other hand, if the superintendent says, "You can get what you want right down here, and Mr. So and So is going down that way now," and calls some one up and introduces him to the stranger, the latter feels as if he had fallen in with old friends. The new acquaintance will be able to inform the stranger of the principal attractions of the city, where he can get a good hotel at reasonable rates and the character of the same; in fact he will find him a bureau of information on subjects relating to his visit, and his kindly influence will have a great deal to do with the success of the show.

When the person is once selected for the position of superintendent, he should have absolute control of everybody and everything connected with the show, and such work as making premium lists, contracts for building, painting, feeding, etc., should be made by him, subject to the approval of the board of managers. One of the greatest troubles at shows is the lack of discipline, the superintendent being often such in name only. He issues his orders and tries to live up to the printed rules, but one of the exhibitors asks him to do something contrary to them. He replies that it is impossible, and refers to the rules governing the matter. The exhibitor, not satisfied, meets one of the board of managers and states his grievance. Mr. Manager swells out with his importance and says: "I'll fix that for you. You go and tell the superintendent that Mr. So-and-so wants that done, and that will be all right." This opens up a loophole for every crank at the show; very soon there is some one else with a grievance or wanting a favor; he applies to the superintendent and is refused; goes away grumbling, meets the first exhibitor and tells the story, and gets for a reply: "O, he has not got anything to say. I'll introduce you to my friend, Mr. Manager, and he will fix it for you," and they go through the same performance. Very soon the superintendent finds there is no use issuing orders, and for the rest of the week he tries to look pretty and lets the show run itself. Now, if the manager had asked the first complainant if he had spoken to the superintendent and had received the reply that he had been refused, he then should have said: "I can do no nothing for you, as we have given him absolute control of the show. If you have any complaints to make against the management, please make them in writing and hand them to the secretary, and the executive committee will investigate them at their meeting." These meetings, by the way, should be held at least once a day during the show, to hear complaints and charges. Such a course on the part of the managers would give the first lesson in discipline, and would stop the grumbling that is heard at nearly all the shows, and would at the same time encourage the superintendent, who would feel "these people respect me, and I must keep things moving along smoothly to show the directors that I am worthy of their respect and understand my business."

A source of great complaint is the class of men that are picked up for attendants, that branch of the business being generally left until the last hour, when there is so much of a rush to prepare the building for the reception of entries, that the superintendent takes up anything that has two hands on it, and as a general thing picks the men up around some gin-mill corner, where they put in most of their time. They know nothing about work or dogs, and even if they did, from their physical condition from idleness they are unequal to the task of remaining on their feet from twelve to fifteen hours. A very good lot of men could be obtained by applying to the heads of the fire department, as they have always a lot of applicants wanting to be placed on the regular list, and, as a rule, these are young men full of snap, and the training they get by taking the place of regulars as substitutes makes them prompt in action, and they understand the value of discipline; then, too, they must be men of nerve and pluck or they could not stay in a fire department twenty-four hours. As a rule, they are above the touting for "quarters" for doing their proper duty, that is so disgustingly common at shows. They should be young men and workers, as they have plenty to do at a dog show. When they are selected, they should be supplied with a cheap uniform, consisting of cap, blouse and trousers. They should also be numbered, and the show room be divided off into sections according to the number of hands—the sections corresponding with the number of the man in charge. Should anything get out of order the exhibitors would know who has the place in charge, and call his attention to it. If not remedied, a complaint to the superintendent would soon remedy it. There is nothing better to make a man tidy and keep things tidy about him than a clean, neat suit of clothes. Get uniforms; they will pay in the general appearance of the show, for what detracts more from the general appearance of the show than a lot of fellows running around and going into the judging ring, one with no coat on, but with a dirty shirt with elbows out, and another with a greasy old coat, which he is afraid to take off as the remainder of his apparel will not stand inspection?

Another source of complaint is the high benching. The general custom is to have benches 3ft. high from floor for setters and pointers. The stall being narrow and the dog being chained, they have no chance to jump. Often the handler has to pick up his dog in his arms and place him in his stall and then crawl in after him to make fast his chain. I think a bench 2ft. high would give more satisfaction both to exhibitor and visitor. A dog could be placed in his stall without trouble, and visitors would be able to see the animals in full. As it is at present, if a setter dog is standing on his feet in his stall, one-half of the lady visitors can only see him one-half the way along his ribs.

Bench shows are generally held in large, roomy buildings, and the amount of dry straw and lumber used for benching makes them very inflammable, and every precaution should be taken for the safety of the building and of the dogs. Here the firemen attendants will come in; half a dozen of them at Columbus would have prevented that sacrifice. A very cheap device for freeing the dogs could be arranged by passing a gas pipe the entire length of stalls, with a hole in the pipe about the middle of each stall. Into these holes an iron pin should be driven into the pipe and extending out about 2in. Place the pipe so as to let the ends of the pins rest on the stall floor, place a large ring around pins to fasten the chain to. Now, by having a lever fastened to the pipe at the ends of the stalls you could let loose all the dogs in the range of stalls in one motion, and with the right kind of men for attendants, there should be no more Columbus horrors.

Another source of complaint among exhibitors is the contracting of diseases among their stock. I think the fault lies chiefly with the exhibitors, as you will find them always looking up something for their dogs to eat, and if the poor dog is full and does not wish any more they think he must be sick, and at once run out and get him some dainty and almost force him to eat, the dog having no exercise and lying around for a week stuffed like a sansage. The principle I have used successfully, as I never lost a dog from disease contracted at a show, is that as the dogs have very little to do, I give them very little food, and if the dog refuses it I take it away from him and don't try him again until the next feeding time. If he still refuses, take it away again, and he will find his appetite about the next meal time; at least I have always found it the case.

I think more dogs contract diseases at shows in the following manner than in any other way. When they are taken into the exercising yard the handler thinks he is doing them a great kindness by letting them loose to run about. They keep snuffing and smelling and get their feet covered with droppings to smell and lick when replaced in their stalls. Now, if the previous dog has a disease I don't know of any better way of inoculating a well one with it than by filling his head and lungs with the fumes of it. The evil could be obviated a great deal by having a man in the yard whose duty should be to shake air-slacked lime over the droppings and at once remove them. Another essential to health is, after reaching home to give your dog a thorough washing with carbolic soap or Little's soluble phenyle. By doing this you will remove at once all foul taints or mucus that may remain on their coats or skins. After washing, dry them well and take them out for a run. If a dog looks a little off give him a good run and it will do him more good than any physic. That is his natural medicine and nothing kills him quicker than to be tied up when not well. G. WASH. MOORE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

GRIT.

TO put it mildly, it is exceedingly exasperating to invest $50 in a high bred setter or pointer pup, spend a hundred dollars more on having him broken, and then on the opening of the season have him beaten out of sight by some old scrub of a native, built on the lines of a beef steer. Yet I do not believe that I am alone in this sort of experience.

There is one quality in dogs which bench shows do not encourage at all (and field trials very little) that is more essential in an all day hunting dog than all other points combined, and that is grit. How often do we see men having naturally brilliant talents, beaten in the race for money or fame by men who are their inferiors in everything except grit. And it is just the same with dogs.

I was first impressed by this fact as it appertains to dogs some nine years ago, when I became possessed of just such a setter as is described a few paragraphs above. He was a Laverack of the bluest blood, with magnificent chest, body and legs, and he came from the breakers recommended as "one of the best dogs he had ever handled." As I was a fair shot, when the quail season opened, after promising some dozens and half dozens of birds to sundry intimate friends, I went to Beasley's Point, Cape May county, New Jersey, where at that time very fair shooting could be had.

The morning after arriving at the hotel I sauntered into the barroom after my usual before breakfast "soda." The landlord happened to be there and opened a conversation with me.

"That's a mighty purty dog of yourn, tied out in the barn."

"Yes," I answered, "rather a nice looker."

"Any good on birds?"

"Supposed to be," I replied.

"Well, if I were you 'uns I'd take old Jerry along, he is sorter acquainted with the fields, and 'pears as if he knows just about where the birds is, and p'raps your dog 'll hunt better with company—most of them you city fellars bring down does!" and with this he kicked out from behind the bar about the worst specimen of a dog I had ever seen (I had never attended a bench show then).

He was a double-nose pointer, about eight or nine years old, and solid liver in color; his front legs were as much out at the elbows as the bulldog Robinson Crusoe, and his stifles as straight as those of the St. Bernard champion Otho; and he was as swaybacked as the cocker champion Doc.

But as my trainer had written me that my dog hunted better in company than alone, after breakfast I took him along (as the landlord said he would follow any one with a gun). Up the road he trotted at my heels, while my magnificent Laverack was so eager that I had hard work to keep him under control.

The first good looking field we struck I sent my dog on and tried to keep old Jerry back, but it was impossible. He made a bee line for the edge of the woods on the opposite side, and while the Laverack was prancing around in great style, but to little purpose, had a point.

This sort of thing kept up all day, and when I returned to the hotel I had to acknowledge that old Jerry had found about 90 per cent. of the birds.

Every one who has hunted in this part of Jersey knows that the country is very rough on dogs. Sand burrs are thicker than grass, and briers flourish like the proverbial green bay tree. The next morning old Jerry was the same as ever, only perhaps a little more fresh, yesterday's hunt having limbered up his old bones, while my youthful Laverack resembled one of the pair of Kilkenney cats, that had been hung together by their tails over a rope all night. His pads were so sore that he could scarcely put them on the ground, his ears all torn and his coat in a most ragged condition. That day he worked until noon and then gave up.

Now, the point I want to get at is this: Here were two dogs, one fitted by nature with a superb formation of shoulders, legs, chest and body to do almost any amount of work, and the other built for nothing except lying alongside of a hot stove; yet the ill-favored one by his "grit" entirely distanced the other in hunting qualities. My dog was better broken in every respect, probably had a better nose and was much harder in flesh, as it was the beginning of the season, and old Jerry had done nothing for six months except lie around the bar-room.

Before I left I offered my dog and $50 for Jerry, but the owner respectfully declined.

"You aint the fust man," he said, "that has come down here with a fine dog, and wouldn't give a three-cent piece for Jerry, that has offered to swop before he went home."

The next time that I was forcibly impressed with the value of "grit" in dogs was on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. There were several Chesapeake Bay dogs owned by the man on whose land I was shooting, and which were used to retrieve the ducks shot. Some were curly-haired and others had flat coats.

"Which," said I, "do you consider the better kind?"

"I dunno as it makes much difference; sometime it's the straights, and sometimes it's the curlys—the kind as gets the most ducks, and goes into the water when yer tell 'em to is the best."

This was his reply, and I saw afterward he was right, because on a very cold day one or two dogs with coats as close as that of a seal refused to go into the water after a few times, while a bitch, who was so mangy that she resembled a Mexican hairless, went in every time she was ordered. It is grit, not coat, that is required in a Chesapeake Bay dog.

I once had working for me a very mild-spoken Englishman, who, contrary to manners and looks, was quite a celebrated trainer of fighting dogs. When I discovered the fact, he had a bull-terrier that he was putting in condition for a battle. Being interested in dogs of all kinds, I went to inspect the pit fighter. This dog was anything but a vicious looking dog, and had the mildest brown eyes I had ever seen in any breed, excepting a toy spaniel. He was very loosely put together, not suited in any way that I could see for the terrible task before him.

"How can you tell, I inquired, whether a dog is game or not?"

"No one can," he replied, "except by trying him, nothing counts in bull-terriers but grit."

I afterward learned that this mild-looking, ill-put-up dog had killed the dog he was matched with, after two hours and thirty minutes' fighting, and in that time there were only three scratches.

In closing I would cite as an argument in favor of "grit," the breeds of game fowls; the exhibition games have been improved in "station," closeness of feathering, wicked eyes and snake-like heads. Any one not acquainted with fowls would say that a pit game had no show at all in a battle with an exhibition game, but, in fact, the reverse is the case, because in breeding for show points the chicken fancier has neglected that most essential quality—grit. S. REICNAF.

DOG TALK.

THE Boston correspondent of the Providence *Sunday Journal* is responsible for this: "The price which Mr. B. paid for a pug for his wife is one of the themes for the jokers at a certain club here. He determined to make a Christmas present to the lady of a little dog that she wanted, and although the price asked, $50, seemed to him rather large, he agreed to it, and arranged to have the pug delivered at his office the afternoon before Christmas. At the time agreed upon Mr. B. was obliged to be in New York, and he arranged to have the dog sent to the office of his brother. When the dog came to Mr. B.'s office, his clerk paid for it; when it was brought to the office of his brother, the latter paid for it again; and the dog seller, finding the trade so profitable, offered to take the pug on to Mr. B.'s house. His offer was accepted, and he not only took the dog home, but collected from Mrs. B., to whom he had a note from Mr. B.'s brother, an additional $50, with which he disappeared, not to be found since."

When attending a dog show, it is always interesting and often amusing to watch the handlers while the judging is going on. As a rule they are themselves excellent judges, and it is nearly always an easy matter, by watching them closely, for one to spot the dogs they fear will beat their favorites, and the merest tyro can frequently by this means select the dog that ought to win, whatever the judge may think of him. We have often had no end of fun while watching their proceedings and listening to their remarks derogatory to some competitor, ostensibly addressed to a brother handler, but carefully aimed and discreetly modulated for the judge's ear. Not many handlers venture this, but some of them do, with what result the judge alone can tell. We do know, however, that more than one judge has caught on to the defect of an animal, simply through the painstaking care of the handler to cover it up. Some of them are quite expert in putting the best part of their charge forward, and the judge must understand his business if he obtains more than a fleeting glimpse of any portion of the dog's anatomy except that which shows him up to the best possible advantage. All of these "tricks of the trade," however, are generally of little avail with an experienced judge, but nevertheless they serve a very useful purpose in relieving the tedious monotony of the reporter's task

The fall campaign will open the second week in September with three dog shows, London and Ottawa, Canada, and Toledo, Ohio. We are informed that several other shows will be held during the fall, but the dates are not yet decided upon. It seems a pity that the dates should clash especially in places that are relatively neighbors, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement will be made whereby this may be avoided in future.

Mr. W. H. Joeckel, Jr., of Hoboken, N. J., has recently received from Sydney W. Smith, Esq., a letter dated April 16, in which he states his intention of visiting the United States to benefit his health, and to observe how St. Bernard interests are progressing. He will sail May 1 on the White Star Line steamer Britannic, due in New York about May 9 or 10.

The St. Joe Kennels, of Niles, Mich., have sold for a long price their well-known mastiff dog Wacouta Nap to Mr. E. Reyder, of Chicago, Ill. We understand that the dog will be withdrawn from the public stud.

Entries for the Derby of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, to be held at Bakersfield, Cal., Jan. 20, 1890, close May 1. The address of the secretary is H. H. Briggs, 313 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. J. W. Dunlop, of Utica, has had the misfortune to lose by death from distemper several valuable St. Bernards.

PROPOSED NEW YORK DOG LAW.—New York, April 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I wish to call your attention to Bill 578, Assembly, introduced by Mr. Mase, and now in Committee of the Whole. It provides for taxation of dogs for sheep protection, but makes no exception in favor of breeding kennels. It should be amended or defeated, as it would be a serious drawback to breeding interests if passed as at present.—H. T. FOOTE. [We have not seen a copy of this bill. Its provisions should be carefully guarded, so as to work no injustice to breeders.]

TOLEDO DOG SHOW.—Toledo, O., April 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Toledo Kennel Co. claim Sept. 10 to 13, 1889, for their first annual bench show, which will be held in connection with the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, O.—TOLEDO KENNEL CO.

AMERICAN FOX HUNTING.

I.—VIRGINIA STYLE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Whether deserved or not, "Tallyho" has been handled without gloves for his article on New England fox hunting. In the discussion of the matter there was a conspicuous absence of what "Wells" would term "the courtesies of a newspaper correspondence." Yet "Tallyho" has but expressed the universal sentiment of sportsmen in the section where I dwell.

Belonging to a club for years which owns one of the best packs of foxhounds to be found in eastern Virginia, while not competent to say that the methods of our New England friends are unsportsmanlike, when the evidence of sportsmen and gentlemen who are in every way our peers proves the contrary, yet I am entitled to speak for this part of Virginia; and if one should put hounds on reynard's trail here, and then lie in ambush and shoot him as he runs by, the act would be considered that of a treacherous assassin, of which no true sportsman would be guilty. When, however, the practice is restricted to mountainous and broken districts, where it is difficult to ride to the hounds, custom has made fox shooting legitimate sport, even in the South. So, as appears from a communication in your issue of the 31st ultimo, it is deemed legitimate sport in some localities to surround reynard with a regiment of men, and after he has been chased around by ladies, to ignominiously beat out his brains with clubs. But the man who would pursue either of these methods here would be drummed out of the company of gentlemen sportsmen, and relegated to the society of those who shoot quail on the ground, catch trout in a gill-net, snare grouse, *et id omne genus.*

Of all recreations fox hunting as practiced here and elsewhere in the South is the most delightful. It is indeed a royal sport, brought to this country by our forefathers from England, along with laws and institutions which have made us a great and liberty-loving people; and while a snobbish affectation of English tastes and manners is contemptible in the extreme, yet I confess to be one of those who see in England much to admire. If some of our New England sporting friends will pay me a visit in the fox hunting season it will afford me great pleasure to entertain them and show them the difference between the Northern and Southern methods of fox hunting. I am sure they will be pleased.

We have in eastern Virginia three kinds of foxes, *i. e.*, two distinct varieties, the red and the gray, and two kinds of the latter, which though classed as the same variety, have marked differenees in their running qualities. The red fox is the largest, fleetest and most difficult to catch, or, in huntsman's parlance, to "kill." The little swamp gray fox is much more easily caught than the common gray, while the latter affords far more sport than either of the other kinds. During the year just ended, from the commencement of the season, viz., from the full moon in July to the first of January, we caught twenty-nine gray and two red foxes in meets in which I participated. Our pack consisted of seventeen hounds besides puppies, and all told we jumped about forty foxes, not over one-fourth of which escaped. An account of two of these hunts will serve to show the difference in manner of running between the red and the gray fox.

There came a warm south wind with rain, which lasted nearly all day, but cleared up toward evening. By break of day next morning a friend and I were in the saddle, with our pack in splendid trim, going where we had seen fox signs the day previous to the rain. The dogs, as anxious for the hunt as the huntsmen, disappeared in our front in the twilight. We had gone two miles without hearing a note, when as we reached a hilltop overlooking the James, we heard a single yelp in the valley beyond. Then came the deep-mouthed bay of John, whose sobriquet is "Old Reliable." The rest of the pack, running from all directions, soon joined in, and moved with such celerity as to indicate that the trail was hot, and that they had come suddenly upon reynard. My companion just then stopped, and requested me to wait for him to fix his saddle. I chafed at the delay, which was never more inopportune, for while he was doing so the dogs, in full chase, got a long start, and ran almost out of hearing. Supposing the quarry to be a gray fox, and familiar with the 'course it would probably take, which would describe the arc of a circle, we attempted to recover our ground and gain on the dogs by following its chord at full speed. But when we reached the point where we expected to intercept them all sounds from the pack had died away in the distance. After vainly consuming precious time in endeavoring to hear them by changing our positions from one hilltop to another, we retraced our steps supposing they had gone some other course. After going a mile we came upon the tracks of fox and dogs where they entered the road, and rapidly followed on the trail for over a mile to a creek. Here the fox had turned at right angles out of the road and gone south, and from their tracks we saw that the leading dogs had overrun the trail for a short distance, but quickly returned to it. They then crossed a swamp, when the fox again got in a road, which he seemed loathe to leave, till forced to do so, when he would turn off into the woods, where he would skillfully dodge, and then return to the road. From all this we saw, after going for some miles, that it was a red fox, and that we would hardly get in the chase again; so we reined up and followed on more leisurely. All along people were standing out of doors, and would tell us that the dogs, close behind the fox, were far in advance. We heard of a number of persons who had joined in the chase. Among them was Joe Martin, a poor but honest and industrious man, and an ardent lover of the chase. He afterward told us that he was out of fuel, and while his wife was getting breakfast he hitched his only horse to a wagon to haul some wood. As he was about to start his ear caught the notes of the hounds. Nearer and nearer they came, until he could distinguish the notes of some of the dogs with which he was as familiar as he was with the voices of his children. Onward they came, making the hills and forests resound with their exciting chorus, till finally the fox, a noble red, in all his glory, with head erect and tail straight behind him, crossed the field near Joe's house, and not two hundred yards behind him were the foremost dogs, while immediately in their rear, so close that they might have been covered by a blanket, came the main pack. The scene was too much for Joe. In a twinkling the harness was off the horse, and casting a look to his wife, "to mark he would return in haste," he sped after the hounds. The horse was a well-bred animal, and partook of his rider's zest for the chase, and for over an hour followed over fences and ditches, and through fields and forests, never once being thrown out, until they reached the banks of the North Anna River, where the fox was overtaken and killed by the dogs, fully twelve miles from the spot where he had been struck.

The distinguishing features of our red fox's habits were displayed in this chase. Its habitat is among the river bluffs and bottoms, and it runs with great speed straight forward, and to great distances, seldom doubling as the gray fox, and preferring roads. It will frequently take to earth, but will never climb a tree; while the gray fox frequently climbs trees, but seldom takes to earth.

On the full moon in the month of December the weather was so warm that during the coolest part of the night the thermometer did not indicate less than forty degrees above zero. We took advantage of the opportunity for a chase. We had gone but a short distance when a trail was struck, which proved to be that of a gray fox. But it was so far ahead, that although the dogs worked assiduously at the trail for two hours, we were, at the end of that time, about as far from the fox as when we first struck him. So we blew the dogs off, and started to return. The country in which we were hunting was undulating, mostly grown up in old field pines, and destitute of fences or cultivated fields, but intersected by numerous roads, the soil of which was sandy, making them delightful for riding. The night was wonderfully bright, and the acoustic properties of the atmosphere perfect. Two or three dogs were in front of us, while the rest, under the impression that the hunt was over, followed behind. Suddenly those in front struck a hot trail and the entire pack instantly joined them. For a long distance they ran eastward and parallel with the road we were in, and then doubled and ran for two miles or more in a westward direction, through dense pine woods to an extensive swamp. Here the fox dodged and doubled, until finding an opportunity to get a start, he would leave the swamp and take to the woods and fields again. But the dogs never lost his scent, and time and again compelled him to return to the swamp and pursue the same tactics. We were never out of the roads, and never out of hearing of the dogs. Sometimes they would run nearly in a circle around us, and sometimes would run for several miles in a straight course, but would come back again. Many times the fox crossed the road near us, always hard pressed by the yelling pack, and finally was forced to take to a tree. Some of the party held the dogs, while others made the fox jump out, but although we gave him several minutes the start, the wind had been completely knocked out of him, and he was speedily overhauled and killed. This chase lasted fully two hours.

The fox hunting season ends here on March 1, for in that month the red fox brings forth its young, while the gray is fully one month later. M.

NORTHSIDE, Va.

MORE CALLS FOR JACKRABBITS.

THE interest in coursing seems to grow, and the desire for inclosed meets seems to be hampered only by that old question of how to obtain the jackrabbits. The man who starts a jackrabbit farm will make a fortune. Mr. Charles E. Ireson, of Toronto, writes our Chicago representative as follows:

"A number of gentlemen of this city have decided to start a coursing club, providing they can secure the jackrabbit which is a native of the Western States. Can you give me information that would enable us to procure some? Do you think that they would be able to stand the journey, and what do you think it would cost to procure them? If you would kindly answer the above questions you would greatly oblige a number of sporting gentlemen who wish to practice their greyhounds by holding coursing meetings."

There is hardly any reply which can be made to queries like the above. There is no place in the United States where jackrabbits can be had on demand. Doubtless a small army of men with nets could capture quantities after some experiment and great expense, on the plains of Colorado, or in the California valleys, but it is very probable that a thousand jackrabbits would cost a thousand dollars. Dr. Van Hummel always insisted that he could catch plenty of jackrabbits in Colorado, but his remarks were made before and not after an actual attempt at it. Mr. Allison, of the Hutchinson Grounds, has the key to the jackrabbit question. His jackrabbit farm is stocking itself. It is probable that the best plan for would-be meets is to obtain a few pairs from Mr. Allison or somebody else, and then to start a farm, waiting for the multiplication of the hares, which is rapid

A SENSIBLE VIEW.—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* deserves mention. It is the one journal of that city which gives field sports any intelligent handling. Most of the other papers are content to steal an occasional few columns from some abler and broader paper which recognizes the growing importance of such news, or to fill a number of columns with slush about pugilism or the dry goods clerks' amusement of base ball; but the *Inter-Ocean* is wise enough and broad enough to do far more than this. Its issue of April 21 has the following in an editorial upon the local dog question, which is certainly more humane and more interesting than the usual stereotyped editorial of the daily press: "Partly as a result of newspaper censure, partly in deference to popular indignation because of the outrages perpetrated last summer, the local law has manacled the dog killers. The new order requiring the impounding of estray and unlicensed dogs for a length of time sufficient to allow owners to reclaim them is both just and humane. It puts an effectual stop to the brutalities of policemen and others who delight in dog killing, and equally availed themselves of the loose order two years ago to shoot down or poison all sorts of dogs that chanced to get for a moment beyond the guardianship of their owners. The warfare upon dogs is due to popular ignorance and superstition, man's best friend being by man pitifully misunderstood and wofully abused. While it is, perhaps, proper enough that keepers of dogs should be taxed, that each dog owned in a corporate town or city should be licensed, or be subject to seizure and drowning, a vast deal of needless cruelty, of downright barbarism is practiced, the sole justification of which is the fallacious notion that dogs have an annual going mad period, during which time they are a public danger."

MISINFORMATION.—New York, April 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I beg that you will allow me a small share in your columns to reply to certain statements that have lately appeared in your paper, and have emanated I believe from Mr. Chas. H. Mason. I do not know the authority Mr. Mason has for stating that the greyhound Lancashire Witch has been retired, and it seems rather singular that he should follow up that assertion with the statement in criticising the Worcester dog show, that Cassandra is the finest greyhound in America. Before I became the owner of Lancashire Witch, and while she was yet the property of Mr. H. W. Huntington, Mr. Mason was lavish in his praises of Lancashire Witch, and I will say without fear of contradition that she was never in better condition than at the shows this year in New York and Philadelphia. I wish, therefore, to contradict the statement concerning her retirement, and to express my surprise that Mr. Mason should go into print with criticisms so grossly at variance with his former expressions, nor can I accept his fulsome laudation of Mr. Huntington's Cassandra as sincere or warranted by the opinions of competent judges of the greyhound. In criticising greyhounds it seems to me that Mr. Mason gives too free a play to personal bias.—SARAH LEGGETT EMORY. [It appears that we were misinformed about the retirement of Lancashire Witch. It further appears that our correspondent was also misinformed in relation to the report of the Worcester dog show, as Mr. Mason did not attend that show and did not write a word of that report.]

CENTRAL FIELD TRIAL CLUB.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the Central Field Trial Club, held at Philadelphia April 10, the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Mr. E. R. Coleman, of Lebanon, Pa.; 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Tracy, of Ocean Springs, Miss.; 2d Vice-President, Mr. Eugene W. Durkee, of New York city; Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Odell, of New York city. I am directed by the club to again give public notice that entries for our Derbies close May 15. Any one desiring further information can receive same by applying to C. H. ODELL, Sec'y and Treas. Central Field Trial Club, Mills Building; New York city.

THE DUQUESNE KENNEL CLUB.—At a meeting held by our most prominent sportsmen, at the rooms of the Sportsmen's Association on April 23, the Duquesne Kennel Club was formed with a capital stock of $3,000, with the following officers: S. L. Boggs, Pres.; J. O'H. Denny, Vice-Pres.; John M. Chaplin, Treas.; and W. E. Littell, Sec'y. The Directors are: S. L. Boggs, J. O'H. Denny, William Wade, Dr. J. S. Phillips, J. H. Lyle, Jas. McKnight and W. E. Littell. The object of this club is to improve the different breeds of dogs, the establishment of a kennel club, and to hold bench shows. The club will apply for admission to the American Kennel Club, as soon as possible, and will hold a show next March, which will be run on a liberal basis. The premium list will be liberal, about $2,500 in cash prizes given, not including specials. Spratts will be secured to do the benching and feeding, and Prof. Parker to amuse the people with his trained dogs. Everything will be done that can be done to make the show a success. The Duquesne Kennel Club is an entirely new organization, and is in no way connected with the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, or any other society or association.—W. E. LITTELL, Sec'y D. K. C. (Pittsburg, Pa.)

ST. BERNARD PUPPY MEASUREMENTS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Last Christmas I was the recipient of a grand present from Miss Anna H. Whituey in the shape of the rough-coated St. Bernard puppy, Odacsep, by imported Beauchamp and out of imported Lady Hanley. Odacsep being six months old to-day, I took pains to measure him accurately, the result being as follows: Weight, 103lbs.; extreme length, 67½in.; height at shoulder, 26in.; spread of ears, 19½in.; girth of chest, 32½in.; head, 19¾in.; muzzle, 13½in.; forearm, 10¾in.; forefoot, 8½in. He is not fat, but in good growing condition.—C. VAN W. FISH (Cleveland, O., April 12).

CHICAGO DOG SHOW.—Chicago, April 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please accept sincere thanks for your kindly criticisms of our late show. No one knows and appreciates its many failings better than myself, nor can any one appreciate your indulgence more fully than I do. It was a first effort, and I can assure you that with some other at the helm next year Mascoutah will steer clear of some at least of the rocks upon which she struck this.—R. B. F. DURKEE.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Toledo Don and Toledo Duke. By Toledo Kennels, Toledo, O., for liver and white pointer dogs, whelped Aug. 21, 1888, by Duke of Hessen out of Polka (Bang Bang—Countess).

Cavalier, Buff Beaufort and Belle Beaufort. By Geo. W. Lovell, Middleboro, Mass., for liver and white pointer dog and lemon and white and black and white bitches, whelped March 4, 1889, by Beaufort H. out of Belle of Maine.

Lily of the Valley. By Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., for white English setter bitch, whelped June, 1885, by Bolus's Blue Dick (Blue Dash—Jolly May) out of Bella Gladstone (Gladstone—Jessamine).

Annie Lisle, Rosebud and Zylla II. By St. Cloud Kennels, Mott Haven, New York, for red Irish setter bitches, whelped March 25, 1889, by Royal Ruby (champion Glencho—Lady Edith) out of Zylla (St. Clond—Princess Ida).

Marguerite and May Blossom. By St. Cloud Kennels, Mott Haven, New York, for red Irish setter bitches, whelped March 26, 1889, by Kelso (champion Glencho—Sweetheart) out of Zephyr (St. Cloud—Princess Ida).

Sarsfield's Blaze, Iowa Lad, Western Chief, Nepaul and Flash Boy. By F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., for red Irish setter dogs, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield (Garryowen—Currer Bell II.) out of Nino (Elcho—Noreen).

Prairie Rose, Nina and Corinne. By F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., for red Irish setter bitches, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield (Garryowen—Currer Bell II.) out of Nino (Elcho—Noreen).

NAMES CHANGED.

Patsy to Claremont Patsy. By F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Aug. 20, 1885, by Frisco out of Nellie IX.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Marguerite II.—Shrewsbury Spring. J. H. Day's (Red Bank, N. J.) pointer bitch Marguerite II. (A.K.R. 5155) to W. V. Bennett's Shrewsbury Spring (Mainspring—Fly), April 19.

Toodles—Macbeth. Dr. G. W. Dixon's (Worcester, Mass.) pug bitch Toodles (A.K.R. 2147) to W. C. Wing's Macbeth, April 29.

Young Topsy—Bradford Ruby II. Geo. W. Hood's (Middletown, O.) pug bitch Young Topsy (Joe II.—Topsy) to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Bradford Ruby II. (champion Bradford Ruby—Puss B.), April 20.

Kelpie—Ben Hill. E. O. Damon's (Northampton, Mass.) English setter bitch Kelpie (Doncaster—Princess Pearl) to J. S. Hudson's Ben Hill (Druid—Ruby), April 23.

Bess—Phil Warwick. Mr. Jewett's (Lakeville, Mass.) English setter bitch Bess to Geo. W. Lovell's Phil Warwick (Cid—Victoria), April 25.

Winnie II.—Elcho, Jr. E. O. Damon's (Northampton, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Winnie II. (Frisco—Grouse II.) to Dr. W. Jarvis's Elcho, Jr., April 20.

Lady Edith—Tim. J. H. Ackroyd's (Saylerville, R. I.) Irish setter bitch Lady Edith (Rory O'More—Lady Berkley) to Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel), April 21.

Belle—Tim. Nelson McIntosh's (Providence, R. I.) Irish setter bitch Belle (Chief—Bizreena) to Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel), March 17.

Sally—Tim. Geo. Langran's (Yonkers, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Sally (Chief—Princess Alice) to Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel), April 22.

Jersey Beauty II.—Red Dash. Jas. Holt's (Phillipsburg, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Jersey Beauty II. (Tim—Jersey Beauty) to J. M. Fuchs's Red Dash (Arlington—Doe), April 21.

Yoube—Chief. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Yoube (Elcho—Rose) to his Chief (Berkley—Duck), Feb. 16.

Ready—Red Dash. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Ready (Chief—Yoube) to J. M. Fuchs's Red Dash (Arlington—Doe), Feb. 10.

Rosie—Chief. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Rosie (Tim—Yoube) to his Chief (Berkley—Duck), March 12.

Black Meg—Black Pete. H. S. Reynolds's (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Meg (Obo II. Darkie) to J. P. Willey's Black Pete (Obo, Jr.—Phonsie), March 19.

Venom—Trentham Baron. H. W. Holmes's (New York) bull-terrier bitch Venom (Grand Duke—Marguerite) to F. F. Dole's Trentham Baron (Trentham Dutch—Trentham Belle), Feb. 27.

Royal Rose—Trentham Baron. F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terrier bitch Royal Rose (Randolph—Nell) to his Trentham Baron (Trentham Dutch—Trentham Belle), April 2.

Bess—Trentham Baron. E. B. Curtis's (New York) bull-terrier bitch Bess (Dutch, Jr.—Young Venom) to F. F. Dole's Trentham Baron (Trentham Duch—Trentham Belle), March 28.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Rural Neva. Rural Kennels' (Wakefield, Mass.) English setter bitch Rural Neva (Pride of Dixie—Fairy Belle), April 20, six (three dogs), by A. M. Tucker's Gus Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu—Novel).

Lady. Ray Tompkins's (Elmira, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Lady (Rory O'More—Gay), March 15, seven (five dogs), by Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel).

Yoube. Max Wenzel's (Hoboken, N. J.) Irish setter bitch Yoube (Elcho—Rose), April 20, seven (four dogs), by his Chief (Berkley—Duck).

Red Belle. J. H. Hitchcock's (Sing Sing, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Red Belle (Glencho—Tara), April 12, thirteen (seven dogs), by Max Wenzel's Tim (Biz—Hazel); all since dead.

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Harlequin. White and red bulldog, whelped Aug. 6, 1888, by Lion out of Thespian, by R. B. Sawyer, Birmingham, Conn., to H. D. Kendall, Lowell, Mass.

Merry Monarch. Fawn bulldog, whelped April 27, 1884, by champion Monarch out of Penzie, by R. B. Sawyer, Birmingham, Conn., to A. L. Day, Sayhrook, Conn.

Wacouta Nap. Fawn, black points, mastiff dog, whelped Aug. 25, 1884, by Lion out of Bess, by St. Joe Kennels, Niles, Mich., to E. Ryder, Chicago, Ill.

Cavalier. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped March 4, 1889, by Beaufort H. out of Belle of Maine, by Geo. W. Lovell, Middleboro, Mass., to H. D. Kendall, Lowell, Mass.

Ginger. Liver pointer dog, whelped June, 1885, by Ned out of Brownie, by Geo. W. Lovell, Middlchoro, Mass., to Dr. W. C. Woodward, Kingston, Mass.

Pearl of Pekin. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped March 1, 1889, by Boycott out of East Lake Virgie, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to Hugh Kelly, Lexington, Ky.

Dash. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Nov. 8, 1888, by Gloucester out of Snowflake, by Geo. W. Lovell, Middletown, Mass., to Fred Harrison, Fall River, Mass.

Royal Ruby—Zylla whelp. Red Irish setter dog, whelped March 25, 1889, by St. Cloud Kennels, Mott Haven, New York, to Mr. Smart, Rye, N. Y.

Topsey Brant. Fox-terrier bitch, age not given, by Rattler out of Vic, by N. Hucker, Buffalo, N. Y., to A. W. Van Loghem, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DEATHS.

Blemton Gingersnap. White, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped Dec. 10, 1887 (champion Lucifer—Blemton Gingerbread), owned by L. Timpson, Red Hook, N. Y.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

M., Baltimore.—On Friday, about 4:30 P. M., I left my 2-year-old setter bitch in perfect health, and about an hour after was called home and found her purging blood. She did not seem to be suffering any pain and was not tender to the touch, no hawking, nose cold and no desire to drink water. I was thrown off by the blood and suspected some injury. Went to see a doctor, who thought she was injured by a bone or something. On reaching home about 8 o'clock she had not moved out of her house. I brought her in the house and laid her down; she laid this way (passing blood a little every now and then) until about 10:30 P. M., when she began to cry and moan every little while, and draw up and stretch her legs. I gave two teaspoonfuls of laudanum in whisky and water (her teeth were clinched then), and she died about three or four minutes after I gave it. The doctor examined her the next morning and found her insides very much congested; he said she was undoubtedly poisoned, he thought either by arsenic or corrosive sublimate, as he did not have time to analyze. Will you kindly give me your views? I don't think there were symptoms of arsenic. Would corrosive sublimate act like this or any other poison? She had not been out of the house that day. How soon does arsenic take effect? Ans. From description, should think bitch was poisoned by some corrosive poison—arsenic, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid. Symptoms of arsenic poisoning: Great pain over abdomen, vomiting of blood, purging blood, great thirst, collapse. Corrosive sublimate very similar, but less vomiting. Oxalic acid same, less thirst and vomiting.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

BULLARD RIFLE MATCH.

IN view of the many entries and interest taken in the first series of our matches by the riflemen of the country, we desire to call the attention of all rifle clubs and military companies to our match No. 4, fifth series, an individual match, the highest individual score to win; number of shots, 50; prize, the Bullard champion off-hand marksman's badge, a valuable gold medal, to be won by an individual three times before it becomes his private property, to be contested for twice a year, in May and October. It has now been won twice by Mat Gindele, of Cincinnati, Ohio; once by George H. Wentworth, Dover, N. H., and once by J. A. Huggins, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rules governing the match are as follows: Notice of entries and applications for targets should reach us before May 11, in order that we may make the necessary arrangements to supply all with targets in season for the match. Conditions as follows:

1. Open to all members of rifle clubs and military companies in the United States and Canada.

2. Competitors to be active members of local rifle clubs, or of any regularly organized military company.

3. Distance, 200yds., strictly off-hand; position, standing; the elbow may rest against the body.

4. Target, American standard (Hinman).

5. Any officer or soldier of the National Guard or Regular Army of the United States or Canada using the rifle furnished by the state or government, and having the regulation 6lb. pull and regular open sights, as furnished for said military rifles, shall be allowed five points for each score of ten shots. No cleaning between shots.

6 All practice shooting necessary allowed before matches.

7. Each rifle club or military company may enter as many men as they see fit. Scoring shots, each man fifty, and fired on one target.

8. To be shot on any of the following days: May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

9. Competitors may select which ever of the above dates is most favorable for making their scores in the match.

10. The targets and score cards to be signed by the referee and president or secretary of the club, and forwarded by mail to the Bullard Repeating Arms Co., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A., not later than twenty-four hours after completion of match.

11. Practice shots must not be made on the scoring target.

12. No contestant will be permitted to shoot under an assumed name.

13. Any contestant using a military rifle as issued by State or government, 6lbs. trigger pull, with same sights as issued for said rifles, will be allowed 5 points for each score of 10 shots.

14. The referee will test the trigger pull of all rifles before the matches commence. All the rifles must pull 3lbs., except military, which will be 6lbs., maximum weight of target rifles, 10lbs.

15. Ties will be shot off and dates fixed by the Bullard Repeating Arms Co.

16. Any sights may be used for target rifles except telescope and magnifying. Military rifles must use sights issued by the State or government for military rifles.

17. The president of each rifle club, and commanding officer of each military company, will appoint a referee, who shall see that the above rules are adhered to throughout each competition. In case of any dispute arising, the referee shall decide in accordance with the above rules, and if still under protest, the referee and the captain of the team shall submit the matter to the Bullard Repeating Arms Co., whose decision shall be final.

18. Targets will be furnished free by the Bullard Repeating Arms Co. on application.

19. The individual making the highest score will be awarded the Bullard championship off-hand gold badge.

20. The Bullard Repeating Arms Co. will fix the dates in May and October of each year for the competition for the championship badge until won three times by the same person, when it becomes his private property. BULLARD R. A. Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 18.—The Minneapolis Rifle Club had its usual weekly practice shoot to-day at 200yds., off-hand:

Badge Shoot.

Weeks	7	8	6	6	10	7	7	7	9	7	—74
Marshall	8	8	10	7	5	8	5	7	9	6	—73
Hoblit	7	7	6	4	5	4	5	6	8	7	—59
Merrill	4	5	4	6	6	7	5	4	4	10	—56
Morgan	8	9	4	4	8	8	7	3	9	6	—63
Maudlin	8	5	6	4	8	6	8	8	6	7	6—64

Weeks wins the badge.

Highest scores made during the day:

Weeks	8	8	8	4	8	8	6	10	10	7—77
Marshall	8	9	9	9	5	10	10	9	9	5—83
Hoblit	6	6	4	10	9	6	6	10	7	6—70
Merrill	4	8	9	6	5	8	5	6	9	10—70
Morgan	8	8	6	6	7	9	9	10	7	10—80
Maudlin	4	7	6	9	6	10	6	9	6	10—73

GUELPH, April 24.—The first practice of the Guelph Rifle Association took place on Tuesday, and notwithstanding the high wind and early season, good scores were made. The two old Wimbledon men, Messrs. Crowe and Ogg, topped the score with 86 and 84 points, respectively.

BOSTON, April 22.—Amendment Day was celebrated by the Massachusetts Rifle Association by a special rifle shoot at their range to-day, and the bullseye hunters were very numerous. The shooting conditions were bad, there being a high fish-tail wind from 10 to 12 o'clock, and this caused low scores as a rule, though some of the best shooters were on hand. Mr. Lee won the gold champion medal and Mr. Munroe won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match. Following are the best scores finished to-day:

Champion Medal Match, 200yds.

H L Lee	7	6	8	8	10	7	5	6	9	8—74
J A Frye	10	5	8	6	8	10	9	4	6	6—71
C C Clarke	6	7	7	5	6	9	7	7	6	9—69
W Gardner	8	10	8	7	6	7	4	5	6	6—67
C Millard (mil)	7	9	8	6	10	6	3	6	5	4—64
W Mann	5	6	7	4	5	8	4	10	5	9—63
L Daniels	8	4	4	6	9	5	8	7	4	7—62
A Loring	5	3	7	8	6	6	9	7	5	0—56

20-Shot Rest Match, 200yds.

J Francis	12	9	11	9	8	12	7	11	7	7	
	9	10	11	9	9	9	12	10	11	10	—193
J R Munroe	10	10	9	9	9	9	11	9	8	7	
	10	11	9	9	10	11	9	8	10	9	—187
W P Conley	11	9	9	8	12	8	9	12	8	9	
	8	7	9	5	8	9	6	12	8	8	—175
J N Eames	8	8	7	6	9	11	10	9	8	9	
	8	9	7	7	9	11	5	11	10	9	—170

Victory Medal Match, 200yds.

H L Lee	10	5	10	6	9	7	6	9	7	7—76
J A Frye	10	8	7	5	9	10	7	5	7	4—72

Rest Match.

J R Munroe	12	12	11	9	10	12	12	8	10	11	—107
A G Harne	12	10	9	12	9	10	9	10	9	10	—100
J Hurd	9	9	11	8	10	15	9	10	7	10	— 99
W C Prescott	9	10	8	12	12	11	8	11	8	8	— 97
W E Halladay	11	12	7	9	8	8	8	11	10	12	— 96
H A Perkins	12	12	8	8	10	9	12	9	9	7	— 96
J N Eames	12	11	10	9	7	11	8	8	12	7	— 95
A Ballard	10	9	10	10	8	9	11	11	10	7	— 95

All-Comers Match.

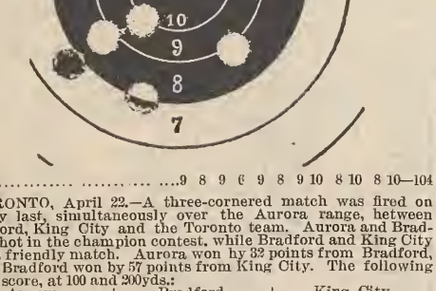
H L Lee	10	7	9	10	7	6	10	8	6	9—82
J A Frye	9	8	9	8	7	9	8	6	6	6—76
A Law	7	10	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	5—76
C C Clark	9	6	5	7	9	6	8	10	7	7—74
D L Chase	8	7	7	7	6	9	5	10	6	8—73
B G Warren	7	5	6	9	7	10	5	10	8	6—73
M Winthrop, mil	8	7	6	5	10	9	7	5	8	8—73
C Williams, mil	8	8	6	9	4	7	5	10	9	4—70

50Yds. Pistol Match.

R Greenwood	10	10	7	8	7	9	10	10	9	10—90
A Stevens	8	8	7	6	7	8	10	10	10	8—82
A S Hunt	7	7	6	7	8	9	9	8	10	10—81

PISTOL TARGETS.—Inclosed two targets were made with a Stevens "Lord Model" pistol, by Mr. C. L. Daily, of Altoona, Pa., Nov. 4, 1887. The targets are regulation targets, "pistol" for 50ft. They were made square off-hand under the rule, 50ft. range.—L. G. INGERSOLL.

Score.....10 9 10 8 10 9 9 8 10 7 7 10—107



Score.....9 8 9 6 9 8 9 10 8 10 8 10—104

TORONTO, April 22.—A three-cornered match was fired on Friday last, simultaneously over the Aurora range, between Bradford, King City and the Toronto team. Aurora and Bradford shot in the champion contest, while Bradford and King City shot a friendly match. Aurora won by 32 points from Bradford, while Bradford won by 57 points from King City. The following is the score, at 100 and 200yds.:

Aurora	100	200	Bradford.	100	200	King City.	100	200
J C B Johns	45	40—85	D Neilly	45	43—88	Wm Ross	42	33—75
R Mosley	44	40—84	Jos Neilly	44	36—80	Geo Charley	43	26—69
W Machell	40	40—80	G Simmons	47	25—75	B Hollingsh'd	39	28—67
H Ross	44	35—79	N A St Clair	42	30—72	Dr Norman	36	30—66
E Braund	44	29—73	P Matt	45	26—71	A Weir	44	19—63
M Fleury	37	34—71	J Doolittle	35	33—68	J W Crossley	4	18—62
A Neilly	36	33—69	J G Neilly	37	26—63	J H Ross	37	24—61
D Eade	34	32—66	S Metcalf	41	22—63	E J Davis	37	19—56
C A Petch	33	26—64	Jas Neilly	35	25—60	J Hollingsh'd	38	17—55
A Love	34	22—56	R Neilly	34	21—55			638
		727			635			

This match left the two leading clubs a tie on winnings and the president ordered that the tie be shot off at Holland Landing Monday, April 22, which was done, and resulted in Bradford winning the match by 22 points and championship by one match. The shooting was first-class and exciting:

Bradford.		Aurora.	
N A St Clair	85	J E B Jones	91
J G Neilly	81	Eli Braund	87
Pete Matt	80	A Love	76
Dan Neilly	79	C A Petite	77
Sam Metcalf	79	M Fleury	74
R Neill	77	E Eade	74
G Simmons	73	W Machell	72
J A Neilly	69	R Moseley	63
J Doolittle	67	A Neilly	63
Joe Neilly	63—753	H Ross	53—731

The Bradford team is now the champion of the associated clubs. On the first day of May, 1888, there was a rifle association formed. The meeting was held at Aurora and the association was named the Ontario Small Bore Rifle Association. There were eight clubs in the Association. Since that time the different clubs have been competing for the championship.

BOSTON, April 27.—The regular shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held to-day, with a large number of riflemen present, and some fine scores were made. The shooting conditions were very good, with a light wind from 1 to 3 o'clock. Mr. Francis (Rahbeth) won the gold medal in the 20-shot match, and Mr. Clark the gold champion medal. Next Tuesday this association will celebrate inauguration day with a special rifle shoot, with all the prize and practice matches open for rifle and pistol. Wednesday the trap shooters will open a new series of matches. Following are the scores made to-day:

Champion Medal Match—200yds.

C C Clarke	9	7	7	7	7	8	10	9	10	9—83
H H Lee	8	10	7	6	10	7	5	10	6	10—79
J A Frye	4	9	9	8	7	8	8	9	9	8—75
W Gardner	9	8	5	6	8	9	5	7	9	7—73
A Loring	7	6	7	9	6	7	4	7	9	7—69

Twenty-shot Rest Match—200yds.

J Francis	12	11	11	11	11	10	11	12	11	9	
	11	9	11	9	11	12	10	12	12	12	—218
H L Lee	9	10	9	9	9	9	10	9	10	10	
	11	10	11	9	9	11	8	12	12	10	—198
J N Frye	12	9	11	8	11	12	9	10	10	10	
	9	11	8	10	10	8	9	9	9	9	—194
J R Munroe	11	10	11	12	10	12	12	11	7	11	0
	8	9	10	9	8	11	11	11	10	11	—194
W P Conway	12	8	12	10	11	9	11	10	7	8	
	9	11	9	11	10	10	8	10	8	9	—193

Victory Medal Match—200yds.

H L Lee	10	10	8	9	9	10	7	9	7	9—	88
J A Frye	8	10	10	9	8	9	5	9	7	10—	85
T Bond	9	5	7	7	8	9	8	8	6	7—	74
J S Howe	4	4	8	9	8	9	9	9	6	6—	72

All-Comers' Match, 200yds.

H L Lee	5	7	6	10	9	10	9	9	9	10—84
H Sevcrance	8	7	6	6	8	9	10	8	7	10—79
D L Chase	9	6	9	7	5	7	6	8	10	7—74
B G Barker	5	10	7	9	7	8	7	10	5	6—74
G B Warren	5	6	7	8	10	9	7	7	7	6—72
A S Hunt	4	5	4	8	7	9	9	5	8	5—64
A King	10	5	4	0	5	9	4	7	9	8—61

Fifty-yards Pistol Match.

R Greenwood	10	9	10	7	10	10	9	7	8	6—86
A Stevens	8	9	7	9	7	10	6	8	9	6—79
A S Hunt	9	9	4	7	10	9	9	8	5	8—78

Rest Match, 200yds.

J R Munroe	12	9	9	12	10	12	12	12	10	10	—108
D Webster	10	9	9	9	11	12	11	10	12	12	—10
J Francis	12	12	10	10	12	12	9	9	9	9	—105
J N Frye	12	9	9	10	8	9	12	9	12	9—	94
A Ballard	9	9	11	11	9	9	12	10	9	10—	99
W P Thompson	10	7	12	9	7	9	11	12	8	9—	99
W C Prescott	8	8	9	9	8	9	11	10	12	9—	94
S W Hart	11	12	8	8	9	11	8	9	8	9—	93
B G Barker	7	9	7	9	12	10	9	8	9	9—	83
Joel Cutts	12	11	7	8	8	10	8	8	7	10—	89
E Allson	10	10	6	8	6	7	11	9	7	8—	86

GARDNER, Mass., April 24.—The Gardner Rifle Club are now holding weekly meetings at their Hackmatack range. The standard American target is used, the distance is 200yds. off-hand, and each man has a possible 100. The results in detail of the last meet follow:

G F Ellsworth	7	8	10	8	8	6	9	6	7	7—77
	8	10	9	9	7	6	6	8	9	9—82
	9	10	10	6	10	10	10	10	9	6—91—250
A E Knowlton	9	9	8	8	8	7	10	10	8	10—87
	10	8	5	7	9	6	7	6	9	6—73
	8	9	9	8	6	8	8	7	5	8—76—236
C N Edgell	9	7	8	5	7	7	6	8	7	8—71
	8	7	8	10	6	9	9	9	8	6—80
	5	9	8	6	7	4	10	9	6	5—69—220
F B Edgell	4	8	8	10	8	9	8	8	9	8—77
	5	8	5	7	10	6	9	9	8	8—75
* Blank cartridge.	7	8	7	6	8	10	6	6	*	5—62—218
W C Loveland	5	4	9	5	7	9	4	4	9	7—63
	10	9	7	10	7	8	8	8	6	6—79
	8	9	7	6	6	5	7	7	7	7—69—211

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—A fair attendance was present at the last shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club. Summerfield again won the medal. Only one more shoot remains of the present tourney and Perret who is now high on the general average will no doubt become the final winner of the medal. A .22cal. Stevens pistol and a 20-yards standard American target is used for all shooting. The scores are as follows:

M Summerfield	8	7	7	8	10	9	9	7	8	10—83
L V D Perret	8	6	9	8	8	6	10	8	9	7—79
F A Fodde	8	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	10	8—79
O Wallace	7	7	9	9	6	9	9	7	5	10—78
M Billmeyer	7	9	6	8	8	10	6	9	6	8—77
J A Lee	7	7	9	9	10	7	8	8	4	5—74
W H Hattel	7	7	8	7	5	8	7	7	8	9—73
W Bauer	9	7	6	6	8	5	10	7	5	10—73
A E Bengel	9	8	10	5	9	7	5	6	5	4—68
J Albach	7	0	7	6	6	7	4	6	5	7—65

UNSER FRITZ.

ANOTHER NEW CARTRIDGE.—A rifle cartridge has been invented in France, and some surprising results have been obtained with it at the Vincennes ranges. The new cartridge, which is similar in appearance, weight, and every other detail to the Lebel cartridge, is claimed to possess considerable advantages. In the first place, the metal jacket is entirely dispensed with, and the cartridge can be instantly adapted to all military rifles, especially the Grass which is still borne by the French territorial corps. Finally, the cartridge is said to be smokeless, and does not foul or clog the barrel, while the cost is 70 per cent. below the price of the ordinary cartridge.—*Broad Arrow.*

MINNEAPOLIS, April 24.—The Minneapolis Rifle Club held their usual weekly shoot to-day, and the scores were good considering that the wind was strong and the light streaky. The scores were as follows, Morgan winning the badge, being allowed 5 points by using a military rifle. 200yds. off-hand: Weeks 66, Marshall 75, Maudlin 74, Merrill 73, Morgan 73. Highest score during the day: Weeks 81, Marshall 82, Maudlin 75, Merrill 73, Morgan 73. Total of 5 scores: Weeks 373, Marshall 381, Maudlin 355. Total of 4 scores: Merrill 258, Morgan 289.

TIME MATCH.—Mr. F. Hoefle, of the Miller Rifle Club of Hoboken, and Mr. G. Zimmerman, of the Bull's Head Rifle Club of Harlem, will shoot a match at Morrisania Park for $500 a side on May 7. The one making the greatest number of bullseyes in four hours will be declared the winner. They will begin the match at 1 o'clock, and time will be called at 5 P. M.

LINDSAY, Ont., April 25.—At a meeting of the Victoria county Rifle Association, held in the Council Chamber here last night, it was decided to hold the spring match over the range here on May 29. A liberal prize list is being published. All matches open to all comers.

About a year ago the *Globe* called attention to and published large extracts from a book entitled "Uncle Lisha's Shop," written by Mr. Rowland E. Robinson, and published by the Forest and Stream Publishing Co. We described it as perhaps the most original, fresh and pleasing contribution made to American humorous literature for years. This judgment was warmly echoed back to us by a number of well-known Canadians who bought the book on the strength of our recommendation. Several of them, including one of our really meritorious poets, were so much delighted by Uncle Lisha that they took the unusual course of writing to thank us for praising it publicly. So far as we know, Mr. Robinson's remarkable talent has not been applauded at all in his own country except by the readers of FOREST AND STREAM, in which the Uncle Lisha sketches first appeared. He has now issued (Forest and Stream Publishing Co.) a companion volume, "Sam Lovel's Camps." The highly amusing and natural French Canadian "Antwine," who appeared in "The Shop" is to the fore again in these camps. He is almost funnier than before. But we sadly miss "Granther Hill"—the voluble, toothless, inspiring old blowhard who had been in the Revolutionary War, who boasted that his advice had always made his commanders victorious, and who bragged most vivaciously on every occasion. The sketches of Mr. Robinson, we may explain, are dated away back to the time of the first steamboats. Sam Lovel's camps were on Lake Champlain and tributary creeks. This book is rather less amusing than Uncle Lisha, but still is incomparably more interesting and valuable in any right literary sense than nine hundred and ninety-nine novels in a thousand.—*Toronto Globe.*

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

May 7, 8.—Two days' trap-shooting tournament held at Pittsburgh, Pa. Guaranteed purses of $200 offered. For programmes of tournament, Elmer E. Shaner, 122 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 7, 8, 9.—Williamsport Rifle and Gun Club's tournament, Williamsport, Pa.

May 14, 15, 16.—Ohio Trap Shooter's League tournament, Cleveland, O.

May 14, 15, 16, 17.—Iowa State Sportsman's Association's annual tournament, Des Moines, Ia. A. C. Miller, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

May 16, 17.—Olean Sportsmen's Association tournament, Olean, N. Y.

May 21, 22, 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.

May 29, 30, 31.—South Side Gun Club tournamont, Milwaukee, Wis. C. W. Milbraith, Secretary.

May.—Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association's fifteenth annual tournament, Norfolk. B. B. Locke, Secretary.

June.—Annual tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Washington Territory.

June.—Ninth annual tournament Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association, Belleville. C. P. Richards, Secretary.

June.—Kansas City tournament.

June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game tournament, Albany, N. Y. Horace B. Derby, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

June 6, 7 8.—Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association's ninth annual tournament, Belleville, Ill.

June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.—First tournament of the American Shooting Association, at Cincinnati, O.

June 18, 19, 20, 21.—Illinois State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

MORE ABOUT THE LOYD SYSTEM.

CHICAGO, April 2.—In the comment on the Loyd system given in an earlier article under the head "Have We Found It?" it was stated that in the present article further examples would be given to test the working of the system under wider conditions, especially in the case of distributing the money when the number of shooters in any one tie was less than the number of moneys in the class. It will be easier to understand this by means of an example, which may be worked out as follows:

BLACKBIRD MATCH.

Twenty-four birds, $5 entry, 100 entries:

100×$5=$500 : $500—$48 (cost of birds)=$452=Pot-money.

Divide pot-money into 10 moneys (which will give so many chances to win that it may be called a fair return for the heavy entrance fee of $5). We will then have 10 moneys of $45.20 each, each of which will be divided into per cents as below:

$45.20 { (1).. $18.08=40 per cent. (2).. 13.56=30 per cent. (3).. 9.04=20 per cent. (4).. 4.52=10 per cent.

The scores for place will be as many as the number of moneys. Let us suppose that the ties stand as below:

No. birds killed.	No. shooters killing.
24	2
23	4
22	3
21	5
20	7
19	3
18	10
17	11
16	9
15	6

One pot of $45.20 belongs to any four shooters killing 24 straight. It happens that only two shooters broke 24 straight. What disposition shall be made of the money? It may be seen that first money is $18.08; and that is thought to be enough for first money; also, $13.56 should content a winner for second money, when he has bought 40 chances to win something with his $5, instead of only three chances to win. Therefore, into the box put two balls, numbered 1 and 2. The drawer of No. 1 wins $18.08, of No. 2 $13.56. There remain to be carried on down to the lower shooters the third and fourth pots of $9.04 and $4.52. We will call these two sums credit moneys, and mark them thus:

Credit.. { (3).. $9.04. (4).. 4.52.

It is seen that there are four ties on 23; that is, there is a use already for each pot of the money, $45.20, which belongs to the 23 class. Therefore, put into the box four balls, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and let these four shooters draw. No. 1 draws $18.08; No. 2, $13.56; No. 3, $9.04; No. 4, $4.52. Nobody is left to whom we may give our loose credit money. It therefore goes on further down.

In the 22 class we find three shooters. We put in the box balls 1, 2, 3, which draw $18.08, $13.56, $9.04. We therefore have left to add to our credit money $4.52. The latter now stands:

Credit.. { (3).. $9.04. (4).. 4.52. (4).. 4.52.

In the 21 class we have five shooters tying. We have, therefore, a chance to use one of our credit moneys. In using these we always begin at the top. The ties in 21 may then be said to win the following amounts:

21 class... { (1).. $18.08. (2).. 13.56. (3).. 9.04. (4).. 4.52. (5).. 9.04.

The amount each man wins is determined by lot as before. It will be seen that we have now wiped out one of our credit moneys, which now stands thus:

Credit. { (4).. $ 4.52. (4).. 4.52.

In the 20 class there are seen to be seven ties. Balls 1, 2, 3, 4 will win $18.08, $13.56, $9.04, $4.52. We then have left three shooters; among these we have our two credit moneys to divide. The one who draws a blank gets nothing; the two who draw balls 5 and 6 win $4.52 each. Our credits are now wiped out for the time.

In the 19 class, however, we find only three shooters. When these have drawn balls 1, 2 and 3, there remains pot (4), of $4.52, which, therefore, is to be passed on as a credit money.

In the 18 class there are ten ties; quite enough to use up the four pots and the additional credit of $4.52, still leaving five men disconsolate.

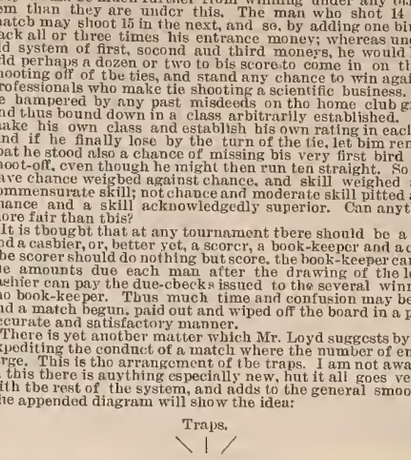
The ties on 17, 16 and 15 are decided by lot. In case of any class holding more shooters than pots, the result is decided at once by lot. In case of the number of tie shooters being less than the number of pots, the pots thus left undrawn are passed on down as above illustrated. The fewer the men in the upper ties the better for the men in the lower ties. The system is devised in favor of the men in the lower ties. The carrying on lower of the undrawn moneys in any pot is, as may be seen by the above example, a thing so simple that no mistake can possibly be made. It may be well, however, to tabulate the whole matter as below:

Birds.	Ties.	Winnings.					
24	2	$18.08	$13.56	...	...	...	....
23	4	18.08	13.56	$9.04	$4.52	....	....
22	3	18.08	13.56	9.04	....	....	....
21	5	18.08	13.56	9.04	4.52	9.04	....
20	7	18.08	13.56	9.04	4.52	4.52	4.52
19	3	18.08	13.56	9.04	....	....	....
18	10	18.08	13.56	9.04	4.52	4.52	....
17	11	18.08	13.56	9.04	4.52	....	....
16	9	18.08	13.56	9.04	4.52	....	....
15	6	18.08	13.56	9.04	4.52	....	....

In adding up the shooters who got into ties for place, we find that 90 men got place on merit. Of these, 40 won money greater or nearly equal to their entrance fee; only 20, therefore, were turned under by the dice. Out of these 20, the very great majority would have won absolutely nothing under any other system. Under this system they stood a chance to win, and still stand a chance with next match. As for the 40 shooters below 15, they have not yet learned to shoot well enough to win, but they would be much further from winning under any other system than they are under this. The man who shot 14 in this match may shoot 15 in the next, and so, by adding one bird, win back all or three times his entrance money; whereas under the old system of first, second and third moneys, he would have to add perhaps a dozen or two to his score to come in on the final shooting off of the ties, and stand any chance to win against the professionals who make tie shooting a scientific business. Nor is he hampered by any past misdeeds on the home club grounds, and thus bound down in a class arbitrarily established. He can make his own class and establish his own rating in each shoot. And if he finally lose by the turn of the tie, let him remember that he stood also a chance of missing his very first bird in a tie shoot-off, even though he might then run ten straight. So he will have chance weighed against chance, and skill weighed against commensurate skill; not chance and moderate skill pitted against chance and a skill acknowledgedly superior. Can anything be more fair than this?

It is thought that at any tournament there should be a scorer and a cashier, or, better yet, a scorer, a book-keeper and a cashier. The scorer should do nothing but score, the book-keeper can figure the amounts due each man after the drawing of the lots, the cashier can pay the due-checks issued to the several winners by the book-keeper. Thus much time and confusion may be saved, and a match begun, paid out and wiped off the board in a prompt, accurate and satisfactory manner.

There is yet another matter which Mr. Loyd suggests by way of expediting the conduct of a match where the number of entries is large. This is the arrangement of the traps. I am not aware that in this there is anything especially new, but it all goes very well with the rest of the system, and adds to the general smoothness. The appended diagram will show the idea:



The traps are seen to be so arranged that the shooter need not be troubled by the light at any time of the day usually devoted to shooting, since out of the four batteries three can always be chosen where the sun is not in the shooter's eyes.

Under a system of traps as above, it is Mr. Loyd's suggestion that the shooters be divided into squads of 5. This will obviate all figuring for place among shooters who would like to know how much they "ought to make." It will always permit the rapid carrying on of two or three matches at the same time. Thus a shooter might enter a 9-birds match at $1 entry, in a 9-birds match at $1.50 entry, and in a 12-birds match at $2 entry. He steps to battery No. 1 with his squad. In a moment the book-keeper has their 45 shots recorded, and they are out of match No. 1. At once they step over to No. 2 battery, and that book-keeper soon has their record there. While still warm, and without any tedious wait, they pass to No. 3 battery. At their heels follows the second squad. The report of the gun is incessant. The scores fill out rapidly. The system is applied; the ties are not shot out; the book-keeper calls out the names of those who are to throw dice for winners. Their checks are passed to them, and they stand aside for the next class. No error is possible under the simple rules given above. The men get their money at once, and the beginner at the trap carries away something to induce him to go into the next match. Two or three matches are shot where only one would be or could be under the old way. There is no waiting for long-winded ties. All is action, and general action. Two or three shooters shoot where only one shot before. Two or three targets are broken (and therefore sold) where only one was before. Two or three shells and loads of ammunition are used (and therefore sold) to one before. The professional shooter steps back into line and dresses to the amateur shooter who steps forward into line. They are all in line. The amateur has more chance, and the professional less, than before. It is the amateur who upholds sport, not the professional. It is the amateur, patient but overloaded as he is, who is upholding trap-shooting to-day, and not the professional. Sport was made for the amateur, and ceases to be genuine sport when others enter it. This is the system of the amateur. I trust it may bring to Mr. Loyd the credit which to me at least it seems he deserves.

E. HOUGH.

OMAHA TOURNAMENT.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—The Hardin tournament commenced this morning at the new grounds on the Iowa side of the river. They are admirably chosen, being on a meadow about a quarter of a mile from the bridge, with a splendid background. The day was pleasant and fine scores were made. Among those present from abroad were Chas. W. Budd, Des Moines, Ia.; Geo. Hughes, Fonda, Ia.; J. J. Lesch, W. V. Cane, E. Hafrgrave and Geo. Nicoll, Seneca, Kan.; W. J. Legg and A. N. Atty. Sutton, Neb.; Jake Crabill, Clarinda, Ia.; F. J. Palmer, S. B. Fleck, Steve Reynard and W. H. Harrison, Grand Island, Neb.; E. M. Westbrooke, Vail, Ia.; J. R. Elliott and Frank Hamilton, Kansas City; J. Schuneman and R. H. Larkin, Cheyenne, Wyo.; T. A. Lewis, St. Louis; Rollo Heikes, Dayton, O.; T. R. Massey, J. Van Dusen and S. J. King, Logan. The shooting began promptly at 9:30 with a sweepstake shoot at 15 standard targets, 3 traps, 18yds., $2 entrance. Following is the score:

Budd	011111111111111—14	Atty	011111011111111—13
Hughes	001103101111001— 8	Nicholi	111111011001111—12
Ketchem	111111101111011—13	Crabill	111111111111111—15
Hardin	111111111111011—14	Parmalee	111111111111111—15
Hairgrave	111111011110101—12	Fleck	110111011100111—11

Crahill, of Clarinda, Ia., and Parmelee, of Omaha, divided first money, $28.50; Budd and Hardin second, $18.25; Ketchem and Atty third, $13.50; and Hairgrave and Nicholi fourth, $9.25.

Second event, 8 live pigeons, modified English rules, 30yds. rise 80yds. boundary, $7 entrance, 4 moneys:

Hughes	11111111—8	Reynard	11111110—7
Budd	11111111—8	Nicholi	11111011—7
Elliott	11111111—8	Ellis	11111101—7
Smith	11111110—8	Fleck	01011111—6
Hardin	01111111—7	Hairgrave	10011101—5
Parmalee	11111011—7	Crabill	01110101—5
Schuneman	11111011—7	Ketchem	11010911—5
Pawnee	11011111—7	Cave	10011011—5
Westbrooke	11110111—7	Kennedy	01101011—5

Hughes, Elliott, Budd and Smith divided first, $56; Hardin won second in the shoot off, $48.50; Fleck third, $20, and Crabill fourth in shoot off, $18.50.

Third event, 10 single sparrows, 3 traps, National rules, 80yds. boundary, both barrels, $7 entrance:

Hughes	1101110011—8	Pawnee	1111111110—9
Smith	1100911011—6	Fleck	1111101110—8
Budd	0001111011—6	Schuneman	1001010013—4
Heikes	1011110111—8	Reynard	1101100011—6
Parmalee	0111111111—9	Ketchem	1101110010—6
Ellis	1101010111—7	Hardin	1011100101—6
Elliott	1001011111—7		

Parmalee and Pawnee divided first, $37.40; Heikes and Fleck second, $27.20; Ellis third on shoot off, $22; Budd and Hardin fourth on shoot off, $16.

Fourth event, 6 single and 3 pair standard targets, 18 and 15yds. rise, entrance $4, four moneys:

Parmalee	111111 11 10 01—10	Elliott	111111 10 11 10—10
Ellis	111111 10 10 11—10	Crabill	010111 11 10 10— 9
Budd	111111 11 10 11—11	Kennedy	101111 10 10 11— 9
Heikes	111101 11 10 10— 9	Hardin	001111 11 01 11— 9
Fleck	011111 00 01 11— 8	Jack	111111 10 11 11—11
Harrison	001011 01 10 10— 6	Mumma	110101 01 10 10— 7
Shields	110111 10 11 11—10	Nicholi	101111 10 11 11—10
Ketchem	101111 10 11 11—10		

Budd and Jack divided first, $30.40; second, Ketchem, on shoot-off, $22.50; third, Heikes, after shooting off, $12.50; fourth, Fleck, $8.50.

Fifth event, special shoot, 12 single standard targets, entrance $5, four moneys:

Budd	111111111111—12	Kennedy	101111001111— 9
Heikes	011111111111—11	Jack	100010011111— 7
Shields	100001110001— 5	Smith	110111110101— 9
Harrison	110011111011— 9	Elliott	110111111011—10
Brewer	111011111100— 9	Schuneman	111011111011—10
Mumma	011111111001— 9	Atty	110111111100— 9
Parmalee	111111111111—12	Ketchem	111101111011—10
Westbrooke	101100111012— 8	Hardin	111111111110—11
Ellis	011011011111— 9		

Budd and Parmalee first, $40; Heikes and Hardin second, $30; Ellis, Ketchem and Schuneman third, $22; Brewer, fourth, $15.

Sixth event for the first day was at 7 live pigeons, 26yds. rise, one barrel, American rules. $10 entrance, 4 moneys:

Heikes	1111111—7	Fleck	1011110—5
Ellis	0111110—6	Benjamin	1101111—6
Budd	1010111—5	Kennedy	1011111—6
Hughes	1111110—6	Schuneman	1111001—5
Smith	1011011—5	Snyder	0111111—6
Westbrook	1111100—5	Mumma	1110010—4
Parmalee	1110111—6	Jack	1110111—6
Shields	0110011—4	Hardin	1111111—7
Musselman	1000111—4	Field	1111011—7
Pawnee	1110111—6	Reynard	1111001—5

Heikes, Hardin and Field divided first money, $90; Hughes second on shoot-off, $70.50; Schuneman and Reynolds third, $50.10; Shields and Mumma fourth, $40.35.

April 17.—The second day broke damp, rainy and gloomy, and shooting did not commence until after 10 o'clock, but was kept up until nearly dark. The first shoot was a special sweepstake, 5 live birds, modified English rules, entrance 25 cents, 2 moneys:

Jack	11101—4	Nicholi	11111—5
Mulford	10111—4	Morgan	11101—4
Gwin	00111—3		

Nicholi first money. Ties on 4 divided second.

Second event same as above, entrance $3:

Smith	11111—5	Budd	00111—3
Hardin	11111—5	Harrison	00111—3
Schuneman	11111—5	Hughes	11111—5
Nicholi	01111—4	Mulford	11111—5
Crabill	11111—5	Pawnee	11111—5
Willington	01111—4	Fleck	01011—4
Parmalee	10111—4	Jack	11111—5
Ellis	11111—5		

First money shot away in birds; second divided by Parmalee and Flock, $10.50.

Third event, 15 single standard targets, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, $8 entrance, three moneys:

Hardin	111111111111101—14	Parmalee	110111111111111—14
Crabill	111111111111111—15	Harrison	001011110101110— 8
Budd	111111111111111—15		

Crabill and Budd first money, $28; Hardin and Parmalee second money, $18.50; Harrison third money, $10.25.

Fourth event, 6 singles and 3 pairs standards, $5 entrance, three moneys:

Parmalee	111110 11 11 10—10	Elliott	111111 11 11 00—10
Ellis	111111 11 01 10—10	Ketchem	100001 01 11 11— 7
Budd	111111 11 11 10—11	Hughes	111110 01 01 11— 9
Heikes	111110 11 01 10— 9	Crabill	111110 11 01 10— 9
Fleck	101111 00 01 11— 8	Jack	111111 11 01 10—10
Harrison	001011 01 10 10— 6	Nicholi	110111 01 01 11— 9
Shields	111011 00 11 11— 9	Hardin	111111 11 01 10—10

Budd first money, $30; Parmalee and Hardin second, $15.50; Nicholi third, $9.50.

Fifth event, 10 English sparrows, 28yds. rise, both barrels, $5 entrance, 3 moneys:

Ellis	1001100101— 5	Pawnee	0111101111— 8
Heikes	1110111111— 9	Budd	1111111110—10
Hughes	0110110111— 7	Fleck	0110111011— 6
Parmalee	1001100011— 5	Reynard	1100111110— 7
Field	0001110011— 5	Smith	0111011101— 7
Hardin	1110001110— 6		

Budd first, $20; Heikes second, $16; Pawnee third, $12.50.

Second event, 7 live birds, 30yds., modified English rules, 50 cents entrance, 4 moneys:

Budd	1111111—7	Ellis	1111111—7
Hughes	1111111—7	Field	1111101—6
Fleck	1111111—7	Hardin	1111101—6
Heikes	1111111—7	Smith	1111101—6
Harrison	1111111—7	Pawnee	1111100—5
McGreer	1111111—7	Westbrooke	0111010—4
Parmalee	1111111—7	Hoffmayer	0111000—3

Ties on 7 divided first, $35.50; ties on 6 divided second, $27; Pawnee third, $18.80; Westbrooke fourth, $9.40.

Seventh event, 12 single standard targets, 18yds. rise, entrance $3, 4 moneys:

Crabill	111111011101—10	Parmalee	111001110111— 9
Ellis	101110111110—10	Reynard	111111010111—10
Harrison	110110000100— 5	Nicholi	110011101111— 9
Heikes	011101111110—10	Jack	101010000000— 3
Fleck	011010011101— 7	Pawnee	110110101001— 7
Hardin	111111111110—11	Schuneman	111111011101—10
Budd	111011111111—11	Nason	011010111011— 8
Field	111100011101— 8		

Heikes and Hardin first, $28.50; Heikes, Reynard and Schuneman divided second, $19; Parmelee and Nicholi third, $14; and Field and Nason fourth, $7.50.

April 18.—First event, 7 live pigeons, modified English rules, 30yds., use both barrels, $7 entrance, four moneys:

Budd	1111101—6	Crabill	1100111—5
Farrall	1111111—7	Beard	1011110—5
Parmalee	1111111—7	Smith	1111110—6
Hughes	1111111—7	Nason	0101110—4
Dean	1111111—7	Ellis	1111111—7
Heikes	1110111—7		

First money all shot away in ties: Smith won second, $15.40; Crabill and Beard divided third, $10.25, and Nason won fourth, $7.50.

Following this came a private match between Prince and Griswold, 10 live birds, 30yds., English rules, $20 a side:

Prince	0011111111—8	Griswold	0111111111—9

The event of the day was the shoot at 50 single standards, open to Nebraska only, for the championship badge, donated by Max Meyer & Bro.:

Welling	38	Kennedy	44
Ketchem	41	Beard	42
Shields	35	Pawnee	40
Karll	36	Harrison	38
Parmalee	47	Brewer	46
Hardin	42	Nason	39

Parmalee won badge.

Third event, 10 English sparrows, 30yds. rise, both barrels, $5 entrance, four moneys:

Heikes	1111110111— 9	Parmalee	1111111111—10
Ellis	1110111010— 7	Hughes	1111111111—10
Budd	1111111111—10	Nason	1010101111— 7
Shields	0011101111— 7	Farrall	1111101111— 9
Pawnee	1111111110—10	Crabill	1101111101— 8
Smith	1111111110— 9		

Budd, Pawnee, Parmalle and Hughes divided first, $38.50; Heikes, Smith and Farrall divided second, $23.50; Crabill third, $15.40; Nason, Ellis and Shields, $7.60. There were a few other events shot, but of not enough importance for publication. This practically closed the tournament.

SKINNER.

MASSACHUSETTS RIFE ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday May 1, and succeeding alternate Wednesdays, viz.: May 15 and 29, June 12 and 26, July 10 and 24, Aug. 7 and 21, Sept. 4 and 18, Oct. 2, 16 and 30, Nov. 13 and 27, Dec. 11 and 25. The Massachusetts Rifle Association will in addition to the regular practice and sweepstake matches offer for competition of all shotgun shooters, the prizes named below, on the following conditions: Competitions, 18, entrance 25 cents each day, score to consist of 15 clay-pigeons from 5 traps, and 15 standard targets, sweepstakes optional. Prizes to be won on the aggregate of each competitor's best scores as follows: First prize on 16 scores, second on 15, third on 14, fourth on 13, fifth on 12, sixth on 11, seventh on 10, eighth on 9, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth on 8, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth on 7. After the first prize has been awarded competitors in the 16-score class will stand on their first 15 scores as actually made, as competitors in the 15-score class, thus becoming eligible for the second prize, and so on down the list. Ties to be shot off at 4 clay-pigeons and 5 standard targets. Competitors to have choice of prizes in the order of the ranking of their scores. First prize is a Parker 10-gauge hammerless gun, fine Damascus barrels, extra fine shooting (made expressly for this match), valued at $100, and other prizes, valued at $175. All the above competitions will take place at Walnut Hill range, and will come off at the designated time, regardless of weather. Class shooting in all matches. Shooting to begin at 9:30 A. M. The gold coin and Merchandise match will be shot at 12:30 P. M. Birds 2½ cents each to non-members.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 25.—To-day came out beautiful and perfect for the trap-shooters, and as a consequence a large crowd attended the Minneapolis Gun Club's weekly badge shoot, although the motor dosen't "mote" yet on account of the street railroad strike. Private and public conveyauces were used. The club will have two shoots per week from this time forth until the tournament on May 21—Mondays and Thursdays. Some good shooting was done, as the scores will show.

First event, 10 single Peorias, $1 entrance, four moneys, 5 screened traps, Minneapolis rules:

Murphy	1110111111—9	Cutter	1110101110—7
Whitcomb	1010111111—8	Mike	1011010111—7
Kennedy	1110110111—8	Brady	1101110011—7
Griffin	1110111111—9	Kimball	1110111111—9

All ties div.

Second event, 6 singles and 2 pairs Peorias, 18 and 15yds. rise, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Skinner	111111 01 10—8	Marshall	111010 10 11—7
Brady	110110 01 10—6	Shott	001111 11 00—6
Whitcomb	111100 11 11—8	Murphy	111011 10 10—7
Chantler	011110 10 10—6	Mike	111101 10 11—8
Lawrence	111001 11 10—7	Cutter	101011 11 10—7
Osmer	111101 10 11—8	Kimball	111001 10 10—6
Perkins	011011 10 11—7	Ensign	111111 10 10—8
Kennedy	111011 10 11—8	Stokes	110111 10 10—7

Ensign, Osmer and Skinaner first, Marshall second, third and fourth div.

Second event, badge shoot, 10 single and 5 pairs Peorias, same rules, entrance $1, four moneys:

Skinner	0111111111 11 11 10 10 11—18
Whitcomb	1101111110 10 10 10 11 10—14
Lawrence	1111110101 11 11 10 10 11—16
Osmer	1111101111 00 10 10 11 00—13
Ruby	1111011110 11 00 10 10 00—13
Chantler	0010111111 10 10 10 11 10—13
Shott	0110011111 00 11 10 11 10—13
Sheppard	1001110111 10 10 01 10 10—12
Nicholson	0000101111 11 00 11 10 10—12
Scott	0100001111 11 10 10 11 10—12
Marshall	1101111101 11 11 11 10 10—16
Perkins	1010111110 00 11 11 00 01—12
Latz	1111010000 11 11 10 00 10—12
Kennedy	0011100101 11 10 10 10 11—13
Hopper	1101010011 10 10 01 11 00—11
Kimball	1111111110 11 11 10 01 11—17
Brady	1111111011 10 10 10 10 10—14
Griffin	1110111101 00 00 10 00 11—11
Warwick	1000311111 10 11 10 01 10—12
McClary	0111011101 00 11 11 01 10—13
Beekman	1111101110 00 10 10 10 11—13
Murphy	0010111111 10 11 10 10 10—14
Ensign	1111111111 10 11 11 11 10—18
Cutter	1101100001 10 11 10 00 10—10
Mike	1111111111 10 10 11 00 10—15

Stokes first money and senior badge; Skinner and Ensign second; Kimball third and Lawrence fourth.

Third event, "Tribune" badge shoot, 9 singles and 3 pair Peorias, entrance $1, 4 moneys:

Stokes	111111100 10 01 10–10	Marshall	111111101 11 10 11–13
Ensign	111110011 11 11 11–16	Nicholson	011010001 00 01 10– 6
Lawrence	101111111 10 10 10–11	Morse	110111011 01 10 10–10
Dunn	100111111 11 10 00–10	Latz	100001011 11 11 00– 8
Cutter	111111111 10 11 10–13	Warwick	100101101 11 11 11–11
Skinner	101101111 11 11 10–12	Kimball	111111111 11 11 11–15
Whitcomb	010011011 11 10 10– 9	Mike	011111001 10 10 00– 8
Ruby	111100101 00 11 10– 9	McClary	111110000 11 01 11–10
Shott	101101011 11 01 10–10	Hopper	110001111 00 10 11– 9
Boardman	010110119 11 11 00– 9	Pratt	111101011 10 11 10–11
Griffin	001011110 11 10 10– 9	Kennedy	010111011 10 11 10–10
Osmer	111101110 10 10 10–10	Murphy	111011000 11 11 11–11
Chantler	111111111 10 11 10–13		

Mr. Kimball, who won first money on a straight score, was formerly a member of the club, but three years ago he removed to California, where he still resides. He has not forgotten how to handle a gun, though he has not shot since he went away. It was a hammerless, and though not used to it, and being balked nearly every time he tried to shoot, "he got there just the same." Ties on 13 div. second money, but shot off for badge, Ensign winning; Skinner third and Lawrence fourth.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The San Francisco Gun Club held its usual monthly shoot to-day at Adams Point, and despite various counter attractions, had quite a pleasant reunion. The grounds, which have been renovated, were in fine condition, and the birds were up to the usual standard. The shooting all round was, however, hardly up to the usual average in the club shoots. Only 70 per cent. were killed inside the boundary, and of these quite a number were second barrel kills, though it must be stated that several of the deaths were effected at a tremendous range, 70 odd yards in one instance. Schultze powder was used in nearly every case. The scores in the club shoot at 12 birds, 80yds. boundary, Hurlingham rules, were as follows:

J W Jellett	200010221201— 7	Williams	201001102000— 5
F M Swett	112001110122— 9	G F Sanborn	212221021121—11
R B Woodward	112212012122— 9	G F Stone	010120210221— 8
Howard Black	211110121102—10	H W Woodward	020202020001— 5
F Fisher	120002111100— 7	J K Orr	112101111201—10
G Leviston	201110111210— 9	E W Chapin	221101022201— 9
F S Butler	122011110112— 9	Dr Shorb	010110102001— 6
H Hamilton	102021111101— 9		

In the team match, at 6 birds each, Hurlingham rules, the scores were:

Orr (Captain)	111021—5	Jellett (Captain)	221112—6
F Butler	111211—6	Black	011121—5
Swett	111111—6	Leviston	102201—4
Hamilton	000110—2	Chapin	011010—3
Williams	000020—1	H G Woodward	200001—2
Shorb	012122—5	Fisher	200102—3
R B Woodward	121121—6—31	Moore	122112—6—29

WORCESTER, Mass., April 26.—The regular series of classification prize shoots at Coal Mine Brook Range under the auspices of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club were continued this week. In the classification each man has a possible 30 in a total of five events of six birds each. class A includes all of 22 or more and the purse is $25, class B all below 22 and the purse is $15. The prizes are 50, 30 and 20 per cent. in each class. The result of this week's meet follows:

Class A.	Classif'n.	Prize.	Class A.	Classif'n.	Prize.
Dr Bowers	26	10	E S Knowlos	22	6
G N Wheeler	27	9	A R Bowdish	22	7
C H Howe	25	9	E T Smith	22	6
E F Swan	22	9	M D Gilman	26	5
G W Russell	23	8	G J Rugg	22	5

Dr. Bowers first, Wheeler, Howe and Swan div. second, Russell and Knowles div. third.

Class B.	Classif'n.	Prize.	Class B.	Classif'n.	Prize.
Geo. Sampson	16	9	E Jewett	15	6
C R B Claflin	17	8	H Colvin	15	5
A L Gilman	21	7	L R Hudson	14	3
A B Franklin	13	7	F Forehand	9	3
C Crompton	21	6	C Forehand	8	2

Sampson first, Claflin second, Gilman and Franklin div. third. In the classification bluerocks and clay-pigeons were used and in the prize score bluerocks only thrown from open traps.

PITTSBURGH TOURNAMENT.—An open tournament under the management of E. E. Shaner and R. R. Davison, will be held on the grounds of the Herron Hill Gun Club on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7 and 8, $200 is guaranteed. The programme provides 16 matches at single birds as follows: May 7.—Match No. 1, 10 bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $1: No. 2, 9 Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1; No. 3, 20 bluerocks, 5 traps, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3; No. 4, 9 Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1.50; No. 5, 10 bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $2; No. 6, 21 bluerocks, 3 traps, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3; No. 7, 10 bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $1.50; No. 8, 9 Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1. May 8.—No. 9, 10 bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $1.50; No. 10, 9 Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1.50; No. 11, 20 bluerocks, 5 traps, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3; No. 12, 9 Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1; No. 13, 10 bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $1; No. 14, 21 Keystones, 3 traps, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3; No. 15, 10 bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $1.50; No. 16, 9 Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1.50.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 23.—Two pigeon shooting matches took place to-day on the Elizabeth Gun Club grounds. The first was between H. Stewart and H. Folsom for $10 a side, 10 birds each. Stewart won, killing 6 to his opponent's 5. The second match was between John Anthes and H. Schulthies. The loser had to pay for a supper for 20 besides the $5 stake. Anthes won, killing 3 birds to Schulthies's noue. Both matches were at 21yds. rise, 80yds. boundary.

STATEN ISLAND.—At New Dorp last week the diamond medal donated by Samuel Burbank, was shot for by teams of 10 men for the following clubs. The Jeanette, Algonquin, Clifton, Emerald, and First German Gun Clubs of New York. The conditions were 6 live birds each man, and was won for the second time by the Jeanette Club, they killing 48 out of the 60 birds shot at,

ST. PAUL, April 20.—The St. Paul Gun Club has its weekly shoot each Saturday. The shooters face the north, and to-day a very hard northwesterly gale was blowing, which made good scores very difficult. It was next to impossible to find the left-quartering bird in doubles. The following visiting sportsmen were present: R. M. Anderson, Stillwater, Minn.; J. H. Balsom, Hudson, Wis.; H. W. Jones and Lee, of Atwater, Minn., and Warwick, Lawrence and Dunn from Minncapolis. After the first sweep of 10 single birds, the individual badge was shot for by Chantler, who won it last week, and Barnes, who challenged him for it; $5 entrance, 15 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, 5 screened traps, 18 and 15yds.:

Chantler	1111111111	10 10 11 10 00—19	
Barnes	1111011111	00111	11 11 11 10 10—20

Barnes won the badge and is challenged for next Saturday by Burke. Then followed the regular events.

First event, $1 entrance, 16 Peorias, 6 screened traps, 18yds. rise, Keystone rules, two prizes:

Dunn	1001111001— 6	Lawrence	0111101010— 6
M F Kennedy	1000100111—5	Pfister	1100011101— 6
Balsom	1101011111—8	Richeson	0000010001— 3
Chantler	0111111111—9	Lee	1111111111—10
Barnes	1010011101—6	Cummings	1110100010— 5
Warwick	1111010101—8		

Lee first, Chantler second.

Second event, 10 single Peorias, 5 screened traps, Keystone rules, entrance $1, three prizes:

Dunn	1100111001— 6	Richeson	0001100001— 3
Kennedy	1110101111— 8	Lee	0111100111— 7
Balsom	1111111010— 9	Cummings	0101011010— 5
Chantler	0111111101— 8	Boyd	0010110100— 4
Barnes	1111110111— 9	Bennett	1111111011— 9
Warwick	1010010100— 3	Fish	1101011000— 4
Lawrence	1011010100— 5	Burke	0101111111— 8
Pfister	1111111111—10	Holt	0101111101— 7
Jones	1011111111— 9	Pratt	1011000011— 5

Pfister first, Barnes and Bennett second, Burke third.

Third event, 5 singles and 2 pairs Peorias, 5 screened traps, 18 and 15yds. rise, Keystone rules, three prizes:

Dunn	11110 01 11— 7	Richeson	10101 10 00— 4
Kennedy	11011 10 01— 6	Lee	11101 11 11— 8
Balsom	11111 11 11— 9	Cummings	10111 01 11— 7
Chantler	11111 11 11— 9	Boyd	10110 10 10— 5
Barnes	11110 10 11— 7	Bennett	11111 11 01— 8
Warwick	11000 10 10— 4	Fish	11101 11 10— 7
Lawrence	01000 00 00— 1	Burke	11101 00 01— 5
Pfister	01111 11 11— 8	Holt	10110 11 00— 5
Jones	11100 11 10— 6	Pratt	01111 10 10— 6

Balsom first, Bennett second, ties on 7 div.

Badge shoot, $2 entrance, 10 singles and 5 pair Peorias, 5 screened traps, 18 and 15yds. rise, Keystone rules, 4 prizes:

Dunn	1011011101 10 11 10 01 11—14
Kennedy	1111101100 11 11 10 11 11—16
Balsom	1111011111 10 11 11 11 11—18
Chantler	0111111111 10 11 10 10 11—16
Boyd	0101111001 11 11 11 01 00—14
Barnes	1011101111 11 11 11 11 11—17
Warwick	0110101011 10 01 11 01 11—12
Lawrence	1111110010 00 11 10 11 10—14
Pfister	1111111011 11 11 11 11 00—17
Jones	0011111111 11 10 11 11 10—16
Richeson	1010001101 11 10 00 01 11—11
Lee	1111111111 00 10 11 10 10—15
Cummings	1111010011 11 11 00 11 10—14
Bennett	1111111110 10 10 11 10 11—16
Fish	1111000011 11 11 10 11 11—15
Burke	1111111100 11 01 10 11 10—15
Holt	0111001101 11 11 01 11 11—15
Pratt	1101000100 10 01 10 10 01— 9
Harris	0100001001 10 00 10 00 00— 4
Kilby	1110110111 11 11 01 11 10—16
Blakely	1111001100 11 11 11 01 01—

Balsom first. Ties on 17, 3 singles and 1 pair, 18 and 21yds. rise: Barnes 111 10, Pfister 101 10. Ties on 16, 3 singles and 1 pair, 21 and 18yds. rise: Kennedy 110, Chantler 10, Jones 0, Bennett 111 11. Ties on 15, 3 singles and 1 pair, 21 and 18yds. rise: Lee 110 10, Fish 00, Burke 00, Holt 011 11.

Fifth event, 5 singles and 3 pair Peorias, 18 and 15yds. rise, 3 prizes:

Kennedy	10111 11 11 10— 9	Cummings	11110 00 01 00— 5
Balsom	11111 10 11 11—10	Benuett	11110 11 10 10— 8
Chantler	01010 11 11 11— 8	Blake	11001 10 01 11— 7
Boyd	00111 11 10 00— 6	Holt	00111 01 01 11— 7
Barnes	11100 10 11 10— 7	Fish	01111 10 11 11— 9
Jones	11110 11 10 11— 9	Kilby	11110 00 10 11— 7
Lee	11111 11 11 11—11		

Lee first, Balsom second, ties on 9 divide third.

PINE IRON WORKS, Pennsylvania.—April 20.—The Pine Gun Club shot to-day the eleventh badge match at 10 clays, but with a disabled trap. The scores ran:

J N Boughton	1011001011—6	J T Romig	0011101011—6
S H Schaefer	1010111111—8	J Dierolf	0001111001—5
R B Eagle	1000111100—5	M Romig	0000110000—2

CORRY, Pa., April 25.—The Corry Gun Club shot to-day with the following scores:

F Babcock	1111111111111111111111101—23
Scott	1011111010111111111111111—22
Blydenburg	1010011111101111111101111—20
Austin	1110111111110010111111001—19
Lewis	1011100111011110110111101—18
H Arnold	1111110101000101001101111—17
Nichols	0111111110100110110000111—17
Swan	1100010011101111111001111—17
Edwards	1011111110100110100001111—16
Mead	1100011011100101101111110—16
Waggoner	0110111011010111100010101—16
Ellis	0011100101111110010111—16

Berliner 15, Wilson 15, Kelleher 14, Blair 13, Gartner 13, Jacobson 9, Starbird 7, Brown 6, Newman 5, Bentley 4, Dunbar 4, Van Wert 2.

The gold medal was won by Fred Babcock, silver medal by Scott, and silver medal by T. J. Van Wert.

TORONTO, April 25.—The Stanley Gun Club's second shoot for the gun presented by Messrs. W. McDowall & Co. to the club, which took place this afternoon on the latter's grounds, resulted in favor of W. Emond, with a score of 23 out of 25. The scores are: W. Emond 23, F. Mallett 10, T. Sawden 19, C. Kemp 18, W. Felstead 15, J. Rice 14, T. S. Bayles 13, S. McClure 8. Sweep No. 1, 15 birds: Emond 13, McDowall 12, Casey 11, Andrews 8, Stone 8. Sweep No. 2, 5 doubles, 6 singles: Felstead 13, Casey 13, Emond 12, McDowall 9.

WELLINGTON, Mass., April 27.—There was a fair attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Gun Club to-day, and several clean scores were made in the sweepstake matches. In the silver pitcher match, Lee won with a straight 15, while there were several who scored 14. In the sweepstake match the winners were as follows: Six bluerocks: Chase and Sanborn. Five clay-pigeons: Baxter. Six bluerocks: Sanborn. Five clay-pigeons: Melcher and Sanborn. Six bluerocks: Bradbury, Choate and Chase. Five clay-pigeons: Choate and Schaefer. Six bluerocks: Melcher. Six bluerocks: Schaefer, Piper, Choate and Lee. Six bluerocks: Sanborn, Field, Dill and Schaefer. Seven bluerocks: Chase, Field and Lee. Six clay-pigeons: Schaefer. Six bluerocks: Chase, Stanton and Lee. Six bluerocks: Choate and Sanborn. The Wellington Club will hold a shoot next Tuesday, beginning at 1 o'clock, when sweepstakes matches will be in order.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—The open-to-all sweepstake at 25 live birds, that took place at Erb's grounds to-day, drew a large crowd of spectators. It was expected that the event would have 20 entries, but only half that number were on hand with their money. The weather conditions were good, and a stiff northeast breeze blew across the traps. The birds furnished by Erb were far above the average; scarcely one of them lingered at the trap after it had been pulled. W. Tell Mitchell shot Mr. Freche's score as well as his own, but did not succeed in getting a place for him. The shooting of Captain Jones was a pretty piece of work, and he should have had a clean score, his sixth bird, scored as lost, falling stone dead just out of bounds. Mr. Caperon, of Baltimore, and Chas. Smith both lost two birds that were hit hard, but luck was against them and they got out of bounds. The conditions were modified Hurlingham rules, 12-gauge guns, at 28yds. rise. The purse was divided into four moneys. "South Paw" Heritage was the referee and Jacob "Pointer" Pentz official scorer. Score:

A Freche (30)	1002200112111222111110010—18
C M Hedden (30)	0211221121102222122112222—23
F Class (28)	2112111102121212121212210—22
Chas Smith (30)	2111o121111122211101c0011—20
W Lindsley (30)	2221212112o1102111250111 2—21
W T Mitchell (28)	1221101122101021212121111—23
Capt Jones (28)	1112x2212111121121212212—24
H Sigler (28)	2110112012311612212100w—20
Caperon (28)	1112111201211111121001100—20
S Castle (28)	2011120212111111121o1221—22

o Dead out of bounds. Capt. Jones first, W. T. Mitchell and C. M. Hedden divided second, F. Class and S. Castle third, M. Lindsley fourth.—THE KAY.

NEW JERSEY STATE SHOOT.—A meeting of the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was held in Newark, N. J., on April 24. The association had held no meetings since 1884, and many of the clubs that were then members had passed ont of existence. Dr. W. N. Pendell the president called the meeting to order; Secretary Hayes called the roll, and the following clubs answered: The Essex of Newark was represented by Dr. Pendell and W. Hayes, South Side of Newark by W. H. Hobert and J. H. Burnett, Forresters of Newark by Jacob Pentz, Midway of Mattewan by Jas. H. Bodle, Frank Hyer and J. L. Terhune, Jersey City Heights of Marion by W. Fred Quinby, Al. Heritage and Wm. Hughes. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and upon the call for new members the following clubs were proposed, unanimously elected and their delegates admitted: Middlesex of Dunellen, represented by W. L. Force and T. H. Keller, New York Suburban represented by Chas. Richards, and the Newark of Newark and the Mercer clubs of Trenton, who were not represented. The most important business of the meeting was the adoption of shooting rules, and caused a great discussion. A committee composed of Messrs. Pentz, Hobart and Hughes was appointed by the chair to draft a set of rules, which it presented to the meetiug. The American Association rules, with the following amendments were accepted: Section 2, Rule 2, was eliminated entirely; Rule 10 was also done away with, leaving the boundary to be decided by the managers of the tournament. Rule 11 was amended by striking out the weights of guns, handicapping the gauge only, 10-bores at 30yds. and 12-bores at 28yds. rise. Rule 16, the position of the gun at the scores, caused a lengthy debate, but it was finally carried that "the gun must be held below the armpit until the bird is on the wing." Rule 17 was changed making the penalty a lost bird for failure to load the gun. Rule 28 was amended, making all ties to be shot off at 3 birds. For double bird shooting the following changes were made. Rule 5 was amended as follows: "If the miss fire occurs with second barrel the shooter shall fire at another pair of birds." Rule 8 makes all ties to be shot off at 3 pairs. For inanimate targets the American Association rules were adopted entire. The fixing of a date for a tournament was deferred until the next meeting; also the election of officers. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws, and have 500 copies of the shooting rules printed. The action of the State Association will do much toward booming pigeon shooting in New Jersey, as they intend to see that the laws are enforced. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president, and will possibly meet again in May.—TEE KAY.

EMERALD GUN CLUB, April 15.—At Seaview Park, New Dorp, Staten Island. Use of two barrels, 10 live birds, 5 ground traps, 21, 25 and 30yds. rise, Emerald Gun Club rules:

Dr G V Hudson (30)	2212111111—10	George Remsen (30)	0002122111— 7
John Measel Jr (30)	0111111201— 8	T P MacKenna (25)	1101110020— 6
T J Chrystal (25)	1021210021— 7	R Regan (25)	2100021111— 7
N Measel (30)	0222201120— 7	L C Gehering (30)	2221011111— 9
H Rubino (25)	0102001001— 4	Thos Codey (30)	1111210010— 7
John J Ryan (21)	1100101101— 6	John McAdams (21)	1010100000— 3
John Merrill (21)	0001010110— 4	M W Murphy (21)	1110200101— 6
Charles Horth (21)	1006101011— 5	S McMahon (25)	1211211000— 7
Col J H Voss (32)	1101102110— 7	P J Keenan (25)	1211000100— 5
Philip Butz (30)	1211111110		

On shooting off ties Butz wins first prize, Chrystal second and J. J. Ryan third. Referee, Col. John H. Voss; scorer, John Merrill.—THOS. P. MACKENNA, Rec. Sec.

WELLINGTON, Mass., April 22.—To-day's tournament was largely attended by sportsmen from the various clubs of all the New England States and of New York. The first prize winners were as follows: Five pigeons—Bond, Moore and Chapin. Six bluerocks—Stanton, Sanborn and Ingersoll. Five pigeons—Schaefer. Six bluerocks—Wheeler. Five pigeons—Lee, Dan and Bradstreet. Six bluerocks—Choate and Stanton. Six bluerocks—Sanborn, Bradbury and Schaefer. Six pigeons—Wheeler and Nichols. Six bluerocks—Dill. Five pigeons—Melcher, Rockworth, Moore and Wheeler. Six bluerocks—Field and Schaefer. Six bluerocks—Bradbury. Five pigeons—Dodge, Schaefer, Choate, Stanton and Bradbury. Ten bluerocks—Schaefer. Ten pigeons—Swift and Schaefer. Six bluerocks—Warren and Schaefer. Six bluerocks—Dodge. Five pigeons—Lee, Schaefer Warren and Stanton. Six pigeons—Stanton, Wheeler and Schaefer. Three pair pigeons Baxter. Six bluerocks—Stanton, Sanborn and Bradbury. Six pigeons—Wheeler, Warren, Stanton and Schaefer. Six bluerocks—Moore and Lee. Six blnerocks—Stanton, Rockworth and Swan. Three pair doubles, pigeons—Stone and Wheeler.

RED BANK, N. J., April 25.—A live pigeon shoot, under the auspices of the Riverside Gun and Rifle Club, took place this afternoon. The first event was a sweepstake match at 7 birds, and there were eleven entries. Following are the scores: Wm. T. Cooper 7, John Cooper 7, E. M. Cooper 6, J. B. Bergen 6, Ed Throckmorton 6, W. H. Knapp 6, James Cooper 6, Dr. Ed Field 6, Mel. Cornwell 4, Edward Bussell 4, Chas. Grassinger 3. John Cooper and Conover divided first money. In the shoot-off for second money Ed Cooper, Throckmorton and Knapp tied on 8 birds and div. Cornwell and Bissell divided third money, and Grassinger received fourth money. An interesting match at 14 live pigeons afterward took place betwcen Mel. Cornwell and Com. Bussell. The match was arranged some time ago, but no opportunity to shoot it had been offered until yesterday. The person who lost the match was to give a banquet. Cornwell will stand the treat, as he killed but eight birds, while his opponent scored 10.

OAKLEY.—Miss Annie Oakley, the lady wing shot, accompanied by her husband and manager, Mr. Frank Butler, sailed for Europe on the 20th. In the gone three years, under engagemeet to Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

READING, Mass., April 22.—A large attendance from Lawrence, Stoneham, Wellington, Reading and Boston was at hand at the shoot to-day, and about 5,000 birds were demolished. The principal events of the day were the individual and team scores for the Boston Gun Club prizes. In the individual match at 10 clay-pigeons, 10 Peorias and 5 bluerocks, W. Green was first, Jones second, Conant third, North and Payson fourth, W. Kirkwood, West and R. E. Whittle fifth, Willis and Davis sixth. Russell, Brookes and D. Kirkwood seventh, Edwards, Archibald and Blanchard eighth, Witham ninth, Bancroft tenth. In the team match, 3 men, 10 Peorias and 10 clays each, the Boston Gun Club team No. 2 took first place with 44, the Reading Gun Club second with 42, Boston Gun Club team No. 1 third with 41, Reading Gun Club No. 2 fourth with 40, Wellington team fifth with 37.

NEWARK, April 25.—There were 400 sportsmen at Erb's Shooting Park to-day to witness the sweepstake shooting. The feature of the day was a 25-bird sweepstake, open to the world, $25 entrance fee, under Hurlingham rules. Ten well-known experts entered. Capt. Jones, of Jersey City, killed 24 out of the 25 birds, and won first money, 40 per cent. of the $250 purse. C. M. Hedden, of Newark, and W. Tell Mitchell, of Lynchburg, Va., killed 23 each, and divided second money, 30 per cent. Frank Class, of Pine Brooks, and Sam Castles, of Newark, scored 22, and divided third prize, 20 per cent. Milt Lindsley, of Hoboken, killed 21 of his birds and won fourth prize, 10 per cent. The following were unplaced: Chas. Smith, of Plainfield, N. J., with a score of 20 kills; H. Caperon, of Baltimore, with 20; A. Freche, of Newark, 18, and Henry Sigler, of Montclair, 17. The birds were of the highest class, all strong flyers and quick to get away.

BROOKLYN, April 27.—A pigeon shoot had been arranged to take place to-day at Dexter's Park, Jamaica Plank Road, by a number of well known wing shots who reside in the vicinity of the Hill and have recently organized a gun club, but owing to the heavy rainstorm the shoot was postponed. Several got as far as the Twenty-sixth Ward, but only two reached the shooting ground, and these, not to be balked of their afternoon's sport, shot off a long pending match that had been made between them at the Unknown Gun Club shoot. L. Hopkins challenged W. Gilman to shoot a match at 25 birds each, 25yds. rise, for a prize valued at $100. L. Hopkins led on the tenth round by one bird, was tied on the sixteenth, and finally won by one bird. The heavy rain made the shooting difficult, most of the birds being fast incomers. The score:

W Gilman	1111001111111111011110111—21
L Hopkins	1101111111111101111101l—22

Referee and scorer, C. Dellar. The new organization will be known as the Crescent Gun Club and the officers will be elected at the next meeting. It has not yet been decided on what grounds the club will shoot, as Saturdays are the best available days for the majority of the members and Dexter Park will be engaged for baseball on that day during the season.

AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.—The programmes for the American Shooting Association's tournament, to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, the week of June 11, are in the hands of the printer, and the classification blanks are now ready. Both will be mailed on application at the office, room 184, Stewart building, New York city. The classification blanks will be mailed, without further notice, to the many that have already applied for them.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

JERSEYVILLE, April 25.—The Jerseyville Gun Club gave an all-day shoot at their shooting park in this city to-day. It was an ideal day for shooting, except a little too much wind at times. There were here from a distance Dr. N. L. Spencer, Bunker Hill, Ill.; J. E. Haggerty, Jule Simenski, J. Longworth and Ed Meyer, of St. Louis; Ed Spencer, Ed Rebley and Chas. McAninch, Carrollten, Ill., and members of the Kane (Ill.) Gun Clnb, who shot the Jerseyvilles a team match during the day. Some very good scores were made. Following were the scores:

Shoot No. 1, at 5 American clays, entrance 25 cents: Simenski 5, Tack 4, "Roy" 5, Robley 5, Burleigh 4, Dr. Spencer 5, E. Spencer 4, McAninch 3. All ties divided.

Shoot No. 2, 7 American clays, entrance 50 cents, three moneys: Simenski 7, Tack 7, K. Spencer 7, Robley 4, Burleigh 5, Dr. Spencer 7, McAninch 6, "Roy" 5, Chappell 6. All ties divided.

Shoot No. 3, 9 American clays, entrance 50 cents, 3 moneys: Simenski 8, Tack 9, Hansell 8, Felter 6, Robley 3, Chappell 6, Dr. Spencer 7, "Roy" 9, Gibbons 2, E. Spencer 7, McAninch 8. All ties divided.

Shoot No. 4, 8 American clays, entrance $1, 3 moneys: "Roy" 8, Robley 8, Hansell 8, Gibbons 5, Simenski 9, Allen 5, Tack 6, Hagerty 7, Hutchisen 9, E. Spencer 7, Dr. Spencer 9, McAninch 8, Felter 5, Hodges 6, Kight 6, Chappell 8, Lengworth 6. All ties divided.

Shoot No. 5, 6 American clays, $1 entrance, 3 moneys: E. Spencer 6, Simenski 5, Robley 5, Hagerty 6, Longworth 5, McAninch 6, Warren 4, "Roy" 6, Dr. Spencer 6, Hansell 6, Chappell 6, Anderson 5, Hutchinson 6. Dr. Spencer, Hagerty, McAulnch and Hutchinson first; ties on second div., Warren third.

Shoot No. 6, 9 American clays, $1 entrance, 3 moneys: Simenski 7, "Roy" 9, Hutchinson 9, Kight 9, Hagerty 7, Hedges 6, E. Spencer 8, Hansell 8, Chappell 8, McAninch 9 Felter 6, Allen 7, Longworth 6, Gibbons 6, Parker 7, Robley 6. All ties div. as nsual.

Shoot No. 7, 6 American clays, 50 cents entrance, 3 moneys: "Roy" 5, Lengworth 6, Hagerty 6, Tack 5, Chappell 5, Kight 4, Gibbons 5, Green 4, Hodges 3, Hansell 6, Hutchison 6, Simenski 5, Dr. Spencer 5, Burleigh 5, McAninch 5, Felter 5, Anderson 6, Parker 5, Allen 5. Ties en first divided, Simenski, Gibbens and Burleigh second, Kight third.

Shoot No. 8, 6 American clays, 50 cents entrance, 3 meneys: Simenski 6, Gibbons 4, Felter 3, Hodges 5, Kight 3, Warren 3, Longworth 3, Chappell 3, "Roy" 4, Hutchison 6, Cockrell 3, Tack 4, Steeckel 5, Allen 3, E. Spencer 5, McAninch 3, Dr. Spencer 4, Anderson 5, Hagerty 4, Green 3, Robley 4, Hansell 6, Roberts 3, Parker 2, McClure 3. Ties en first and secend divided, Gibbons, Hagerty and "Rey" third.

Shoot No. 9, 6 standards, "walk-around," 50 cents entrance, 2 moneys: Tack 6, Roberts 4, Beatty 6, Spencer 4, McAninch 7, Green 5, Robley 4, Felter 3, Anderson 4, Warren 6, Hansell 5, Stoeckel 4, Hutchison 6, Allen 5. All ties divided.

Team shoot, 9 men on a side, at 25 American clays, 3 traps, unknewn angles, between Kane Clnb and Jerseyville, lesing side to pay for the birds:

Kane Team.

Anderson	1100011111111110111101101—19
Gibbens	1010110100111011100011111—16
Parker	0100010110011100111010111—14
Kight	1010111011111111111000010—18
Cockrell	0101110000110111010101110—13
Allen	0011010111110001001111011—15
McClure	1111101100111011000000001—13
Hedges	0010101101101111100011101—15—143

Jerseyville.

Hutchison	1110111101111111011111111—22
Warren	1010101011111011111111111—20
Tack	0111101100111111111101111—20
Chappell	1111111001111111111101111—23
Burleigh	1111111111111111111111101—23
Bowman	0101010000101111011110001—13
Stoeckel	1101111011111100111101111—20
Beatty	1111001111101111111111111—22
Hansell	0111111011011011001111111—19—182

Shoot No. 10, 6 American clays, 50 cents entrance, 3 moneys: Warren 5, Hansel 6, Ed. Spencer 6, Tack 6, Burleigh 6, Green 5, Bowman 0, Steeckel 4, Hutchinsen 5, Roberts 2, Felter 4, Robley 5, Anderson 2, Allen 6, Green 2, Parker 4, Beatty 5, Hedges 0. All ties divided.

Shoot No. 11, 6 standards, "walk-around:" "Rey" 6, Simenski 5, Longwerth 5, Dr. Spencer 6, Hutchinson 4, Anderson 6, Beatty 6, Hagerty 5, McAninch 4, E. Spencer 6, Robley 5, Chappell 6, Roberts 2. Ties divided.

Shoot No. 12, 6 American clays, 50 cents entry, three moneys: Hutchinson 6, Burleigh 3, Tack 6, Robley 5, Anderson 5, Beatty 5, Felter 4, Hansell 3, E. Spencer 6, McAninch 5, Stoeckel 6. Ties div.

Shoot No. 13, 6 standards, "Walkaround," 50 cents entry: Haggerty 3, "Roy" 6, E. Spencer 6, Chappell 5, McAninch 5, Stoeckel 6, Dr. Spencer 4, Lengworth 3, Robley 4, Simenski 6, Anderson 5, Beatty 5. Ties divided.

Extra shoot, 50 cents, 1 money, wen by Tack.

Shoot No. 14, 6 standards, "walk-around," 50 cents entrance: Simenski 3, McAninch 5, Longworth 4, Dr. Spencer 5, Robley 3, Hagerty 6, "Roy" 6, E. Spencer 5, Finke 4, Beatty 5. Ties div.

Match at 25 standard targets for purse of $20 between J. Hagerty of St. Louis and Fred Chappell of Jerseyville:

Hagerty	1101111111111111111011111—23
Chappell	1111111111111111001111111—23

The tie shot off at same number of birds:

Hagerty	1101110101111101101101111—19
Chappell	1111111111111111111111111—25

The same kind of a match was shet by Ed. Spencer of Carrollton, Ill., and Ed. Meyer of St. Louis:

Spencer	1111111111111111111111111—25
Meyer	1101111111011111111111111—23

Spencer wen by a clean score. Mr. Hagerty then offered to shoot either of the gentlemen a match for $100 at 100 live pigeons, but they could net get it up for some reason or ether.—HAMMERLESS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The sixth annual tournament of Minneapolis Gun Clnb will be held May 21, 22 and 23. Open to the Western States and Manitoba. Professionals barred. With $1,100 in guaranteed purses and many special cash prizes. The officers of the club are: President, L. Harrison; Vice-President, M. Whitcomb; Secretary, Jas. Pye; Treasurer, J. S. Cntler; Field Captain, F. C. Lawrence. The Minneapolis Gun Club rules, which have been in use for the past five years in the tournaments, will govern in all cases. Thcse rules are nearly identical with the rules of the Keystone Target Co. The committee reserves the right te equalize the shooting by handicapping.

The programme includes Tuesday, May 21: Shoot No. 1. Peoria blackbirds.—Ten single ri-es, entrance $1.50, birds iucluded, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Shoot No. 2 at 6 singles and 2 pairs, entrance $3, birds included; $100 guaranteed.

Shoot No. 3, at 10 singles, entrance $1.50, birds included, feur moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Sheot No. 4, at 9 singles and 3 pairs, entrance $4, birds included; $150 guaranteed.

Wednesday, May 22.—Shoot No. 5. Peoria blackbirds.—At 10 single rises, entrance $1.50, birds included, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Shoot No. 6, at 6 singles and 2 pairs, entrance $3, birds included; $100 guaranteed.

Shoet No. 7, at 4 singles and 3 pairs, entrance $1.50, birds included, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Shoet No. 8, at 15 single rises, entrance $4, birds included, $100 gnaranteed.

Thursday, May 23.—Shoot No. 9. Peoria blackbirds.—At 10 singles, entrance $1.50, birds included, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Shoot No. 10, at 6 singles and 2 pairs, entrance $3, birds included; $100 guaranteed.

Shoot Ne. 11, at 10 singles, entrance $1.50, birds included, feur moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Shoot No. 12, at 9 singles and 3 pairs, entrance $4, birds included: $150 guaranteed.

Special shoet for these who have shot in all the matches and have not made an average sufficient to win or tie on any of the 25 average prizes, at 7 singles, each shoeter to pay for his birds. First prize $20 in cash, presented by the club, and to the one making the poorest scere in this match a pair of crutches.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The California Wing Clnb held its usual monthly shoot to-day at San Bruno. Had the weather been more suitable the club would have had a very successful day. The birds were the best lot that have ever been sent down to San Bruno. In the club shoot thirteen members and three invited guests faced the traps. Messrs. Fay, Haas and Slade will for a month, if not longer, have the club medals in their possession. Club shoot at 12 birds, Hurlingham rules, handicap according to gauge of gun, 80yds. boundary: Fay 11, "Slade" 9, "Hood" 8, Haas 10, Sperry 5, Cross 7, Smith 6, Mally 8, Heeth 3, Lewis 6, D Vaull 6, "Randle" 6, Liddie 6, "Johns" 11, McMurchy 11, Schraeder 7.

THE BIG CANADIAN SHOOT.—The St. Hubert Gun Club, of Ottawa, Ont., helds its second annual tournament on May 24 and 25, and all the shooters of the Dominion will be there to measure scores. The programme provides: Friday, May 24—Open Sweepstakes—Entrance $2, 15 single Peoria blackbirds, 18yds. rise, 5 traps, birds 3 cents each; four meneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. of entries if not more than 25 entries; if more than 25 entries and less than 40 entries, five moneys; if more than 40 entries, six moneys. Team Match—Open to teams of 5 men from any recognized gun club in Canada, 5 traps, 15 single Peeria blackbirds to each man, 18yds. rise, entrance $5 per team, birds 3 cents each; entries close 18th May next, pest entries 25 per cent. extra. First prize, Lansdowne challenge cup, presented hy Lord Lansdowne, late Governer-General of Canada, and $50 cash, and merchandise prizes. Friday, May 25—Individual Match—Open to members of all recognized gun clubs in Canada. 25 single Peeria blackbirds, 18yds. rise, 5 traps, entrance $2, birds 3 cents each; entries close 18th May next, pest entries 25 per cent. extra: $150 in fifteen prizes. Fourth Match—Open to teams of three men from any recognized gun club in Canada, 15 single Peoria blackbirds te each man, 5 traps, 18yds. rise, entrance $5 per team, birds 3 cents each; four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. of entries; any club may enter as many different teams as it sees fit in this match; conditions as to qualification of team members same as in first team match. Merchandise Match—In addition to the above matches there will be three traps set apart at which shoeting will be carried on throughout the tournament for a number of valuable prizes presented by friends of the club; entries unlimited; 50 cents each entry, including birds—9 matchless blackbirds; only one score to count for any one competitor; the "Stark Matchless Blackbird" will be used in this match.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The Blue Rock Clnb held its monthly shoot at Adams Point to-day, and, despite the unfavorable weather, seventeen members turned out and two friends joined in as guests. The scores were spoiled by the wind, which blew directly across the traps and made the left-hand disks very pnzzling. The guests differed widely, for while Mr. Hay (Michigan) is a very good field shot, he requires more practice at the trap, and sheuld recollect that "it is the pace that kills," and get on to his bird quicker. Mr. McMurchy is a well-known sportsman, a winner in many tournaments, and a good representative of the Scett gun for this coast. The score for the handicap (according to gauge of gun), fer members, 10 singles, medified American rules, was as follews: Adams 10, Sanborn 6, S. E. Knowles 5, Stone 8, Mahew 8, C. W. Kellegg 7, Tubbs 9, Beck 9, Putzman 8, S. I. Kellogg 8, White 4, Abbott 5, W. J. Gelcher 8, Neyes 5, Norton 9, McMurchy 8, W. G. Hay 8. In the handicap for members under same rules and conditions, at 10 pairs, double rise, the score was as follows: Adams 15, Sandbern 12, S. E. Knowles 15, Stone 12, W. Mahew 12, C. W. Kellogg 12, Tubbs 16, Beck 10, Putzman 11, S. S. Kellogg 13, White 7, Abbott 10, Hawks 10, McMurchy 15, F. R. Noyes 13, Golcher 8, Norton 12. Horace Briggs officiated as judge and gave general satisfaction.

CAPT. BREWER.—Capt. John D. Brewer, the famous American trap shot, returned to Philadelphia on the 27th ult., after a prolonged stay in Londen. He asserts that he is done with England, as the sportsmen there have handicapped him te snch an extent that it is impessible for him to win anything. It is the highest compliment that could he paid to him, but Brewer says he wants dollars, not doughnuts. Brewer is in fine health and spirits, and is anxious for a match with Dr. Carver, at any kind of rules, any number of birds and any gauge of gun, for any amount from $1,000 up.

Canoeing.

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

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS..... } Peterborough, Can.
Secretary Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON } *Vice-Com.* *Rear-Com.* *Purser.*

Central Div..W. R. Huntington..E. W. Masten.....T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.

Atlantic Div. W. P. Stephens.....L. B. Palmer.....F. L. Dunnell, 186 Jeroicmon St., Brooklyn.

Eastern Div..H. E. Rice, M. D....Maxton Holmes.....H. D. Marsh, Springfield. Mass.

N'thern Div..Robert Tysen.....S. S. Robinson.....Colin Fraser, Torento.

Applications for memoership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Sec'y-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. H. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Beusfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

May 27 to Jnne 1. Delaware River Meet, Delanco.
May 30 to June 2. Passaic River Cruise.

JUNE.

8. Ianthe. Spring. Newark.
15-17. Puritan, Annual Meet, Nantasket.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
16. Puritan, Record Races, No. 2.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.
17. Puritan, Record Races, No. 3.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4.
13-29. W. C. A. Meet, Ballast I'd.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5.
14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

A. C. A. REGATTA PROGRAMME.

THE regatta committee has announced the following programme for the races at the coming meet at Sugar Island in August:

RECORD EVENTS.

1. Paddling—Classes II. and III., decked, ½ mile.
2. Paddling—Class IV., decked, ½ mile.
3. Paddling—Classes II. and III, open, ½ mile.
4. Paddling—Class IV., open, ½ mile.
5. Combined—Paddling and sailing, ½ mile alternately, total 3 miles, Classes II., III., IV., A and B.
6. Sailing—Classes A and B, 4½ miles.

TROPHY.

7. Trophy—Sailing, 7 miles.

OTHER EVENTS.

8. Paddling—Classes II., III. and IV., open or decked, 1 mile, B.
9. Paddling—Tandem, Class IV.
10. Paddling—Club, any canoe not over 16ft.
11. Paddling—Upset, open canoes to have ½ minute start, but must be emptied, 150 yards.
12. Hurry scurry.
13. Sailing upset.
14. Sailing—Cruising race.
15. Gymnastics and tournament.
16. Kit competition.

Canoes noted as decked te enter events 1, 2 and 8, must be decked one-half their length, have effective keel or centerboard, and two watertight tanks or bulkheads; in other words, he properly equipped cruising sailing canoes.

Open canoes in events 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 to use single-blade paddles. In all other cases any paddlo may be used.

RED DRAGON C. C.—This club has now a membership of 27. A series of monthly record races has been arranged for the coming season, and a cruise down the Delaware from Port Jervis is planned. The club has now a new canoe from the lines of the Guenn, and also a new Fly, besides a canoe designed and built by her owner, Mr. Wiser, Jr.

PURITAN C. C.

THE season, never having really closed this winter, has practically clesed new for a few weeks. This lull is a necessity, as boats must be put in order hefere the new season is inaugurated. The Puritans are busy embellishing their property by putting a lawn abeut their club house; new lockers have been built and other features added. Com. Baxter new has his new canoe, christened Puritan, in the heuse. She measures 15×30¾, is smeoth as a gooseberry, and has every feature requisite for success. She was built hy Robertson, of Auburndale, who has also built a 14.6×28, 30-pound paddling canee for the secretary. The membership of the club now comprises twenty-three active and ten associate members. The fleet consists of twenty-five canoes, five of the number being canvas. An interesting evening was passed last week, at which lunch was served and the reading of last summer's logs listened to.

The spring crop of novices about Beston are now calling attention to canoeing by their capsizes. On April 16 two boys, aged 15 and 18 years, went out on the Charles River in a canoe. The boat "turned turtle," and one of the boys, in attempting to swim ashere in rubber boots, was drowned. These are the accidents which give caneoing the reputatien of danger, which it bears to a certain extent. Moral, in the werds of Lawrence: "Den't give up the ship"—stick to your beat.

The Harvard C. C. epened one of their paddling races to the P. C. C. on April 23, but owing te sickness the Puritan crew did not turn up at the starting line. At the last meeting of the club four applications for membership were considered. The Razzle-Dazzle, a St. Lawrence skiff turned into a cruiser, is the latest addition te the fleet. She is 18.6ft.×42in., has a 60lbs. iron centerboard and is decked, except an 8ft. cockpit; her owner, Mr. Huntington, can sleep under the deck. Canoeists are welcome at the club heuse at City Point, and A. C. A. men are donbly welcome.

JAMES WELD CARTWRIGHT, JR., Secretary.

MONTREAL C. C.—A general meeting of this clnb was held in the M. A. A. A. rooms en April 26, Mr. W. J. White in the chair. The election of officers was the chief business transacted, Mr. White heing elected Cem. and Mr. H. Melson Purser. The lieutenants will be elected hy the different districts so soon as the local meetings can be held. It was decided to leave the programme for the Queen's birthday te the decisien of the officers. Several suggestions were made: one that the club should attend the races at Pointe Claire on May 24, and cruise around Ile Perrot on the 25th being largely favered. Other cruises suggested were the Chauteaugay, Yamask and North rivers, but July 1 was mentioned as a more suitahle heliday for a long cruise. The membership is rapidly increasing, and the success of the club is now assured.

HARTFORD C. C.—The adjourned annual meetiag of the Hartford Canoe Club was held at the residence of Jehn D. Parker, on Sigourney street on April 25. Several new members were admitted, and it was voted to make a reduction in the membership fee. The minutes of the annual meeting showed the re-election of the followiug officers: Dr. George L. Parmele, Pres.; John D. Parker, Sec.; W. B. Davidson, Treas.; Lewis Q. Jones, Com.; W. G. Abbott, Member Ex. Com. The club house is in good condition, and there is coming promise of an excellent season's sport. The annual meeting of the Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association will be held July 4 at Calla Shasta.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

24. Miramichi, Opening Cruise.
24. Hamilten, 20, 25, 30 and 35ft.
30. Yorkville, Opening, Oak Pt.
30-June 2. Portland, Cruisc.
30. Brooklyn, Open, Gravesend.
30. Cape Cod, Cape Cod Bay.
30. Detreit, 1st Pennant.

JUNE.

1. Quincy, Cash Prizcs.
1. Larchmont, Spring.
1. Great Head, Pennant.
1. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
6. Monatiquot, Opening, Ft. Pt.
8. Buffalo, Pennant, Buffalo.
8. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, New York Bay.
10. New Jersey, Annual, N. Y.
11. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
11. Atlantic, Annual, N. Y.
13. New York, Annual, N. Y.
13. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cnps.
13. Portland Annual, Portland.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
15. Brooklyn, Annual.
15. Great Head, Open.
15. Hamilten, 30 and 35ft. Class.
15. Chelsea, Club.
16. Detreit.
17. Cape Cod, Orleans.
17. American, Annual Pennant.
17. Seawanhaka, 40ft. Class, N.Y
17. Quincy, First Cham.
17. Dorchester, Open, Nahant.
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.
20. Monatiquet, Pennant, Ft. Pt.
20. Quaker City Annual, Phila.
22. Buffalo, Sweep, Classes 2 & 3.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham.
22. Hull, First Cham.
22. Columbia, Annual, N. Y.
24. Pavonia, Annual, Jersey City
26. Pleen, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Men. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cer. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.
29. Hull, Club Cruise.
29. Yonkers Cor., Yonkers.

JULY.

1-2. Miramichi, Annual Cruise.
4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annnal, Chicago.
4. Buffalo, Open, Bnffalo.
4. Detreit, Cruise, St. Clair.
5. Derchester, Open, Clnb.
6. Hull, 76th Regatta.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
6. Great Head, 1st Cham.
6. Hamilten, 20ft. Class.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
8. American, 1st Cham.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleen Club, 1st Cham.
10. Great Head, Meonlight Sail.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13 Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Menatiquot, 1st Cham., Ft. Pt
13. Buffalo Handicap, to Point Albino.
13. Cape Cod, Dennis.
17. Pleen, Club Cruise.
17. Great Head, 2d Cham.
18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Chelsea, Club.
20. Hull, Ladies' Race.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
20. Hamilton, Cruise.
20. American, 2d Cham.
24. Pleen, Club.
25. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cnps.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Peint.
27. Buffale, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
27. Cape Cod.
27. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
29. Detreit, 2d Pennant.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.

AUGUST.

3. Quincy, Open Racc.
3. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
3. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
3. Cape Ced.
5. American, 3d Cham.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
8. Great Head, Meonlight Sail.
8. Miramichi, Vice-Com. Stewart's Pennant.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
10. Menatiquot, 2d Cham., Ft. Pt.
10. Buffale, Annnal Cruise.
10. Hull, 2d Cham.
10. Cape Ced.
13. Detroit.
16. Mouatiquot, Ladies' Day, Fort Point.
16. Great Head, Cham. Sail off.
17. Great Head, Open.
17. Quincy, Ladies' Day.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
17. Hull, Special Outside Race, 30 and 40ft.
17. American, Around Plum Island, ge as you please.
17. Chelsea, Ladies' Day.
19. American, Open.
19. Detreit, 3d Pennant.
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
24. Lynn, Excursion, Lynn.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24. Larchment, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
24. Hamilton, 20, 25, 30 and 35ft. Class, Whitewings Cup.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.
31. Hull, Cham. Sail-Off.
31. Quincy, 3d, Cham.
31. Chelsea, Club.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Lynn, Open, Lynn.
2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead.
2. New York Y. R. A., Open.
2. Dorchester, Open, Clnb.
4. Buffalo, 3d Class, Buffalo.
7. Hull, 9th Open.
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup
7. Larchmont, Fall Annnal.
7. Hamilton, Cruise.
7. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Monatiquot, Open, Ft. Point
14. Corinthian, Marblehead.
14. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
14. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
14. American, Open to all boats on Merrimac River.
14. Chelsea, Club.
16. Dorchester, Open, Club.
21. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
21. Beverly, Marbleh'd, Sail Off.
28. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
28. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
29. Detroit.

YACHTS BUILT OR BUILDING SINCE OCTOBER, 1888.

SAIL.

Yachts marked with an asterisk (*) have metal keels with centerboards.

Name.	Owner.	Designer.	Builder.	Rig.	C.B. or Keel.	Material.	Deck.	L.W.L.	Beam.	Draft.	Yard.
Montecito	Ronald Thomas.	A. Cary Smith.	H. Piepgrass	Yawl	K.	Steel	65.00	53.06	14.10	9.00	City Island.
Allapatta	C. K. Munroe	Builder	A. C. Brown	Schr.	C. B.	Wood	35.00				Tottenville.
Nethla	Thos. J. Hine	Builder	A. C. Brown	Schr.	C. B.	Wood	52.00				Tottenville.
Nicketti	J. d'Hedouville	Builder	A. C. Brown	Sharpie	C. B.	Wood	33.00				Tottenville.
Chispa	N. D. Lawton	E. Burgess	J. Mumm	Cutter	K.	Wood	55.00	39.09	13.04	9.03	Bay Ridge.
Gypsy	T. F. Falls	Builders	Wallin & Gorman	Sloop	C. B.	Wood	33.02	28.06	12.08	1.07	Bay Ridge.
Nydia	W. G. Sage	Owner	Wallin & Gorman	Cat	*C. B.	Wood	26.00	22.09	8.02	2.06	Bay Ridge.
Tomahawk	E. D. Morgan	E. Burgess	H. Piepgrass	Cutter	K.	Steel	55.00	39.06	12.00	10.00	S'th Boston
Maraquita	A. Belmont, Jr.	E. Burgess	Lawley & Son	Cutter	K.	Wood	52.00	39.06	13.08	9.00	S'th Boston
Hypatia	J. Weir	Builder	J. Mumm	Sloop	*C. B.	Wood	42.03	34.09	13.06	5.03	Bay Ridge.
Nepenthe	T. R. Richardson	E. Burgess	Lawley & Son	Cutter	*C. B.	Wood	58.00	45.00	17.00	4.09	S'th Boston
Nanon	C. E. Ellis	E. Burgess	Lawley & Son	Cutter	*C. B.	Wood	58.00	45.00	16.00	6.06	S'th Boston
Merlin	W. H. Forbes	E. Burgess	Lawley & Son	Schr.	*C. B.	Wood	112.00	89.06	23.09	9.03	S'th Boston
——		Builder	Wm. Eddy	Cutter	K.	Wood	32.00		10.00	6.00	Marblehead
Quickstep	Fred'k Grinnell	E. Burgess	H. Piepgrass	Schr.	*C. B.	Steel	83.00	61.00	20.00	6.10	City Island.
Kathleen	Wm. Whitlock	Wm. Gardner	S. Ayres	Cutter	K.	Wood	42.00	30.00	10.00	7.00	Bay Ridge.
——		Builder	L. N. Tonns	Sloop	C. B.	Wood	44.00	39 06	12.00	4.09	Staten Isl.
Constellation	E. D. Morgan	E. Burgess	H. Piepgrass	Schr.	*C. B.	Steel	131.00	106.00	24.09	11.00	City Island.
Gorilla	R. P. Carroll	A. Cary Smith.	Poillon Bros.	Cutter	*C. B.	Wood	54.00	39.09	14.03	7.00	S. Brooklyn
Verena	J. A. Beebe	E. Burgess	Lawley & Son	Cutter	*C. B.	Wood	56.00	39.08	14.05	6.00	S'th Boston
Liris	C. W. Wetmore	Wm. Gardner	S. Ayres	Cutter	K.	Comp	57.00	39.11	13.06	9.06	Bay Ridge.
Alice	P. D. Wheatland	A. G. McVey	John L. Frisbie	Cutter	K.	Wood	55.00	39.08	12.08	9.06	E. Boston.
Guide	Benj. Aborn	H.C.Wint'gh'm	J. Mumm	Cutter	*C. B.	Wood	38.00	29.09	11.10	4.07	Bay Ridge.
——	Fraley, Jr., et al.	G.W. Fraley, Jr	G. W. Fraley, Sr.	Cutter	K.	Wood	28.00	25.00	8.00	5.06	Rochester.
Louise	Caulkins et al	C. P. Kunhardt	W. Hingston & Son.	Cutter	K.	Wood	28.00	21.00	6.00	4.06	Buffalo.
Helen	Prince Bros.	A. G. McVey	A. J. Frisbie	Cutter	K.	Wood	56.00	39.06	12.06	10.06	Salem.
Chrystal	E. J. Andrews.	A. G. McVey	A. J. Frisbie	Cutter	K.	Wood	42.09	29.06	10.06	7.06	Salem.
——	C. D. Owens	E. Burgess	Lawley & Son	Cutter	*C. B.	Wood	57.00	44.06	16.06	6.06	S'th Boston
Lotowana	M. G. Foster	E. Burgess	Lawley & Son	Cutter	K.	Wood	54.00	39.06	14.00	8.06	S'th Boston
——	Hasbrouck, et al	E. Burgess	Lawley & Son	Cutter	C. B.	Wood	54.00	39.06	15.03	6.00	S'th Boston
——	F. Overbecke et al	Builder	McCormick	Sloop	C. B.	Wood		29.00	12.06	5.00	Cleveland.
——	Wm. Sly	C. W. Kelly		Cutter	K.	Wood		24.06	8.00	5.00	Cleveland.
——	Macbeth & Kelly	C. W. Kelly		Cutter	K.	Wood		19.00	6.04	3.09	Cleveland.
——	B. J. Henley et al	B. J. Henley	J. Henley & Sons	Cutter	K.	Wood	25.00	20.01	7.02	3.11	Syracuse.
Minx	N. Longworth	Builder	Craig & Sons	Sloop	*C. B.	Wood	72.00	57.00	17.00	6.06	Trenton, Mich.
——		T. A. Irving	A. D. Story & Co.	Schr.	K.	Wood	48.00	40.00	15.00	7.06	Essex.
——		Builders	D. W. Belcher	Cat	C. B.	Wood	25.00		11.00	3.00	Winthrop.
——	H. Gerlach	Builder	H. Gerlach	Cutter	*C. B.	Wood		29.00	9.00	4.06	Cleveland.
——	W. J. Munson	Builder	W. J. Munson	Cutter	K.	Wood	22.00	20.00	6.08	4.00	Cleveland.
——	F. E. Ward	C. P. Kunhardt	Hingston & Son	Cutter	K.	Wood	33.00	24.00	8.00	4.00	Buffalo.
Kiowa	W. L. Jeffries	F. L. Dunn	F. L. Dunn	Cat	C. B.	Wood	24.2½	19.11	9.10¾	2 02	Mon. Beach
——	Bassett Bros.	Builder	Crosby	Cat	C. B.	Wood	24.04				Osterville.
——	F. Bloomer	Builder	Crosby	Cat	C. B.	Wood	22.05				Osterville.
——	A. Mayo	Builder	Crosby	Cat	C. B.	Wood	23.06				Osterville.
——	B. F. Eldridge	Builder	Crosby	Cat	C. B.	Wood	23.10				Osterville.
——	F. W. Nickerson.	Builder	Crosby	Cat	C. B.	Wood	21.00				Osterville.
——	M. Barton	Builder	Crosby	Cat	C. B.	Wood	21.00				Osterville.
B. Harrison.	Albert Nickel	Builder	J. T. Hntson	Cutter		Wood	27.06	22.06	8.00	5.00	Baltimore.
Vexer	P. J. Lowell	Builder	W. B. Bowen	Sloop	C. B.	Wood	23.04	19.10	9.06	2.06	N'wburyp't
——	R. K. Neff, Jr.	Builder	H. C. Ford	Cutter	K.	Wood	31.06	26.06	10.00	4.00	Bordent'n.
——	H. B. Ogden	Builder	S. Ayres	Sloop	C. B.	Wood	33.00	28.00	12.00	3.06	Bay Ridge.
——	J. H. Fearnside	Builder	A. Cuthbert	Sloop	C. B.	Wood		25.00	10.00		Trenton.

STEAM.

Elfrida	J. S. Webb	H. & H. Co.	H. & H. Co	Schr.	K.	Steel	112.00		18.00		Wilmingt'n
Jathniel	Daniel Ford	E. Burgess	Atlantic Works	Schr.	K.	Steel	125.00	100.00	18.00	7.06	East Boston
W. B.	W. B. Hayden	C. D. Miller	Wilber & Malone	Schr.	K.	Wood	87.06	77.06	12.06	4.06	Athens.
——	Laney Bros.	C. P. Kunhardt		Schr.	K.	Wood	53.00	40.00	7.08	4.04	Rochester.
——	Robert Mayfield.	Builder	S. Ayres		K.	Wood	50.00	50.00	7.09	3.04	Bay Ridge.
Coryell	J. M. Forbes	E. Burgess	A. Martin		K.	Wood		45.00			East Boston
Augusta	I. H. Elwood	Builders	Herreshoff M. Co.	Schr.	K.	Steel	130.00		17.06		Bristol.
——	T. H. Newbury	Builders	Herreshoff M. Co.		K.	Wood	48.00				Bristol.
Sultana	T. L. Park	J. Beavor Webb	Handren & Robins	B'k't'ne	K.	Steel	187.03	155.00	27.06	14.06	Erie Basin.
——	E. P. Boggs	E. Burgess	Lawley & Son		K.	Wood		65.00			S'th Boston
——	C. D. Mosher	Owner	W. H. Pryor		K.	Wood		60.00			City Point.
Nautilus	F. R. Starr	E. Burgess	Wood Bros.		K.	Wood		45.06			East Boston
——	W. H. Rider	Builder	Geo. Wheeler		K.	Wood	31.06	28.00	6.06	2.09	Wheeler's Point.
——	R. K. Neff, Jr.	Builder	H. C. Ford		K.	Wood		30.00	7.00		Bordent'n.
——	J. H. Longstreet.	Builder	H. C. Ford		K.	Wood		30.00	7.00		Bordent'n.
——	J. Aspinwall	Builder	S. Ayres		K.	Wood	50.00				Bay Ridge.
Bat	J. Lorillard	Owner	S. Pine	Schr.	K.	Wood	100.00				Greenpoint
——	O. H. Booth.	Builder	Geo. Polk		K.	Wood	95.00				Po'keepsie.
——	J. Bartlett	Owner	T. S. Marvel & Co.		K.	Wood	60.00				Newburgh.

NEW YACHTS OF THE YEAR.

THIS list of new yachts includes all built since the close of last season, and is complete, so far as sailing craft above 30ft. and steamers above 50ft. are concerned. A number of catboats and small craft, as well as some of the smaller steam launches are not included, but we believe that the record is complete as to the decked yachts, and that the dimensions are practically correct in all cases. Some of the yachts mentioned in our list of Jan. 24 do not appear, the designs having been made, but no orders given for the boats. One or two new forties or thirties are still talked of, but it is too late now for much building for this season. There is but little likelihood of any 70 footers being built, and the building for the present season may be considered at an end. The value of the sailing fleet may be estimated at about $300,000, and the steam fleet, though smaller in numbers, will cost about as much. This does not include a very large fleet of the naphtha launches, to say nothing of the many small steam craft. The number of sailing craft is 52, of which 35 are cabin craft with accommodations for cruising. The list includes 18 racing yachts, 9 of them being in the 40ft. class and 3 in the 45ft. Besides these many of the smaller craft are intended for local racing. The showing is on the whole a most encouraging one, and gives hopes of a permanent growth of yachting in all localities.

ANTEDILUVIAN FALLACIES.

MR. SAMUEL H. POOK, Consulting Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy, has lately written to the *Field*, giving still further reasons for Thistle's defeat, as follows:

"After seeing Thistle and Volunteer out of water on the same day, I had a talk with the sailing master of Volunteer, and gave him my opinion that he would win the race, all other things being equal. My reasons were that the Volunteer had a better shape, was lighter in the hull; she had less displacement, and a greater power of carrying sail and the sail to carry. What she lacked in lateral resistance was supplied with the judicious use of the centerboard when it was necessary to use it, which would give her a greater lateral resistance with a smaller midship section, and little or no drag.

"I advised all my friends to bet on the Volunteer for the reasons given, for if both boats were equally well handled, which they were not, there was no doubt in my mind as to the winning boat. I think the Thistle was handled even better than the Volunteer, and that, to change crews, with all the advantages which the Volunteer had in displacement and lateral resistance, that the Thistle would have been beaten much worse than she was with her own crew. I never saw a better drilled set of men working than they were with us. You know a racing crew is picked up in a week, and only for the occasion. Our boats beat because they are centerboards, and they are on the top of the water; we never consider it a fair race to race a centerboard with a keel boat. And it is not, and you can never beat us at that kind of racing. You should demand that the race be a keel boat with a keel boat, a centerboard with a centerboard. I have seen a centerboard scow at San Francisco beat every sailing boat in the fleet. I would never sail a keel boat against a centerboard, and consider it a fair race. I want to see a fair race—keel boat against keel boat, centerboard against centerboard. I think that not only should length and breadth of boats be the same, but the mean draft of water amidships be alike, and the area of the midship section be also fixed as conditions of the race. When this is done, there may be some fairness in the race, and the skill of handling will tell. I think that the only fair races ever made in our waters was when keel boats raced with keel boats, and centerboards with centerboards; and if you ever send any more boats over, your stipulations should have reference to my statement—*i. e.*, if you wish to win.

"SAML. H. POOK (Consulting Naval Constructor U.S. Navy)."

It will be news to Americans who know how well all of General Paine's yachts have been manned, and how Mayflower's trained and picked crew was turned into Volunteer to undergo weeks of practice, to learn that the crew was picked up in a week for this special occasion. Such was the practice a dozen years since, but Mr. Pook will find that American yachts are now manned in a very different way, and that trained crews are kept aboard through the season, extra men, when needed, being usually had from some yacht which is not racing. Even more absurd are the statements that American yachts win because they have centerboards and are on top of the water, and that it is considered unfair to race the keel against the centerboard, or that light displacement must win over heavier. Where has Mr. Pook been during all the years that Fanny, Gracie, Hildegarde and the rest have been sailing on top of the water, with big sails and small displacement, in the vain effort to catch Bedouin with nearly 12ft. draft; or while Clara has been beating these same boats, though two classes below them? Perhaps he has not yet heard of such boats as Pappoose, Baboon and Saracen, all keel boats that the shoal centerboard craft do not pretend to enter against. As far as the issue of keel and board is concerned, it has been long since finally decided between the heavy displacement keel craft and the light displacement centerboard, in favor of the former; and the only question left unsolved to-day is whether a keel boat of large displacement, but with a centerboard like Chiquita, is faster than a boat with more keel, no centerboard, and a little more displacement. Such statements as we have quoted might be passed over if made by a longshore boat builder or sailing master, but coming from such a source they can only do harm in leading to the perpetuation of error and false theories.

NEW 45-FOOTERS.

MR. BURGESS has designed this season three compromise yachts of 45 l.w.l., two of which are now afloat, the third being under way at Lawley's. Unfortunately each of the three is destined for a different location, so that they will not come together; but all are designed for racing. The first one, launched a couple of weeks since, is the Nepenthe, owned by Mr. T. R. Richardson, of New Orleans. Being intended for use in shoal water, the draft is limited to 4ft. 9in., the other dimensions being: Length over all, 58ft.; l.w.l., 45ft.; beam, 17ft. Unlike the other Burgess boats of the year, the midship section shows no S-curve, but is more like the old boats, with a straight deadrise from rabbet to bilge. The keel is 9in. deep outside and 12in. wide, straight from stem to stern, the stem having a decided forefoot, while the sternpost has very little rake. The yacht has a clipper stem and the regulation long overhang, with the same sheer as most of her sister boats. The bulwark is 7in. high, including a 2×4 oak rail. Of course a cabin house is needed, under which is 6ft. 2in. headroom under beams, with 5ft. 8in. under deck forward—a very good height. The boat is very substantially built, the frames, of oak, being spaced 15in.; nine in the bow being single, about 3×3in., the rest double sawn. The shelf is 4×5, clamp 6½×1¾, with three bilge clamps of the same size. The cabin is roomy and very handsomely finished in mahogany, the joiner work being neat and tasty. On each side is a fixed berth in the wings, with a locker in front, the fronth of the berth being framed in carved pillars of mahogany. At the fore end on each side is a cellaret locker with drawers, and a closet above; while other lockers are arranged at the after end. The companion is wide and easy of access. The centerboard trunk extends to the deck, with owner's room and w. c. to starboard and a stateroom to port; while the galley contains an icebox and pantry. The forecastle is large and lofty. There is a large cockpit, in which is a Diamond steerer.

The second yacht, the Nanon, for Mr. C. E. Ellis of the Quaker City Y. C. of Philadelphia, launched on April 25, is of the same length, but 6in. narrower, and 1ft. 9in. more draft; the midship section showing a decided hollow at the rabbet, while the forefoot is well cut away, running up into a clipper overhang. The keel has a little drag, with a moderate rake to the sternpost. The sheer plan above water and the deck plan are similar to those of Nepenthe, with a cockpit and cabin house; while the arrangements and finish below are practically the same. Messrs. Lawley have done good work on both the boats, the deck fittings being very neat and ship-shape, while the joiner work is also excellent. Both will be cutter rigged, according to the latest fashion. The American Ship Windlass Co. has supplied the windlasses, of their well known pump brake variety. Both yachts are painted white, with copper bronze bottoms. The third boat is for Mr. C. D. Owens, one of the owners of Sachem, and will hail from Providence. She will be similar to Nanon in dimensions and details.

A NOVEL FORTY.

A VERY decided novelty in the way of a racing forty is now building at Mariners' Harbor, on the north shore of Staten Island, at the shop of Captain Louis N. Tonns, who has designed her. Unlike the other new boats of her class she is of very light displacement, only 10 tons, of which it is expected that nearly 6 tons will be in the form of ballast, all inside. She is a centerboard craft, with no outside keel, and is 44ft. over all, 39ft. 6in. l.w.l., 12ft. beam, and 4ft. 9in. draft. The sternpost is plumb, the keel has some drag, rising in an easy curve from the sternpost to the stem, with a marked forefoot, being nearly plumb above water. The midship section shows a V form, the frame lines being all drawn with one mould, straight from the rabbet to the bilge, with considerable deadrise, the topside rounding in a very little at the deck. The after overhang is quite short and of a V shape. The diagonals are naturally very easy, and almost as fine aft as forward, the model being clean cut throughout. There will be 5ft. 8in. under a low cabin house. The centerboard trunk is formed of two cast-iron girders by way of bedpieces, with flanges on top and bottom, to which the lower plank of the casing and the keel are bolted with screw bolts. The frame is of sawn hackmatack, of light scantling, the plank of white cedar, and nothing has been wasted in weight. The sail plan is very small, being but little more that the square of the load line, so that she will receive a large allowance from the rest of the class. It is intended to enter the yacht in all the races of the season.

THE CRUISE OF THE ORINDA.

BY W. H. WINSLOW, M.D.

[*Continued from Page 267.*]

EASTPORT is built upon the shores and gently undulating hills of Moose Island, which is connected by a bridge upon the west side with the mainland. Its business is done upon a main street running parallel with the shore and the few short streets running down to the wharves. There are a few stores of considerable size and architectural style, but many of them and most of the dwellings are cheap, common and cramped. Quite an extensive business in done is furnishing vessels with supplies, outfitting fishermen, and forwarding interior traffic, but the place has a poor look. A man said to me, "We are all poor down here and must work hard. No one can afford the time to sail a yacht, much less to build one."

We strolled over the city and were much pleased with the pretty cottages and well cultivated gardens surrounding them. In this climate so bleak and dismal six months of the year, the summer is made the most of, and every one has his house surrounded by the homeller flowers so dear to boyhood: the lilac, sweet william, daisy, bachelor's buttou, geranium, hollyhock, snowball, tiger lily, morning glory and sunflower. How many sweet remniscenees these awaken of careless years and happy scenes now fading from memory and seeming like dreams in the busy minds of these hustling times.

We thought of taking a six o'clock dinner ashore, but got some steak, pies and fruit and voted unanimously to have it aboard our little craft. It was dark when we had finished; we hoped to go ashore, but the yacht had begun to pitch considerably, the wind had increased from the N.E. and rain began to fall. Meringue and I knew what these signs meant; a diagnosis of a northeaster was made and treatment ordered: Welch Pool behind Deer Point, two anchors down with plenty of cable, topmast housed and tarpaulin over the companiou way. We made sail and got out quickly; the tide was running swiftly in and we were obliged to make several tacks before we reached the other shore. Theu it was very difficult to make out land and vessels and the proper place to anchor because of the darkness, but the water was bold, we kept on as long as we dared and succeeding in dropping anchor in a safe place near the shore, helped in the matter by the bell of a little English church that was calling to evening service. It was none too soon, as the wind was hard and the sea rough outside the point. Everything was snugged down and topmast housed and we went to sleep early, but many times during the night Meringne and I were out to survey the wildness and gloom of an ugly night.

The next day was Saturday and I let Meringue go to his home at Pembroke, to return Mouday morning.

It was shocking weather, a dismal, rainy day, and after dinner, when tired with reading and smoking in our cosy cabin, I challenged Jerry for a visit to the hotel. The sea was rather lumpy, the wind blowing a mild gale, and we concluded we had better go in our wrinkled, salty, well-worn sea togs, because of the likelihood of swamping, or in finding only servants in charge at the hotel, the glasses showing few persons ashore. So we had a hard pull to the wharf, and tied up head and stern to keep the boat from chafing. We went up the walk, looked into the windows of the office and some of the lower rooms and saw no one; then we walked down along the bluff and looked at the billiard room and ten-pin alley, and came back past the windows of a sittiug-room, where a glimpse of "pretty girls' heads and a dudish toilet was taken rapidly. The hotel was occupied. We rang the bell, a servant ushered us into the spacious hall, and the landlady welcomed us cordially. The landlord was away, but she showed us the hotel, said we could correspond for terms and offered us luncheon. Then we spoke of guests, and learned there was over a dozen still lingering, mostly hay fever patients and their friends. Who were they? Two ladies from Pittsburgh and, alas, one was a patient of mine. Would I see her? I glanced at my muddy shoes and trowsers, my slept-in coat, my flannel shirt and unshaved face in a hall mirrow, and hesitated. Then I looked at Jerry's trousers, thin in legs and three inches short, his wrinkled coat, faded blue flannel shirt, red tie and red peeling nose, and shuddered.

"What do you say, Jerry?"

"We ought to leave our cards, at least. What would your patient think if she knew you had been here and not called upon her?"

"I only saw the lady once; probably she has forgotten me, and will take us for a couple of tramps, but your mother is well known by everybody in society, and that may help us out. Anyway, I'm suffering to see some one from old Pittsburgh, and believe I would call on the Duke of Allegheny, the Count of Monougahela, or Penitentiary Conviet No. 293, if he hailed from that place, so let's sail in."

We approached Madame and handed our cards, which fortunately we were able to write out from an office supply. Madame knew me after a curious penetration of my disguise, and introduced her niece; then I introduced Jerry, sounding *sotto voce*, "the son of Mrs. Judge J——." I felt like a stoer; Jerry was as red as his necktie. It was very awkward for a moment; then the ladies made us remember we were gentlemen, and we spent a very pleasant half hour talkiug over Pittsburgh news and our wild cruiso. We were glad to say adieu and to get out in the rain, however, for Jerry kept rubbing his chin—he kept a razor aboard—and looking at my stubbles, and I could hardly keep my eyes off of his trousers. When we got far away from the hotel—we dared not stay to luncheon—we laughed aloud, and swore we would never, no never, visit a good hotel again in sea togs and cruising rig.

The hotel did a large business in '88, and Mrs. L. said it was never dull there in the season. She had been so occupied with walks, drives, tennis and other pleasures that she was really glad of a rainy day to get rested. Mrs. L. said many hay fever victims found perfect relief there, and there had been numerous sufferers from all parts of the country. I knew her to be a great sufferer from this annual misery, and few of the usual resorts afforded her relief. Here she had passed the season in perfect health, and she was enthusiastic in her praise of the hotel and the climate. Taking her experience in connection with the statement of Lieut. Greely, "that Eastport just opposite is as dry as Minnesota," I formed a favorable opinion of the place, but I saw many points to critieise in the locality, and shall present them at some tuture time.

We had a bard pull aboard and got there just in time, as I had let Meringue go to his home at Pembroke for two days and the yacht was left alone. It began to rain heavily, the wind had been hard from the southeast, but shelered by Deer Point, we had laid to our two anchors comfortably in a fleet of a dozen vessels. The wind hauled suddenly to the southwest, came with a cold blast along shore, then burst into a furious gale, turned all the vessels around, tripped their anchors and set nearly all of them dragging toward the rocky shore. In a moment we were across one bow and barely escaped another vessel's stern, and with lots of cable out, walking right away toward the rocks. Men half dressed, dressed and in oilskins were running over the vessels, shouting, pulling, vecring, pushing and taking lines to moorings, wharves and the few vessels that still held to the bottom. Some narrow escapes from collision were made, some vessels got too near the rocky shore for comfort, and I was terribly anxious, but fortunately the wind ceased as suddenly as it had begun, hauled around into the northeast and all ceased dragging. Such a tumult and snarl had rarely been seen in Welch's Pool, and this was the best anchorage around there. If the blow had lasted five minutes longer most of the craft would have beeu ashore and badly battered. I got a fisherman to aid us, took in our fouled anchors, had him put us in better holding ground nearer the wharves, let go both auchors and took out a line to a mooring as an extra precaution. Then we had a "smoky sou'wester" of Jerry's make, changed our wet clothes, cooked a square meal and slept with one eye open till nine o'clock the next morning.

There was still a strong breeze and sullen sky next moruing, but the rain had ceased, and we spent the afternoon rambling over the village of Welch Pool and along the adjacent shore roads. There are about two dozen houses and stores clustered upon the shore near the two excellent wharves, which are just inside of Deer Point and sheltered from easterly gales. The point separates Dunn's Beach from Friar's Bay; it has high rocky shores, but is nearly level and covered with grassy spots and a fine grove, in the midst of which is a modern wooden summer hotel, with fiue piazzas and most magnificent marine views east, west and north. A porter's lodge at the grand gateway toward the village—for the property belongs to the same company as Tyn-y-coed and is fenced in from common people—had the U.S. arms and "American Consul's Office" upon its front, but was closed. The hotel was not opened in '88, we believe, because the other hotel was sufficient for all comers and is generally preferred, but our guide informed us that there was a stronger reason. A portion of the point behind the building was laid off in grass for a tennis court and play ground upon the very site of the cemetery, all the remains possible being removed to a new one beyond the village. To make a play ground in such a spot above the mouldering remains of their ancestors excited indignation and enmity among the islanders, and it was common talk that summer visitors sympathized with them, and were, also, a little afraid that ghosts might scud among the trees and play tennis in the small hours of the night. A keeper lived in a latticed cottage near the gate, who gave us permission to enter the grounds, and we were glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity. The hotel had the dilapidated look of a house in chancery, but with guests, furnishing and furbishing, would be preferred by me for a season's rest, ghosts or no ghosts.

The next morning I went to Eastport by the steamer for stores, and returning with a box of edibles, I asked the captain if I would have to undergo duty upon them. He answereds "You'd better ask the Customs officer at your elbow." I was fairly caught, for the handsome representative of the Canadian Government smiled and assured me I could pass without inspection. He was a very intelligent man about 35 years of age, and had lived and traveled much in the United States. He thought the common people of Canada were in favor of commercial union with us, but that while a political union had many points in its favor, it would be a long time before it came.

It was dead calm and we dried up everything, took in our mooring rope and one anchor, and began to think of moving. I had intended to do considerable exploring around Quoddy Bay, but it was the last week in September, we had had almost a constant battle with cold, rainy weather and head winds, and thought anxiously of the run to the westward, the approach of the end of vacation, and the necessity of getting into winter quarters. Where should we go? Up the St. Croix to St. Andrews and Calais, up Cobscook Bay and tributaries, or into Johnson's Bay. The Coast Pilot is very strong in its advice to strangers not to venture into the first two without a pilot or a tug boat. The tide rises and falls about 23ft. It is impossible to sail against the full flood or ebb. At certain points and channels it causes such whirls, eddies and rushes as to render sailing vessels almost powerless. Only an experienced pilot who knows how to take advantage of these and to avoid the rocks and shoals upon which they tend can guide a vessel with safety. One must get anchored or aground before the ebb or he will be swept down river again. The great bluff along the rivers often deprive a vessel of wind and she must go where the current drives her. Circumstances were propitious for venturing up river, beeanse there was not time enough for us to get up on the afternoon flood to an anchorage before dark, nor could we start long before daylight and begin such difficult navigation. I have had a dread of tidal river currents ever since the Pilgrim was turned completely around by one off Pull-and-be-damned Point in the Piscataqua below Portsmouth, and it makes me ugly to feel that my movements must be regulated by tides. It is bad enough to be the sport of the winds. I know now why the great flood waves of the Bay of Fundy are called bores. All the tides beyond Machias Bay are bores of the most annoying and dangerous character, and I decline their acquaintance forever. Never will I venture into their foggy, rainy, windy, billowy, deceitful, treacherous, spiteful region again.

So we were content with a near view of the mouths of the St. Croix and Cobseook and a sail around Johnson's Bay. We got underway at 3 P. M. and ran down Friar's Bay; there was a large Quoddy sloop ahead of us and a large schooner beyond her. A light south wind was coming over the land and we all had to beat down. We overhauled both vessels rapidly, and had them fairly outsailed, when the schooner set a large maintopmast staysail that caught much wind above the hills and she drew away from us. The sloop, our fairer game, put up helm, payed off sheets and started for the Pool. I hailed the skipper and asked him to come on and try it and not give up so, but he growled he was not going to lose his supper, and we put him down beaten. We anchored for the night near a half dozen vessels, waiting for a favorable wind for getting out the narrows, and spent a pleasant night; but the tide runs at the rate of three miles an hour even here, and we gave plenty of scope to avoid dragging into the great Cobseook, just north of us.

The day dawned finely with the wind strong southwest, and we ventured into Lubec Narrows at 11 o'clock, homeward bound. The tide was running out gently, but the wind was ahoad and we had to beat all the way down. It was quiek and exciting work in so narrow a channel, but Meringue was at home; be piloted, I steered, and the sharp turns and close shaves we made caused tingles along my spine. There was a shingle beach at one place on the west sido with some large boulders out in deep water. We ran pretty close to them, and my family ghost kept up and gesticulated wildly for us to go about, which we did promptly. A Quoddy fisherman was behind us, and two others leading us by a mile. When we passed West Quoddy we had gained considerably upon the sloop astern. When we reached Grand Menan and went about, one of the leading vessels was on our port beam a half mile to leeward, and the other was a hundred yards ahead of us. We kept steadily after her and would have caught her soon but she dodged into Dark Harbor.

"You see now what we can do with Quoddy fishermen," said I to Meriugue.

"Yes, we have beaten them fairly, that's a fact," he replied. We hugged the Grand Menan shore to get the full force of the ebb, struck across to the Maine shore, the wind fell, mist began to gather, and we reached anchorage in Little River by 7 P. M. This harbor is made like Camden, the high hills kill the shore breezes and the tide has its own sweet will of a craft.

We were off at 6 A. M. next morulng with a breeze from the northeast. We set the spinaker for the first time and ran rapidly across Machias Bay, shaping our course to go outside of Moos-a-bec. When abreast of Mark Island, with the Mead Lighthouse in sight, a wild squall came out of the bay and forced us to take in the gafftopsail and spinaker in double quick time, and we had only got them smothered and down below, when we were obliged to haul down the staysail and come by the wind preparatory to reefing. The squall was soon over, but a steady strong breeze set in, the sead flew fast and furious, dashes of rain came, and I decided it would be dangerous to attempt unknown waters and the course outside Great Wass and the other island in such a threatening weather. So we hauled up for Mark Island and managed to run into the eastern end of Moos-a-bec Reach. Meringue said it was going to be thick outside and we had better stop at Jonesport, but I was so anxious to get to the westward, here was just the breeze we had wished for, and we fairly flew through the Reach, expecting to rnn into Cape Split. Once outside, the weather was no worse, and I determined to try to pass Petit Menan Point and make Winter Harbor that day. Oh! fatal error of judgment. Would I had taken my good sailor's advice. We had passed Nash Island about two miles, running along rapidly under whole mainsail and jib, when the gale burst suddenly upon us in all its fury. The sea rose in a few minutes as high as houstops and came curling after us in huge volumes, and the yacht to plunge and roll and yaw threateningly, while the fierce blasts against the mainsail threw the yacht around and upon her side every few momouts in spite of my great exertions with the tiller. During one of these rolls my haudsome binnacle broke adritt and went over the lee rail.

"Shall we go after it?" asked Meringue.

"No," I shouted, looklug at him with astonishment, and getting one glimpse of the brass and glass as it sank beneath the waves.

We were in a desperate strait just theu, and it required prompt and courageous action to get out safely. Cape Split was far behind us; the islauds to port were surrounded by reefs, shelterless and dangerous; Petit Menan's long reef stretched clear across our path, lashed by mad seas and shrouded in foam and mist; Bois Bubert Harbor, or Pigeon Hill Bay, was upon the weather bow, its entrance dangerous to approach on account of the Petit Menan Bars and the ledges and shoals which obstruct the passage from the eastward; Narraguagus Bay was upon the starboard beam—too broad and unsheltered for any small vessel to ride out a gale in—but leading to a little narrow, flats-bordered river of the same name and the town of Millbridge, about eight miles away; Harrington River and Pleasant Bay east of this to wiudward, and so thickly crowdod with shoals and unbuoyed ledges as to be out of the question. The wind would permit us a good close hauled full upon the starboard tack into Narraguagus, and it promised a safe retreat if we could once get in. Meringue had never been there. We had no time to study the Coast Pilot; a good chart and sun and torn bay under my feet in the cock-pit, and we made out Ship Stern Island dead to windward and Pond Island and its lighthouse ahead. The yacht was brought to the wind and sheets trimmed in, not too flat, and we began to plunge through the water, throw the spray all over us, and point just to windward of Trafton Island. It was now blowing a heavy gale, we could not reduce sail, because we needed every foot of it to drive us against the sea to make the weather of the island, aud we did not dare to lose the time and our weatherly position in reefing. It would have been a difficult undertaking, because Jerry was shivering, frightened and useless in the companion-way, and my man and I would have had everything to do. So we kept on, Meringue held the main sheet and eased a little during fierce puffs, when we heeled till the water was nearly up to the steering-well, and I held the jib sheet by a single turn, steering with the other hand and legs, watching the chart and the shore anxiously. It was a question for a while whether Trafton Island was an island or the western shore, there were so many islands to look after; then, as we passed Ship Stern and Dyer's Island, a small island appeared not on the chart—an island surrouuded by foaming breakers, with rocky shores and trees—represented by only a few dots upon the chart, bnt blocking our way. Horrors! What should we do? Which side of it should we go when every side looked frightful? Give it a good berth to windward and look out for breakers ahead. After a while we came to a red buny off its uorthern side, and knew we could pass between it and Trafton, which we were now sure of by its uorthern spiudle. Then we opened up the river and the human habitations far up its banks, and began to breathe easier, though the gale was wilder and the rain was cutting like hail. It was fortunate for us that the tide was nearly up and still flood, as it helped us on and enabled us to run across the flats and pay little attention to the narrow river channel. On we sped like a gull before the gale, easing the staunch and beautiful craft into the eye of the wind by tiller and sheets during wilder gusts, and giving a good full as soon as the wind was steadier. Up the little river, past the warehouses and the wharves, into the narrow stream as far as the chart showed a channel, we shot like an arrow, came head to wind, hauled down the jib and dropped the heavy anchor and mainsail. Saved! Again a cutter had saved us.

We went below as soon as all was snug on deck, put on dry togs and began to feel comfortable, keeping an eye upon the shore marks to see if the yacht was drifting. The gale had steadily increased in violence and hauled to the southeast, considerable sea had risen even in this sheltered place, and, during a strong blast, we started shoreward. We had to go up in the pelting rain and let go the other anchor, but even this did not hold us against the terrifie wind. The yacht drifted still and was soon out of the channel, over the flats, where she would thump and be high and dry at low tide. There was no rest for the weary and wet. The workors at the sardine factory shouted and pointed out our danger, but we heard uot a word. What could we do? We must move into the channel. We were used up and almost disheartened. I felt I had had scrapes enough for one season and longed for all night in. While we were diseussing the poor anchors and poor, soft holding ground, the schooner Honest Abe, Capt. C. D. Strout, lumber loaded, came in from sea and anchored just outside of us. Meringue went in his tender to get permission to tie to her, which was readily granted. Then I got the sardine boat to put us alongside, and we made fast—line after line and fenders galore. They were necessary, the sea threw us against the schooner as if to crack us like an egg shell, but Meringue was vigilant, and only a little paint was rubbed off. About dark the schooner began to drag with two heavy anchors down, and the captain said we would have to east off and had better get alongside the wharf just twenty feet away at her stern. Just think of it, a schooner with two oxtra heavy anchors and cables, away up in the land in this narrow river dragging from the force of the wind across the river—the chop did not affect her much. We could not have reached and secured the yacht to lie aground against that wharf without seriously damaging her. I was completely fagged out and in despair, and now went through for the third time. I went below in no enviable frame of mind and told Jerry what must be done, while Meringue went aboard the schooner and had a long talk with the captain. I stuck my hand in the wind and rain occasionally to observe things, and pretty soon Meringue shouted the glad tidings that the captain said we could hold on a little longer, as he thought the worst of the gale was over. The lulls were longer than the puffs now, and by 10 o'clock the wind had diminished to a moderate gale and we turned in happy.

Millbridge once had a mill upon the river and still has a bridge above navigation. It is a village of pretty, well-kept cottages, straggling along both sides of the river for a mile or two, and, as every one has plenty of lawn and garden, these homes of many active and retired sea captains are fair to look upon. Canning and sardine packing are the industries of the place, and distance from the railroad insures quiet, peace and monotony. A sardine factory is a slimy, dirty, unmitigated nuisance to the attractiveness of a pretty seacoast settlement, and, as they are found in most places from Sehoodic Peninsula to the Bay of Fundy, I've no further use for that part of the coast.

The next day was blowy and foggy, and a steamer came in and reported the wreck and abandonment of the schooner Herald upon Petit Menan, and great disasters to the shipping. This gale of Sept. 26 took the Signal Service unawares, and did a heap of mischief from New York to Cape Race.

The small anchors supplied to yachts are of the worst possible shape. There is too much iron in the stock and shank and not enough in the flukes; the flukes are not long enough, their arms of curvatnre is too short, and the palms are too small, thick and blunt. I compared my anchors with those used by fishermen which never drag, and I had the opinions of many seafaring men upon them, and their defects were apparent; yet, mine represent the stock kept by most ship chandlers in New England. Soft oozy mud, sand and hard bottoms require straighter and longer flukes and broader, sharper palms. These elements are seen in most fishermen's anchors, and such are just as valuable for other kinds of holding ground. We dragged several times when it was very unfortunate, if not dangerous. I hope yachtsmeu will force anchor makers to do better, by refusing to buy those showing radical defects in shape, and by encouraging and profitable if some one would give us a table of proper dimensions for all weights of anchors to guide amateurs in selection.

Jerry went hunting for grouse, but did not get any after traveling half a dozen miles. They are scarce along the seacoast because every boy has a gun. It was not until the fourth day that the wind came out W.N.W., and we started out at 5 A. M., near the top of the flood, in company with the Honest Abe and some other schooners, which we soon distauced. We ran out west of Trafton Island, left Pond's Island and Jordan's Delight to starboard, and got a survey of the rough ledges and dangerous approaches to Bois Bubert Harbor, which we would have tried to make in the gale had we not got into Millbridge. I was glad there was no necessity, for a more forbidding entrance is not seen upon the coast. We found the wind fresh outside and were soon close-hauled undor jib and mainsail for the buoy, which marks the passage across the reef inside Petit Menau Island. There was a heavy sea and rough, noisy tide upon the bar, and the sea was breaking heavily upon the gap, making us feel a little fearful of consequences, but we had been assured it was safe to eross, and the C. P. said so, so across we went just north of the buoy without mishap, and were glad to leave it behind us. Away we went, dashing the spray in our faees and heading more and more in shore until we were obliged to go about, the wind hauled until it was southwest, and we had a hard beat and rough sea all the way to Southwest Harbor, Mt. Desert, where we dropped anchor at 5 P. M. It was cold, but glorious pleasure.

Southwest Harbor is continuous with Somes' Sound, a beautiful sea lake, which stretches north several miles between lovely mountains that dip their feet in its waters and are covered with most exqnisitely tinted shrubs and forest trees, and with the broad bay that extends between Cranberry Island and the bold foothills, dark ravines and magnificent south shore of Mt. Desert. These fine reaches of protected water, surrounded by some of the finest scenery in the world, are admirable for boating and sailing and would be perfect were it not for the calms, fitful winds and squalls consequent upon their proximity to the mountains. However, many pleasure craft are found there in the season, and pleasure, health and comfort are found by multitudes of people, who reside in the cute cottages and tasty villas around the shores.

We made all sail at 5 A. M. with a fine north wind, ran quickly out of the harbor, past Bass Harbor, across Union Hill Bay and into Eggemoggin Reach. The breeze lessened, the sun became warmer and our hearts lighter as we proceeded. Many vessels were seen in misty mirage apparently seeking aerial ports, loons sported around us at tantalizing distances, long strings and compact flocks of black ducks kept just out of our gun shot, and we kept up a fusillade with our rifles without hitting anything. We nearly caught a smart little sloop that had been before us all day, as we came out of the western end of the Reach, but, as she made very long tacks off shore, and we kept closer in, I concluded she was bound south. Somehow, we did not get ahead fast, and, as we approached Cape Rosier, I noticed a heavy tide setting east. Then the little craft had gone about away off shore, and was heading up the bay. They had cleared the tide, and flew across our bow as we started for a long leg off to escape the tide of the cape. It was mortifying to have victory thus snatched from our grasp, but superior knowledge must have its reward. We got around after a while, and kept off for Belfast, and had the satisfaction of getting our opponent abeam as she passed into Castine. Dr. Davis gave us a gun as we dipped our colors in the shadows of Turtle Head, Steel's Ledge Beacon loomed warningly through the darkness, the lights of Belfast eame out one by one like belated stars to guide us home, and we dropped anchor at last upon familiar flats, where in youth I had lured the shadowy flounder and the sportive tommyeod. Our great cruise was ended safely, and we celebrated with a gun, a bottle, and all the fireworks in the Ordnance Department.

ST. LAWRENCE Y. C.—The St. Lawrence Y. C., of Montreal, has lately eleeted the following officers: Com., G. H. Duggan; Vice-Com., C. H. Lerin; Rear-Com., T. L. Paton; Meas., F. Scott, J. F. Gibson; Sec'y, W. J. Wallace; Treas., John Aird. Committee, J. G. Monk, Geo. Gabler, M. Perrault, W. S. Clouston, J. Irving, J. Simmons. The headquarters of the club have been changed from Valois to Point Claire.

NEW ENGLAND YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the New England Y. R. A. was held on April 24 in Boston, with Pres. J. B. Rhodes in the chair. The following clubs were represeuted: Dorchester, Beverly, Hull, Jeffries, Lynn, Quincy, Salem Bay, South Boston, West Lynn, Cape Ann, Corinthian, Great Head, Chelsea, Savin Hill, Monatiquot, Americau. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $296.36 on hand. The following officers were elected: Pres., W. Loyd Jeffries, Beverly; Vice-Pres., Arthur Fuller, South Boston; Sec. and Treas., G. W. Mansfield, Salem Bay; Executive Com., L. M. Clark, Dorchester, B. B. Crowningshield, Beverly, J. Fred Brown, American, the president and vice-president *ex-officio*. P. M. Bond of the Hull Y. C. presented the following amendmeuts to the rules and regulations: Rule 4, measurement, page 15, fourth line: strike out the word "aft." Rule 11, erew, page 17, second line of Rule 11, amend by changing the word "five" to "four:" which amendments were indefinitely postponed.

The association now includes 17 clubs. Since its formation there has beeu a constant struggle between the unlimited sandbag sailors, who navigate and float about City Point and Dorchester; and the clubs situated on deeper water, who wish to encourage a safe and serviceable type of yacht. The two parties have been thus far evenly balanced, and promise to continue so for some time, the result being that a compromise, in the form of a prohibition on shifting ballast and a rule of length +½ overhang, has been in force for some time. This has proved satisfactory to neither side, and efforts have been made by one party to remove the restriction on shifting ballast, and by the other to pass a length and sail area rule. The result has been to hinder greatly the work of the association, and now the Boston *Globe* goes so far as to recommend that the two parties should separate entirely. It seems impossible that for a long time at least the opeu boats will consent to a rule includiug sail, and there is no likelihood that a club which has once fairly tried a length and sail area rule will go back to any form of length rule, so the deadlock is likely to continue or else to break up the association. Before matters are allowed to reach this extreme it might be worth while to try a compromise, such as we suggested to the New York Y. R. A., making one set of rules for open boats and another for decked yachts. This would probably be acceptable to all parties, and would be far better than to give up the organization entirely after so much has been done.

THE VALKYRIE AND THE AMERICA CUP.

SIR: In "Topics of the Week," under the heading "Yachting," in your issue of the 13th inst., you comment upon certain reported opiuions of Mr. Fish and Mr. Malcolm Forbes, given, as you say, "in reference to Lord Dunraven's desire to have a 70-footer matched against Valkyrie." Permit me to say that I have expressed no such desire. In addition to the dimensions required under the deed of gift, I gave the New York Yacht Club Valkyrie's length on the l.w.l., and stated, for their information, that she would come within their 70ft. class, but I made no comment whatever upon the fact.

Whatever his private views on the sportsmanlike aspect of the case may be, it would, I think, be most unbecoming on the part of a challenger to express any wish as to the class of vessel to be selected to meet him. I have not done so, and am quite ready to sail against anything that may be brought out against me.

As to what class of vessels should compete for the Cup, there is, no doubt, much to be said on both sides of the question. The conditions of the deed of gift, requiring that a challenging yacht shall exceed 30 tons Custom House measurement, and shall cross the ocean on her own bottom, are sufficient security for the quality of the vessel. Considering the importance of length as an element of speed, the argument that the Cup should be held by the fastest yacht afloat might tend, as it appears to me, to result in the supremacy of the longest purse, or in the suppression of international racing. The merits, therefore, of the argument against yachts of comparatively small size sailing for the America Cup are not very clear. A 70-footer under ordinary circumstances stands a poor chance against a vessel of 86ft. length, like Volunteer, and no one will deny that a match between vessels of the same class is more interesting, as a race, than one in which any great disparity of size on the part of the competitors exists. But defending an international cup is an exceptional case, and no reasonable objection can be taken to Volunteer if they choose to bring her out.

The other day one of your correspondents expressed an opinion with which I am inclined to agree, namely, that in order to win back the America Cup we ought to build for that express purpose. If I fail I trust that British yachtsmen will develop that idea. My ship is a compromise. I cannot afford the luxury of a vessel built mainly for the purpose of crossing the ocean and competing for the Cup. Valkyrie was designed for racing here in the 60 rating class; but as there appeared to be no other prospect of a challenge, I departed from my original intention as little as possible, but to the extent of constructing her to sail in the 70ft. American class.

What she may have to sail against remains to be seen. The challenged enjoy certain advantages, and very properly so. They know their opponent's dimensions for six months before the race; they can build for the special purpose of beating that particular vessel if they think fit; and they can try their whole fleet and select the best—great advantages, no doubt. But the challenged if always conceded an advantage over the challenger will make use of it, and it would be ridiculous to complain of their doing so.

ADARE, Ireland, April 17. DUNRAVEN.

—*Field, April 20.*

CLASSIFICATION BY CORRECTED LENGTH.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I see by the newspapers that Gen. Paine has presented the Eastern Yacht Club with a cup to be held as an international challenge cup in the 70ft. class, and he thereby adds to the debt of gratitude which all American yachtsman owe him for what he has done for the sport. As I understand the terms of the gift the competition is to be limited to yachts 70ft. and under on the waterline, and it will no doubt do much to develop building in the 70ft. class.

It is very unfortnnate, however, that Gen. Paine does not take the opportunity this gives him of checking the tendency to euormous sail area which our unfortunate system of classification encourages. He is understood to be in favor of keeping sail area within reasonable limits, and in giving this cup he has it in his power to do much to prevent the present extravagances.

If competition in the 70ft. class becomes active through international racing we shall have the experience which we have had in the 40ft. class repeated, where area of lower sail has already reached upward of 2,500 square feet. Under this new stimulus we shall no doubt soon see 70ft. boats approaching nearly the present figures of the Volunteer class. It is only a question of giving them more power. and from present appearances it looks as if the advantages more than offset the penalty paid through present time allowance.

No doubt the measurement for time allowance will be changed so as to bear more heavily on sail, but it is very doubtful if that will accomplish the desired end. The most sensible way of dealing with the problem is to change the classification and classify by corrected length, in that way the class limit would be a check on extravagances in sail, which could only be indulged in by decreasing length of hull. The limits of the various classes would be built up to, and in a short time there would be no question of time allowance between most of the boats, and improvement would be sought in more careful design and in improvement in details, which are lost sight of under the present system, where increase of power and sail are the prime requisites.

The system of classing by corrected measuremeut is now in use in England, where I am glad to say they have adopted substantially the rule of measurement in use here to arrive at their rating for time allowance, but they differ from us in that they use that ratiug for classification also. I know of no valid objection to the plan, and I wonder that our clubs do not adopt it, particularly as by so doing there would be substantially but one system of measurement and classification the world over.

The way would then be comparatively clear to an arrangement between our leading clubs and those enrolled in the Yacht Racing Association in England for such mutual changes in details as would bring the leading classes in both countries into conformity.

The modifications necessary to accomplish this end would be fewer and of less importance than is generally supposed, and it would not be necessary to change the present system of time allowances, which in this country are based on measurement in feet, and in England on tons. It would only be necessary to agree upon a common system of measuring sails, and such a mutual change in the class limits as would bring one or two of the leading English classes into agreement with corresponding classes here. There is great danger that Gen. Paine's cup will after the first race be of no interest to any one, for while we may, under the encouragement given by our rules, build boats of 70ft. waterline with enormous power and corresponding sails, it is not to be expected that the honor of winning that cup will induce Englishmen to build boats useless to them for any other purpose.

We no doubt will have a large fleet of these boats, extravagant in cost and maintenance and wanting in all good qualities, but which can easily defeat Bedouin, Shamrock, Titania, Katrina, or any 70ft. boat now afloat, but which rightly should be racing in a higher class. QUARTER LIFT.

NEW YORK, April 23.

THE RIGHT OF LUFFING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Would you be good enough to allow me the use of your yachting columns to bring prominently before yachtsmen the question of luffing to extremity, a practice authorized by yacht clubs generally, but one which seems to require attention.

In 1882 this subject was seriously reviewed in Great Britain, but the Y. R. A. allowed the matter to lapse, instead of using their influence and weight to govern and guide the many existing clubs. I therefore put the question to your experts:

Is it advisable to alter, amend, or sweep away the luffing rule, which, though a very old yachting regulation, may be bad in principle and lead to disaster in these days of keen competition and national rivalry?

The rule of the road at sea says, in accordance with obvious reason and common sense, that when one vessel is overtaking another she shall keep out of the way of the overtaken vessel, and that the later shall keep her course.

The rule of all yacht clubs and associations says that "a vessel may luff as she pleases to prevent another yacht passing to windward" of her.

This latter rule, it will be observed, is not merely at variance with the law, but is diametrically opposed to the law. The rule of the road says that the overtaken vessel is to keep her course; the rule says she may get in the way of the overtaking vessel if the latter attempts to pass her to windward. It is just possible that in civil proceedings, arising from a collision due to this regulation, a judge might hold that the owners had by implication agreed to sail under yachting rules, but the law does not recognize agreements, express or implied, to risk or sacrifice life, and if a sailing master by recklessly luffing across another vessel's bows brought about an accident which caused death, it would be useless to plead in a criminal court that he was right according to all yachting rules.

We have then this marvellous state of things, that a man might be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for doing what the rules of our yacht clubs especially authorizes him to do. Such a dangerous anomaly ought not to be allowed or continued, and it is further observed that there are good grounds for contending that, besides being opposed to the law the rule is bad in itself. The object of a yacht race is that the best yacht should win, not that the sailing masters should be permitted to indulge in petty manœuvers. If one yacht can pass another to windward it is because she sails the better of the two; if there is one principle in yachting worth contending for, it is the development of the best class or type of vessel, and not the sharp practices of sailing masters. Hence, it appears that yacht clubs are propagating rules in opposition to the civil laws of the country, and that they are doing something to prevent the development of the best type of vessels.

If an overtaken vessel on the wind has a monopoly of the course, and may luff to extremity in all cases, why should not an overtaken boat before observed the wind that there are good grounds for contending that, besides being opposed to the law the rule is bad in itself. The object of a yacht race is that the best yacht should win, not that the sailing masters should be permitted to indulge in petty manœuvers. If one yacht can pass another to windward it is because she sails the better of the two; if there is one principle in yachting worth contending for, it is the development of the best class or type of vessel, and not the sharp practices of sailing masters. Hence, it appears that yacht clubs are propagating rules in opposition to the civil laws of the country, and that they are doing something to prevent the development of the best type of vessels.

If an overtaken vessel on the wind has a monopoly of the course, and may luff to extremity in all cases, why should not an overtaken boat before she is overtaken be permitted to yaw about from port to starboard, or starboard to port, to prevent another yacht from passing her. There seems to be a want of fairness and equity in this matter. REVIEW.

MONTREAL, April 19.

CORONET.—On April 25, after an absence of over a year, the schooner Coronet, Mr. R. T. Bush, arrived at New York with her owner and party on board. The Coronet sailed from New York in charge of Capt. Christopher T. Crosby on March 22, 1888, for San Diego, Col., where Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Denslow, and Messrs. Irving Bush and John Martin joined her. She sailed for Honolulu, then on to Yokamama, and on around the globe, Mr. Bush and his friends visiting all places of note by the way. She reached Gibraltar on March 18, sailing for New York on March 25. The weather was calm and pleasant and the trip occupied thirty-two days.

A NEW YACHT GUN.—Messrs. R. H. Brown & Co., New Haven, Conn., have lately introduced a new yacht gun possessing some excellent features. The gun is a solid bronze casting, with a breech block revolving on a strong pivot, locking itself closely when thrown into place. The ejector is strong and reliable. The gun is fitted to take the standard shot shells, paper or brass, and does not require a special shell of its own. It is made in sizes from 12 to 50in. long, mounted in various styles of carriage.

MORE CAPSIZES FOR "FODGERS."—The centerboard sloop Mischief, of Boston, capsized on April 23 off Thompson's Island in Boston Harbor. The two men on board saved their lives by swimming. The yacht was found bottom up. On April 21 two yachts of the Pavonia Y. C. capsized in New York Harbor. Both were shoal centerboard craft.

VOLUNTEER AND VALKYRIE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* If an international trophy existed for rowing matches and the deed of gift stated that the challenger must challenge with a boat propelled by at least four oarsmen, and if a challenge were received by the holders of such trophy from a proper authority, stating that he would build an eight-oar and train a crew to race her for the trophy, what would be the opinion of all true sportsmen if the challeuge were accepted, but a twelve-oar pitted against her? This is practically what Mr. Fish, Mr. Malcolm Forbes and some American yachtsmeu are alleged to advocate in the case of Lord Dunraven's challenge.—THALASSA (Southampton, April 4).

MINX.—On April 13 a new sloop yacht was launched at Trenton, Mich., where she was built by Craig & Son for Hon. Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati. She is a compromise craft with centerboard and also 7 tons of lead in the keel; her dimensions being: Length over all, 72ft.; l.w.l., 57ft.; beam, 17ft.; draft, 6ft. 6in. She will carry the rig of the old Cora, purchased by Judge Longworth last fall; she is flush decked, with owner's staterooms, toilet room and four berths in main cabin, besides a room for the sailing master and large forecastle and galley. Her moorings will be off the Cleveland Y. C. house, and she will sail in all the regattas on Lake Erie.

THE PATTERSON'S CHALLENGE.—Vice-Com. Edmund W. Throckmorton, of the North Shrewsbury Y. C. has accepted the challenge of the owner of the Philadelphia catboat Robert S. Patterson to sail a match for $500 a side with any boat not exceeding 18ft. 2in. in length. The Patterson measures 15ft. 2in. and the Jersey boat 18ft. 7in.

PLEON Y. C.—The new 16ft. cutter which Williams is building for a member of the Pleon Y. C. is named Oswa. She is now nearly planked. Wood Bros. are also building a 16ft. boat for Mr. S. W. Sleeper, of the P. Y. C., to be called Edith. She will be sloop rigged. Williams has planted the 26ft. cat he is building.

PRINCE KARL—MALVENA.—Mr. A. J. Lovett, the owner of the cutter Prince Karl, has changed her name to Malvena.

ELFIN, schr., has been sold by M. O. Jones to David I. Jackson for $10,500.

Small Yachts. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $7. Steam Yachts and Launches. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $3. Yachts, Boats and Canoes. By C. Stansfield-Hicks. Price $3.50. Steam Machinery. By Donaldson. Price $1.50.

Answers to Correspondents.

Address all communications to the Forest and Stream Pub. Co.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

A. C. B., City.—Are there any standard widths or lengths for ground pigeon traps, H. & T. traps included. Ans. There are no standard dimensions.

C. N. K., New York.—Can you advise me as to a good place near the city for snipe shooting? Also best time to go, whether a dog is needed, decoys, wading boots, etc. Ans. If you mean English snipe go to Essex in Connecticut and shoot along the Connecticut River. It is late for spring shooting; fall shooting in September. For bay snipe take shore of Barnegat Bay or Long Island Sound. Wading boots are useful in English snipe shooting, and decoys are sometimes used for bay snipe, but a dog is not needed for either.

H. B., Heath, N. Y.—Will you be kind enough to identify the hawk described below: Size about that of Cooper's hawk, may be a trifle larger; head and neck bluish slate color; back, wings and tail same color barred with dark slate; rump ash color barred with dark slate; throat and neck light buff; breast buff; belly and lower parts buff, each feather barred with black; under parts of wings white, barred with black; iris brown; upper mandible bluish slate, tip black; lower mandible yellow, tipped with dark slate; cere and eyelids yellow; legs and feet yellow. Ans. No doubt an adult duck hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum.*)

INFORMATION WANTED.

I have read with interest the advice that Iron Ramrod, Louis Bagger and others have given N. Orleans in regard to the smallbore rifles. Now, I would like to have some one give me advice. I intend to settle out in Montana, and I want to provide myself with a good hunting rifle, but the question is what kind of a rifle shall I get? Lately there was an old rancher here from Wyoming; I asked him what rifle he would advise me to buy, and he told me to invest in a .44-40 Winchester repeating rifle. Now, I would like to have some of my fellow readers of the FOREST AND STREAM give me their ideas about this gun and others.—G. C., Milwaukee, Wis.

While hunting last November on Gribbin Lake I found three families of beaver. I have been trying to catch some of these beaver all winter, but failed so far. I think the water is too deep and too much mud. Will some of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM be kind enough to give me a few points on trapping the beaver.—GRIBBIN, Negaunee, Mich.

Will the readers of FOREST AND STREAM please inform me where I can find bear hunting in West Virginia, Virginia or elsewhere in the east; also, what time in the fall and spring is the best time. I would also like to know if any one can tell me where canvasback ducks breed at, and if it is possible to procure eggs or young.—W. R. L. D., New Petersburg, O.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

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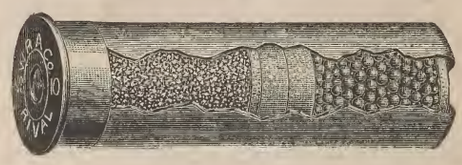
STAR  RIVAL

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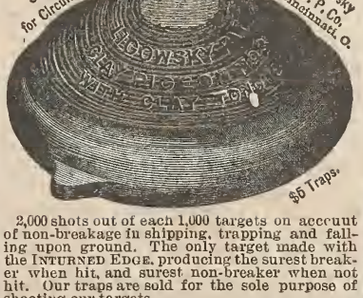

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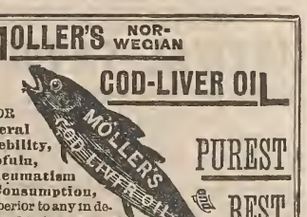

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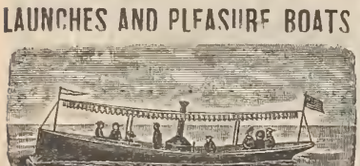

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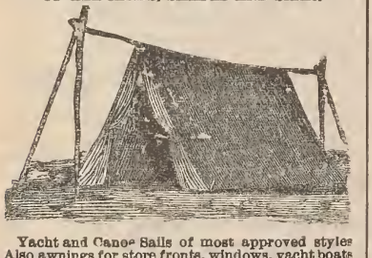

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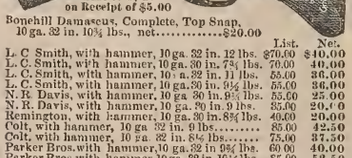

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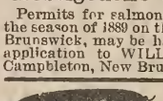

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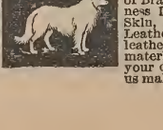

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Arbor Day.
The Domesticated Buffalo.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
A Nova Scotia Reminiscence.
Bowels of Compassion.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Five Days a Savage.—v.
Domesticated Wild Geese.
Odd Habits of Animals.
Nests of the Great Horned Owl
GAME BAG AND GUN.
With the Crested Quail.
A Hunt in Arkansas.
Rifles for Small Game.
Last Season in Kentucky.
What You're Used To.
Shooting, Public and Private.
Smoky Fireplaces.
Ten Days in Camp.
The Season Near St. Louis.
Chicago and the West.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fishing near New York.—IV.
Early Fishing in Maine.
The Rangeley Lakes.
Ozark Mountain Trout.
How to Catch Trout.
California Fish Laws.
Winter Fishing at Point Barrow.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fishing near Chicago.
Sunapee Lake Trout.
Fishing near St. Louis.
Crossing of Salmon and Trout.
FISHCULTURE.
Canadian Fisheries.
Fishculture in Ohio.
Fishculture in Wyoming.
THE KENNEL.
Our Every-Day Friends.
Racing the Youngsters.
The English National Field Trials.
Russian-Siberian-Circassian Wolfhounds or Greyhounds.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
The Middlesex Tournament.
St. Paul Gun Club.
Trap Around Chicago.
YACHTING.
The New York Yacht Racing Association.
Lord Dunraven's Challenge.
The Lake Y. R. A.
Building Notes.
CANOEING.
The Atlantis and her Cruise. II
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
BOOKS RECEIVED.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE NATIONAL PARK.

IT is reported that Captain Moses Harris and his troop of cavalry are to be transferred from the National Park, and that another officer is to be ordered there to take his place. This ought not to be done. Captain Harris has been stationed in the Park for several years, and has made a faithful, energetic and efficient Superintendent. He and the men under him have learned the needs of the reservation and must of necessity be more competent to carry on the work of protecting and caring for it than any one who has not had this experience can be. Another officer sent there would be hampered for a long time by his ignorance of the region and its needs, and while he was learning his duties great damage to the reservation might result. The position of Superintendent of the National Park is one which calls for hard work, the exercise of great judgment and great firmness. It is not an easy position, even during the height of the season of travel, while for six or eight months the post is almost altogether cut off from the world.

By his management of the Park, Captain Harris has made the rules and regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior respected. Visitors to the Park know what to expect there under his management, and understand that the regulations must be obeyed. It will be a great misfortune if by the transfer of Captain Harris all this should have to be gone over again, and the public should be obliged to adapt itself to the idiosyncracies of a new Superintendent.

If there were any law in existence for the Government of the Park, the matter would be one of less importance, but there is no law, and everything depends on the competence of the Superintendent.

Captain Harris has conducted the affairs of the Park with exceptional ability and he should now be allowed to remain there and to receive the credit for the organization which he has completed. We earnestly trust that no change will be made.

THE DOMESTICATED BUFFALO.

IT will be remembered that last year when the Bedson herd of domesticated buffalo was purchased by Hon. C. J. Jones, of Kansas, a feeling of keen regret was expressed by the residents of Manitoba that the herd should have passed out of the hands of a resident of the Province to be taken to the United States. This sentiment, which was very general, found strong expression in a letter of a correspondent printed in this journal in January last. Since that time we understand that the feeling has taken a definite shape, and that the Province of Manitoba has offered Mr. Jones all the land he may desire for a buffalo ranch on a lease to run ninety-nine years and at a nominal rent of a dollar. The Manitobans took great interest in the herd of buffalo, feeling, and rightly so, that the location in the Province of the only considerable herd of domesticated buffalo in the world was a great advantage to them and a cause for just pride.

The action of the provincial government of Manitoba is not without interest for the dwellers in the United States. The buffalo has always been regarded as distinctly an animal belonging to our country. While its range extended beyond our territorial borders on the north and on the south, the true home of the buffalo lay almost wholly within our borders. At present the only domesticated buffalo known are owned in the United States, and by our own citizens, some of whom are expending time, effort and money to demonstrate the practicability of establishing a new race of domestic cattle, which will be more useful than those we have at present.

It would be a pity, it would almost be a national misfortune, to have the only considerable herd of these animals moved out of the United States into our sister country, Canada. We should feel pride in retaining within our borders the few survivors of this otherwise vanished race. But aside from any question of national pride, is the one of pecuniary advantage to the agriculturists and stock raisers of the West. If, as now seems probable, the buffalo is in the near future to prove an important factor in the beef-raising industry in the West, the proper place for a breeding herd is in the central West, not far from where Mr. Jones's herd is now located. This location is adjacent to the great stock ranges of the West, and is perfectly accessible.

We understand that Mr. Jones is seriously contemplating the acceptance of the offer of the Manitoba government, and may remove the part of his herd now in Kansas back to Manitoba, where a large number of his pure bred buffalo still remain. As a citizen of the United States, and a typical Western man, he would naturally prefer to retain the herd in his own country, but we take it that Mr. Jones desires to carry on these experiments at as little cost as possible, and that his patriotic pride will not be allowed to interfere with the integrity of his pocket. Therefore we think it likely that he may move his buffalo into Canada.

To carry on the experiments in buffalo crossing on a large scale a considerable tract of land is needed, and this land must be fenced. The cattle can be turned loose on the prairie, but the buffalo cannot. Not because these latter will run away, but because the average pilgrim or settler from the States would, on seeing these tame buffalo, promptly kill all of them that he could. A township of land properly fenced would afford ample room for this herd, but the United States land laws do not allow any individual to acquire so large a body of land from the general Government.

It would seem that it might be worth the while of the State of Kansas to make to Mr. Jones a long lease of a large tract of State land within its borders, or, if this is impracticable, a long lease of a township in some unoccupied portion of the Indian Territory or in No Man's Land might be made by the general Government. It is not an unusual thing for a town to give a large manufacturing establishment land on which to erect its buildings providing the corporation will move its works to its borders. It is a common practice for towns in the West to offer the railway companies which pass through them free building sites, if they will move their shops and round houses to them. The present case is not very different from such an one.

There is good reason to believe that a new and valuable race of cattle will be established through Mr. Jones's experiments. That a definite advantage will accrue to the people of these United States by the establishment of this new breed of cattle in their limits can not be doubted. Is not the matter of sufficient importance and is the advantage to the country not sufficiently promising to make it worth while for the State or the Federal Government to depart from its rules and lease Mr. Jones a tract of land which he can use for a ranch for buffalo breeding?

ARBOR DAY.

THE first Arbor Day was celebrated with more or less ceremony in every county in the State of New York. The object of setting aside a day to be observed as Arbor Day was to encourage the planting of trees in groves, arbors and waste places, to familiarize the people, more especially the young, with the methods of tree planting, to afford experimental evidence that it is attended with no difficulties but such as can be readily guarded against; and to surround the important labor of tree planting with pleasant associations.

Full effect was not, and indeed could not have been given to these objects in the city of New York. Like Hamlet with the ghost left out; there was no tree planting. In almost every other county of the State a number of trees were planted; in some cases several hundred, and even in New York where from lack of available land, or it may be from lack of ideas on the part of the direction, the practical task of tree planting was set aside for an imposing and interesting ceremonial intended to symbolize it, the observance of the day as a holiday will inevitably bear practical results by and by. The difficulties of finding land and trees to plant is purely imaginary, even in this city of New York. The Park Commissioners cause numbers of trees and shrubs to be planted every year, and this work might well be done by the school children under proper direction on Arbor Day. The holiday appears to have taken hold and promises to bear good fruit, but an important matter not to be overlooked is to afford the children opportunities of noting the progress made by their trees.

SNAP SHOTS.

THE announcement that the President has appointed Hon. Theodore Roosevelt of this city a member of the Civil Service Commission will be received with general satisfaction. To the readers of FOREST AND STREAM Mr. Roosevelt is known as an ardent sportsman, a prolific writer on sport in current literature and author of two very charming books on outdoor life. The friends of civil service reform will rejoice at this appointment, for Mr. Roosevelt's record in politics is that of a man of great energy, of uncompromising integrity and of unswerving devotion to reform. We need in our political places more men of this type, and it is an encouraging sign of the times when such appointments as this one are made.

In the discussion of George Washington and his times there has been much comparing of the old order of things with the new in the political and material phases of the country's development, and the comparison might be carried further into the domain of nature and the game supply. What more suggestive, for instance, than the record of one of Washington's hunts when he killed five buffalo on the Little Kanawha River in West Virginia? This reads like fiction in these days, when for generations the buffalo has been unknown in the East, and the bleached bones of the bisons of the West are gathered on the plains and shipped by car loads to mingle with the ship loads of bones of Egyptians in the mills of fertilizer factories.

During the spring months most of the gun and fishing clubs and game protective associations hold their annual meetings for the election of officers and for other business, for the spring months either close up the shooting or open the fishing season. Club secretaries should send in to us reports of these meetings as speedily as possible that their results and the officers for the ensuing year may be announced in these columns.

The season has thus far been a most favorable one for the woodcock. The mildness of March and April, unbroken by severe cold snaps, furnished excellent conditions for the nesting, and next autumn's supply should show the effect in increased abundance. The new law just adopted by New Jersey retains July woodcock shooting;

The Sportsman Tourist.

A NOVA SCOTIA REMINISCENCE.

AS the true angler grows older he cares less and less for large baskets of fish, and more for associations connected with the fishing. I do not mean by this that there are any of us who do not like to have our efforts well rewarde d—else we might as well fish in a bathtub—b it what I do mean is that much enjoyment is to be derived from pitting your skill against the sagacity of some old mossback, whom years of experience have taught that the flies which drop so alluringly over his resting place have stings in their tails.

I well remember one such encounter with an old trout, whose home was the deep clear pool of a New Brunswick brook.

When I first caught a glimpse of him, he was surrounded by a number of his kin possessed of less body and intellect. Well concealed by the bushes, I succeeded in hooking him at the first cast, but so lightly that I lost him. For weeks afterward, as I passed up and down the brook, he lay in the same pool moving his fins and apparently engaged in deep reflection, from which no wile of mine could awaken in him the desire to rise again. In vain I tempted him with all the changes that my fly-book offered; there he lay in full view, fanning away with his pectorals so sullenly that I almost yielded to the temptation to jig him. That trout got to haunt me, his capture seemed beyond my skill, and as I looked at him from day to day his size increased.

Just at dusk on the last afternoon of my stay, I crept up to the pool where my old fish lay; the white-miller dropped within 6in. of his nose—a swirl, and I had him well hooked, and three minutes later he was flopping in my creel. I need not add that I was more proud of that one trout than I would have been of twenty that had not cost me the effort.

This brings me back to my subject, a trip that I made last August with my friend Harry S., one of the keenest and most successful sportsmen in the Province, to one of the sea trout rivers on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia. Out of courtesy to those who so kindly invited us to share their sport, I must refrain from mentioning the name of the stream. Harry and I did not much enjoy our long journey by stage to reach the village where our friends lived, but one Saturday afternoon found us at our destination, and before evening we had met the various members of the Inland Fishing Company (Limited), as they have facetiously named their club. That night, in spite of the heavy rain, the club gathered in large numbers about the stove in the office of the genial president, better known to the club as the Colonel, or for short "Kern." Pipes and fish stories were the order of the evening. It was arranged that on Monday the Colonel and Mr. Austen were to accompany us to their favorite pool and camping ground, and that the start was to be made in time to enable us to have the evening fishing. Enos, with his ox team, was to be at the mouth of the river to convey the boats and dunnage to the pool. It was planned that on Monday morning we should fish a large lake that lay close to the road leading to the river.

We spent Sunday in quiet chat and in walks about the pretty town, along the beach and upon the cliffs.

Monday morning bright and early we were on our way to the lake. Mr. Johnson, one of the club, acted as our pilot and showed us where all the good spots for fishing were. No one could have been more eager for our success than he, nor more delighted when we hooked a good trout. "You have him and he's a posy," Johnson would exclaim. We had fine sport fishing from the boat and killed twenty sea trout, weighing from ¾ to 2lbs. each. This lake has connection with the sea and the trout work their way up to it to fatten on the young herring that swarm in the waters of the lake; some of those that we caught were fairly crammed with them. These lake fish differed in many respects from those we caught later in Nameless River. They had short blunt noses that kept their width to the end; in color, though much lighter than the ordinary run of brook trout, they did not present the silvery appearance of the Nameless River trout. In fact the latter had the form and color of salmon in miniature and seemed to take the fly in much the same way—just beneath the surface. The high water in the river, however, may have had something to do with that circumstance. The flesh of both lake and river fish was of a bright salmon color.

About three o'clock shouts from the shore announced the presence of the Colonel and Austen; so, leaving J. to complete the string, we were soon ashore, and on our way. Enos was on hand at the mouth of the river; so, leaving him to follow with the boats and traps, we pushed on with rods and landing nets. A five-mile walk brought us to our camping ground, and a more lovely spot could not well be imagined. The pool is about 300yds. in length, and from 25 to 75yds. in width, with quite a heavy fall pouring into it at the upper end; the banks on either side are well wooded to the water's edge. We were not long in getting our rods together. Unfortunately, recent rains had swollen the river very much, and the outlook for good fishing was not very promising. However, H. and I were soon at it, but only succeeded in raising one or two little fellows; but we smothered our disappointment, and, trusting that luck would change in the morning, all set to work to fix up camp for the night.

Austen prides himself on his camp cookery, and I doubt if many people in Nova Scotia sat down to a better meal, with better appetites, than we did that night. When the time came for pipes Enos washed the dishes and entertained us with quaint recitals of personal adventures. I should like to tell the story just as he did, of how he happened to become a prohibitionist; but the tale would lose its pungent flavor if related by another.

Tuesday morning we were awakened by the patter of rain upon the tent. How it poured! Once in a while between showers we crept out into the cold drizzle, baled the boats, paddled out upon the stream and tried a cast or two. Harry insisted that there must be grilse in such a river. Once, during a lull in the downpour, he stole out by himself and we saw nothing more of him for some time. At last, however, back he came, fairly pale with excitement. "You say there ain't any grilse in that pool; I know better. I hooked one in the eddy under the fall, and an old whale he was, too. He made three rushes, and I reeled him in. I saw his whole length, and if he didn't weigh 6lbs. I don't know anything about fish. I was just slipping the net under him when that beastly old boat swung round, and I'll be blamed if he didn't run away with fly casting line and all."

"Oh," said the Colonel, "he's only one of Johnson's posies. If we only had some decent weather we would carry home six or seven dozen such." In the afternoon we caught quite a number of fish, mostly river trout, which we had Enos fry for supper. Both of our friends thought that the fish had gone further up stream, and that we would find a school of sea trout in a pond five miles further up. It was determined that next morning early we should pack our traps and go up to it.

We had a long and very wet walk, passing through a number of swamps. One who has never traversed a Nova Scotia bog can have little idea of it. The ones we crossed that day were covered with moss, with here and there clumps of hardhack and an occasional stunted hackmatack. Near the latter one will always find the deepest slough; the neighborhood of these trees, therefore, must be studiously avoided. In walking you sink half way to your knee at every step, and feel the whole mass of moss beneath your feet yield, and see it wave in front of you, reminding you of the time when as a boy you used to play "tickly-bender" on the ice. If you break through this fibrous float it is uncertain how far you will go before reaching bottom, but you can safely reckon on getting wet to your waist. The oxen broke through a number of times but succeeded finally in getting across alive.

The upper pool looked promising, but the fish weren't there. Enos suggested that we should float down in the boats next morning fishing as we went, and in this way be sure to meet the fish somewhere. The plan seemed good, so arranging with Enos to pack up and meet us four miles below, we started on our journey. All went well until we had accomplished about half of the distance, when we came to a rapid, the looks of which neither Harry nor I liked; but the Colonel and A. led the way while we stopped at the head of the rapid to watch them.

Both boats were light, flat-bottomed punts. After going down about 30yds. both of our friends dropped their paddles and clutched frantically the overhanging bushes, at the same instant the current rushed over the stern and the men tumbled out on the bank pretty thoroughly soaked. The rushing waters caught the abandoned skiff, whirled it around like a straw and left it bottom up on a rock in mid stream. I shall never forget the comical expression of the Colonel's face, as with bulging eyes he clung to that bush, though they said I duplicated it a few minutes later. In our boat there was an anchor fastened to some cod line, but unfortunately the latter was not made fast, so that when Harry seeing the catastrophe ahead and wishing to avoid a similar one, dropped his oars and jumped ashore with the mud-hook, there was nothing left for me to do but to sit in the bottom of the boat holding my much-loved rod and to float down stream in as dignified a manner as possible, amid the jeers and laughter of the three on the bank. I soon brought up standing on a rock, whence I was rescued by the united efforts of my friends.

To make a long story short, Enos was headed off, brought in his team and took us back to our first camping ground. Here we had the best fortune of the trip. In a little cove of the pool we struck and brought to net some heavy fish. It was great sport to see our friends watch the action of our light rods; they had prophesied disaster to them from the first should large fish be encountered, for the Inland Fishing Club is, or rather was, wedded to the English idea of a heavy 14ft. rod for sea trout, and my 8oz. split-bamboo, Imbrie, was a revelation to them.

"I tell you, Kern," said Johnson, "Vail's rod is a beauty, but just wait until he hooks one of those posies, you see if it doesn't buckle and break."

That last afternoon I think I did some missionary work in the rod line, for, while our companions were quite near to us, a large sea trout took my stretcher, and just as I struck another rose to my dropper, and I hooked them both. The Colonel and Mr. Austen watched the fight with great interest, but the bamboo conquered at last, and Harry skillfully netted them for me. The larger fish measured 22in., and the smaller 18in.

A fly known (locally, probably) as the Jeremy-Diddler we found most killing. As it is unknown to tackle dealers in New York, I will describe it: Body, bright green mohair or wool, wrapped with gold tinsel; legs, bright orange hackle; tail, brown turkey; wings, the same, with cherry-red shoulders.

It was evident that the trout were just coming into the pool, and that by remaining a few days longer we could have great sport; but the business engagements of our friends, and the fact that our provisions were beginning to run low, compelled us to return. Considering the condition of the stream, which Enos said was quite as high as during the spring freshets, we did not do badly, and what we lacked in fish we made up in jollity. On reaching the road we found the carriage in waiting and were soon on our way to town.

Neither Harry nor I will soon forget the kindness we received at the hands of the Inland Fishing Company, and we hope next summer to have the pleasure of seeing Austen's long legs leading the way through the bush, and to hear the Colonel's short fat ones plumping through the puddles behind us.

PRESCOTT B. VAIL.

BOWELS OF COMPASSION.

I WONDER if man's sympathy for God's creatures increases as he grows older? I am led to ask this question through my own experience, going back twenty-five years to the time when I, a boy of 12, came into proud possession of my first gun. How well I remember when my father decreed that I had become sufficiently expert to be trusted in the woods alone with it, and with what pride I exhibited the three red squirrels brought down by my own hand on that never-to-be-forgotten first hunt. It is needless to say that armed with that trusty cap lock the thought furthest from my mind, while tramping through the woods, was any possible pain I might inflict on such stray squirrels or rabbits as might cross my path. I wanted blood, good rich red blood, and my only regret upon returning home at night was that so little gore was upon my infantile hands.

So for years this insatiable longing to destroy possessed me. I could gloat over the dying agonies of a gray squirrel as he tore and bit at the twigs and leaves at the foot of his home tree from which I had just brought him down with my gun.

The puff of feathers and limp cringing of the grouse or quail crossing before me, as my finger pressed the trigger was the acme of delight, and the jerking of my creel against my side as a 10in. trout flapped frantically therein filled my piscatorial soul with ecstatic tittilations. I gauged my pleasures afield by the number of birds, beasts or fishes added to my score, never once considering the possibility of any of my victims having as good a right to live as I.

Suddenly a change came over me. While my love for field sports was just as strong in me as ever, I began to find that my sympathies were gradually going over to the side of the innocents, and when in pursuing some particular bird or animal that same bird or animal eluded me, instead of a feeling of disappointment pervading my mind I found rather a sense of relief and comfort. I don't wish it understood by this that my heart has become softened to that degree supposed to prevail in the central organ of the barnyard fowl, or that I have joined that noble order recognizing the late Henry Bergh as its founder. Not so. I only know that while still a keen and eager sportsman I have somehow passed from that sanguinary state of boyhood and early manhood, to a condition in which I recognize myself as only one of God's least creatures, with no more rights in the premises than his meanest animate creation.

Now all this is involuntary. I did not court it. It came upon me gradually, and like oil upon troubled waters it has left me sympathetic and calm. Were I an old man it might be said, "He has passed through the bustle of life and now in his declining years he sees the folly and injustice of wantonly sacrificing God's creatures;" but I am not an old man, not even a middle-aged man, so that can't be the trouble. Were I a rich man, oppressed with the cares of fortune to that extent that perforce I was deprived of the joys of the field, and by lack of contact with natural objects lost all interest in matters sporting, and so for an excuse would say, "It is wrong," that might offer a solution. But I am not a rich man, and every year finds me at my accustomed haunts along the covers and beside the streams.

Is there in the ethics of the field such a thing as a sportsman's change of heart? Something akin to the great change that takes place in man when he turns from the follies of this world to something higher and better? I think so and believe that to this is due my present condition. Now what brought it about and what will be its results touching my future?

In communing with nature through the instrumentality of my gun and rod I have learned to love her for herself alone. I have found infinitely more pleasure and solid comfort in admiring her wonders, and studying her beauties than in shearing her of those beautiful creatures that go so far toward enhancing her delights.

Still I always take a shot when I can get it and never pass a favorable pool unwhipped. I take what I can get thankfully, knowing that no matter how much or how little of game or fish I may get I still have left the whole broad realm of nature to draw from, and the result is I am never unsuccessful.

Now I would respectfully ask brother sportsmen if this isn't a proper condition to be in? No more anxiety regarding possible failures. No horrible regrets born of unaccountable misses and broken leaders. Best of all, no necessity of lying to increase the measure of small success to the alleged proper standard. All these are done away with in this new-found condition, and the sportsman over whom this change comes becomes a sportsman indeed.

It is possible I may stand alone in this great reformatory act, but I don't believe it, and if there are other sportsmen who find after years of practice that they still have bowels of compassion linked to a devoted love for field sports, I would like to hear from them.

H. W. D. L.

Natural History.

FIVE DAYS A SAVAGE.—V.

NOTES OF A HUNTER-NATURALIST IN THE NORTHWEST.

GULF OF GEORGIA, British Columbia.—At the first break of dawn I awoke. The gulls had commenced their cries once more. Now, I had been trying for two days to get some more cormorants, but could not get even a shot at them, they were so shy. I knew they must be roosting on the north end of the rock furthest from me, and that they would start at the first alarm. As they roost on the top of a wall of rock directly over the water, it is impossible to shoot one and prevent its falling into the water. I knew that after the shooting I had done, it would be useless for me to try to approach them in the boat; so I concluded to crawl within shot over the top of the rock. Carefully I climbed the rock and crept along the ledge on its very edge. Finally I could see one of the birds and hear others flying, as the gulls warned them of my approach. Taking a snap shot at the one in sight, I sprang to the top of the rock as my bird whirled down, heels over head, and as the others made the sheer plunge over the edge, I shot another, and then putting in another shell, I dropped one more. I quickly climbed down to my boat and pulled out into the current. I found the first and second birds lying on the water, secured the first and started for the second, when he suddenly disappeared and I never saw him again. The third was still on the water, but well able to swim, having somewhat recovered from the effects of the shot. He was out of gunshot, and I had to let him go or give up landing again on that rock.

Well, I had one fine old female, and now for the puffins' nests. At the top of the rock in the light soil and above the edge of the cliff I found plenty of their burrows. I commenced to dig at one with a three-cornered hoe, which I had brought along for the purpose, and soon found I had a bird inside. After going in some four feet I put in my arm to its full length and drew out the bird and then a white egg covered with red earth. I continued digging for two or three hours. Talk about dogs digging out woodchucks! It wasn't a circumstance. I chopped roots, dug out stones, went in head first, got all covered with red earth, got my hair, mouth and shoes full. It wasn't much trouble to get rid of the dirt, for as fast as I shovelled out it went over the rocks and straight down, in some places 150ft. or so. I noticed a few holes, into which I could put my arm and reach the egg. These, I think, were the holes of birds nesting for the first time, as they had a very new, fresh look, while some of the

holes which went in and diagonally downward for 6 or 8ft. appeared to have been used for more than one season. I continued to dig until I struck an old colony. Here I would follow one hole in for 8ft. or so, and then it would branch out in three or four ramifications, which in turn connected with others. In fact there seemed to be a perfect labyrinth of tunnels and the bank was honeycombed in all directions. Then I gave it up. There is a queer thing about the eggs of the puffin. Although they appear a dirty white when taken from the hole, on account of the earth which stains them, when thoroughly washed they are a beautiful clear color with faint spots showing through. These spots appear to be on the inside, or at least under the surface, as they show very plainly on the inside of the egg. The tufted puffin makes no nest here, but lays its single egg near the termination of the burrow and on the bare earth.

Having now gotten plenty of specimens, I prepared another meal. I had patched up my pail at the fisherman's, and had some water left, so made a stew of birds, flavoring it with wild onion and mustard, and this, with a small fish I managed to spear with my sharp stick, and some mussels roasted, made me quite a lunch.

As I had started out to be gone only three days, I thought it was time to turn toward camp. Piling all the things on board the boat, I made a start for the Sucia Islands, intending to stop there over night and go on to Lummi the next day. But the wind left me to the full force of the tide, and I was carried to Matia Island, two miles west of the Sucias. Here I found a Scandinavian fisherman, with whom I stayed that night. John Penson made me very welcome. And here ends my five days.

On the next day John said there would be no wind and a storm was brewing. He thought the tide would turn about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and advised me to start about three, so as to get the advantage of slack water. I had to row eight miles directly across the channel to get under lee of Lummi Island. And through here the tide sets very strongly both ways. John said the flow would take me up toward the Gulf, and the ebb would bring me back. And so they did. But, oh, John! you missed your calculations on the turn. I rowed away for the point, and the tide bore me further up the Gulf, and still further, and finally the sun went down and left me way out in the Gulf, and about as far from the island as from the shore. And now the tide was turning. Away along the Gulf came a long ripple; then the waves rose and the waters reared themselves upward. Soon my boat was caught in the whirlpools at the meeting of the tides. Pulling stoutly through this tumult, I was soon in the ebbing current.

Now the air grew dark and a roar came up from the west. Black clouds obscure the sunset light in the western sky. I knew this meant the storm. I quickly make everything fast, put on my oil clothes, put up my mast and sail and then glanced around. I heard that sullen roar coming louder and louder, and through the darkness of the storm the white waves gleamed as they came rushing on. As the storm approached I felt a shiver and wondered how my little skiff would stand the gale and sea. And now it is upon us. I have the sheet in my right hand, the steering oar grasped firmly in my left. The little boat heels over under the fury of the blast, and I lean far out over the weather rail, bracing myself with all my might to hold the line and steering oar. Now, now she gathers way, and springing like a thing of life, she rushes through the hissing sea, rolling the foam high from her bows. Higher and higher roll the great seas, and still the gale rises. The rain drives against my cheek. But I see the boat is making very little water and rides like a seabird. I have no fear. I exult in the mighty tumult and the chaos of the elements. "Blow, ye winds!" I shout through my set teeth. And so in the night, the darkness and the storm, miles from the shore on the heaving Gulf, we drive on—my boat and I—toward the long black mass that looms in the distance.

But now there is a change. The first squall is past, and the wind dies away. The sail flaps idly, and the boat rolls in a sickening way as she climbs the crests of the great seas, or lies like a log in the hollows between. I seized the oars, and steering by the intermittent flashes of a lighthouse on one of the British Islands some twenty miles away, I tried to row toward the point of Lummi Island. The wind had been ahead, and as I had taken it abeam, it had been taking me toward the American shore, and so into the shore current which sets down toward Lummi Island. I know that there will be more wind, but the tide is with me, and I hope to gain the lee of the island. I row and row. It is hard, tiring, discouraging work, and finally completely worn out, I take in my oars and lie down in the bottom of the boat. She falls now into the trough of the sea and rolls fearfully. But I knew she would ride it out, and the tide was bearing me now in the right direction. Soon I drop to sleep. How long I slept I do not know, but was awakened by a shower of salt spray in my face, and got up to find that the storm was coming again. Slowly and wearily I unfurl the sail. The wind came dead ahead. We seemed to be much nearer shore. Sailing as close to the wind as was possible with a flat boat, I steered for the shore and trusted to the tide. I soon found that the tide dragged so on the boat's stern that it kept her head off the wind, so she would steer herself. I trimmed her carefully and lay down with the sheet in my hand. Then I slept, and wind and tide drove us on! Mechanically I held the sheet, and when the boat heeled too much I woke and eased the sheet, and then dozed off again. Thus I got a long rest, and when at last the sea began to abate, I found I was getting under the lee of the island.

I arose feeling much refreshed; took my oars, and in an hour more I had my boat fast to the steamer's stern as she rode at anchor at the beach. As I climbed over the rail Joe stuck his head out of the cabin door. "Hullo, Professor!" he exclaimed, "we thought you had gone to Alaska in the skiff. We thought it would be just like you." "What time is it?" said I. "Two o'clock in the morning," said he. Just then the storm howled louder than ever, and the rain poured down in torrents. I turned in in the cabin, thankful to be sheltered from the fury of the elements, and fell asleep, lulled by the raindrops beating on the deck.

I have now given a little of my experience of savage life. Lest some enthusiastic young friend should wish to imitate me, and strike out for some desolate island to depend on his own resources, I will say, "Don't do it." You will make a mistake. A meat diet is not apt to fatten a man in a warm climate, and it is not always best for those who have been brought up among all the comforts of civilization and tenderly nurtured in pleasant homes to try to inure themselves to hardship. It is well to be near nature, but have all the creature comforts you can carry, and above all, plenty of provisions. Health and comfort will then walk hand in hand, and your ways will be the ways of pleasantness and your paths the paths of peace. EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH.

NESTS OF THE GREAT HORNED OWL.

ON February 23, 1887, a friend of mine went to the mountain to hunt for the great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), in the hope of getting their eggs. He looked carefully nearly all day, without any success, and was just about leaving for home when he heard the crows making a tremendous racket not far off. On going to where the crows were he could see no owls, but found an old dilapidated nest, and imagined he could see a bird's tail extending over the nest. He pounded the tree, but no bird flew off, so he decided to climb up to the nest, a distance of about fifty feet. When he was about half way up the owl left the nest, which contained two fresh eggs, which he took. On April 8 he went there again, thinking that perhaps the owl might have laid a second time. To his surprise he found that the redtail hawk had taken possession of the nest and had deposited two eggs in it. I never heard of the redtail hawk laying its eggs in an old nest, and so far as I know these are the first redtail eggs taken in this locality, although some five or six years ago I found very near the same place a nest with one young one. This nest was a new one built by the hawks, and fully twice as large as a crow's nest.

On February 22, 1888, my friend went to look for the owls again, and found that they were occupying the same old nest. This time the bird left the nest before he could get anywhere near it. He climbed the tree, and found that she had laid only one egg, so he decided to leave it alone, and take the young when about two weeks old and have them stuffed and mounted together with a pair of old ones.

On April 8, just forty-six days after the first egg was laid, we went there together expecting to come home with two half-grown owls. When we arrived at the tree we saw that the old bird was sitting on the nest. I pounded against the tree and she eyed us but did not fly. The moment my friend commenced to climb she flew from the nest, and in leaving it a young one fell out. Of course, falling from such a height, we expected to pick it up dead, but it seemed unhurt. The nest still contained one picked egg ready to break, so that one could hear the little one inside make a noise. We hid for at least half an hour and watched for the old ones to come and give us a shot, but their eyes must be better than ours, and they would not come. As the little one had not yet died and seemed strong and lively, and was not the size he wanted, my friend decided to climb the tree again and take it and the egg back to the nest. This he did and on the edge of the nest he found the head and front legs of a rabbit. Under the trees near by we found bones of animals, a dead field mouse and feathers of the ruffed grouse. We shall probably go there again in the course of a few weeks, and hope by that time the young will be the size desired, and that we will be able to shoot the old ones, as they surely are the sportsman's worst enemy. I am anxious to see whether the little one that fell from such a height is still living. Did any of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM ever hear that it takes a great-horned owl forty-six days to hatch her eggs? During our day's ramble we saw one live grouse and signs where several had been killed, probably by owls or foxes. We also found several new nests which we took for those of the Cooper's hawk, but none contained eggs. We also saw a red fox, another game murderer. O. B. H.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 10.

ODD HABITS OF ANIMALS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I made, recently, at a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, some remarks on the habits of animals and send the following memoranda;

In an early Colonial book, "A New Voyage to Carolina," London, 1709, by John Lawson, Surveyor General, he records p. 125, "The fox of Carolina is gray with reddish hairs about their ears. They make a sorry chase because they run up trees when pursued." I cited a recent incident of a fox being shot in Pennsylvania in a tree, 30ft. from the ground, where he had taken refuge from the hounds. A clipping from the *Sun*, March 7, 1888, gives an account of a meet at Whitfield, near Dover, England, where "three foxes were seen to ascend a tree a short distance off. They were dislodged, one by one. The first made a ringing run and escaped; the second was taken on reaching the ground; the third with a good start led a ringing run and was eventually run into."

Dr. E. Percival Wright, Prof. University, Dublin, in his "Lectures on Animal Life" says, "The woodchuck of America (*Arctomys monax*) burrows in the earth, but ascends bushes and trees, probably, in search of buds and other productions on which he feeds." I have seen no such record in any American work on natural history.

Prof. C. H. Pettee of Dartmouth College has seen this animal repeatedly in trees, and I have other well authenticated cases. He is frequently found lying on the lower extended branches sleeping or sunning himself.

Fifty years ago the advocates of total abstinence argued that "no animal would taste alcoholic liquors," and the man who did so became *ipso facto* lower than the brutes. This has no basis in fact; Lawson says p. 121, "The raccoon is the drunkenest creature living if he can get any liquor that is sweet and strong." I observed Sept. 11, 1827 (with a large number of passengers returning from the Yale Commencement on the night steamboat to New York) a party of sailors just discharged in Boston from the frigate Constitution with a dog, the companion of their three years' cruise, who spent the night on the forward deck. They had a gallon jug of rum, and drank frequently of it. At each draft one pulled off his shoe and poured a liberal dram into the heel, which the dog lapped with a good appetite.

Twenty years ago it was common in central New York for the merchants to prepare hogsheads of black cherry brandy, rum and whisky, and the next summer to throw out the cherries in by places and even the road. The wandering swine of a village in Oneida county gathered around one of these heaps and gorged themselves, and were soon prostrate and disabled for a good while. This agrees with the account published in Howe's "Historical Collections of Virginia," p. 314, that when "Gen. Arnold captured Richmond, Va., in 1781, he poured out all the liquors found in the shops into the gutters, and the cows and hogs drunk them and went staggering about the streets."

A friend has recently related to me an incident that he saw several years ago in New Hampshire. A cow got into a cider mill, and drank so much new fermenting cider that she lost her equilibrium and fell upon her side as if she had taken champagne *more humano*.

The fondness of sheep for "kill-lamb" or wilted leaves of the kalmia or laurel, and of cows for those of the wild cherry are examples of peculiar or perverted tastes for injurious substances.

There is obviously a wide field for observation and study of the habits of animals, which would bring out interesting results and a new page in natural history.

NEW YORK. OLIVER P. HUBBARD.

DOMESTICATED WILD GEESE.

A FEW years since I wrote you that Mr. Norman Pomroy, living about three miles from this city, captured a flock of wild geese (*Branta canadensis*) by their entering his barn during a severe storm. To-day I was out for a tramp, and learning that I was within half a mile of Mr. Pomroy's residence, I concluded to make a personal observation of these birds. The young sons of Mr. Pomroy, seeing me on the premises with my gun, thought they would interview me, and when I made known my errand they commenced looking up the geese, a part of which were found in a shed under the farm implements. They seemed to be more restless and pugnacious than the domestic bird. After watching them for some time, the boys took me down through the orchard, and, pointing into the stubble field adjoining, said there was a goose sitting on the snow, and proposed that we go out and see it. As we came near it I noticed that it was within an inclosure of wire netting, and was used as a decoy, to attract geese flying over. Pointing to tracks in the snow, one of the boys told me that yesterday three geese had alighted and stayed for some time. (Perhaps they were the same mentioned by "Cayuga" in the land-lord story in your issue of March 21). I had been told by parties before reaching Mr. Pomroy's that they had seen three geese flying about the day before, and they were, probably, the same the boys had seen about the decoy. Mr. Pomroy does not decoy them for the purpose of shooting them, but in the hope that they may be led into the barn by his domesticated wild geese, as these were by his domestic geese during the storm.

Mr. Pomroy's wild and domestic geese breed together, but he generally kills off the hybrids, and sells the surplus of the wild species for $10 a pair. At present he has sixteen of the *Branta*, and a few of the hybrids. They are now breeding, and on our return from the stubble field through the quince orchard I was shown the nests, on one of which was a hybrid laying her eggs. I was given a half-breed egg as a specimen for my collection, and promised one of the *Branta* eggs later in the season, the young man remarking that "after the wild birds commenced sitting there would be eggs that would not hatch." I wonder if this is so in the wild state?

After leaving Mr. Pomroy's, and about fifty rods from the house, I found two of his wild geese in the water by the roadside. I passed within ten feet of them, and they were no more disturbed than domestic birds generally are. They were beauties, and, had I not known that they were domesticated, I think that I would have been tempted to fire into them.

The first wild geese of the season were seen on March 13.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., J. L. DAVISON.

TROPICAL FRUITS AT LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA.—Dr. H. E. Van Deman addressed the Biological Society of Washington at its last meeting on the subject of tropical fruits introduced into the Lake Worth region, in Florida. After explaining the mildness of the climate because of the proximity of the Gulf Stream and mentioning the poverty of the locality in native fruits, which were limited to the papaw and the wild melon papaw, Dr. Van Deman traced the history and progress of the principal fruits which have been added to the flora. The cocoanut dates from 1860 (other accounts say about six years earlier), and ten or twelve trees of this age are now living; the tallest of them are 40ft. high. The ripening season is continual, and a tree will ripen from 200 to 300 nuts yearly. The principal supply for planting came from a wreck. There are now about 500,000 cocoanut trees from Lake Worth to the southern end of the State. The pineapple flourishes. Of the bananas the dwarf banana is the only successful one. The mango is said to bear well; sometimes the early blooms are all blasted for several years, but another set comes out the same season and the yield is good. The sapadillo resembles a russet apple and becomes a delicious fruit. The soursop and the sugar apple do very well. The guava, famous for the jelly made from it, has grown since 1860 and bears all the year. The tamarind thrives and produces fruit abundantly. Avocado pears give great satisfaction. The citrus family, including oranges and lemons, amounts to very little at Lake Worth, as the soil has become too valuable for such industry.

ANNUAL RING GROWTH.—At the last meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, Mr. B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, read a valuable paper on annual ring growth in trees. Mr. Fernow stated that in a climate like ours, characterized by an alternation of seasons, including winter and summer, the annual ring is readily recognized and enables one to determine the exact age of the tree. Secondary rings are sometimes produced by an arrest of the regular progress of growth, but these do not mislead the close observer. The ring shows a notable demarcation into spring wood and summer wood, two elements differing in color and density, and contributing, when suitably combined, to beautiful effects in the arts. The density of the wood increases as the season advances, and growth ceases about Sept. 15. The width of the annual ring decreases with the age of the tree. It is quite practicable to count sometimes as many as 500 or 600 rings.

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

A Captive Robin.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* When out after English snipe at Flushing, L. I., on April 19, my attention was attracted by a bird fluttering at the end of a branch of a maple tree ahead of me. Upon a close examination I found it was a robin which was attached by one leg to the small twigs at the end of the branch. Calling a small boy, who with several companions was chasing the wily polywog in the neighboring pond, I got him to climb the tree and cut off the branch, which I caught as it fell. The robin had found somewhere a long piece of shoemaker's thread and had appropriated it for its nest. In some way this thread had become wrapped around the bird's leg, forming a single hitch above the foot and another around the longest toe. The long streaming thread had become entangled around the end of the branch and the struggles of the poor bird had only served to fasten it more securely. I found the thread had cut the toe to the bone and the bird had in its struggles so strained its leg, that it hung uselessly down when I released it. The bird's wings, however, were not injured, and the bone of the leg not being fractured, it probably recovered from the strain. What a meal a hawk would have had, had he happened along and seen the captive. —Robt. B. Lawrence (New York, April 27.)

Bird Nesting Boys.—I wish that we had a game warden as energetic as Mr. Hague, our fish warden, one that would stop the killing of all kinds of game out of season as practiced throughout this and neighboring counties, the use of ferrets, and last, but not least, would put a chek on the small-boy-with-a-gun, who kills all kinds of birds in sight, and those young scamps who make it a business to gather birds' eggs. One of the latter, whose fond father looks upon him as a coming naturalist, boastingly told me he had gathered fourteen sets of the eggs of the flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), and that he had discovered two more nests to-day, but was so busy he could not attend to them before next Saturday. The flicker commonly lays six eggs, sometimes more. We will call a set in this case six. Multiply by fourteen and you will have some idea of the work our young naturalist (?) is doing. How can this be stopped? Our birds are almost all here, the Baltimore oriole being our latest arrival.—G. A. Scroggs (Beaver, Pa., April 29).

Florida Birds of Plume.—We learn from Dr. J. A. Henshall, who has just returned from Florida on the Fish Commission schooner Grampus, that all the plume birds were excessively scarce during the months of February, March and April and that they are permanently decimated by the slaughter for the market. He coasted along from the lower end of Biscayne Bay, through Card Sound, Barnes' Sound, around Cape Sable, the Florida Keys, and up the west coast to Tampa, everywhere observing the scarcity of birds. An occasional white egret was seen where he formerly met with thousands. Only two roseate spoonbills were noticed. White egret plumes that once sold for 10 cents each now bring a dollar, so rare have they become. Merchants have placarded the whole of Florida with directions for making, preserving, and shipping skins. Even alligators were uncommon, but this may have been due to the exceptionally cool weather.

Brant in Michigan.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Nov. 8, 1888, John Boyse, a local gunner, killed at Monroe, Mich., a pair of brant, which were sent on to New York to be mounted by John Wallace. The said brant were examined by Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, and pronounced to be the common eastern species (*Branta bernicla*). In a letter, dated April 12, 1889, Mr. Lawrence states: "I consider the brant to be, undoubtedly, the eastern species, which has been but rarely obtained in the interior." I believe in Herbert's (Frank Forester) time it was quite a subject of discussion whether the eastern brant was ever found on the Great Lakes, and, if I have been rightly informed, a wager was made that they never occurred so far away from the seaboard. Whether said wager was won or lost I never heard, however.—Robt. B. Lawrence (New York, April 27).

Whale and Killer Fighting.—On April 19, when Mr. W. A. Wilcox was returning by steamer from Humboldt Bay to San Francisco, he witnessed a lively fight between a California gray whale and a pair of supposed thrasher sharks. "We first noticed them a mile away, dead ahead, and passed within 15ft. of them. The whale was having a hard time to 'come to the scratch.'" It is probable that the opponents of the whale were killers, a species of *Orca*, whose high and narrow dorsal fins would naturally be mistaken for the long tail of the thrasher. This shark is much too small and insignificant to combat with a whale, but the killer is fearless, aggressive and powerful in conflict.

Food of the Bullfrog.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* April 20, while shooting bullfrogs for a mess of their hindlegs, we found in the stomachs of two of them a partly digested pickerel frog, at least a quarter the size of the bullfrogs, one of which was quite a large one, the other a medium-sized one. I considered it an unusual thing for the bullfrog to practice cannibalism, as I have always been told they were insect eaters only, and write this thinking perhaps it would bring out other notes on the subject.—E. T. J. (Bethel, Conn.).

Albino Squirrel.—Our correspondent "Mac," writing from Glasgow, Ky., under date of April 30, says: "On April 25 Mr. Morgan Brents, a Louisville sportsman, killed a male albino squirrel. The specimen has been forwarded to a taxidermist and will be mounted. This is the first albino squirrel killed here since 1848." We should be glad to know what kind of a squirrel it was.

Bird Notes.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Since my last letter the following birds have been seen: April 15, Wilson's snipe; 18th, kingfisher; 19th, black-throated green warbler; 20th, chipping sparrow; 21st, field sparrow; 22d, barn swallow, chimney swallow, bank swallow, hermit thrush and summer yellowbird; 25th, nighthawk—P. C. (Concord, N. H.).

Names and Portraits of Birds, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by Forest and Stream.

Game Bag and Gun.

WITH THE CRESTED QUAIL.

I USED to think that the population of Arizona consisted principally of rattlesnakes and scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas; while its climate was well described by that old chestnut of the Yama soldier, who died, was gathered in below, and the next morning was obliged to telegraph back for his camp blankets. After being here for six months I find that quail should be substituted for snakes, and ducks for the rest of the varmints; while the climate is as far superior to that of southern California as my new hammerless is to a revolutionary musket.

I am a member of what the innabitants designate "the one lung brigade," and whom they treat with the greatest consideration, there being hardly a day but I am taken by some one for a shoot or a drive. Last New Years I had my first try at the crested quail, having been invited by a Mr. Elder to join himself and a few friends. The programme included a lunch at his ranch, about two miles from town, after which we were to hitch up four-in-hand to his big wagon and spend the afternoon in the sage brush on the desert. The lunch was a grand success, especially to one like myself, who had been living in a Chinese restaurant at two bits a meal and where the choice of napkins was limited to the corner of the tablecloth or the back of one's hand. From my seat at the table I had a full view of the barn and the man hitching up our rig. Suddenly I saw him go flying about six feet through the air, while the right wheeler, who had been the propelling power, attempted a back somersault, landing both himself and mate on their backs, breaking the pole short off, and making things generally pleasant all around. These native ponies are not always to be relied upon. The others rushed to the assistance of the man, and peace and order were soon restored, but I stayed to protect the ladies and the lunch.

Of course this knocked our four-in-hand in the head, but Mr. E. hitched up one pair to his buggy and taking me in that and leaving the others to come in the farm wagon, we were soon in the brush with quail on every side. Dogs are absolutely useless, except as retrievers, the birds refusing to lie at all. He hitched the team to a mesquite stump and then for an hour we had a fine time; we crawled up ditches on our hands and knees, dodged from bush to bush in the most approved Indian style, and at the end of that time I had a lame back, my clothes covered with dirt and one quail. This was aggravating, as we could see and hear hundreds of them, but their lungs were better than mine, and they could run two yards to my one. We went back to the wagon, and after driving some minutes in silence Mr. E. remarked, "The last time we shot over this team they cleared the traces, but if you wish to try it, bang away." It was his team, not mine, and if he could stand it I rather guessed that I could, and so slipping in a couple of shells and praying that I would land in a sand heap and not in a cactus bush, I waited my chance. Mr. E., who is a man of great strength, took a fresh grip of the reins and nodded to my left, where I saw about twenty quail some forty yards away, making tracks at a rate that would have done credit to a fox-terrier chasing a Hempstead rabbit. I let them have it right and left, getting two with the first and one with the other, and was greatly surprised to find myself still sitting in the buggy. The horses had given one grand plunge, tried to stand on their heads and then gave in beaten. After a few more rounds they really seemed to enter into the spirit of the thing themselves and would stop short at the report. For the next hour we took turns driving and shooting, and such sport I had never seen before, the birds being as thick as the sparrows in Central Park. At the end of that time we counted up thirty dead birds, including a few doves, and started for home, arriving tired and hungry and just in time for the best dinner I had seen in weeks. Some of you may think that this is pot hunting, but you will find that hitting a running quail from a moving wagon is not so easy as it looks. In my next I will tell you of my first attempt at duck shooting by moonlight. Phœnix.

A HUNT IN ARKANSAS.

I HAD made up my mind that I must kill a deer, and on my return from duck hunting on the Illinois River, in the spring of 1887, I proposed to S., one of our party, that we build a boat, and float down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to Arkansas. There we might have a chance at something larger than snipe and ducks. S. remarked that he always had had a desire to take a trip of that kind, but could never find any one to go with him. So it was settled that we go the following fall.

We at once began to get our duffle ready, as we had but seven months of time before we intended to start. Both of us being what the world calls poor, we had to contrive to make our limited means go as far as possible. We built a boat of weather boards, 16ft.×54in., to carry us and our outfit. We had two of the things most despised by "Nessmuk," namely, a wall tent and camp stove. I never want to go into camp for a week or more without the stove. Ours was 14×24in. on top, 10in. deep, with oven 10×14in., which, with four joints of telescopic pipe, made a very complete stove for four or five persons. Besides the tent and stove we had the usual cooking utensils, an axe, hatchet, saw, pliers, a bag of nails, tacks, rivets and wire, needles and thread, buttons, fishing tackle, two double-barrel shotguns, one .22cal. rifle and ammunition, and four dozen steel traps, which, by the way, I was not in favor of taking; then there was our bedding and extra clothing, gum boots, and about 200lbs. of provisions. We started from here at 4 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 5, going by wagon to Frederick, a small town on the Illinois River. Arriving there that afternoon, we pitched our tent, and got everything ready for an early start down the river next morning.

Daylight found us packing our outfit in the boat, and we had a large load when we got everything in and took our seats at the oars. We had one set of bow-facing and one of common oars. At 11 o'clock that day we camped at the mouth of Crooked Creek, five miles below Beardstown. We camped here a day, but as the weather was very warm we concluded to strike out down the river at once. For the next ten days we rowed each day until tired, then camped on shore, rested and ate, especially eat. Arriving at St. Louis, Mo., at 11 A. M. on the 13th, we concluded we had enough rowing, and secured passage on the City of Vicksburg for the mouth of the river we were bound for, in Arkansas. Leaving St. Louis at 9:30 P. M. of the 15th, we arrived at our destination about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, it having taken us five days and six nights to make the trip on account of the low stage of water. Tired of steamboat life and ready to again "paddle our own canoe," we started up river, but only succeeded in getting eleven miles up it that day, the river being very swift here. On the following day we succeeded in getting up river about thirty-five miles to our permanent camping ground. Here we camped on the bank of the river and about half a mile from a series of lakes, around which we saw plenty of fresh bear and deer signs. Several days were now spent in fixing up camp, setting traps and trot lines and enjoying a free woods life.

We had plenty of ducks and squirrels, but had seen no deer, until one morning I went to the upper end of the lakes. I had walked up the dry bed of a slough about a quarter of a mile, when I heard something running in the brush, which was here quite thick. I stepped behind a tree, slipped two shells loaded with buckshot into my gun, and waited what seemed to me a half hour, but was perhaps a minute or so, when a young buck emerged from the brush and stopped and looked at me. I gave him a load of No. 7 buck in the head and neck, and he dropped in his tracks. I ran to him—or rather stepped, for I think I covered the 25yds. at about two steps—put my foot on his shoulder and bled him. As the knife entered his neck, he rolled his pitiful-looking eyes to mine, and I was sorry that I had shot him. But only for a moment; then the instinct of the hunter made me rejoice in my triumph. After admiring him as he lay for ten or fifteen minutes, I shouldered him as he was and carried him about two miles to camp, arriving there covered with glory and blood.

After that I hunted but little, but saw plenty of sign of both deer and bear, and some six or seven deer.

My partner S. getting tired and wanting to see wife and baby, we only stayed about a week longer, living on the fat of the land, venison, duck, snipe, catfish and squirrel. As to the latter I differ with "Nessmuk" as to how to skin a squirrel easily. My way is to cut through tail from under side close up to the body, leaving only the hide on top side, then put my foot on tail, take him by hindlegs and pull, when the hide will part on belly, take this by point and pull and the skin will come off in two parts, leaving the body free from hair. Try it.

On the morning of Nov. 3 we broke camp, pulled to the mouth of river, and took passage home. I was homesick for the camp before I got on board the steamer, and promised myself that I would go again next fall and stay longer. I am going again next fall if I can get a stayer or two to go with me. I think I can get more than one deer and perhaps a bear.

A word in regard to best gun. After two trips south, missing several good shots and crippling one or two deer with a shotgun, I have decided to use a rifle for large game, as being surer to kill and giving much more satisfaction to the user when he does kill. En Ami.

Macomb, Ill.

LAST SEASON IN KENTUCKY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

More attention has been given to hunting and fishing matters in the "dark and bloody ground" during the past year than perhaps ever before, and it is now quite the proper thing to have a gun and a dog or a rod, and be well up in the laws of both sports. Gun clubs are being organized all over the State, and Capt. G. G. Berry, right hand man of Griffith & Semple, dealers in all manner of sporting goods, says that a great deal of hunting is being done all over the State, and small game is to be found in abundance.

In eastern Kentucky and in the Green River region birds were very plentiful, and great sport was had. A party consisting of Capt. G. G. Berry, his brother, Lieut. Com. R. M. Berry of the United States Navy; Mr. James O'Bryan, and Mr. R. W. Crabb of Uniontown, Ky., shot last winter about Alligator Lake, Miss. Alligator Lake is eighty-seven miles below Memphis on the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad, and is a favorite hunting ground with Louisville hunters, who are old enough in the business to be known as professionals. Capt. Berry, who is, perhaps, at the head of the lovers of the gun in the Falls City, goes to this famous hunting ground each year in search of bear, but last year he was kept so busy selling guns and gunning paraphernalia to hunters that he was unable to get away in time to meet bruin. The party came back home, however, triumphant with eight handsome deer, a number of wild turkeys, and a great load of ducks and squirrels. They had much trouble with their dogs, or the results would have been even better.

Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds and Dr. Allen Kelch, who are as handy at the trigger as they are with a patient, were out on the new Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railroad, about fifty miles from Louisville, and had great sport. The country is new and is full of the small game so eagerly sought by Louisville nimrods, and Judge W. B. Fleming, Kentucky Railroad Commissioner, averaged thirty-six birds a day for the five days he gunned. Mr. M. J. Burke, of the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas road, and Dr. Austin B. Alexander, were also out on the line of the road, and brought in some handsome birds. About Pineville, Beattyville, Winchester, Uniontown, Richmond, Nicholasville and other Kentuckey towns the sport was finer than for a dozen years, and hunters were not slow to take advantage of the fact.

The extremely light winter has made fishing very good for the season, and on the Falls here, along Green River, and at and near Pineville, some good catches are being made. Sporting goods dealers anticipate an unusually good season, and are making preparations to handle an increased stock. The Uniontown, Ky., Hunting Club has now one of the best club houses in the South, and it is the pride of all who are fortunate enough to be interested in it. The members are Capt. G. G. Berry, Dr. C. W. Kelly, Judge W. B. Fleming, Mr. John G. Roach, Dr. Arthur Peter, Mr. Joseph W. Davis, Mr. James O'Bryan and Mr. Paul Cain. The club house is very handsomely and conveniently equipped, and is about two miles by land and three miles by water from Uniontown. It is situated on Hovey's Lake, which is owned by and named for the present governor-elect of Indiana. In high water the lake may be reached by boat, but in low water only by land. The location is the very best, and the duck shoot-

ng in the vicinity in season is said to be fine. Small game there is always plentiful, and when the members go down each year for a two-weeks' stay they have a royal time. There are other clubs of the kind in the State, but none on quite so elaborate a scale. Among them are the clubs at Winchester, Georgetown, Owensboro, Lexington, Pineville and Mt. Sterling.

Good dogs are in great demand here now, and those who own them guard their animals as if they were made of gold. There are many hunters who would buy a good pointer or setter, and pay a good figure for the right kind of animal, but prevalent ideas here are that they are very scarce. H. H. B.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

SHOOTING, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been much interested in reading the articles in your paper descriptive of the shooting clubs of Chicago and the resources for sport at their command. The more I read up these matters, however, the more I become convinced that not many years hence the average sportsman will have mighty little use for a gun, except possibly to pelt away at clay targets or other inanimate objects. Why? Because all the available shooting territory will be in possession of the city shooting clubs. Now, there are hundreds of the best sportsmen in our land who live outside the limits of the cities, and who are the peers of any that live in any land under the sun, and who would scorn to do an injury to the property of any man while out for a day's sport with the gun or rod; yet let one of these men set foot upon the marsh owned by some duck-ing club, and straightway a game constable is after him as though he were a villain of the deepest dye. Now, this may be all right from the club men's standpoint, but to the rest of the world outside it looks a little selfish. I will admit that if a party of gentlemen should club together to restock some certain tract of land with game birds, such as quail or grouse, it would be a gross injustice for other parties to shoot their birds: but with the duck, snipe and woodcock, who are here to-day and yonder to-morrow, it is different. God created the game birds for the use of mankind, and why a few should get them all and the majority none is a question not easily answered. If club men see fit to purchase land, and erect a club house for their accommodation in a game country, why, that is perfectly proper, but they ought to be willing to take their chances with the rest of the boys while out among the marshes. No decent man would think of invading the immediate grounds of the club house without invitation, but a mile away among the reeds and rice one man is, or should be, rather, as good as another. Take for example the St. Clair flats, when one gets up above the line of club houses along the channel the lake is covered in every direction with patches of rushes, and every little ways you will see a notice posted on a stake forbidding any shooting. Now, who put up these notices? Why, the club men, of course, you say. Well, who do the club men derive their authority from, pray tell? The Canadian clubs lease from the Indians on Walpole Island, but on our side of the channel the clubs have taken things into their own hands and posted notices just where they please, and they will keep you off, too.

Now perhaps this is justice and all right, but I fail to discover wherein. As to the protection part of the matter, I am unable to see what the difference is between ten men killing a hundred ducks each, or a hundred men killing ten ducks each. There is a difference, but it is not apparent to the ducks probably; my experience has been that the more shooters on a ducking ground the safer the ducks. One thing I do believe, and wish I might see it come to pass, that no man should be allowed to sell or barter away any of the game birds of which he may become possessed. If there was no market for game, men would know when they had killed enough. I have done such a thing in years gone by as to hunt a little for market, but the teachings of FOREST AND STREAM, and the fear of soon becoming a "bloated bondholder," have shown me the error of my ways, and I am contented now if I get enough game for a good square meal. CHIPPEWA.

SEVILLE, O.

TEN DAYS IN CAMP.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Last fall I spent three days out in my shooting territory. I call it mine because I go there every season. I find a great abundance of game left. I flushed four coveys of quail, containing at least eighty birds in all. The dog treed twenty or thirty squirrels, and jumped a number of rabbits. I look forward to good fall shooting. There are two bunches of wild turkeys there, one of eleven, the other thirteen. They were seen early in February and looked fine and bid fair to furnish a goodly number of young for the fall shooting. They will increase in spite of the gunner, as they know how to take care of themselves in the wood, and it takes a man who understands his business to get one. There is plenty of mast in the wood, especially among the back timber.

On Oct. 15, 1888, Jim and Frank packed tent, guns and provisions on Jim's buckboard, to which was hitched his mustang pony. Frank took the train and met Jim at the station, ten miles distant from town. A drive of eight miles more took them to Basil's, where George put in his appearance, and, exchanging the pony and buckboard for mules and heavy wagon, we started for the old camp ground. On the way enough game was killed for supper, but we had pork for breakfast.

What pen can describe the beauties of the woods in lovely October, and after a year of close attention to business I am sure we all enjoyed it to the fullest extent, taking in great draughts of the life-giving pure air far away from the strife and turmoil of city life, and the strain and vexations of business. We killed enough game so that we always had meat in camp, fish and game, and a good many of our friends at home had game on their tables, where game is usually very scarce. Ten days of that kind of enjoyment brought us both home again with a new lease of life, and better morally, mentally and physically for having had a closer communion with mother nature.

We killed 157 head of game, caught some nice fish, no accident occured, and on the whole had a splendid time.

IRONTON, O. D.

RIFLES FOR SMALL GAME.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I read with much interest in a recent issue of your valuable paper of "Byrne's" luck shooting game with a .22cal. rifle. My experience has been very much like his, both in northern Maine and in Hillsboro county, Fla. In the latter country rice birds, mourning doves and quail were the only birds I was sure of with the .22cal. On several occasions I shot at wild pigeons, and saw them fly away, apparently unharmed, but found them afterward with a bullet hole completely through the body. I killed four alligators (one of them something over six feet in length) while there, the first shot being placed in the eye, and with the short cartridge. I have put no less than nine bullets through a gray squirrel in the top of a tall pine before bringing him down. This does not speak very well for my shooting, but I did not seee his head at any time long enough for a shot. It was no use at all to shoot at herons and buzzards.

I used a 15in. Stevens bicycle rifle, chambered for the "long rifle" cartridge; which, by the way, gave me no better satisfaction than the ordinary long. In most cases where I took the "long rifle" from the gun, I left the bullet sticking in the chamber. I have never used either of the .22 center-fire cartridges. They must be very good for target purposes, but unless one is good shot enough to take heads at all distances, I don't think them much good at even small game.

I have now a Stevens .32-40 range rifle, rigged fore and aft with Lyman sights, and though I do not pretend to be much of a shot and never but once tried my hand at the Creedmoor 200yds. target, on a regular range, I have never been beaten at long or short distance since I owned it. But I lay about as much to the Lyman sight as I do to the excellence of the rifle. Last fall we had a three days' hunting match here in the Dead River country, and I had a chance to test the merits of the sights in wood and field, in light and in shade, and I like them so well that a man couldn't give me the best rifle made, for my own use, with the ordinary crotch-sight on. I have never tried the .32-40 on deer, or in fact on anything larger than foxes, but I find it very satisfactory, except that it tears small game pretty badly if shot in the body. I mean to try a light powder charge and round bullet, at short range, on grouse and squirrels. Perhaps some of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM can give me their experience with round bullets in a .32-40 through your columns.

The favorite hunting rifle here seems to be the .38-55 Marlin. A guide here at Eustis named Emery, while hunting deer in the fall, came upon four bears. He had only seven cartridges in his Marlin, but he succeeded in killing three of them and badly wounding the fourth. It being late in the afternoon was all that prevented him from gathering the last one. But for killing power on big game I think there is no cartridge equal to the Government .45-70-405. LYMAN SIGHT.

EUSTIS, Maine, April 29.

SMOKY FIREPLACES.

WILL some kind reader of FOREST AND STREAM give me the dimensions of an open-hearth fireplace that will burn cordwood and not allow the smoke to escape into the room? At our club house we built an open-hearth fireplace that smoked so badly that we tore it down. We rebuilt it, and the second smoked as badly as the first. We then built a new hearth on the west side, the first and second were on the south side of the house. The third smoked so badly that we tore it down and rebuilt it, and that one is but little improvement on the other three. It will smoke. Will some one who knows how tell me how to build an open-hearth fireplace that will take all the smoke up the chimney? KEOUK.

[It is assumed that Keouk's inquiry refers to a one-story house. This being so, let him build his chimney five or six feet square on the inside, carry it up square to the spring of his gable, leave the opening into the club house five feet high, arching the open side if he likes. At this height the opening at top may be contracted eighteen inches each way, and the chimney sloped upward from that to the top of the roof, at which height the opening may be reduced to a foot square. Then raise the chimney another four or five feet without reduction. The hearth should be raised six inches in front, sloping back to nine or ten inches behind, and if a piece of grating or a few iron bars are available, it is better to have a portion of the hearth for an ashpit and draft, laying the grating or bars across the vacant strip, which may extend from the front to three or four feet back. Finally a curtain is wanted to contract the square opening into the room by reducing its height. This curtain may be of tin or sheet iron, the width of the fireplace, and from eighteen inches to two feet deep, and should be tacked or nailed to the top of the opening. If this opening is arched, the curtain is simply required to span the upper arc of the arch. Perhaps a curtain to his present fireplace and a flour barrel on top of the chimney for draft would do it.]

WHAT YOU'RE USED TO.

THERE has been more or less discussion in your journal as to the relative merits of rifles, as to weight of lead, the amount of powder to be used to propel it, size of bore, height of trajectory, etc. This discussion has been going on to my personal knowledge for twenty years, and ardent sportsmen are still unsatisfied. Now, is there not another side to this question? We, of course, know that a good workman with good tools can do marvelous things, but can an indifferent mechanic work with the good man's tools? May he not be able to do better work with the tools that he is used to?

A long-range globe-sighted rifle in the hands of a marksman can be made to run up a score of bullseyes down a firing range, but will it in the timber do better work on deer than a bored out musket loaded with nine buckshot? The size of your game bag, or rather bag of game, depends a great deal on the knowledge of the firearms you're used to. An estimable English lady who came to Canada some twenty-five years ago was one day deeply interested in getting out the family washing. She had sheets and tablecloths out drying, when to her horror she saw the line go down and her spotless clothes trampled in the dirt. A large buck caught by the antlers was the cause of the trouble. There was not a man within five miles of her — they had all gone to a neighbor's for the day. She screamed, and the deer, the more he plunged the tighter he got wound up, and the louder she yelled. Something had to be done and done at once. She had a fine gun in the house, loaded, but she would not approach it, as firearms were her special dread. Among her many possessions she had a large pair of tongs—fire tongs—that she had brought over with her. She thoroughly understood this firearm, and with all her housewifely instincts outraged, grabbed them and sailed in. She had her clothing slightly torn, but within five minutes they had venison; she literally pounded the buck's skull to a jelly, after which she told me she sat down and had a good cry. It all depends on what you're used to.

Her nephew, aged 14, within a week killed a doe with a charge of No. 8 shot, fired from a converted flintlock musket, certainly as ugly a looking weapon as I ever saw, but it answered all the purposes of a modern repeater. The boy was used to it.

Game is growing scarcer and the means of destroying it improving day by day, and I want to say to my fellow sportsmen if you want to get any game while it is going, stick to the gun that you are used to. TEALY.

THE SEASON NEAR ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The closing scenes in the drama of field shooting were witnessed in this locality last week. All the ducks, with the exception of a few wood ducks, have skipped for their northern breeding haunts. Wood ducks in good numbers breed in this locality, and about August splendid sport may be had on them.

Sniping has been slow and of very little interest during the week. Quite a number of the sportsmen have been out in quest of them, but as a rule the bags made were small, and many of them vow they shall not make another effort this season to bag any more. It was hoped that the past season would be an exceptionally favorable one for the birds, but it proved just the contrary. The marshes were, with the exception of a week, in most excellent condition, and before the birds began to make their appearance the sportsmen were in high glee over the prospects of the sport in store for them. Why the birds failed to come this way is a question very difficult to answer. Old sportsmen who were seen and questioned regarding it, simply shook their heads and said nothing. Large shipments of birds were received by the game dealers in this city from points south of here, and there was every reason to feel certain that they would come through here and also tarry long enough to furnish a little sport to the anxious sportsmen. A few fair bags were made during the season, but the amount does not compare with what was customary for this locality. What birds are coming to this market now are from points several hundred miles north. UNSER FRITZ.

PENNSYLVANIA GAME EXTERMINATION.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A few instances of the way game is being destroyed in this neighborhood have come under my observation since January 1, in conversation with a young man who lived near. I saw four boys with a dog, going into a piece of woods where in season I had shot at quail, grouse and rabbits. Seeing something that resembled a gun barrel in one of their hands I said: "Are those boys hunting?" "Yes," said the young man, "that dog will run rabbits, and when they are holed they dig them out with that hoe or crowbar, that you imagine is a gun, and in this way they furnish meat for the family as long as they can find rabbit, coon or woodchuck. Not many years since a number of unprincipled sportsmen residing here kept and made use of ferrets, which, when under control, will clear out rabbits faster than all the breech-loaders in existence, and when allowed to escape and roam at large work incalculable destruction among our game, both fur and feathered. One year ago a neighboring farmer shot a ferret near his barn. Passing through his woods a few days since, under a ledge of rocks he discovered the half-devoured body of a ruffed grouse. A few inches off a crevice in the rocks showed the den of the slayer, a fox, as he supposed. Procuring a dynamite cartridge he tried to dislodge the occupant, but rending asunder the rock disturbed him not. A steel trap was next tried. For two nights it was pushed aside, but on the third night the trapper was successful and the murderer was caught. "What do you suppose it was?" said my farmer friend. "A fox, of course," was my reply. "No sir," said he, "it was another of those miserable ferrets that was left or got away from its owner last fall, and has probably killed most all the birds and rabbits my woods harbor, as I have not seen nearly as many recently as at the end of the shooting season." Our game warden has been looking for some of these ferreters the past autumn, but failed to make a case so far. One case that has come to my knowledge illustrates what can be done with ferrets. Three miles from this town there lies as fair a little valley for game as a sportsman could wish for. Five years ago its timber and brush piles were alive with cottontails. Every brush fence was a nursery and every other brush heap contained a rabbit. In this valley lived a farmer having a son who was unable to keep up his end at hard work, being partly crippled. They procured a ferret, and the boy brought rabbits to the game dealers here by the hundred, many being kittens or only half grown. To-day not a cottontail is to be found in the neighborhood for a radius of some miles. They have been completely cleaned out by ferrets. A few ruffed grouse are left, but by importing a Connecticut bird snarer the work of extermination would be complete.—W. P. D. (Towanda, Pa.).

SPRING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mr. Orr informs me that the flight of wild geese over the country between the Nashwalk and Miramichi rivers has been very large this spring, and that these birds alighted and fed much more than usual on the high lands. Two were caught there in steel traps set for them in the fields; one of these, which turned out to be a bird in good condition, had its leg broken by the trap and consequently had to be killed, the other is now a captive and is walking about with its wings cut as contentedly as one could expect to see a wild goose in captivity.—EDWARD JACK (Fredericton, Can.).

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Three weeks ago, when Mr. L. R. Brown was out on Mak-saw-ba marsh, he jumped a mallard hen which appeared to be crippled, and which fluttered off over the reeds not very far in advance of him. Mr. Brown fired at the bird with snipe shot, but says that the instant he pulled the trigger he knew she had a nest and was trying to lead him away from it. Fortunately he did not kill her and a few moments' search discovered the nest, which contained twelve eggs. These eggs were taken to the house and are now under a domestic hen.

Mr. R. B. Organ says that he lately saw a female bluebill in the same marsh which was acting very much as Brown's duck did, and he is satisfied she had a nest. I have never heard of the actual discovery of a bluebill nest in this country, although many other ducks nest on the Kankakee, especially the mallard. Mr. Henry Sloan tells me that he once, by means of his hunting dog, discovered four ducks' nests on this marsh in one day, for a friend who wanted to raise some young wild ducks. The dog pointed the nest just as he would a bird.

Snipe shooting goes on unabatedly, and nearly everybody is getting plenty. Mr. J. A. Sharp and a friend got seventy in a day near Winter Valley. Mr. Joel A. Kinney got thirty-two at Mak-saw-ba, and other bags of like size have been so common that I forget them. Plover and snipe have been very plentiful west of Morgan Park, beyond the Sag. The birds are in wonderfully good condition.

We are all getting tired of shooting out here for this spring, and talk turns toward the trap and the coming State meets. Fishermen are growing impatient. The ice is reported nearly out of Eagle Waters, and the season will begin up there a month earlier this year than it did last.

I was talking the other day with a few friends prominent in sporting circles here, and we fell upon the subject of an inter-State game law. All agreed that some such measure was the only thing which would ever really and practically solve the question of game protection. "It might be called visionary," said one, "but so has nearly everything else been called visionary which has ranked high in the field of actual accomplishment. For myself I do not see anything impossible in some such project for keeping the great game markets closed at the same season. Of course, an iron-clad law establishing the same season throughout all the United States would be impossible and undesirable; but suppose we had a sort of Congress of sportsmen, delegates from the different States or State associations; and suppose this Congress should draft a wise and conservative measure which should promise the greatest good to the greatest number; suppose the close season should be established for any given bird to run not between any rigid parallels, but between lines which would vary as the isothermal lines do, running north or south to cover the needs of any certain State, but preserving a general regularity; suppose the whole country were to be thus mapped off, and each State to accept the decision of the Assembly as to the game law which would be best for it and all the other States, as applied to any given bird or animal. Then let the other birds and animals be taken up in the same way. For instance, let duck shooting be sought to be stopped clear across the country between the arbitrary lines above mentioned, between certain dates. Then, after the general idea was mapped out, and the definite law for each State suggested, let the delegates return and let each lay before the sportsmen of his State the measures thought desirable. It would then be left a question of local work; and if sportsmen can accomplish anything at securing game legislation, I am sure I do not see why they could not ultimately accomplish the success of such a measure, founded as it would be in a general good sense. If we could do something like this we might be satisfied. Then we would have really protected the game, and would no longer hear the old selfish cry, 'If we don't kill the game some other State will.' I am tired of hearing that—and of feeling the truth of it."

There is enough in the above words to offer food for thought, if not for action. For the truth of the main predication, that we will lose our game or form a general law of this sort, nothing will speak so plainly and so rapidly as the events of the next few years. It is too plain already that the game is going, everywhere, rapidly, unmistakably. He may be visionary who expects to see these States forget selfishness and join in a general measure to protect the game, he is far more visionary who expects to see the game last under the present measures of so-called protection.

The jacksnipe and plover have been giving our folks a mighty good lot of fun for the past week or two, and have brought into temporary vogue, at least, a little of the decadent sport of upland shooting. The birds seem to be pretty much all over the country, and are found by nearly every party that goes out. Water Valley reports numerous big bags, and the shooting at jacks must have been good there this spring. Mak-saw-ba marsh also looms when it come to jacksnipe this spring, and nearly all the shooters who have been there lately have some account to give of themselves. Mr. Wm. Mussey last Saturday bagged a dozen golden plover in a desultory sort of way, while Messrs. R. B. Organ, J. A. Sharp, J. C. Hayde, John Walson and another gentleman, who took the club wagon and went out for plover, had a lot of fun. Mr. Watson got a nice bag of snipe, Mr. Organ brought in forty odd birds, golden plover, upland plover and snipe. The other gentlemen of the party also did well.

Mr. George Airey got 15 jacksnipe along the Sag last Friday, and earlier in the week Mr. Charles Iglehart and a friend got 42 sand snipe (gray plover) and a few golden plover over in the same direction. On last Saturday I made a flying trip over in that country, which is but four or five miles west of my home, and got 10 snipe and plover. I found the jacksnipe so fat they could hardly fly. When they did get up, they flapped along slowly, unable to utter more than an apoplectic squeak, quite unlike their usual defiant note. I found it no trouble to kill ten straight. On the table the birds were the best I ever tasted. The skin was underlaid with a layer of fat a quarter of an inch thick.

Mr. Wm. Payson, alias Billy Payson, started last Monday night for Joliet, Ill., for a whirl at the golden plover. The prairies around Joliet are fairly alive with these birds, and two guns have made bags of 200 and 300. The method of hunting is with a team, and the shooting is done largely from the wagon. The birds will not often allow the shooter to approach close enough on foot. No. 7 or No. 6 shot is usually found to be best, as the flocks often start at 50 and 60yds. distance. This bird—known as "bullhead" in the South—is a big and beautiful bird, the breast being black and the back shot full of little golden scales. It is by odds the best of the plover family, and is usually preferred here to the jacksnipe.

The jacksnipe had not at this writing made their appearance to any great extent about Fox Lake, but they are leaving the lower marshes very rapidly. Let them go. We have all had fun enough out here this spring, and ought to think of seasons yet to follow.

May 2.—The wiseacres may once have been right who pictured the sportsman as a lazy, ne'er-do-weel with no love or energy for the ordinary work of life; but the pictures they once drew are in sad lack of accuracy now. Our best men are proud to be held sportsmen to-day. I am started on this reflection by the morning paper, which announces the confirmation of Col. Jas. Sexton as postmaster of Chicago. "Col. Jim" Sexton is one of the best and heartiest sportsmen of this city, and ever since his name was suggested for the place, the boys have hoped he would get it. Indeed among the boys there may have been some who could help a little, for Chicago draws her shooters from the best business classes. Col. Sexton is a member of the Cumberland Duck Club, and it is to be hoped that he will hang out at his new office a regular bulletin, announcing the condition of the flight. He can draw trade in that way.

I have been interested of late in that always interesting study of tracing the circulation of a big paper. I never could help wondering where a big paper goes, who takes it, what each subscriber looks like, what he does for a living, and what is the prevailing color of the hair in his family. I have been unable to learn the color of the hair of all the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM, but I find that the paper goes pretty much all over this city in its weekly tide. There are, however, certain whirls and eddies in this tide, wherein lurk numbers of the largest and most sagacious of our sportsmen. For instance, I learn that large numbers of FOREST AND STREAM go into our City and County building. The Sheriff's office, the Probate Court, the Coroner's office, the Fire Department, the Comptroller's office, and I doubt not many others unvisited, all show goodly numbers of the paper with the mist-colored back, and there seems to be a sort of contagion about the thing. The great Board of Trade building is another hive of sportsmen. Run a net through there and you will catch a lot of shooters and fishers, and many who have seen sport at its best in all corners of the world. FOREST AND STREAM is as much a necessity in there as the daily market report. Our big wholesale houses make the next best showing.

Such comment is *apropos* of nothing in particular except to the bygone notions of the back-number wiseacres, who will, I hope, all note it. I wish to say that if you see a tall, hearty-looking man, whose clothes fit him, and who tells the newsgirl on a cold day to keep the change, you mostly see a mist-colored paper in his pocket; while, on the other hand, if you note a man bent and crabbed, with a paralyzed umbrella, and who loses a train waiting for a cent in change, you don't see any such paper in his pocket. I calls no names, and I draws no lines. All I have to say is, that it is plain that all good sportsmen finally become happy and prosperous, while all who are not such are destined to sink into a peevish, obscure and unhonored future. The moral is too plain to need any further pointing than that. E. HOUGH.

IT GOES EVERYWHERE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My hatchet, a sketch of which you kindly published Nov. 22, 1888, seems to be the "long felt want" of a goodly number of brother sportsmen, if I may judge by the number ordered from all parts of the United States, including the four new sisters and the two Canadas. Permit me to congratulate you on your widespread circulation, and to offer as proof part of a letter received a short time ago: "Pay Examiner's Office, No. 2 Koyla Ghat Street, Calcutta, India, Feb. 11, 1889. * * *Dear Sir:* I have seen the sketch of your hatchet in FOREST AND STREAM of Nov. 22, 1888, and prompted by what you say in same, write to ask you to kindly favor me by sending a hatchet such as you use yourself. * * From the sketch I am of the opinion that it would be a most useful article for camp life in India. * * Signed, —— Major Calcutta Vol. Rifles." Our postal union allows but 4oz., but fortune favors the brave, and in August a good missionary will leave our town for his post, Allahabad, India, with the Major's little hatchet in his grip. I find I will have to patent the hatchet to protect myself.—G. A. SCROGGS (Beaver, Pa., April 29).

THE NEW JERSEY GAME LAW.

THE new game law of New Jersey, just signed by the Governor, provides:

That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to capture, kill, or have unlawfully in possession after the same has been taken or killed, any quail, commonly called partridge, or any ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasants, or any rabbit, except only between the last day of October and the sixteenth day of December in any year, under a penalty of $20 for each quail, grouse or rabbit so taken, killed, or had unlawfully in possession.

That no person or persons shall take, kill, or have unlawfully in possession after the same has been taken or killed, any woodcock, except only during the months of July, and also between the last day of September and the sixteenth day of December in any year, under a penalty of $20 for each bird so taken, killed or had unlawfully in possession.

That no person or persons shall take, kill or have unlawfully in possession after the same has been taken and killed, any upland or grass plover, except only between the last day of July and the sixteenth day of December in any year; or any Wilson snipe, commonly called English or gray snipe, except only during the months of March and April, and also between the last day of September and the sixteenth day of December in any year, under a penalty of $20 for each bird so taken, killed or had unlawfully in possession.

That it shall be unlawful to take, kill or have unlawfully in possession any reed bird, rail bird or any marsh hen, except only between the last day of August and the sixteenth day of December in any year, under a penalty of $5 for each and every bird so taken, killed, or had unlawfully in possession.

That nothing in this act shall prevent any one, duly authorized by an incorporated game protective society in this State, from capturing alive any quail for the sole purpose of protecting and preserving them alive during the winter months; provided the birds so taken are released within the borders of the State.

That nothing in this act shall prevent any licensed or established dealer in game to dispose of such game mentioned in this act ten days after the periods therein mentioned; provided that such game was killed within the period allowed by this act or was killed and purchased outside the limits of this State.

That all laws now existing, relative to the preservation of game treated of in this act, be and the same are, so far as the same are inconsistent with this act, hereby repealed.

That this act shall be taken to be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

ALBANY GAME LEGISLATION.

ALBANY, April 29.—The Assembly Committee on Game Laws has reported Mr. Hamilton's bill preventing net fishing in the St. Lawrence River; also De Peyster's bill prohibiting the running down and shooting of birds from steam yachts; also Stevens's bill amending the forestry laws so that any one can go upon the forest preserve to fish and hunt.

The Assembly has passed McAdams's bill prohibiting the spring shooting of ducks and geese through the State; also Mr. Stevens's bill for the protection of shad and other fish in the Delaware River; also Mr. Treadway's amendments to the game laws.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.

IV.—THE FISHING BANKS.

ALL along the Atlantic coast there are stretches of shallow water several miles out into the ocean which are called "banks," and on these banks most of the big sea fish are caught which are sold in the city markets. Off the New Jersey coast from Seabright south these banks are comparatively near the mainland, and the shallow water is dotted every day during the open season with the boats of the professional fishermen who supply the New York market. If the New Yorker wants to fish on these New Jersey banks he can often get the Seabright fishermen to permit him to accompany them. To reach Seabright take the Sandy Hook boats from Pier 8 North River, foot of Rector street, and from Sandy Hook pier the trains of the New Jersey Southern Railroad (round trip fare $1.35) to Seabright. Another way of reaching the New Jersey banks is to go to Asbury Park via Central R. R. of New Jersey, or Pennsylvania R. R. (round trip fare $1.50). From the fishing pier at Asbury Park there are during the summer several sloops which make daily trips to the fishing banks, charging passengers fifty cents apiece, bait not included.

From New York there are two steamers which make regular trips to the New Jersey banks and those off Fire Island, on the southern shore of Long Island. These latter are about twelve miles distant from the mainland, and the mean depth of the water over them is fourteen fathoms, or 84ft. The Angler, Capt. Al Foster, is a double iron and steel hulled steamer, whose pier is at the foot of East Twenty-first street, East River; and the other Fishing Banks steamer is the famous old fisherman, J. B. Schuyler, Hancox captain, Henry Beebe pilot, whose pier is at the foot of East Twenty-third street, East River. These boats begin running to the banks early in May each year, and continue until the weather is so cold that no fisherman is brave enough to sit out on deck and dangle a line.

The principal fish caught now on the Cholera Banks are codfish, which run up to 20lbs. and over in weight. The average will weigh perhaps 10 or 12lbs. One day last week the Angler's passengers took 139 codfish and haddock, another day they took 80, and on Sunday of this week they made the biggest catch of the season thus far, 257. Besides codfish some smaller fish are now taken, and great lobsters are caught on every trip. Conger eels are plenty and easily caught. They weigh from 2 to 5lbs. Blackfish were caught last Sunday running from 3 to 4lbs. in weight, and later in the season they will be taken weighing as high as 10 or 12lbs. One codfish caught from the Angler last Sunday weighed 44lbs.

The summer fish begin running in late June, and are caught until late in November. The fluke is common in July, and averages 10lbs. Sea bass begin biting in late June or early July. They weigh from 4lb. to 12lbs., and are excellent for boiling and for chowders. They possess a very large mouth, so that by the time one of them is hauled from the bottom to the surface of the water he is generally almost drowned. Big porgies, weighing 2 or 3lbs., are also taken on the banks in summer, and large bluefish and weakfish are caught from small boats anchored at a distance from the steamer. The fish most caught of all, perhaps, is the bergall, or cunner. He is a bold biter and a fine table fish, but is a small fellow, seldom weighing over a pound. He also possesses a number of sharp spines, which inflict painful wounds to the hands if caution is not used.

The line for banks fishing must be a long one, and the angler carrying his own tackle with him had best be prepared with a number of assorted sizes of hooks and sinkers. Most of the fishermen use a handline, but the best sport is obtained with a rod and reel. The sinker is tied on the end of the line, and is allowed to rest near the bottom while fishing, three and sometimes four hooks on wire snells being tied at intervals of 8in. apart above it. Clams are the bait most used for fishing on the banks, except for blackfish, the latter being caught with fiddlers. Bait and tackle are always kept for hire on the fishing steamers and meals can be procured on board. There are also staterooms for those who are seasick, and on rough days they are nearly all occupied.

The steamer J. B. Schuyler runs now to the Cholera Banks every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday. During the summer her days of sailing may be changed, but her trips are always advertised in the daily newspapers. She leaves her pier at East Twenty-third street at 7:30 A. M., Peck Slip at 8 A. M., and foot of Franklin street, North River, at 8:30 A. M. The time for returning varies, but she is expected at her uptown pier at 6 P. M. or soon after. The fare for the round trip is 60 cents, or if a party of five is made up a "club rate" of 50 cents is charged. The latter is also the fare for ladies. Clam bait is sold aboard the Schuyler at 5 cents a "bunch," a bunch being five to seven clams hung on a string. All sorts of eatables can be bought on board, and there is a "grill room" where anglers can have their fish broiled as soon as they are caught. Tackle can be hired at a reasonable rate, or purchased outright at the ruling city retail prices. The Schuyler carries, besides her two life-boats, two rowboats for the accommodation of those who wish to "chum" for bluefish or catch weakfish. One of these boats holds twelve, the other eight, and seats are sold at $1 each aboard them. The fishing aboard the steamer is done from the rails on both decks. As there is such a crowd of fishermen aboard, especially on Sundays, lines sometimes become tangled and many cuss words are said. The best point of vantage from which to cast your line is

a portion of the upper deck where there is no space on the deck beneath for another fisherman to angle, as near the middle of the boat as possible.

Captain Albert G. Foster of the steamer Angler is the veteran pilot of the Fishing Banks. He has made the haunts of fish the study of years, and consequently knows exactly where to go at various seasons and under various conditions of weather to secure good results. His brother, Mr. Fred Foster, to whom I am indebted for much of the information below, has sailed with "Captain Al" for many seasons, and is not at all behind the latter in reliability as an authority on banks fishing. Mr. Fred Foster says the point on the Cholera Banks to which the Angler takes her parties is about eleven miles off Point Lookout (Long Beach, L. I.), and bearings are determined by the range formed by the Point Lookout Hotel and the Long Beach Hotel. The Angler goes to many other places besides the Cholera Banks, however, and Captain Foster is said to be the only pilot who can reach desirable grounds by steering according to ranges instead of feeling his way by soundings. Sometimes the Angler goes to the Southwest Cholera Banks (fourteen fathoms), two miles from the Cholera Banks proper, and sometimes to the Middle Ground (twelve fathoms), a short distance northwest of the Cholera Banks. In bad weather the anchor is hove about three miles southwest of Long Beach Hotel, and sometimes the boat only goes as far as the banks off Rockaway Beach, about four miles distant from the big Rockaway Hotel. At this time of year the best fishing is found on the Farms Banks, which lie twelve miles to the southeastward of the New Jersey Highlands and about ten miles off shore, or at the Rocky Spot south of the lightship in seventeen fathoms of water. Mr. Fred Foster says that neither the Rocky Spot, the Farms Banks nor the England Banks, six miles off Elberon, are put down upon the charts of the coast survey, and there are many reefs which have been discovered by Captain Al Foster, which are ignored in the charts. To the presence of these unmarked reefs Mr. Foster attributes the wreck of L'Amerique, the French vessel that went to pieces off the Jersey shore some time ago.

The Angler at present leaves her pier at the foot of East Twenty-first street every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 6:30, touching at Beekman street, East River, at 7 A. M., and at Pier 6, North River, at 7:30 A. M. During the summer she will probably run every day, and she continues her trips just as long as fishermen will go. Last winter her last trip was made Dec. 15, and Captain Foster guarantees that his patrons will catch fish any day in the year all the year round. Fare for round trip is 75 cents for gentlemen, 50 cents for ladies. Dinner is served on board for 50 cents, and the seasick angler can have a stateroom all to himself for $1. Bait and tackle can be purchased on board at city prices.

Mr. Fred Foster gave me information more in detail concerning the banks fishing than I had been able to obtain elsewhere. The conger eels, which are the most greedy biters now, run from 2 to 12lbs. this season, and besides the cod spoken of near the beginning of this article, Mr. Foster mentioned many of the cod's near relatives which are caught now, including the haddock, hake and ling. Lobsters are hauled in freely weighing as high as 12lbs. The blackfishing now is done in shallow water. The sea bass fishing begins about May 15, Mr. Foster says, and a month later the big porgies, the bluefish, the large weakfish (10 to 15lbs. and caught on mossbunker bait), and skates (1lb. to 75lbs. in weight) will begin to run. Besides these fish bonitos averaging 6lbs. apiece are sometimes common, great sunfish are occasionally met with, and once in a while some fisherman lands a shark. Mr. Foster says that just now there are a few peculiar fish called "horn fish" or "horn hound" caught, which run from 3 to 10lbs. in weight, and he asserts that these fish are viviparous, in the fall many being taken which contain in a sort of womb or sack from three to seven young ones each.*

Captain Al Foster advises the use of a dark olive-colored line 150ft. long and 1/8in. diameter. When fishing in from 3 to 10 fathoms of water with a moderate tide, use a 6oz. sinker; from 10 to 20 fathoms a 12oz. one, with two hooks sufficiently apart to clear each other, one below and the other above the lead. Having touched bottom with your sinker, raise the line about 2 or 3ft. and keep it there.

When fishing for sea bass or cod, bait with shedder crab, lobster, squid, sea clam or skimmers, hard clam, mossbunkers, dolphins, smoked, salt or fresh herrings, eels or any other scaled fresh fish. Sea bass or cod are more certainly hooked if the hooks are left a little exposed. For blackfish and sheepshead use mussels out of the shell, hermit, shedder, hard or fiddler crabs, sea bugs, shrimp, periwinkles or soft clams, also out of the shell, and blackfish or Virginia hooks, letting your sinker lie on the bottom. For porgies have as light a sinker as possible, and fish from 6 to 12ft. off bottom in shoal water, or with your bait just out of sight in deep water. Use stout small Virginia or blackfish hooks and bait with soft sea, hard or razor clams, or the lips of the scollops, all fresh from the shell. For weakfish use No 7 Kirby or No. 5° Kirby Limerick hooks, and a 1 or 2oz. sinker. Bait with crab, shrimp, bunker, snappers or herring. If you have a pearl or bright tin squid on your hook (using but one in this instance) you can, by constantly bobbing up and down this unbaited decoy hook, catch many weakfish. For fluke or plaice use a Kirby Limerick 7° hook and bait with bunkers, herring, killies, bergalls, or other small fish, though the better way is to use tin or pearl squid hooks baited with a piece of fish and gently raise and lower it at 1 or 2ft. from the bottom. This will cause flukes, and sometimes large bluefish, weakfish and cod to snap at it.

In chumming for bluefish use 3 or 4ft. of No. 13 music wire for the snell, first taking the precaution to darken or remove the polish by immersing the wire in strong coffee or tea; or, better still, in a solution of tannic acid. Pass the wire through the ring of a No. 7° Kirby Limerick hook, twist or overlay it, then make a loop at the other end with pliers for fastening on the line. Wind the overlay of the line with thread of an olive color. For the "chum" cut or chop up fine fresh mossbunkers, and throw a little on the water at intervals, forming an oily "slick" that attracts the fish. Cover your hook well with a slice of the fleshy back of the bunker and cast it among the floating chum. If the water is not too clear, so that the fish are not shy of the baited hook, bluefish (and often bonito) will seize the hook as fast as it can be baited and thrown over.

The Angler does not carry small boats, but is arranged so that all fishing can be done on board. The aftermost end of her hurricane deck is the most advantageous position. SENECA.

[On May 6 Thos. J. Murrey caught a 7½lbs. striped bass in the Hudson River, above the Fort Washington depot.]

*Genus *Mustelus*, related to the shark and dogfish.

THE RANGELEY LAKES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My friend Stebbins, proprietor of the *Journal and Courier* of this place, made me very envious when he got back last fall from his periodical hay fever trip, by his angling tales, and the furor which the big fish he had brought home from the Rangeleys had created in the village. In this one grand *coup* he had beaten my entire record. He told me where he caught them, and warmed me up with the how.

A few days ago, I having bought, read and enjoyed "Where the Trout Hide," loaned it to him, and asked him to give me the data as to his trip to the Rangeleys. This he has done and handed the result to me, with permission to use the material for a letter to FOREST AND STREAM, but finding that I could in no way improve the paper, I forward it intact, accompanied by a photograph of the fish.

I think the interests of fair play demand that facts shall be freely given when a question which affects many worthy men, such as John Danforth, Fred Barker and others, is raised.

I myself spent a week at the Rangeleys four years ago, and in company with Mr. Charles Mallory, Mr. Adon Smith, Mr. Lazelle and others of the Oquassoc Angling Association worked very hard with but slight results. My time being up, I returned to New York via the Upper Dam, and there met a number of anglers who up to that day had been very poorly rewarded; but on that day the fun had begun, and a dozen or more large fish had been caught that morning. I afterward met the three gentlemen I have named, and they told me that directly after my departure the fishing became excellent, and Mr. Mallory caught a very large fish—I believe that they told me a nine-pounder. PISCO.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., April 29.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My friend Capt. L. A. Beardslee has called my attention to the following passages in Kit Clarke's interesting little book "Where the Trout Hide:"

The luster of the Androscoggin, more familiarly known as the Rangeley Lakes, has flown, their glory has departed and the big trout whose rainbow-lined magnificence has given them universal fame are a fond memory. * * Now a fish is rarely taken from among their huge boulders and deep pools. * * * The fish for well-known reasons have nearly all disappeared.

After a very pleasant perusal of Kit Clarke's book I am forced to the conclusion that he not only has a grudge against Rangeley but that he has some peculiar partiality for the St. John's Lake boom in the interests of which the book is evidently written. I was never at Rangeley Lakes until last season, when I spent two weeks in September at Upper Dam and at Camp Bemis. I have no interest in anything connected with hotel or transportation company and was only led to make the visit from the White Mountains in the hope of combining fishing with immunity from hay fever. I may add here in passing, that for hay fever sufferers I do not believe there is a better place in the United States.

Those who remember the last two weeks of last September will recall the fact that in that region there was rain and wind almost every day. My diary says there was but one bright sunny day. It was very poor weather for fly-fishing, and late in the season at that. But at the Upper Dam some large fish were caught nearly every day. I am not expert with the fly rod and my catch was not among the largest. But I inclose to you a photograph taken by my son after my return home, showing five brook trout weighing respectively 4, 4¼, 4½, 5¼ and 6lbs., being the largest fish taken by me in the pool at the Upper Dam during the last week of my stay there. During the same time each of some six or eight men showed a better record than this. Of the one sunny day we had I spent four or five hours upon a mountain stream with very good success, the number taken being forty-eight, of which the largest weighed 1½lbs.

Sept. 23 and 24 I spent at Camp Bemis, one of the loveliest spots in the world. My brother, who had never before cast a fly, was with me. The first forenoon we caught thirty-three fine trout, weighing 27lbs.; the next forenoon twenty-nine trout weighing 23lbs. At each of several casts we took a ¾lb. trout on each fly, with as lively sport as I have ever known, even when bass are "on the bite."

I append the record at Upper Dam of the large fish caught by Mr. Wm. H. Fullerton, of Windsor, Vt. I saw many of these fish and know that the record is correct: Aug. 24, 6¾, 6, 3; 25th, 3½, 2½, 2, 5, ¾; 27th, 3, 1, 1; 28th, 2½, 1½; 29th, 2½, 1¾, 3¼, 6¼, 7; 30th, 2½, 3⅜, 3½; 31st, 1½. Sept. 3, 5, 1½, 7⅜; 4th, 6½, 6⅜, before breakfast; 5th, 3½; 6th, 6½; 7th, 3½, 3½; 8th, 3; 11th, 5¾; 14th, 4½.

This was the best record of the season, but several others had good ones, though I have neither the number nor weight. Mr. R. M. Parish, of Montville, Ct., on Sept. 21 captured two beauties at the same time with a 6½oz. rod, the one on the tail fly weighing in my presence 6lbs. 14oz., the other weighing 2½lbs. He saved both without assistance.

Kit Clarke, I believe, is right in saying that the fishing in the Rangeley Lakes is not so good as it used to be (and I have yet to find a place where it is); but the assertions that "a fish is rarely taken," that "the fish have nearly all disappeared," the big trout "are only a fond memory," etc., etc.—these assertions show that the writer is either very prejudiced, very ignorant or very mad at something that may have happened to him at the lakes. Perhaps a large trout shook his tail in his face!

I may add that Captain Barker at Bemis and Landlord Pickens at Upper Dam take the best of care of fishermen and their friends, whether these friends are ladies or gentlemen, and that there are many charms of lake and river here which can be enjoyed without the discomforts which Kit endured in the wilds of Canada.

JEAN R. STEBBINS.

OFFICE *Journal and Courier*, Little Falls, N. Y., April 26.

EARLY FISHING IN MAINE.

A CURIOUS feature of the trout season is that the very early opening has put sportsmen completely off their reckoning. Last year the ice was very late about getting out of the Maine lakes, and a number of fishermen, annual visitors to these waters, were ready and waiting. Indeed, the telegraph was anxiously watched for the signal to start. This year the ice is out the earliest on record—or nearly so, there being an old record, back in the forties, which says that the ice went out of the Rangeleys on the 25th of April—this year it went out on the 29th. But the sportsmen are not ready, and some of them will not go at all, for the reason that they are not ready to start as usual—at the opening of the season—and they fear that the best of the fishing will be over before they can get away. Still some merchants and professional men of Boston, and other cities, are about starting for Maine. The Tuttle party went on Tuesday, but it misses some of the familiar faces of former seasons. Mr. Farewell, with three or four friends, also started on Wednesday. Mr. Stevens, of Camp Vive Vale at the Narrows, Richardson Lake, cannot be the first to start, as usual, this year. He is detained by a case in court, which case would probably have been finished had the ice staid in the lakes as late as usual. Under the circumstances, Mr. Stevens will probably make the trip late in the spring season, in spite of the black flies. Still he has a friend in Philadelphia waiting for the signal to start. Mr. Shattuck and Mr. Smart, both of the Vive Vale Camp, will probably start about Saturday. The trains are not loaded with sportsmen, as is usually the case, for a week after the ice is out of the Maine lakes—the ice has played them a trick, and with this trick there is considerable dissatisfaction.

Maine sportsmen are on the alert, and several have already reached the fishing grounds. Mr. Freeland Howe, of Norway, with Capt. W. W. Whitmarsh and F. W. Sanborn, editor of the *Oxford County Advertiser*, were off as soon as the ice had left the lakes. They went at once to the Upper Dam, where J. A. French, of the French's Hotel at Andover, has charge, instead of the Union Waterpower Co., as formerly. A letter from Mr. French, written Saturday, says that Mr. Howe and his party have struck excellent fishing. The day before, Mr. Howe had landed some twenty trout, and some of them of good size. At the Rangeley end of these lakes the sportsmen are not arriving very freely. They come "dragging along;" the season being so early as to be ahead of everybody's calculations. Reports also speak of cold weather, though the ice is out. One early arrival was seen fishing with mittens on his hands, and occasionally he would throw down his rod to warm his fingers by thrashing them against his sides. There are still no reports of good fishing at Bangor, though the run is daily expected. There have been heavy rains in that part of Maine, and the river at Bangor has been very high. But there is no snow left in the woods, and the water is likely to fall very rapidly. Indeed such is the case with all the trout waters of the State, and unless the weather is very cold and rainy for a couple of weeks hence, fly-fishing, all over Maine, will be unusually early.

After all there is something very curious about this early fishing for trout. The theory is that the first on the ground are sure of a majority of the fish, but such is not always the case. Mr. Stevens, mentioned above, went down to his camp on the Narrows last year long before the ice left the lakes. Indeed, he was at the Narrows in season to troll over the best trout ground in that section a part of every day from the 16th to the 25th day of May, before catching a single trout. He was there with his guide, Adana Brooks, and they desired trout about as much as ever sportsman did, for they were getting short of provisions. They had taken in what they supposed was food enough to last them till the steamers came up, but they had not calculated on more three or four days at the most. The ice left the Narrows by the 16th, but it did not leave the lake below, so that the steamer could not get up with safety till about the 24th. They trolled and trolled in the Narrows, but still no trout. Both are expert at trout fishing. Each day they made a record of the temperature of the air and of the water, which record they have in camp, and they noted particularly that the trout did not take hold till the temperature of the water was nearly up to that of the air in the morning. Then the fun began, and on the 25th one of 5lbs. was taken, and for days after—till the fishing stopped—there were probably hundreds of pounds of trout taken from the Narrows. When the temperature of the water gets too high, as every sportsman knows, the trolling season for trout is done, and trout are only taken at nightfall and early in the morning at the mouths of the streams and in the rapid water. After all, the trolling season is only a couple of weeks in length, and it is well that it is so; for the drain is too great upon the trout supply.

Moosehead Lake cleared of ice very early, but the usual spring visitors to those waters are all demoralized in the matter of time. The Thomas party, or the Kineo Club, made up extensively of Boston merchants, will not start at present, but will wait for fly-fishing. One or two gentlemen left Boston by train on Tuesday for Moosehead, and they will try the trout, but they left with the feeling that the season is altogether too early. Cold weather in the trout region is yet expected. SPECIAL.

MAY 6.

STUNG BY A TROUT FLY.—Newton Bigorey and Geo. W. Blake have a colored servant name Lizzie. Chas. Barker Bradford took dinner with the above named gentlemen the other evening. While they were sitting at the table after the meal, smoking and looking over a catalogue, Lizzie, in clearing the table, caught sight of a page illustration of small trout flies. "Excuse me, sah," said the girl, pointing to one of the flies, "dat's de nasty leetle ting dat played de debel wid one o' my fingers de oder ebening." Bradford asked the girl what she meant, and she said: "Well, sah, I war clearin' up Meester Blake's top bureau dra ver an' I seed what I 'spected war two or tree leetle feathers a sticking to a silk umbrella case, an' I jus' grabbed hol' ob dem and yanked dem jus' as any one would who wanted to clear away any bit o' dirt from a gemman's tings, and would yo' believe it. sah, de nasty leetle ting stung me jus' like a bug. I didn't wait to see what it were, I jus' shook it off my finger an' out ob de winder." Like a great many other persons, Lizzie had never seen a trout fly.—J. CHARLES DAVIS.

OZARK MOUNTAIN TROUT.

THE opinion is pretty widespread among ichthyologists that there is no native trout in the Ozark Mountain region of Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory. It must be remembered, however, that a species of *Salmo* has been described from Kansas River, a tributary of the Missouri, emptying into the latter stream not far from the mouth of the Gasconade. It may be that this species, *Salmo stomias*, did not really come from Kansas River, but from some locality further west. The fact that no additional specimens have been obtained since the types were collected would seem to warrant this belief. There is another side to this question, and we desire to bring it forward, in order that the truth may be discovered. Some of the anglers' guide books refer to several localties in Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory, at which trout may be caught. In many cases it is certain that they do not mean black bass, which is generally called trout in the Southern States, but a fish of the salmon family. In the Smithsonian report for 1864 will be found a "Journal of an Exploration of Western Missouri in 1854," under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, by P. R. Hoy, M.D. This is dated April 4 to June 4, 1854. Under date of May 14 Dr. Hoy says: "Rained all night, which puts an end to our fishing here; this I greatly regret, for there are several species of fish I am exceedingly anxious to obtain, especially one species of *Salmo* (?) called here salmon trout. * * *" Mr. L. M. Turner, who gave me this extract from Dr. Hoy's journal, also wrote out for me his own experience with trout in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri in 1872. Mr. Turner has caught thousands of trout in Alaska, Labrador and elsewhere, and his statement should receive due consideration:

"During the latter part of July, 1872, I had occasion to travel nearly the entire extent of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri. * * * In one of the small streams tributary to the Gasconade River, near Waynesville, we stopped to allow the horses to drink. We observed a number of trout in the deeper portions of the gravelly-bedded stream. Following the course we came to a place where the water ran rippling over a bed of small stones. We frightened some of the trout on to the shallow place and killed several by throwing stones at them. Two of the fish were fully a foot in length, the remainder smaller. We fried them for our supper. They * * * had the coloration as follows: Back and upper sides dark lead with faint greenish shade. The middle sides lighter and the lower sides much lighter. The middle sides were flecked with rounded black spots, most numerous about and immediately below the median line. I do not now recollect that the larger individuals had any spots on the back, but do remember that the smaller spots were on the posterior portions of the fish."

I have been informed recently by Mr. Slosson, of Washington, D. C., that he caught black-spotted trout in mountain streamlets in Crawford county, northwestern Arkansas, about ten years ago. He says they were not black bass, but real trout, and that they are caught also in the Ozark Mountain region of Indian Territory. I hope that some of the numerous correspondents of FOREST AND STREAM, who are familiar with the region in question, will be able to throw some light on this subject. Rainbow trout were planted in 1880 by the U. S. Fish Commission in the headwaters of the Gasconade and Osage rivers, and 3,000 were deposited in Spring River, a tributary of the Arkansas. In 1885 the Missouri Commissioner found at least three generations of trout in Spring River. The Commissioner stated that no native species of trout is found in any of the streams that rise in the Ozark range. T. H. BEAN.

HOW TO CATCH TROUT.

IN Mr. Mershon's account of his trip on the Flying Peggy I observe that, like hundreds of other anglers, he falls into the common error of believing that the man who goes first is the one who catches the most trout. I think I am justified in saying this is an error. When I am fishing for trout, and observe "two or three natives sneaking in ahead of us," I just let them sneak; and, instead of taking a short cut to head them off, I will fill my pipe, sit down on a stone beside the cool stream, watch the tumbling torrent as it bounds from rock to rock, listen to the birds chattering around me, and anon stretch myself on my back, and between watching the curling wreaths of smoke, observing the grand old oaks and pines nodding and bowing so graciously to each other, and contemplating nature in general, a very pleasant and profitable half hour goes speedily by. Taking up my rod and examining the flies, I slip quietly along to yonder pool, cast the bait behind that rock or log, when splash! a fine fellow jumps out of the water, seizes the hook, executes a somersault, and down he goes! The rod bends and twists as the trout rushes hither and thither, I play him for a moment or two, then gently elevate him and he is in my hands. Wiggle, wigglety-wig—ah, what a sensation—and I drop him in the basket. So it continues. In the meantime what are the natives doing? In their greed they rush pell mell over the crackling brush, bounding over rocks, falling into pools and frightening the trout out of a year's growth. Occasionally they hook a fingerling, but more frequently they don't, and I tell you, gentle reader, a fish of any decent size is rarely seen on their stringers.

Is this usually the case? By no means, I am sorry to say. It is usually reversed. The average sportsman, after spending a year at his desk, rigs up his tackle about the first of April, gazes lovingly upon his split-bamboo rod all mounted with German silver, pats it on the back, and exclaims, "Ah, there! What a royal time we will have next week!" He hies him away, and two days are consumed in reaching the grounds. He stops at a village or a house three miles from the best fishing, and when he casts his line it is about 9 A. M., just the time he should stop and take a snooze for a few hours. Suddenly he observes some one ahead of him. "Ah! this won't do. I must get ahead of that yawp," he says. And he does, after skirmishing over rocks, through green briers, under laurel, over logs, etc., and when in half an hour he reaches the stream breathless, exhausted, clothes torn, shins peeled, tip broken, flies gone, he looks back and observes the other fellow a hundred yards below, calmly smiling upon him, yanking out the fish, with a string of fine big fellows dangling at his side. It is enough to make a fellow cuss. In fact I have cussed under such circumstances, and so have you.

The moral is plain: Don't go tront fishing if you have but two or three days to spare. Take two or three weeks and take a small tent and outfit. Camp near the stream, fish early in the morning and late in the evening. Don't be in a hurry. If there are half a dozen ahead of you no matter. Let them go, only don't follow them too closely, and my word for it, you will have more fish than they.

PACIFIC.

WINTER FISHING AT POINT BARROW.

THE natives of Point Barrow, Alaska, fish very little with hooks, their fish being taken with gill nets both summer and winter; they are very expert in the use of nets for taking both fish and seals; they will set a net under 5 or 6 feet of ice on the rivers where they go to hunt in winter for reindeer. Their manner of doing it is by drilling holes through the ice as indicated in Fig. 1.

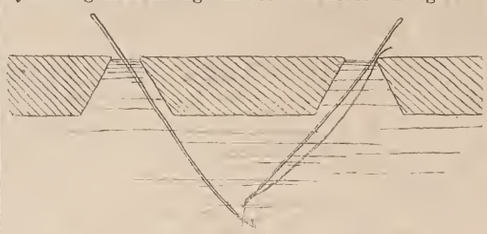


FIG. 1.

They drill usually three holes; then, by putting a line on the end of one long pole and a hook on another pole, they get the hook on the line and pull it through the second hole, and so to the third hole. Communication being thus established, it is easy to set the nets under the ice as shown in Fig. 2. The holes are small at the top and enlarged at the bottom; the middle one through which they draw the nets and fish the largest.

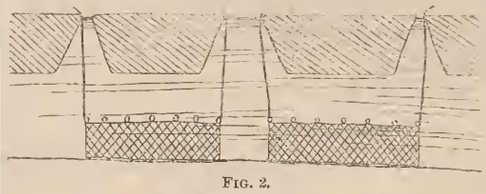


FIG. 2.

In making these holes they first drill a hole about 6 or 7in. in diameter through the ice to the water, then they enlarge the hole at the bottom. The hole now being filled with water, the ice broken off by the ice pick floats to the surface, and is removed by a scoop made open on the bottom, as represented in Fig. 3. With this scoop they also remove the ice from the hole while sinking to the water.

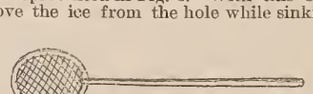


FIG. 3.

The fish taken are mostly whitefish. In these nets I have seen taken from 40 to 60lbs. of fish at one setting of twenty-four hours. The size of the nets is 15ft. long by 4ft. deep.

When I think of poor DeLong sitting down and starving on the banks of the Lena River, which, like all large rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean, teems with fish, just for the want of the knowledge possessed by the inhabitants of these northern regions, it makes me feel sad. I have always felt that if he had with his party a couple of Esquimaux, most of their lives might have been saved.

I was told by the natives that trout are to be found in the large rivers, and I have seen what we call the salmon trout. E. P. HERENDEEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

CALIFORNIA FISH LAWS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I wish to call your attention to the provisions of the California fish law headed, "Permanent Contrivances in Fishing; Punishment for Violation of Provisions of Penal Code:"

Every person who shall set, use, or continue, or who shall assist in setting, using, or continuing any pound, weir, set net, trap, or any other fixed or permanent contrivance for catching fish in the waters of this State, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall cast, extend, or set any seine, or net of any kind, for the catching of, in any river, stream, or slough of this State, which shall extend more than one-third across the width of the said river, stream or slough, at the time and place of such fishing, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who shall cast, extend, set, use, or continue, or who shall assist in casting, extending, using or continuing "Chinese sturgeon lines," or "Chinese shrimp or bag nets," or lines or nets of similar character, for the catching of fish in the waters of this State, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who, by seine or any other means, shall catch the young fish of any species, and who shall not return the same to the water immediately and alive, or who shall sell, or offer for sale, any such fish, fresh or dried, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty dollars, and not more than three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail, of the county where the offense was commited, for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. One-third of all moneys collected for fines for violation of the provisions of this chapter to be paid to informer, one-third to District Attorney of the county in which the action is prosecuted, and one-third to the Fish Commissioners of the State of California. * * * It shall not be lawful for any person to buy or sell, or offer or expose for sale, within this State, any kind of trout (except brook trout) less than 8in. in length, any person violating any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Of course this does not apply to the Fish Commissioners. This is only a small part of the law, but it covers what I shall allude to.

Now, as will have been seen, the law strictly prohibits any permanent contrivance for catching fish. That being the case, why were not the parties that built a trap across the San Joaquin River last fall to shut the salmon off from coming up the Tuolumne River arrested? A dam was also built across the mouth of the Tuolumne River, and persons speared as many as forty salmon in one night, and kept their traps there for over a week. Some of those same parties have since made their brags to me that it was election times and the officers would not notice them, for they were afraid they would lose a few votes. I mention no names, but will call attention to the fish laws of this State, and perhaps through FOREST AND STREAM the attention of the Fish Commissioners of this State may be drawn to this matter.

The warden that was last here in this district was no good. He would arrest Chinamen, Frenchmen and Italians for violating the above laws, but citizens of the State he never arrested, and you can form an opinion why.

I have no especial love for Chinamen, but when it comes to a question of law and order, arrest one man for violating the laws as well as another. R.

MODESTO, Cal.

FISHING NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A little of the fishing news got away last week. It seems that the season has already opened at Fox Lake, and in right good earnest, too. A week ago yesterday a large number of good fish were taken in Fox, Petite and Nippersink lakes, including bass, pickerel and wall-eyed pike. One pickerel of 7lbs. was killed, and two bass of over 4lbs. each. Mr. Wm. White, better known as Billy White, had twenty-seven bass, pike and walleyes. That was a pretty good showing for one day, surely. It will not be long now till we begin to hear of fun all along the fishing line.

The following item, taken from a daily paper here, may be an old "rounder" for all I know, but it is of some interest:

"The largest pair of black bass ever caught in Missouri waters or in any other waters of the United States, in fact, were caught by J. W. Peters and son, of St. Louis, in Peter's Lake, Pemiscot county, Missouri, on March 3 last. They weighed 11lbs. and 12oz., and 11lbs. and 10oz., respectively, seven days after they were taken from the water. The larger fish was 28⅜in. in length from the lower lip to the extreme end of the tail, and 18¾in. in circumference at the largest portion of the body. It was at least 3lbs. heavier than any one specimen of black bass ever caught in the United States before. The heads of these monsters of the black bass school have been beautifully mounted in elegant frames and were given to Capt. H. C. West, the Fish Commissioner of Missouri, who in turn will present one to President Harrison, and the other to ex President Cleveland. They will be exhibited in a Broadway show window for three weeks."

The above is a fair sample of what the average daily paper does not know about sporting matters. Personally, I never saw a bass that weighed over 7lbs., but I do not believe that the bass above mentioned weighed 3lbs. more than any bass ever taken in the United States, nor do I believe that these bass are the largest ever taken, because I am very credibly informed that they have been taken on the St. Clair flats weighing over 12lbs., and I have heard on pretty fair authority that 12lbs. bass have been taken in Florida. At any rate, I should like to hear from the bass record as understood by FOREST AND STREAM readers, or better still, by fish dealers who handle netted fish.

May 2.—The maskallonge season has opened, and I wish some one would tell us how to spell it. At least one good fish has come down from Eagle Waters. Its weight is 42lbs., and it is very thick and stocky. It is on exhibition at one of the fish markets, and I do not know who caught it. The ice should by this time all be out of the Wisconsin and Michigan lakes, and the much-spelled fish will soon be in his glory. Doubtless it is generally known that May and early June is the best time to catch this fish unless one waits until after frost. In midsummer the "bloom" of the lakes kills the fishing. Eastern fishers who monkey with trout at $4 an inch will do well to come out here this spring and just go fishing for once. One or two 40-pound fingerling maskallonge, or maskinonge, or muscallonge, will convince them that Gilead lies just north of Chicago.

May 4.—Additional reports show the fishing season now well begun, and the end of the week will see northbound trains crowded with anglers *en route* for Silver Lake, Lake Maria, Twin Lakes, Wauconda and other accessible waters near by. Messrs. David Oliphant and Geo. Hazlitt start to-day for Wauconda Lake, pursuant to the advice of Geo. Pratt, a resident of the lake, who writes that the fishing is good. Mr. Pratt has sent down a very fine pickerel. Wauconda is worthy the attention of our anglers this season. The lake has been high and the outlet full, and fish have been running up from Fox River in great numbers. It is said of this lake that one can always take a string of fish there, no matter what the weather. The fishing is better there early in the season, as its waters are quite full of vegetation in the summer.

Everybody looks very happy here now. E. HOUGH.

FISHING NEAR ST. LOUIS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—Croppie fishing is most excellent in this part of the country. Reports to hand from all the lakes, sloughs and small rivers are to the effect that the sport was never better. Bass have as yet not begun operations, for very few have been caught. Croppie, though, are taking the minnow in a most ravenous way, and large strings have been brought in by parties who were out. Creve Cœur Lake, which is situated twenty miles west of here, is furnishing splendid sport to the disciples of Izaak Walton. Two gentlemen from this city spent a day out there the past week and returned with nearly 200, averaging about three-quarters of a pound each, and yesterday another gentleman showed up seventy-two croppie as the result of a day's angling on his part. Judge P. S. Langham and a friend came back from Murdock Lake, which is located twenty-two miles south of here in Illinois, and they had over 250 fish on their string, all caught in a day and a half. Among the number were a few bass, one of which weighed a little less than 4lbs. Murdock Lake is one of the oldest fishing places in this vicinity, and, usually, more bass are caught there than croppie. This season, though, just the opposite is the rule.

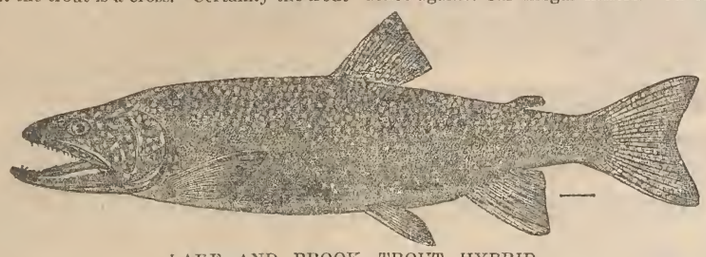
A telegram was received from the superintendent of the Kings Lake Club stating that the fishing was exceedingly fine up there, and several of the members have started up there to take advantage of the sport. UNSER FRITZ.

THE FLY-CASTING TOURNAMENT will be held in Central Park, this city, May 23-24. The secretary is Mr. G. Poey P. O. Box 3049, New York.

CROSSING OF SALMON AND TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Will brook and salmon trout cross? There is a pond in Madison county, N.Y., which contained speckled trout, and which some years ago was stocked with salmon. Now many claim that the trout is a cross. Certainly the trout



LAKE AND BROOK TROUT HYBRID.

are lighter than most brook trout and the red spots not so clearly defined.

Not many trout have been taken thus far this spring, but all the followers of Sir Izaak are waiting for a warm rain, and then they expect to have some sport. WING.

[There is no evidence that any of our salmon and trout cross naturally, but many crosses have been produced by artificial fertilization. A cross between the salmon trout (*namaycush*) and the brook trout (*fontinalis*) was described in FOREST AND STREAM Jan. 17, 1889. Since this description was published we have examined specimens of the hybrid in alcohol and are now able to complete the account of the teeth and the pyloric cœca. The teeth on the vomer (middle of roof of mouth) are as in the lake trout, and there is a well developed band of teeth on the root of the tongue. The stomach is very large, siphon-shaped, and the cœca number about sixty, being more numerous than in the brook trout, but not nearly so abundant as in the lake trout. In all characters of great importance, as in the shape of the tail, size of the scales, and the dentition, the cross has received its impression from the lake trout, while in coloration, general form, and number of cœcal appendages the impression came from the brook trout. In other words, in matters most subject to variation, *fontinalis* has left its impress, but in characters of greater permanence *namaycush* has left its unmistakable mark. The figure herewith published will give a perfect knowledge of the proportions of the cross as well as of the distribution of color areas: for a description of the fresh fish the reader is referred to the article above mentioned. The specimen was an undeveloped male about 20in. long.]

SUNAPEE LAKE TROUT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I began fishing in Sunapee Lake in 1857, at North Point, a ledge on the northwestern shore of Sunapee. We used to catch only the speckled native trout, but they were plenty and we caught hundreds of them weighing from 1 to 6lbs. each. Jacob R. Hutchinson and I have been fishing together all these years. The St. John's River trout have been put into the lake since that time, so have the landlocked salmon and black bass. Trout fishing is now best carried on in depths of 40 to 80ft., black bass are near the shore. Trout fishing is what we old fishermen care most for, and we have pulled out some big ones in deep water. Mr. Amos Woodbury a few years ago caught a trout that weighed down pretty well, but I guess I took the biggest prize last July. I started from home early in the morning and got on to the water before sunrise; it was so foggy that I hardly knew where I went, but rowed for Hedgehog fishing ground. I anchored and put out my line, in a few minutes something nibbled at my bait. I took the line in hand and found a big trout had the hook. For thirty or forty minutes I pulled and he pulled, it was a hard pull and a long pull, but I hauled him in and steered for the nearest cottage to weigh him. Mr. Cheney weighed the fish immediately upon taking it out of the water, and his weight was 15lbs.; after being out of the water a few hours he was somewhat lighter in weight, but was pronounced the largest trout that had ever been taken out of Sunapee Lake. The length of the fish was about 30in. Until this catch, my friend Mr. Woodbury rejoiced in being the champion fisherman of Sunapee Lake; but I understand that the people of Sunapee now record Sullivan Marston as the man who won the day and the biggest trout. I expect to get his mate the coming summer. If I do I will write again. SULLIVAN MARSTON.

NEWPORT, New Hampshire.

THE FIRST STRIPED BASS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I caught two striped bass in the surf yesterday, fishing with rod and reel and using white worms for bait. These are the first taken on this coast this season in the above manner, and, as far as I have been able to learn, the earliest on record. My eldest boy caught a Southern sculpin (*Cottus octodecim spinosus*) to-day. Are they common so far north or at this early date?—BIG REEL (Ocean Beach, N. J., May 1). [Mr. V. N. Edwards, of Woods Holl, Mass., has obtained striped bass in his vicinity on the following early dates: April 24, 1877, Falmouth, Mass., 1; April 23, 1880, Martha's Vineyard, 1; April 27, 1880, Martha's Vineyard, 156; April 25, 1883, New Bedford, Mass., 1. The eighteen-spined sculpin is a winter resident on the New Jersey coast, seldom arriving there before the month of November; it is much more abundant northward, extending at least to Labrador.]

FISHING PROSPECTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The present season in New Brunswick is one of the earliest on record, and no one can remember ever having seen nature arrayed so soon in its garb of green. Mr. Robert Orr, fishery warden for the Upper Miramichi, informs me that upward of 125 salmon (spent fish) have lately been taken with the fly in that river at distances varying from six to eight miles above Boiestown, a circumstance never before known.—EDWARD JACK (Fredericton, N. B., May 1).

MACKEREL AT PROVINCETOWN.—A mackerel was caught at Provincetown, Mass., May 1.

FINED FOR ILLEGAL FISHING.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our fish are enjoying a rest, the first in many years. This rest, unexpected alike to both fish and fishermen, was brought about by the sudden appearance of our fish warden, John W. Hague, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who has been hard at work for months gathering evidence against our illegal fishers. On Monday, the 15th inst., he exploded his bomb, and shocked our quiet community by arresting Bernard (better known as "Ike") Lazarus, Rochester's Chief of Police and county detective, taking him before A. R. Moore, J. P., who fined him $50 and costs for fishing with a seine within a quarter of a mile of the dam, at Bridgewater. Then came Thomas Lukens, who plead guilty and was fined $50 and costs for like offense. He was followed by Jacob Stahl, a professional fisherman, in whose possession the warden found a complete outfit, which he ordered the sheriff to destroy. Stahl's fish box contained many fine fish, which were at once returned to the Big Beaver, from whence they had been forced. Stahl said "Guilty," and the Justice of the Peace said "$50 and costs." Geo. B. Hoyt, "for seining," etc., $50 and costs, followed by "Col." Joseph Reed, Sr., fined $25 and costs for having nets in possession; and the last to date, Joseph Reed, Jr., $10 and costs for taking black bass with rod and line. Mr. Hague says the work has only commenced, and that he is determined that illegal fishing shall be stopped in his district.—G. A. SCROGGS (Beaver, Pa., April 29).

A GREAT CATCH OF BASS.—On April 1 Mr. C. A. Hamlet, of this city, took 56 black bass, running from 1 to 4½lbs., the total catch weighing 85lbs. He used a 6oz. fly-rod and "chub" minnows. This is the largest catch of bass on record here. Last season Mr. G. H. Asper, of Chicago, Ill., captured the largest black bass ever taken in our waters with a rod; the gamy fellow weighed 6lbs.—MAC (Glasgow, Ky., April 30).

PRICE OF SHAD.—In the markets of Washington, D. C., shad were sold at retail, May 4, for five cents per pound. Roe shad are offered at an equally low price.

Fisheulture.

FISHCULTURE IN OHIO.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 6. The protection that the State has given the fish in the rivers, and the regular planting of fry in the streams has given Ohio as fine fishing waters as can be found anywhere. The close season begins May 1 and continues until June 15, and the bass are now spawning. The rivers are full of bass, goggle eyes, rock bass and channel catfish, and anglers will have greater sport this summer than ever before, if there is a good stage of water.

President Osborn, of the Ohio Fish Commission, reports that the 150 jars of pickerel spawn in the State establishment at Sandusky are hatching out rapidly, and that already a large quantity of the fry have been planted in the streams of Michigan, and that within the next ten days many millions will be deposited in the inland rivers of Ohio.

One half acre of land on Peach Point, Put-in-Bay Island, in Lake Erie, has been deeded to the Government as a site for the fish hatchery, and John Brown, Jr., a son of old Ossawatomie Brown, is making the survey. The shores of Peach Point are a wild stone bluff, and very picturesque, niched and caverned. The heavy growths of cedar and forest trees, wild vines and shrubery must be cleared away before the building can begin.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.*

THE report on the fisheries of Canada for the year 1888 is made up of the following elements: A brief introduction containing a general survey of the whole subject by the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, a series of eight appendices giving a statement of fishing bounties and the fishery statistics of the inspectors and overseers of the various provinces, a report on fish breeding, and a report on the fisheries protection service.

The yield of the fisheries in 1888 was as follows:

Nova Scotia	$7,817,030.42
New Brunswick	2,941,863.05
British Columbia	1,902,195.50
Quebec	1,860,012.96
Ontario	1,839,869.09
Prince Edward Island	876,862.74
Manitoba and Northwest Territories	180,677.00
Total	$17,418,510.76

There has been a decrease of $967,592.99 as compared with the returns for 1887. The greatest falling off has occurred in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while Ontario has shown a large increase. The fisheries that have declined most markedly are mackerel, sardines, lobsters, smelts, cod and salmon, named in the order of their diminution. A notable improvement is recorded in the catch of whitefish, hake, eels and "pickerel" (wall-eyed pike). The cod yields nearly one-fourth of the whole catch of the fisheries of Canada. The decline in the mackerel fishery amounted to nearly half a million dollars, or about one-third of the yield of this species in 1887. In Nova Scotia "herring were plentiful and prices fair. Shad and alewives appear to be on the increase, while a slight shortage is noticeable in cod, undoubtedly due to stormy and unfavorable weather for boat-fishing. Herring fishing was, on the whole, remunerative, while mackerel utterly failed. The assistant inspector lays great stress on the damage occasioned to this fishery by the use of purse seines, and he urgently recommends the utter prohibition of this mode of fishing."

In New Brunswick the returns show a decrease of over a half million dollars from the yield in 1887, and of more than a million dollars from the catch of 1886. The decline was almost entirely in salmon, smelt and lobsters, and is attributed to over-fishing.

The fisheries of British Columbia show a decrease of $76,691.50, due chiefly to the failure of the Fraser River salmon fishing. By an order in Council, passed Nov. 26, 1888, certain regulations were established for the protection of this fishery. Nets, boats and other apparatus cannot be used without a license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The minimum size of the meshes of salmon nets is fixed at 6in. Drift nets are confined to tidal waters and must not obstruct more than one-third of any river. No salmon nets of any kind shall be used for salmon in fresh waters. Fishing for salmon and the use of apparatus shall be discontinued from 6 o'clock on Saturday morning to 6 o'clock on the following Monday morning.

The value of the fisheries of Ontario was $1,839,869, being an increase of $308,019 over the amount of 1887. This result arose from judicious protection and a strict enforcement of the fishery laws.

In Prince Edward Island there was a decided falling off in the catch of mackerel and lobsters. The decline of the lobster fishery is attributed to over-fishing and constant opposition to all restrictive measures. It is found also that the oyster industry is being ruined for the want of an adequate close time. The present close season of three months and a half is insufficient to protect the oyster.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the value of the fisheries showed a considerable increase, the catch of whitefish being nearly double what it was in 1887. Great destruction of fish during the breeding season is wrought by Indians, who, under pretense of fishing for their own use, catch large quantities of fish at a time when others are prohibited from doing so, conceal them and afterward sell them to traders.

Six new fishways of the Rogers model were built in streams in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Eleven hatcheries were operated by the Dominion Government. These are located at Newcastle and Sandwich in the Province of Ontario; Miramichi and St. John River, New Brunswick; Fraser River, British Columbia; Magog, Tadoussac, Gaspé and Ristigouche, Quebec; and at Bedford and Sydney in Nova Scotia. 98,214,000 eggs were placed in the hatching houses, and the number of young fish distributed during the season of 1888 was 88,109,000. The kinds of fish deposited were Atlantic salmon, two species of Pacific salmon—the quinnat and the blueback—lake trout, brook trout, whitefish, wall-eyed pike and small-mouthed black bass.

In the following table are shown the values of the fisheries exceeding $200,000 in amount, arranged in the order of their importance:

Cod	$4,203,508.00
Herring	2,354,234.90
Salmon	1,907,400.00
Lobsters	1,483,388.56
Mackerel	981,659.01
Haddock	948,732.00
Whitefish	702,324.28
Trout	510,061.00
Hake	486,540.00
Pollock	484,284.00
Fish oils	390,650.90
Eels	321,348.70
Fur seal skins	279,330.00
Fish for bait	231,586.50
Smelt	222,674.66
Coarse and mixed fish	208,851.63

The number of persons engaged in the fishery service of Canada was 910, of whom twenty-five were special fishery guardians employed for short periods during the close seasons.

In the Province of Ontario, Parry Sound and Muskoka divisions, Overseer A. H. Smith, in charge of Lakes Joseph, Rosseau, Muskoka and other waters in the District of Parry Sound, reported as follows: The season opened early. With the exception of bass, which were scarce, fishing proved highly successful to anglers and trollers. Pickerel were clean, bright and of a good size. The species referred to under this name is evidently our wall-eyed pike. At the head of Lake Rosseau 10 to 16lbs. pickerel were common; while a 20lb. lunge [lake trout] was landed from Sparrow Lake. Tourists were not quite so numerous during last summer, but the influx of hunters, including foreigners, was larger. Game is more attractive than fish. Spearing is almost completely stamped out. A most difficult question to manage is the sawdust nuisance. Mill owners seem well disposed to comply with the statute, but the burners erected to dispose of the sawdust proved defective.

Overseer J. G. Rumsey, of Huntsville, who has charge of the inland waters of twelve townships in Parry Sound and Muskoka, reports that speckled trout appear to be getting scarcer, notwithstanding the fact that the only fishing is done by sportsmen and a few settlers for local use. The decline of fish is accompanied by a falling off in the number of tourists. The overseer attributes the scarcity of trout to the want of fishways in the dam at Burk's Falls.

Overseer Fred Webber reports a steady improvement in all kinds of fish, except speckled trout, in Lake Couchiching and the Severn River. This is especially true of the black bass, and is due to the extension of the close season and the more general observance of the fishing laws. Muskellunge are scarce in Lake Couchiching, but it is believed that the prevention of spearing in the spring will soon restore their numbers. The Severn River is reported by anglers and tourists from the States to be better than ever. Scarcity of speckled trout is ascribed to extreme low water during the winter, causing the death of many young fish. A number of trout fry were placed in Coldwater River by a gentleman last year, and other parties have promised to continue the work. A large school of whitefish was seen last summer in Lake Couchiching as the result, it is believed, of fishculture, some fry having been sent to this lake a few years ago from the Newcastle hatchery. The principal fish of Lake Couchiching and the Severn River are bass, pickerel (wall-eyed pike) and muskellunge. At Moose Deer Point, Georgian Bay, whitefish and lake trout began spawning Oct. 14. Capt. Alfred F. Holmes, commanding the steamer Cruiser, reports the spawning time for whitefish and lake trout to extend from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1, and for black bass from April 1 to June 15, with slight variations due to temperature.

Mr. F. C. Gilchrist, fishery overseer of the Qu'Appelle River and adjoining lakes, in his very interesting report for the year 1888 gives notes on several of the important species of his district. His comparison of the two kinds of black bass deserves the careful attention of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM. "It has been recommended that the large-mouthed black bass be used for stocking our waters. There are many lakes where they would be a valuable addition to the list of fishes. * * * I would, however, protest against putting them into waters that are connected with lakes where there are whitefish or which are suited to stocking with the *Coregoni*. In shallow lakes with muddy bottoms and weeds, and where there are only the predaceous varieties, they would do well, but my examination of the stomachs of hundreds I have caught in the Otonabee, Trent and other rivers in Ontario, led me to the conclusion that they were almost entirely piscivorous, preying very largely upon the young of other fish that had taken to the weeds for shelter. Unlike the small-mouthed black bass, which appears to hibernate in the winter, they are voracious the entire year. * * * The large-mouth are much inferior to the small-mouth in the pan, and infinitely so upon the hook,

*Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1888. Ottawa, 1889. Pp. xxx+255+69+24.

but I believe they are better suited to the stocking of certain classes of our lakes than carp, because they are a better pan fish and can be caught at any time of the year by the most inexperienced person; they can be placed in a lake in company with the most predaccous species of fish and will thrive. * * * My experience with the small-monthed black bass in Rice Lake, Stony Lake, the Muskoka Lakes and other places in the East, where I have caught thousands of them and examined the stomachs of many, led me to believe that * * * fully one-half of its food was composed of crayfish and the balance of insects and their larvæ, frogs, minnows, perch and the young of other fish. They breed and grow apace in clear water with clear, stony or gravelly bottom and where there is an abundance of crayfish, all of which can be found in many of the lakes of Assiniboia."

The report on the fisheries of British Columbia contains a great deal of valuable material, and deserves more attention than our space will allow. The pack of salmon in Alaska during the season of 1888 is thus stated:

Cutting Packing Co., Cook's Inlet	25,000 cases
Alaska Commercial Co., Cook's Inlet	15,000 cases
Arctic Packing Co . Cook's Inlet	13,000 cases
D. L. Beck & Son, Chilcat River	20,000 cases
B. A. Seaburg, Stikine River	15,000 cases
Fishing & Trading Co., Klawack Inlet	10,000 cases
Bradford & Co., Bristol Bay	25,000 cases
Alaska Packing Co., Bristol Bay	28,000 cases.
Arctic Packing Co., Bristol Bay	25,000 cases
Alaska Commercial Co., Bristol Bay	18,000 cases
Karluk Packing Co., Karluk River	72,000 cases
Charles Thomas & Co., Karluk River	30,000 cases
Kadiak Fishing & Mining Co., Karluk River	20,000 cases
Cutting Packing Co., Wah Bay	17,000 cases
Boston Fishing & Trading Co., Jass Bay	6,000 cases
Cape Lees Packing Co., Borough's Bay	6,000 cases
Taylor, Young & Co., Tongass Inlet	13,000 cases
	358,000 cases

Cases contain 48 one-pound cans each.

"Skil" is a native name for the "beshowe" on the west coast of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. In the books this fish is known as *Anoplopoma fimbria*, and the species has attracted favorable attention because of its adaptability for smoking like the halibut. The salt fish commands the handsome price of $18 per barrel. In eight days' fishing two vessels caught 314 barrels of these fish. The depths in which they were taken varied from 200 to 230 fathoms, and the apparatus used were hand lines and trawls. A trawl of 300 hooks set two or three hours brought up 100 to 150 fish, averaging about 10½ lbs. each. The skil is very rich and oily; a 25-lb. fish yields a quart of oil, which the natives use as a substitute for butter. The flesh has a delicate flavor and is very digestible.

The report of Max Mowat, fishery officer in charge of the Fraser River hatchery, on the kinds of fishes found in the lakes and tributaries of the Fraser River, their abundance, spawning season, etc., is full of interest for the angler and the fishculturist. We are not quite sure that we know the "aguassa, silver and speckled trout," but we know that the dolly varden (*malma*), the red-throated (*purpuratus*) and the lake trout (*namaycush*) are found in this region. Gairdner's trout occurs there also. The lakes are said to be fairly alive with trout and salmon, while the surrounding country is covered with herds of large game. The only drawbacks are the lack of facilities for travel and the difficulty of securing board and lodging even at high rates; but to these conditions is due the preservation of the fish and game.

FISHCULTURE IN WYOMING.—We are indebted to Mr. Louis Miller, Commissioner of Fisheries, for the following account of the Wyoming fish hatchery, abridged from the columns of the Laramie *Boomerang*. The large supply of breeding fish kept in this establishment was noticed in FOREST AND STREAM, Feb. 7. The hatchery is located on a forty-acre tract of land five and a half miles southeast of Laramie and is under the charge of the Commissioner and Mr. W. D. Tanner, superintendent. As soon as a title to the land can be obtained, which is looked for during the coming summer, the hatchery will be enlarged so that its capacity will be 1,500,000 fish every winter. Money has been appropriated for this improvement. A large number of black bass have recently been secured for stocking lakes, and 200 have been placed in Hutton's Lake, one of the best fishing resorts in the Territory. Sunfish, carp and catfish will be added to the introduced species. Brook trout, lake trout, rainbow trout and California salmon have been acclimated for the most part with gratifying success. So does the young West add line upon line to its policy of aggressive fishculture, and it will be advantageous to some of the older sections of our country if they heed the lesson.

TROUT DISTRIBUTED IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The demand for brook trout in Pennsylvania has been unparalleled. Mr. J. P. Creveling, superintendent of the station at Allentown, has sent out more than one million fry from his hatchery alone, and the number will probably be brought up to eleven or twelve hundred thousand. These go to natural brook trout streams of the eastern slope of the Alleghenies. The station at Corry will probably supply an equal number to streams on the western slope of the Alleghenies. Allentown station has furnished twice as many fry as its intended capacity called for. If appropriations are forthcoming the facilities of both hatcheries will be largely increased. There has been very little demand for rainbow trout.

WORK OF THE GRAMPUS.—Dr. Henshall, who has recently returned from Florida on the Fish Commission schooner Grampus, reports that Barnes Sound was two feet shallower than ever before, notwithstanding the excessive rains. The work in fresh water was very unsatisfactory on account of the presence of myriads of mosquitoes. So persistent and painful were the attacks of these pests that the men were literally forced to relinquish the attempt to collect in certain inland waters. The party sailed 500 miles in a thirty-foot seine boat, making the bulk of their large collection in salt waters. On the voyage north to New York, Capt. Adams of the Grampus kept a sharp lookout for mackerel and other schooling fish, but saw none, and whales and sea birds were absent.

TROUT HATCHING IN COLORADO.—Dr. John Laws received 35,000 eggs of brook trout from Wisconsin and succeeded in hatching 95 per cent. of them in his establishment at Everglade Lakes, Colorado.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1888.—*The U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Gentlemen—I have used about 10,000 of your Climax paper shells this year, and not a single bursted head. As long as you keep them up to their present high standard I will continue to use them in preference to all other makes. Very respectfully (Signed) JAMES M. GREEN, of Green & Cunningham.—***

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 21, 1888.—*U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass.:* Dear Sir—I am pleased to be able to give you a most satisfactory account of the paper shells you sent me. I have used Schultze powder altogether for the last seven years, with Eley's shells, and yours are the first perfect substitute I have found, and I shall take care to recommend their use. (Signed) W. GRAHAM, Champion Shot of England.—*Adv.*

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCusiz, Secretary.
Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

OUR EVERY-DAY FRIENDS.

READING a late issue of FOREST AND STREAM I was attracted by the heading of an article, "The Super-Sense of Animals," or something to that effect. At the end I found the name of Mr. Hallock, who has a delightful way of putting things; besides the subject interested me. He would have it that there is someting beyond mere instinct in the faculties of animals; that they do not always act from impulse or necessity merely. He does not stand alone in this regard, especially among the lovers of woodcraft. Those who have a fondness for out of doors seem also to possess a leaning toward admitting an equality between themselves and their pets.

"Puir Buffie" was poisoned because a nervous neighbor was annoyed by his barking at night. His owner, who had lost not only Buffie, but others by

"The murd'rous and unmanly play,"

was not vindictive, and gave utterance to his sorrow and the hope of a future re-union in verse, concluding:

"Where thou an' Nig, wi' twa three more
Wha hae been murdered lang before
Maun hae yer huntin' frolics o'er
In shadowy race,
Whyles a' thae murderers hing out ower
Anither place."

The poet had no dread of offending the sensibilities of the literal believers in the dominion of man "over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth."

The sentiment expressed in the stanza appeals to me and I like it. The editor of one of our monthly magazines kept standing for some time this sentence: "The editor is not responsible for the opinions of contributors." A very fair legend when properly interpreted and one inviting liberty of expression. I take it for granted that you admit the cogency as well as the propriety of the rule, and though not advertised, it is understood. Therefore I, not being an editor, am free to say what I like. With this privilege, I like children, snakes, butterflies, flowers, dogs, cats, or whatever by its beauty, innocence or helplessness solicits my regard. I am afraid to assume the superiority authorized by the Bible as commonly interpreted, having lived long enough to know that it is easier to be mistaken than to be right. Hence a reverence rather than a feeling of authority impresses me when I am addressed by—my dog for instance.

You and I have been taught to believe that, having dominion over all the earth, we possess souls; that we are made after His image. It is very pleasant to believe so, and as we acknowledge to ourselves our superiority it behooves us to be superior. But are we? A man will not kick a child out of his way, but sometimes he may forget himself and kick a dog. I have been puzzled many times to understand why men will make such distinctions. Is it because they believe that the child has a soul and the dog none? Either will respond to a caress or shrink at a blow, and they have memories. As Mr. Spencer might qualify his statements, I wish it to be understood that I do not refer to bad babies or bad dogs, but to babies and dogs in general. I cannot think so meanly of my fellows as to believe that they make the distinction because the dog has no father or big brother to resent the indignity, but they do so rather through the influence of a vicious education; they prefer to adhere to the letter instead of searching for the spirit of the dominion expressed in the first book of Moses; it is so much easier.

We are taught to believe that many things are right, and experience demonstrates that they are radically wrong, both in inception and accomplishment. The truth fairly skins us alive sometimes with its satire. Still we go on believing in the right of wrong-doing; the knowledge of our mental infirmities is a sealed book to us.

It has been and is still believed by some that to break a broncho he must be roped, thrown, beaten, conquered before he can be utilized. I believed so once, but the method has always struck me as a dead failure. Were the breaker of as fine intellect as the broncho, in many instances he might gracefully submit to a reversal of situations and allow the broncho to train him, for out of the brains of bronchos we may learn wisdom, as well as out of the mouths of babes and sucklings.

I had a friend once, as brave a man as ever graced a saddle, leveled a Winchester or loved a child, and he owned a broncho. If he would saddle the animal once or three times a day the pony must be roped, thrown and blinded on each occasion. My friend said it was "the nature of the brute." I knew he could not be wantonly unkind to anything. It never occurred to me that it might be education, and that nature had nothing to do with it.

Several years later the madam and I were camped near an old log road in the mountains in the vicinity of a friend's ranch. One morning, as I was about building the fire for coffee, the ranchman's son, a lad of eighteen, came up the road with a bridle on his arm. He stopped near us and began to whistle, as one would for a dog. After he had whistled a few times I heard a whinnie, and in a few moments the rapid beat of a horse's hoofs broke upon the sweet peacefulness of the summer morning. Looking in the direction of the sound, I presently saw a pony coming down the old road on a keen run. A dappled gray pony, with ears erect and mane flying; his neck was outstretched and his eyes seemed to flash with exquisite pleasure; he came leaping on as if moved by thoughts of love, absolutely free, beautiful in form, graceful in his liberty and in every movement. Within a few rods of the lad the reckless gallop resolved itself into a swinging trot until he reached his friend, when he came to a halt and rubbed his nose against the boy's shoulder. The loud whinnie was softened and the arched neck pressed against the lad for the expected caress. It is a good twenty years since that bright morning, and yet the memory of it is as fresh as if I saw it now: I can taste again the very sweetness of the balsam-laden air, can see the tender blue mist that lingered about the distant hills, and see the pony's head resting against the boy's shoulder; and it seemed to me then as it does now, that if there had been hands instead of hoofs, he would have hugged the boy and would have kissed him on the lips, instead of on the hand, had he known how.

"Where did you get that horse, Harry?"

"Out of ——'s band."

"You don't mean to say he's a broncho—he's too kind and handsome?"

"That's what he is."

"How long have you owned him?"

"About three months."

"But how did you break him? I supposed that they had to be roped and beaten and—"

"Now don't you believe a word of it. I haven't even spoken cross to him, have I, Dick?"

The pony corroborated the statement beyond cavil. The madam went out and shook hands with the boy and hugged the horse, and I should not have blamed her had she hugged the boy, as I looked down into his honest, laughing gray eyes.

Patience and its attendant genius, kindness, without any exhibition of man's "dominion," a simple endeavor to bring himself up to the horse's standard of intellect, and the result was two loving friends. That they could not talk Greek, Latin or English to each other dignified the situation; the understanding between them was quite perfect and beautiful in its eloquence.

The next morning the clouds were settled about us, and my horse had pulled up his picket pin and strayed into the timber. I could not see twenty feet in any direction, but I could follow the trail of the iron pin and the rope through the pines, and the trees looked ghostly. When I reached the horse the spirit of "dominion" entered me, I gathered up the lariat and undertook to lead the way back to camp. I was as familiar with the mountainside as with my own yard, but the trail doubled on itself in some way, or I missed it, and it took me about five minutes to get lost. For half an hour I plodded around, taking a dozen different starts from as many familiar points in the way of rocks, dead trees and other certain monuments, knowing each time that I was going in the right direction. Finally I became disgusted—with the stupidity of the horse—his straying was iniquitous, the rope was a burden to me and I was hungry. As long as I led the way he followed passively, though I have no doubt he was wondering all the time at my enthusiastic morning pedestrianism and trying to ascertain my motive. I threw down the rope and said:

"Bob, will you find the way to camp?"

He only looked at me. I never had the same look bestowed on me but once before. I was talking with an Arapahoe brave, with another red gentleman standing by. I expressed my admiration, in a fluent way, of Left Hand, a chief of the Arapahoes, and the bystander looked all through the conversation just as Bob did. Finally I said:

"I should like to see Left Hand; he is a brave Indian."

"This is Left Hand," said my red brother pointing to the bystander, and the bystander smiled broadly.

"Glad to see you. How?" I inquired.

"Very well," said Left Hand, proffering his dexter, making me feel glad I had refrained from saying anything that might be construed into a discourtesy.

Bob, as I have said, looked just as did Left Hand, though he did not understand English so well; but my experience with Left Hand and his brother had taught me a lesson. I did not admit to the horse otherwise than that I was dependent upon him, nor but that I recognized his power of discriminating between politeness and its opposite.

"Will you please find the way to camp? Go on!"

He started and I followed. It did not take him five minutes to find the bag of oats under the buckboard.

Had I condescended in the first place the madam would not have been uneasy and "waiting breakfast" for me. When I explained to her the cause of my delay, my dilemma and how I had been relieved, she said:

"Had you let him alone he would have come home."

"I presume so—bringing his tail behind him?"

"I'm proud to know that you admit the philosophy of the nursery."

When you teach a dog to perform what you call tricks you feel proud of the dog as he displays his accomplishments successfully before admiring friends; you take a great deal of credit to yourself and consider yourself not the smallest part of the show. Certainly there is pleasure in it, and sometimes you are generous enough to love the dog for his intelligence and obedience. But how is it when the dog learns without your bestowing an effort on him? In such instance, if you are not wholly given over to arrogance, a touch of humility becanse of your own frailty, and a new respect for the intelligence of the dog, must come over you. When he educates himself, as it were, even in what you consider trivial matters, by what authority dare you say he may not be gifted with reasoning faculties as well as yourself? They may not be, perhaps, of as high order, considered from the human standpoint, but the possession of an imperfect faculty promises what? A capacity for development, certainly, and more, the possibility of perfection.

I sat reading a few nights since, alone except for Toney, the Maltese, and Frankie, the French poodle. I gave up my chair to Toney some time since, because he seemed to think it the most comfortable chair in the house; I deferred to his judgment, nay, I am ready to make oath that his judgment is absolutely without fault in this particular. My experience corroborates his to the division of a hair; sustaining each other my statement touching the chair is entitled to credit. When Toney desires to come into the house, or to go out, for that matter, he does not mew nor wait for the chance opportunity of some one coming to the door. He has ascertained that the knob is in some way connected with the mystery of opening a door, so he reaches up and rattles the knob. If the summons is not attended to he rattles again, and as often as politeness and a due respect for others will warrant. He seems to be aware that the inmates may be busy with more important matters, he is willing to concede the fact, trusting to receive attention as soon as his want is ascertained and it is convenient. This habit came near costing him his life on one occasion. But to return to Frankie. She was lying on the rug before the stove on the evening in question; she got up and went into the kitchen, in a few moments she came back, and sitting down by me placed her chin on my hand, which rested on the arm of the chair. She is but little over a year old, has beautiful brown eyes that I can only see when I put back from them the long, silky, black hair.

"What do you want, Frankie?" She got up and went to the door leading to the kitchen. I did not follow, and she returned, assuming her old position. I patted her on the head, and my hand rested there while I continued my reading. Turning over the page required the use of the hand, and, that service done, I rested it on the chair arm again. She put her chin upon it, giving vent to a low guttural sound, as if she were clearing her throat to say something.

"What is it, old lady?" She went to the door again, and stood there until I followed. She then led me into the kitchen, to the sink, placed her foot into the empty bowl upon the floor, tipped it over and looked up into my face. The children had gone to bed neglecting to put water in the bowl, and she was thirsty. In like circumstances a year old baby would have cried, and the party in charge would have investigated for a loose diaper pin, and, not finding the offending article, or the article offending, would have administered various antidotes for colic without success, because a baby always has the colic when it cries; if it fails to respond to treatment for colic then it is not an ordinary baby. If the babies could only talk or use a club—but no matter.

I had another dog (I have had a great many) a number of years ago. I saw him grow up from a puppy brought home in my arms until he weighed quite 150lbs. Broad between

the eyes, wide-chested, black-haired save for a white strip between his arms; wonderfully kind, except to other dogs. He seemed to understand at an early age that it was his business to take care of the house. If a tramp came into the yard he never treated the intruder otherwise than with courtesy. The tramp would never come in if he caught sight of the dog, but once in the dog attended him to a door or the gate as the trap inclined. The tramp must touch nothing; he could knock at the door, if it were opened Duke entered, faced round and stood there; when the tramp went away he escorted him off the premises. If a tramp offered him a part of his meal he declined. He could distinguish between a hungry man and a peddler, and drew the line at the latter; this was one of his virtues that won the heart of his mistress. One of this gentry came on a summer day to the front gate. Duke met him there. The foot-trader hesitated, but the dog looked so friendly that he ventured to put his hand on the latch; the dog growled. The peddler tried flattery and called him pet names; then, feeling encouraged, he reached over and patted the guardian on the head. Certainly that must settle the business, and he placed his hand on the latch again, but took it off immediately. The peddler was puzzled, but with characteristic persistence ventured on further caresses, which the dog received in dignified silence. The fellow's hand alternated between the dog's head and the gate latch for ten minutes, while the madam, looking through the closed blinds, enjoyed the exhibition. The peddler did not come in.

One would imagine that a dog in grateful remembrance of a bone or a refuse scrap from the family butcher would accord to that individual privileges not allowed to others not members of the household. But the butcher came one day and Duke met him and escorted him to the back door, both romping by the way; the butcher knocked, there was no response. Now, let him tell it in his own way:

"Nobody answered my second knock and I knocked agin; still nobody come, and Duke, he stood there lookin' up at me waggin' his tail and sayin' as well as he could he was glad to see me. But I had to leave the meat; the door was locked; then I thought I would raise the kitchen winder and lay it on the sill inside. Good enough. I put my hand on the sash, raised it about an inch, and Duke stepped right in front of me and growled. I couldn't think what he meant and spoke to him. But he give me to understand right there that I must not raise that winder. What did I do? Why, I just put my arm round his neck and hugged him, and went and left the meat next door and ast 'em to tell your wife when she come home. Talk about dogs not knowin'—go way! As well as he knowed me he knowed I hadn't no business goin' in that winder. I tell you, Squire, I love that dog!"

So did I, and to this day it is a pleasure to acknowledge my faith in him. When I was away from home I knew the loved ones were as safe as if guarded by men with muskets: safer, because love prompted him to duty, and where that is, even in a dog, nothing will be lacking.

Duke's good traits were many and he taught himself; his vice was fighting and that was taught him by a neighbor's boy, and I taught the boy something—but that did not break the dog of the habit. He was accustomed to take a run around the neighborhood in the morning if he missed getting into the house the night before. He always waited for me to open the gate for him, greeting me pleasantly as I came out. He could open the gate as well as I, but he established the custom and it was my province to fall in with it and we both enjoyed it. One morning when I opened the door I saw him lying in front of the gate, he did not move when I stepped out, and my heart felt for a second like a lump of lead in my breast. I made the few steps between us with an oppression weighing upon me that I could not, five minutes before, have believed possible. As I looked down upon him, convinced of my loss, I wanted to know who was the cause of it and then I felt it were better that I did not. And that same want haunts me now, after fourteen years, with the soberer feeling attending like a shadow appealing against the bitter purpose. I thought then:

"'Tis the murd'rous an' unmanly play
That gives the pang."

though "Puir Buffie" was not then known to me.

My friend Duke could have throttled the animal made in His image, if in a fair field. The poet was a better Christian than I; he knew the poisoner of his pet and harmed him not, though perhaps he withheld his forgiveness. I can only have hope in the fulfillment of the last stanza, believing that the supersense of animals deserves more consideration than it receives. We dare not avow that it may not prove to be something even more exalted. L. B. FRANCE.

RACING THE YOUNGSTERS.

WE had a matinee at the coursing park yesterday afternoon for the purpose of further testing our plans and the practicability of coursing on inclosed grounds. We made an eight-dog stake for pups under 13 months old, all of Sandy Jim's offspring, and owned by eight different parties. D. C. Luse, of Great Bend, judge. A week previous to the races we drove 15 good buck jacks into the running grounds and trained them by chasing them through the course three times during the week with our dogs and muzzled greyhounds, so that they were familiar with the escapes. We had some very fine courses as the dogs had all been raised in the country and been used to running jacks and if anything above the average of pups of that age. We slipped them closer to the jacks than the rules call for as they had never been in slips before, and out of the eight races they only caught three and some of them they never turned. What they did catch led the dogs at least half a mile to the first turn. The day was beautiful, a good turnout and everybody enjoyed the sport. Mr. Luse makes a good judge and gave general satisfaction. In driving our grounds we had no trouble in getting in all the jacks we needed and could have secured as many more as we did get. They have increased beyond our most sanguine anticipations. I think without exaggeration there are 75 old ones and perhaps 200 young ones in the park. I have bought and put in 52 young ones up to date. We saw young ones in the drive that were almost grown. This was only an experimental meeting and settles the practicability of the scheme in favor of success. The next meeting we think we will hold in Chicago the last of September if we can get a suitable park. There will be a committee appointed to go there soon to make all necessary arrangements.

M. E. ALLISON.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., April 20.

PONTIAC AND BRAKE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In reviewing the performances of the two heavy-weight pointers Pontiac and Brake at the recent shows, your reporter assumes that Messrs. Davidson, Tallman and Mortimer were wrong in their judgment, and that the other judges who agreed with him were right. Now considering that two at least of the judges are exceptionally experienced sportsmen, is it not more probable that their preference for Pontiac was due to his having the best points for a field dog; than that they made all the errors that he accuses them of? Your reporter admits that Pontiac has better hindquarters than Brake, and every one who has seen him in the field must know that his shoulders, chest, etc., correspond with them or he could not have the free gait and great endurance that he has, and as to his being coarse, I can only say that if he were any finer, he would be so much the less fit for the rough work that a field trialer has to perform.—C. E. McMURDO.

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL FIELD TRIALS.

THESE trials began near Newport, Shropshire, Eng., April 23. In the Puppy Stakes there were 33 starters, 20 setters and 13 pointers. The winning setters were:

First, Pride of Salop (G. Shaw), lemon and white bitch, 11 months (Little Billey—Bess).

Second, Rosa (A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale), liver and white bitch, 14 months (Ross—Pitti Sing).

Third, Ranger (A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale), black, white and tan dog, 14 months (Dick Wind'em—Peep Bo).

Fourth, Trip of Kippen (F. C. Lowe), liver and white dog, 15 months (Tutsham Trip—Dido).

POINTERS.

First, Banco of Brussels (A. Morren), orange and white dog, 15 months (Master Bang Bang—Lorna Doone of Kippen).

Second, Gem of Kippen (F. C. Lowe), lemon and white bitch, 14 month (Kent Cob—Magpie).

Third, Toil (T. Statter), lemon and white dog, 14 months (Naso of Upton—Titia).

Absolute winner, Banco of Brussels.

ACTON REYNALD STAKES.

For pointers or setters (limited to 12). There were 8 pointers and 4 setters. The winning pointers were:

First, Woolton Game (G. Pilkington), liver and white bitch, 2 years, 2 months (Gough—Larkspur).

Second, Belle des Bordes (P. Caillard), liver and white bitch, 6 years (Young Bang—Pollie).

SETTERS.

First, Bonny Daisy (J. Bishop), black, white and tan bitch, 23 months (Sailor—Flora).

Second, Randolph (F. Bibby), white and liver ticked dog, 3 years (Tory II.—Border Nell).

Absolute winner, Woolton Game.

CLOVERLY STAKES.

For pointer and setter braces. There were five braces entered and the winners were:

First, R. Ll. Purcell-Llewellin's English setter bitches Coquet B., black and white, 3 years 1 month (Dashing Bondhu—Duchess Primrose), and Belle Bondhu, black and white, 3 years (Dashing Bondhu—Duchess Placid).

Second, R. J. Lloyd Price's liver and white pointer dog and bitch, Sir Watkin, 2 years (Jasper—Mink), and Miss Sixpence, 3 years 3 months (Lucky Sixpence—Golden Slippers).

RUSSIAN - SIBERIAN - CIRCASSIAN WOLF-HOUNDS OR GREYHOUNDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am tempted to set up as an "authority." I used to fight very shy of that reputation, but I know of half a dozen or more who don't know half the little that I do, setting up as wiseacres and good lack, as "judges;" and I don't see why my small candle shouldn't ape a "Brush" light as well as theirs; certainly it can't flicker any more, and I don't think I will let it smell as badly of "smokiness," like to that of Lima oil, as some of the light that has been lately shed on us does. To the point: I propose to "set up" on the above breed, breeds or imitation of breeds, principally because they are new, and nobody knows what is the "right thing;" and, further, because I would like to "boom" the breed. I am not circumstanced so that I can breed them myself, or I would go into them at once, for they are the loveliest dogs I have ever seen, and the *chien de luxe*.

Like other of our recent "authorities" I bank on what I can pick out of books, and following Mr. Potts, I take Vero Shaw, skillfully mix Dalziel's new edition of "British Dogs," flavor the hash with the three dogs of the breed I have seen, and am an object to be looked up to. The beauty of Vero Shaw's pictures will be admitted at once, but what is faulty in the dogs, as members of the greyhound family, is lack of length of body; heads, legs, chests and coats are very good; the fault of Domovoy in "British Dogs" is principally roughness or wiriness of coat. This should not be: the coat should be just what we should look for in a cross of setter and greyhound, shorter than the setter's, perfectly flat, fringed about as shown in Domovoy (thunder! the "authority" said "fringed" when it should be "feathered").

The faults of the dog shown at New York were that he is very much too short in body and badly carried and feathered tail. Compare him with a greyhound and the lack of length is obvious at a glance, while the tail is all wrong; this dog's tail is a setter one, pure and simple, both in carriage and feather. Whoever saw a greyhound with a sickle tail, carried up above the back like the boom of a derrick? It should be carried between the legs with just the tip sticking out, like the picture of Lauderdale in Vero Shaw. Then it should not be brushed from the root to point, it needn't be bunched with rags at the end like a Persian's, but free from feather at the root and moderately fringed from about half way to the tip. (Oh, yes, like a "pure" Gordon's.) Mr. Hacke's dog, Czar, shown at Pittsburgh, was too much of the deerhound in type, with a curly, somewhat soft or wooly coat, not the sleek, shiny one of his son or of the New York dog; his face had the rudiment of a beard and was not as finely drawn as it should be. His son, shown at the same show, was about perfection: Very large with great length, roached like a cat, with tremendous quarters, tucked up flank, coat just right, and exquisite head, tail nicely tucked in and feathered on only about three-quarters of its length. I constantly thought as I looked at this dog, "What a dog to follow a handsome span of horses or a lady on horseback." What a dash "Flora McFlimsey" would cut with a pair of these dogs "to wear," and what a hole she would make in papa's pocket to carry out her ambition to be ahead of her dear rival!

We really have no breed of dogs thoroughly suited for this purpose. As a companion-guard a mastiff is perfection, but he is quite too heavy and ponderous for following a horse. The same as to St. Bernards, and as I see them, too many are faulty in hindquarters. Neither have the elegance of outline that accords well with a thoroughbred horse or dame of fashion. A greyhound has the elegance but lacks the appearance of power, and a deerhound would be considered an ugly dog by ninety-nine out of a hundred non-dog show habitués. The mere appearance of a boarhound is terrifying, and few beaux would have the courage to approach Miss Flora when she was so attended. No other dog comes near the requirements of size. Now the Czarish greyhound (be he in either of the above divisions) has every desired qualification: beauty, size, power and speed, and I should think their dispositions were excellent. Their expression is very amiable and pleasing, and they seem as fond of attention as most dogs.

So many Americans of wealth and leisure "go into dogs" just to be in the swim, and ten chances to one pitch on to mastiffs, St. Bernards, fox-terriers or collies, that are well taken up now, and where they either have to dip repeatedly in their pockets to keep up or be rated second fiddlers, with ninety-nine out of a hundred chances against their ever making a name except as liberal buyers; now why don't some of them take up this lovely breed, almost unknown here and but little fancied in England? They are no more in the shade than St. Bernards were when Macdona took them up, and they are now at the top of the tree.

To be honest with you, I have tried to forestall the market by sending an order to England, and this is in the nature of a free ad. I don't intend to keep the dogs myself, but I know a good fellow who will take care of that end of the string. Whoever follows my example should be sure to require the greyhound type, not the deerhound one. From the fact of Mr. Hacke's old dog being of the latter type and his son of the former, I am convinced that there is little exact uniformity of type in them, particularly as Mr. Hacke selected his pair at the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris. The greyhound is very much the handsomer type of dog.

W. WADE.

HULTON, Pa.

DOG TALK.

IN quoting the remarks of the Omaha *Herald* last week in relation to the dog show held in that city being a fake, we should have noted that the *Herald* is owned and managed by Mr. R. A. Craig. The average daily paper generally mixes up dog matters in a manner wonderful to behold, but Mr. Craig, as our readers well know, is very apt to get hold of the right end of the stick. We are informed that a number of prominent dog men in Omaha have decided to form a kennel club, and we have no doubt that the show they propose holding next season will receive the hearty support of exhibitors as well as the public.

Mr. Wm. Graham, or as he is better known, the Irish Ambassador, does not often get a rise taken out of him in the line of dogs, but the following little tale, if true, shows that complications may arise that are not contemplated even in the best laid plans: It appears, so the story goes, that in some unexplained manner the Ambassador became the owner of a dog that in common parlance was a "dead un," and how to get rid of him without any strain upon his conscience became an absorbing question. Finally the dog was given to a person who was about to exhibit at a distant show with instructions to enter him for sale at £20, and to accept the best offer obtainable, one-half the proceeds to be retained for the service. Now it happens that the Ambassador had a friend to whom he had given a roving commission to purchase any dog that was good and cheap, and the friend happened to attend this show, and seeing the dog—a veritable "flat-catcher"—was so well pleased with it that he at once secured it, paid the price and shipped it forthwith to the Ambassador, who is still trying to figure up the profit and loss in the transaction.

At the meeting of the Associate Members of the American Kennel Club held during the Boston dog show for the purpose of organization there were 11 members present and 23 were represented by proxy. Dr. J. F. Perry was unanimously elected President, Mr. E. H. Moore, Vice-President; and Mr. H. W. Huntington, Secretary. The above named officers were also appointed as delegates to the American Kennel Club.

Mr. Wm. Graham, of Belfast, Ireland, arrived in this city last Saturday. We were favored with a visit from him on Monday and were pleased to see him looking so well. He leaves to-day for San Francisco to judge at the show of the Pacific Kennel Club, to be held May 22 to 25. As an all round judge Mr. Graham has few equals and the fanciers of the Pacific coast are to be congratulated upon securing his services.

The National Poultry and Bench Show Association of Atlanta, Ga., has been dropped from membership by the American Kennel Club for non-payment of dues, and the officers of the association, Messrs. H. W. Grady, T. O. Hall and W. B. Henderson, have been disqualified from showing under A. K. C. rules, for non-payment of prize money won at their show in January, 1888.

There was a dog fight at Winsted, Conn., recently, between a Newfoundland and a foxhound. After a short scrimmage the Newfoundland seized his antagonist and dragging him into some water held his head under until he was dead. The owner of the foxhound we understand will bring suit for the value of his dog against the owner of the victor.

Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, forwarding agent of 58 Wall street, this city, has just received per steamer State of Nebraska, the red Irish setter dog Garryowen IV., from the kennels of Mr. Jas. J. Giltrap, Dublin, Ireland. The dog is owned by Mr. George H. Covert, of Chicago, to whom he was forwarded.

We have received a letter from Mr. A. G. Eberhart, Cincinnati, O., in which he states that a person named John Davis is advertising and selling pug puppies that are said to be by Mr. Eberhart's Bradford Ruby II., which is not true, as Mr. Davis has never had the use of the dog.

Mr. E. O. Damon, Northampton, Mass., has recently imported the red Irish setter dog Darby II., winner of first in local and second in open class at Cork, 1888. Darby II. was whelped April 22, 1886, and is by Chieftain (Palmerston—Quail) and out of Nellie X. (Cocksure—Nellie).

Lord Neversettle, Mr. H. C. Lowe's recently imported greyhound, is reported to have broken a foreleg in pursuing a jack rabbit. The accident occured near Hutchinson, Kas.

Entries for the first annual Derby of the Central Field Trial Club close on Wednesday, May 15.

Mr. R. F. Mayhew will judge the non-sporting classes at the Toledo dog show, Sept. 7.

BLEMTON VERITY.—Hempstead, N. Y., April 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in your report on fox-terriers at Philadelphia you state that the winning bitch Blemton Verity was sent home on the first day on the ground that she was sick. This is false. Did your correspondent or any one else see the veterinary's certificate necessary in such cases? The true version is this. Being a young bitch in whelp, and not having had distemper, it was my intention to remove her from the building at night, vide regulation 13. On application to the superintendent I was informed all puppies could be removed on the first night if so wished. He at once signed me an order to remove Blemton Ravager, Bloom and Verity, which arrangement suited me admirably, as our kennel man was returning to the kennels that night. No question of sickness arose and being unaware that a protest was to be made against Verity, your intimation that any jockeying was contemplated by the Blemton Kennels through me has no more foundation than your correspondent's narration of invented facts. Verity was by Mr. Belmont's orders taken by me to Philadelphia, on Thursday last the 25th inst., and submitted to the Philadelphia Kennel Club officers and veterinary. It was proved upon test that the bitch heard and the protest was not sustained.—GERMAN HOPKINS, Manager.

RUNNING WEIGHT OF GREYHOUNDS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Mr. H. W. Huntington did not read my remarks on the running weight of greyhounds in your paper of April 18 quite correctly. I stated the average weight of dogs who had won the Waterloo cup was from 60 to 65lbs. This remark was not intended to include bitches who have won Waterloo cups. Their average weight we all know would not exceed 55lbs. Mr. Huntington, in his remarks on certain greyhounds in FOREST AND STREAM of April 25, only confirms my opinion, that a big greyhound can be equally as handy with his hare as a little one. My experience has always been that a good big one will generally beat a good little one.—H. C. LOWE.

NEW FOX HUNTING CLUB.—A hunt club is being organized near Hyde Park, N. Y., under the name of the Dutchess County Hunt Club. Among the gentlemen who are interested and are active in the organization are Messrs. Archy Rogers, E. P. Rogers, N. P. Rogers, John A. Roosevelt, James Roosevelt, Walter Langdon, F. Yelverton and Rives, of New Hamburg. Mr. E. P. Rogers has purchased forty beagles for the club, and they will be shipped to his place this summer. Hurdles are to be put up on Mr. Archy Rogers's place for training horses. The objects of the club are to encourage the enjoyable and health-giving practice of riding; to enable those desiring to ride cross country to do so by keeping a pack, and to appoint certain days of the week during the months of October and November for meets, one day to be devoted to drag hunt and one day to fox hunting, so that all can enjoy which they prefer.

BEAGLE AWARDS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, May 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please correct a statement in report you made of Philadelphia dog show in regard to third prize in open bitch class for beagles. Blanche owned by Mr. Bond did not receive any prize. Mr. Hallett, the judge, awarded my bitch Diana third prize, he handed me the yellow ribbon, but made a mistake in marking his book. I afterward called the attention of the Philadelphia Kennel Club to the mistake and they and I wrote the judge and he replied that he made the award to my bitch. Please correct the mistake in your next issue and oblige—W. H. ASHBURNER.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Eastern Field Trials Club at 44 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, May 14, at 3:30 P. M. The president specially requests the attendance of members of the board as he will lay before the meeting the suggestion that the club relinquish its champion stake and subscribe the same amount to a National Champion Stake to be run next January under the joint management of delegates appointed by each club.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SPECIAL AT PHILADELPHIA.—Buffalo, April 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your report of the Philadelphia bench show you state that Sheffield Lass won the special prize for the best black and tan terrier dog or bitch. This is an error, as my dog Buffalo General was awarded the special prize.—A. W. SMITH.

LANCASHIRE WITCH.—New York, May 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In attributing the report of the Worcester dog show to Mr. Chas. H. Mason, it appears I did that gentleman an injustice, for which I beg through your columns to offer amends.—SARAH LEGGETT EMORY.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Rustic George, Rustic Kate and Rustic Anna. By G. W. Fisher, Catawissa, Pa., for golden fawn pugs, one dog and two bitches, whelped April 6, 1889, by Rustic King (Rustic—What's That) out of Tra-la-la (Young Toby—Tantrums).

Cassia. By G. W. Fisher, Catawissa, Pa., for pug bitch, age not given, by champion Max out of Ollie.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Wacouta Donna—Edwy. C. N. Powell's (Omaha, Neb.) mastiff bitch Wacouta Donna (champion Ilford Chancellor—Ilford Comedy) to Dr. G. B. Ayres's Edwy (champion Orlando—Countess of Woodlands), April 30.

Say—Graphic. Fleet View & Reading Pointer Kennels' (Lynn, Mass.) pointer bitch Say to C. Heath's champion Graphic, March 29.

Timferna—Brock. E. M. Crouch's (Thomaston, Conn.) pointer bitch Timferna (Tim—Guiferna) to his Brock (Dash—Zoe), April 25.

Lady Price—Duke of Hessen. The Elms Kennels' (Forest Lake, Minn.) pointer bitch Lady Price to F. R. Hitchcock's Duke of Hessen, April 24.

Dot—Lord Nelson. A. E. Pitts's (Columbus, O.) pug bitch Dot (Ellis's Jim—Cute) to Acme Kennels' Lord Nelson (champion Toby—champion Queen Mary), March 5.

Minnie—Lord Nelson. A. E. Pitts's (Columbus, O.) pug bitch Minnie (Cricket—Pansy Blossom) to Acme Kennels' Lord Nelson (champion Toby—champion Queen Mary), April 12.

Judy—Lord Nelson. H. L. Woodman's (Chicago, Ill.) pug bitch Judy to Acme Kennels' Lord Nelson (champion Toby—champion Queen Mary), March 13.

Judy—Rustic King. J. L. Camdbell's (Montreal, Can.) pug bitch Judy to G. W. Fisher's Rustic King, Feb. 4.

Tra-la-la—Rustic King. G. W. Fisher's (Catawissa, Pa.) pug bitch Tra-la-la to his Rustic King, Feb. 6.

Midge—Rustic King. G. W. Befoch's (Bloomsburg, Pa.) pug bitch Midge to G. W. Fisher's Rustic King, March 28.

Dollie—Rustic King. G. W. Wambach's (Baltimore, Md.) pug bitch Dollie to G. W. Fisher's Rustic King, April 23.

Rose—Rustic King. G. W. Fisher's (Catawissa, Pa.) pug bitch Rose to his Rustic King, May 6.

Bessie—Valens. O. H. White's (Wauwatosa, Wis.) St. Bernard bitch Bessie to Acme Kennels' Valens (champion Valentine—Suzeraine), April 23.

Empress—Valens. C. C. Sidler's (Milwaukee, Wis.) St. Bernard bitch Empress (Tell—Noma) to Acme Kennels' Valens (champion Valentine—Suzeraine), Feb. 14.

Jill—Valens. C. W. White's (Milwaukee, Wis.) St. Bernard bitch Jill to Acme Kennels' Valens (champion Valentine—Suzeraine), March 26.

Lady Nell—Clan Warwick. The Elms Kennels' (Forest Lake, Minn.) English setter bitch Lady Nell (A.K.R. 6646) to their Clan Warwick (A.K.R. 6645), April 18.

Lady Edith—Tim. J. H. Ackroyd's (Saylesville, R. I.) Irish setter bitch Lady Edith (champion Rory O'More—Lady Berkely) to Max Wenzel's champion Tim (Biz—Hazel), April 19.

Black Meg—Black Pete. H. S. Reynolds's (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Meg (Obo II.—Darkie) to J. P. Willey's Black Pete (Obo, Jr.—Phonsie), March 19.

Elora Tatters—Blemton Trump. H. P. Thompson's (Toronto, Can.) fox-terrier bitch Elora Tatters to Mr. Macdonald's Blemton Trump (Bacchanal— ——), May 2.

Biddy—Bradford Harry. A. M. Goldsmith's (Chicago, Ill.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Biddy (Bonnie Britton—Lassie) to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), April 9.

Tiny—Bradford Harry. Geo. F. Richards's (Bangor, Me.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Tiny (Tug—Mistress Mary) to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), March 30.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Nell. Dr. B. C. Russell's (Keene, N. H.) pointer bitch Nell (Sam—Gyp), April 27, nine (five dogs), by W. M. Williams's Judge (Ned—Floss).

Judy. J. L. Campbell's (Montreal, Can.) pug bitch Judy, April 4, eight, by G. W. Fisher's Rustic King.

Tra-la-la. G. W. Fisher's (Catawissa, Pa.) pug bitch Tra-la-la, April 6, three (one dog), by his Rustic King.

Berna II. The Elms Kennels' (Forest Lake, Minn.) St. Bernard bitch Berna II., April 18, eight (four dogs), by D. Bergman's Martigny.

Empress. Acme Kennels' (Milwaukee, Wis.) St. Bernard bitch Empress (Tell—Noma), April 17, ten (five dogs), by their Valens (champion Valentine—Suzeraine).

Belle Ward. W. McKennan's (Washington, Pa.) English setter bitch Belle Ward, April 26, nine (three dogs), by Mt. Washington Kennels' champion Paul Gladstone.

Jennie II. Louis Parisette, Jr.'s (South Brooklyn, N. Y.) Gordon setter bitch Jennie II. (Buck—Jennie), April 25, six (three dogs), by W. S. Hammett's Royal Duke (Bob—Nell).

Starlight. John J. Hooley's (Troy, N. Y.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Starlight (Howland's Dingo—Bess), April 20, three (two dogs), by P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

St. Joe Patty. Fawn, black points, mastiff bitch, whelped Aug. 17, 1887, by champion Ilford Caution out of Juno, by St. Joe Kennels, Niles, Mich., to H. M. Wood, Jeffersontown, Ky.

Kittie Comedy. Fawn, black points, mastiff bitch, whelped March 24, 1889, by Edwy out of Ilford Comedy, by Dr. G. B. Ayres, Omaha, Neb., to Fred E. Winning, same place.

Mainspring—Fly whelp. Lemon and white pointer dog, whelped Feb. 25, 1889, by Jas. P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., to Stephen T. Barker, New York.

Judge—Ruby whelp. White and liver pointer bitch, whelped Feb. 10, 1889, by Jas. P. Swain, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., to F. T. Hurless, Jr., Windsor Locks, Conn.

Bello—Empress whelps. Orange and white St. Bernard dogs, whelped Oct. 15, 1888, by Acme Kennels, Milwaukee, Wis., three to D. P. Redd and one each to Dr. J. Senti and A. Cramer, all of same place.

Cæsar. Orange and white St. Bernard dog, whelped Oct. 15, 1888, by Bello out of Empress, by Acme Kennels, Milwaukee, Wis., to O. Leihammer, same place.

Chautauqua Prince. Lemon and white English setter dog, whelped May 11, 1888 (A.K.R. 6484), by F. T. Weatherill, Jonesville, N. Y., to J. R. Bancker, Urbana, O.

Bridget. Dark red, small white star on breast, Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. 6, 1888, by Rco out of Juliet (A.K.R. 6414), by F. T. Weatherill, Jonesville, N. Y., to Dr. M. E. Daughtry, Franklin, Va.

Elora Tatters. White, black and tan fox-terrier bitch, age and pedigree not given, by G. Bell, Toronto, Can., to H. P. Thompson, same place.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

BOSTON, May 4.—The regular rifle shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held at their range to-day. The shooting conditions were very good, and some fine scores were made. A large number of riflemen were present, and much shooting done in all the matches. Mr. Francis won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match, and Mr. Loring won the gold champion medal. Following are the best scores finished to-day:

Champion Medal Match.

A Loring	8	7	4	10	10	6	9	6	10	7—77
C Willard (mil)	8	5	7	10	9	7	10	7	6	6—75
W Gardner	9	5	7	7	8	6	8	6	10	8—74
C C Clarke	7	7	6	7	7	4	8	9	7	7—69

20-shot Rest Match, 200yds.

J Francis	12	11	12	9	12	12	11	12	9	11
	11	12	12	11	11	11	9	11	11	12—222
J R Munroe	10	11	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	11
	12	12	10	12	9	9	10	10	11	7—207
S Wilder	9	11	12	9	12	9	9	10	12	9
	12	9	11	9	11	9	11	10	10	8—202
W P Conway	5	12	12	11	10	12	11	12	9	9
	10	11	10	8	9	11	8	8	10	9—197
J N Eames	9	8	10	9	8	9	12	9	10	10
	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	10	10	11—185

Victory Medal Match, 200yds.

C M Hill	9	7	9	10	9	8	8	10	9	10—89
J S Howe	10	8	8	8	8	7	9	9	10	9—86
A L Brackett	5	7	10	9	10	7	10	8	10	6—82
T Bond	10	6	7	8	8	6	9	7	6	3—75
W C Prescott	7	7	4	6	9	4	10	5	5	9—65
A S Hunt	9	4	7	7	6	5	7	4	6	4—59

Medal and Badge Match.

A L Brackett	8	10	8	8	7	8	10	10	10	9—88
G B Warren	9	7	9	7	8	7	7	8	9	7—78
C Williams (mil)	9	8	9	6	7	8	4	9	8	6—74

Members' Match, 200yds.

H Severance	7	7	10	10	5	8	7	8	7	10—79
G B Warren	8	9	6	7	9	4	10	10	8	8—79
C Davis	7	9	5	6	7	10	6	6	8	8—72
A S Hunt	9	8	7	6	8	7	9	5	9	6—72
W C Prescott	5	7	8	5	4	6	8	6	6	7—62
A Mann	3	7	6	3	3	8	7	7	7	6—57

All-Comers' Match, 200yds.

C H Eastman	10	8	10	9	9	3	5	8	10	8—80
E Kelley	10	8	5	7	5	4	10	6	10	8—73
S E Howard	7	8	9	7	7	7	8	6	6	3—68
F C Hart	6	7	6	7	6	8	6	7	5	5—63
A King	5	9	6	8	6	5	10	5	1	7—62
I Bailey	7	5	4	4	6	4	9	6	8	6—59

Rest Match, 200yds.

J R Munroe	12	9	12	11	11	11	10	12	11	11—110
J Francis	11	11	11	12	11	9	12	11	11	10—109
J N Eames	9	12	9	10	9	11	12	9	11	12—104
A Ballard	11	11	10	9	10	12	11	10	11	9—104
J W Soule	12	10	12	9	9	12	10	12	9	8—103
C C Harlow	11	11	11	7	9	12	8	11	10	12—102
A G Thorne	11	10	10	9	11	9	9	10	12	11—102
S W Hart	7	8	10	12	8	12	8	10	10	8—93
W C Prescott	8	9	9	9	10	8	11	10	8	12—91
E Alson	4	7	6	7	11	11	9	12	9	8—86
W Pomeroy	8	11	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	10—85

WILMINGTON, Del., April 29.—When the riflemen faced the butts at Healdmoor Range, Wilmington, Del., to-day, and saw the coquettish character of the wind, as indicated by the flags, they forsaw that it would require the sharpest kind of watching to come out with respectable much less high scores. With a grim determination to celebrate such a glorious event as the centennial of Washington's inauguration with a regular "John Adams" kind of a time, and in spite of all unfavorable conditions, the riflemen good humoredly "went in" to enjoy the afternoon. Following are the scores in detail, off-hand, standard American target:

Record Practice—200yds.

C Heinel, Sr	10	5	7	10	6	4	8	7	6	8—71
H Simpson	8	7	10	7	10	7	5	3	4	4—65
H Johnson	4	5	9	3	10	6	6	6	3	6—58
H A Spoerl	0	5	7	8	5	5	4	2	6	10—51
P Williams	7	5	5	5	5	8	4	4	2	6—51

Revolver Match—30yds.—100-30 S. A. Target.

E J Darlington	9	10	9	8	7	9	8	6	5	5—76
E Darlington	7	7	5	4	7	10	9	8	8	8—74
E Jackson	2	5	6	9	6	9	3	6	7	6—60
H Johnson	8	2	6	4	3	9	5	8	3	6—54

Revolver Match—50yds.

H Simpson	5	8	7	7	3	8	7	10	7	6—68
S Howard	3	7	4	5	8	6	4	7	5	7—56
E Jackson	3	3	7	8	7	3	4	6	6	8—55
P Williams	4	5	4	7	3	4	6	3	3	7—47

ONTARIO RIFLEMEN.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Small-Bore Association was held at Orillia on May 1. There was a large gathering of delegates of the different clubs. The president, Mr. J. W. Crossley, was in the chair. There were two sessions lasting up to midnight. The president addressed those present on the success which attended the organization. The name of the association was changed from the Ontario Small-Bore Rifle Association to the Off-Hand Rifle Association of Ontario. Mr. Crossley was re-elected President; Geo. E. Whitten, First Vice-President; John Doolittle, Second Vice-President, and J. H. Ross, King City, Secretary-Treasurer. An executive committee was appointed to arrange matters and attend to all matters not provided for in the rules. The association commences its second year under most favorable circumstances. Any sportsman can have a copy of the rules free by sending card to J. W. Crossley, King City. Before the meeting the delegates shot a match for two cash prizes, the first being given by the president and the other by the Orillia Association. The prizes were given for the best two delegates from any club making the highest score, and the first prize was won by J. W. Crossley and J. H. Ross, of King City, and the second by Simpson Rannie and J. Davidson, of Scarboro'. The following is the score:

King City—J W Crossley..82		Aurora—Eli Braund	79
J H Ross	89—171	J C B Johns	82—161
Scarboro'—S Rannie	82	Orillia—Wm Paine	63
J Davidson	88—170	Geo E Whiten	82—145
Bradford—Dan Neilly	73	Alliston—A Graham	86
Jos Neilly	90—163	Dr Sutherland	50—136

OTTAWA, April 27.—The Rifle Club to-day had their second spoon shoot, 200, 500 and 600yds., and three classes. Dr. J. E. Hutchinson again wins first with a score of 87—should have been 92—he making an error by shooting at the wrong target and scoring a bull. Capt. C. P. Cox took second with 79, and for third Scott and Lightfoot tied at 77.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—The sixth tourney of the St. Louis Pistol Club came to an end last Wednesday night, and Mr. L. V. D. Perret becomes the final winner of the medal, having finished with the very good average of 81⁹⁄₁₀, for the twenty shoots he contested in. Fodde came in second with an average of 80¹⁰⁄₁₆, he having taken part in sixteen shoots. Mr. M. Summerfield takes the first handicap prize and Mr. Race second. At the last shoot only nine members were present, and Fodde carried off the honors by making 87, and will in consequence retain the medal for one week, when it will be turned over to Mr. Perret. A 20yds. standard American target and Stevens .22-cal. pistols are used for all shooting. The scores are as follows:

F A Fodde	9	10	10	8	10	6	8	9	7	10—87
M Summerfield	9	6	10	9	10	8	9	9	6	8—84
W H Hettel	9	8	7	10	8	7	8	6	10	9—79
J A Lee	7	10	8	7	4	7	10	10	7	7—77
A E Bengel	4	9	8	10	8	5	10	6	9	6—75
W Bauer	9	9	8	4	7	5	8	7	10	8—75
W Mackwitz	6	9	5	7	7	5	6	7	7	6—65
W Billmeyer	8	5	5	4	8	10	5	7	4	7—63

UNSER FRITZ.

NEWARK, April 30.—To-day was a lively day at the Shooting Park, sixteen members of the shooting society and two New Yorkers being on hand. Ten of the party were recently elected members. The main attraction was a dinner match between Barney Walther and M. Dorrier, of the Zettler Rifle Club, on one team, and the "Two Obediahs," of the Newark Shooting Society, on the other. The match was 50 shots each on the German ring target. The "Two Obediahs" had to settle for the dinner, the scores being as follows:

Dorrier	222	210	211	216	228—1,087
Walther	200	215	210	206	224—1,055—2,142
Young Obediah	219	125	227	211	222—1,004
Old Obediah	209	195	179	184	187— 954—2,048

A 50-shot match was also shot between Theo. Babcock and A. Begerow, the former winning by the following score:

Babcock	207	206	207	197	204—1,020
Begerow	193	209	193	203	210—1,013

In a 10-shot match between Campbell and Halsey, the former won by 211 to 194. Two matches were also shot between Begerow, Babcock and Campbell, the first being won by Babcock and the second by Begerow.

THE TEAM ABROAD.—Subscriptions to defray the expenses of the Massachusetts Rifle Team's visit to England are coming in most satisfactorily, and Treasurer A. P. Potter makes his third acknowledgment of sums paid in up to noon Saturday, April 27, of $3,025.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

May 14, 15, 16.—Ohio Trap Shooter's League tournament, Cleveland, O.

May 14, 15, 16, 17.—Iowa State Sportsman's Association's annual tournament, Des Moines, Ia. A. C. Miller, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

May 16, 17.—Olean Sportsmen's Association tournament, Olean, N. Y.

May 21, 22, 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.

May 27 to June 1.—Missouri State shoot.

May 29, 30, 31.—South Side Gun Club tournament, Milwaukee, Wis. C. W. Milbraith, Secretary.

May.—Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association's fifteenth annual tournament, Norfolk. B. B. Locke, Secretary.

June.—Annual tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Washington Territory.

June.—Ninth annual tournament Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association, Belleville. C. P. Richards, Secretary.

June.—Kansas City tournament.

June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game tournament, Albany, N. Y. Horace B. Derby, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

June 6, 7 8.—Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association's ninth annual tournament, Belleville, Ill.

June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.—First tournament of the American Shooting Association, at Cincinnati, O.

June 18, 19, 20, 21.—Illinois State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

THE MIDDLESEX TOURNAMENT.

DUNELLEN, N. J., April 30.—The Middlesex Gun Club celebrated Centennial Day by holding one of their popular tournaments. As usual, they were favored with a large attendance and pleasant weather. Shooting began at 10 A. M., and the banging of the guns did not cease until darkness had set in. Sweepstakes at artificial targets were shot all the forenoon from the five center traps, under Keystone rules, and while the live-bird shoot was going on targets were shot from a side set of three traps, under Chamberlin rules. The big live-bird sweep was called promptly at 1 o'clock. The club had guaranteed $150 for this event, and it more than filled, no less than 25 of the cracks of the East entered, making a grand sweepstakes of $375 divided into four moneys. The birds, unfortunately, were only an average lot of spring birds, occasionally a hard driver, then a duffer. They puzzled the experts, as the scores show. W. Fred Quimby was referee and Jacob Pentz scorer. The Tournament Committee, headed by President Smith, kept the events moving lively, and there was sport enough for all. The work of Mr. Voorhees was remarkable for a man of his age. He is probably one of the oldest shooters facing the traps to-day, but he keeps the young fellows busy all the time. Among the visitors from a distance was Mr. E. S. Mills, of Washington, D. C.; he dropped in accidentally, and, shooting a strange gun and shells, he entered the sweep. He expressed himself as much pleased. The scores ran:

Event No. 1, 10 bluerocks, Keystone rules, $1 entry:

Miller	1111111111—10	Turford	1100001010— 4
S G Smith	1101101100— 6	"Tee Kay"	1111111100— 7
F Mahlon	1111111111—10	Apgar	0011111110— 8
Forrest	0000111010— 4	Van Camp	1101100111— 7
Williams	0111010011— 6	Riggott	1111111111—10
Zwerlein	1111010110— 7	F Class	1010111001— 6
E S Mills	0110010011— 5	C Smith	0101101111— 7

First divided, Apgar second, C. Smith third on shoot-off, breaking 9, fourth divided.

Event No. 2, 10 Keystones, Keystone rules, $1 entry:

Ed Miller	1111101111— 9	"Tee Kay"	1011111001— 7
S G Smith	1101001111— 7	Apgar	1111101011— 8
F Mahlon	1101011101— 7	Van Camp	1000111110— 6
Forrest	1110111011— 8	Riggott	1111111111—10
Williams	1111111111—10	F Class	1111111111—10
Zwerlein	0010111101— 6	C Smith	1111111011— 9
E S Mills	1010110010— 5	C Hedden	0111110111— 8
D Terry	1111111111—10	"Jersey"	1111111111—10

Ties all divided.

Event No. 3, 10 Keystones, Keystone rules, $1 entrance:

Miller	1111111111—10	Tee Kay	0111001011— 6
S G Smith	1100011110— 7	Apgar	1111111111—10
Mahlon	1101011100— 6	Van Camp	1011010011— 6
Forrest	1111011011— 8	Riggott	1111011111— 9
Williams	1011010111— 7	Jersey	1111100101— 7
Zwerlein	1011000100— 4	C Smith	1001010010— 4
Mills	1001010111— 6	Greener	1110011011— 7
D Terry	1111110111— 9	Clarke	1111110110— 8

Miller and Apgar first, D. Terry second, Forrest, Riggott and Clark third, S. G. Smith, Williams, Jersey and Greener fourth.

Event No. 4, 10 bluerocks, Keystone rules, $1 entrance:

Miller	0111111111—9	Apgar	1111111110—9
Williams	1111101001—7	Buckwalter	1111001000—5
F Mahlon	1111111011—9	Jersey	1011011110—7
Forrest	0110100011—5	C Smith	1011001111—7
Zwerlein	0101101011—6	S G Smith	1011111111—9
D Terry	1010011111—7	Greener	1011011111—8
Tee Kay	1101100101—6	Clark	1110001010—5
Mills	1101011101—7	W Squires	1100011101—6

Ties divided.

Event No. 5, 10 Keystones, Keystone rules, $1 entrance:

Jersey	1111111111—10	J Richards	0001100101—4
Mills	1111111101—9	Quimby	1111101111—9
Zwerlein	1100110110—6	S G Smith	1100101110—6
Mahlou	1111011011—8	Professor	0010111111—7
Apgar	1101111010—7	Manning	0000110011—4
Buckwalter	1011110111—8	Williams	1101010011—6
Tee Kay	1111111011—9	Squires	1011010011—6
Van Camp	0110111000—5	Brantingham	1111111111—10
Forrest	1011101100—6	D Terry	0101111011—7
Miller	1111111011—9	Sigler	1111111111—10
C Smith	1101011111—8	W Terry	1001010111—6
Grecner	1011111101—8	Lindsley	1011111011—8

Ties divided.

Event No. 9, 10 Keystones, Keystone rules, $1 entrance:

Jersey	1111101111—9	Manning	1010001010—4
Miller	1111111011—9	Mahlon	1111111111—10
Apgar	1110001111—7	Brantingham	1011111111—9
Professor	0100001100—3	Tee Kay	1111111111—10
D Terry	1111000101—6	S G Smith	1110101110—7
W Terry	1111111111—10	Zwerlein	1110001111—7
Mills	1111110011—8	C Smith	1001110111—7
Forrest	1101101111—8	J Richards	1100111000—5
Sigler	1111111111—10	Lindsley	1111111001—8
Greencr	0110111111—8	Squires	1101010110—6

All tics divided.

Event No. 7, 15 live birds, modified Hurlingham rules, $15 entrauce, four prizes:

Capt Jones (28)	111112112112212—15	S Castles (28)	221120221211120—13
Wm Sigler (30)	112111121221122—15	Hedden (30)	120121121112102—12
F Mahlon (30)	222122221222212—15	E D Miller (28)	111112200221122—13
J F Kleinz (28)	212212110121221—14	Buckwalter (28)	021101122212012—13
F Class (28)	111111012112112—14	C Smith (30)	01H021221112122—13
J Brewer (28)	222221021112221—14	E S Mills (30)	121100111211101—13
Lindsley (30)	122112021222222—14	S G Smith (28)	111221002112120—12
Van Camp (30)	011111122221142—14	W S Canon (30)	110022221220120w—11
Williams (30)	120112121122241—14	"Grecner" (60)	200011220002222— 9
Eb Francis (28)	121211112101212—14	Williams (30)	1211o1010112020w—10
R E Irwin (28)	221012121201122—13	John Erb (28)	201120011111120w—10
Voorhees (30)	111111011212102—13	W Forrost (30)	022001021222l0w— 8
J Rigott (28)	121110221022111—13		

Jones of Jersey City, Sigler of Montclair and "Mahlon" of Trenton divided first money, $150; Kleinz and Brewor of Philadelphia, Class of Pine Brook, Lindsley of Hoboken, Van Camp of Trenton, Williams of Elizabeth and Francis of Newark divided second, $112.50; Irwin of Philadelphia, Voorhees of Bound Brook, Riggott of Rockaway and Castles of Newark divided third, $75; Hedden of Newark, Miller of Springfield, Buckwalter of Philadelphia, Mills of Washington, D. C., and Charles and S. G. Smith of Plainfield divided fourth, $37.50.

Event No. 8, 9 Keystones, Chamberlin rules, $1 entry:

W Terry	011101010—5	Apgar	111101110—7
Manning	111001111—7	Squires	111110101—7
Jersey	111011110—7	D Terry	110110100—5
Greener	011101110—6	Soper	110111111—8
E D Miller	011111100—6	M Mecker	011111110—7
Richards	010001000—2	Tee Kay	111100110—6
Meeker	100101001—5	Leigh	010001101—4
Brantingham	111011011—7		

Soper first, Brantingham second on shoot-off, breaking 7, Greener, Miller and Tee Kay third, W. Terry, Meeker and D. Terry fourth.

Event No. 9, 9 Keystones, Chamberlin rules, $1 entry:

Tee Kay	110111011—7	W Terry	011100010—5
Meeker	101100111—6	Soper	111111111—9
Apgar	100101111—6	Uyrup	011101010—5
Jersey	111011001—6	Tuogley	000010001—2
Manning	000110000—2	Squires	001100111—5
Leigh	100111101—6	M Meeker	111010100—6
Brantingham	101111101—7	D Terry	101111001—6
Greener	100111100—5		

Soper first, Tee Kay and Brantingham second, Jersey third on shoot-off, breaking 3, Greener and Squires fourth on shoot-off.

Event No. 10, 9 Keystones, Chamberlin rules, $1 entrance:

Jersey	111101011—7	Soper	111111011—7
Tee Kay	010001111—5	Burke	100000000—1
W Terry	111111110—8	Robinson	111000111—6
H Mecker	010101110—5	Frentz	00110000w—
Zwerlein	011101010—6	M Meeker	101101100—5
Manning	100100110—4	Leigh	111001111—7
Apgar	111110101—7	Brantingham	1111-0011—7
D Terry	111110110—7	J Richards	001111000—5

W. Terry first, Soper and Brantingham second, Robinson and Zwerlein third, Tee Kay fourth on shoot-off with 3. TEE KAY.

ST. PAUL GUN CLUB.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 4.—Yesterday the weather report called for "strong southerly winds and local storms." The storms did not put in an appearauce, but the wind was on deck. It was impossible to tell where to hold, and as a consequence the members of the St. Paul Gun Club and their visiting friends made some "rocky" scores. First some on would make a straight, and perhaps the next event would not get a place at all. Every one was out for fun, however, and evidently had it, for all seemed to enjoy themselves. The entrances were light, so that no one lost much. Mr. Hanson, a visiting sportsman from Litchfield, Minn., and one of the best shots in the State, got his full share, as he was very successful in shooting off the ties. The Challenge Badge shoot caused considerable interest beeause the contestants are the large gun dealers here, and are sharp rivals in business as well as at the trap. Although the scores are low they are good considering the furious gale that was blowing from the rear and rolling over the club house would make the birds dodge in a most hewildering way.

The club badge was won by Pfister on the splendid score of 9 out of 10 single and 5 pairs Peorias, which is a hard score to beat on a fine day, and simply wonderful on a day like yesterday.

First event, 15 single Peorias, 18yds. rise, 5 screened traps, 3 moneys:

Max	011111111111100—12	Browning	000000011011111— 7
Bennett	011000101001111— 8	Pfister	010110111111100—10
Kennedy	111011111101001—12	Burke	111100111111110—12
Hanson	111101011111110—12	Holt	111111011111001—12
Fish	000111101110001— 9	Skinner	101110001110111—10
Chantler	111101111011111—13	Forbes	101011111111101—12

Chantler first money, Hanson secoud after breaking 6 straight on tie, Pfister and Kennedy third.

Second event, 5 singles and 3 pairs Peorias, same conditions:

Max	01111	11 10 11—8	Pfister	10001	10 01 10—6
Bennett	11111	11 10 10—9	Burke	10111	10 11 11—9
Kennedy	11101	10 11 10—8	Holt	01111	10 10 10—7
Hanson	11111	10 11 10—9	Skinner	11101	10 11 10—8
Fish	00011	10 11 11—7	Forbes	01010	11 11 11—8
Chantler	10011	11 10 11—8	Cummings	01001	11 00 10—5
Browning	01111	00 11 10—7			

Hanson first on shoot-off, Forbes and Skinner second on shoot-off, ties on 7 divided third.

Challenge badge, 15 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, American rules, entrance $5:

Burkhard	011110110011111	10 10 00 11 11—17
Kennedy	101011011001000	10 11 10 11 11—15

Burkhard wins badge for the second time and is challenged for next Saturday by Holt.

Third event, 10 single Peorias, same conditions:

Max	0111101100—6	Pfister	1111101100—7
Bennett	1110011111—8	Burke	1111110111—9
Kennedy	1111111011—8	Holt	1110100110—6
Hanson	0011101011—6	Pants	0011100110—5
Fisk	1001001100—4	Forbes	1111110111—9
Chantler	1011011110—7	Cummings	0110111001—6
Browning	0111011100—6		

Forbes first on shoot-off, Bennett second, Chantler and Pfister third.

Fourth event, 10 single Peorias, same conditions, $1:

Max	0010111111—7	Burk	1110101011—7
Bennett	1110111011—8	Holt	1110101111—8
Kennedy	1111011010—7	Forbes	1111111111—10
Hanson	1111100110—7	Cummings	0110110111—7
Fish	1111111111—10	Blakely	0011111011—7
Chantler	1111010100—6	Kilby	0100111010—5
Browning	1011010100—5	Pants	0111100110—6
Pfister	1101111111—9		

Fish and Forbes first, Pfister second, Bennett and Holt third.

Badge shoot, 10 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, $1 entrance:

Max	1110101111	11 10 11 10 10—15	
Bennett	1111001010	11 11 11 11 11—16	
Kennedy	1111101111	11 11 10 10 11—17	
Hanson	1111110011	10 11 00 11 11—15	
Fish	1011110111	11 11 11 10 01—16	
Chantler	1110111111	10 11 11 11 11—17	
Browning	1010111001	01 00 10 10 00— 9	
Pfister	1111111111	11 11 11 10 11—19	
Burke	1111100100	11 10 11 10 11—14	
Forbes	1011110111	11 11 10 10 11—16	
Cummings	0111001111	00 00 10 10 10—10	

Pfister wins badge and first, Chantler and Holt second on shoot-off, Forbes third on shoot-off.

Fifth event, 6 pairs throwu, Chamberlin rules, $1 entrance:

Max	10 11 10 11 11 11—10	Pfister	10 11 11 10 01 11— 9
Bennett	10 11 10 11 10 11— 9	Burke	11 10 01 10 11 11— 9
Kennedy	00 11 11 11 10 11— 9	Holt	10 10 11 11 11 11—10
Hanson	10 00 10 11 10 10— 6	Forbes	11 10 01 10 10 11— 8
Fish	11 10 11 00 10 11— 8	Cummings	10 11 10 00 11 11— 8
Chantler	11 11 10 11 11 10—10	Blakely	11 11 00 10 11 11— 9
Browning	11 10 10 00 11 10— 7	Kilby	10 11 01 10 10 10— 7

Chantler wins first on shoot-off, Pfister wins second, Forbes wins third.

Sixth event, 10 siugle Peorias, $1:

Max	0101110101—6	Burk	0101010100—4
Bennett	1111111111—10	Holt	1000111111—7
Kennedy	1100011111—7	Forbes	1111111111—10
Hanson	0110010111—7	Cummings	0000110000—2
Fish	0011111110—7	Blake	1111011001—7
Chantler	0111111010—7	Kilby	0111011001—6
Browning	0001000110—3	Pants	1010110001—5
Pfister	1111011111—7		

Bennett and Forbes first money. Fish second money on shoot-off, Max and Kilby third.

Seventh event, same match:

Max	1111010101—7	Burk	0111110011—7
Bennett	1111111111—10	Holt	0111101101—7
Kenoedy	0001111101—6	Forbes	0111010111—7
Hanson	0110111111—8	Cummings	0000111111—6
Fish	1101011011—7	Blake	0111011000—5
Chantler	1111110101—9	Kilby	1100101000—4
Browning	1010110001—5	Pants	1111100110—7
Pfister	1101010011—6		

Bennett first, Chantler second, Hanson third.

TRAP AROUND CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—Preparations for the great tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association are going on, and it certainly looks as if the fifteenth annual meet of the association would be the best and most notable of any yet. The date is June 4 and the week following. Special interest attaches to this year's meet from the fact that the several recent attempts at equalization of trap shooters—the Loyd, Keystone and Tucker systems—will be given serious and thorough trial, and all that can be done for the young shooter will be done then. The fact is accepted that something should be done, for the young shooter is holding back from the trap entirely too much, and thus is felt to be a marked difficulty at a meet of this sort. Large numbers of shooters are wauted. And since theso provisions, new and careful, have been made in justice to all classes, it is to be hoped that all classes will come and shoot. The men of Chicago are one in sending out this invitation, and no shooter who comes to this the best meet of the greatest sporting city of the country, will regret his trip, whether he loses or wins.

The executive committee of the association met last Wednesday evening, and their programme is anoounced as follows:

Shoot No. 1. The diamond badge, emblematic of the individual State championship, 10 live birds from 5 ground traps, entrance $10, the winner of the badge this year to receive the receipts of next year's tournament.

Shoot No. 2.—The L. C. Smith cup, representing the individual State championship at inanimate targets, 20 targets per man from 3 traps; the winner of the cup this year to receive 60 per cent. and the club of which he is a member 40 per cent. of next year's receipts, entrance $5.

Shoot No. 3.—The club team championship, for teams of four men from any club which is a member of the State Association, entrance, price for birds only.

Shoot No. 4.—Fifteen inanimate targets, to be shot under the Loyd system, six equal moneys, divided into three parts each, 50, 30 and 20 per cent., entrance $3.

Shoot No. 5.—Ten live birds from ground traps, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., Keystone system on ties, entrance $7.50.

Shoot No. 6.—Eighteen inaoimate targets, Tucker system, ties decided on last 6 birds, five moneys, 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent., entrance $4.

Shoot No. 7.—Twenty live birds from 5 ground traps, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. entrance $20.

Shoot No. 8.—Team shoot, any two shooters to constitute a team, 9 inanimate targets per man, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., entrance $5 per team.

Shoot No. 9.—Team shoot, any two shooters to constitute a team, 10 live birds per man, four moneys, entrance $15 per team.

Shoot No. 10.—At inanimate targets, 9 singles and 3 pairs, four moneys, entrance $3.

Shoot No. 11.—Niue inanimate targets, three moneys, 50, 30 and 20 per cent., entrance $2.

Shoot No. 12.—Twenty-one inanimate targets, eight equal moneys under the Loyd system, three divisions in each, 50, 30 and 20 per cent., entrance $5.

Shoot No. 13.—Twelve inanimate targets, four moneys under the Keystone system, entrance $3.

Two batteries of traps for artificial target shooting will be used, and extra shoots at both live birds and artificials will be arranged after the programme has been completed. Several guaranteed purses will be offered and numerous valuable prizes will be shot for in the State shoots.

The following sums have already been presented to the association: Audubon Club of Chicago $50, Gun Club of Chicago $50, Grand Calumet Heights Club $50, Mussey's Billiard Hall $25. The Chicago Shooting Club offers four gold medals for competition in the club team championship. Other clubs or individnals wishing to contribute should address W. L. Shepard, seeretary, 164 La Salle street, Chicago. Back dues should be sent to same address. This is essential.

On May 5 the Lake George Sportsmen's Association and the Gun Club of Chicago will shoot their third match, this time at the grounds of the Lake George Club. Each club has a victory to its credit, and neither is going to win the next victory without a struggle. The matches are for ten men on a side, ten birds each.

It is hoped and believed that last year's series of inter-club matches will be resumed and extended this summer. The Maksaw-ba, Cumberland and Grand Calumet Heights Clubs were in the fight last season, and it is thought that the Lake George boys will join this year. Why could not others of the clubs join also? The more the merrier.

Social shoots at our different club grounds are now of almost daily occurrence, and although the game season is about closed, there will be little difference in the sale of the munitions of war.

Mr. George Dieter, a not very big railroad conductor, who shot a not very big gun, only a 16-gauge, did the gun club boys up last Saturday, winning both the live bird and the blackbird medals. He must be the coming man. E. HOUGH.

TORONTO, May 4.—McDowall & Co.'s grounds this afternoon presented a lively and exciting scene, the events being the shooting of the Stanley Club for the president's gold watch, which was won by T. Sawden, Jr., after an exciting chase, also an open competition for a beautiful gold ring, set with a carbuncle, donated by Mr. G. F. Oakley, to be shot for under very puzzling circumstances, each shooter being compelled to lay his gun on a table, pull the trap himself, and then shoot at the bird. It was won by Mr. C. B. Harrison with a score of 18 out of 25. The weather was all that could be desired, and a thoroughly good day's sport was spent. The scores are as follows. Sboot for watch at 25 birds: T. Sawden, Jr., 22, W. McDowall 22, F. Emond 19, T. Sawden, Sr., 19, J. Rice 18, T. Bennett 17, T. S. Bayles 15, F. Moffatt 14, W. Felstead 14. McDowall and Sawden both tied at 22 birds. They then went back to the 3yds. mark, where Sawden finally won with 5 out of 6 to McDowall's 4 out of 6.

Shoot for ring, at 25 birds: Harrison 18, Sawden, Jr., 18, McDowall 18, Moffatt 16, Emond 12, Pigeons 12, Wright 11, Draisey 10, J. Crow 9, White 9, F. Johnson 9, Cusack 5, Bayles 5. Ties at six birds between the first three at 18 resnlted in the order name.

First sweepstake, at 10 birds: Felstead 9, McDowall 7, Crow 6, Andrews 6, Bennett 6, Draisey 5.

Second sweepstake, at 10 birds: Bennett 9, Crow 8, Felstead 8, Andrews 4.

Third sweepstake, at 10 birds: White 9, Bennett 8, Felstead 8, McDowall 7, Crow 6, Andrews 6.

Fourth sweepstake, at 5 birds: White 10, Felstead 8, McDowall 7, Bennett 7, Crow 4.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 2.—This city now has three gun clubs in active operation. The Flint Hill Gun Club held a shoot this afternoon. In the first shoot Charles Weaver was the winner, breaking 24 out of 25 bluerocks, and in the second shoot Richard Harry broke them all. The third shoot at 10 birds was won by Will Smith, who hit the entire number.

MEADVILLE, Pa., May 2.—At the Corry gun shoot to-day Fred Babcock, of this city, aged 16 years, won the gold medal for the third time, breaking 24 clays out of a possible 25. There were 25 contestants. Babcock is a son of Trainmaster John W. Babcock, of the Nypano, this city, known as one of the finest shots in the country.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 3.—The weekly badge and sweepstake shoot of the Mioneapolis Gun Club was held to-day with a large attendance. It seems as though the wind always blows a gale when either the Minneapolis or St. Paul Gun Clubs have their shoots. To-day, by the way of variety, the wind blew just opposite its nsual direction and went from left to right with force enough to drift a left-quarterer back, and making it hard to find the second bird in doubles. St. Paul was represented by Forbes, Fish, Burke, Bennett, Holt, Cummings and Skinner. Shooting was fast and furions until dark. Good scores were made by some and very poor ones by others. One curious incident to-day was that the winner of the "junior" badge got first money, while the tough old seniors only got 14 and were content to divide fourth. The sparrow match, Monaco boundary, that was to be shot between Bradley and Skinner, is off, as Bradley refnses to come to time as per his challenge, although he has had two opportunities. Following are the scores:

First event, 5 screened traps, $1 entrance, match at 5 singles and 2 pairs Peorias, 18 and 15yds. rise:

Jacoby	01100	11 10—5	Marshall	10111	11 11—9
Fish	11011	10 10—7	Cummings	01110	11 11—8
Bennett	11010	11 11—8	Burke	11111	10 11—9
Murphy	01111	11 11—9	Skinner	01111	10 11—8
Forbes	11111	11 11—10	Warwick	10101	10 10—6
Hanson	00111	11 11—8	Bangs	10110	10 11—7
Brady	11110	10 10—7	Pratt	10011	00 10—5
Nicholson	11010	10 10—5	Dunn	10001	11 10—5
Lawrence	00110	11 11—7	Cutter	11110	00 10—6
Holt	11111	11 11—10			

Holt and Forbes first, Burke and Murphy second, Bennett and Hanson third, Cutter fourth.

Second event, 5 singles and 2 pairs Peorias, $1 entrance, 5 screened traps, 18 and 15yds. rise:

Christenson	10001	11 11—6	Bangs	11001	10 11—6
Jacoby	10010	11 10—5	Forbes	11111	10 11—8
Marshall	11011	11 11—8	Skinner	11110	11 11—8
Cummings	11111	10 11—8	Brady	10110	10 10—6
Morse	01010	10 11—5	Pratt	01111	11 10—7
Warwick	11101	10 01—6	Murphy	11010	00 10—4
Parker	00110	11 10—5	Dunn	11001	11 11—7
Nicholson	01110	11 11—7	Burke	10111	11 0 —6
Griffin	11000	10 00—3	Cutter	11111	00 01—6
Lawrence	00101	11 10—5	Ensign	11011	01 10—6
Hanson	11111	11 11—9	Purdy	00110	11 00—4
Fish	11101	01 11—7	Houghtaling	10010	00 10—3
Bennctt	11111	10 10—7	Whitcomb	01111	10 11—7
Holt	11111	11 11—9			

Ties on 10 divided first, ties on 9 divided second, ties on 8 divided third, Bennett fourth on shoot-off.

Badge shoot, 10 single and 5 pairs Peorias, 5 screened traps, 18 and 15yds. rise, $1.50 entrance, four moneys:

Skinner	1110110011	11 00 11 10 01—13	
Jacoby	0110001101	11 01 10 10 01—11	
Bangs	1000001001	11 10 01 10 00— 8	
Griffin	0010010100	10 11 10 10 11—10	
Morse	0111110011	10 11 11 10 10—14	
Dunn	0111111000	11 10 11 10 10—13	
Warwick	1010001111	10 01 11 10 01—12	
Nicholson	1110001010	10 10 10 11 10—11	
Parker	1011110101	10 10 10 10 00—11	
Marshall	1110111011	11 11 11 10 11—17	
Forbes	1111101111	10 10 11 11 11—17	
Fish	1111101111	11 11 01 11 11—16	
Bennett	1010111000	11 10 10 10 10—12	
Christenson	0110111010	10 11 11 11 10—14	
Whitcomb	1010030010	00 10 01 10 00—	
Pratt	1010010111	11 10 11 10 11—14	
Cummings	1111010111	11 10 10 10 11—14	
Brady	0111010101	11 11 10 11 11—15	
Hanson	1111001111	10 11 10 11 10—15	
Harritz	1100111011	11 10 10 10 11—14	
Burke	1101011111	11 10 11 11 10—16	
Holt	0110011111	01 11 10 11 11—15	
Murphy	0101011011	11 10 11 11 10—14	
Lawrcuce	1101100001	10 10 11 10 10—11	
Cutter	1111111111	11 11 00 11 10—15	
Eosign	1111110011	11 11 11 10 00—15	
Shepperd	1111011001	11 10 10 10 11—14	

Marshall and Forbes first money, Burke and Fish second, ties on 15 div., Pratt fourth on shoot-off, Ensign senior badge, Marshall junior badge.

"Tribuoe" badge, 9 singles and 3 pairs Peorias, 5 screened traps, 18 and 16yds. rise, four prizes, $1 entrance:

Ensign	111101110	00 10 10— 9	Holt	111111011	11 11 11—14
Lawrence	101101011	10 10 11—10	Fish	010111110	10 11 11—11
Brady	110000111	11 11 11—11	Bennett	010111011	11 11 10—11
Cutter	101101011	10 01 11—10	Nicholson	101101101	01 10 10— 9
Skinner	011110111	10 10 11—11	Warwick	010111111	11 11 11—12
Forbes	111111111	10 10 11—13	Hanson	011110111	11 11 11—13
Cummings	101111101	10 10 10—10	Marshall	010111101	10 11 11—12
Rand	001100011	10 10 10— 8	Murphy	111001110	11 11 11—12
Shepperd	110111000	10 10 00— 7	Pratt	011011111	11 10 11—11
Jacoby	000000001	00 11 00— 3	Dunn	111101101	11 11 11—13
Bangs	101111010	10 11 10—10	Whitcomb	110001111	11 10 10—10
Morse	111101110	11 11 10—12	Burke	110111111	11 10 10—12
Griffin	110101001	00 11 10— 8			

Holt first, ties on 13 divided second, Burke third, Fish and Skinner fourth.

TRENTON, May 2.—The new grounds of the Mercer Gun Club at Trenton, N. J., were opened yesterday and to-day in a highly successful manner. The grounds are level, well-situated, fenced in and contain a comfortable club house. Appended are the shooting events:

Mercer Gun Club Grounds, Trenton, N. J., May 1.—Sweepstakes, $1 entrance, 10 Keystone targets, Keystone rules:

J Sampson	5	L Grant	6
M Fox	8	C Van Camp	6
C Smith	6	F Buckwalter	5
C Huston	7	J Frank Kleinz	8
J Dumont	2	John L Brewer	8
M Johnson	6	C Zwerlein	5
C Forrest	5	A Leigh	8
F Apgar	7	T Thompson	5

Same day—Match at live pigeons, modified Hurlingham rules; 5 birds, $3 entrance. All the shooters stood at 30yds. Ties divided:

J Sampson	12021—4	C Zwerlein	20011—3
T Irvine	11211—5	T Dumont	10220—3
C Smith	22111—5	T Jones	11201—4
C Van Camp	11121—5	C Forrest	02220—3
D Williams	02110—3	T Ralston	21210—4
J L Brewer	12221—5	T Thompson	21120—4
H Goeke	10110—3	L Grant	21021—4
J F Kleinz	12130—4	F Apgar	11201—4
C Hustou	21111—5	M Johnson	11111—5
M Fox	21202—4	F Thomas	11000—2

Mercer Gun Club Grounds, May 2.—Live pigeon match, 5 birds, $3 entrance, modified Hurlingham rules, ties divided:

J Sampson	20102—3	C Forrest	21100—3
T Irvine	11100—3	L Grant	11221—5
C Smith	10221—4	T Thompson	00001—1
C Van Camp	10110—3	M Johnson	11110—4
J L Brewer	12221—5	T Thomas	10120—3
J F Kleinz	11210—4	T Ralston	21201—4
C Huston	11112—5	E Updegrove	21010—3
M Fox	01110—3	C Zwerlein	02210—3
F Apgar	10221—4	I Shreve	12210—4

Same day, live birds, miss and out, $1 entrance, ties divided:

C Smith	10	T Jones	210
J Frank Kleintz	222	C Van Camp	0
J L Brewer	0	F Buckwalter	0
T Irwin	0	M Fox	112
T Thompson	0	J Dumont	0
T Ralston	20	T Thomas	0
F Apgar	0	D Williams	10
C Zwerlein	111	C Forrest	120

WELLINGTON, Mass., May 4.—There was a good attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day, and the weather conditions were favorable for good scores. Chase won in the pitcher match, with a score of 13 out of a possible 15. The winners in the sweepstake matches were as follows: Five clay-pigeons, Schaefer, Dan and Chase; six bluerocks, Choate; six bluerocks, Choate; six bluerocks, Bradstreet; five clay-pigeons, Bradbury, Schaefer and Choate; six bluerocks, Choate, Chase and Bradstreet; six bluerocks, Bradstreet; three pairs clay-pigeons, Schaefer and Bradstreet; six bluerocks, Baxter and Chase; six bluerocks, Ross, Lee and Webster; six clay-pigeons, Dan aud Chase; eight clay-pigeons, Chase, Sanborn, Swift and Perry; six clay-pigeons, Dill and Chase; six bluerocks, Dill and Allerton.

THE JAMAICA PLAIN GUN CLUB will give a tournament at Clarendon Hills, Mass., May 16, at which time the Amateur Challenge Gold Badge of the Massachusetts State Shooting Assotion will be contested for. The club elected on Tnesday, April 30, Mr. H. F. Amsden and Dr. H. A. Baker delegates to the Mass. State Shooting Association.

ST. PAUL, April 27.—The St. Paul Gun Club held its weekly badge shoot to-day at the fair grounds. The wind, as usual, blew a gale in the shooters' faces, and with the cold made shooting difficult and very disagreeable. Only a small number were present, but very good and very bad scores were made; 15 out of 10 singles and 5 pairs, or 15 straight out of 9 singles and 3 pairs, are very hard to get at any time, and in such a wind is simply astonishing, but both were done to-day. The club will soon have new grounds within two blocks of Hamlin station, 5 miles from the city, and the long and tedious ride in wagons will be avoided. As trains pass each way every hour the attendance will be better. Following is the score of the first event. First sweep, 10 single Peorias, 50 cents entrance, three moneys:

Pfister	1011011110—7	Skinner	0111111110—8
Chantler	1111111110—10	Balsom	1101010111—8
Burke	1111100001—7	Barnes	1111111101—9
Bennett	1111111111—10	Kennedy	1111111111—10
Fish	1011111111—9	Browning	0001011010—5
Holt	1101111110—8	Cummings	1100011111—7

Bennett first, after breaking 9 straight on the tie; ties on 9 divided: Skinner third.

The next event was the individual challenge badge shoot, entrance $5 15 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, 18 and 16yds., 5 screened traps, American rules:

Burke	1101011110110	11 11 11 10 11—20	
Barnes	0111011011111	11 11 10 11 00—19	

Burke wins purse and badge, and is challenged for next week by Holt.

Second sweep, 10 single Peorias, 18yds., 50 cents entrance, three moneys:

Pfister	0111111111—9	Balsom	0110011011—6
Chantler	1111110111—9	Barnes	1100101001—5
Burke	1000110001—5	Kennedy	1011111111—9
Bennett	1101111110—7	Browning	0100111011—7
Fish	0111011010—7	Cummings	0011111000—5
Holt	1111010000—6	Forbes	1111111111—10
Skinner	0111011010—7	Campbell	0100110010—4

Forbes first money, Pfister second on shoot-off, Bennett third after shooting off.

Third event, 5 single and 3 pairs Peorias, same conditions, entrance 50 cents, two moneys:

Pfister	01111 10 00 01—6	Kennedy	11110 10 11 11—9
Chantler	11101 11 11 11—10	Browning	00100 00 10—3
Burke	10001 10 01 00—4	Cummings	11011 11 11 10—9
Bennett	11101 11 11 00—8	Forbes	10111 10 00 10—6
Fish	11111 10 00 11—8	Campbell	00001 10 11 10—5
Skinner	01011 00 10 10—5	Barnes	10110 10 10 10—6
Balsom	10111 11 10 11—9		

Chantler first money on a straight score, Holt second and Burke third money.

Badge shoot, 10 single and 5 pair Peorias, same conditions, $1 entrance, three moneys:

Barnes	1101011111	10 11 10 11 11—13	
Pfister	1111010110	11 10 00 10 11—12	
Chantler	1111111111	11 10 10 10 10—16	
Burke	1151110111	11 11 10 11 11—17	
Bennett	1101110151	11 11 00 10 11—13	
Fish	1111011111	11 10 11 11 11—19	
Holt	1111111111	11 10 11 11 11—19	
Balsom	1111011111	11 11 11 10 10—17	
Kennedy	1111111111	11 00 10 10 11—16	
Browning	1101011001	11 10 01 11 10—13	
Cummings	1100110111	00 10 01 10 10—10	
Forbes	1111111111	11 00 10 10 10—15	

Ties on 19 for badge and first money: Fish, 00; Holt, 11011—4; Holt wins badge. Burke second money, Chantler third money.

Fifth event, 9 singles and 3 pairs Peorias, same conditions, $1 entrance:

Barnes	0111110111	00 11 11—11	
Pfister	1011111111	10 01 11—11	
Chantler	1011111110	10 11 11—11	
Burke	1111111111	11 11 11—12	
Bennett	1110110111	11 10 11—12	
Fish	1111011111	11 11 01—12	
Holt	1111111111	11 11 11—12	
Balsom	1111111111	11 11 11—12	
Kennedy	1111111111	11 11 11—12	
Browning	1111111111	11 11 11—12	
Cummings	1111111111	11 11 11—12	
Forbes	1111111111	11 11 11—12	

Ties on 11 and 12: Barnes, 11; Pfister, 11; Chantler, 11; Burke, 12; Bennett, 11; Fish, 11; Holt, 12; Balsom, 12; Kennedy, 12; Browning, 12; Cummings, 12; Forbes, 12.

Burke first, Bennett and Forbes second, Chantler third on shoot-off.

Last event, same match and conditions:

Pfister	1111111111	11 10 11—14	
Chantler	1101101111	10 10 11—11	
Burke	1101111111	11 11 10—14	
Bennett	1011111101	11 10 10—11	
Fish	0101101111	00 10 11— 9	
Holt	1111111111	11 10 11—14	
Balsom	1111111111	11 11 11—14	
Kennedy	1111111111	11 11 11—14	
Browning	1101011001	11 10 01—11	
Cummings	1100110111	00 10 01—10	
Forbes	1111111111	11 00 10—14	

Ties on 14: Burke, Holt, Balsom, Kennedy, Browning, Forbes. Burke first, Holt and Balsom second, Chantler third.

SKINNER.

GRAND CROSSING, Ill., April 27.—The Gun Club of Chicago. Match at 20 Peorias, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, National rules, medal prizes:

Dieter	1111101111111111110—18	Wells	1110111110101111110—16
Wadsworth	0011111111101111111—17		

Hutch, Price, Place, Donald, Stone, Eustis, Rocky, Thomas and Willard withdrew.

Match at 10 live pigeons, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, Illinois State rules, medal:

Hutch	0201101200—5	Eustis	1010121011—7
Dieter	1112121112—10	Fuller	2020121111—7
Wilcox	1021002211—7	Place	2112121001—8
Wells	2101000.0—5	Willard	1111001210—7
Donald	1201210111—8	Rocky	2120112210—8
Stone	2122121212—10	Buechner	2200101022—6
Price	1110101220—7	Wadsworth	2222121111—10

Ties on 10 at 30yds., won by Dieter, killing 12, Stone 10. Next match May 11.—RAVELRIGG.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 6.—The new Kennel Gun Club had their initial shoot of the season for club prizes. All used 10 gauge guns except Van Ausdal. Three traps were set, 30 single standard targets each, new American Association rules, David McCutcheon and Ed Sike judges:

R C Anderson	0160100010001100010110110111—14
Whitney Brown	1110100001001000011010100101—15
Chas Van Ausdal	1111100110100111100.0110 0011—19
Charles Hanitch	.0100001010010011100111010110—15
Charles Wheaten	1111110000010111010110100011111—18
Charles Sander	1111101111111111111010001111—26
Charles G Stoddard	0.110111101 0111011111010110.0—21
H G Carnell	0.0000011010111111010.0101000001—14
Geo Makley	.0 011 1111011.00 0101001111010—18
Adolph Sander	1111101110111011000.0010101011—19

Rolla Heikes, though not shooting for prizes, scored 20, losing only his seventh bird.

CLAREMONT, N. J., May 4.—The N. Y. Suburban Shooting Ground's Association trophy was shot for to-day with the following record:

Simpson	0101100010 0020010001101— 9
Tatham	0.1000110101011010101001101—13
Elliott	1000.000.1000.0000100100— 7
Hathaway	0.0101111010101100111010110—14
White	1010011010101111001000110—11
Richards	1011110101111001010111—17

On April 29 and on May 1 there were numerous sweepstakes on the grounds, and three days of very enjoyable shooting were spent.

BROOKLYN, May 3.—The Glenmore Rod and Gun Club held their regular monthly shoot at Dexter's Park, Woodhaven, to-day. In addition to the club diamond badge, Mr. John Y. Van Wycklen offered a valuable prize, to be chosen after the match. The contest was at 7 birds, at 29yds. rise. There were fifteen contestants, and the shooting was exceptionally good. J. Bennet and W. Selover shot their 7 birds straight. The following was the score:

W Lewis (26)	1111011—5	T Helgans (29)	1111110—6
W Selover (29)	1111111—7	H Schuelle (25)	0111010—4
J Bennet (29)	1111111—7	Maguire (25)	1111011—6
J Ochs (26)	0111110—5	H Read (26)	1111101—5
H C Ryan (26)	1011003—3	E Schellam (26)	1111011—6
P Sutter (29)	0011001—4	W Livingston (4)	1111001—5
C Meyer (25)	1111101—6	H Adams (24)	1010100—2
H Buckman (29)	1110011—5		

Selover and Bennet shot off the tie. Bennet won killing 6 out of 7 birds, to Selover's 5.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

CLEVELAND, O., May 2.—The regular badge shoot of the East End Gun Club was held to-day, and the shooting was first-class. Paul North won the first badge with 25 straight, and W. King won the second in the shoot-off; 25 standards, at 18yds., were used. Following are the scores:

Sweetman	1110011003011100111001111—16
J Bell	1101110111111111111111011—22
C Elford	110 10111000111001110101 —17
H Harris	1111110111101110.0110101—19
B King	1101011111111110011111011—20
J Brown	0110010101.0100011010110011—12
W King	1011110111111111011111—22
Stiles	1110000111110000010111111—16
D June	0101011111111111111111111—22
P North	1111111111111111111111111—25
M Silsby	1111110111011111011111111—22
Sanford	1011010111010010111111011—17
Skinner	0010011011111 0111031111111—16
Smith	1111011111101111111111111—23

TOWANDA, May 6.—The following score was made by members of the Towanda Rod and Gun Club at their last shoot, at 10 live birds, 25yds. rise, 40yds. boundary, 1 trap:

W F Dittrich	0211110010—6	D E Sawtello	1220111111—9
F Montanye	0112011111—8	J W Suy er	1100100002—4
N Wilbur	1000101111—6	H Streeter	1011010.01—6

RONDEAU, Ont., May 5.—At a meeting of local sportsmen held at the store of J. B. Reynolds, Rondeau, Ont., the Rondeau shooting Club was organized with the following officers: Pros., Wm. Montgomery; Vice-Pres., Wm. R. Steering; Sec., J. B. Reynolds; Treas., Calvin Monk; Capt., Samuel Hartford.

OTTAWA.—Following is the official programme of the tournament to be given by the St. Hubert Gun Club on May 24 and 25: Friday, May 24.—First match, open sweepstakes—Entrance $2; 15 single Peoria blackbirds, 18yds. rise, 5 traps, birds 3 cents each. Four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. of entries, if not more than 25 entries. If more than 25 entries, and less than 40 entries, five moneys. It more than 40 entries six moneys.

Second match, team match—Open to teams of five men from any recognized gun club in Canada; 5 traps, 15 single Peoria blackbirds to each man, 18yds. rise, entrance $5 per team, birds 3 cents each. Entries close May 18 next. Post entries 25 per cent. extra. First prize, Lansdowne challenge cup, presented by Lord Lansdowne, late Governor General of Canada, and $50 cash; second prize, silver cup, presented by the Ottawa and St. Hubert Gun Clubs, and $30 cash; third prize, 25lbs. powder and $20 cash; fourth prize, 2,000 cartridge cases; fifth prize, five bags Montreal Rolling Mills Company's chilled shot.

Saturday, May 25.—Third match, individual—Open to members of all recognized gun clubs in Canada; 25 single Peoria blackbirds, 18yds. rise, 5 traps, entrance $2, birds 3 cents each. Entries close May 18 next. Post entries 25 per cent. extra. First prize $30, second $20, third $15, fourth $12, fifth $11, sixth $10, seventh $9, eighth $8, ninth $7, tenth $6 eleventh $5, twelfth $5, thirteenth $4, fourteenth $4; fifteenth $4; total $150.

Fourth match—Open to teams of three men from any recognized gun club in Canada; 15 single Peoria blackbirds to each man, 5 traps, 18yds. rise, entrance $5 per team, birds 3 cents each. Four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. of entries. Any club may enter as many different teams as it sees fit in this match. Conditions as to qualification of team members same as in first team match.

Merchandise match—In addition to the above match there will be 3 traps set apart at which shooting will be carried on throughout the tournament for a number of valuable prizes presented by friends of the club. Entries unlimited. Fifty cents each entry, including birds, 9 matchless blackbirds. Only one score to count for any one competitor. The "Stark matchless blackbird" will be used in this match.

Should time permit the club will add a sweep same as No. 1.

Rules and conditions—National rules to govern, with the exception that no handicap will be allowed for guns. There shall be no class shooting in any match. Shooting will commence at 9 A.M., snarp, at Rideau Rifle Rauge.

OTTAWA, April 26.—The executive committee of the St. Hubert's held a special session to-day. Reports from workers indicate the tournament a success. A resolution was passed requesting the secretary to correspond with Mr. Keys, the secretary of the Dominion Gun Club Alliance, and endeavor to have a full meeting of the executive thereof in this city on the 24th. For the ninth and last day for March and April prizes it was threatening for rain, with a stiff east wind across the range. First call a sweep at 15 birds was called: J. Deslaurier 13, Edward White 12, W. J. Johnston 11, A. H. Throop 11, Geo. White 10, S. White 10, Dr. A. Martin 9, R. G. Dalton 8. For the close up of the monthly shoot for club prizes, the five average winning scores are:

1. Ed White	20 17 17 17 18—89
2. Geo. White	17 17 17 16 14—81
3. S White	19 17 17 15 14—82
5. W J Johnston	17 16 15 15 14—77
5. A H Throop	17 17 16 16 16—82
5. J Deslaurier	18 16 15 14 14—77

In shooting off ties, 5 birds each, for the second and third. S. White broke 4, Throop 3. A toss up for the tie between Johnston and Deslaurier gave the former first choice.

THE NATIONAL GUN ASSOCIATION.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The fiscal year of the National Gun Association comes to a close to-day. For the past two years the association has had practically no support except from a limited number of local members, and possibly a score outside of the State of Georgia. The reasons for this are too many for the scope of a letter like this. It is enough to say that the managers, seeing no encouragement for the future, have decided to let it pass quietly into oblivion. The property of the association is not of sufficient value to pay the indebtedness, so we can declare no dividend on stock. Thanking you for uniform courtesy through the existence of association under our management.—T. C. ETHERIDGE, Sec'y, (Macon, Ga., April 30.)

TRENTON, N. J.—The Mercer Gun Club of Trenton, N. J., are to open their new grounds with a two days' tournament on May 15 and 16. On the opening day there will be a guaranteed purse of $150 at 10 live birds and a $75 sweepstake at 25 Keystone targets. The second day they guarantee $250.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

24. Miramichi, Opening Cruise.
24. Hamilton, 20, 25, 30 and 35ft.
30. Yorkville, Opening, Oak Pt.
30-June 2. Portland, Cruise.
30. Brooklyn, Open, Gravesend.
30. Cape Cod, Cape Cod Bay.
30. Detroit, 1st Pennant.

JUNE.

1. Quiney, Cash Prizes.
1. Larchmont, Spring.
1. Great Head, Pennant.
1. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
6. Monatiquot, Opening, Ft. Pt.
8. Buffalo, Pennant, Buffalo.
8. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, New York Bay.
10. New Jersey, Annual, N. Y.
11. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
11. Atlantic, Annual, N. Y.
13. New York, Annual, N. Y.
13. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
13. Portland Annual, Portland.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
15. Brooklyn, Annual.
15. Great Head, Open.
15 Hamilton, 30 and 35ft. Class.
15. Chelsea, Club.
16. Detroit
17. Cape Cod, Orleans.
17. American, Annual Pennant.
17. Seawanhaka, 40ft. Class, N.Y
17. Quiney, First Cham.
17. Dorchester, Open, Nahant.
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.
20. Monatiquot, Pennant, Ft. Pt.
20. Quaker City Annual, Phila.
22. Buffalo, Sweep, Classes 2 & 3.
22. Beverly, Marblehead, 1st Cham.
22. Hull, First Cham.
22. Columbia, Annual, N. Y.
24. Pavonia, Annual, Jersey City
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cor. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.
29. Hull, Club Cruise.
29. Yonkers Cor., Yonkers.

JULY.

1-2. Miramichi, Annual Cruise.
4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
4. Buffalo, Open, Buffalo.
4. Detroit, Cruise, St. Clair.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
5. Hull, 76th Regatta.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
6. Great Head, 1st Cham.
6. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
8. American, 1st Cham.
13. Buffalo Handicap, to Point Albino.
13. Cape Cod, Dennis.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
17. Great Head, 2d Cham.
18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Chelsea, Club.
20. Hull, Ladies' Race.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
20. Hamilton, Cruise.
20. American, 2d Cham.
24. Pleon, Club.
25. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
10. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open
13 Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham., Ft. Pt
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
27. Buffalo, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
27. Cape Cod.
27. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
29. Detroit, 2d Pennant.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.

AUGUST.

3. Quincy, Open Race.
3. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
3. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
3. Cape Cod.
5. American, 3d Cham.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
8. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
8. Miramichi, Vice-Com. Stewart's Pennant.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
10. Monatiquot, 2d Cham., Ft. Pt.
10. Buffalo, Annual Cruise.
10. Hull, 2d Cham.
10. Cape Cod.
13. Detroit.
16. Monatiquot, Ladies' Day, Fort Point.
16. Great Head, Cham. Sail off.
17. Great Head, Open.
17. Quincy, Ladies' Day.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
17. Hull, Special Outside Race, 30 and 40ft.
17. American, Aronnd Plum Island, go as you please.
17. Chelsea, Ladies' Day.
19. American, Open.
19. Detroit, 3d Pennant.
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
24. Lynn, Excursion, Lynn.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24. Larchmont, Oyster Bonds.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
24. Hamilton, 20, 25, 30 and 35ft. Class, Whitewings Cup.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.
31. Hull, Cham. Sail-Off.
31. Quiney, 3d, Cham.
21. Chelsea, Club.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Lynn, Open, Lynn.
2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead.
2. New York Y. R. A., Open.
2. Dorchester, Open, Club.
4. Buffalo, 3d Class, Buffalo.
7. Hull, 9th Open.
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup
7. Larchmont, Fall Annual.
7. Hamilton, Cruise.
7. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Monatiquot, Open, Ft. Point
14. Corinthian, Marblehead.
14. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
14. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
14. American, Open to all boats on Merrimac River.
14. Chelsea, Club.
16. Dorchester, Open, Club.
21. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
21. Beverly, Marbleh'd, Sail Off.
28. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
28. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
29. Detroit.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S CHALLENGE.

VALKYRIE, Lord Dunraven's new cutter, was successfully launched at Southampton on May 1, being christened by Miss Draper, daughter of her skipper. The latest news in regard to the challenge is that Lord Dunraven is dissatisfied with the reply of the committee of the New York Y. C., and will withdraw it. The cabled reports are very meagre and obviously incorrect in important particulars, and nothing definite will be known until after the meeting of the New York Y. C. on May 16. Lord Dunraven's reply to the letter of the committee was mailed on May 4, and will probably be received by Monday, but, of course, the contents will be kept secret until after the club meeting. The rumor says that Lord Dunraven is dissatisfied with the refusal of the club to accept a mean of the New York and Y. R. A. time allowance. This is absurd on the face of it, as from the closest calculations possible the time allowance between Volunteer and Valkyrie would be practically the same under both rules. There is no occasion for a disagreement here, but the real reason for the hitch is shown by the following extracts from the *Field* of April 20 and April 27:

"It appears to be taken for granted by the majority of Americans who are interested in yacht racing that the Volunteer will be selected to defend the America Cup, that is, unless she should be beaten in the trial races by some other yacht. It should, however, be said that the practical yachtsmen, who form the minority, have the greater portion of the New York press at their back, and it is possible that this minority will get their views adopted. One effect of the rather ostentatious exuberance of patriotic pride with which the Americans have already sailed Volunteer round Valkyrie is this: We on this side of the Atlantic have commenced to regard the results of the encounters as a foregone conclusion, and that at the very best Valkyrie could do nothing better than win one race out of the series of five if the wind should be very paltry on either day. In a breeze Valkyrie might as well race a torpedo boat.

"There is one very strong reason why we anxiously desire to see the opinion of the fair-minded yachtsmen and sportsmen in America deferred to. Some time ago the committee of the New York Y. C. announced that, although a challenge under the old deed, which governed the Genesta, Galatea and Thistle contests, would be accepted, yet would the committee impose a condition that the challenger and challenging club should make a binding compact that the winning club should adopt the objectionable and condemned 'new deed' to govern challenges. It would be a very cheap way of carrying this sinister design into effect by securing a race between the Volunteer and Valkyrie, and thus making the Earl of Dunraven unwittingly the means of gratifying the vanity of a few members who, by the aid of some attorney, concocted the document which goes by the name of the 'new deed of gift.' We will not again traverse the conditions of this strange document; but we unhesitatingly say that no Englishman should persist in a challenge for the Cup if the compact we have referred to forms part of the bargain. Better that the America Cup should sink into oblivion than that any one, by accepting an unequal contest—such as a Volunteer and Valkyrie race would be—should enable the committee of the New York Y. C. to say that a challenger had confirmed a deed which has been condemned as unsportsmanlike, almost without exception, both in America and in this country."

"Of course there is a difficulty about the new deed. But that really is more a matter for the Royal Yacht Squadron to decide, and there is the ugly fact that the New York Yacht Club makes the condition that an undertaking shall be given before the matches are sailed that the winning club adopt the deed. They argue that their proposal is fair, and that there cannot be anything unreasonable in the deed or they would not propose that the winning club must adopt it. In face of the fact that they may lose the custody of the Cup by the victory of the Valkyrie, this is magnanimity of a transatlantic type, it is true. But we cannot overlook ourselves to the fact that the chances are at least ten to one that the Valkyrie does not win the Cup if the Volunteer is matched against her. Then why should the Royal Yacht Squadron enter into an arrangement which, so far as can be foreseen, will confirm the Cup in the possession of the New York Yacht Club forever? If the New York Yacht Club wishes by these means to keep the Cup, and to boast of beating British yachts under it, they can do so. But it is a very different matter asking the Royal Yacht Squadron to be a party to the transaction."

The truth of the matter is that British yachtsmen are at last beginning to realize how completely they have played into the hands of the New York Y. C., and that the proposed match would be nothing but a case of "heads I win, tails you lose." When, as concession to the strong feeling at home and abroad against the new deed, the New York Y. C. hit upon the ingenious plan of offering the Cup once more under the second deed, with the proviso that all races in the future must be under the new and objectionable document, the best that was hoped for was that a 90ft. cutter, possibly Thistle with alterations, would challenge, and be defeated. Instead of this, however, they have actually found a challenger who is willing to carry the farce still further by coming here to race a 70ft. boat against one 86ft. long, thus going through the bare formality of a contest; confirming the new deed without the slightest risk of the loss of the Cup.

It seems almost incredible that Lord Dunraven, the Royal Yacht Squadron and Mr. Watson have been blind to this aspect of the case. They must understand now, if they have not done it before, that in challenging for the America's Cup they agree *if they win* it, to hold it under the new deed; but *if they lose* it, the New York Y. C. continues to hold it under the new deed, and British yachtsmen have waived all right of protesting against its unjust terms. As there is confessedly no chance of Valkyrie defeating Volunteer, the chances of a loss of the Cup by its present holders are entirely eliminated. According to the New York *Herald* Ex-Commodore James D. Smith expresses himself as follows. Mr. Smith is the ex-chairman of the Committee to Determine whether the Challenge is in Due Form, and whether the Club should Accept a Challenge which it Could not Decline. He is also chairman of the present "Plan and Scope Committee," having entire charge of the race:

"Do you think that Lord Dunraven is afraid to meet the Volunteer?"

"I don't see why he should be. In the first place the Volunteer has not yet been chosen. She may not be. There is no necessity for us to name any boat until a week before the actual race. We have arranged for very elaborate trial races, and Mr. Archibald

Rogers has already entered his 70-footer Bedouin. The owners of the Katrina, Titania and Shamrock have also intimated that they will enter, but as yet have not officially entered their yachts. So it appears that the owners of the 70-footers do not despair of their chance of being chosen to meet Valkyrie."

"What do you think is the true measurement over all of the Valkyrie?"

Our committee has reason to believe that she is 94ft. over all. Mr. George L. Watson is one of the shrewdest of naval architects. He came over here and studied all our best boats. If the Valkyrie is really 94ft over all, she will probably be as able a boat as the Puritan under certain conditions. We have no boat in our 70ft. class which can compare with her, if we are correctly informed as to her length over all. The Titania is 81ft. 6in. over all, the Shamrock 77ft. 3in., the Katrina 85ft. 9in. and the Bedouin is 88ft. In a strong breeze, with the wind abeam, or even close hauled on a wind, the Valkyrie would have considerable advantage over any one of the four."

"Has not Lord Dunraven pledged himself to bring over the Valkyrie to take part in the contest of 70-footers for the international cup which General Paine has arranged for?"

"He has and he will come. I consider him too much of a sporting gentleman to take such a position as that attributed to him. Our committee has done all in its power to meet him in a fair and courteous way, and I cannot believe that he does not appreciate it. By the bye, such rumors as these will be sure to deter our yachtsmen from building a 70-footer. I hear that two or three are projected, and each, if built, is to be from 91ft. to 94ft. over all."

The above statements in regard to the trial races and new yachts are entirely misleading, as it is recognized by all yachtsmen that the announcement lately made by the committee, in connection with the refusal to risk a vote of the club on the question of the 70ft. class, amounts to the selection of Volunteer and nothing else. Of course the trial races are open to the 70-footers, and any yachtsman is at liberty to build a new yacht to enter, but no existing boat can nearly save her time off of Volunteer, nor will any one build a boat to race under such conditions. What Mr. Smith says may be nominally correct, but the resolution introduced by him at the last meeting is generally understood as equivalent to the selection of Volunteer. He knows very well, too, that the time has gone by for building, and that it is too late now to begin a boat for the trial races with any prospect of success. The over-all length of Valkyrie is a matter of conjecture, but in these days of long ends there is nothing formidable in a length of 94ft. The new 40-footers have almost reached a length of 60ft. over all, and in the same proportion a 70-footer would measure 105ft. Katrina, measured by British methods, would be nearly 94ft., and there is no reason thus far for assuming that Valkyrie is larger or more powerful than she through excess of length.

NEW YORK YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Under the title the "New York Yacht Racing Association," in your issue of March 21, you do the infant organization an injury by announcing in the first sentence its untimely demise before it had well begun to live. The cause of its early taking off you improperly set down to be that ancient disorder—mean length. The case has been wrongly diagnosed. As a fact, the organization merely gave expression to those infant squeaks that proclaim the advent of a lusty youngster destined to weather squalls, to skim shoals and avoid the sandpits of mean or other length.

The N. Y. Y. R. A. has come to stay. Like a skillful practitioner, later on in the article commended on, you deem it prudent to hedge by bespeaking for it a gruesome, lingering existence, "as an insignificant local union of sandbag clubs." Take heart of grace Mr. Editor, the club may not have entered on its existence in accord with your pre-conceived notions of propriety, yet may thrive for all that. The majority ruled for mean length—mean length it is. The majority is always infallible. The association was influenced largely in its determination by the advice of a practical student of yachting of world wide fame—bearing a name to conjure with and sail safely by Scylla or Charybdis.

At the meeting of the committee several systems of measurement were submitted for their consideration, two of them were innovations, being measurements by sail area alone; taking a certain number of square yards, say 2,000, as a standard, and calculating the allowance from that; another was sail area and hull measurement, and then length measurement. When the committee took up the latter measurement, the only question was whether they should tax the overhang, and if so, how much? The committee, in drafting these rules, recognized that they had to do with the present; that is, make rules that would suit the present members of the Association. On canvassing, not a club using sail area was discovered. All used a measurement of length alone; some taxed overhang more, some less. In such a contingency it was imperative for the committee to make some rule of length measurement. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to report the measurement, which was adopted by the association.

It is manifestly necessary in starting the Association that it must have some rules on which to work. Experience and more mature deliberation may result in the adoption of some other standard than mean length. The by-laws admit of amendment. At present no question so agitates the yachting community as that of measurement. Both the New York and Seawanhaka clubs have appointed committees to report some new rule, and I believe the Larchmont Club is moving in the same direction. No matter what measurement is adopted, there will always be fault-finders, and boats will be built to get the best of it. Besides, everything else being equal—I mean models—the larger boat is bound to win; as, for instance, what chance would Valkyrie have against Volunteer?

The two associations now in existence in this country—the Lake Yacht and the New England—both have entirely different systems of measurement. The Lake Y. R. A. has the Seawanhaka rule, the New England is waterline length with one-fifth of the overhang aft added. The latter measurement seems to hold water, while the former, from the discussion going on for some time past in your columns, I should judge they were not satisfied with.

The Seawanhaka Y. C. and the New York Y. C. have different rules. The Corinthian Y. C. of New York leaves it to their sailing committee. I have not the Eastern or Larchmont club books before me, but the former used to be a length and beam measurement. The South Boston Club is similar to the N. E. Y. R. A. The Beverly is two-thirds length on L.w.l. + extreme beam. The New Rochelle formula is length of yacht's hull measured at the distance of two per cent. of her length on the actual L.w.l. above and parallel to the said w.l. I have given you the above examples in order that I might illustrate the great dissimilarity of measurement even among the larger clubs. It can be seen how important it is to have some standard measurement, which the N.Y.Y. R. A. has secured by at least adopting a uniform one for the clubs now in the association. The association has also adopted the Herreshoff table of time allowances, and at a recent meeting of the association a classification was adopted to conform to this time allowance. All schooners over 40ft. are classed together, as it was found that there were only three or four in the association, so for the present this will stand; when others (schooners) come in more classes will be formed. The classes for sloops and cutters are as follows:

Class B, 53ft. and under 62ft.
Class C, 45ft. and under 53ft.
Class D, 38ft. and under 45ft.
Class E, 32ft. and under 38ft.
Class F, 27ft. and under 32ft.
Class G, all under 27ft.

Classes above 62ft. l.w.l. were not made, for the same reason that none for schooners were, viz., there are no larger sloops or cutters in the Association. This classification, I think, is the best I have yet seen, and will stand the test of time; only a difference of 9, 8, 7 and 6ft. respectively. In the classes for open jib and mainsail boats:

Class 1, 27ft. and under 32ft.
Class 2, 23ft. and under 27ft.
Class 3, 20ft. and under 23ft.
Class 4, all under 20ft.

In the classes for cats:

Class 6, 27ft. and under 32ft.
Class 7, 23ft. and under 27ft.
Class 8, 20ft. and under 23ft.
Class 9, all under 20ft.

There is also a class for cabin cats. These classifications are as fair as they can be made, and meet a long-felt want.

A word about ballast. While advocating stationary ballast, and while the committee reported for such to the Association, still I think in time it will all come around. As it is, cabin yachts are restricted to stationary ballast, and for crew are allowed one man for every 5ft. of l.w.l. or fraction, with a sailing master. While shifting ballast was allowed to open boats, the crew have been restricted to one man for every 3ft. or fraction, with sailing master. This is an allowance of nine men for a boat under 25ft. The Larchmont club rule for open boats allowed shifting weight and five men and a captain; now they allow eight men and captain, the same as the Association. DELEGATE.

NEW YORK, May 2.

[The early withdrawal of the Brooklyn Y.C. from the association on account of the rule bears out our prediction of the probable result. It is true that the N. Y. Y. R. A. is composed only of clubs racing on length rule, but it is also true that other clubs, which should and probably would have taken an active part in the movement, were scared off by the certainty, as showed in the first discussions, that nothing but a mean length rule would be adopted. The interests of the open-boat men might have been protected, and at the same time the co-operation of a large number of yachtsmen might have been secured by the adoption of different rules for open and cabin boats, as we suggested at the time. The length rule has practically disappeared, save in the smaller clubs on very shoal water, and while there is still some uncertainty as to the best form of a length and sail area rule, nearly all the large yachting organizations of the world are agreed on the correctness of the principle. The Seawanhaka C. Y. C. rule, as it is generally known, is now used by the Seawanhaka C. Y. C., the Eastern Y. C., Lake Y. R. A. (some eight clubs), Knickerbocker Y. C., Quaker City Y. C., and some smaller clubs. It is very similar to the rule now in use by the Y. R. A. of Great Britain and the Royal Nova Scotia Squadron, besides some other foreign clubs. The New York Y. C. also uses a similar rule, while the Corinthian, of Marblehead, and the Beverly, both large racing clubs, use another form or rule, giving about the same results in practice. Judging from this there is no room for doubt as to the correctness of the principle, and the association would have been perfectly safe in adopting the Seawanhaka rule for its cabin boats, subject to amendment in the future. As to the instance quoted, the New Englaod Y. R. A., we commented last week as to the main schievous result of a length rule in its case, in the way of a hindrance to its growth. The lesson that it teaches is that a length rule in any form is a drag on all but sandbag boats. That we are not alone in our opinion of the mean length rule is shown by the following from the London *Field*: "It will be remembered that some time ago we reported that the members of the New York Y. R. A., including Captain Joe Ellsworth, refused to be satisfied unless they had a 'mean length' rule. They have now got it, that is, the length over all is added to the length on the waterline, and the sum divided by 2. This is the 'mean length' which the captain just referred to so earnestly desired, and probably it will foster a style of architecture of the Manx cat type." The *Field's* comparison to a Manx cat only covers one end of the case. The other may be compared to a pug dog. What sort of a 'morfyaite" the resulting structure would be is shown by boats built in other places under the same rule, in which the bow tumbles in aloft and the stern post rakes forward on the head. We have a model of such a craft before us as we write. Length on deck 25ft. 6in., l.w.l 23ft. 6in., "mean length" 27ft. The lines of this boat are at the disposal of any one who wishes to build in time for the regatta of Sept. 2. If it had been desired to establish a representative body that should include all the smaller clubs, a very brief inspection of existing yachts and racing rules would have shown the absurdity of a rule which bars out modern boats and is directly opposed to the most advanced ideas of yachtsmen in all parts of the yachting world. We believe that there is a wide field for an organization such as the New York Y. R. A. assumes to be, and we are willing to help in every way toward its permanent establishment; and it is for these very reasons that we have opposed the effort to run the association in a narrow rut that all active yachtsmen are trying to get away from.]

THE LAKE Y. R. A.

ON Saturday next the annual meeting of the Lake Y. R. A. of Lake Ontario will be held at Rochester, delegates being present from all the clubs interested. Among other changes in the constitution and sailing rules it is proposed to replace the present Seawanhaka rule, adopted in 1884 on the formation of the Association, by a formula that will tax sail more heavily, as follows:

$L+6\frac{\sqrt{S.A.}}{8}$ The Lake Y. R. A., in common with most other large clubs, has felt very strongly the necessity for some action in the direction of restricting sail, and the question has been discussed for some time, with the result that an effort will be made to pass the above rule. While there is no doubt as to the need of further legislation in this direction, the subject is far too important to be dealt with hastily, or in such a manner that another change will be needed in a year or two. The great point in a measurement rule is stability; that it shall when adopted be established for a term of years, if possible. In order that men may build under it with some degree of confidence. Changes in the rules, though inevitable, must always have a bad effect for a time, and consequently should be as few as possible.

While yachtsmen in many other clubs, as in the L. Y. R. A., are agreed as to the need of a change, thus far there has been no agreement as to the details, and by common consent the matter has been laid over for the present, but with the distinct understanding that it should be taken up vigorously next fall, and a change made in good season to permit of building. Several clubs have appointed committees specially to consider this matter during the racing season, and to report at its close; by which time, there is little doubt, a great deal of valuable data will be added by the many promised races.

The L. Y. R. A. cannot do better than to adopt the same course, announcing its intention to change the rule in the fall, and appointing a live committee which shall work through the summer and report as soon as the season closes. One object of an immediate change is to prevent the addition of yachts with still larger rigs than any now on the lake, several of which have been talked of. This object can be attained by the course proposed, as it is not likely that such boats would be purchased now for one season only, knowing that they would be at a disadvantage under a new rule, as the disposition to tax sail is very evident. Sudden changes in a rule, especially when the season is practically open, are always undesirable and make a very bad precedent, and in the present case would be objectionable even if a really good rule were proposed, much less when a crude and hastily made rule is offered. The first efforts toward a change in the rule on the Atlantic coast took the same form as that given above, merely a heavier tax on sail, the classes being as before. Had the matter been pushed a couple of months ago such a change might have been carried through, but the continued dissension has brought to the front the other method, to which we have several times alluded, of classification by corrected length, and it is at least possible that a rule of this kind will be adopted in the fall. The following tables will show how such a rule would apply to the Lake Y. R. A. fleet, keeping the same formula as now. The arrangement of classes may not be the best possible, but serves as an illustration:

25ft. Class.		40ft. Class.	
L.W.L.	Sail.	L.W.L.	Sail.
20	900	36	1936
21	841	37	1849
22	784	38	1764
23	728	39	1681
24	676	40	1600
25	625		
30ft. Class.		43ft. Class.	
26	1156	L.W.L.	Sail.
27	1089	41	3025
28	1024	42	2916
29	961	43	2809
30	900	44	2704
35ft. Class.		45	2601
31	1521	46	2500
32	1444	47	2401
33	1369	48	2304
34	1296	49	2209
35	1225	50	2116

The fleet would thus be classed as follows:

	30ft. Class.		
Molly	27.55	Nadia	28.21
Velnette	27.16	St. Elmo	26.50
	35ft. Class.		
Cricket	31.93	Katie Gray	33.35
Cyprus	32.52	Coquette	34.41
Gerda	34.10	Majel	
	40ft. Class.		
Verve	39.60	Iolanthe	36.73
Aggie	39.62	Laura	35.74
Merle	37.79	Vision	35.23
Psyche	37.35		
	43ft. Class.		
Cygnet	43.10	Garfield	44.45
White Wings	46.40	Madge	44.10
Ethel	45.05	Condor	42.74
	60ft. Class.		
Aileen	57.06		
	70ft. Class.		
Oriole	62.36	Atalanta	66.21
Norah			

It would require a careful study of the fleet by men familiar with it to say what the classes and the allowance of sail for each length of loadline should be, but the principle is fully illustrated above. The probabilities are that it would prove a far better solution of the trouble than the propose l new rule, but we hope that neither will be adopted at the present meeting, nor on the other hand that the matter be permitted to go by default, but that the L. Y. R. A. will decide to amend its rules, but to do it deliberately, thoroughly and in the proper time for such work, at the end of the yachting season.

BUILDING NOTES.

AT Lawley's yard the work is being pushed in all departments, and yachts are leaving the yard and new keels being laid in their places every few days. Nanon and Nepenthe will probably leave this week, the former for Philadelphia and the latter for New Orleans. Maraquita, the Belmont 40, is nearly ready and will leave for New York in a few days. Merlin, the Forbes schooner, had her masts stepped on Saturday, Verena is nearly completed inside, the Foster 40, Lotowana, is in frame, the Owens 45 is ready for framing, while the lead keel of the Hasbrouck 40 has been cast. There is also plenty of old work. Pappoose has had more lead, a longer boom and bowsprit, and Wilson is making new sails. The sloop Mystery has had 3 tons of lead added to her keel in addition to 8 tons already there. A number of yachts are fitting out, including Zigeuner, Gundred, Alga, Chiquita and Adrienne. Sapphire, steam yacht, will have 3 tons of lead added to her keel. ..At East Boston the new 40, Alice, is partly planked. A part, at least, of Boston's yachting fraternity is greatly exercised over the question as to whether this yacht will be finished as per contract by June 1. The designer, Mr. A. G. McVey, of the Boston *Herald*, has made a bet with the owner of the best suit of clothes that can be made, that the yacht will be ready on time. The celebrated "P. R. pants" are expressly barred by the terms of the bet....At Salem the Heleo, 40, will take a trial trip in a few days, and the Chrystal, 30, will be launched in about a week. Minerva, the Fife 40, was launched from Frisbie's ways on May 2, after having 1,400lbs. of lead removed from her keel, leaving 26,600lbs.

NEW YORK Y. C.—The next meeting will be held on May 16. The new club house at Newport is described as follows in the *Sun*: "The structure will be compact, canacious and of wood. The dimensioos of the building will be 83ft. square, and it will have three stories and a cupola. It is not exclusively a New York affair, for the members of the Eastern Club as well as those of the Atlantic will find the doors wide open for themselves and their lady friends. Nearly the whole of the first story is to be occupied as a ladies' saloon or waiting room, from which will open elegantly appointed toilet chambers. One of the most attractive features of this apartment is the large open fireplace, which during the season will frequently be utilized to drive away the ill effect of Newport's heavy fogs and mists. The mantel is superbly carved by skillful artists. From this saloon one reaches the piazza, 50×10ft., which looks out upon the harbor, and from which the men and women of fashion can watch the white-winged sailers as they drop anchor during the summer months. The front of this promenade piazza runs out to the water face of the dock. The second story gives a definite idea that it is the purpose to separate the sheep from the goats. This story is exclusively for men. A chimney-place and its adornments are the attractive features of this hall. Over the fireplace is a large shield on which rest the various signal flags used by the club. The surrounding brick work is tastefully finished. The third story is reserved for apartments for the janitor. All the floors and staircases will be of hard wood. Over the front of the building will be a 10ft. square cupola to be used for a lookout and signal station by the fleet officers. Surmounting the cupola will be a lantern, octagonal in shape, measuring 3×2½ft., and this will have above it a weather vane, to be connected with the men's hall by a rod to a dial plate on the wall. The body of the building is to be stained and the trimmings painted white."

AMATEUR DESIGNING.—We have received from Mr. Chas. Livingston, of Liverpool, a design for a 20ft. racer for Lake Windermere, which he has lately completed, the boat now building by John Shaw, of Bewness, on the lake. The design, by halving the scale, would make a very promising 40-footer of the extreme type, the dimensions being: Length over all (with clipper stem added), 55ft. 6in.; l.w.l., 39ft. 6in.; beam, extreme, 15ft.; l.w.l., 13ft. 8in.; draft, 10ft. 3in. Her displacement would be 26 long tons, with about 14 tons on keel. The design goes further than any of the new American boats in the direction of extreme beam and light bilge, her displacement being about the same as the American craft. Mr. Livingston, who is known to our readers, especially the canoeists, as an amateur designer and skillful boat sailer, has given considerable time to designing this winter, and has turned out three other designs, from which yachts are now building. One of these is a 10-rater, but rather small for her class, being 35x9ft., with 6ft. 6in. draft, 6ft. headroom, and a 7-ton lead keel. Another is a centerboard cruiser, 23ft. l.w.l., 31ft. over all, 8ft. beam, 4ft. 2in. beadroom under 8in. cabin trunk, and 2ft. 9in. draft, with 1½ tons of iron on keel. The third boat, for himself and a friend, is an 18ft. sloop for the New Brighton Sailing Club.

COLUMBIA Y. C.—At the annual meeting of the Columbia Y. C., held on April 22, the officers were elected for 1889 as follows: Com., Chas. T. Wills; Vice-Com., Wm. H. Rowe; Sec., Geo. Parkhill; Treas., Jos. A. Weaver; Meas., Henry C. Rosemond; Steward, Theunis Spear; Fleet Surgeon, Chas. B. White, M.D.; Board of Trustees—H. P. H. Abell, Chas. H. Knubel, Chas. E. Simms, Jr., Abner B. Inglee, C. M. Armstrong, W. J. Greacen; Regatta Committee—Lemuel H. Witbey, A. M. Everett, C. H. Kruze, A. F. Gore, Geo. Parkhill. The secretary reported 140 active members now on the roll, and the treasurer presented a financial report showing a net surplus in the treasury of $1,600. The annual regatta of the club will be held on June 18, over the straightaway course to Yonkers and return, and the iron steamboat Cygnus has been chartered to carry the guests over the course.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—Clytie, schr., has been sold by G. H. Gaither, of Baltimore, to Messrs. Savage and Batcheller, of the Dorchester Y. C. This is not the old New York Clytie, but a centerboard schooner 64ft. over all, 55ft. l.w.l., 17ft. 6in. beam, and 6ft. draft, built in 1878....Bantam, cutter, has been sold by Dr. W. B. Jameson to W. E. Gordon, of the Lynn Y. C. Bantam is a Burgess boat, but not the one owned by Mr. Woodbury Kane of Newport.

ROUND FOREIGN.—The steel schooner Yampa, Mr. Chester W. Chapin, sailed last week from New York on a long cruise, her first port being Azores. From there she will sail for Cowes, and later to the Mediterranean. The Yampa will be the first specimen of the latest results of American yacht building to be seen in European waters, and no better example of the large cruiser can be found afloat. She is 134ft. over all, 110ft. l.w.l., 27ft. beam and 13ft. 6in. draft.

STELLA, steam yacht, H. E. Abbey, was in collision with the Long Branch steamer Monmouth on April 29 off 22d street, North River, New York. The yacht was somewhat damaged. Mr. and Mrs. Abbey, Mr. W. H. Crane and Mr. Marcus Meyer were on board at the time.

CAPSIZED CENTERBOARDS.—On May 1 a carboat owned by Chas. Danhart of Greenville, N. J. capsized in New York Bay, drowning her owner. A companion, Charles Fisher, clung to the bottom of the boat for a time, finally swimming for shore, which he reached in an exhausted condition.

CONDOR.—The largest of the yawl rigs afloat, the famous old Condor, built by Fife in 1878, is now sailed under the Stars and Stripes, being owned by Mr. McDonough, a member of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., residing in England.

RAMBLER.—This old schooner, which sailed last fall for the Isthmus with a cargo of dynamite, and was afterward reported lost, turned up at Aspinwall on April 25, having been repaired.

ALERT.—Mr. Byrant's schooner has had her white pine masts replaced by Oregon pine, besides other alterations and improvements.

LADY EVELYN, schr., Sir Roderick Cameron, sailed on May 2 from Cowes for New York.

REPUBLIC, schr., T. H. Hall, was at Ponce, Porto Rico, on April 16.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FARRAR'S Illustrated Guide to the Androscoggin Lakes, and the headwaters of the Connecticut, Magalloway and Androscoggin rivers, Dixville Notch, Grafton Notch and Andover, Maine, and vicinity, with a new and correct map of the Lake Region, drawn and printed expressly for this book. Also contains a valuable treatise on camping out, and the game and fish laws of Maine and New Hampshire (as revised by the last Legislature). Railroad, steamboat and stage routes, etc., etc. By Capt. Chas. J. A. Farrar. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Canoeing.

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

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS.....
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON } Peterborough, Can.

	Vice-Com.	*Rear-Com.*	*Purser.*
Central Div.	W. R. Huntington.	E. W. Masten.....	T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div.	W. P. Stephens.....	L. B. Palmer.....	F. L. Dunnell, 186 Jerolemon St., Brooklyn.
Eastern Div.	H. E. Rice, M. D....	Maxton Holmes.....	H. D. Marsh, Springfield. Mass.
N'thern Div.	Robert Tyson.....	S. S. Robinson.....	Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Sec'y-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. H. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

May 27 to June 1. Delaware River Meet, Delanco.
May 30 to June 2. Passaic River Cruise.

JUNE.

8. Ianthe, Spring, Newark.
15-17. Puritan, Annual Meet, Nantasket.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
16. Puritan, Record Races, No. 2.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.
17. Puritan, Record Races, No. 3.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4.
13-20. W. C. A. Meet, Ballast I'd.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5.
14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

THE ATLANTIS AND HER CRUISE.—II.

THE NEW ATLANTIS SAILS.

At once the mast we rear, at once unbind
The spacious sheet and stretch it to the wind.
—*Odyssey XI., 4 and 5.*

IT is an interesting fact that Mr. Stoddard has preceded the fast sailers of canoes by at least a year in each of the two important advances made in arriving at the present form of racing sails.

Canoeists generally are aware that it was he who first used the combined form of the lateen and the balance lug, afterward perfected and employed so successfully by the Albany men as to be generally adopted for a time and known as the Mohican sail.

A year before that part of the sail which is forward of the mast began to disappear at the meets, Mr. Stoddard was using the sail herein described, and it was used in the cruise of 1885. It is somewhat similar in principle, though different in detail, from the best canoe sails now used. The difference is due principally to the fact that the usual method would require too long a yard for handiness in a sail so large as that of the Atlantis; whereas a sharpie or gaff sail would necessitate too tall a mast.

The old Atlantis or Stoddard sails are too well known to need description here. Such as are not already familiar with the Stoddard sails should refer to Mr. Stephens's and Mr. Vaux's excellent books, entitled respectively "Canoe Building" and "Canoe Handling."

It will be remembered that in his original sails Mr. Stoddard solved the problem of combining the advantages of the lateen, doing away with its long yard, and those of the balance lug, retaining its advantages of flatness and adaptability to reefing gears.

The plan of that sail is shown in the first article of this series on page 225, April 4.

The original sails, while good in plan, were unfortunate in material, the substance being so light as to stretch and hopelessly ruin the set of the sails. They were lost in our shipwreck off Portsmouth and were not deeply regretted.

In the sails subsequently used all the qualities of the former sails were retained in a form in which all the cloth was placed aft of the masts.

Within the last two or three years Messrs. Butler, Gibson, C. J. Stevens, Vau and other experts have made wonderfully ingenious and effective racing sails, embodying all the above mentioned desirable points, and their work is well-known. Mr. Stoddard's rig differs from theirs in its adaptability to sails larger than those used on racing canoes.

He employs two halliards but compensates for the complication involved by combining all the following advantages:

1. Short mast when sail is furled.
2. Length of mast adjusted to height of sail when reefed.
3. No sail forward of mast.
4. A simple, effectual reefing gear, with no loose ends to cordage, and with no halliards to snarl in the cockpit.
5. No lines leading into cockpit, a great advantage when sailing with storm apron.
6. Boom can be elevated when running free.
7. When reefed the sail is in best possible shape for a storm sail, viz., a "leg of mutton," tack close to deck and end of boom well raised; reef close and snug.

Mr. Stoddard's drawings, which are here given, display the sail plan and general features. The dimensions are:

MAINSAIL.

Mast above deck	10ft.
Yard	11ft.
Boom	11ft.
Batten	11ft.
Luff from tack to peak	16ft.
throat	5ft.
Leach, from peak to end of batten	12ft.
end of batten to clew	5ft.

MIZEN.

Mast above deck	7ft.
Yard	7ft. 3in.
Boom	7ft. 3in.
Batten	7ft. 3in.
Luff from tack to peak	11ft. 3in.
throat	4ft.
Leach, from peak to end of batten	8ft.
end of batten to clew	4ft.

There are two systems of lines; the one forms the peak halliard and the downhaul, the other forms the throat halliard and the reefing lines. The former starts at *A*, Fig. 1, as the peak halliard, and ends at the same place as a topping lift and downhaul; the latter starts at *D*, Fig. 1, as the throat halliard, and ends divided into three strands or parts, *U*, *U*, *U*, at the ends and near the middle of the batten, as the reefing lines. The former makes a long bight or loop along the port deck, the other a similar loop to starboard. Both reeve through blocks made fast to cleats, within easy reach of the skipper.

OPERATION OF THE LINES.

To hoist the sail, a haul on the peak halliard raises the yard against the mast, and the upper triangle or the reefed sail is set. The slack of the halliard runs through block 2, Fig. 1, and is taken up as the topping lift. Another haul on the throat and peak halliards together shakes out the reef and the full sail is unfurled, as shown in Fig. 1. The slack of the throat halliard is taken up as the reef line, after passing through block 3, Fig. 1.

After the sail is set the halliards are held taut by a little piece of line spliced into the halliard as at 4, Fig. 1, and belayed to spring cleat 5, on the cockpit coaming.

To reef, the above operation is reversed; the halliards are let slack by casting off line at 5, but not at 6 (Fig. 1), and the halliards are run through their blocks 2 and 3. The batten comes down evenly as a curtain stick, and rests upon the boom. It is bound down tight by a pull on the reef line, the slack being taken up on cleat 6.

To top up the boom while running free a pull is given on the downhaul without releasing the peak, the slack of downhaul being made fast on deck. The end of the boom may thus be brought to the end of the batten, or the whole sail brailed up, as far as desirable. This is one of the strong points of the gear, as it is certainly a great advantage to have the end of the boom under immediate control when rolling in a big sea.

To lower away in haste without getting the end of the boom overboard, the halliards are let go from cleats 6 to port and starboard, the sheet is hauled in and the sail comes down with a run and is caught by the topping-lifts.

DETAIL.

A, Fig. 1, is a block running freely upon a galvanized wire, which is seized to the yard *B* and *B*. The peak halliard is made fast to the eye of this block, and leads through a sheave, *R*, in the masthead, through a block on deck forward and to port of the mast, and through block 2, Fig. 1, on deck aft. Thence it returns forward as downhaul and divides into two, port and starboard, strands at *T* with an eye-splice and loop as in Fig. 1, and not tied as is shown in the enlarged drawing.

The two parts lead through boxwood blocks, made fast under each side of the jaw of the boom, are sunk into deep grooves cut in either side of the boom, and are protected by brass plates; they are so led under all other rigging for about two-thirds of the length of the boom. Then they turn through sheaves on either side of the boom at *L* and ascend, as topping-lifts, to their origin at *A*.

The throat halliard is made fast to the center of the jaw of the batten at *D*, reeves through the block which is seized to the mast at *S*, about 2ft. from the masthead; leads through a block on deck forward of the mast and to starboard; thence along the starboard deck and through the block 3. It then returns forward as the reef line which at the tack divides into two parts, *U*, *U*. One part leads through a hole bored through the boom, upward through rings along the luff of the sail to the batten, where it is made fast. The other part leads through a block under the jaw of the boom and terminates in an eye-splice at *K*. The after reef line begins at the end of the batten, leads through rings on the leach of the sail, through a sheave in the end of the boom, forward through rings under the boom through the eye-splice, *K*, where it divides into two parts which ascend on either side of the sail to the batten.

The mizen is rigged in exactly the same way as the mainsail. The lines, however, with the exception of the sheet, do not lead to the deck. The peak halliard is made fast to the cleat, *F*, Fig. 2, at the foot of the mast; the throat halliard to a cleat, *G*, on the upper side of the boom. The forward reef line leads around a sheave sunk into the boom. The operation is the same as that of the mainsail, and the detail is clearly shown in Mr. Stoddard's excellent drawings.

If you have followed thus far you have taken in every rope in the ship's rigging, and if you are familiar with canoe sails you need no further explanation of how the gear works.

MINOR POINTS.

The wire *B*, *B*, is stretched very tightly, just allowing the block, *A*, to run, but not allowing the sail to fall away too far from the mast. The sail is cut with considerable roach.

Three rings hold the luff of the sail to the mast.

The boom is made fast to the mast by a shackle joint, as shown in the enlarged drawing, but it may be brailed up against the mast for stowing.

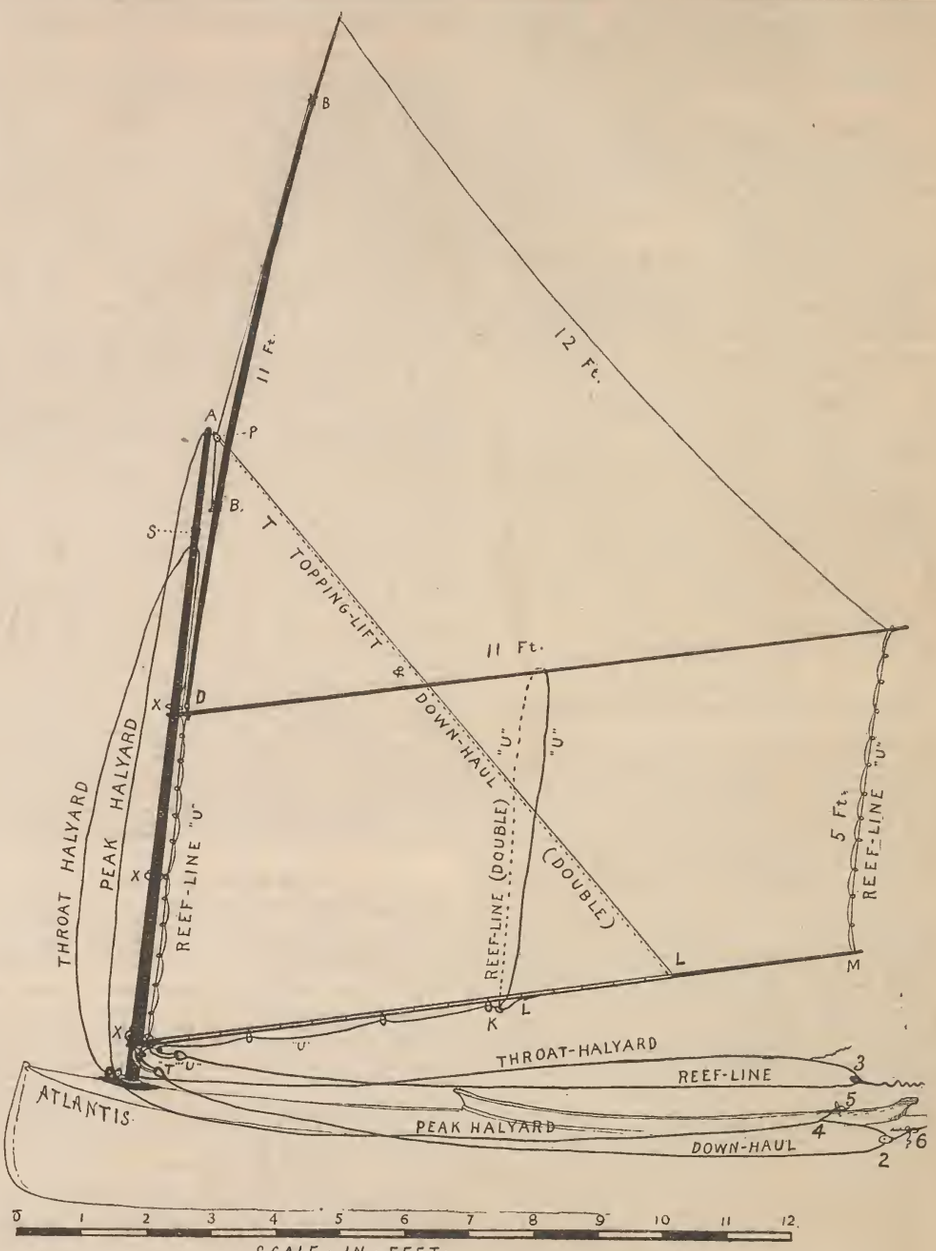
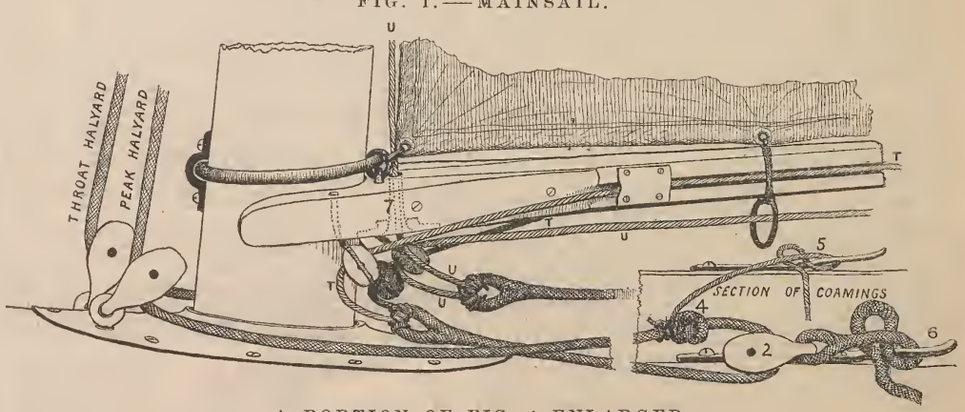


FIG. 1.—MAINSAIL.



A PORTION OF FIG. 1 ENLARGED.

FIG. 2.—THE MIZEN.

RIGGING OF MIZEN. (FIG. 2 ENLARGED.)

The three blocks under the boom do not interfere, the two for the downhaul being under the jaws, and the one for the reef line being under the boom itself.

The hole through the boom for the forward reef line is counter sunk and smoothed, so that the line does not bind.

The system of loops and eye splices at *T*, *U* and *K* take up any slack made by unequal shrinking of the divided lines.

The main halliard blocks on deck can be removed from deck and the entire sail and rigging removed and furled.

The rings under the boom do not turn sidewise so as to jam the line, but may be turned up against the boom so as to be out of the way in stowing.

The blocks, 2 and 3, on either side of the cockpit, are made fast by a short bight of heavy line, cleated to half a Tredwen spring cleat; they are not belayed, and may both be cast off in an instant, letting the sail fall on deck or into the topping-lifts. All the spars may be then raised above the sea by hauling the topping-lift, and swung inboard by the sheet.

A bight of small line is made fast just forward of each of the blocks 2 and 3, to set the sail up flat after it has been raised. The enlarged drawing shows the knot at 4. This would have been a splice had Silver Lake line not been used. The end thus formed is made fast to a cleat on the coaming. R. B. BURCHARD.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Eastern Division: Theo. A. Walter, Hyde Park, Mass. Northern Division: W. H. Cronk, Ottawa; Chas. Archbald, Montreal.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

P., Louisa county, Va.—We have asked C. J. R. to give you a wrinkle.

C. M. W., Providence, R. I.—The FOREST AND STREAM targets are open for testing any guns that owners or makers may submit for the purpose.

C. L., New York.—Can you advise me what bait to use for mink traps and how to bait it? Ans. Fish or a chicken's head. In the case of an animal so small as a mink the bait may be tied to the pan of the trap.

J. A., Jr., Caledonia, N. Y.—I have a kennel of beagles. The dog tax in our town is $2 each (dog or bitch). I sometimes have 15 or 16. Is there any New York State dog law giving exemption to breeders? Ans. No.

H. L. F., Tarrytown, N. Y.—1. A setter dog three years old is not too old to be taught to retrieve. 2. For method of instruction study Hammond's "Training vs. Breaking." 3. The setter indicates the location of the bird by pointing it.

P Keokuk, Iowa.—1. Coarse and fine shot weigh the same bulk for bulk, because the ratio of solid metal to interstitial space is the same in both cases. An equal bulk of mixed large and small shot will weigh heavier because the ratio of interstitial space to metal is reduced. 2. We cannot identify the bird from your meager description. 3. The price of the abridged A. O. U. Check List is fifty cents.

ED. WARD, Brunswick.—Will you kindly inform me as to the dog law in the State of Maine. For instance: If a man should shoot my dog, can I recover damages in any way, and if so what course should I pursue? Ans. It is a legal axiom that the law provides a remedy for every injury, but your legal status in the matter would depend on whether the dog was killed wantonly or in self-defense. Your proper course is to consult a lawyer.

V. S. McN., Potecasi, N. C.—Will you oblige me by giving minutely and plainly the *modus operandi* of using quicksilver in the removal of lead from rifle barrel? Ans. The *modus operandi* is to stop one end of the barrel, pour in a little quicksilver, stop the other end, and then keep the quicksilver in motion over the whole inner surface of the barrels until all the lead is amalgamated with it. Follow this with a stiff brush.

A. C. R., New York.—Could you kindly inform me through your esteemed paper where I could get good trout fishing during the two last weeks of May, within 150 miles of New York? Do you know of any better place than Rockland, Sullivan county, N. Y., Lackawaxen, Pike county, Pa., or Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.? If not, which of the three is the best? Ans. Rockland and Stroudsburg both well recommended. Dingman's Ferry, Pike county, Pa. (New York, Lake Erie & Western), is a noted resort. Oak Ridge, Passaic county, N. J. (New York, Susquehanna & Western), has many trout streams. For additonal localities see FOREST AND STREAM of April 25, page 289, answer to A. K. R.

E. R. C., Lewiston, Me.—1. Is there any other object in grooving bullets than to lighten them? 2. Will they shoot any more accurate than the smooth bullets? 3. Will a rifle using a bottle-necked shell shoot as accurate as a rifle using the straight shell of the same caliber with the same charge? 4. Will the round ball shoot and penetrate as well as the conical? Ans. 1. The canelures hold lubricant and take the grooves of the barrel. 2. Yes, in the rifle for which they are designed. 3. A bottle neck holds a larger charge in a smaller length. They are not favored in fine rifles. 4. The ball is made conical to secure more accurate shooting and to increase weight. Hence it should hit harder, though the shock to the animal hit may not be as great.

H. E. B., Rockland, Me.—1. Would you send $20 or $30 to a stranger for a dog you had never seen? Would it be unbusinesslike to offer to deposit with express agent a sum sufficient to cover all charges, and then have the goods come subject to approval? Ans. 1. There would be nothing imprudent in sending the price for a dog to a respectable, long established kennel firm after arranging for his purchase on description and guarantee, but it would be folly to make such arrangements with a man of whom you know or can ascertain nothing satisfactory. 2. If you have a dog sent subject to your approval he should be sent C. O. D. on your lodging the costs of transit one way with the express agent, as evidence of your good faith. The fact that an owner will send a dog for your approval, and be prepared to bear half costs if you reject him, is sufficient evidence of his good faith; but there would be nothing unbusinesslike in your undertaking to defray all charges.

E. F. J., Morgantown, W. Va.—I write you for information about bass fishing. I have used always a plain reed pole and about 50ft. of line, but am now desirous of trying light tackle and reel. Would like to know what length and weight of rod to buy; also whether to buy a plain or multiplying reel, click or drag, and what size and quality of line is best. I want a rod which will do for both bait and fly-casting. Fish range as high as 3½lbs. What flies would you recommend? Ans. A trout fly-rod 11ft. long and weighing 9oz. will be suitable for black bass fishing. Ash and lancewood are perhaps the best materials. The "Imbrie" reel can be used both for bait and fly-fishing, No. 4 or 5 will answer. It would be much the best to have separate rods for bait fishing and fly-fishing. For bait fishing use Henry Hall Co.'s H or No. 6 line. For fly-fishing you should have a water-proofed tapered line of enameled silk 25 to 30yds. long, size F or 4. There is great diversity of opinion among anglers about the choice of flies. You will find the following, however, generally recommended: Professor, red-ibis, coachman, Queen-of-the-water, grizzly-king and the various hackles.

SUBSCRIBER, Bristol, R. I.—Where can a friend and myself find good inland trout and bass fishing, about May 5, within three or four hours' travel of Boston, Mass., and good accommodations? We do not mind paying well for the fishing privilege. Ans. You cannot lawfully catch black bass until July 1 in Massachusetts. In New Hampshire the season begins June 15. At Natick, Mass. (Morse's Pond), fishing is good for black bass, pickerel, yellow perch and white perch. There is probably no better place for black bass in Massachusetts than Stow, Middlesex county. Assabet River. Except in the Berkshire Hills or in stocked waters, trout are not excessively plentiful in Massachusetts. Becket, Berkshire county (Boston & Albany R.R.), is credited with some trout in Mill Brook, May and June. Chester, Hampden county (Boston & Albany), is well known. Many brooks near are fished with best results, April to June. Easthampton, Hampshire county (Connecticut River R.R.), has Broad Brook, containing some trout. Plymouth (Old Colony R.R.) is near several trout brooks. Shelburne Falls, Franklin county (Fitchburg R.R.), has several small brooks. The west branch of Swift River near its headwaters is excellent but hard to reach from Enfield. Roaring Brook, three miles from Stafford (Willimantic R.R.), furnished fair trout fishing last year.

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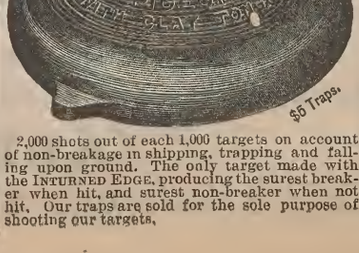

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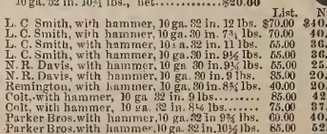

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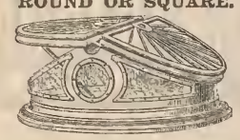

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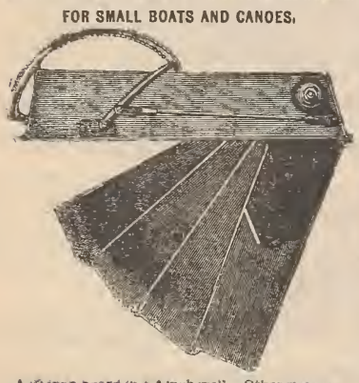

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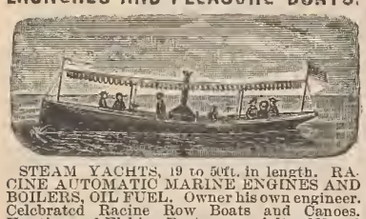

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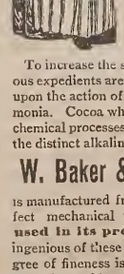

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FOREST AND STREAM.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE ROD AND GUN.

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NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 17. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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Address all communications

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Liming Song Birds.
A Summer Camp for Boys.
Baggage Car Extortion.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Salmo Fontinalis.
The Voices of the Season.
The Magic Spell.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Domesticated Wood Ducks.
The Carnivora.
A Natural History Camp.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
James River Tales.
A Hunt in British Columbia.
The Joys of Roughing It.
Sebokegnet or Cross Island.
How a Buck Gave Me a Heartache.
Deer Driving in Virginia.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Angling Tournament.
The Sunset Club.—III.
Reminiscences of Trout Fishing.
Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania.
The Rangeley Lakes.
New England Trout.
Lake Lamoka.
St. Louis Waters.
The Lumpfish.
Trout and Winnipishe in Canada.
Take What You Can.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
"Where the Trout Hide."
FISHCULTURE.
Massachusetts Trout Spawning.
Striped Bass in California.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
THE KENNEL.
The Spotting System.
Some Noted Greyhounds.
Russian Wolfhounds.
The English Field Trials.
American Fox Hunting.
Eastern Field Trials Club Derby.
Southern Field Trials.
Toledo Dog Show.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
Pittsburgh Tournament.
McClure-Glass Shoot.
Union Gun Club.
Minneapolis Gun Club.
YACHTING.
Valkyrie's Challenge.
The L. Y. R. A. Meeting.
The Norton System Again.
A Brief Statement of Facts.
CANOEING.
A New Steering Centerboard.
Flags for the A. C. A. Meet.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIMING SONG BIRDS.

WITHIN the past few weeks great numbers of song birds have been destroyed or captured within the limits of this city. Men provided with bird lime and decoys have this spring visited the upper sections of New York Island, where there are still fields and woods, and during the migration have made away with thousands of the beautiful creatures which were making their journey from the south toward their summer homes.

By Chapter 427 of the Laws of 1886 it is specifically provided that no person shall catch with bird lime or any similar substance any song bird or any wild bird other than a game bird. The penalty for a violation of this act is imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than five or more than thirty days, or a fine of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

However difficult it may be in the country districts to enforce this and similar laws, there should be no trouble about doing it in the city, where it falls within the province of the police to prevent infractions of the statutes. The police who patrol the upper end of the island, or some of them, appear to be ignorant of their duty in this matter, and it will be well for the captains of the various precincts to bring this subject to the attention of their men.

We are informed that one of the favorite places for this trapping of the birds is on the Ward property, which is situated at about 170th street, in Captain Cortright's precinct. We learn that complaint has more than once been made to the patrolmen whose beats cover this property, but they have declined to take even the mild action of warning away the offenders. The Ward property is, we understand, leased as a shooting ground to the Washington Heights Gun Club, and complaints of these infractions of the law have been made to the president of this club, but it is stated that he paid no attention to the matter. It would seem that a sportsman would take sufficient interest in an affair of this kind to try and put a stop to it.

The provisions of the law are clear, and it is the plain duty of the police to see that they are carried out. Inspectors and captains controlling the suburban portions of the city have the power to put an end to this destruction, and now that the subject has been brought to their attention they probably will do so.

A SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS.

IN our Natural History columns we print a communication from Worcester, Mass., describing the summer camp for boys maintained by the Worcester Natural History Society, at Wigwam Hill, on the shore of the beautiful Lake Quinsigamond. It must be confessed that the account given might be thought to smack of Utopianism, for the plan of the camp is one to be much more readily projected than carried out. But the best part of it is that the camp is an outgrowth of experience; it has been gradually developed from a small beginning, and the summer programme, as given by our correspondent, is rather in the nature of a report than of a prospectus. The camp is a natural growth; it has not been forced; and it is established on what have been proved to be the right lines.

The Worcester Natural History Society was founded more than a generation ago for the special benefit of young people who had a love of nature. Its usefulness has consisted in the opportunities offered by which natural history study might be stimulated in the minds of the young; and this branch of usefulness has been developed, rather than those advanced scientific investigations which make up so large a share of the work of ordinary scientific societies. The ambition of the directors has been to awaken and encourage in boys and girls an intelligent interest in botany, entomology, mineralogy and other such pursuits, and thus to equip them with tastes and knowledge which should prove a value and a gratification through life.

The Society has excellent collections of specimens. From a study of these indoors, the next step was to make field excursions for new specimens, then field meetings for study; and these have now grown into what has come to be a regular annual summer camp. The establishment at Wigwam Hill is in short a pleasure or vacation camp where the pleasure is intelligently directed and the vacation is profitably spent. It is camp life with all the advantages of the ordinary camp and added to them the influences of older persons who have the faculty of imparting to the young something of their own enthusiasm in the study of outdoor life.

BAGGAGE CAR EXTORTION.

THE extortion of baggage masters when it comes to charging up transportation on a hunting dog is an old cause of complaint; and a long-suffering public hails with complacency the occasional instance when the biter is bit. The report of such a case has just come to us from Philadelphia. Two sportsmen of that city, one being Mr. Joseph McKinney, of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club, not long ago went over the Norfolk & Western Railroad from Lynchburg, Va., to Roanoke and thence to Christiansburg. They were on a quail shooting expedition, and had two dogs. For these dogs the baggage master, one Duyerlie, charged them $4.25 to Roanoke, a distance of fifty-three miles, and $2.50 for the rest of the way, thirty-two miles. These charges they paid, but on the return trip they learned that the rule of the railroad company was that one dog could be carried free, and a fee of twenty-five cents only was due on the extra one. Now Mr. McKinney is a man of pluck, as was amply demonstrated some years since, when, having lost the sight of his right eye by a charge of shot striking him, in a partridge cover, he set to work and learned to shoot from the left shoulder. Finding that he had been robbed, Mr. McKinney communicated the facts to General Passenger Agent W. B. Bevill, who at once took the case up, paid the expenses of the two Philadelphians to Lynchburg, took their testimony and swore out a warrant for Baggage Master Duyerlie. He was arrested, prosecuted by the railroad company's attorney; convicted and sentenced to jail for three months for larceny. The ending of the case did credit to all engaged in righting the wrong.

The same course of precedure ought to be followed by every sportsman who is subjected to thievish extortion by baggage masters. The officers of the roads are usually more than ready to do their share in correcting these abuses, and the individual who is robbed by an over charge owes it to his fellows, to sportsmen as a class, to report imposition. This sometimes involves one in added trouble, but so long as the sportsman tourist is content to pay the damage and give himself no further trouble, so long will baggage car extortion flourish.

SNAP SHOTS.

IT is gratifying to learn that the sentiment for the protection of does in the North Woods is on the increase. However such a rule may be thought to be uncalled for and needless in some other hunting districts of the country, it is recognized as most desirable for the Adirondacks. This year's Legislature has done nothing whatever toward enacting a law for the protection of does, but the feeling in favor of such a rule is making headway, and where this sentiment exists a law is not absolutely necessary. The guides have such things largely in their own hands, and they often refuse to put their parties in the way of killing does. We have just learned of a noteworthy instance of a North Woods guide's stand for his principles. There is a certain famous surgeon of this city whose name, by reason of his excesses in hounding deer, has come to stand for wanton slaughter. Year after year he repaired to the Adirondacks in the summer and killed for the sake of killing. Last season, however, when he set out upon his annual campaign, he found himself blocked, because his guides would not be a party to the business. They went with him only on condition that only such deer should be killed as could be used; and for once in his life this man of eminence in his profession had to conduct himself in the woods with decency.

Messrs. Thos. B. Asten and F. L. Anthony have just returned to this city from their winter cruise in the Awixa on the east and west coasts of Florida. The yacht has a record of eleven tarpon to its credit for the season. The average weight of the fish was 115lbs. Commodore Asten is loud in his praises of the Florida waters for winter cruising, and of the tarpon as a game fish. "Al Fresco," our Jacksonville, Fla., correspondent, has not lost faith in the invincibility of the St. John's River tarpon. Years ago he contended that these fish could not be taken with a rod and reel, and the success of tarpon fishermen on the west coast has in no wise shaken him in his belief. The Charlotte Harbor tarpon caught in winter are, according to "Al Fresco," comparatively only infants; the mature, developed, hard fighters, which make their way up the east coast and reach the St. John's in June, July and August, are the glorious game creatures sure to come out unsubdued from a battle-royal matched against most perfect tackle and consummate skill.

The National Gun Association, whose demise was recently announced by Secretary Etheridge, was in purpose closely allied to the existing American Shooting Association; it had a like purpose; and the scheme of the present association was outlined and proposed by the managers of the National. The first attempt may have been premature, for trap interests had not then the magnitude they have assumed within the last years. Whatever may have been the causes for its failure, the National served a useful purpose as a forerunner; and in its way it certainly did advance the interest in trap-shooting.

There is no point on which the fond father expands with more pride in talking of his son than when relating the prowess of the youthful prodigy with gun or rod. The skill of the youngster and his precocious sportsmanship—as told by the proud parent—would do credit to a grown man; and the boast is always made that in woodcraft the son will be sure to prove himself a chip of the old block. This is a healthy pride, and speaks well for man and boy. The companionship and comradeship of some fathers and their manly sons in their summer woods life are altogether lovely.

The compendium of the New York game laws published by the Commissioners of Fisheries, is indexed in a very slovenly manner.

The Sportsman Tourist.

SALMO FONTINALIS.

WHO shall dare to sing thy praise,
Haunter of cool waterways?
Who thy virtues may rehearse
In the manacles of verse?
Monarch of the forest brook
From Kootenai to Pemacook;
Royal in thy port and bearing,
Haughty, self-contained and daring,
Eye of the hawk, and speed of deer,
Palate of the connoisseur,
Leopard's grace and lion's heart—
All complete in every part—
Chaste as Dian, wise as Pallas,
Princely *Salmo fontinalis!*

Living rainbow of the stream,
Incarnated artist's dream,
Animate jewel of the water,
Humming bird and butterfly's daughter,
Flashing shaft from Phœbus' quiver,
Meteor of the lake and river,
Aqueous bird of Paradise,
Ruby, diamond, pearl of price—
Words, abashed, scarce do their duty
Characterize thy matchless beauty;
Gorgeous gem in Nature's chalice,
Beauteous *Salmo fontinalis!*

When the blackbird woos his mate,
When hemlock aisles reverberate
To the pheasant's booming drum
And the cicada's shrill hum,
I, thy lover, seek thee still,
Track the thicket, breast the hill,
Thread the treacherous morass,
Climb the rugged mountain pass,
Brush the dew from brier and brake
All toil endure, for thy sweet sake,
Till at last, O joy! I find thee
Where the water-fairies bind thee.
Enchanted in thy crystal palace,
Loveliest *Salmo fontinalis!*

H. P. U.

THE VOICES OF THE SEASONS.

ONE threatened with the loss of sight very naturally begins to reckon how far his other senses may be depended upon to acquaint him of what may be going on about him. If he is a lover of nature, a close or only an ordinary observer of it, he will be assured, as he recalls its voices, that if he were deprived of all senses but that of hearing, this one sense would inform him of the presence of each season if it did not apprize him of its coming.

The caw of returning crows, the swelling rush of unbound brooks, the nightly, monotonous, rasping note of the Acadian owl, would tell him certainly of the coming of spring. He would know by the crackling croak of the frogs, the hyla's shrill chime, the diffusive ringing of the toads, by the beat and roll of the ruffed grouse's muffled drum, and by the querulous whistle of the woodchuck warmed to new vitality, that the soft breath of spring was filling the earth with life, that the squirrel cups were blossoming in sunny woodside nooks, buds of arbutus beginning to blush under their rusty leaves on southern slopes of woodland ledges, and willow catkins were yellowing the swamps.

In sweetest fashion of all, the birds would tell the story. Indeed, if he had ever noted their coming, he might now almost name the day of the month when he heard the twitter of the first swallow, the flicker's heartening cackle, the jingle of the bobolink's song, the swell and fall of the plover's wail.

The wind would stir the new leaves to tell him they were out, and the patter of the rain upon them would strengthen their testimony with a sound unmistakably different from its leaden pelting of naked boughs and dead fields. The busy hum of bees overhead would tell of the blossoming of fruit trees, when the pendulous flowers of the locust were sweetest, and when, in July, the tiny bells of the basswood knolled perfume to call all the bees to the woods.

He would know when summer burned hottest by that very voice of heat, the shrill cry of the cicada, and by the troubled notes of parent birds, anxiously watching the first adventures of their chirping young in a world rimmed by a wider horizon than the brink of the nest, and at nightfall by the crickets creaking in full chorus with earnest, tireless monotony.

A little later would be heard the click of ripe apples through the leaves and their rebounding thuds upon the ground; at dusk, the screech owl shivering out his gruesome cry in the old orchard as if he, "for all his feathers was acold" with the chill of the first autumnal evenings, and from lonely woods would come the similarly quavering but more guttural, wilder and more lonesome call of the raccoon.

The absence of the earlier migrants would as noticeably mark the season as the hail and farewell of others passing southward in the night time; the startled chuckle of the plover, with hardly a hint in it of his springtime wail; the scaipe of the snipe; the woodcock's whistle; the bittern's squawk, voicing all his ungainliness; the quick, sibilant beat of wild ducks' wings and the note of many a winged traveler whose identity can only be guessed at. One may know when October days have come by the gentle alighting of falling leaves, the incessant nut-rasping of the squirrels, the busy stir and low, absorbed notes of the jays in the beeches, the irregular patter of dropping mast, the chipmunk's clucking good-by to the outer world, and an occasional clamor suddenly uprising from a great army of crows on its winged retreat to more hospitable climes.

Too soon one hears the scurry of wind-blown leaves along the earth and the clash of naked branches, the pur of the first snow falling on frozen grass and dry leaves and its light beat on roof and pane. The latest migrating wild geese announce their passage with a musical confusion of clarion notes, and jays, hairy and downy woodpeckers, nuthatches and chickadees come from the woods and abide near the habitations of men, each with well-known note making one aware of his presence. With the snow come great flocks of snow buntings, late familiars of the Esquimau and Lap, the white bear and the reindeer, and all the animate and inanimate savagery of the frozen north. Their creaking twitter reminds one of the creak and tinkle of moving ice, their voice a voice of winter, unmistakable though faint.

There are winter days, or hours in winter days, when one's ears might make him believe that night was brooding over the earth, so hushed are all the voices of nature in a silence deeper than pervades even any night of spring, summer or fall, for the silence of such a night will now and then be broken by insect, reptile or nocturnal bird or nightly prowling beast, or be emphasized by the low murmur of a distant stream. But now, not a bird note nor stir of withered leaf, nor smothered plaint of ice-bound brook, no sound of anything, animate or inanimate, disturbs the deathlike quietude which as unequivocally if not as imperiously as his voices proclaim the absolute sovereignty of winter. The sullen roar of the winds in leafless woods, the hiss of driving snow, the crack and shiver of ice may be heard in early spring and late fall, but this dead stillness is a sole prerogative of the stern king's reign.

When an unseasonable rain falls on the snow, freezing as it falls, there is presently a hollow rattle of drops on the new-made crust, and every ice-sheathed branch and twig creaks and tinkles in the wind till the trees drop showers of gems that you can almost hear the glitter of. Sometimes when one sets foot on such a crust it seems as if the whole surface of a great field sank slightly, with a sudden resentful crash at the crunch of the first footfall. One's first impression is that he has sprung some immense natural trap, and he holds his breath for an instant in dazed expectation of catastrophe. Another characteristic sound of winter is the settling of "shell ice," when after a great thaw and flood, followed by sudden cold weather, the new ice falls to the level of the subsiding waters. It drops with startling suddenness, but with a prolonged musical ring very different from the short, flat crack of snow crust, while splinters of the broken edges slide down the sloped border and far across the lowered level, jingling and clinking as they glide like scattered handfuls of silver coin.

In the neighborhood of great frozen lakes is often heard one of the wildest sounds of winter and the most unearthly, the booming of the ice, caused by its cracking or by its contracting and expanding, or as some maintain, by air beneath it. At first a thin, tortured cry arises, faint and far away, growing louder in swift approach, rising at times almost to a yell, and mingled with hollow groans, now suddenly ceasing for an instant, now as suddenly bursting forth, then falling and dying away in such a wail as it began, far off in the direction opposite to that from whence it arose. It is as if tormented spirits were fleeing through the air, fleeter than the wind, as invisible, with voices as pervasive.

The sharp, clear, resonant crack of trees under stress of severest cold, like the breaking of an over-strained cord, and the duller snapping of house timbers, tell of still starlit nights, when the whiskers of the wandering fox are silvered with his breath, and in such nights the great horned owl hoots a prophecy of storm.

Its fulfillment is heard in a gusty south wind driving a pelting slant of rain against weatherboards and windows and upon the snow till the rush of free brooks falls upon the ear once more.

The outlawed crow proclaims his return to such scant forage as the bare fields may yield. The great owl's least cousin sharpens his invisible saw in the softer-breathing evenings. Some morning the first robin pipes his greeting, then from high overhead floats down the heavenly carol of the bluebird, the song sparrow sings blithely again and phebe calls, and we know, though we only hear of it from them, that spring is here once more.

ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

FERRISBURGH, Vt.

THE MAGIC SPELL.

WHAT is the magic spell that makes camp life attractive to so many men? It is easy to account for in youth; but the boy who has fallen in love with it, carries the passion unabated into maturer years and even down into old age. The rich and the poor, those engrossed in business, in public life, in professional cares—men in all vocations long to steal away for a few weeks' holiday and sojourn in the woods, by the broad lakes and running streams, to sleep in the open bark shanty over fragrant hemlock boughs, snuffing the smoke of camp fires, that delicious perfume which once enjoyed is never forgotten. Is it a remnant of that old wild nature not yet eradicated from the blood by the enervating influences of civilization, and testifying to some former more intimate alliance between man and the outer world than subsists to-day? I do not allude here to the love for fishing or shooting; these are kindred pleasures, which, however, are not necessarily associated with the liking for camp life, and may exist apart from it. I have known men who cared for neither of these, who were yet passionate enthusiasts for the simple pleasures of the camp.

I recall a visit I once paid to a camp belonging to a couple of old men, who had for many years been in the habit of occupying it for a few weeks every season. It was a plain bark structure built against a large rock, the side of which answered for a fireplace. A bed of green boughs covered with gray blankets was on one side. Some rough benches, a birch bark table, cooking utensils, cups and tin plates, with some fishing traps hung on the wall, comprised the furniture. The shanty was open on one side, and looked down on the waters of the lake, across an open reach which extended for a mile or more to the surrounding forest, and back of that appeared the tops of some blue hills. The proprietors were absent, off probably on some of their usual fishing excursions, and I failed to see them. But that picture of plain, simple, high living has dwelt in my memory, and I love to think of the old men preserving in declining years that youthful passion unabated, that taste for the pleasure of outdoor life which doubtless helped to keep their hearts and feelings young, despite gray hairs and failing strength—a brotherhood of kindred minds cemented by the companionship of many years, spent on these waters and by the glow of that camp-fire.

It is several years since I was last in the Adirondacks, but at one time I used to spend some weeks every summer on its lakes and streams. From youth up a lover of camp life, I have had in my time abundant opportunity to gratify my passion and have made acquaintance with some rougher forms of it than most campers for pleasure would care to experience. This, however, had not subdued the liking, only educated it, and by the time I first visited the North Woods I had formed a clear idea as to what would best please my taste in that line. I recognized at once the rare combination of water and forest, so distributed as to make travel easy and delightful, and wooded glades that afforded an ideal playground for those who loved to go a-camping.

> Nor these alone, but every landscape fair
> As fit for every mood of mind,
> Or gay, or grave, or sweet, or stern was there."

At first with guides I traversed the watery regions of the Raquette, Fulton Chain, Long Lake, Tupper Lakes and the Saranacs, and was familiar with the regular routes in those sections, together with some byways and nooks that lay off the beaten tracks. My experience with guides had been various, and I had discovered that even the best are not suited to every man's taste, and that the personal peculiarities of your guide must harmonize with your own. We all know what unexpected traits will reveal themselves when in camp in a friend, whom we thought we had known intimately for years, and what caution it is necessary, therefore, to exercise in selecting a companion for the woods.

Similar considerations have to be regarded in choosing a guide. The standard requisites are well known, and the better class of guides study to please their employers, and doubtless succeed in most cases, especially with novices. The taste, however, in this, as in other matters, becomes critical and fastidious. But I found one who suited me *par excellence*. He was an Indian half-breed. Born in Canada, I believe, most of his life had been passed in the wilderness, and he knew little of cities or of city conventionalities. In winter he earned his living by trapping and lumbering. To education derived from books he could make little claim; but he was learned in woodcraft and forest lore. He knew where fish were still to be found, and was always willing to diverge from the direct road to visit some trout hole or hidden brook, and was content to stay by it as long as there was any show of luck, even if it entailed the abandonment of all attempts to get back to camp and compelled a bivouac in the open air for the night. His talk was of hunting, fishing, trapping, boats and boating; and somehow it never grew wearisome. He had at times a marvellous capacity for silence, and could keep his tongue still for hours at a time. His crowning merit was a distaste for hotels. This distinguished him from all other guides I have known. Why it was I don't know, but he appeared to have little use for them except as stores where our stock could be replenished. When on a trip whose terminus was a hotel, he often seemed to me to devise some occasion for delay on the road—tempt me with a good fishing hole or what not—so that we would tarry until too late, have to sleep out in the woods and not reach our destination until morning. What little knowledge I possess of woodcraft I owe mainly to him. After employing him two seasons I lost sight of him. He probably returned to Canada, as he used to say he would if the hotels continued to increase in number.

Growing tired of wandering over the wilderness, I latterly ceased hiring a guide and settled down on Raquette Lake, rowing my own boat, and camping either on its shores or those of neighboring waters, accompanied by a friend or some chance companion. This lake offers attractions for such a mode of life which appear to me superior in many respects. Its shores are miles in extent, the location is central, a number of streams empty into it, opening communication in a variety of directions. Many of the neighboring lakes and ponds are accessible by short carries, and the bass, now so abundant, afford good fishing all the season through. So far as sport is concerned, fly-fishing for bass with light tackle is not much inferior to that for trout, and a two-pound bass affords, on a 7oz. rod, as much fun as any reasonable man need want. The scenery round the lake, while not strikingly picturesque, is at least beautiful, and the varied outline of the shore is an element that distinguishes it advantageously from many others. For a good camping site I have always considered it an indispensable feature to have a long stretch of open water in front. This gives scope for that play of light and shadow caused by sunshine and cloud which affords constant variety. One never tires of such a place, where the landscape seems to undergo constant transformation from hour to hour. Even in bad weather a site affording such a perspective is robbed of half the usual monotony.

IBIS.

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

Natural History.

DOMESTICATED WOOD DUCKS.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 14.—Mr. William Kiefaber of this city has had very pleasant experience in raising wild ducks in his own yard. Early last year a friend sent him a pair of California wood ducks hatched from a setting of wild duck eggs that had been incubated under a Brahma hen. The duck laid eggs that were hatched by a hen in the fall, and shortly after the holidays Mr. Kiefaber gave a dinner party to his friends with roast wild duck as the chief dish.

The parent ducks are glossy black, with a tint of brown on the drake's breast, and they are as large as ordinary mallards. They do not take kindly to confinement, therefore one wing of each is clipped, and their coop is made of pickets 20ft. high. The eggs are clear white, but not so large as ordinary duck eggs. Mr. Kiefaber has distributed the eggs this spring, and several broods will be raised.

Four years ago Phil Wenz, a hunter who lives down the river a few miles, received a pair of wild ducks from a friend at Oswego, New York, and he also has been successful in raising them, and finally has crossed the breed with his common barnyard ducks. Last year he raised 150 of these half-breed wild ducks that would weigh 5lbs. dressed. In the seasons before that he had a great deal of trouble to keep the young ducks, and several entire broods flew away with the wild ducks that fed along the river.

THE CARNIVORA.

BY R. W. SHUFELDT, M.D., C.M.Z.S.

LEAVING behind us the diminutive shrews and moles, which we considered in our last contribution under the order *Insectivora*, we now come to a group of mammals, the *Carnivora*, which, in ages gone by, as well as with the present fauna of the earth, stand among the most formidable animals known to us. In the fauna of our own territorial domains the *Carnivora* are well represented, and they are seen in the sea lions and seals, several species of bears, a still greater number of raccoons, a long list of the *Mustelidæ*, including otters, skunks, badgers, weasels and their kind, and finally, an interesting array of *Canidæ and Felidæ*.

To present these to the mind of the reader, however, more in detail, and grouped in orderly arrangement, we will here continue the Provisional List of the U. S. National Museum, which disposes these forms in the following manner:

ORDER CARNIVORA. FLESH EATERS.

SUBORDER PINNIPEDIA. THE SEA LIONS AND SEALS.

The Family OTARIIDÆ. *The Eared Seals.*

Zalophus californicus (Lesson), Allen. California Sea Lion. Coast of California.
Eumetopias stelleri (Lesson), Peters. Steller's Sea Lion. North Pacific from Behring Straits to California.
Callorhinus ursinus (Linné), Gray. Northern Fur Seal, Sea Bear. Shores of the North Pacific.

Family PHOCIDÆ. *The Seals.*

Phoca vitulina, Linné. Harbor Seal. North Atlantic from New Jersey to the Arctic regions, European coast, North Pacific from Southern California to Arctic regions.
Phoca groenlandica, Fabricius. Harp Seal. North Atlantic from Newfoundland to Arctic Seas, North Pacific.
Phoca fœtida, Fabricius. Ringed Seal. North Atlantic, North Pacific and Arctic Seas.
Phoca fasciata, Zimmerman. Ribbon Seal. North Pacific.
Erignathus barbatus (Fabr.), Gill. Bearded Seal. North Atlantic, North Pacific and Arctic Seas.
Halicharus grypus (Fabr.), Nilsson. Gray Seal. North Atlantic from Newfoundland and Western islands northward.
Monachus tropicalis, Gray. West Indies Seal. West Indies, Florida (?), Mexico (?).
Cystophora cristata (Erxleben), Nilsson. Hooded Seal. North Atlantic and Arctic Seas.
Macrorhinus augustirostris, Gill. California Sea Elephant. Coast of Southern California and Western Mexico.

Family ODOBÆNIDÆ. *The Walruses.*

Odobænus rosmarus (Malmgren). Atlantic Walrus. Labrador to the Arctic Circle, Arctic Europe and Asia.
Odobænus obesus (Ill.), Allen. Pacific Walrus. Behring Straits.

SUBORDER FISSIPEDIA. THE TERRESTRIAL CARNIVORES.

Family URSIDÆ. *The Bears.*

Ursus americanus, Pallas. Black Bear. North America from Mexico to Alaska.
Ursus horribilis, Ord. Grizzly Bear. Western North America from Mexico to Alaska.
Ursus richardsoni, Audubon and Bachman. Barren-ground Bear. Barren grounds of Northwestern North America.
Thalassarctos maritimus (Linné), Gray. White or Polar Bear. Northern America, Europe and Asia.

Family PROCYONIDÆ. *The Raccoons.*

Cercoleptes caudivolvulus (Pallas), Tomes. Mexico to Peru.
Nasua narica (Linné), Allen. Texas to Panama.
Procyon lotor (Linné), Storr. Raccoon. United States and Central America.
Procyon cancrivorus (Cuvier) Sclater. Crab-eating Raccoon. Panama to Guiana.
Bassaris astuta, Lichtenstein. Common Cacomistle. Oregon, Ohio to Mexico.
Bassaris sumichrasti, De Saussure. Southern Cacomistle. Mexico to Costa Rica.
Bassaricyon gabbi, Allen. Costa Rica.

Family MUSTELIDÆ. *The Weasels.*

Enhydris lutris (Linné), DeKay. Sea Otter. North Pacific Ocean, south to Lower California.
Lutra canadensis (Turton), F. Cuv. North American Otter. North America generally.
Lutra felina, Molina. Chinchimen. California to Chili; (?) Alaska.
Lutra brasiliensis, F. Cuvier. South American Otter. Central and South America.
Mephitis mephitica (Shaw), Baird. Common Skunk. Hudson's Bay to Guatemala.
Mephitis putorius (Linné), Coues. Little Striped Skunk. Carolinas northwestward to British Columbia, southwestward to Guatemala.
Mephitis macrura, Licht. Long-tailed Mexican Skunk. Mexico.
Mephitis chilensis, F. Cuvier. Chilian Skunk. Costa Rica and southward through South America.
Conepatus mapurito (Gmelin), Coues. White-backed Skunk. Southwestern border of the United States southward to Costa Rica.
Taxidea americana americana (Boddaert). American Badger. Hudson's Bay to Mexico.
Taxidea americana berlandieri (Baird), Gray. Mexican Badger. Southwestern border of the United States southward.
Gulo luscus (Linné), Sabine. Wolverine. Northern half of the United States to the Arctic Ocean.
Galictis barbara (Linné), Franklin. Tayra. Mexico to La Plata.
Putorius vison (Schreber), Gapper. American Mink. All North America.
Putorius nigripes, A. and B. American or Black-footed Ferret. Central region east of the Rocky Mountains.
Putorius vulgaris, Linné. Least Weasel. Northern United States northward, Europe, Asia.
Putorius ermineu (Linné), Griffith. Ermine, Stoat. United States, except the Austroriparian and Sonoran regions, northward to the Arctic coast.
Putorius longicauda (Bp.), Rich. Long-tailed Weasel. Central and Sonoran regions, northward.
Putorius brasiliensis frenatus (Stewart), Coues. Bridled Weasel. California and Sonoran regions and southern Texas to Guatemala.
Putorius brasiliensis æquatorialis (Stewart), Coues. Æquatorial Weasel. Guatemala to Ecuador.
Mustela pennanti, Erxleben. Pekan, Pennant's Marten. Eastern and central and Pacific regions northward to the Arctic circle.
Mustela americana, Turton. American Sable or Marten. New England eastward to the Pacific coast, northward to the Arctic coast.

Family CANIDÆ. *The Dogs.*

Urocyon virginianus virginianus (Schreber). Gray Fox. United States northward to Costa Rica.
Urocyon virginianus littoralis (Baird), Gill. Coast Gray Fox. Coast of California.
Vulpes velox (Say), Aud. and Bach. Kit Fox or Swift Fox. United States west of the Mississippi.
Vulpes macrurus, Baird. Prairie Fox. Rocky Mountain region of the United States.
Vulpes fulvus fulvus (Desmarest). Red Fox. Arctic America to Northern United States.
Vulpes fulvus argentatus (Shaw), Aud. and Bach. Silver Fox, Black Fox. Arctic America to Northern United States.
Vulpes fulvus decussatus (Desm.). Cross Fox. Arctic America to Northern United States.
Vulpes lagopus (Linné), Gray. Arctic Fox. Arctic regions of the globe south to 50° N.
Canis lupus griseo-albus (Linné), Sabine. Gray Wolf. North America.
Canis latrans, Say. Coyote. Saskatchewan to Costa Rica.

Family FELIDÆ. *The Cats.*

Felis concolor, Linné. Puma or Cougar. America generally.
Felis pardalis, Linné. Ocelot or Tiger Cat. Arkansas to Patagonia.
Felis onca, Linné. Jaguar. Louisiana to Patagonia.
Felis yaguarundi, Desmarest. Yaguarundi Cat. Texas to Paraguay.
Felis eyra, Desmarest. Eyra Cat. Texas to Paraguay.
Felis tigrina, Erxleben. Margay Cat. Mexico to Paraguay.
Lynx borealis canadensis (Gray), Mivart. Canada Lynx. Northern North America.
Lynx maculatus (Vigors and Horsfield). Spotted Lynx. Texas, California and Northern Mexico.
Lynx rufus (Güldenstadt), Rafinesque. Red Lynx. Southern United States and Mexico.

Obviously, it will be impossible to do anything like justice to this host of splendid species of animals in a single chapter; the more especially since the vast majority of them occur in our own fauna. Seeing then that we shall be obliged to devote a number of chapters to the consideration of this important order, I will in my next contribution deal with the leading characteristics of the *Carnivora* as a whole, and next take up the sea lions, seals and walruses.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

A NATURAL HISTORY CAMP.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A long sheet of water, deep, clear and cool, fed by many springs and gurgling trout brooks, stretching away to the north among wooded hills, and southward to open meadows and flowed lands, the haunt of herons, where the water lilies grow and the gaunt pickerel lie among the water weeds watching for their prey. Here and there a wooded ridge conceals some long bay or smaller confluent lake or meadow deeply set, spreading low between the pine-clad banks. Such is Quinsigamond, the "long lake" of the Indians.

A high shore slopes down to the water's edge from a reach of grassy, undulating plain, shaded by scattering pines. This is the ancient summer camping ground of the Nipmuck tribe. Here and there great rocks jut up, a stone's throw from the shore a long hill rises, on the north with gentle slope, but south there is a mass of sheer and broken ledges. Great rocks moss-grown and weather-beaten rise tier on tier, home of the fox and ground squirrel. Among these rocks, clinging and cleaving with sturdy roots, the strong old trees bear up, defying winter storms, and in summer shutting out from view with their green leaves the rugged face of the broken cliff. The hill above is covered to its crest with a dense growth of vines, bushes, trees, and all the mazy tangle of the wildwood. Along the shore to Coalmine Brook north from the ledges the woodland is unkempt and wild. At the hillfoot, back from the Indian landing place, an amphitheater of rocks rises high to an overhanging pulpit rock. Here great vines swing their fantastic forms over the place which in centuries past has rung with the oratory of the red men of the forest. Such is the camping ground on Wigwam Hill.

How often in planning a summer's outing is the question asked by anxious parents, "What shall we do with our boys?" The natural history camp at Worcester answers the question, for there they will be well cared for, have a good time, learn many manly accomplishments, gain in health and strength, and come home with their minds stored with that useful knowledge which comes from communion with nature, and daily association with enthusiastic students in her fields, their faculties stimulated by observation and reflection, practiced not in the light of work or study, but as recreation.

In 1885 Dr. W. H. Raymenton, president of the Worcester Natural History Society, conceived the plan of extending the spring field meetings of the society and making a camp where the members could live outdoors and devote themselves, each for a longer or shorter period, as his means or time would permit, to the study of nature out of doors. Accordingly, forty acres of land were secured which have since been paid for, and an annual camp established by the efforts of the president, seconded by many of the liberal citizens of Worcester. To-day there is a fine array of tents, a large pavilion, workshop and cook house, and much valuable camp property. Although originally intended for Worcester boys, the fame of the undertaking has gone abroad until it has been found necessary to admit boys from many of the States of the Union. As the camp has come to the notice of many of the most prominent educators, they have without exception commended it to their friends, so that now many boys travel long distances to avail themselves of its advantages. During the past season a description of its work has occupied several pages of the report of the Massachusetts Board of Education, in which it is highly commended.

The boy's summer vacation is generally given up to comparative idleness or purposeless ill-directed activity. The plan and scope then of this summer camp are to place before the boy a great variety of useful occupations, physical exercises, studies and recreations, and then to direct his energies without burdening him with irritating discipline or restrictions. Each boy is allowed to follow his own peculiar bent. Is he a born mechanic, there is the workshop stocked with tools and simple machines, where he can build boats, traps, camp furniture, etc., with the advantage of having skilled mechanics to assist him; or he may spend hours in watching the boat building and other occupations. Does his youthful mind aspire to excel as a hunter, trapper or angler, then he will follow the steps of the camp hunter, watch the making and setting of traps, the building of log camps, the netting of bait and the tying of flies; he will learn the use of the woodsman's ax and the handling of boats and canoes; he will learn the secrets of woodcraft or frequent the shooting grounds. Should he have the instincts of a naturalist, he will follow the ornithologist in his search for birds, the entomologist in his excursions after bugs, beetles and many-legged things, the botanist who gathers wildflowers, or the geologist among the rocks; he may spend hours with the taxidermist, learning the art of preparing and mounting specimens, or in the laboratory or by the shore, he may watch the curious forms under the microscope. Should his taste be artistic, he will join the roaming class in outdoor sketching. Should his inclination favor the military, he will have an opportunity to exercise them by a daily drill with the cadets, and if he proves efficient he may be made an officer. There are gymnastic exercises and swimming lessons given by a former student at West Point Military Academy. Caution is taught when in and upon the water, and as every safeguard is put around both those who are experienced and those who are not, there has never been an accident. Many means of recreation are provided. Games and sports are freely encouraged. Entertainments are given in the pavilion. Illuminations or fireworks occasionally fill out the evenings, and on special occasions, gathered round the camp-fire, the veteran hunter, ornithologist, woodsman, soldier and forester, will tell tales of adventures in the wilderness, on the prairie, mountain or shore, which will linger in the memory for years. And so the summer waxes and wanes and the late summer evenings come when the chorus of the katydids is swelling in the trees and the whippoorwills are heard no more upon the hill. The boys gather for the last time about the camp-fire, happy if looking forward to another summer under the shadow of old Wigwam Hill.

Of course in an article like this we can give but a limited sketch of the undertaking and its scope. All who care to follow it further or obtain more definite information will be cheerfully accommodated by applying to the president of the Worcester Natural History Society.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 9. EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH.

BULLFROGS AS BIRD EATERS.—New York.—In your issue of yesterday I noticed an item by E. I. J., Bethel, Conn., in which he states he thought that bullfrogs are insect eaters only, but cites a case where they proved to be of cannibalistic propensities as an unusual occurrence. Once while out after snipe, not far from Montreal, Can., with Mr. Frank Livingston, a well-known sportsman of Toronto, we suddenly came upon a spot where some dozen birds or so were scattered about feeding. Motioning to Frank to get ready, we both raised our guns and fired simultaneously, Frank killing two and myself one. My snipe was knocked over into the water, and what was my surprise when on reaching the bank to secure him, to see an enormous bullfrog shoot suddenly from the water, seize my game and make off with it under my very nose. To say I was "flabbergasted" or "thunderstruck" would be a mild way of expressing my astonishment at the audacity of this marine robber, but raising my gun and taking rapid aim I let him have a charge of No. 8, which effectually stopped him in his plundering career. He had swallowed whole the legs, body and all but the head of a snipe one-half the size of himself.—J. S. DE CASANOVA. [While returning one summer afternoon from beach bird shooting on the shores of Long Island, a companion shot a bank swallow, which fell on the margin of a pool on the salt meadows. On going to fish it up it could not be found, but in the water at the edge of the pool was seen the head of a huge bullfrog, and from its mouth projected like two horns the tips of the swallow's wings.]

THE BLACK-FOOTED FERRET.—At the last meeting of the Biological Society, of Washington, Mr. W. T. Hornaday exhibited a living black-footed ferret (*Putorius nigripes*), one of the rare little mammals of the United States. This is probably the first live example seen by naturalists. The species was described by Audubon in 1852, but the type was lost and the ferret was not seen again for so many years that the describer was supposed to have dealt with an imaginary animal. In 1874 the National Museum had only two skins, one of which was imperfect. Now it possesses about twelve, and Dr. Merriam has ten. These are the largest collections known. Most of the specimens are from Kansas. In its native haunts the black-footed ferret has a mission: its chief aim in life is the destruction of the young prairie dogs, which it forces into their burrows and then proceeds to devour at its leisure. The specimen living in the zoölogical collection is fed on rats, birds, and other flesh, which has greatly improved its physical condition, but has not entirely sweetened its disposition.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BIRD ARRIVALS.—Cliff swallows appeared on the 30th of last month; hairy woodpecker and least flycatcher on the 4th inst.; whippoorwill on the 6th; Baltimore oriole on the 8th; redstart, catbird and bittern the 10th; yellow-rumped warbler, ovenbird and thrasher the 11th; chewink the 12th.—P. C. (Concord, N. H.).

CENTRAL LAKE, Mich.—House wrens came May 5.—KELPIE.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN DURING APRIL, 1889.—Purchased—Three wildcats (*Lynx rufus*), one Dorcas gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*), two black-backed jackals (*Canis mesomelas*), two gray squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*), four southern fox squirrels (*Sciurus niger*), one flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), two white-eared conures (*Conurus leucotis*), two St. Thomas conures (*Conurus xanthokæmus*), one American swan (*Cygnus americanus*), one Canada goose (*Bernicla canadensis*), one European quail (*Coturnix communis*), one ground rattlesnake (*Caudisonia miliaria*), one blacksnake (*Bascanion constrictor*), two hog-nosed snakes (*Heterodon platyrhinos*), one king snake (*Ophibolus getulus*), one Brazilian tortoise (*Testudo tabulata*), two black tortoises (*Testudo carbonaria*), and four tuberculated iguanas (*Iguana tuberculata*). Presented—One prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*), one raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), two prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), one opossum and four young (*Didelphys virginiana*), one marmoset (*Hapale jacchus*), one summer duck (*Aix sponsa*), one red and blue macaw (*Ara macao*), one golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*), one American coot (*Fulica americana*), one broad-winged buzzard (*Buteo pennsylvanicus*), one alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), one glass snake (*Ophicosaurus ventralis*), four gila monsters (*Heloderma suspectum*), eighteen chameleons (*Anolis principalis*), and one blacksnake (*Bascanion constrictor*). Born—One hog deer (*Cervus porcinus*), two prairie wolves (*Canis latrans*), and two Virginia deer (*Cervus virginianus*).

SMOKY FIREPLACES.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In answer to "Keouk's" request in your issue of May 9; if he will build his fireplace in proper proportion with the following dimensions he will get a non-smoking chimney: Inside measurements of fireplace, depth at bottom from jamb to back of hearth, 15½in. Depth at top of fireplace, from breast of chimney to back, a Franklin back, 10in. Height from hearth to breast, 2ft. 3½in. Width from jamb to jamb, 2ft. 9½in. Gradually after leaving the Franklin back "draw in" till the funnel is reached, when the inside dimensions should be two bricks long and one brick wide, and this should be pursued till the desired height of chimney is reached. Before pulling down his present chimney to rebuild, I would advise him to make trial of this device: Bore or pick a hole through the bricks from the center of the fireplace at the back of hearth to the outside, insert, imbedded in mortar, a 1½in. iron pipe. Let the inside mouth of pipe be flush with back of hearth, the hole to be at a slight depressed angle. The other end of pipe may project one or two inches. In this way he will get a "bully" draught from outside, a draught sufficient to carry all his smoke up, and he will most likely not have to tear down his chimney. I have used this device with wonderful success.—V. S. MAC N.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

Game Bag and Gun.

JAMES RIVER TALES.

RAIL SHOOTING ON THE CHIPOAX.

IS there any sport so satisfactory, enjoyable and lasting as that associated with the dog and gun? It fertilizes the future with the richest of memories. Time and again do we recall and live them over.

Last fall I shot a few partridges in Saratoga county, this State. It had been several years since I followed Dan, and the long fast had whetted my appetite. Besides I wanted a few fresh memories, for my stock of old ones was threadbare and bagged at the knees like a well-worn pair of trousers. Dan was handicapped by age and a superabundance of flesh, the latter accumulated through idleness and high living, but he did fairly well and evinced as much interest in his work as when we hunted the turkey and quail of "Ole Virginny." There was one old cock partridge that fooled both of us several times, and we regretfully left him to winter in Saratoga county. Not long since I was on a surface car late one night and began to doze and dream of that bird. This time there should be no mistake. Dan enters the small wale (the Saratoga name for thicket, ravine or small piece of woods), in which the bird has sought shelter after several flights, while I hurry around to the other side. Dan begins to go slow. I hear his tail beating faster and faster against the bushes. Whir-r-r! Out comes the bird and starts across the opening—a lovely shot and a sight to gladden the heart. Up goes the gun, and—— the conductor informs me I am several blocks beyond my street.

* * * * * *

"Hello, Jim! Just in time. Lovely day, isn't it? This east wind has backed the whole river into the creek. Everything ready, and I guess this light rain won't bother us."

"All right, old man," was the response; "will be with you in no time."

The place was Claremont, Virginia, located on the James River about midway between Norfolk and Richmond. Jim was the chief engineer of a railroad surveying party, and when he wasn't running an imaginary line through some native's peanut patch he and the old man were generally hunting, or making preparations for a hunt, or swapping lies about a hunt they had made. The old man was aiding in the materialization of a town on the wild West plan. The town was booming. It had a patent outside weekly paper and—the remainder of the town was expected in course of time. This, so to speak, was its incubating period. The town was a work of art and imagination nicely blended. It possessed all the modern improvements, built on papier-mâché foundation and after the India ink style of architecture. Jim built the town all alone by himself. He would point with pride to its clean, roomy streets, the absence of unsightly telegraph poles, and other striking evidences of the millenial age. But those sora.

It was along the first of September, and Jim and the old man were going up the Chipoax Creek after sora or rail birds. This creek emptied into the James River at Claremont. It was patterned after the fashion of a rail fence, and to say the least was a trifle erratic in the course it pursued.

The day was all that could be desired, and the water promised to be unusually high, thus leaving very little shelter for the birds and making good poling. A short walk brought us to the boat, a light flat-bottomed affair kept at the mouth of the creek. The wind was fair, and the objective point, a low piece of marsh on the left, was soon reached. Jim was to take the first whack at the birds, while I shoved the boat and gathered in the dead. This being the first really good tide of the season the sora were plenty. The boat had barely entered the wild rice, before the birds began to rise on all sides. It was bang, bang, right and left as fast as you could shove in the shells. A few misses at the start, and then Jim settled down to business and dropped them with commendable regularity. The birds were fat and lazy, sitting about on the rice in twos and threes and often permitting the boat to almost run over them before they took wing. We were using about two drams of powder and half an ounce of No. 10 shot. It required very little skill to knock them over, as they invariably flew straightaway, and it was the rapid work with the gun that gave zest and excitement to an otherwise rather mechanical sort of sport. The greatest difficulty was to secure the dead birds. This is where the professional pusher gets in his fine work. It matters not how many you have down at one time, he locates and recovers every one, for he is paid so much per bird.

In a comparatively short time the ammunition was used up, and taking stock of the dead we counted over a hundred birds. In the meantime the wind had increased in force, and when we started for home the creek was rough and dangerous for so light a boat, the coffee-colored waves often coming in upon us. The water came in faster than we could bail it out, and when within 30 or 40yds. of the shore the boat began to sink. We managed to reach shallow water before a big wave struck us and finished the job, leaving us standing in water up to our armpits, making frantic efforts to secure our birds and other loose contents of the boat, which were floating about us. A provoking mishap but rather a ridiculous situation, and one that seemed to afford considerable amusement to several negroes in a big lighter on the shore. After getting as much of our property as we could we threw a rope to the negroes and asked them to pull the boat ashore. They stood on the end of the lighter, which, by the way, was half full of water, and gave a mighty tug at the rope. Snap went the rope, tumbling the negroes over backward into the water with a great splash. Then the laugh shifted to the other side, and we made merry at Sambo's expense. Finally the tangle was straightened out, the boat made fast, and we started to finish our journey on foot. But our tribulations were not over, for on coming to a small stream that made in from the creek the bridge was missing and we had to take to the water once more. However, this was the last of our misfortunes, and after getting inside of dry clothes and outside of a warm supper, we decided that altogether the afternoon had been one of jolly good sport. What matters a ducking when you bring home a well filled game bag?

The sora always left with the first frost. One day the marsh would be alive with them. If there was a frost that night, the next day you could hardly find a bird. The negroes kill them at night for the market, but they waste no powder and shot in so doing. A fat-wood fire in a tin pan, elevated 4 or 5ft. above the bottom of the boat, a light paddle, from 12 to 16ft. in length, and the sora-smacker's outfit is complete. One shoves the boat while the other manipulates the paddle. The birds are blinded by the light, and before they can get out of reach down comes the death-dealing paddle. The smacker rarely misses. Every swing of his long stick means a dead sora, and so the slaughter continues while the tide remains high enough to float the boat. Ten to fifteen dozen is an average night's work.

But there is other sport to be had besides sora shooting on the Chipoax Creek and its vicinity. Summer duck, mallard, black duck and geese are quite plenty in their respective seasons. Wild turkey, too, that prince of all game birds, is to be found there, and the deer afford excellent sport. I will tell you of these things later on.

OLD MAN.

A HUNT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We left Medicine Hat early in the morning for the famous sand hills on the Red Deer, of which we had heard glowing accounts as to the abundance of game. We were a large party, having been joined besides our own people by six hunters from Hat. Captain Moodie of the mounted police came with a spanking team hitched to a buckboard, and a fine gray saddle horse ridden by his servant that we were to use, and with the three four-seated wagons, the baggage wagon, and half a dozen led cayuse ponies, we made quite an imposing appearance as we started.

It was a bright, crisp day, with a suspicion of snow in the air, and we rattled along over the bare hills, covered only with buffalo grass, at a spanking pace for about seven miles, when we stopped at a little lake to wait for the laggards—the half-breed guide who drove the baggage wagon was always behind. There were plenty of avosets, snipe, plover and a few ducks, and some of the party, especially the one who was supposed to be the dead shot of the party (any way, to hear his stories one would think so), had quite a time popping away at them but with no great results. After we all got together we made another start and kept on, over the same kind of country, looking all the time for the lake where we were going to feed. About 2:30 P. M. we came in sight of it. It was about one and one-half miles by one-half, and was black with ducks which flew up and down all the time.

Swallowing their lunch, four or five of the party went after them and shot as fast as they could for an hour or so. In the meantime it began to snow in great wet flakes and we decided to pitch our tents and camp for the night. There was no wood. The snow fell very fast. We got our tents pitched and sat in them. Tried to make a fire with bulrushes, of which a fringe a few feet wide grew all around the lake, but they only smoked. Captain Moodie, whom long life on the frontier had made fertile in expedients, worked diligently, and after awhile, by splitting up a box that held provisions, eked out with bulrushes, managed to boil some water and make tea, and we who did not go out to shoot sat and shivered in the tent. The hunters came straggling in very much excited. They picked up that fell on the land, and that was only a small portion, about a hundred ducks, many of them canvasbacks, besides geese. A colder, wetter, hungrier crowd was seldom seen, and we all soon went to bed to get warm. The alkaline water had made two of us sick, and as soon as we would get a little warm we had to get up and go out, coming back colder than ever. A horse, wanting a dry place to lie down, chose the side of the tent and lay down on the head of one of us; so taking the whole thing together the night was not the most comfortable one, but the Mark Tapley of the party on waking up said, 'Oh! isn't this jolly; I never passed a better night!" We did not drown him, but felt like it.

The snow was about 6in. deep and it was very cold, so two of us concluded that we had had enough, and taking two cayuse ponies we started back to Medicine Hat, 25 miles, with nothing but trackless hills to go over, as the snow had covered up our trails. The half-breed said "keep a little west of south," and off we went. If anybody has ever ridden a cayuse 25 miles when he did not want to go (and he seldom does), he knows something about what we went through. Pounding, kicking and shouting we worked our passage on, hour after hour, thinking every time we got to the top of a hill that we would see something, but another hill just as high was before us. At last, as our courage had just about oozed out, we came on an old trail that looked as if a wagon had some time or other gone over it. After following it about a mile we came in sight of the lake seven miles from the Hat, and knew where we were, and if we ever felt good, or a meal tasted good, it was when we got back to our car. I will leave for some other time the story of how we went out to shoot prairie chickens, waited an hour for a ride home, and rode 100yds., when the team ran away, throwing us about 30ft., breaking our guns, and nearly breaking our necks.

The rest of the party went on for about twenty-five miles and camped for the night in the snow, with no wood or water. Four of the party were sick all night, cold and alkali being the cause, and found it the longest and most uncomfortable night in their lives. The next day we struck the river and followed it down to the Sand Hills, where we camped in comfort. Two of the party started off to kill all the game in the region, and got lost, not having seen anything. With nothing to eat, it snowing a little, they walked and walked until even the sage of the party had to admit he did not know the way. It was a hard blow to him, as he had a fairly good opinion of himself, but they kept on walking and firing their guns, and after about an hour they heard an answering shot. Visions of supper, fire, etc., rushed over their minds, and they hurried on, the answering shots coming nearer and nearer, but no signs of camp-fire. At last they came on another tenderfoot of the party who hailed them with, "Oh! I am glad to see you, I have been lost for two hours," and even Mark Tapley, who was one of them, almost said "What will become of us?" but caught himself in time. They had to keep on or freeze, and after walking until about 11 o'clock they at last found the camp.

The next day we hunted. There were plenty of sharp-tailed grouse, but they were very wild. The moment your head showed up over the hill, up with a whirr would get all that were within 200yds. We followed them all day and killed fifty or sixty. Our mighty hunter in chasing them around a sandhill came suddenly upon a doe and gave her two barrels. She ran around the hill and he followed her and after awhile came on her again, giving her more, and kept it up until the poor thing was so full of No. 8 shot that she could hardly carry them, and Mark Tapley, meeting her face to face, finished her. When we came to eat her there was as much shot as meat. We hunted another day, killing nothing, and started back, reaching our car without any trouble, traveling 150 miles and killing one deer, while the wagon loads of antelope, bear, deer, etc. we expected to kill were left in undisputed possession of the Sandhills of the Red Deer.

It is astonishing how little game there is on those great plains. Since the buffalo are extinct you travel mile after mile and see nothing but an occasional coyote, except prairie dogs, and even they are scarce. Around the water courses there are some grouse and a few lynx and skunks, and in the season many ducks and geese, but the hunter who expects much game will be greatly disappointed.

W.

THE JOYS OF ROUGHING IT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

When reading the descriptions of elaborate club houses and the expensive paraphernalia employed in hunting, I sometimes think that after all there is something in the "advantages of poverty," at least so far as the enjoyment of woodcraft is concerned. My ideal of sport with rod and gun is to get as close to nature as possible; for what is it that gives us enjoyment in this particular form of amusement but the satisfying of the yearnings of the untamed part of our nature? I hold, then, that the more we uncivilize ourselves the more enjoyment we will receive. Now, uncivilized men are individualists in the highest degree; there is no division of labor among them, each one does almost everything for himself, catches his own fish, shoots his own game, paddles his own canoe, as is frequently the case with sportsmen. I am too poor to employ much help in my hunting excursions, and were I rich as Gould I would follow no other method. Of course for a novice or tenderfoot this would be impracticable, but if any one favored with a good constitution and some experience would try my methods, I am persuaded he would approve of them. He would see, if he used his eyes and ears, that he would soon acquire a good knowledge of woodcraft. He would, even in a strange neighborhood, with Indian instinct find trout pools and deer runways; he would find himself able to tell by the sound of a hound's tongue whether he was running a deer or merely making a spurt after a rabbit or porcupine, and he would tell at which point ducks would be likely to fly near and where to set out his decoys.

Every man who has hunted deer knows how much more satisfactory it is to kill one still-hunting than by any other method. There he depends on his own skill, not only his marksmanship, but his woodcraft as well. To my mind there can be very little satisfaction in the mere killing of a deer in the water by a sportsman who has been paddled by his guide up to it after it was driven there by dogs set out by another guide, and who himself could not go into the woods alone for fear of losing his way. To my mind such sport is on a par with English pheasant shooting—a very tame affair. Should my ideas be carried out, I admit there would be less game brought home by sportsmen, but what they did get would be honestly their own.

I well remember the first deer I killed. Two of us, rather young men, secured the privilege of supplying the provisions and accompanying a couple of professional hunters on an excursion to the backwoods. My mind was filled with visions of deer, bears and wildcats; and not being the possessor of any more formidable weapon than a 12-gauge shotgun, I was about sacrificing it for a cheap rifle, when I mentioned the matter to one of the hunters with whom I expected to take the trip. He asked me what kind of a rifle shot I was and how much practice I had had. When I confessed that my practice consisted of shooting about twenty rounds of Government ammunition yearly at fixed targets, he told me to keep my shotgun or get the loan of a larger one if possible. I borrowed a nondescript engine of destruction, which the owner called a goose gun. (I found he spoke the truth in regard to the name when I had carried it for some miles through the woods.) It was originally a muzzle-loader, but had been converted by a clever blacksmith. The bore was 8-gauge, with barrels 40in. in length, and weighed about 15lbs. I got with it eleven brass shells, which I thought not half enough at the time; but as I could not obtain any of the size in the town, I had to make the best of it and take a good amount of ammunition for reloading.

Two days' journey by stage brought us to our destination; and on the following morning we went for a hunt. I was placed on a runway with instructions to keep still. My companion and one of the hunters watched the lake, while the other hunter put out the dogs. I got myself and most of the big gun secreted behind a broken hemlock stump. In about an hour's time I heard our hound giving tongue, probably a mile away, toward the lake. I thought the race was not coming my way, but soon the bay of the hound sounded nearer, and this time it was accompanied by the yelping of the cur, which constituted the other part of our pack. It was evident the race was coming my way and I became very nervous in consequence. All my previous experience had been with small game and the thought of a monster buck caused me to tremble with excitement. I could, I fancied, hear my heart beat. What if I should miss! The thought brought me to my senses, so I steadied my nerves and silently raised the hammers of my gun. Presently a small spike-horned buck, which looked as large as an ox, appeared on the edge of the small clearing in front of me. He halted for a moment, as if undecided what to do, but the loud voice of the hound seemed to cause him to make up his mind, and on he came straight toward me and destruction. When he was about the distance a pitcher stands from a batter on the baseball field, I gave a sharp whistle, as I had been previously instructed. He stopped and I covered his shoulder with the howitzer and pulled; he leaped into the air and fell; raised his head and I pulled the other trigger. Fortunately for what was left

of the carcass the primer failed to explode. The echoes had not died away on the morning air before I was beside the fallen game. He was scarcely breathing, the buck-shot having made a hole large enough to let his wind out all at once. To say I was proud poorly expresses my feelings. In a few minutes the dogs came up, smelled the dead game and laid down beside it. Presently the man who started the dogs appeared on the scene and congratulated me on my success, and between us we proceeded to drag the buck about a mile and a half to our camp. It was the hardest work I ever did in my life, and the big gun seemed to grow heavier every step, but I went through it cheerfully. In conversation that night the discussion finally reached the point as to whether I could have missed the deer or not under the circumstances. It began to dawn on my mind that I had not performed a very difficult feat, and that the shooting of a single duck over my decoys was a far greater attainment than the killing of the deer.

I learned something during that and subsequent trips, and can now depend on myself, find my own way through the woods without quarreling with my compass, paddle my own canoe, and keep up my end in constructing a shanty when necessary. W. R. W.

Toronto, Canada.

SEBOKEGNET OR CROSS ISLAND.

The advantages that an island presents are many. The game does not leave it. Poachers and pot-hunters can be kept off—the banes of inland tracts where attempts have been made to preserve. Islands are the thing: but unfortunately they are scarce.—*Forest and Stream, March 21.*

THE above paragraph from your valued paper struck my eye just after my friend and I had been discussing the same subject in reviewing our last summer's experience and considering our route for the coming season. We had visited Sebokegnet, or Cross Island, as it is usually called, and were struck with the advantages it offered to a gun club, or, what is still better, for the shooting box of some wealthy sportsman.

Cross Island is situated near the eastern headland of Machias Bay. It is about three miles in length by two in breadth. It is densely wooded with spruce, hackmatack, fir and birch trees, some of which are enormous. At either extremity is an ideal harbor, deep, capacious and landlocked, affording anchorage for yachts and larger vessels. It is uninhabited except by the officer and crew of the Life Saving station, who are on duty during the winter months. In 1857 it was made the subject of special legislation, by which "If any person shall hunt, kill or chase any deer on Cross Island, so-called, without the permission of the owner, he shall be punished by fine or imprisonment." Since then it has been scrupulously preserved.

The island, beautiful in itself, is surrounded by some of the most picturesque scenery on our coast. In front, on the south, is the broad Atlantic, unbroken except by the Seal Islands. Due east is the precipitous rock-bound coast of Grand Menan. North is the beautiful bay of Machias, dotted with islands and indented with peninsulas. On the northeast is Little Machias Bay and Cutler Harbor, where there is already a fine summer hotel, which we make our objective point when in that region, which affords within a radius of twenty miles every variety of wild sport.

This island is the most remarkable game preserve on the continent, and contains, according to the estimate of him who is the best judge, Capt. Wright, the commander of the Life-Saving station and game warden, not less than 300 deer.

We started from Hotel Cutler, which stands at the head of Cutler Harbor, at 7 o'clock one fine morning in July, for a day on the water, a cruise along the western shore. The wind was a light breeze from the northward, which wafted us speedily along. We soon passed Lighthouse Island, which stands like an angel of mercy at the entrance, beckoning the storm-tossed mariner to the safe harbor within. We sailed down the western coast, passing a well-wooded, bold promontory on our right. Before us lay Cross Island. We next passed the entrance of Little Machias Bay and entered Cross Island Narrows, a famous fishing ground, which we reached in about an hour, just in time to witness the struggles of some fishermen with an enormous halibut they had taken, while around were numerous other dories, the occupants of which had suspended their attention to their own lines to witness the contest. After the monster was secured we proceeded on our way around Cross Island.

The stories we had heard at Cutler had led us to think we would come on a deer at every turn, and we were quite disappointed when we reached the western extremity without having espied a single pair of antlers. Nor were our eyes greeted with the sight of a deer until we had made the entire circuit of the island, and had landed at the Life-Saving station, where we were warmly greeted by Capt. Wright. Here feeding quietly was a doe and fawn. We were again disappointed to find that they were tame, and the mother not even a native of the island, but had been brought there a fawn and given to Mrs. Wright, who every morning and evening feeds it a handful of grain. During the day it often strays into the woods, but always returns at feeding time.

Lyman Wright, the captain of the Life-Saving station, is unmistakably a gentleman well adapted to his responsible position, and one whom it is a pleasure to meet. He is every inch a sportsman, well versed in woodcraft, and of course the topic of our conversation was deer. "I am somewhat surprised you saw none on your way around," he remarked. "It is rarely the case. In fact, for the last five years I seldom leave the station, either by land or water, but I see one or more. We often see them from our windows. They follow Fannie, the doe, to the edge of the clearing, and if no one is in sight, for quite a way into the opening, but at our slightest motion they are off like a shot into the cover. Last year Fannie persuaded a young buck, who was paying her attention, that we were harmless, and invited him to share the contents of her feeding trough. He became comparatively tame—never like Fannie who liked to be fondled—but he would not flee at sight. One morning I found him in the inclosure, where he had evidently been all night. I fear Fannie is a sad flirt and he fell a victim to jealousy. One afternoon while he was in the opening with Fannie he was attacked furiously by two old bucks and driven away. They probably killed him, for he was never seen after."

"How many deer do you think there are on the island, Capt. Wright?" I inquired.

"I think it is safe to estimate there are at least three hundred," he replied.

"Why not estimate one thousand as well?" asked one of our party incredulously.

"I do not feel sure that I would overestimate the number if I did, and so I feel safe in putting them at three hundred. You see, deer do not stand up to be counted. Go where you will when snow is on the ground and not too deep and you will see it marked with deer tracks. I seldom go anywhere on the island but I see one or more deer, sometimes a large troop. I see more of them than any one else. Perhaps they recognize me, and know there is nothing to fear and don't run from me. Then again, the island is large. It has always been the natural habitat of the deer. When I was young we used to put dogs on the island and drive them toward the narrows, where we would shoot them while swimming. We always got as many as we wanted that way. It contains 2,500 acres. It is full of browse, their food, besides the dulse on the shore, of which they are very fond. The deer we see are very sleek, and evidently find ample pasturage, so I can see no reason to prevent a natural increase. Now, the deer on this island have been protected for twenty-one years, and I don't believe there has been a poacher on it all this time. They firmly believe I would shoot them as I would a bear, and I don't know but what I would," said the captain, while a smile stole over his benevolent countenance. "Wild animals destructive to deer are unknown. 'Tis true a bear swam on the island a year ago, but as soon as we saw his tracks we turned out and shot him."

"Do you suppose he was the only one?"

"Yes. Bears always leave signs and we have not seen any before or since. I don't suppose a bear could get away with a deer, anyway. Their scent is strong and a deer's nose is very keen."

"Well, you have hardly given evidence of their being 300 deer yet, let alone 1,000."

"It is a safe estimate that two will produce two more in two years. If so, a little calculation will show that in twenty-one years the natural increase from a single pair in that time would be thousands. Well, the conditions for this natural increase have been most favorable. They have abundance of food and shelter. For twenty-one years they have not been disturbed by dog or gun. Does are often seen with two fawns. There is every reason to believe that there were a number on the island instead of a single pair when they were first protected. Three hundred is a very moderate estimate."

"What is to hinder them from swimming off the island?"

"Nothing but inclination. Here they find sufficient food, shelter and protection. No dogs to chase, no huntsmen to kill and alarm, and why should they leave it? In fact, though deer have been known to swim from the mainland to the island, during the last twenty years none have been known to leave it. When chased by dogs on shore they instantly make for this island, appearing to know that here they will find a refuge."

"I should think they would become crowded," pursued our questioner.

"At our estimate of 300, this island would allow 8⅓ acres for each deer."

"Are there any other kinds of game?"

"Yes; there are several large colonies of raccoons, that would afford coon hunting, so popular in Virginia. There are, also, plenty of foxes. There is a large fresh-water lake at the other end of the island, which wild geese and other waterfowl make their stopping ground in spring and fall. For several weeks in the spring and a week or two in the fall geese abound, while brant, duck and other waterfowl stop much longer. Shore birds are innumerable. I have seen them in flocks so large that they would seem like a cloud. There are, as well, lots of partridges."

We took a short walk in the woods. Every spot capable of receiving an impression was marked with deer track.

"Why do we not see any? They are evidently all about."

"You make too much noise. Step softly, do not speak, and I think I can show you some. Follow me."

He led us down a path through the dense woods, and by a warning finger uplifted, halted us at the edge of a little clearing. Availing ourselves of the cover the bushes afforded us, we cautiously advanced. On the further side, within the shade the trees afforded, was a troop. There was the lordly buck, the fat doe and the timid fawn, how many I know not, for before I thought to count an incautious movement of some of our party startled them, and they quickly disappeared into the forest.

We returned to the Life-Saving station, inspected the apparatus and reëmbarked for Machias Bay to see the sculptured rocks and fossil footprints. The peninsula on our right, which has been bought by Captain Ellicott, of the Coast Survey, for some Baltimore people, is also full of game. Deer are abundant and the marks of bear are plenty. Jutting from it is Sprague's Neck, a charming little point of three hundred acres, an admirable site for a country seat. We sail up the beautiful Bay of Machias, inspect the fossil footprints and gaze on the hieroglyphic sculptures on the rocks. We make the circuit of the bay and again come out on the Atlantic Ocean. As far as the eye can reach is a succession of islands and points. In the distance is Roche Island, the country seat of a wealthy Boston gentleman. Just beyond is Loon Point, the summer home of one of Boston's millionaire bankers. On our return we again sail past Cross Island, which we reached just before the sun was setting. This time we were rewarded by a sight of deer; first one, next a pair, and on one of the points a group of seven.

We returned to Cutler well satisfied with our cruise and visit, and rejoicing with the assurance that unless certain contingencies arose, we would receive another season an invitation to assist in thinning the bucks, which is now considered advisable; and fully convinced that, were we wealthy, we would buy Cross Island, and thus secure the best game preserve on the coast, if not in America. Fritz Walterson.

Forest and Stream, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

HOW A BUCK GAVE ME A HEARTACHE.

IT was some years ago, when bacon was not so plentiful as now in Arizona Territory. Meat was meat, and there was no shooting game for fun. I was mining at the head of Lynx Creek, twelve miles from Fort Whipple, when one day finding our larder running low I concluded it was time to go hunting. Shouldering my old Spencer repeating rifle I took to the brush. I presume some of the readers of Forest and Stream have in their time owned and sworn by their Spencer, but in these days of good rifles the old style Spencer would be a sort of a contrary "let her go-Gallagher." It may be she would go, may be she would not. Mine was a good one of the kind. I had re sighted it until it was a nail-driver at seventy-five yards—that is, when it went.

I had tramped over the mountains for some six hours; it was getting late in the afternoon and I had seen nothing but a couple of wild turkeys, with no chance for shot. Coming out upon an open hillside, with small patches of oak brush about two feet high, I saw a sight which made my heart beat fast; and in a second I had a bad case of the buck ague. For there below me, not seventy-five yards, I could see the branching horns of an old buck, at least six points to the side, I knew. How to get him was the question. I sat down to quiet my nerves and think it over. I could not see the body, but only about half the horns above the brush. I knew when he came up it would be flying; and meat was too scarce to chance a wing shot. By studying the position of his horns and straining my eyes into the brush I thought I could make out the line of his back. Drawing a careful bead I fired. The buck sprang up, then stumbled and went down. I could see the blood on his shoulder. Up he sprang again, and I pulled the trigger, but she didn't go Spencer. Away went the buck with a broken foreleg; down went the lever of my old Spencer, and as might have been expected, the knife-blade extractor sheared the rim from the shell; and there I was left with a spiked gun and no ramrod, until I had whittled down a young oak sapling and made one. It was then near sundown; and my noble buck, where was he? Even to-day the memory of that big wounded buck disappearing among the pines makes me feel lonely. J. J. Fulton.

DEER DRIVING IN VIRGINIA.

THOUGH in all the sporting papers of the United States one always sees a great deal about deer hunting in its various forms, I have noticed with some surprise that seldom are there any articles explaining this particular branch of deer hunting, namely deer driving. Of course it differs very materially from stalking and other methods of hunting deer, and many people consider other methods more sportsmanlike, exciting and requiring more craft and skill. I think, however, and many others share my opinion, that if you have any really good deer driving it compares favorably with, if it does not excel, any other methods in excitement and pleasure. For this sport one requires a pack of at least a dozen hounds, the best being the ordinary black and tan hounds one meets with so often in the mountains of Virginia. Of course they are not much for looks or for blood, but for the rough ground they have to traverse and for endurance they are far better than any other breed used for the purpose. To make this sport a success one requires about ten or twelve men; more if possible, in fact the more men, the more chances there are of bagging the game. Two of these are chosen for the "drivers," those having the best knowledge of the country "driven" being generally selected, and the remainder are the "standers." The standers are then placed on their "stands" by the drivers, the best ground being along the bank of a river or the ridge of a mountain or any other convenient locality, the stands being certain runways, fords, or other likely places for the deer to run through, which are generally about one or two hundred yards from each other, and are generally either in a straight line or a semicircle as the case may be. The driver then leaves the standers on their stands, having arranged some signal he shall give at the end of the drive to call together the standers. He takes all the hounds with him, having coupled them if possible, lest striking the track of some deer or other animal, they should leave the driver and follow it up on their own hook before the proper time. He then goes by a roundabout way to some point directly opposite the line along which he has placed the standers and walks toward them, letting the dogs loose two at a time as he comes across the fresh tracks or sign of deer going in the direction of the standers, and thus it is very probable that the deer will be driven by the dogs toward the standers, and passing through the stands some one is pretty sure to get a shot, possibly several. C. H. R.

Winchester, Hants, Eng.

Bears and Bear Shooting.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I welcome the criticism of your East Indian correspondent, "Shikaree." He calls me "hypercritical," but he is always interesting, and may punch as many holes in my articles as he chooses. Perhaps, were we to compare notes, he would find that my opinions coincide very nearly with his own, though his experience of bears is widely different from mine. He says that they "advance to the attack very deliberately." In this country, as far as I know, they seldom advance at all, unless wounded. I do not believe even the grizzly is an exception. The article to which "Shikaree" refers consisted of a few random ideas, thrown together for the benefit of inexperienced sportsmen, and was in no sense intended for the instruction of experienced hunters. It was drawn forth by the statement that a bullet of small caliber planted in the brain of a bear, would kill him. To this I agreed, but stated that the difficulty was to get it there. Bob Herring, of Texas, said, "Never shoot at a bear's head, even if your iron is in his ear—it's unsartin." So think I, and so, I believe, does "Shikaree." In my experience bears always try to get away by the shortest route, and when they are plunging through the brush you can't hit the brain. One might as well try to cut off a duck's head in a seaway. I still hold to the conclusion that for the great majority of shooters it is very much safer to shoot at a bear with a large caliber rifle than with any of the smaller sizes, and would like to ask "Shikaree" how it would suit him to hunt East Indian game with a .32.—Kelpie.

Ohio.—Ironton, May 8.—The woods are full of young squirrels; any amount of quail and rabbits also.—J. D.

Sea and River Fishing.

THE ANGLING TOURNAMENT.

THE fly-casting tournament will be held at Harlem Mere in Central Park (the upper end), next week Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, beginning promptly at 9 A. M. each day. We printed the rules in our issue of March 21. The programme will be as follows, the prizes in each class being gold, silver and bronze medals:

First Day.—Single-handed fly-casting by amateurs. Judges: Rev. H. L. Ziegenfuss, Dr. A. Ferber: C. Van Brunt, referee.

Salmon fly-casting. Judges: Jno. A. Roosevelt, J. S. Van Cleef; W. J. Cassard, referee.

Minnow casting for black bass. Judges: A. N. Cheney, Jas. L. Valloton; Jno. A. Roosevelt, referee.

Single-handed fly-casting by experts. Judges: Fred Mather, Dr. Geo. Trowbridge: A. P. Van Giesen, D.D., referee.

Second Day.—Singled-handed fly-casting by amateurs. Judges: E. G. Blackford, Francis Endicott; Hon. Dan O'Reilly, referee.

Single-handed fly-casting, light rod contest. Judges: W. H. Wood, Wm. J. Cassard; D. Chauncey, referee.

Heavy bass casting. Judges: Hon. H. P. McGown, Dr. Geo. Trowbridge; Capt. Wm. Dunning, referee.

Fly-casting for black bass. Judges: A. P. Van Giesen, D.D., L. Dinwiddie Smith; Wm. C. Harris, referee.

The secretary's address is G. Poey, 114 Wall street, New York.

THE SUNSET CLUB.—III.

IT was an hour after sunset when the heavy footsteps of the President had an echoing sound through the deserted hall. The club rooms were dark. Standing on tiptoe he took a large key from the casing above the door. Unlocking, he walked in. After lighting the gas he seated himself in front of the whitewashed stove; elevating his feet above the rim, he gave way to meditation and revery as he watched the curling smoke from his cigar slowly drifting from him. It was not long until a noted worm-fisher from Chicago entered the room, quickly followed by an expert fly-caster from Castalia. Then came a black bass angler from Dayton, O.; a catfish jugger from St. Louis; several enthusiastic yachtsmen, including a noted commodore, and when the President called the club to order the room was well filled.

"Keeper of the Keys," said the chair, "are you satisfied that all present are entitled to seats in this chamber?"

"Mr. President," replied the official, "as near as I can judge, the brethren are true and worthy disciples of Izaak Walton and are qualified to wear the regalia."

"'Tis well. Brethren, salute the chair."

The secret signs were given, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

"I would like to make an announcement before we proceed to the regular business, for fear that I might forget it," said the President, holding in his band a dozen letters. "It is as to who are are eligible to become active members of this club. I have here letters of inquiry from different parts of the United States touching this subject, and will say for their information and others, that all lovers of outdoor exercise and sport who can satisfy us they are truthful men and that they have never told a lie, or, if wanting in this respect, are willing to reform by taking upon themselves an obligation, followed by trying degrees and mysterious ordeals, as prescribed in our ritual, and paying to the treasury the initiation fee: to all such we extend a hearty hand of fellowship."

The regular business of the club was resumed, and there being no committees ready to report, the members entered into a discussion touching the instinct of birds of passage, relative to their being good weather prophets. The following is a synopsis of the arguments presented as recorded on the secretary's book: "It is instructive to compare with our modes of life those of the lower animals whose actions and habits are directly prompted and regulated by the Creator, by means of their instincts. That birds have long been guides to sailors is well known. Members of the guests who sailed on the schooner yacht Speranza in her famous cruise from the Atlantic to Lake Erie testified that when the cormorants flew landward, wind was sure to follow; and when the gannets collected in flocks and followed the yacht, rain was certain to fall within a few hours. and when seagulls soared to lofty heights, and, circling round, uttered shrill cries, a storm was approaching, the smaller the gull the surer the storm. Hunters are close observers of the habits of birds.

"If birds in autumn grow tame
The winter will be cold for game.

"A member from Michigan stated that he would never leave the camp if he saw a solitary buzzard at a great altitude, for it indicated rain; but if they flew high together fair weather followed. A brother from Missouri said, there would be no rain the day the crane flies down the creek. Florida's representative said the direction the loon flies in the morning the wind will follow the next day. Dakota swears by the wild geese,

"The weather it will spill
If they fly to the hill.

"If ducks and geese fly to the south, the weather it will be cold, if to the north, warm."

After the subject was well discussed, the chair said that the committee appointed relative to admitting Hon. Charles Foster as an honorary member was ready to report.

The committee stated that they had seen Hon. Joseph W. Cummings, and that he admitted the fact as stated in the last meeting, but he was proud to say that he knew the Governor had cast aside his $2.85 fishing tackle and now was the happy owner of as fine an outfit as ever was manufactured, and to show that he is awakening to the inspiration of the true angler. it is recorded at Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie, that he caught last fall two large black bass at one time."

"Yes, Mr. President," said a gentleman from Kentucky, "I can testify that the Governor did some scientific fishing. It is also true that he made two double catches on a spreader; but, my brethren," and he lowered his voice to a whisper, "his line showed a little trace of tar, conclusive evidence that he had been fishing in a pound."

This statement created quite a sensation, and the President shook his head. As the chair was favorably inclined toward the Governor, he called a recess for ten minutes, after which the committee concluded the report by recommending his admission, without debate, in the Cypronoid degree. This was unanimously agreed to.

"In conferring upon Governor Foster this degree," said the President, "it may be well to explain to him that to become a bright member—for it must be remembered that the novice is entering on a career that requires study, perseverance and experience to become an expert—we expect members to so pursue this profession as to add honor to the club and the ancient and honorable art of angling. This degree entitles him to all the privileges and emoluments of this club, and confers upon the recipient the right to fish with angle worms, which he can spit on if he finds it necessary, and with such pole, line, bobber and sinker as best suits his inclination. As he advances in the art he may use his $85 outfit, and we hope to hear a good report from the Governor by next fall. Judge Cummings will instruct Governor Foster in the secret works of the club, and will see that he does not fish in pounds. We consider it a great honor to place his name upon the roll of membership. Is the name recorded?"

"It is," replied the secretary.

"We will now listen to the report from the trout fishing grounds at Castalia, as the season opened on the 15th of March."

Commodore George W. Bills, the most enthusiastic and persevering member of the club, was called upon. His reputation is known along the chain of lakes.

Good luck is his. The speckled beauties rise
Where'er he fishes, nor can he well surmise
Why the largest trout avoid his well-cast flies,
Save by the logic, age has made them wise.

"Mr. President," said the Commodore, "I shall be very brief. The waters of Cold Creek, at Castalia, are literally alive with young trout. In the shadows of the rafts we have seen trout weighing upward of 4lbs. fanning themselves and winking at our flies. We placed in the stream this spring of our own hatching 70,000 young fish, which are doing well. The Government put in 7,000 yearlings and they are all at home. The fishing season opened on the 15th of last month. I have taken particular pains to give you a correct report of that day's catch. Col. John W. Oswald caught 18 trout, with a total weight of 9lbs. 10oz. Mr. Baker, of Cleveland, 14, weight 8lbs. 11oz. Mr. Zollinger, of Sandusky, O., 9, weight 7lbs. Mr. John Sweeney of Detroit, who walks on his toes along the bank, caught the largest trout, 2¼lbs." A description of how the fish took the fly and the trouble the angler experienced in landing him, would fill several columns of any Michigan paper. Com. Geo. W. Bills caught 11 trout, weighing 10lbs. 11oz. As this was 11oz. more than the laws of the club permit in one day's catch, his trial will come off some time during the summer.

"Are there any other reports?" asked the chair.

"Mr. President," said Major Wm. R. Leflet of Ohio, "you may talk of the pleasures experienced with the fly at Castalia, and of going to some far away land from the friendly influences of civilization, but I tell you, gentlemen, the western end of Lake Erie and her romantic tributaries offer attractions to the sportsman seldom found in any waters of the United States. Her rock-bound, vine-clad islands, her lily-circled bays and inlets, in the size, the great variety and gamy qualities of her fishes, she may justly claim rare distinction. Amid the marine forests and gardens of mosses of a hundred hues of green, woven into unnumbered fantastic shapes of beauty, grace and elegance, there in his pride and strength sports the lordly black bass, the stately pike, the matchless speckled bass, the sunfish and the perch. But these are not alone. Here, there, glancing, darting everywhere, are the sun-tinted golden shiners and minnows and other small fishes of all varieties and by the millions; while near by, lurking in shades of deeper waters, are the sauger or jack salmon, eager for the hook, and one of the finest fish that ever graced the table of the epicure; the pickerel, the rock bass and other varieties of game fish common to the northern lakes. Who that hath floated upon these transparent waters, inhaling the sweet fragrance of the lovely water lily, charmed by the splendid beauty of the Egyptian lotus, and drank to his soul's content the health-giving, soul-inspiring, balmy breezes of a summer morning, as they were wafted across bloom-laden marshes, gardens and fields, or still floating there in autumn, after the hand of God had painted pictures upon islands, forest, marsh, leaf and flower, grander, fairer and more stately than artists' touch ever gave to canvas, and with a beauty more of heaven than earth, gently caressing the souls of men from earth to heaven—who that hath seen these pictures and drank of this beauty shall fail to treasure their memories and the memory of these radiant summer days while life lasts, and not be haunted by them as we are haunted by the recollection of sweet dreams? Can you wonder why President Harrison loved to linger among these historic islands of Lake Erie, or that Robert Lincoln, Gov. Foster, Major Bickham and a score of lovers of the rod and line can spend weeks at a time upon the reefs and shoals patiently waiting the strike of a black bass? But, brethren, I arose to report the result of my first fish this spring. Ohio fishermen are familiar with Ottawa River, whose waters are often so transparent that minute objects can be seen at the depth of 10 or 15ft. This arm or bay of Lake Erie is teeming with life since the laws have been rigidly enforced. Last fall thousands of bass and pike were taken, and the anglers every afternoon were rewarded with strings of from ten to forty, each string weighing from 20 to 125lbs. On the afternoon of March 23 with a truthful member of this club we caught seventy perch and pike. As the sun was disappearing below the leafless forest, and my friend had returned home, I had occasion to go to the boat house. I put a large minnow upon the hook and cast it into the incoming current and laid my rod upon the float. Upon my return twenty minutes after I found the rod gone. The thoughts of a large fish first ran through my mind, for you know nothing surprises an angler; looking up stream I saw the rod about a quarter of a mile distant, and still going at a rate of forty-two knots an hour. Leaping into a boat I made the quickest time on record, and found that every inch of line was off the reel. I raised the rod. The line was taut in a moment. My rod, the best bethabara, was tied in a knot. Fearing to trust it too far and after straining every nerve to turn the fish on a curve, for the sake of my hands I was compelled to loop the line over the oarlock; this was a mistake, the fish came near upsetting the boat. Slowly and noiselessly I rowed the boat toward the monster, taking in the slack line; to my surprise he lay perfectly quiet, like a summer evening just before a storm. Without a word I gently got my hands around his thick neck, behind the gills, and before he knew who had captured him he was in the bottom of the boat."

"Brother Leflet, what was the weight of this pike?"

"As to its weight," replied the Major without a smile, "it will suffice to say that if placed in the balance against a season's catch at Castalia the scale would tip in my favor."

Some of the members of the Cold Creek Trout Club made an attempt to reply to this reflection, but the chair asked the secretary, "Are there any applications for membership?" The secretary read the following:

CHICAGO, Ill., April, 1889.—*President of the Sunset Club:* Desiring to become active members of your valuable organization and to learn the arts of fishing, hunting and yachting, we inclose herewith the initiation fees. We solemnly promise a cheerful obedience to the requirements of your association and will readily obey all mandates during our initiation or while connected with the club, so long as they do not conflict with the late amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law. Advise us, by railroad mail, when wanted. Respectfully your obedient servants,

A. G. SHEARMAN, T. P. A. U. P. R. R.
W. S. BROWN, T. P. A. L. S. & M. S. R. R.
R. McC. SMITH, T. P. A. C. B. & Q. R. R.

"Brethren, what shall be done with the applications?"

"Mr. President, I move you that they be instructed to appear in the ante room of this club at early candle light next meeting." The motion was unanimously carried.

"The keeper of the goat will see that he is fed upon ginger and other West India plants."

The club adjourned. J. E. GUNCKEL.

REMINISCENCES OF TROUT FISHING.

I DESIRE to express my gratitude for the salmon and trout supplement in your issue of April 4. As yet, I have not found time to give it much attention, but I can see that it is destined to be in the future of great assistance to many of us in determining species, and consequently will be of much value to science. The article by "Penn," on "White Mountain Trout," is interesting to me, as that region was long ago one of my old "stamping grounds," and I am glad to learn that some of the trout are still there. I wish "Penn," who seems to know that country well, would tell me if the trail from Waterville to the Notch has been kept open. I was the first traveler to pass that way, and at the time I went through (summer of 1860), the men had made a road as far as the forks of Sawyer's River (about six miles I think), where I left them encamped, and went through on my own hook. There was no child's play about that performance, and the caution of "Penn" to those who seek these forests is not misgiven.

When I feel like writing, which is but seldom nowadays, I may tell the story of that trip.

The funniest (that's the proper word) thing in that number of your paper was the note by "Awahsoose." I have a strong fellow-feeling for that gentleman, and supposed that like myself, he was a trout fisher from 'way back in the forties. Until within the last ten years I had never caught a bass, and seldom fished except for trout, unless when on salt water. I am now somewhat noted, I believe, as a local bass fisher, but what I know of that art has been acquired without instruction, and as my experience leads me to differ from some of the recognized authorities on certain points, I am slow to say much about it.

As to trout, bless 'em, I have been their friend and admirer since the day when, a boy, I lifted six sparkling gems of that species from a little brook, with the aid of an appletree wand. I have since taken them in many ways, as dictated by preference or necessity. I have speared, shot and "griddled" them in my time, but hope to be forgiven, as it was but for food, and in such numbers only as justified my hunger, and the absence of all Christian-like appliances. For food also, I have lifted on a four-pound salmon trout at one end of a small clothes line, till the stout smoke-dried juniper pole bent almost double to the desperate strain of the surging fish.

That was on Foss Pond, in Maine, and you fellows know where that is, and if you don't, the course is easy, to a woodman. You just start from Kingsbery, and strike east and by south till you hit the old "New England Road;" follow this about four miles, or till you see two stumps and a big canoe birch with a good deal of bear sign around, then hold north, watch the leaves for last year's moccasin tracks, follow your nose about three miles and if you don't get there I am sorry for you, as it will indicate that you have, in Western parlance, bitten off somewhat more than you can chaw; and those woods are not good for tenderfeet to camp in without guides.

In Foss Pond and its outlet we were accustomed to catch four kinds of trout—the little black fellows of the brook, the large speckled trout, the magnificent red salmon trout, and the lakers, or "crotch-tails" as they were called. There were likewise eels in the pond, but I never caught any.

As I was saying; I have caught trout with the roughest tackle and with no tackle; with chunks of pork and hunks of squirrel; with delicately scoured and carefully disposed worms: with gaudy ibis or jay flies and stoutest single leaders; with delicate midge or miller and gossamer gut; and it saddens me to think that my prejudice against fishing in a cedar swamp are strong enough to prevent me for the most part from fishing for trout in the waters of this region. There is too much pure cussedness in a cedar swamp to accord with my ideas of trout fishing. So, generally, when I fish, I fish for bass.

When I fished in the streams of Vermont (mostly between Woodstock and "old 'Cutney," as Mount Ascutney is often called), there was good fishing there. I am sorry that the experience of "Awahsoose" is derived only from depleted brooks.

But if I were ever to revisit his State, it would please me to take him to a spot where I have reason to think that a few two pounders are still left, and hear his opinion of the sport when he had succeeded in capturing one of them and was lost in contemplation of its beauty.

Perhaps, as I have admitted the taking of trout by means which nothing but dire necessity will ever justify to a true sportsmen, I ought in justice to myself to say that you have the extent of my misdeeds. I never jiggered, poisoned or blew up the fish with explosives. And there are other methods which I have learned from the

Indians, but never practiced, scarce less deadly than those which I have named. They are probably known to the editor, but neither he nor I would like to see them described in this paper, for even the fish-hog has been known to read the FOREST AND STREAM. I suppose he read it backward, as the devil is said to have done by the Lord's Prayer.

Only, if I were lost, like Mr. Everts, in the Yellowstone country, and if my fishing tackle had galloped away on the pony; if I should see, as he did, a brook full of trout and nothing apparent to catch them with, it would probably not be very long before I should have a few of those trout stuck upon sage bush forks and sizzling over the fire. KELPIE.

APRIL 9.

ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

AT a recent meeting of the above association the president, Hon. A. M. Spangler, delivered an address on its inception, growth and work. The organization was demanded by the deplorable violation of laws framed for the protection of fishes, bringing to naught all efforts at restocking depleted waters. At the preliminary meeting, held in Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1882, fourteen gentlemen pledged themselves to promote the objects of the proposed association, which were stated to be "the welfare of the angling interests of this vicinity, * * * the enforcement of the fishery laws of the State, and the restocking of streams which have become depleted by illegal fishing and other causes." When a constitution was framed the first section reversed the above order by reciting that "the primary object of the association shall be the preservation, protection and increase of edible fish in the waters of Pennsylvania, the enforcement of the laws concerning the same, and to increase the interest in angling." Measures were at once taken to secure permanent headquarters, a library, to promote correspondence with similar organizations and with other persons interested in this work. Provision was made for discussions on fish and fishing topics, the reading of essays and the delivery of lectures.

After the organization was completed there was an immediate and large increase in the applications for membership. The association entered into friendly relations with the Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania, the U. S. Commission and with angling associations in Pennsylvania and other States. The members then went to work to obtain information about the state of the streams, the quality of the fishing, violations of fishery laws, etc. The advice of fishculturists was obtained in relation to game fishes for stocking the waters of eastern Pennsylvania, and a fish warden was secured for the vicinity of Philadelphia. The State Fishery Board was urged to prevent the use of fish baskets in the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, and to increase the stock of trout and black bass. Violations of fishing laws were reported and rewards offered for the arrests and conviction of the offenders. By request of the association Mr. Spangler was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Board of Fish Commissioners. One of the many important actions of the association was the preparation of a complete digest of the State fishery laws, which will be incorporated in the forthcoming report of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. Through the efforts of the Anglers two carloads of rainbow trout were obtained from the Government supplies for Pennsylvania streams. The work of distribution was accomplished by the members at their own expense, but the results were unsatisfactory.

In the way indicated and by all other legitimate means the gentlemen have labored to protect the fishing interests of the State and to increase the store of valuable species. We look forward with hopefulness to the time when the lessons which the Anglers' Association are trying to teach will result in an enlightened public sentiment in favor of protection and increase of edible fishes in Pennsylvania streams. We cannot avoid expressing the hope that our associates among the anglers, who exert a powerful influence, aided and extended through the agency of the press, will be especially careful to learn all the facts involved in the discussion of fishery methods with which they may have no personal acquaintance. Let us investigate every disputed point, attacking nothing until we are sure it is wrong, never descending to the undignified practice of applying hard names to men whose interests may appear to conflict with our own. We have nothing to lose and everything to gain by patient, intelligent study of problems which the best methods of research have not yet solved.

THE RANGELEY LAKES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am preparing for a long and I trust a lively campaign among *Salmo fontinalis* up North, but I cannot sail away without dropping a few remarks *versus* Mr. Jean R. Stebbins's letter in this week's issue of FOREST AND STREAM. I am glad he met with success at the Rangeley Lakes last September. Few people are so fortunate nowadays, and where one person catches trout in those waters, a hundred are copiously "left." I concede that the records he quotes are exceedingly good, and most creditable to his ability as a fly-caster. Camp Bemis, too is a lovely spot, and a sojourner there will not have gone amiss. I am also pleased that so eminent a gentleman found pleasure in reading my little book, "Where the Trout Hide." It may interest him to learn that the contents of the volume have pleased others, for the publishers have paid me royalty on over 15,000 copies, and it is still going rapidly, although a mere infant of but three months of age.

Mr. Stebbins says the book was evidently written in the interests of the Lake St. John boom. In this Mr. Stebbins errs. It was written—if such a tractate deserves the dignified accusation of ever having been written—principally in the interests of the author, who found it profitable, and to direct the fraternity of anglers to a glorious fishing country. It will prove profitable to them also.

Mr. Stebbins says I must be prejudiced against the Rangeley Lakes, and here he again errs. I am not prejudiced against the lakes, but the exceedingly poor success I as well as many acquaintances have invariably met there in recent years.

Probably, if I were to sit in a boat and freeze while I trolled with "gang hooks" as the ice disappeared, I might "catch on." I know this course is pursued by some "fishermen," and they are welcome to it, but as for me, well:

I want to be an angler,
And with the anglers stand,
No "jig" or ugly gang hook
Invades that honest band.

I will add that Mr. Stebbins does not known me else he would not say that I must be mad at something that has happened to me there. I rarely get mad, but on the contrary, I have a nature as sweet as a June lilac. When, at very rare intervals, a real good A No. 1 first-class mad comes upon me, I'm something awful.

I am told that upon such occasions I tremble in the fins, my gills turn pale, and for hours in succession I refuse enticing luxuries of every description. When Mr. Stebbins concludes that I may possibly be "very ignorant" I promptly plead guilty. My commission from the Medes and Persians prohibits any reply to such an accusation, and my most sincere prayer is that *consillio et animis* I may live to overcome it. However, I freely forgive him, and if he, with his friend "Piseco," will permit me to direct them to a little stretch of damp water during September I will promise them more big trout (from 1 to 4lbs. each) in three days than they will take at the Rangeleys in three months, or even three years. Thirty hours by railway from their rock-ribbed home will land them on the spot. My knowledge of the Rangelev Lakes has been derived from a personal experience extending over many years, and possibly repeated disappointments may have induced me to look upon them a little "nor' nor'east, a little nor';" yet still upon the subject of good fishing my vision is decidedly clear—most emphatically "sou' sou'west, a little sou'."

In the interests of a leading newspaper I shall visit the Rangeley Lakes this season, as well as Parmachene, and shall find pleasure in writing only the plain unpainted truth. I have been told that I would meet "trouble" if I went there, and hence I shall go fully prepared for any emergency. On the contrary, I feel sure that nothing will occur of an unpleasant nature, and I anticipate an enjoyable journey. Should it appear that my views are incorrect I promise not to abridge the excitement.

KIT CLARKE.

NEW ENGLAND TROUT.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—The opening of the trout season was very early, but it is also proving to be slow. The exodus to the Maine trout waters is not yet up to the advanced season, and the catch of trout is also a good deal behind the season. A party of Boston sportsmen has been at Moosehead for a week, under promise to telegraph their friends here when the trout are biting, but still the welcome news does not come. Those friends are waiting to be off, but they can spend but a few days on the loved trout waters, and they are almost discouraged. The weather has been very warm, and the water is as warm as need be, but the trout do not bite. The same story is also true of other trout waters in that State. Even the newspapers that usually have them do not yet contain the big trout stories, though the ice has already been out a couple of weeks. At the Upper Dam there was fairly good fishing in the rapid water below the dam at first, but trolling in the still water in the Rangeleys has not yet been good this season. Perhaps the transportation and hotel people will not thank me for writing this story, but the truth must be told, cost what it may. It is possible that there is to be splendid trout fishing later in the season—possibly at about the usual time, and that all the early opening is to go for naught: that the trout are not to bite till they get ready. Perhaps it is the season, the time of the year, and not the going out of the ice after all that signals the biting of the trout. We will wait and see. At any rate there is no news at present calculated to stimulate us to be on the way.

The salmon at Bangor are also very tardy. The season opened remarkably early with a few caught, but since the first day or two the fishing has been very poor. The waiters here, and there are several of them, watch for the welcome of the dispatch from Mr. Fred Ayer in vain. Letters come by mail every day or two, saying, "Do not come yet. Wait till I telegraph." A big run of salmon is certainly expected, but it is very tardy thus far.

Reports from the trout streams in this State continue good—better than usual In fact it would seem that the better protection which has been given these streams for the past two or three years, through the influence of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Aseociation, is bringing forth good results. Some of the New Hampshire trout streams are also "panning out" well this year. In that State also protection has been better for a couple of years. But in Maine the reverse is true. The law has been enforced perhaps, but winter fishing was never carried to a worse extent than during February, March and even April, 1889. This was all done under the law that permits such work, by the inhabitants of the State.

Mr. Geo. B. Appleton, with Mr. Fuller, will go to Bangor salmon fishing as soon as the telegraph informs them that the run has begun. Harry Moor will start for the Rangeleys about next week. The Kineo Club is still determined to put off its trip to Moosehead till about the first of June. W. D. Weld will join a fishing party to Maine next week. Mr. Wardsworth, who has been at Rangeley every season, for a number of years, is obliged to give up his trip this year, from the fact that he is just recovering from a severe carbuncle. SPECIAL.

BOSTON, May 14.—Some good trout scores from Rangeley this morning. At Upper Dam Messrs. Clark and Brackett, of Peabody, Mass., took on Saturday two of 7½lbs., one of 5lbs., two of 4lbs., two of 3lbs., and a host of smaller.—SPECIAL.

FOUR-BEARDED ROCKLING.—In one of the aquaria at Wood's Holl, Mass., Mr. Vinal S. Edwards has placed a four-bearded rockling (*Onos cimbrius*), an interesting little member of the cod family. One peculiar feature of this fish is the construction of its first dorsal fin, which is composed of a long, detached anterior ray, followed by a series of minute filaments which do not rise much above the contour of the back. These filaments are situated in a furrow, and Mr. Edwards states that they are kept in rapid motion even when the fish is lying at rest. The function of this rudimentary fin is unknown, and it is to be hoped that the species may be kept under observation until more is learned about its habits.

LAKE LAMOKA.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Though a reader of your valuable paper for many years I have seen nothing in your angling columns describing Lake Lamoka, in Schuyler county, this State. This beautiful sheet of water is three miles long and about one mile wide, situated between Seneca and Keuka lakes, near the village of Tyrone. It is noted for the fine fishing to be had there during the angling season. It abounds with gamy bass, both large-mouth and small-mouth, pickerel, yellow perch, bullheads, sunfish, etc. The best months for fishing are June, September and October. There is good fishing through the ice during the winter months also. There are some fine spots for camping along the lake shore, and the neighboring farmers are very hospitable, or if the angler prefers he can find ample accommodations with Len. H. Storrs, who keeps a boarding house on the bank of the lake, close to the fishing ground. Mr. Storrs also has a number of good boats and has bait and tackle at all times. He sets a good table and has a good many fishermen to entertain during the summer months. His charges are very reasonable. His P. O. address is Tyrone, Schuyler county, N. Y. There is good woodcock and grouse shooting in season, also ducks and quail.

I have spent many happy days on the banks of old Lamoka, and expect to pitch my tent there in June, and I anticipate having a glorious time fly-fishing for bass. If any of your readers want a quiet spot to go and while away the summer days, a place where they can always fill their creel with fish, this is the place. I have derived a great deal of benefit from the information of shooting and fishing grounds contributed to your columns by members of the fraternity and now feel like adding my mite, and I feel that if any sportsman should go to Lake Lamoka and have some of the sport I have been having the last few years I shall be amply repaid for these lines.

E. A. S.

ST. LOUIS WATERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 11.—Ever since the opening of the season large catches of croppie have been reported. Bass have been somewhat scarce. This is to be expected until about the latter part of next month. Murdock Lake, in Illinois, a few miles south, has been furnishing excellent croppie fishing to the members of the Murdock Lake Fishing Club. Judge P. S. Lanham spent two days at the lake in the early part of the week and returned with 245 croppie and 6 bass, the largest of which weighed 4lbs. Another member returned after staying one day, with 78 croppie that would average about 1½lbs.

Mr. I. V. Dutcher and a party of friends leave to-night for the club house, to remain a few days. The Meramic River has had its quota of fishermen, and with few exceptions they have enjoyed satisfactory sport. Mr. W. Mackwitz spent one day and caught a good string of fish, among which was a jack salmon weighing 4½lbs.

About twenty-three miles south of here, where this stream empties into the Mississippi, a party last Tuesday caught 23 large eels, 45 croppies and 3 bass.

At King's Lake the fishing has been only ordinary. The Dameron Lake Club, a few miles above, report the same state of affairs at its grounds. There has been no rain for some time, the waters are perfectly clear and fishing ought to be good.

The Grand Pass Fishing and Hunting Club, which has a large preserve, seventy-two miles distant in Illinois, is fortunate in having a really favorable place for fishing in connection with its hunting grounds. Major Cunningham, in one day with a fly, took 35 bass, which would average 4½lbs. This catch by far surpasses any other.

A telegram from the superintendent of the Current River Fishing and Hunting Club says that fishing at present with live bait is good, but that it is a little early for trolling. Mr. W. D. Groves is at the club house now, and in a letter to a friend here says that he is having splendid sport. Next week a large party leave for the locality to remain several days. UNSER FRITZ.

THE LUMPFISH.

AT the present time the lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*) is very abundant at Wood's Holl, Mass., and individuals of all sizes are found. This is the spawning season of the species. Late in April Mr. Geo. A. Lewis forwarded a female, measuring 20in., to the National Museum. By weighing the ovaries and counting the eggs in a portion, Mr. Barton A. Bean determined the number to be about 172,800. The lumpfish, also known as the lumpsucker, sea owl and cockpaddle, ranges northward to Greenland and Iceland. Southward it reaches Virginia in cold weather. The most striking peculiarities of this fish are the following: The male makes the nest and takes care of the young, which cling to his body by means of sucking disks on the belly. The young are found at the surface in summer in the midst of floating rockweeds; they have an anterior dorsal fin, which becomes obsolete with age. The colors of the adults are bright green, or blue, and red. It is claimed that the red ones are males and the others females. The specimen above mentioned was greenish. In some parts of Scotland and among the Greenlanders the lumpfish is eaten, but Buckland thinks it about equal to a glue pudding, indicating a difference of taste which we leave for the Ichthyophagi to reconcile.

TROUT AND WINNINISHE IN CANADA.

MR. DAMON S. COATS, of the Springfield Fishing and Game Club, tells us that as a result of the notice of the club's Canadian grounds, printed in these columns, he has received numerous inquiries for fishing waters. Mr. Coats recommends anglers to go to the establishment kept by Harry Poole, five miles from Chambord, P. Q. Mr. Poole has leased the old Hudson's Bay Company's post at the mouth of the Metabetchouan, where he furnishes board at the rate of $1 per day, and guide with canoe at $1.50 per day, guide to be found; he can direct to excellent trout fishing, and there is good winninishe fishing at the post. These fish strike in there from the 10th to the 15th of June, and remain for two weeks, then they go to the Grand Discharge, where the catch is great. Mr. Poole has teams to convey the angler to different points. Chambord is on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. The train leaves Quebec in the morning and reaches Chambord at night of the same day. Mr. Poole's address is Chambord, Quebec.

TAKE WHAT YOU CAN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A correspondent over the pen name "Pacific" in your last week's issue advises against going trout fishing if one only has two or three days to spare. He says: "Take two or three weeks." Very poor advice, in my humble opinion. He might just as well lay down the law, "catch nothing but three-pound trout." This would be delightful if possible, and likewise three weeks' fishing are better than three days; but it is a ridiculous moral which he draws. Now, I deem it my very good fortune to be able to get away from the city for two or three days at the most the latter part of May, taking advantage of Decoration Day, and I hope to repeat my little vacation this year, if I hear of any place "where the trout hide" and am in a playful frame of mind. Three days! I will not allow my three days to be laughed at, and then—but thinking it over, it is not a three days' trip I take; it is a trip longer than "Pacific" advises. Here it is the 9th of May, and I have been planning and talking trout for two weeks at least, and it wants three weeks to Decoration Day, and about four weeks to talk the whole thing over, so my trip this year will foot up to about nine weeks and three days. Quite a respectable trip after all, so I won't attempt to ruffle the smooth surface of the Pacific any more. F'LIN.

CARP IN THE PASSAIC.—Paterson, N. J., May 6.—Your reference in a recent issue to carp in the Passaic River is slightly incorrect in that you assume that carp may be found near Garfield. If there are any there, they are so in very small number. The Passaic River above Little Falls—a station of the Greenwood Lake Railroad—is alive with carp; the recent heavy rains carried a number of them over the falls at Little Falls, and yesterday I saw a man with a string of five caught a short distance above Paterson. The carp he had would average 5lbs., the heaviest weighing over 7lbs. I doubt whether many carp would live in passing over the falls at this city and the rapids below, and it would be only with difficulty that they would get over the dam at Dundee, all of which would be necessary for them to reach the river near Garfield. Please do not urge any person not to catch carp during the breeding season. Carp are worthless as a game fish and are not fit to eat at any time, and they are, I fear, spoiling our bass and pickerel fishing, which is not as good as formerly in the upper Passaic.—CHAS. A SHRINER. [Carp cannot possibly injure the fishing for bass and pickerel, as their food is vegetable substances. On the other hand, if carp become plentiful their young will afford food for the game species. Opinions differ as to the edibility of this fish; we recommended it on the strength of personal experience and the corroborative testimony of a large majority of correspondents who have eaten it.]

POSTED BROOKS IN CONNECTICUT.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have for the last week or ten days been on a business trip into Berkshire county, Conn., and find on inquiry that the new law was not working as satisfactorily as was hoped it would. Cutting off from the open season the months of April and August has taken from the farmers their months, for the farmer's time is too fully occupied to think of fishing in May, June and July, and he could fish a little in April and August. It seems the farmers were not consulted in the matter at all, and the law was sprung on them unawares. Feeling aggrieved they are retaliating by posting the brooks; and when the sportsmen get into the country they will find, instead of the free and open fishing, that all of the best of it is posted; and the farmers seem to be inclined to be rather stringent in their restrictions as far as I was able to learn, and I heard from every town in the county save one or two. I gained my information through sportsmen, so it is liable to be correct. These are the facts in the case, and the sermons which might be preached from the text I will leave for others to do.—NOTLIKS.

TROUT PORTRAITS.—Mr. Wakeman Holberton, of this city, has just completed for the Smithsonian institution oil portraits of the Dolly Varden trout (*Salvelinus malma*), female, and the red-throated trout (*Salmo purpuratus*), male and female. The painting is from life studies made by Mr. Holberton at Kanusku Lake, in northwest Idaho, one of the headwaters of the Columbia. These fish are most brilliantly colored and they are here set off by a becoming background with gorgeous effect. The capture of this particular Dolly Varden trout, by the way, has never been heralded with much pride by Mr. Holberton. In fact he did not take it, nor is he himself an adept at the mode of fishing by which it was killed. The cook had excavated more deeply a natural spring hole in the lake near camp as a depository for provisions which it was desired to keep cool; and going down one morning, Sept. 22, for the butter, he was startled by the sloshing about of a 30in. trout, which he incontinently clubbed to death. The fish had just been spawning.

FISH PROTECTION IN MINNESOTA.—Twenty-three bills for the preservation and protection of fish were passed during the late session of the Minnesota Legislature. We are indebted to Mr. W. D. Tomlin for a list of these measures, which prescribe close times during the spawning period, limit the methods of catching fish and prohibit fishing for sale, in all the counties having fishery interests worthy of protection. "In the bill relating to the protection of the whitefish in Lake Superior the office of fish warden is created, and the munificent sum of $200 is named as such fish warden's salary."

THE FIRST WEAKFISH.—New York, May 13.—A weakfish was caught yesterday by G. W. Graham, at Great Kills, Giffords, Staten Island, wind east, tide half ebb, bait shrimp. This is the earliest ever known in these parts. Mr. Graham is a member of the Squeteague Club, headquarters at Fitzgerald's, at the above place.—G. C. MEYER, Secretary.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The cruiser Seneca is laid up on the stocks this week for repairs, after a wreck in New York Bay. She will be in commission again on Saturday, and will sail at once for Jamaica Bay in pursuit of further information for saltwater fishermen on "Fishing Near New York."—SENECA (New York, May 13).

A BIG SUNFISH.—Probably the largest sunfish on record was the one captured at the Life-Saving Station at Morehead, N. C., recently, and forwarded to the National Museum. The length of the specimen was 6ft. 9in., and the distance from tip of dorsal to tip of anal 8ft. The eye, which is inclosed in a bony capsule, was 3¼in. long. The name of this fish is *Mola mola*. The development of the species offers one of the most interesting problems for the embryologist.

BASS IN LAKE ERIE.—Dayton, Ohio, May 14.—The Dayton Club, Chicago Club and about fifty other anglers from various parts of the country are now enjoying bass fishing in the waters around the Lake Erie Islands. The Dayton Club, sixteen rods; Springfield Club, four rods; Chicago Club, twelve rods, are on Pelee Island, Canada waters. The Cincinnatians are at Kelley's Island; Indianapolis and Columbus at Put-in-Bay; Toledo Club at Middle Bass Island.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS (SOMETIMES) HARD.—The Connecticut Association has just caused the prosecution and fining of seven men at Salisbury, in Litchfield county, for spearing black bass and pickerel in Twin Lakes. Game Protector Kidd, of Newburgh, has secured the punishment of John Garrison, of New Jersey, who has been dynamiting trout in Warwick Creek, in Orange county, N. Y.

"LINES CAST IN PLEASANT PLACES" was the title of a lecture delivered at a special meeting of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association last Tuesday evening by President Edward A. Samuels. The illustrations embraced over one hundred beautiful stereoscopic views of picturesque scenery and fishing incidents in Canada, and the talk was of the most delightful character.

FISHERY INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—We are indebted to the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for volumes II. to V. of the important work published by the Commission, on "The Fishery Industries of the United States." These volumes complete the publication and we shall have occasion to refer to them in detail in a subsequent number.

THE WARM WEATHER which came with such a rush last week started the fishing tackle trade with a vim. It has been a great time for fish talk, and dealers report that they have been hard pushed to fill orders.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 13.—Some fine strings of trout have been caught in this neighborhood the past week.

SEINES, NETS of every description. American Net & Twine Co., Mfrs., 34 Commercial st., Boston, or 199 Fulton st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

"WHERE THE TROUT HIDE."*

THIS little book of 115 pages is printed on fine woodcut paper, and contains some excellent illustrations, among them several views of celebrated northern lakes and waterfalls. The writer treats the principal fishes of the angler's fauna in a graphic and rollicking style, not burdening himself with the requirements of scientific nomenclature or a discussion of the habits of the species. Black bass fishing in Lake Gogebic furnishes the opportunity for a vivid description of the endurance and *finesse* of the small-mouthed *Micropterus*, and for a comparison between the bass and the brook trout, in which the former is damned with faint praise in one breath and slandered in vigorous English immediately afterward. Similar treatment is bestowed upon the Rangeley Lakes for some reason unknown to us, and certainly not indorsed by many other anglers. The muscalonge of the Eagle waters comes in for a glowing tribute because of his agility and wonderful heroism.

The enthusiasm of the author culminates in his account of Lake St. John and its famous landlocked salmon, but while we grant the marvelous beauty of the region and the admirable qualities of its salmon, we cannot admit that this is "the only home of the peerless ouananiish, the grandest game fish and the most prodigious warrior that plows fresh water." The perfection of angling and the intense gratification of taste and touch were enjoyed in the royal waters of Lac des Grandes Iles. Here the number, size, brilliant coloration and fighting qualities of the brook trout awaken another burst of enthusiasm. The charming view of Lac des Grandes Iles, which accompanies this chapter, is one of the most pleasing features of the book, fairly dividing honors with the illustration of Lake St. Joseph embellishing the account of Isle de Paradis. The trout fishing from this "island elysium" must be of a kind long to be remembered. Brief mention is made of lake trout fishing in Lake St. Joseph. In the closing chapter the sojourn in the wilderness will awaken the enthusiasm of every one who has ever dropped a fly or pulled a trigger. The accompanying extracts will give a fair idea of the matter and method of this series of sketches. The mixed metaphors heaped upon the bass may spoil the author's luck when next he goes a-fishing.

"The black bass is a nobleman among the finny nobility. He is an aquatic terrier, tenacious as a bulldog, and a three-pounder on a light rod will fully compensate a man for a day's vexation. What a vicious break he makes when he rushes for the fly. * * He is a patrician among his species; an aristocrat worthy of honor and respect, and after the *Salmonidæ* he is the bravest inhabitant of the waters.

"There is no denying the fact that the black bass is a splendid fish, but in the finny race for leadership he is outclassed at all points by the trout.

"For the brook trout is crowned with the ineffable ensign of royalty—the red and the gold—and it reflects his nobility in greater magnificence than any living spectacle with which the Creator has gladdened the earth. * * *

"The black bass is a grand fish, an honor to the finny nation, but he should never be compared to the brook trout. The one is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, the other is a blackguard and a tough forever."

"The finny dwellers of the waters must possess a singular conceit, conceding that they are ever encumbered with any sort of a notion regarding the cyclopean phantoms living and moving up there on top of the mud.

"If a trout possesses meditative qualities—and if any fish does it surely must be the brook trout—he will be struck with amazement as, enjoying a tranquil siesta in a cool and shady brook, he observes an awkward, lumbering monument slowly approaching the water's edge, vainly endeavoring to be shrewd and sly about it.

"Suddenly, with a huge missile long and stout enough to sweep the waters of the brook aside, the monster projects the ponderous weapon upward and onward, as if endeavoring to close a vacuum in the surrounding atmosphere, and continues to repeat the outlandish proceeding *ad infinitum*.

"And the trout, having carefully observed these unique and inexplicable gyrations, does not remain there any longer. He knows a lovely shaded retreat some fourteen miles down the brook, and he proceeds to seek it with dispatch. * * *

"There is no recreation in which a man can engage that will bring an equal reward in renewed health like a day or a week wandering and wading along a woodland brook in quest of its trout. The water is as sweet and bright and pure as if the Woodland Queen had brought it direct from its source in a silver chalice. Where the stream broadens the angler's purpose broadens; where it is shoal he is careless; he understands its every ripple, its dark depths, its rocky undulations and its mad rushes; its lullaby haunts him forever."

*"Where the Trout Hide," by Kit Clarke. New York: Brentano's, 1889.

Fishculture.

MASSACHUSETTS TROUT SPAWNING.

WE have long believed that the brook trout on Cape Cod and vicinity extend their spawning season well into April and that the fishing should not begin as early as it does. In order to obtain fresh and reliable information on this subject we appealed to Mr V. N. Edwards, of Wood's Holl, Mass., a resident observer for the U. S. Fish Commission, and have just received the communications given below. These letters sufficiently indicate the necessity of exhaustive investigations in the same direction, and we hope the Commissioners and others interested in the protection and preservation of this valuable species will inquire to what extent this late spawning occurs and take measures warranted by the circumstances.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., May 10, 1889—*Dear Sir:* About two weeks ago I went to the trout stream at Waquoit and saw some large ones as well as small ones. A great many have been caught there this spring and sent to New York market. They never before were known to be so plentiful and so large as this spring. The fishermen say they are full of spawn until the middle of April. I wrote a letter to Henry Bartlett, who used to keep large numbers of big trout in an aquarium in his market. I had seen them spawning there, but had forgotten the time of the year. I inclose his letter. Yours truly, VINAL N. EDWARDS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 9, 1889.—*Mr. Vinal N. Edwards, Dear Sir:* The trout I had in my tank usually got through spawning by the middle of December, but some of the smaller ones were a little later. I dressed a trout three years ago, which was caught in Westport River, as late as the middle of April. This trout had a nice spawn and a number of ripe eggs ready to be dropped. Respectfully yours, H. BARTLETT.

It may be that this late spawning is limited to brook trout which have the sea-going habit; at any rate the subject deserves careful investigation.

STRIPED BASS IN CALIFORNIA.—In 1885, when Mr. B. B. Redding and Mr. S. R. Throckmorton were commissioners of California fisheries, two lots of young rockfish or striped bass were brought over from New Jersey, the last shipment arriving in August. A number of the fish of various sizes have been caught every year since that time. About April 1, Inguglia & Co., of Clay street market, San Francisco, had at their stall a bass weighing 17lbs, besides some small ones weighing from 1 to 3lbs. A few days later the same firm exhibited a specimen 39in. long and 25in. in circumference, weighing 27lbs.; three smaller ones were shown with this large one. These fish were caught in nets near Vallejo. This locality furnished many smaller ones during part of March and April. It is estimated that the total annual catch does not exceed 700, and the scarcity is attributed to the Chinese methods of catching the young fish migrating to the ocean and drying them with other small fish for export to China. In Suisun and San Pablo bays this mischievous practice is said to flourish.

FOOD OF THE BULLFROG.—The large American bullfrog, (*Rana catesbiana*) has a varied diet of insects, fishes, batrachians, reptiles, birds, and even mammals. Professor Sedgwick, of the School of Technology, Boston, Mass., once had a very large frog in captivity, which used to eat not only frogs of other kinds, but also those of its own species. It was often given mice and English sparrows and would swallow them alive. I have found in the stomach of a large frog a young mud turtle, or painted tortoise, *Chrysemys picta*, half digested, and have seen at other times snakes in the stomachs of large specimens. I consider the bullfrog the most voracious of the batrachians.—S. T. DENTON (Washington, D. C.)

ENORMOUS YIELD OF SHAD.—On the 6th of May at three stations of the U. S. Fish Commission on the Potomac, Susquehannah and Delaware rivers, sixteen and one-half millions of shad eggs were taken, or about as many as were collected during the entire season of 1881. The total number of eggs secured to May 8 will be about 80,000,000. The distributing cars now carry 4,000,000 shad eggs at a time, starting with them when they are within two or three days of hatching. The effect of this wholesale work is evident in all the shad rivers. In 1879 the catch in the Potomac was 178,000; this season's yield, from present appearances, will be 500,000. Roe shad have been offered at retail in Washington as low as three or four cents per pound.

INTRODUCED SHAD IN GEORGIA.—Hon. H. G. Turner has forwarded to the U. S. Fish Commission two shad which were caught in a trap May 3, near Quitman, Georgia. The Withlacoochee River, from which they were obtained, flows into the Suwannee, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico about ten miles north of Cedar Keys. This is one of the streams stocked by the U. S. Fish Commission, and the shad gives promise of successful acclimatization therein. Both of the examples were males, the smaller 8⅛in. long, the larger 14in., and with the spermaries moderately developed.

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society now in session in Philadelphia will be one of the most important in its history. From Mr. Henry C. Ford, the secretary, we learn that "The meeting promises to be the largest the American Fisheries Society has ever had. Nearly all of the different State Fish Commissions will be represented, with many prominent invited guests." This afternoon the society will be the guests of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania at a planked shad dinner at Gloucester, N. J.

"LA CARPE."—Under the above title M. Albert Le Play has written a treatise on recent methods in feeding and rearing the carp. The work is well recommended.

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

266.

I THINK I can beat "M. E. N." While out after partridge one fall I heard the sharp yip, yip, of a cur, and looking over my shoulder saw a partridge flying toward and behind me about four feet from the ground, and the dog not more than four feet from the bird, and both were doing their level best. Raising my gun to the shoulder, and whirling to face the bird I caught my feet in a vine, which threw me to the ground, causing my gun to explode, and when I awoke to sober consciousness I saw the bird fluttering on the ground and the dog running in an opposite direction, evidently astonished, and I know I was more than surprised. A.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCurdy, Secretary.
Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent
March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.
Dec 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

THE SPOTTING SYSTEM.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Whether the spotting system, as adopted by the Southern Field Trial Club, is right or wrong, time and experience will, doubtless, prove. I believe that, with competent and fair judging (without which no system will do) this system, combined with the heat system and the time limit, constitutes the very best plan that can be put into practice at present. One thing, at least, is certain, viz.: That the heat system alone, based on the theory of constructive beatings, is essentially wrong and inconsistent with fair play and common sense. This fact needs no further proof than merely the application of the most ordinary reasoning faculties. Two good dogs are drawn together (as, strange to say, they generally are), and two poor ones also chance to come together. One of these good ones must go out in the first series, and one of the poor ones must go up to the next round, where the same thing may, and often does, occur again. That this is an evil surely no one will attempt to deny. That the Central Field Trial Club leaves it, at least, possible to remedy this evil, is certainly not out of the frying-pan into the fire.

It may be said that although a good dog may be knocked out in the first round by another good one, he still has a chance of being spotted or selected to run for second or third place under all of our field trial rules. This is only true provided the dog by which the unlucky dog was beaten wins first place, which makes his chances to get in again so remote that experienced handlers whose dogs, good or bad ones, get beaten in the first series, always consider them out of the race. The good one beaten in the first series becomes dependent on his conqueror's behavior, condition and (last but not least) on his luck for a chance to get into the stake again. This dog may have run a good heat in the first series, and yet he may, and often does, go all to pieces or misbehave in the next or subsequent series. Is it fair, then, to consign the one beaten by grand work to further and hopeless defeat by inferior work? I think not. Therefore, I approve of the wise provision in the rules of the Central Club, which gives the judges power to place dogs on their merits, as shown by the work done, instead of obliging them to be governed by chance, bad conduct of a lucky competitor, or other unfortunate circumstances.

The spotting system is now and has been in practice under all the field trial rules that I am acquainted with, but only in such a manner as to deprive it of its full value. The judges of all the trials have been spotting or selecting dogs to compete for second place or to receive the award of third or fourth prizes. All have, therefore sanctioned and by using it, indorsed the spotting system, but it remained for the Central Club to advance to the application of the system in the broader and more comprehensive sense in which it proposed to use it. If the argument against this system applies to its use by the Central Club, then why should it not also apply to its use by other clubs. The fact that other clubs use this system of spotting at the close of their stakes instead of at the opening of them, does not, I think, make its use essentially different except in this particular.

By spotting at the start the judges are given power to correct more than to create evil, whereas I think the spotting at the end gives the same power to create and little, if any, power to correct evil.

Cases are cited where dogs ran poor heats in the first series and afterward proved themselves good dogs by doing uniformly good work, and cases where good work was done in the first heat by dogs that did indifferent work in subsequent heats. Most potent proof, I should say, of the great value of the spotting system properly applied, and of the wisdom of the rule of the Central Club, which requires their judges to consider a dog's work in all his heats. If a poor dog does good work in the first series, and consequently is overrated and passed into the next series, where he shows up in his true light, no harm is done by this error.

As the keen, expert judge will see and understand the case, he will want positive proof of inferiority, and rather than dismiss a good dog in the first series he will take chances of putting an indifferent one into the second series of heats. At least it is not only possible to do so, but probable that such work will be done under the new rules. On the other hand, under the old and weather-beaten system of constructive beatings, from beginning to end of a stake, where two good ones were drawn together, judges were left no other alternative than to dismiss one or the other, no matter whether the work done was good or indifferent. Now, do not all who hunt dogs and are familiar with their work know full well that the more brilliant a dog's best work is, generally the more remarkably bad his bad work is? By this rule, is not the least meritorious of a good brace almost certain to win a heat where both dogs are off and doing their worst work? It seems plain then that the system which would surely put the best dog of a brace out of the stake is not as good as that which would leave it possible to keep either or both dogs in till the true winner is discovered.

So far as the judges are concerned, I am satisfied that unfair or incompetent ones could do great wrong, despite any and all rules. I think no one will deny that the Central Club has done the very best that could be done to guard against trouble arising through their judges. They have selected those who are generally believed to be thoroughly competent, fair and impartial gentlemen; they announced their names before an entry was asked for. If the public do not approve of those judges they need not enter their dogs to be judged by them. If sportsmen and breeders at large do approve of those judges they will, no doubt, indorse them by making entries liberally. Other trials have been advertised, nominations have been made under the impression that so and so would judge, but when the fees were paid, the dogs on the ground and the owners absent, altogether different judges were sprung upon the handlers, who, ignorant of what their employers would have done under the circumstances, started the dogs often to their sorrow. I am not now trying to stir up bad feelings between the old clubs and the new one. I am simply trying to call attention to what many, others as well as I, believe to be facts, and for no other purpose than for the good of the cause to which, no doubt, those who may differ with me are as much attached and perhaps of far more consequence than I am.

I have little to say at present about the new departure of the Central Field Trial Club regarding the running of setters and pointers, alternating the days for each breed. I have given this proposed feature of the running very little study; but the argument against it, based on the point of endurance as tested at field trials, is no argument at all, to my mind at least, for the reason that trials as now conducted do not pretend to test endurance, and if they did pretend to do so, such pretension would be ridiculed by sportsmen in general.

I am pleased with the prospects of a trial that will reasonably test endurance, although I am not a believer in the doctrine of endurance testing to the extent of backing brilliant performers. I believe, though, that a dog of endurance should hold his pace, unslacked, for four or six hours, and that how much he would slow down between a short spin and a whole-day race should, with stayers, altogether depend on how they were fitted for the work.

Common sense shows that a dog that goes at the rate of ten miles an hour should require greater power to run ten hours than one that goes only two or three miles an hour. Yet I know that any level-headed dog will regulate his pace according to the length of time he is habitually required to work.

I believe, though, that some of the cracks will wisely keep out of any trial that will test their endurance, or rather expose their lack of it. On this subject, and in compliance with Major Murnau's kind request for my opinion, more anon.

LUKE W. WHITE.

SOME NOTED GREYHOUNDS.

NOW that there seems to be every prospect of coursing with greyhounds being introduced into the Eastern States, I have thought perhaps some of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM might like to know of some of those dogs which have made great names for themselves, and that a recital of some of their peculiarities and characteristics might not be altogether uninteresting. During the past ten years I have been in frequent correspondence with some of England's oldest coursers, and from their letters have gleaned such incidents as have served to while away for me most pleasantly many an hour.

In the present age of hurry-scurry, little attention has been paid to those happenings which are fraught with great interest to those who come after. A pleasing incident occurred just before Mr. Campbell's great Canaradzo, called sometimes "The King of the Whites," won the Waterloo. Just before the dog went into the slips, a gentleman approaching Mr. Campbell, asked him the meaning of the name, saying, "I don't find it put down in Johnson's Dictionary." "Isn't it?" replied the proud owner of the dog and the inventor of the name, "Well, if Canaradzo wins the cup to-day, you'll find his name in the next edition." He did in very truth win the cup, and although the name may never have appeared in the dictionary, it is so universally known among coursers that the absence is not felt. In his Waterloo in 1861 Canaradzo showed remarkably fine pace, fire and working form, commanded himself most beautifully, and was particularly determined and clever in closing with his hare. In this course he gave Faldenside (a rare good dog and brother to Crerer and Border Union) a terrible dressing, and only let Gilbert (by Weapon) get first turn by favor of the ground. His stock was inclined to be a bit quarrelsome and required a great deal of work. If they were bad of temper they were very bad, while if they were the reverse they were like the boy in the nursery tale, "very, very good." All his progeny showed fine pace and were very game.

One of Mr. Campbell's peculiarities was in the names he invented for his dogs, all of which began with the initial letter of his name. Some of them quite put one's jaw out of sockets to pronounce, as may be verified by struggling with Colcorxardo, Cararando, Calabarvono, Chiardona, Coodareena, Ciotoga (pronounced Kiotoga), etc. He was a bit superstitious about naming his own dogs himself, and without doubt was justified in it, for the only ones he did not name were Crested Lochiel and Carn-ye-by-Athol, both of which came to a bad end. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Campbell's advancing years caused him to retire from active coursing and so content himself with a few of his still marvelous breeding. His name will go down as one of the shining lights of the greyhound world, coupled with Scotland Yet and Canaradzo, the latter one who, besides his wonderful speed and cleverness, transmitted these qualities, which are especially apparent in his progeny both of the first and second generation, among which are found the notables: Spendthrift, Boanerges, Bab-at-the-Bowster, Contango, Litigation, Charmer, King Death (Waterloo, 1864), Cock Robin (second to Master McGrath, 1868, for Waterloo), Charming May, Chameleon (Waterloo purse, 1862), Wee Avon, and a score of other flyers.

Canaradzo was a beautiful dog, especially well formed in the ribs and outline of his back, and with his tail set on perfectly. Mr. Nightingale, who judged twenty-nine meetings in succession, and eighteen out of twenty-one Waterloos, in writing to a friend said of Canaradzo: "He had the particular point which settles all disputes in my mind as to a fast versus slow greyhound, viz., the proper description of loin. A broad, thick, vulgar loin denotes to a dead certainty a slow dog, that worst of all complaint in a greyhound. What is wanted is a well developed loin, not heavy, nor too long or weak, but growing finer and narrower from the middle to the couplings just as you see it in him." Of all the dogs that ever came under his judgment, Charming May was his especial delight, and he had her up to his bedside before the Waterloo to put her and as he said "give her a piece of good advice. She is nearly as pretty as her dam," he said, "and with that same curious dip behind the chine." Of the stock of King Cob, it seemed as if he could never speak enough praise, which he said "always ran so short and kept their backs up and their heads so well down." As to perfection and true characteristic greyhound head, that of Snubeam realized all his ideas, and Sam quite captivated him with "his healthful style of running, so true, so clever, that you might ride for miles and miles after him and yet never see his nob."

The peculiar names given his dogs by Mr. Campbell had no significance in themselves, but those given by other coursers surely had, as evidenced in Mr. Jardine's Ladylike, whose whole deportment indicated the character she represented. She was a very smart one, and clever too with only just enough sense. If a hare chanced to go down hill she would follow her just far enough so as to stop herself at will, but if perchance she did miscalculate, she rectified her error by regaining lost ground at a pace that was simply marvelous.

Studying Oscar seems to have come honestly by his odd name and his actions in the field warranted his having been so-called. In one of his courses, which he won with much credit, one of the great judges while watching his cleverness in working his hare said, "Studying Oscar is in very truth studying coursing." He had a habit of placing himself right in the hare's line, thus verifying the old adage that "a cunning dog will throw you over, but it takes some sense to win a big cup."

British Lion was another worthy of his name both as to constitution and strength. His ability to stop or turn was the admiration of all who saw him run, and it is said he could stop on the side of a hill in two yards. His constitution was such that he could run well about every day, and whenever he was beaten he ran well and worked hard, this compelling his adversary to do his very best.

Go and Glory, one rough and the other smooth, the property of Mr. Geddes, were a rattling brace of greyhounds, in fact considered the fastest dog and bitch brace in any kennel in all Scotland. Go seemed to be a bit the faster of the two, while Glory, with beautiful action and working of her hare, gave a charming finish to the course.

It is upon the killing that Dr. Richardson's white and black dog King Death's fame principally rests, and some of his cross kills were simply beautiful to witness. He won the Waterloo in 1864, beating Rebe in the final. It was indeed death to any hare who felt his teeth, for when his jaws closed the scene ended.

Capt. Spencer's Sunbeam, a beautiful red dog, was a most charming dispositioned one, and fully realized the significance of his name. John Irvine, the trainer, found him a delicate dog to get into proper condition, as he was always a very light feeder. He had a soft, mild eye, and a head so small and beautifully formed that it might well have belonged to a bitch. A course over an open country suited him exactly, as he had a great antipathy to fencing, and would hardly face a gate. His speed was good, though nothing specially brilliant, but his work when he got well into it was not only very even but beautiful as well.

H. W. HUNTINGTON.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your indefatigable and always interesting correspondent W. Wade in his article "Russian-Siberian-Circassian Wolfhounds or Greyhounds" claims that "we really have no breed of dogs thoroughly suited for the purpose of following a handsome span of horses or a lady on horseback," and he is of opinion that the Siberian wolfhound would fill this want. I do not want to dispute this point with Mr. Wade, but on the contrary wish him luck and profit on his venture in importing some specimens of that breed, but merely want to differ with him on his assertion that for the above purpose there is no other suitable dog. To my taste the Great Dane is as stylish an animal as any lady or cavalier could wish to take along on a ride or a drive, and he can outrun any horse and jump as well. Besides, he is the largest breed known, and this alone would make him fashionable at a time when size is considered a main attraction. The Great Dane is faithful to his master, indifferent, even unfriendly, to stranger's and a first-class watch and guard dog, what more could be wished for?

The Great Dane travels in America under so many different names that for the uninitiated it is difficult to know which is which. Even I in speaking of Great Danes do not correctly express what I mean, but I use the word in its accepted meaning in the United States. What I mean is the Ulmer dogge (also called Deutsche dogge), an animal similar to the Dänische dogge, but larger and heavier than the latter. It would be well for American shows to have distinct classes for the German and for the Danish breed, as it is an injustice that the smaller species should be compelled to compete with the larger. Some years ago a correspondent in your columns proposed to have it settled in the above manner, and do away with all the other misleading names as: Siberian bloodhound, German mastiff, German boarhound, etc., but at the time his suggestion was not favorably received; perhaps there was not sufficient interest in this class of dogs. Now, however, they are rapidly gaining favor in fashionable circles, and breeders are turning their attention to them, and, therefore, I believe the time has come to do away with all confusion and distinguish the German dog from the Danish, and altogether drop the other erroneous names. Some of the daily papers have inaugurated a new sport, so-called beauty contests; how would it be for you to take votes on the popularity of the different breeds of dogs *de luxe*? I vote for the English mastiff, on account of his affectionate nature, reliable temper and his companionable manner, coupled with the greatest strength and highest courage.

GEORGE H. KRETZ.

NEW YORK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Since writing the article on the above that appears in your issue of the 9th inst. (which I wrote nearly two months since), I have learned that I was mistaken in supposing that Mr. Hacke's two dogs were sire and son. So the inference as to uniformity of type in the breed is not as strong as I supposed.

W. WADE.

THE ENGLISH FIELD TRIALS.

THE fifteenth spring field trials of the English Kennel Club were run at Worksop, England, April 30 to May 2. There were 94 nominations for the Derby with 17 starters, 9 pointers and 8 setters. The winning pointers were:

First, Banco of Brussels (O. Morrel), orange and white dog, Jan. 3, 1888 (Master Bang Bang—Lorna Doone of Kippen).

Second, Dodona (Duke of Portland), liver and white bitch, Feb. 20, 1888 (Kent Cob—Magpie).

Third, Rene R (Rev. W. J. Richardson), liver and white dog, Feb. 10, 1888 (Byrsa—Regent of Milton).

SETTERS.

First, Trip of Kippen (F. C. Lowe), liver and white dog, Jan. 17, 1888 (Tutsham Trip—Dido).

Second, Blossom of Halesworth (C. Bishop), black and white bitch, April 28, 1888 (Pride of the Hillside—Essex Belle).

Third, Aldon Trip (F. Warde and C. Gibbs), liver and white dog, April 23, 1888 (Tutsham Trip—Penelope).

Absolute winner, Trip of Kippen.

ALL-AGED STAKES.

For pointers or setters (limited to 16); the winners were:

First, Polities (Sir T. B. Lennard), liver and white pointer dog (Priam—Duchess).

Second, Drogheda (C. C. Ellis), red Irish setter dog (Frisco—Grouse II.).

Third, Blue Maid of Cranfield (H. Harter), black, white and tan English setter bitch (Ranging Aaron—Little Bess).

Fourth, Belle des Bordes (P. Caillard), liver and white pointer bitch (Young Bang—Polly).

DISTEMPER.—Hulton, Pa., May 9.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have a litter of two months old mastiffs with distemper. They have never been out of the kennel yard, into which no other dogs are admitted. I can only account for the disease by a distempered dog having been put in the same range of kennels in the latter part of February. After this distempered dog's removal, the kennels were thoroughly cleaned out, but not disinfected, although all bedding was burned up. I had no idea that the contagion could retain its potency for nearly three months. Is this usual? Is there any more effective disinfectant than burning plenty of sulphur in the kennels while they are tightly closed?—W. WADE. [The poison of distemper retains its vitality for a long time; just how long has never been satisfactorily determined. It is claimed by many that the germs of the disease can be conveyed through the air for quite a distance, and our experience leads us to believe that this is true. A thorough cleaning and fumigation with sulphur will undoubtedly disinfect the kennel.]

AMERICAN FOX HUNTING.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STYLE.

THE morning was clear, cool and frosty; such an one as comes only in the month of October, to the hunter the pleasantest month in all the year. All the necessary preparations had been made the evening before, when we had decided to go to the Big Pasture, a large tract of rough hilly country, partly cleared pasture land with several hemlock thickets, where partridges made their homes and foxes had several burrows and annually reared their families. We started long before daylight, reached the desired locality just at sunrise, and selecting our stands on old established runways, let the dog loose, expecting every moment to hear him open on a fresh scent, as we seldom failed to start a fox in those thickets. On this occasion we were doomed to draw a blank, for after about two hours' of diligent hunting the hound came back to his master, and with numerous wags of his tail and a disappointed look in his intelligent eye as he gazed squarely in his master's face, seemed to say: "I have hunted diligently for two hours, but no trace of a fox can I find." It was then determined to go two miles further to another locality, and try our luck there. When we reached the promised land it was 10 o'clock. Again we gave the hound his liberty, and three minutes later he opened on a rather cold trail, which he worked diligently for nearly an hour, when he stopped barking, and we heard no more of him for a long time.

We had decided to start for home, when, hark! that is him coming straight toward us. He had jumped a fox at last, and we felt sure of a shot. Not so, however. The fox when within twenty rods of me, but not in sight, turned squarely to the right and started for the mountain two miles away. Of course we followed, and reached the summit just in time to see reynard start for the next mountain, where he threw the hound off; and the sun was not more than one hour high when, having secured the hound, we in no very enviable frame of mind started for home, six miles away. I arrived there after dark, and rather sullenly ate supper and retired, determined not to go fox hunting again that season.

We poor mortals sometimes change our minds, however. It seemed as though I had not been asleep more than half an hour when I heard blood-curdling sounds. It is the rebel yell, accompanied by the rapid firing of a ten-gun light battery, and mingled with the roar are the clash of sabres and the groans of the wounded. As I sprang from bed the same sounds were repeated, but now very much changed. The firing of the battery was only my friend H. thumping with his brawny fists on the side of the house near my bedroom window, and the much-dreaded yell was his eager voice calling to me, "Git up, git up, quick! There is a fox over in Squire Lane's bushes and we want him." The eager whine of the anxious hound and clank of his chain was what I at first thought to be the clash of sabres and groans of wounded.

"I cannot go," I answered. "I was out all day yesterday and must attend to business to-day."

The answer came promptly, "I must be back by 8 A. M., sure; come on."

I dressed hastily, and without waiting for breakfast caught up gun and shooting coat and joined H. in the yard, and we were soon on the way to Lane's bushes, where we arrived before daylight, and turning the dog loose awaited developments. We had not long to wait, for we had hardly reached the runway between two thickets, H. about six rods ahead of me, when the hound opened on a fresh scent and came directly toward me. It was not light enough to see the fox, so I had to let him pass, but H. emptied his 10-gauge in the general direction of the fox, but not a hair did he touch. The chase led straight for a large hill a mile away, and I put on all steam for a favorite stand, where a stone wall crossed a rough ledge, hoping to get there before the fox left the hill, where he usually circled several times. I was within twenty rods of the coveted position, and in plain sight, when reynard mounted the very stone behind which I proposed to stand, and turning to look for his pursuers saw me, and with one switch of his big tail started for the next hill a mile away. It was now sunrise, and a splendid morning with clear, cool, bracing air, and a heavy white frost, equal to a light snow for tracking, and by some considered better than a snow for fox hunting.

Arriving near the summit of the hill, around which the fox circled several times, we selected the most promising stands, and here only a few minutes later, H. emptied his gun at long range and scored another clean miss. I had several good views of the fox, as he crossed open ground just out of shotgun range, with those long graceful easy bounds that I have never seen equalled in any other animal.

When watching them I have often thought that their movements resembled the uncoiling of a spiral spring. When about to make a bound, we see the body shortened to its utmost capacity, nearly the whole weight thrown on the hindfeet; then the fore parts rise gracefully, and then we see the force of the spiral spring, which, commencing in the forefeet, extends up through the muscular back and ends with the hindfeet. The spring commencing to uncoil at the shoulders and throws forward the whole body, the last and strongest impulse being given with the hindfeet. The animal shoots forward, and striking on the forefeet the spring is compressed for the next bound.

We followed on from hill to hill until nearly night without getting another shot, the fox leading toward the rough side of the mountain, where we would not care to follow. He had led us quite near the foot of the mountain, when he concluded to circle and double several times in a large patch of thick and tangled sprouts.

Taking advantage of the time spent by the fox in the thicket, I rushed for a well-known stand between the thicket and the foot of the mountain, where two stone walls crossed each other at right angles not forty rods from a large stand of farm buildings. I was too late, for when within about twenty rods of the coveted stand and in plain sight, reynard, with a light bound, landed lightly on the topmost stone, and casting one hasty glance at his pursuer, who was pushing him hard, started up across the orchard toward the mountain at a speed which would soon take him to a place of safety. I watched him with that disappointed feeling known only to hunters when they see their prey just out of reach. Then I wished for the old muzzleloading rifle that had in former years stopped many a fox. The next moment I heard a roar like that of a light field piece, and saw the fox turn a somersault, give a few convulsive kicks, and his chicken stealing days were over. I started for the fox to claim him as my property, but the hound reached him first and entered first claim, a moment later and on the run came a short stout red-faced boy, perhaps 16 years old, and in his right hand he held an old Queen's arm still smoking from the heavy charge that had made the still heavier report, but when he saw the threatening attitude of the hound he concluded not to enter his claim for the trophy but quietly awaited my coming.

I soon settled the difficulty by giving two new quarters to the boy, who, with a hearty "Thank you!" and a broad grin, accepted them. With the long gun in his right hand and the money in his left hand, he was soon out of sight in the barn, not thirty rods away.

I had nearly finished skinning the fox when H. came along and commenced to ask questions and offer his congratulations. In nearly the same breath he remarked that it seemed very extraordinary that my little light 20-gauge could make such a report, and after looking at the half dozen ugly-looking holes in the beautiful skin, he insisted that I must be using much larger shot than I had claimed. He would not be satisfied until I removed the shell from my gun and he with his pocket knife had lifted out the top wad and seen ¾oz. of No. 2 shot. I have been not a little amused since to have him tell to some rather skeptical listeners of the deafening report of my little gun, and what horrid holes No. 2 shot will sometimes make.

R. S. F.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB DERBY.

THE entries for the annual Derby of the Eastern Field Trials Club closed May 1 with 58 nominations, 40 setters and 18 pointers. All were whelped in 1888.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

ALCE (P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.), lemon and white dog, Aug. 7 (Cassio—Allie James).

AMORET (P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.), black and white bitch, Aug. 7 (Cassio—Allie James).

ANNIE F. (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.), black and white bitch, Jan. 6 (Roderigo—Juno A.).

ARMADA (E. W. Durkee, East Patchogue, L. I., black and white bitch, July 22 (Roger—Chiutz).

BELMORE (John White, Bridgeport, Conn.), black, white and tan bitch, June 16 (Regent—Belle of Bridgeport).

BLUE RIDGE (E. Dexter, Boston, Mass.), blue belton dog, April 22 (Count Noble—Belle of Piedmont).

BESSIE M. (C. E. Metzger, Harrisburg, Pa.), liver, white and tan bitch, May 11 (Count Noble—Fate Gladstone).

CLOCHETTE (P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.), black, white and tan bitch, Feb. 3 (Roderigo—Lavalette).

CON (H. Merriam, Weston, Mass.), black, white and tan dog, Sept. 25 (Pan—Nellie Noble).

COUNTESS RUSH (R. V. Fox, Harrisburg, Pa.), black, white and tan bitch, April 22 (Count Noble—Belle of Piedmont).

COUNT V. (J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.), blue belton dog, May 15 (King Noble—Queen Vashti).

DAISY WIGTON (J. O'H. Denny, Pittsburgh, Pa.), lemon and white bitch, February (Count Noble—Daisy Queen).

DAN GLADSTONE (W. T. Coppedge, Stanton, Tenn.), black, white and tan dog, March 14 (Gladstone's Boy—Flame).

DEE (J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.), black, white and tan bitch, July 18 (King Noble—Elsie Belton).

DENVER (E. F. Thomas, Denver, Col.), black, white and tan dog, May 23 (Bridgeport—Miss Elsie).

DRACO'S MARK (B. Crane, Chicago, Ill.), black, white and tan dog, April 30 (Roderigo—Princess Draco II.).

FANNY M. (Dr. J. N. Maclin, Mason, Tenn.), black, white and tan bitch, March 14 (Gladstone's Boy—Flame).

HARRY C. (Memphis and Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.), black, white and tan dog, June 10 (Roderigo—Countess House).

KING LEO'S LAD (E. F. Thomas, Denver, Col.), black, white and tan dog, Aug. 24 (King Leo—Floy Gladstone).

LADY CATHERINE (E. W. Durkee, East Patchogue, L. I.), black, white and tan bitch, July 22 (Roger—Chintz).

LADY NOVICE (Jos. Lewis, Cannonsburg, Pa.), black, white and tan bitch, April 30 (Paul Gladstone—Dashing Novice).

LATH (F. R. Hitchcock, New York), black, white and tan dog, April 7, (Cassio—Allie James).

LETTY LYNN (Memphis and Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.), black, white and tan bitch, June 10 (Roderigo—Countess House).

LETTY BURGES (G. N. Whiteley, Helena, Mont.), orange and white bitch, June 29 (Gath's Mark—Esther).

MONTICELLO (E. Dexter, Boston, Mass.), blue belton and tan dog, April 22 (Count Noble—Belle of Piedmont).

NANNIE B. (J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.), lemon belton bitch, May 15 (King Noble—Queen Vashti).

NOBLE GLADSTONE (J. R. Henricks, Pittsburgh, Pa.), black, white and tan dog, February (Count Noble—Countess Gladstone).

NOBLESSE GLADSTONE (J. R. Henricks, Pittsburgh, Pa.), black, white and tan bitch, February (Count Noble—Countess Gladstone).

PARSON BROWNLOW (B. Crane, Chicago, Ill.), black, white and tan dog, April 30 (Roderigo—Princess Draco II.).

PAUL DOMBEY (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.), black, white and tan dog, Jan. 6 (Roderigo—Juno A.).

PAUL NAVIS (J. O'H. Denny, Pittsburgh, Pa.), black, white and tan dog, April 30 (Paul Gladstone—Dashing Novice).

QUADROON (P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.), liver and white bitch, Feb. 3 (Roderigo—Lavalette).

ROD'S LADY (A. M. Hildebrandt, Chicago, Ill.), black, white and tan bitch, July 16 (Roderigo—Guy Gladstone).

ROWDY ROD (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.), black and white dog, Jan. 6 (Roderigo—Juno A.).

ROYAL C. (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.), black, white and tan dog, June 10 (Roderigo—Countess House).

SAM (J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.), lemon and white dog, May 8 (King Noble—Cricket).

THEODOSIA (W. T. Townes, Danville, Va.), lemon and white bitch, May 6 (Dick Gathmark—Dashing Lady).

U. S. DAN (Memphis & Avent Kennels, Memphis, Tenn.), black, white and tan dog, Jan. 6 (Roderigo—Juno A.).

ZULU (J. I. Case, Racine, Wis.), black, white and tan dog, May 1 (King Noble—Nellie Belton).

IRISH SETTERS.

GARRYOWEN II. (G. H. Covert, Chicago, Ill.), red dog, Jan. 4 (Avondale—Dora).

POINTERS.

A. C. (Col. C. H. Odell, New York), orange and white dog, April 5 (Bang Bang—Lalla Rookh).

B. D. (Col. C. H. Odell, New York), orange and white bitch, April 5 (Bang Bang—Lalla Rookh).

CONCAVE (Luke W. White, Thomasville, N. C.), lemon and white bitch, Aug. 10 (Consolation—Graceful).

CONVEX (Luke W. White, Thomasville, N. C.), liver and white dog, Aug. 10 (Consolation—Graceful).

FLIRT (O. W. Donner, Boston, Mass.), liver and white bitch, April 5 (Mainspring—Merry Legs).

HOCKANUM (R. C. Cornell, New York), lemon and white dog, June 6 (Match—Lill).

KIPPENCLIFF (Lebanon Kennels, Lebanon, Pa.), liver and white dog, Feb. 13 (Naso of Kippen—Virginia).

LAD OF BANG (J. B. Wallace, Ansonia, Conn.), liver and white dog, August (Lad of Bow—Lady Belle).

LADY TAMMANY (F. E. Lewis, Tarrytown, N. Y.), liver and white bitch, June 15 (Tammany—Juno).

MAY (J. P. Swaine, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.), liver and white bitch, May 4 (Mainspring—Fly).

MIKE (J. P. Swaine, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y.), lemon and white dog, May 4 (Mainspring—Fly).

NYE (Lebanon Kennels, Lebanon, Pa.), liver and white dog, Feb. 13 (Naso of Kippen—Virginia).

RIP RAP (E. Dexter, Boston, Mass.), white and black ticked dog, May 20 (King of Kent—Hops).

SAMOA (N. W. Simpkins, Danville, Va.), liver and white dog, Feb. 28 (Randolph's Guy—Rita Croxteth II.).

SCOUT II (E. H. Haight, Allaire, N. J.), liver and white dog, June 29 (Dexter—Volunteer).

SING SING (E. Dexter, Boston, Mass.), white and blaak ticked dog, May 20 (King of Kent—Hops).

TORY TANNER (F. R. Hitchcock, New York), liver and white dog, May (Naso of Kippen—Kate VII.).

TOUGH NUT (Col. C. H. Odell, New York), liver and white dog, Aug. 10 (Consolation—Graceful).

BLEMTON VERITY.—Philadelphia, May 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The protest entered against the Blemton Kennels' fox-terrier Verity by the Hillside Kennels was not sustained after an examination by the club's veterinary.—FRANCIS S. BROWN, Sec'y.

DOG TALK.

THE report of the Boston dog show in the London *Fanciers' Gazette*, presumably written by the judge, Mr. Gresham, has this to say of some of the breeds: "The spaniels disappointed us. Messrs. Oldham and Willey's lot were decidedly the best, but Glencairn, who has lately been imported by them, was quite the best. We could not help noticing that most of the exhibits were short and stumpy in head and that only a few had the correct texture of coat. So far our neighbors across the water cannot compete with us in spaniels. The cockers were the best classes. * * * The beagles were good classes, superior as a lot to anything we have in England, better in legs and feet, and showing more hunting-like properties. Small ones, such as have sometimes won prizes, were evidently not finding favor in the United States. * * * Passing on to the collies, we found one of the finest teams in the world, consisting of Mr. Mitchell Harrison's lot. * * * The fox-terriers were a feature of the show, some very good animals putting in an appearance from the kennels of Mr. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. John E. Thayer, and the Messrs. Rutherford." The report has a good word for the management which, it says, in some respects is superior to that of English shows, particularly the arrangements for judging.

Mr. F. R. Hitchcock, who is now in England, has purchased the pointer bitch Gem of Kippen, winner of second at the National field trials last month. The *Fanciers' Gazette* says: "Mr. Hitchcock will also take out with him Mr. Fred Lowe's English setter, Trip of Kippen, who won the field trial Derby at Welbeck this week. This was a great performance for the son of Tutsham Trip and Dido, as he not only was first in the trials for the best setter, but beat Banco of Brussels, who was first among the pointers, and who has never before had his colors lowered at any field trials. Trip of Kippen is to be run in the puppy stakes in America as the joint property of Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Fred Lowe, and as he has plenty of time before him, the trials taking place there in the fall of the year, he will have become accustomed before then to American habits. We shall be surprised to hear that he does not acquit himself well, as he is descended from one of the best strains in this country for getting field trial winners, which, after all, is of much more importance than breeding sporting dogs for looks, which is too much the custom over here."

A friend said recently: At a house where I often called, they had a Caniche puppy of which they were both proud and fond. The little creature took sick not long ago, and on the occasion of one of my visits was reported to be very low. When I was next at the house I inquired after the puppy, and learned that it had died. On the evening before its demise the whole household were anxious and sad, and it was determined that the waiter man should sit up all night with the puppy. He was accordingly called up and received his instructions. As he was turning away, a thought seemed to strike him and he turned back and asked, "If she passes away during the night, ma'am, shall I put her in the ash barrel?"

We learn that an Ottawa Clumber man has lately purchased in England the champion Clumber spaniel dog Boss III., and he is expected to arrive there shortly. The well-known winners Bromine and Snow may travel in the same direction this summer also. The Ottawaites appear to be bent upon maintaining their position at the head of Clumber affairs. The Clumber classes at the coming Ottawa show in September promise to surpass by far, both in the number of entries and in general excellence, all that have previously been got together in America.

We are pleased to note that the unfortunate clash of dates of the Southern and Central Field Trial clubs has been amicably arranged, as will be seen by the dispatch from Mr. Brumby, the secretary of the Southern Field Trials Club. The date for their meeting is fixed for Dec. 16. This will give ample time for those who wish to attend both meetings. Entries for the Southern Derby will close June 1. The address of the secretary is T. M. Brumby, Marietta, Ga.

The Southern California Kennel Club was organized at Los Angeles, Cal., May 1. Many of the prominent dog men of southern California have already joined the association. Following is a list of its officers: President, Mr. H. T. Payne; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. F. Holbrook and J. E. Preston; Secretary, Mr. J. J. Hanford; Treasurer, Mr. E. B. Tufts. Application has been made for membership in the American Kennel Club.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. H. W. Huntington intends to retire upon his laurels and will dispose of his entire kennel of greyhounds. Here is an opportunity for some fancier of the breed to secure the finest leash of longtails in this country. Champions Balkis and Cassandra and the young dog Highland Chief have won some 75 prizes between them. Mr. Huntington informs us that they are all in capital condition.

There are 58 nominations for the Eastern Field Trials Club Derby, two less than last year. The setters number 40, ten more than last year, while the pointers only muster 18 as against 30 last year. This is quite a falling off in the pointer division. Can it be true that the pointer breeders are getting discouraged?

The Keystone Kennels, Pittsburgh, Pa., have received from Miss Anna H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass., the St. Bernard bitch Warwick Abbess, recently imported from England, she is by Duke of Wellington and out of Lady Eva.

Miss Anna H. Whitney, of Lancaster, Mass., has purchased from Mr. J. W. Gould, Hull, Eng., the St. Bernard dog Sir Herbert. He was whelped April 20, 1887, and is by Phnlimmon and out of Queen Jura.

Entries for the third annual Derby of the Indiana Kennel Club close June 1. The address of the secretary is P. T. Madison, Lock Box 4, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Ida F. Warren, of Leicester, Mass., has recently received from London, Ont., the fox-terrier dog Vassar, believed to be a future winner.

The summer show of the English Kennel Club will be held at the Olympia, Kensington, London, July 9 to 13.

We are informed that Mr. E. M. Oldham intends to take a team of spaniels to the San Francisco show.

The Rochester Kennel Club claim the dates March 11 to 14, 1890, for their second annual dog show.

The English Bulldog Club will hold its annual show in London, May 29 to 31.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD TRIALS.

[Special to Forest and Stream.]

MARIETTA, Ga., May 14.—The Southern Field Trial Club have decided to change their date of running and will run their trials at Amory, Miss., commencing Monday, Dec. 16. Entries will close June 1.

T. M. BRUMBY, Sec. and Treas.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB.

THERE was no quorum at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Eastern Field Trials Club on Tuesday. The views of those present were embodied in the following resolution, which was sent to the members of the Board who will vote on the question and return to the secretary.

Resolved, That the Eastern Field Trials Club invite its sister organizations or clubs, viz., the American Field Trial Club, Indiana Kennel Club, Southern Field Trial Club and Central Field Trial Club to organize a Champion Sweepstake of $100 each to be run after the close of their respective meetings, at such a time and place and under such rules as may hereafter be agreed upon. Such stake to be open to all first prize winners of any open or local champion stake previously held, and that each brace, in said stake, of competing dogs shall occupy not less than half a day or 4 hours of continuous running. And that such stake be run under the management of a Board consisting of one representative from each association, who shall agree upon all judges, rules, and the interpretation of the same, and that in case such stake be established by mutual consent, the Eastern Field Trials Club will abandon their champion stake and donate the sum of $200 as their share of the stake and expenses provided an additional sum of $300 be subscribed by the other associations.

TOLEDO DOG SHOW.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* As has been announced the Toledo Kennel Company will give their first annual bench show Sept. 10 to 13. The show will be held in the Art Building on the Tri-State Fair Grounds. Mr. John Davidson will judge the sporting classes, and Mr. Harry W. Lacy will judge the non-sporting varieties. We deeply deplore the conflict of dates with our neighbors London and Ottawa, but unfortunately we are situated exactly as they are, and must give our show that week or not at all. While this may tend to decrease the number of entries somewhat, still with liberal classifications, supplemented by a large special premium list, competent judges, good accommodations, and the promise of the right kind of treatment to visitors, we expct to make this, our first effort, a fairly successful one. THOS. B. LEE, Sec'y.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Bosco. By Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., for silver fawn pug dog, whelped March 1, 1889, by Boycott (Duke—Bonnie) out of East Lake Virgie (Bradford Ruby—Puss B.).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Silver Queen—Gilderoy. G. W. Felton's (Barre, Mass.) collie bitch Silver Queen (Scot's Guard—Midlothian Lassie) to C. C. Abbe's Gilderoy (champion Charlemagne—Hasty), April 25.

Beauty II.—Gilderoy. G. W. Felton's (Barre, Mass.) collie bitch Beauty II. (Victor Hugo—Gypsie) to C. C. Abbe's Gilderoy (champion Charlemagne—Hasty), April 25.

Tyzah's Daisy—Gilderoy. C. C. Abbe's (Springfield, Mass.) collie bitch Tyzah's Daisy (Gaffa—Tyzah II.) to his Gilderoy (champion Charlemagne—Hasty), March 30.

Warwick Abbess—Macgregor. Keystone Kennels' (Pittsburgh, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Warwick Abbess (Duke of Wellington—champion Lady Eva) to H. H. Woolfenden's Macgregor, March 15.

Juno—Meinrad. A. Messner's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Juno (Bonivard— ——) to Keystone Kennels' Meinrad (champion Hermit—Nun), Feb. 9.

Madchen—Meinrad. Keystone Kenuels' (Pittsburgh, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Madchen (Alp II.—Sombre) to their Meinrad (champion Hermit—Nun), Feb. 12.

Lasse—Meinrad. Mr. Whitehouse's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Lasse (Rector— ——) to Keystone Kennels' Meinrad (champion Hermit—Nun), March 4.

Princess A.—Meinrad. Keystone Kennels' (Pittsburgh, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Princess A. (champion Apollo—Princess Louise) to their Meinrad (champion Hermit—Nun), April 10.

Jura—Meinrad. C. A. Painter's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Jura (Perro—Alpina) to Keystone Kennels' Meinrad (champion Hermit—Nun), April 21.

Lady Dido—Bradford Harry. W. D. Reid's (Elmira, N. Y.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Lady Dido (Prince—Flora) to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beal's Lady), April 12.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Woodland Queen. James Luckwell's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Woodland Queen (Tippo—Woodstock Queen), May 7, seven (four dogs), by J. P. Willey's Obo II. (Obo—Chloe II.).

Lady Stanley. Geo. Douglas's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Lady Stanley (Robin—Fretyfe), May 9, seven (three dogs), by James Luckwell's Black Duke (Obo II.—Woodlawn Queen).

Fanny McBeth. McBeth Kennels' (North Lawrence, O.) English setter bitch Fanny McBeth (McBeth—Vick), May 5, ten (eight dogs), by Rollick B.

Satellite. Alpine Kennels' (Fairfield, Conn.) St. Bernard bitch Satellite (Monk II.—Sheila), May 7, seven (four dogs), by E. H. Moore's champion Ben Lomond (champion Barry—Thetis).

Lasse. Mr. Whitehouse's (Pittsburgh, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Lasse (Rector— ——), May 4, eleven (six dogs), by Keystone Kennels' Meinrad (champion Hermit—Nun).

Madchen. Keystone Kennels' (Pittsburgh, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Madchen (Alp II.—Sombre), April 12, eighteen (thirteen dogs), by their Meinrad (champion Hermit—Nun).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Bing. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped May 10, 1889, by Naso of Kippen out of Dela, by Bryn Mawr Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to J. S. Summers, same place.

Bosco. Silver fawn pug dog, whelped March 1, 1889, by Boycott out of East Lake Virgie, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to H. D. Smith, same place.

Nadgy. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped March 1, 1889, by Boycott out of East Lake Virgie, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to A. F. German, Louisville, Ky.

Lord Chumley. Silver fawn pug dog, whelped March 1, 1889, by Boycott out of East Lake Virgie, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to Joe Traeger, Davenport, Ia.

Jet. Black Gordon and Irish setter dog, whelped July 4, 1887, by Don out of Maud, by F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y., to S. R. Ingersoll, Cleveland, O.

Marlborough. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped March 7, 1889, by Boss out of Lillie, by F. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y., to L. Utley, Pœnix, Ariz.

Col. Dix, Jr. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped Feb. 1, 1889, by Col. Dix out of Zitta (Debonair—imported Alice), by F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y., to E. A. De Graff, Winona, Minn.

Colonel Dix. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped 1885, by Major out of Hilda, by F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y., to J. W. Reilly, Harrisburg, Pa.

Topaz. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped April, 1887, by Dictator out of Onyx, by J. W. Reilley, Harrisburg, Pa., to F. B. Zimmer, Gloversville, N. Y.

Columbine. Brindle bulldog bitch, whelped Aug. 6, 1888, by Lion out of Thespian, by R. B. Sawyer, Birmingham, Conn., J. L. Tailor, New York.

Rokeby Juggler. Black, white and tan foxhound dog, 4yrs., pedigree not given), by Rokeby Hunt, Barrytown, N. Y., to W. F. Wharten, Islip, L. I.

Rokeby Forester. Black, white and tan foxhound dog, 3yrs., pedigree not given, by Rokeby Hunt, Barrytown, N. Y., to L. Sayser, St. Mary's, O.

Rokeby Pilot. Black, white and tan foxhound dog, 3yrs. (pedigree not given), by Rokeby Hunt, Barrytown, N. Y., to J. Livingston, Jr., Islip, L. I.

Rokeby Rambler (6yrs.), *Rokeby Robin Hood* (3yrs.), *Rokeby Rallywood* (5yrs.), *Rokeby Rummager* (2yrs.), *Rokeby Radee* (2yrs.) *Rokeby Dandy* (5yrs.), *Rokeby Joker* (4yrs.), *Rokeby Marlo* (3yrs.), *Rokeby Lucifer* (3yrs.), *Rokeby Countess* (3yrs.), *Rokeby Maida* (3yrs.), *Rokeby Lollypop* (3yrs.) and *Rokeby Redcap* (6yrs.). Black, white and tan foxhounds, nine dogs and four bitches (pedigree not given), by Rokeby Hunt, Barrytown, N. Y., to E. P. Rogers, Hyde Park, N. Y.

DEATHS.

Mars. Black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped April 3, 1886, by Lee out of Venus. Owned by F. McKie Thayer, Colorado Springs, Col., May 3. Run over by cars.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

V. K., Michigan.—A seven year old pointer dog was very fleshy last summer and was troubled with sores on his legs that would irritate him so he would continually bite them. During the fall these sores healed but went to his paws and seemed to irritate him in the same way. Will you kindly advise what is the probable cause, and what can be done to cure same? Ans. Bad condition, obesity. By keeping the bowels free by means of salts or oil, by proper amount of exercise and judicious feeding, the dog should come around all right. Give five drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic morning and evening in the feed.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 10.—The Emmet Guards of this city, Co. E, 9th Regt. Mass. Vol. Mil., had yesterday their second anniversary field day, followed by a banquet. At the target shoot the military rifle was used, the shooting was off-hand, distance 200yds. Each man had 5 shots, with a possible 25. The work of each follows:

Qualified Marksmen.

Corp Wm Regan	04003—7	Corp P J McManus	42304—13
Lieut B J Wilmot	32444—17	Sergt R M Burns	23232—12
Lieut M J Sullivan	22340—11	Pvt J M Howard	23004—11
Pvt M W Migent	34444—19	Sergt J J Connolley	34220— 11
Pvt John W Ellis	44344—19	Pvt James E Grogan	44002—10
Pvt P J Corbett	44334—18	Pvt Frank Plunkett	00324— 9
Pvt J F Hurley	33453 —18	Sergt M E Hines	00530— 6
Pvt A J McCurdy	33434—17	Pvt D A Moynihan	30030— 6
Pvt J J Moynihan	23434—16	Pvt John Duggan	00300— 3
Sergt W E McCann	23324—14		

Unqualified Marksmen.

Pvt M J Hayes	25244—18	Pvt P J Dorman	00210— 6
Pvt M J O'Brien	33442—16	Pvt Wm Daley	03300— 6
Pvt P Horan	04244—14	Pvt M J Hackett	00303— 6
Pvt J J McGrath	02233—10	Pvt Wm Boyle	03003— 6
Pvt M J Moriarty	33232—10	Pvt M J Carey	02200— 5
Pvt P J Drohan	23023—10	Pvt P Houlihan	23000— 5
Pvt P J Moynihan	32302—10	Pvt Wm Tone	00022— 4
Pvt Thos Burns	03404—10	Pvt C Griffin	02402— 4
Pvt J J Coillty	02340— 9	Pvt M J Mahor	00030— 3
Pvt Jas J McDermott	03042— 9	Pvt T J Meehan	03000— 3
Pvt W J Tansy	02303— 8	Pvt W J Beoden	03000— 3
Pvt K H Clancy	02320— 7	Pvt J J Marlow	00200— 2

Honorary Members.

Matt Morgan	44444—20	D F Fitzgerald	24200— 8
Lieut Jas Earley	44443—19	J F Quinn	02320— 7
Capt J B Willard	42444—18	T F Dean	02004— 6
M Comiskey	34223 14	S P Finley	04002— 6
C P O Day	04242—12	T Doon	00223— 5
Wm Welsh	23303— 9	P Hurley	02003— 5
J J Murphy	42203—11	P J Galvin	30030— 5
Wm Goodwin	30330— 9	D Downey	00302— 5
P J Sullivan	00224— 9	J J Kennedy	20000— 2
P H Hurley	02420— 8		

GARDNER, Mass., May 9.—At the last regular meet of the Gardner Rifle Club, at Huckmatack range, the standard target was used. The shooting was off-hand, distance 200yds. The work of each man in detail follows:

G F Ellsworth	6	10	10	10	8	10	9	10	10	8—91	
	8	8	9	9	10	9	7	9	9	9—87	
	8	8	8	4	10	10	7	8	10	6—79	—257
W C Loveland	10	7	10	6	10	10	6	9	7	7—85	
	9	6	7	9	10	8	5	8	8	5—75	
	7	7	8	8	8	10	10	9	9	7—80	—240
A E Knowlton	6	8	10	8	10	10	9	7	7	6—81	
	9	10	7	8	4	6	10	7	7	10—78	
	9	6	8	6	8	7	8	10	10	7—79	—238
F B Edgell	7	5	8	5	6	8	7	8	9	5—68	
	5	9	5	8	9	9	7	5	7	7—69	
	10	8	7	9	9	9	7	9	9	7—84	—221
C N Edgell	7	8	8	5	7	10	6	9	9	4—73	
	9	7	5	9	10	10	6	8	8	6—78	
	9	6	7	7	7	7	10	5	8	6—73	—220
J H Jenkins	7	8	7	5	5	5	8	6	4	4—60	
	9	10	7	6	8	8	7	8	6	5—74	
	10	5	6	7	7	4	8	8	6	8—69	—203

The several practice scores resulted as follows:

G F Ellsworth	9	10	7	6	10	10	6	7	10	7—82	
	8	7	10	11	9	10	8	6	8	9—85	—167
C N Edgell	8	8	8	9	8	9	9	7	8	6—80	
	10	10	7	9	10	9	10	6	8	5—84	—164
A E Knowlton	8	7	9	8	6	10	7	6	9	7—78	
	8	7	9	9	8	8	10	10	8	8—86	—164
F B Edgell	10	10	8	7	10	6	8	5	7	8—80	
	8	9	7	10	10	8	5	9	6	10—82	—162

CINCINNATI, May 9.—There were seventeen entries in tonight's shoot of the Queen City Pistol Club at Curley's Vine street gallery, of which Henry Goodman was the only one that succeeded in scoring straight. His shooting throughout the evening was admirable, scoring in one run 28 bullseyes straight. Messrs. Copeland, Hopkins and Wick strove hard to tie the leader, but found the pace too warm. The club is showing great improvement, especially so is this case with the poorer shots. Robertson, Bandle, Taylor, Workum, Naegle, Hurst and Cole, six of the club's best shots, failed to materialize. The St. Louis Pistol Club has challenged the local club to a series of three matches to be shot by telegraph, ten men to a side, at the Hinman standard target, 15yds. range, ¾in. bell to count 10. To-night's shooting resulted in the following scores, the conditions being, 10 shots at 12½yds. range, 2¼in. bullseye, counting 12, strictly off-hand with revolver or pistol:

H Goodman	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12—120	
Geo Hopkins	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11—119	
Ben Copeland	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12—119	
Wick	12	12	10	12	12	11	12	12	12	12—116	
John Rieley	12	12	11	12	12	10	12	10	11	12—114	
Schafield	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	9	12—112	
Chas Kaufman	11	12	11	11	9	11	12	12	12	10—111	
Chas Relf	12	11	12	11	11	10	10	11	10	12—110	
Julius Beiser	12	12	11	12	11	10	12	10	11	12—114	
Wilson	9	11	11	11	11	12	12	9	10	12—108	
Guy	11	9	8	8	12	9	13	12	12	11—104	
Slater	10	10	10	12	11	11	12	10	12	12—110	
Chubb	11	9	11	11	12	11	11	8	8	12—102	
Geo Boehers	10	12	10	12	11	10	11	11	9	8—103	
Albers	11	11	10	10	12	9	10	11	10	12—106	
A Drube	11	12	9	10	5	11	11	12	12	9—102	
Casey	11	12	9	10	5	11	11	12	12	9—102	

TORONTO, May 4.—The first practice of the Allan Rifle Association was held this afternoon on the Garrison Commons, and considering the very unsteady wind that was blowing at the time, the scores were fairly well up to the average. This association has decided to publish all scores of 60 points and upwards made at any regular practice, and also to offer a solid silver teapoon for competition every Saturday, the first, as the score shows, being won by Mr. G. M. Donnelly, but no member can win twice in succession. It might be mentioned that although this association has been in existence for the past six years, its ranks have never been opened outside of the Queen's Own Rifles until the present season, and it has now decided that any citizen of Toronto or county of York may become a member if his application is considered satisfactory by the investigating committee appointed for that purpose. The following are the scores with Snider rifle:

	200yds.	400yds.	500yds.	Total.
G M Donnelly	28	28	23	79
W M Harp	25	25	22	72
W H Meadows	27	23	20	70
F Westman	24	22	23	69
J K B Turner	26	20	23	69
Geo Lewis	25	22	21	68
Jno Knifton	23	16	25	64
T Westman	28	23	9	60

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The San Francisco Turn Verein held its 37th annual outing to-day at Shell Mound. It was intended that a shooting match should take place during the day, in which the crack shots of the Schuetzen section were expected to make some very creditable scores. Prizes amounting in value to $500 were to have been awarded, and an interesting contest would have taken place had not the heavens wilted otherwise. The deluge of rain which descended in the morning debarred so many members of the Schuetzen attending that the prize shoot was indefinitely postponed. The San Francisco Turner Sharpshooters did, however, have a shoot, during which some creditable work was done. The Independent Rifles, with Capt. Schmalholtz in command, held a practice shoot and made the following scores at 200yds.:

F Stande	3544445555—43	M Hunker	0434324254—31
J Schlichtman	3234455345—39	T C Hamann	4244432344—31
Capt Schmalholtz	4334434344—38	D Hennig	3333343334—30
H Gaitjen	4343344443—35		

Company B of the Third Regiment has issued a challenge to Company C of the same regiment to a shoot, to take place at Shell Mound, for the championship. If the challenge is accepted a team of 10 will represent each regiment and shoot on the 200yds. range. Company B had a practice at 200yds., when the following score was made:

Oestrich	4454454455—44	Donohue	3354452344—37
Asserson	4344445511—42	Corbett	3330344145—34
Young	4454544444—42	Brusher	2333332334—30
Curtis	3343344445—38	Kennedy	4034333343—30
Pritchard	3444444444—39	Bailey	4332334224—30

A picked rifle team from the Third Regiment was also present during the day and scored as follows:

W F Oestrich	4454454455—41	Asserson	4444445544—42
J McGinnis	3444454444—42	P McBrien	3355444434—39
F Young	4454544444—42	G H Curtis	3433344145—38
H C Middleton	4344454444—41	M Ryan	4443444341—38

TORONTO, May 11.—The members of the Allan Rifle Association turned out this afternoon in goodly numbers for their second practice of the season, and were fortunate in having a very fine and favorable day for rifle shooting generally. The scores of the three leading men were close and exciting, and the ownership of the spoon was any one's. Mr. Knifton eventually captured it, as Mr. Donnelly was disqualified on the grounds of having won on the previous Saturday. It is the intention of the association in a short time to offer two spoons for competition at every practice. Following are the scores, the Snider rifle being used:

	200yds.	400yds.	500yds.	Total.
G M Donnelly	28	29	25	82
John Knifton	28	29	24	81
W H Meadows	30	29	21	80
T Westman	30	24	21	75
Wm Harp	25	27	19	71
J K B Turner	25	27	15	67
James Brash	24	19	23	66
Geo Lewis	28	19	18	65
J M Major	25	22	17	64
A A Dewdney	29	11	24	64

BOWMANVILLE, May 11.—The following scores were made by the Bowmanville Rifle Association this afternoon at 200, 500 and 600yds., Martini-Henry rifles being used:

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Russell	31	33	30	94
Mitchell	31	29	30	90
King	27	31	16	84
Horsey	28	30	26	84
Young	27	27	27	81
Beach	28	23	23	79
Windatt	29	28	20	78
Morris	31	30	15	76
Curtis	28	24	23	72

SHOOTING IN PARIS.—A great shooting competition is to be held in connection with the Paris exhibition. The contest, which is to last twenty days, from the 8th to the 27th of August, will take place on the ranges of the Vincennes Polygon, lent for the purpose by the military authorities. The competition is to be limited to the rifle (Gras model) in use in the French army, to military revolvers and to long-range match rifles. One hundred and eight targets are to be erected (distance 350yds.) for the rifle shooting, and 20 targets at 33yds. for the revolver contests. The aggregate value of the prizes to be distributed will amount to $30,000, two-thirds of which is contributed by the Paris municipal council. The competition is to be a national one, but foreigners will be allowed to take part upon the personal invitation of the organizing committee. Furthermore, a grand fête, to be given under the auspices of all the shooting societies of Paris, will come off in the Tuileries gardens on July 7.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—At the Schuetzen Park the members of the Philadelphia Rifle Club met for practice to-day, and another victory was scored for the Wurfflein rifle, Mr. G. F. Kolb, one of the oldest active shooting members, winning his silver medal for 1889 on the honor target by the following score: 19-21-21—61. Those using Wurfflein rifles shot an official score on standard American target, 200yds., off-hand:

E Steer, Jr	10	8	8	7	9	7	10	6	10	8—83
E Travis	8	7	8	8	7	8	4	7	6	7—70
J J Mountjoy	6	8	6	8	6	6	9	4	7	6—66
J M Green	10	4	7	7	7	7	5	5	10	4—66
W Wurfflein	6	8	7	6	6	5	7	8	4	7—63
J H Buchler	6	4	10	5	6	5	4	6	9	5—60

WILMINGTON, Del., May 6.—At last, after patient waiting, the riflemen of Wilmington, Del., were favored with a day that was in every way almost perfect. The mild, spring-like weather was a temptation to any lover of outdoor life, but to target shooters, with the prospect of scenting the atmosphere of the fields, the attraction was irresistible. The shooting lasted during the entire afternoon, and the marksmen were loth to quit for supper. Following are the scores in detail, standard American target, off-hand:

Revolver Match—50yds.

E J Darlington	3	8	6	9	9	9	10	8	5	8—80
E Evans	6	10	6	10	10	10	5	7	7	6—77
E Jackson	8	6	10	4	5	8	7	7	9	6—67
H Simpson	8	10	4	7	8	3	3	6	5	9—65
H Johnson	3	2	5	7	6	6	5	7	6	6—54
W Rice	4	10	3	6	6	2	8	4	3	7—53

Badge Match—200yds.

H B Seeds	7	4	8	5	7	9	7	5	8	7—67
H Simpson	2	6	5	9	10	7	3	5	4	4—55

Record Match—200yds.

H Johnson	4	5	4	5	8	5	7	9	8	3—59
S Howard	4	5	8	5	8	5	6	7	5	6—57
W Rice	3	5	7	8	4	7	2	5	8	3—48

At 100yds.—Special Practice.

I P Taylor	10	8	10	8	9	9	8	8	9	10—90
E Darlington	10	9	8	8	9	9	9	8	7	10—88
E J Darlington	9	10	9	10	8	7	7	10	6	8—86
W S Darlington	10	9	3	10	8	10	10	9	8	7—85
G Darlington	7	3	6	9	10	9	9	8	10	6—77

Beginners' Badge Match.

J R Montgomery	7	7	6	7	9	9	6	8	7	6—70
M James	6	6	5	6	6	9	6	8	6	4—62

NEWARK, May 9.—The Thursday shoot of the Newark Shooting Society drew nineteen members to the park, and the targets were kept in constant motion from 1 o'clock until dark. The day was hot, and the light was wretched, the glaring sun shining full on the faces of the targets, making hard work for the eyes. The members' trophy match was one of the attractions, and this resulted as follows, each member firing ten shots on the ring target: H. Williams 221, badge winner; C. H. Townsend 214, J. Coppersmith 213, F. Lange 208, C. E. Dorivanx 208, J. H. Boyken 201, F. C. Campbell 192, A. H. Merriman 192, F. A. Freiensehner 171, Ferd. Freiensehner 165, W. Drexler 139. In the expert medal match some big scores were rolled up by the different contestants. H. Williams succeeded in finishing up a sufficient number of scores of 67 or more to win the first gold medal of the season, and John Coppersmith walked off with a bronze and a silver medal. The scores on which Williams won his gold medal were as follows: 67, 67, 69, 67, 69, 67, 68, 68, 67, 67. Coppersmith's silver medal scores were 65, 67, 67, 65, 65, 63, 64, 63, 64, 62. Henry Holges, of the Zettler Club, shot in fine form, and put up eight silver medal scores, but was prevented by darkness from getting the other two. The genial Barney Walther fought against fate during the whole afternoon, shooting all the way from 65 to 66, but being able to get only one gold medal score. On the money divisions the shooters ranked as follows: Holges, 69, first; Williams, 68, second; Walther and Coppersmith, 67 each, divided third and fourth; F. A. Freiensehner and J. A. Boyken, 65 each, divided fifth and sixth; F. C. Campbell, 64, seventh. Among the shooters was A. H. Merriman, of Meriden, Conn., who traveled to Newark for the sole purpose of shooting with the club, of which he is a member.

T. T. CARTRIGHT, the well-known rifle shot of Northampton, Mass., has been appointed inspector of rifle practice for the local military company. Mr. Cartright is with the Whitney Gun Co. of Florence.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—A meeting was held by the St. Louis Pistol Club to-day and a programme for its next tournament arranged. Two medals and one prize will be contested for by the club members. The 20yds. Standard American target was adhered to for the coming affair. Fifteen shoots, one each week. A member will be allowed to shoot three scores on a regular meeting night, from which he may select the best for publication, but all are to count in the general average for the medal. Then a medal is to be awarded to the member whose average shows the most improvement at the end of the shoot. To the member having the largest handicap average in 8 shoots a handsome prize will be given.—UNSER FRITZ.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 9.—The Minneapolis Rifle Club held its usual weekly practice shoot yesterday in spite of cyclones, hurricanes, lightning, rain and the fearful dust that preceded the rain. The bad weather accounts for small attendance. Badge shoot, 200yds., off-hand: Weeks 82, Marshall 63, Snider 58, Johnson 61, Merville 71, Morgan 61, Brooks 60. The highest scores made during the day were: Weeks 75, Morgan 74 Snider 63, Austin 59, Merville 73, Marshall 68, Brooks 72, Johnson 61.—SKINNER.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—A friendly match between our pistol club and the Cincinnati Pistol Club is on the tapis, to take place in the near future. If arranged the teams will be composed of 10 men and a Standard American target will be used.—UNSER FRITZ.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

May 14, 15, 16.—Ohio Trap Shooter's League tournament, Cleveland, O.

May 14, 15, 16, 17.—Iowa State Sportsman's Association's annual tournament, Des Moines, Ia. A. C. Miller, Secretary, Des Moines, Ia.

May 16, 17.—Olean Sportsmen's Association tournament, Olean, N. Y.

May 21, 22, 23.—Minneapolis Gun Club tournament, Minneapolis, Minn. James Pye, Secretary.

May 27 to June 1.—Missouri State shoot.

May 28 and 29.—Norwich, Conn., Tournament. E. W. Yerrington, President.

May 29, 30, 31.—South Side Gun Club tournament, Milwaukee, Wis. C. W. Milbraith, Secretary.

May.—Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association's fifteenth annual tournament, Norfolk. B. B. Locke, Secretary.

June.—Annual tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Washington Territory.

June.—Ninth annual tournament Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association, Belleville. C. P. Richards, Secretary.

June.—Kansas City tournament.

June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game tournament, Albany, N. Y. Horace B. Derby, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

June 6, 7, 8.—Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association's ninth annual tournament, Belleville, Ill.

June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.—First tournament of the American Shooting Association, at Cincinnati, O.

June 18, 19, 20, 21.—Illinois State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

THE PITTSBURGH TOURNAMENT.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—The tournament under the auspices of E. E. Shaner and F. F. Davison, which opened to-day, promises to be a big success, and the two enthusiasts deserve great praise for their endeavors in behalf of fellow sportsmen. The weather was splendid, and just the kind any shooter could wish. There was no wind, and the sun's rays were toned down to comfort. The opening day of the grand shooting tournament found a goodly crowd on Exposition Island, and the roar of the double-barrels was mingled with many a cheer. Everybody was feeling in first-class shape and consequently the affair was one of the happiest ever witnessed here. Ten matches were shot, including a practice shoot and two extra sweepstakes. E. E. Shaner was in great form and made excellent runs. P. Kelsey won the most money in the affair, his winnings amounting to almost $100. Two thousand five hundred birds were thrown. The best shoot was for the guarantee purse, at 21 Keystones. Al. Bandle and Rolla Heikes did not show up; neither did Penrose, the well-known wing shot. The winners of the different matches are given below. Where two or more won first prize the money, by mutual consent, was divided among them.

Practice shoot, 5 birds, entrance $1, 14 entries—First, D. S. Allen, E. E. Shaner, C. F. Verges, 5 each; second, C. Richardson, H. J. Levis, P. Kelsey, 4 each; third, Paul North, A. C. Krueger, 3 each.

First match, 10 single bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $1, 16 entries—First, Paul North, 10; second, C. Richardson, E. E. Shaner, 9 each; third, P. Kelsey, John Downs, 8 each; fourth, A. C. Krueger, 6; fifth, H. W. Nair, 5.

Second match, 9 single Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1, 14 entries—First, C. Richardson, A. C. Krueger, 9 each; second, H. W. Nair, P. Kelsey, E. E. Shaner, 8 each; third, C. E. Verges, 7, fourth, F. F. Davidson, J. O. Hanloo, 6; Scanlon 5.

Third match, 20 single bluerocks, 5 traps, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3, total purse $96. 31 entries—First, G. E. Snyder, Q. A. McClure, C. Richardson, 17 each; second, P. Kelsey, 16; third, J. Williams, J. O. Hanlon, 15 each; fourth, F. F. Davison, 14; fifth, E. E. Shaner, P. North, 13 each.

Fourth match, 9 single Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1.50, 40 entries—First, H. J. Levis, E. E. Shaner, 9 each; second, J. O. Hanlon, W. S. King, Q. A. McClure, H. W. Nair, 8 each; third, C. E. Verges, F. F. Davison, 7 each; fourth, W. M. Pierce, J. F. Donnelly, Dr. Cundall, T. F. Cummings, G. Cocuran, M. Scanlon, J. P. Dean, 6 each; fifth, P. North, S. Clover, 5 each.

Fifth match, 10 single bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $2, 36 entries—First, W. S. King, P. Kelsey, 9 each; second, Dr. Cundall, Q. A. McClure, 8 each; third, Chas. Richardson, J. G. Hoffman, A. C. Krueger, J. P. Bean, W. S. Bell, F. F. Davison, 7 each; fourth, S. Clover, 6; fifth, J. Hanlon, P. North, 5 each.

Sixth match, 21 single bluerocks, 3 traps, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3, total purse $108, 36 entries—First W. S. King, W. S. Bell, Q. A. McClure, 21 each; second, P. Kelsey, 20; third, J. H. Williams, 19; fourth, J. P. Andrews, George Cochran, 18 each; fifth S. Clover.

Seventh match, 10 single bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $1.50, 29 entries—First, E. E. Shaner, C. E. Verges, 10 each; second, Q. A. McClure, P. Kelsey, F. F. Davison, P. North, S. Clover, 9 each; third, C. M. Hostetter, C. Richardson, G. E. Snyder, 8 each; fourth, J. O. Hanlan, 7; fifth, G. W. Lowen, A. C. Krueger, J. Peters, 6 each.

Extra sweepstake No. 1, 10 bluerocks, entrance $1, 23 entries—First, E. E. Shaner, A. C. Krueger, P. Kelsey, Q. A McClure, 9 each; second, G. E. Snyder, P North, J. Brown, 8 each; third, C. Richards n, G. Cochran, 7 each; fourth, J. P. Andrews (withdrew, having made a S. McPherson won fourth money in the shoot-off; fifth, M. Hostetter, W. J. McCrickart.

Extra sweep take No. 2, 9 single Keystones, entrance $1, 15 entries—First, P. Kelsey, E. E. Shaner, 9 each; second, F. F. Davison, George Snyder, C. Richardson, P. North, C. E. Verges, 8 each; third, T. F. Cummings, H. J. Levis, 7 each.

May 8.—The two-day tournament at Brunot Island was brought to a close to-day. Taking it all through it was the most successful shoot ever held in this city. Messrs. Shaner and Davison certainly deserve the palm for being good hustlers and managers. Over 9 000 bluerocks and Keystones were used. All of these were thrown from two sets of traps. This is exceedingly good work. Especially so in this case, as one set contained but three traps. The management will realize at least $200 from their venture outside of their personal winnings from the sweepstakes. It was an off day for the crack shots. The young boods had their shooting clothes on and took all the plums. Paul North, of Cleveland; Seth Clover, of Erie, and C. E. Verges, of Lowell, O., all old-time wing shots, had to take down their colors before Shaner, Richardson, Hanlon, McClure and others. P. Kelsey, who had such good luck Tuesday, was out of pocket when balancing-up time came. Charles Richardson was shooting in excellent form. If there is any luck in a rabbit's foot he had it. Every time he went to the score he would get the "Colonel" to rub his rabbit's foot across his back, and he got there every time. Elmer Shaner and Capt. McClure were about the heaviest winners, Davison being a close second. The weather was excessively warm and had a bad effect on the sportsmen. Those who made poor scores had a good excuse to offer in this. Paul North went to Cleveland after the tournament. He and Shaner are making arrangements for the 20-man team race between Cleveland and Pittsburgh clubs. It will likely take place some time next month. B. Michels had a narrow escape from being injured. He had a loaded shell in his pantaloons pocket. Not thinking of it, he dropped a silver dollar in the same pocket. The dollar struck the primer and the shell exploded. Michels was burnt a little about the leg and on the wrist in taking the shell out. The affair caused considerable excitement, many thinking that he was seriously hurt.

After the regular matches had been finished several small sweepstakes were shot, the last gun being fired at 6 P. M. The scores were as follows:

Practice shoot No. 1, 5 birds, entrance $1: First, Kelsey, Richardson, 5; second, Cochran, McPherson, 4; third, Shaner, Hoffman, 3.

Practice shoot No. 2, 5 birds, entrance $1: First, Hanlon, Davidson, 5; second, Richardson, 4, won in shoot-off; third, Shaner, Hoffman, 3.

Match No. 3, 10 single bluerocks, 5 traps, entrance $1.50, 21 entries: First, E. Shaner, W. S. King, Cummings, 8; second, Verges, Kelsey, Hanlon, Hoffman, McClure, 7; third, Richardson, 6, won in shoot-off with Davison, Snyder and Clover, Richardson breaking 3 out of a possible 5; fourth, Williams, 5; fifth, North, McPherson, Krueger, Lauerige, 4.

Match No. 10, 9 single Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1.50, 25 entries: First, Cochran, McClure, 9; second, Davidson, W. S. King, Richardson, P. Kelsey, 8; third, A. H. King, Michels, Hanlon, 7; fourth, E. Shaner, Holsman, Clover, Williams, 6; fifth, Krueger, 5. Krueger set the pins with three straight breaks against Rambaugh, Snyder, Wampler and Verges in the shoot-off. Hoffman was in the tie with 5 and withdrew.

Match No. 11, 20 single bluerocks, 5 traps, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3, 20 entries, total money $60—First, E. E. Shaner, McClure, 18; second, J. Hanlon, Krueger, 17; third, Davidson 16; fourth, W. S. King, Snyder, A. H. King, 15; fifth, Cochran 14.

Match No. 12, 9 single Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1.50, 25 entries: First, Cochran, McClure, 9; second, Davidson, W. S. King, Richardson, P. Kelsey, 8; third, A. H. King, Michels, Hanlon, 7; fourth, E. Shaner, Holsman, Clover, Williams, 6; fifth, Krueger, 5. Krueger set the pins with three straight breaks against Rambaugh, Snyder, Wampler and Verges in the shoot-off. Hoffman was in the tie with 5 and withdrew.

Match No. 11, 20 single bluerocks, 5 traps, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3, 20 entries, total money $60—First, E. E. Shaner, McClure, 18; second, J. Hanlon, Krueger, 17; third, Davidson 16; fourth, W. S. King, Snyder, A. H. King, 15; fifth, Cochran 14.

Match No. 12, 9 single Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1.50, 25 entries—First, Wampler, Davison, J. B. Holsinger, 9; second, Richardson, Cochran 8; third, A. H. King, Clover, McClure, 7. This was divided after the shoot-off, all three men making six straight breaks. Fourth, North, Shaner, 6. Both broke three straight in shoot-off, with Williams, Kelsey, Laniger and Simpson; fifth, Krueger, 5. This was also won in the shoot off.

Match No. 13, 10 single bluerocks, entrance $1, 29 entries—First, Snyder, 10; second, E. Shanor, McClure, W. S. King, Richardson, Hanlon 9; third, North, Krueger, Cochran, 8; fourth, Michel, Kelsey, Davison, Verges, 7; fifth, Hostetter, Clover, Williams, Bell, Hoffman, 6.

Match No. 14, 21 single Keystones, 3 traps, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3, 27 entries, total money $81: First, McClure, Holsinger, A. H. King, W. S. Bell, 17; second, Wampler, Davison, 18; third, North, Krueger, Kelsey, King, 17; fourth, Clover, Hanlon, 16; fifth, Messner, McKnight, Cochran, Richardson, 15.

Match No. 15, 10 single bluerocks, entrance $1.50, 24 entries, 5 traps: First, W. S. King, 10; second, Herron, North, 9; third, Hanlon, Davison, 8; fourth, McClure 7. Won in shoot-off, breaking 5 straight, with Shaner, Verges, Michels and Krueger; fifth, Richardson, Snyder, McKnight, Lewis, 6.

Match 16, 9 single Keystones, 3 traps, entrance $1.50, 22 entries: First, Shaner, 9; second, Clover, McClure, 8, both broke 3 in shoot-off against Richardson, Leyes, Hanlon and Gist; third, Herron, Verges, North, 7; fourth, Snyder, Davison, Kelsey, Krueger, 6; fifth, Neal, 4.

How some of the crack shots loaded up for their work in hand, what guns they used and how they were charged is shown in the following interesting table giving exact details on these interesting points:

All guns full choke barrels.

DETAILS OF GUNS AND LOADING, PITTSBURGH TOURNAMENT.

NAME.	GUN AND BORE.	LOAD.	CARTRIDGE.
C. E. Verges, Lowell, O.	Lefever hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Trap Wood Powder, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
Paul North, Cleveland, O.	Parker hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Extra, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	Climax.
C. M. Hostetter, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Lefever hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
A. C. Krueger, Wichitaville, Pa.	L. C. Smith hammerless, 10 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
E. E. Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	L. C. Smith hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
Seth Clover, Erie, Pa.	Parker hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
F. F. Davison, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Parker hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
W. S. Bell, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Lefever hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
G. E. Palmer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Kelsey)	W. W. Greener hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
C. M. Hostetter, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Parker hammerless, 10 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
Chas. Richardson, Pittsburgh, Pa.	L. C. Smith hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
W. S. King, Pittsburgh, Pa.	W. & C. Scott & Son hammer, 12 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
A. H. King, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Samuel Buckley hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled Shot.	U. M. C. Club.
E. S. Allen, Foxburgh, Pa.	L. C. Smith hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. Austin's Crack Shot No. 1, 1¼oz. B., F. & Co.'s No. 8 Soft.	Rival.
Geo. Snyder, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pittsburgh F. A. Co. hammerless, 10 g.	33grs. Austin's Crack Shot No. 4, 1¼oz. B., F. & Co.'s No. 8 Soft.	Rival.
Dr. Cundall, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Lefever Grand Prize, 12 g.	33grs. Austin's Crack Shot No. 4, 1¼oz. B., F. & Co.'s No. 8 Soft.	Rival.
Jos. Dilman, Coraopolis, Pa.	Lefever hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Lightning No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
Jos. Pilling, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Parker hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
J. O. Hanlon, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Colt hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
H. Nair, Beaver Falls, Pa.	Parker hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
T. F. Cummings, Scottdale, Pa.	Parker hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
J. H. Williams, Homestead, Pa.	Parker hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
J. G. Messner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Parker hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
Samuel Shaner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Parker hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
J. S. McPherson, Sewickley, Pa.	Lefever hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
H. J. Levis, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Lefever hammerless, 12 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
W. J. McCrickart, Pittsburgh, Pa.	L. C. Smith hammerless, 10 g.	33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
		33grs. Dead Shot, 1¼oz. Bailey, Farrell & Co.'s No. 8 Soft.	Rival.
		33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 2, 1¼oz. B., F. & Co.'s No. 8 Soft.	Rival.
		33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 3, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Soft.	U. M. C. Club.
		33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
		33grs. L. & R. Rifle Patented, 1¼oz. B., F. & Co.'s No. 8 Soft.	Rival.
		33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Soft.	U. M. C. Club.
		33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
		33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 1, 1¼oz. B., F. & Co.'s No. 8 Soft.	Rival.
		33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 1, 1¼oz. B., F. & Co.'s No. 8 Chilled.	Rival.
		33grs. Austin's Crack Shot No. 3, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
		33grs. L. & R. Rifle Patented, 1¼oz. B., F. & Co.'s No. 8 Soft.	Rival.
		33grs. L. & R. Orange Special No. 1, 1¼oz. B., F. & Co.'s No. 8 Chilled.	Rival.
		33grs. Dead Shot, 1¼oz. Bailey, Farrell & Co.'s No. 8 Soft.	Rival.
		33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Soft.	U. M. C. Club.
		33grs. Dupont's Choke Bore No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	U. M. C. Club.
		33grs. L. & R. Rifle Patented, 1¼oz. B., F.

Third event, badge shoot. 10 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, same conditions, entrance $1.50, 4 moneys:

Skinner	1101111111	11 11 11 11 11	—19
Daly	11 1101111	10 10 10 11 11	—16
Marshall	1101111011	11 00 10 11 10	—14
Chantler	1111111111	11 11 11 11 10	—19
Warwick	1101 010110	11 10 11 10 11	—14
Christenson	001 0111101	10 00 10 11 11	—12
Whitcomb	0111111001	11 11 11 10 10	—15
Reilly	1 0111111	11 11 10 11 01	—17
Nicholson	0101 0101	10 10 10 10 10	—10
Stokes	1100011011	10 10 11 11 10	—13
Morse	0111001100	10 11 10 00 10	—10
Shot	0111000110	10 10 10 10 10	—10
Osmer	1010111111	10 10 10 11 10	—14
Fessman	1111 0000	01 10 10 10 10	—2
Fish	1101110111	11 10 10 10 00	—13
Bennett	1 111101 1	11 01 11 10 10	—16
Hoffiin	0001003000	00 00 10 00 00	—2
Kinsch	1111110111	11 11 10 11 10	—17
Brady	0010111010	11 10 11 10 11	—12
Bangs	1100111111	11 10 10 10 11	—15
Ensign	1111111111	11 11 11 11 11	—20
Cutter	1111011111	11 11 11 11 11	—19
Lawrence	1011111111	10 01 11 11 11	—17
Daniels	0011100 001	10 00 10 10 10	—9
Murphy	1011110101	11 10 01 11 10	—14
Pratt	0110111111	10 11 10 10 11	—15
Fox	1110000101	10 10 10 00 11	—10
Ruby	1100110 010	10 00 11 00 10	—9
Geneva	0011111010	10 11 10 10 00	—12
Lauz	1110000101	00 11 11 11 10	—12
Rozy	0 1101001	00 00 10 00 10	—8

Ensign first and senior badge on straight score. Skinner, Chantler and Cutter divided second, Reilly third, after shooting twelve times, Bennett and Daly fourth.

Fourth event, "Tribune" badge shoot, 9 singles and 3 pairs Peorias, same conditions, $1 entrance, 4 moneys, previous winners handicapped:

Ensign (22)	1101111111	01 00 00—	9
Daly (21)	1101111111	11 00 00—	9
Lawine (21)	0010111111	11 01 11—	12
Cutter (21)	1101001110	10 00 11—	9
Stokes (21)	1111111011	11 10 10—	13
Skinner	1111111111	11 10 10—	13
Morse	0100101010	11 10 10—	8
Marshall	1100101111	10 10 01—	9
Dub	0100111010	10 10 10—	8
Ruby	0101 1111	10 10 10	11—11
Shott	0000111001	10 10 10	11—7
Roxy	1111101101	00 00 10—	7
Chantler	1111111111	11 10 11—	14
Daily	1101111111	10 11 10—	12
Hoffiin	0010010001	00 10 00—	4
Latz	0010010001	11 11 10—	8

Chantler first, Warwick badge, and divides second with Skinner and Stokes, Fish third on shoot-off, and Murphy fourth.

Fifth event, 10 single Peorias, $1 entrance, 4 moneys:

Skinner	1111111111	10	—10
Lawrence	1101111101	8	
Stokes	1110101111	8	
Pratt	1110 1111	8	
Marshall	1111111111	10	
Riley	1111111110	9	
Chantler	0111111110	8	
Morse	1101011101	7	
Fox	0 1001001	5	
Dodge	1110111111	9	
Whitcomb	0011111110	7	
Claggett	1011101111	8	
Shott	1011010000	4	
Murphy	1010010111	6	
Walker	1111111011	9	
Bangs	0101101010	5	
Havermail	0000000000	0	
Brady	1111101010	7	
Geneva	0110100000	3	
Ensign	1111110111	9	
Cutter	1111111011	9	
Dub	1111111000	7	

Skinner and Riley first, Cutter and Ensign second on shoot-off, Chantler third on shoot-off.

Sixth event, 5 pairs Peorias, entrance 50 cents, 3 moneys:

Skinner	11 11 11 11 11	—10	
Whitcomb	11 10 10 00 11	—6	
Stokes	11 11 10 10 10	—7	
Marshall	11 11 10 10 11	—8	
Chantler	11 10 10 11 11	—8	
Dodge	11 01 10 11	10—10	
Whitcomb	10 11 10 10	11—10	
Stokes	11 11 10 10	10—10	
Marshall	11 11 10 10	11—10	
Chantler	11 10 10 11	11—10	

Skinner first, ties on 8 second, Stokes third. WILLIAMS.

ST. PAUL GUN CLUB.

ST. PAUL, May 11.—For a wonder the St. Paul Gun Club had a still day to-day for their regular weekly badge and practice shoot, the first one since the season opened. As a result good scores were made, and the person who won any money had to shoot for it. Peorias, as usual, were used, and 5 screened traps, Keystone rules, except in individual badge shoot when the singles are thrown according to the American rules, and the doubles from one set of traps. Holt, who challenged Burkhard, the winner twice of badge, failed to arrive in time, only a few minutes late, however, and Forbes challenged. Burkhard was sick and would not have shot at all had he not been the holder of the badge which accounts for his poor score. Pfister has challenged Forbes for next Saturday, and an interesting match is expected, as they are the best shots in the club, and the equals of any in the Northwest. Following is the score, 15 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, 18 and 15yds., $5 entrance, purse and badge to go to the winner:

Burkhard	1100101 0010011	01 11 11 10 11	—16
Forbes	1100111111111	10 11 10 10 11	—20

First event, 10 single Peorias, entrance 75 cents:

Max	1111110111	9	
Fish	1110111111	9	
Bennett	1100001111	6	
Chantler	1101111110	8	
Warwick	0110111101	7	
Kennedy	0 1101011	5	
Ba'som	1111 1111—10		
Reed	0111011111	8	
Skinner	1111011111	10	
Burke	1001010101	5	
Pfister	1111111111	10	
Dox	1001 00110	4	
Forbes	1101110001	7	

Balsom, Skinner and Pfister divided first, Max and Fish divided second, Reed third.

Second event, 5 singles and 2 pairs Peorias, conditions same, entrance 75 cents:

Max	11111 10 10—6		
Fish	11111 10 11 8		
Bennett	11110 01 10—6		
Chantler	11111 11 11—9		
Warwick	11001 11 11—7		
Kennedy	11111 10 11—8		
Balsom	11111 11 10—8		
Reed	1110 10 11—7		
Skinner	10101 11 10—6		
Burke	11101 11 00—5		
Pfister	10111 10 00—5		
Dox	10 11 11 11 10	7	
Forbes	01111 10 10—6		

Ties on 8 for second; Fish 2, Kennedy 3, Balsom 2. Kennedy second. Ties on 7 for third; Warwick 3 and 2, Reed 2, Burke 3 and 2. Burke and Warwick third.

Badge shoot, 10 singles and 5 pairs Peorias, $1 entrance:

Max	1111111111	09 10 10 01 11	—14
Fish	1010000 010	10 11 10 11 10	—12
Bennett	1110111111	01 10 11 11 11	—17
Chantler	1111111111	11 10 11 01 00	—16
Warwick	1101111010	00 00 11 10 10	—11
Kennedy	1110 0101 1	00 10 11 01 10	—13
Balsom	1110 10111	11 11 11 11 01	—17
Reed	0111011101	11 01 11 00 11	—14
Skinner	1111111111	11 00 11 11 10	—17
Burke	1111 11100	11 11 11 11 11	—18
Pfister	1 1111111	11 10 11 10 11	—18
Dox	1110100101	10 10 11 10 10	—13
Forbes	1 1110111	10 11 10 11 11	—7
Kilby	1000011111	11 11 10 00 11	—13
Holt	1110111011	11 11 11 10 00	—16
Smith	0100111010	10 10 11 00 10	—11
Novotny	1011111001	11 11 11 11 10	—16

Pfister and Burke divide first, but shoot for badge, Burke winning, Bennett second, Holt third, Max fourth.

Third event, 15 single Peorias, $1 entrance:

Max	111110f11011113		
Fish	1011111111011112		
Bennett	1111111110101012		
Chantler	1011111011111012		
Warwick	1300111011111110		
Kennedy	1111111011111013		
Balsom	1111111101111114		
Reed	0111011111111113		
Skinner	1101111111111114		
Burke	1111101111111113		
Dox	0101110 1010111		—10
Forbes	1011011111111112		
Kilby	1000011111		
Holt	1110111111		
Smith	0000001000011003		
Blake	0001101011110 0		—8
Pfister	1111110011111113		

Balsom and Skinner divided first, Pfister second, Chantler third after shooting 12 times on tie, and Dox fourth.

Fourth event, 4 singles and 3 pairs, entrance $1:

Max	1111 10 01 00—6		
Fish	0111 10 10 11—7		
Bennett	1011 11 11 11—9		
Chantler	1101 11 11 10—8		
Warwicks	1111 11 00 11—8		
Kennedy	0111 11 01 11—8		
Balsom	1111 10 11 11—9		
Reed	1010 11 10 11—7		
Skinner	1111 11 11 11—10		
Burke	1111 10 11 11—10		
Pfister	1111 11 11 11—10		
Dox	1000 11 10 10—5		
Smith	1110 10 00 00—4		
Blake	1110 11 10 11—8		

Bennett first, Kennedy second, Fish third, Max fourth.

Fifth event, 12 single Peorias, entrance $1:

Max	011111111111	11	
Fish	0011111111111	10	
Bennett	1101111111111	11	
Chantler	0101111111111	10	
Kennedy	1110011111101	9	
Balsom	1111111111 0	11	
Reed	1111101111113	10	
Skinner	1111111111111	11	
Burke	1111111111111	12	
Pfister	1111111111 0	11	
Blake	1011111001111	10	

Burke first, Max and Bennett second, Chantler third.

WILLIAMS.

KANSAS CITY, May 11.—The Missouri State tournament will be held here, opening on May 27 and running 5 days. Liberal prize lists have been prepared and the prospects are for a rich, good time. The programme provides:

First shoot, open to the world, 10 live birds, 26yds. rise, use of both barrels; ties, 3 birds at 30yds. Entrance $5, including birds. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Second shoot, open to the world, 10 live birds, 30yds. rise, use of both barrels; ties, 3 birds at 30yds. Entrance $7.50, including birds, with $75 added. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Third shoot, open to any number of teams of two from clubs that are members of the Association, 5 live birds at 26yds. and 5 at 30yds., use of both barrels; ties, 3 birds each man at 30yds. Entrance $15 each team, including birds. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., with $75 added.

Fourth shoot, open to the world, 6 live birds at 26yds., use of one barrel only; ties, 2 birds at 30yds. Entrance $7.50, including birds. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., with $75 added.

Fifth shoot, State Association medal, open only to one team of four from each club belonging to the association, 15 live birds each man, 30yds. rise, use of both barrels, entrance $20 each team, birds extra; ties, 3 birds each man at 30yds. rise. One hundred dollars to go to the club last holding the medal, and the balance to be divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. of purse.

Sixth shoot, St. Louis Gun Club medal, valued at $500, open to all members of the State Association, conditions and rules of the above club to govern; 10 live birds, 26yds. rise, use of one barrel only, entrance $10, including birds; ties, 3 birds at 30yds. First prize the gold medal. All the entrance money to go to the last club holding the medal. In this shoot there will be many handsome and valuable special prizes.

Seventh shoot, open to the world; 10 live birds, 26yds. rise, use of one barrel only, entrance $7.50, including birds; ties, 3 birds at 30yds. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., with $75 added.

Eighth shoot, open to the world; 4 pairs live birds, 21yds. rise, entrance $7.50 including birds; ties, 2 pairs at 24yds. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. of purse, with $75 added.

Ninth shoot, open to the world; 10 live birds at 30yds rise, use of one barrel. Ties, 3 birds at 30yds. Entrance $7.50, including birds. Divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. of purse.

Tenth shoot, open to members of the State association only; 10 live birds at 30yds. rise, use of both barrels. Ties, 3 live birds at 30yds. Entrance $2.50, the price of live birds only. The Independence and Kansas City Gun Clubs donate each $75 to this shoot, which will be divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. of purse.

Eleventh shoot, open to the world; 25 live birds, 30yds. rise, use of both barrels. Ties, 5 birds at 30yds. Entrance, $25, including birds. Divided 35, 27½, 20, 12½ and 5 per cent. of purse.

UNSER FRITZ.

THE CORRY GUN CLUB held their monthly meeting May 1 and elected 15 new members. The club will shoot on new ground next week and house and grounds are almost completed. Following are scores of last shoot:

F Babcock	1111111111111111011111111—24
Wetmore	1101111111111111111111111—23
Scott	0111101110111101111011011—20
Penrose	1101110101111111111110 11110—20
Kelleher	1110111101101101011111 —19
H Arnold	1111110101011111101101101—19
Green	1 1110110111101111111111—19
Jacobson	0100111011111111111001111—19
Berliner	1010111001101111111111011—18
Laurie	0110110101011111111101101—18
Blair	1111101111010100111101111—18
Swan	1011111010 0001111111 1—18
Marsh	0111110101111001 101111010—17
Blydenburg	1111011101010111011 0110—17
Dunbar	1111100101000110011000111—15
Mead	1011011010100001100111111—14
Howard	1101000111101111001010000—14
Lewis	1011101110010101011000 00—13
Edwards	1 0110 0010100100101011101—13
Ellis	1100111010000110110110—13
Oliver	0000 0101101000101011011—13
Waggoner	1110 1010001110011000011—12
Wilson	0C010101110010900100111—12
Ward	00 1010011000011101010 0—12
Starbird	1100010100001101010 000—12
Brown	10 0000 0011110101000101—12
Gartner	0011100101 000 0110011001—11
Van Wert	0 0000010000 0000000000— 1

Fred Babcock won the gold medal, H. Arnold the silver and Van Wert the leather medal.

LONG BRANCH, May 11.—An interesting pigeon shoot took place near Newman Springs, Long Branch, this afternoon between Brooklyn and New Jersey crack marksmen. The match has for a long time been on the tapis, and was for $100 a side, the man making the highest score to be presented with a handsome Parker pigeon gun. The contestants were William Graham, of Brooklyn, and Tabor Parker, of Flatbush, L. I., shooting as a team against Edward Price, of the South Shrewsbury Gun Club, and Thomas Stone, of the Long Branch Shooting Club. The conditions of the match were: Twenty-five birds each, 80yds. boundary, 5 ground traps 5yds. apart, Hurlingham rules. Graham and Parker, of the Brooklyn team, stood at 28yds., Price, of Shrewsbury, stood at 30yds., and Stone, of Long Branch, stood at 25yds. behind the traps. Use of both barrels was allowed.

The day could not have been better could the marksmen have made it to order, a gentle breeze blowing the gun smoke away, leaving the flying target in clear sight should a second barrel be necessary to stop its career. The men faced the trap shortly after luncheon at 1 o'clock. A number of visitors from Brooklyn, New York and Long Branch came to the grounds to witness the shoot, among whom was quite a bevy of ladies. The poorest shooting of the lot was done by Parker, of Flatbush, who was regarded by many as the best marksmen of the lot, but, unfortunately, nearly every hard bird in the coop came to his trap. The fine form and steady shooting of Graham, the other Brooklyn man, won applause from the spectators, he bringing victory to the Brooklyn side, besides personally capturing the handsome Parker gun presented to the man making the highest score. The following is the summary of the shoot:

Brooklyn.

Graham	1111111101111111111101111—23
Parker	0111111011101 1011111101—19—42

New Jersey.

Stone	1111110111011111100101 1—20
Price	1011111011111111111001110—20—40

After the team match a dinner was served at a neighboring cottage to the friends of the marksmen who were invited to witness the match, while a number of gentlemen present, who came down with their guns, staid on the ground and engaged in sweepstakes, shooting clay and wild pigeons until train time for New York. A match was made on the grounds to shoot a match of similar conditions, between the same parties on Decoration Day, at Middletown.

BELFAST GUN CLUB, Belfast, May 8.—The Belfast Gun Club was organized May 30 with 18 members, and John Healey, Pres.; Herbert Morrison, Vice-Pres.; Charles R. Coombs, Sec.-Treas. We have a club shoot every Wednesday afternoon, and the score inclosed is of our second shoot. We are all green hands at this kind of shooting.

Match at 15 bluerocks, 3 traps, 16 and 18yds. rise, Chamberlin rules:

Gray	0101000110000011—	6	
Stearns	1000010010000 1—	5	
Hardy	0110011001000000—	5	
Coombs	1011000111011011—	9	
Decrow	0000000011010 1—	4	
Morrison	0100000000000001—	2	
Sanborn	0001100001011010—	6	
Wilson	1010110100000 0—	6	
Healey	0011111110011010—	10	

MANHATTAN GUN CLUB, New York.—The Manhattan Gun Club held its regular monthly shoot at Woodside May 8. Club rules, 7 live birds:

J A Hoffmann	0111111—	6	
M Lichtenberger	1111110—	6	
F J Lambrecht	1010110—	4	
J W Bayer	1011110—	5	
L Roth	1010100—	3	
J Geunerich	1011101—	5	
H Schmid	1011010—	4	

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The Norwood Gun Club of Florence, Mass., has adopted the rules of the American Shooting Association. The club have fine shooting grounds on the track of the horse railroad. The Northampton Gun Club have changed their name to the Little Mountain Shooting Club and have fixed up their grounds. The Whitney Gun Co. are busy at work on the tools and fixtures for turning out guns; they expect to have a few on the market for the fall trade. A large gun firm of Birmingham, Eng., has written asking to work the English and French patents.

SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS.—Claremont, N. J., May 11.—Lefevre Trophy, 25 birds, 25 cents entry:

Johnson	1111111111111111111011 0—23
Simpson	0 1 1010111001000111111100—15
Fox	1100111010100111101110—17
Jersey	1111101111 0111 0111111111—22
Collins	1011011111 1110011111111—21
Jones	0010 0010100110011001 011—11
Lindsley	1 0011111111111111111110—21
Hathaway	1 10101 000011 0111011 01—13
Quimby	1110010111010 1111101110—20

Eight sweeps followed at 10 birds each, Keystone rules, 50 cents entry. The scores stood:

Sweep No. 1: Johnson 8, Ferris 8, King 8, De Forest 9, Jersey 8, Collins 4, Simpson 7, Smith 6, Hathaway 5, Jones 6.

Sweep No. 2: Johnson 9, Ferris 7, De Forest 10, Jersey 8, Collins 8, Simpson 4, Jones 5, Smith 7, King 6. Third divided.

Sweep No. 3: Johnson 9, Jersey 7, Collins 7, Ferris 8, De Forest 5, King 7, Smith 7. Third divided.

Sweep No. 4: Johnson 9, Jersey 9, Collins 8, De Forest 7, Simpson 5, Ferris 5, Smith 7. First and third divided.

Sweep No 5: Johnson 8, Jersey 6, DeForest 8, Ferris 7, Collins 7. First and second divide.

Sweep No. 6: Johnson 7, De Forest 8, Jersey 10, Collins 8, Ferris 8, Lindsley 6. Second divide.

Sweep No. 7: Johnson 9, Jersey 9, De Forest 8, Ferris 8, Smith 6, Lindsley 8. First and second divide.

Sweep No. 8: Johnson 10, De Forest 8, Jersey 10, Ferris 9, Collins 7, Lindsley 7, Smith 7, Jones 6. First divide.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 13.—Mr. Chas. L. Dick, of Johnstown, came over Saturday morning to shoot a pigeon match with Dr. Thornton, of this city. Two matches were shot and ended in a victory for Johnstown. The contest was for $100 a side, Hurlingham rules. In the first match 12-gauge guns were used, and in the second 10-gauge, 30yds. rise and 80yds. boundary, 5 traps. The contest lasted 2 hours and 15 minutes. G. G. Zeth was the referee and Frank Copely and J. M. Dodson acted as judges. One of Thornton's pigeons fell outside of boundary. The Johnstowners were much elated over the victory, but neither of the contestants did any remarkable shooting. In the first match Thornton shot 6 birds with the second barrel and Dick shot 5, while in the second Thornton shot 4 and Dick 2 with the second barrel. In the score below the figure 2 means second barrel:

First Match.

Thornton	0021011102011121200021112—17
Dick	1221211 011111001120111—19

Second Match.

Thornton	1110120102020111—11
Dick	1112211011111101—15

C. F. H.

LAKEWOOD, O., May 11.—The Locksley Gun Club held their regular shoot for the club badge to-day on their range, which is situated opposite the Cleveland Nursery, on Madison avenue. The day was remarkably fair and a fine time was had. A number of spectators were present to witness the shooting. John M. Byer won the badge, without any close competitors, breaking 24 out of a possible 25. The conditions were 25 single standard targets, thrown from 3 traps, 18yds. rise. The following are the scores:

A Hall	1001010111101111000 0111110—16
A Jinks	11 1011110001111001 1—18
E Hensley	0110111100 0000111111001 1—14
C Sanford (visitor)	0111021111111110111111111—21
J C Andrews	1110101011011111011111—19
J H Byer	1110111111111111111111—24
E G Pease	1101000101111011110101001—15

In the sweepstake shoot which followed the club shoot, there were 5 entries of 25 cents each, in which Ryer won first money and Sanford second.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The shoot between the Baltimore Gun Club, of Baltimore, and the North End Gun Club, of Frankford, Philadelphia, came off to-day. The contest was at 25 Keystone targets per man. The Baltimore Club won in brilliant style by a score of 223 to 215, beating the Philadelphians by 8 birds. The day was all that could be desired, and the Baltimore boys met the North End team at the station and escorted them to the grounds in fine style. After the first squad had shot the Baltimore Club invited the contestants to a first-class dinner. In the near future the shoot will be repeated on the North End Gun Club grounds. One special feature of the shoot (outside of the first-class scores made by Messrs. W. H. Wolstencroft, M. Hiestle and Capron) was that W. M. Pack made his score of 21 breaks out of 24 with one hand, having met with an accident to his left hand, which prevented him from using it:

North End Gun Club Team.		Baltimore Gun Club Team.	
W H Wolstencroft	24	Hiestle	24
J A Penn	14	Capron	24
W Garvin	19	Willard	20
H Thurman	15	Hartner	23
W M Pack	21	Cantler	18
Jos Thurman	19	Cleveland	21
Jas Wolstencroft	20	Franklin	19
H Ridge	17	Brewer	18
R L Lumb	23	Mann	21
S Richards	20	Buck	17
Wm H Pack	23—215	Wroten	18—223

WILMINGTON, May 11.—At the grounds of the Wawaset Gun Club, Wilmington, Del., there was a match between the Wawaset and the Kiamensi teams. The former had an easy victory, defeating the Kiamensi by a score of 218 to 151. The shooting was at 15 singles and 5 pairs of doubles. Appended is the score:

Wawaset.	S'gls.	D'bls.	Kiamensi.	S'gls.	D'bls.
R Miller	14	10	W Allen	11	8
G Huber	12	9	F Pyle	9	8
W McKendrick	12	8	A Rutter	9	8
J Ewing	10	9	J Crouch	9	5
D Buckmaster	14	5	W Ruth	10	3
G Miller	12	5	F Gray	9	3
H Buckmaster	11	7	W Deighton	7	4
W Buckmaster	12	6	G Lancaster	7	4
J Ryan	11	6	C Huffington	6	4
C Buckmaster	10	7	G Mann	6	4
A Stout	10	4	J Pyle	6	3
W Smith	11	2	G Smith	5	3
	140	78		94	57

CHICAGO, May 10.—The regular weekly shoot of the Sherman Gun Club was well attended to-day, but on account of the wind the poorest scores of the season were made. Sprig won Class A badge and Flowers Class B badge. Following is the score:

Williams	00 11	11013	10101	11110	11011—17
Sprig	10111	10011	11011	11111	11111—20
Ward	1 1010	10110	10111	01110	10111—17
Colt	01 10	11100	01111	01111	11110—18
Darst	10111	10001	0 0011	11001	10001—14
Walters	11101	00100	10011	00001	01110—12
Hunt	11101	11101	10111	11010	00110—17
Nirn	00111	10001	00100	10111	0 0001—12
Flowers	11011	11111	0 0011	01111	0 0001—18
Miller	1010	011 0	010.0	11001	01111—14
Bennett	03001	10010	10010	1001	10110—11
Warren	01011	10000	01010	11101	100.0—12
Fields	10.11	01100	00111	10111	10011—16
Grossman	00 01	0 0100	11101	00111	10000—12
Shepbard (visitor)	01011	01110	11101	101 1	111 0—17

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9.—West End Social Gun Club. Match at five pigeons, 10 ground traps, 21yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, old Long Island rules, gold medal prize:

A Miller	1111010011—7	M H Brensinger	0101011111—7
H Bach	011 0000111—5	Wm F Wade	1011111011—7
A Dunn	0000100110—3	H Reat	0010000011—3
C Sellers	1110010111—7	P H Hummel	0101011010—5
J Troup	1000010 10—4	M Owens	0101111010—6
H Shoop	0111000001—4	G Marshall	1010100000—3
J Whiteman	1011111111—9		

The birds were a very good lot, and the conditions were very favorable and all had a good time. The medal was won by Mr. Jacob Whiteman.—H. M. B.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Owing to the threatening aspect of the weather this morning very few members of the California Wing Shooting Club assembled at the San Bruno traps to participate in the monthly prize shoot of the club. The score of the day was made by Ed Fay, who grassed his dozen in fine form, all with the first barrel. This is a feat which was never before accomplished on the San Bruno ground and very seldom on any ground. Frank Day, a Los Angeles wing-shot, enjoyed the courtesies of the club and shot with them, but, for want of practice, was not in first-class form. The score:

Fay	1111111111	12	
Slade	1101111010	10	
Coffin	0101111010	8	
Liddle	1111101111	10	
De Vaull	0000111011	7	
Lewis	0010001000	4	
Day	0111001111	10	

A pool shoot at 6 birds, with 5 entries, was then made up and resulted as follows: Slade 6, Fay 5, Coffin 5, Liddle 5, Day 4. The rain prevented further sport.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—A contest at bluerock pigeons be members of the University Gun Club to decide which class in the University is entitled to the championship and shall have the right to enter the inter-collegiate championship match during June, took place to-day near the College grounds. It was expected that teams from three classes would participate in the event, but only two teams faced the traps—'90 and '91. Class '89 had two representatives present, but the contest was for teams of four men, 25 bluerocks per man, they could not shoot. The famous amateur live pigeon shot, H. Yalo Dolan, who will go abroad during 1891, was at the head of the '90 team, and his superior skill as a trap shot, practically insured a win; the teams were otherwise about equal in point of scoring strength.

Class '90.		Class '91.	
H Y Dolan	23	Starr	5
Irwin	9	Williams	15
McIlvain	16	Johnson	16
Brinton	15—62	Lennig	9—45

BROOKLYN, May 8.—The Fountain Gun Club of Brooklyn held its monthly shoot at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend, this afternoon. The attendance was larger than usual, and the weather was fine. The splendid birds supplied contributed their share to make the shoot a success. The club medal was won by J. E. Lake, 27yds., who was tied, on 10 birds straight, with A. Eddy 30yds., and I. Kane 30yds. Lake and Eddy shot off, the former winning on 3 killed to his adversary's 2. Dr. Shields 30yds., R. Graves 25yds., H McLaughlin 25yds., J Shevlin 24yds. and Wheeler 25yds., all killed 6 birds out of a possible 7. Of two sweepstakes at 3 birds each, three miss and out, the first one was won by McKane, first on 10 straight, Conover second on 11 out of 12, and P. Donnelly third. McKane also won the second match on 8 straight, with Conover second with 10 out of 11. Referee, Mr. Goodwin; scorer, C. H. Dollar.

OMAHA, May 6.—The new gun club grounds across the river were formally dedicated this afternoon by a grand sweepstakes race, 25 bluerocks, 10yds. rise, participated in by the members of the local and Council Bluffs clubs. There was a very large crowd of spectators, and despite the high winds some very creditable scores were made as follows:

Hardin ..... 0101111100111101111010010—17
Ellis ..... 0111110110010011010111101—16
Blake ..... 1111111011100101010011—17
Ketchem ..... 1.01101111111111101110—21
Westbooke ..... 0.0111101101100111111111—19
Brucker ..... 1100110001110010101110111—15
Neville ..... 1011101011101011111111111—20
Prince ..... 1001111111111111111111111—23
Brewer ..... 1111111111111011111111110—23
Culver ..... 1110011101110011010100101—16
Tipton ..... 1011111110101101111000111—18
Field ..... 1111001111011010111111—20

Following this event came a match for $25 a side between J. J. Hardin and John S. Prince, which was won by Prince by the following score:

Prince ..... 0011111111110111111010010—19
Hardin ..... 0.0111111111111111100000—17

WORCESTER, Mass., May 9.—At the meet this week of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club at Coal Mine Brook range the classification contest was resumed. All who broke 22 or more out of a possible 30 were in Class A, all others in Class B. The work in detail follows:

Class A.	Classif'n.	Prize.	Class A.	Classif'n.	Prize.
Dr Bowers	24	10	C R B Claflin	22	9
G J Rugg	24	10	C H Howe	27	8
M D Gilman	26	9	E T Smith	24	8
Geo Sampson	25	9	E S Knowles	26	7
B Franklin	23	9	C W Burbank	23	6
Class B.	Classif'n.	Prize.	Class B.	Classif'n.	Prize.
C Rice	21	9	A R Bowdish	20	7
E F Swan	19	9	H Edwards	11	6
W Henry	20	8	F Forehomo	7	2
C Johnson	16	8			

WATSON'S PARK.—Grand Crossing, Ill., May 9.—The Gun Club of Chicago. Match at 10 tame pigeons, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, Illinois State rules, medal prizes:

Rock	2111221212—10	Miller	1201210012— 7
Wadsworth	1101211222— 9	Barlow	2121112111—10
Place	2220120210— 7	Young	2112112121—10
Thompson	1111101210— 7	Price	2112211101— 9
Hollister	1111122111—10	Hamlive	2011011102— 7
Rowe	2220111011— 8	Kent	2112112111—10
Smith	1020122121— 8	Stanley	2011010310— 5
Burchner	2122220201— 8		

Ties on medal for first at 5 birds, 30yds.: Rock 220, Hollister 2120, Barlow 2220, Young 2121, 01111, Kent 12111, 20220. Young wins medal.

Match at 20 Peoria backbirds, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, Illinois State rules, medal prize: Miller 6, Wadsworth 16, Rock 15, Smith 14, Thompson 9, Young 16, Price 6, Place 12, Hamline 15, Kent 4, Barlow 14, Hollister 18, wins: Stanley 2.—RAVELRIGG.

TORONTO, May 9.—The third shoot for the McDowall & Co. gun of the Stanley Gun Club took place on the grounds this afternoon. G. White was the winner, with 21 out of 25 at 19yds. rise:

G White (19yds) ..... 1111110110111101111101111—21
T Sawden, Jr. (21) ..... 1010111100101101111111111—19
F Emond (25) ..... 0111101111101001001011111—17
J Mitchell (18) ..... 1101111001111001011010101—17
W Felstead (23) ..... 0111011101101001010151111—16
T Sawden, Sr. (18) ..... 0110010011011111101110—15
F Mallett (19) ..... 1031010111101001010011110—14
C Harrison (19) ..... 1100101100100retired.

Several sweepstakes followed.

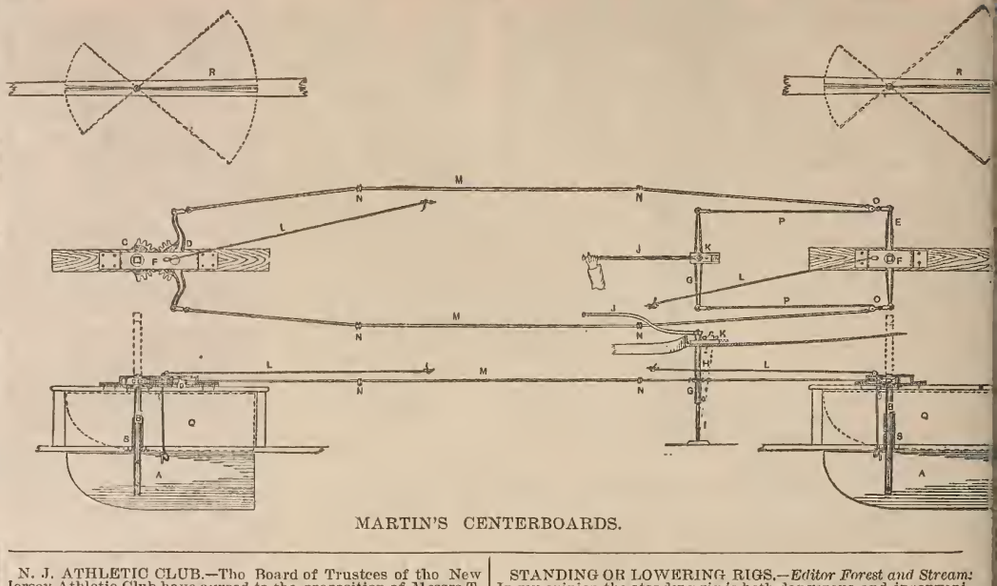
WELLINGTON, Mass., May 11.—More than a score of shooters faced the traps at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day, and several good scores were made in the silver pitcher and merchandise matches. In the pitcher match Field was tied with four others, with 14 out of 15 each, but in the shoot-off Field won. In the merchandise match the following scores were made: Schaefer and Stanton 14, Snow, Sanborn, Chase, Black, Perry and Dill second with 13; White, Dan, Warren and Melcher third, with 12; Hammond and Chase fourth, with 11. Schaefer and Allerton shot two 25 clay-bird matches, Schaefer winning the first on a shoot-off, and Allerton the second. There was also two 25 bird matches between Stanton, Choate and Perry. In the first Stanton and Perry divided, and in the second match, with Schaefer added, the scores were: Stanton 25, Choate 24, Perry 24, Schaefer 23, out of 25 birds. Following are the winners in the several sweepstake matches: Five pigeons, Stanton, Choate, Melchert; 6 bluerocks, Stanton; 5 pigeons, Stanton; 6 bluerocks, Choate; 6 pigeons, White; 6 pigeons, Allerton, Chase and Stanton; 7 bluerocks, Choate and Bradstreet; 8 pigeons, Stanton, Field and Perry; 6 pigeons, Dill, Choate and Stanton; 5 pigeons, White, Choate and Schaefer; 6 bluerocks, Schaefer, Dill and Stanton; 6 pigeons, Stanton; 6 bluerocks, Choate, Stanton, Dill and Schaefer; 6 bluerocks, Choate, White, Snow and Melcher; 5 pigeons, Stanton, Choate and Schaefer.

NEW JERSEY MARKSMEN.—A prominent New York sportsman proposes to match a team of 10 New Jersey live-bird shots against any similar team from any State in the Union. He will back the Jerseymen for any amount, and suggests a race of 250 birds, 25 birds each man, under any popular rules. A match of this character would create a furore in shooting circles, and if held on any accessible grounds would draw an immense crowd of spectators. In the last two or three years New York has become the trap shooting center of the country. There is to-day within a radius of fifty miles of the metropolis no less than 150 active gun clubs which hold weekly or monthly tournaments. Since the advent of artificial targets as a partial substitute for live birds, the colleges and athletic clubs throughout the country have added trap shooting as a prominent feature of sport. The Essex Gun Club, at a meeting held in Newark on May 8, decided not to assume the responsibility of managing the New Jersey State shoot. It will be held under the auspices of the Middlesex Club at Dunellen, providing the date does not conflict with the annual national tournament of that club; otherwise it will go to the New York Suburban Club.

NORWICH, Conn., May 13.—The Norwich Shooting Club will hold a tournament on its grounds in Norwich, Conn., on May 28 and 29, Tuesday and Wednesday. A $50 guaranteed purse will be shot for on each day. Mr. H. A. Penrose will have full control and management of the traps, which he will run on the Keystone system.—E. W. YERRINGTON, Pres.

TORONTO, May 11.—The third shoot of the Toronto Gun Club for prizes presented by the club was held at the Woodbine this afternoon. The following are the scores at 15 artificial birds: Felsted 13, McDowall 12, Townsen 11, Sawden 9, Phillips 13, Crow 11, Downs 11, Bayles 8. Felsted first, McDowall third.

DETROIT, May 11.—At the annual meeting of the West End Gun Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Archer; Vice-President, Chas. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Wm. Garrison; Captain, E. R. Wendt. The American Shooting Association rules were adopted, and it was decided to send a team to the Richmond tournament to compete for the club championship of Michigan and team trophy.



MARTIN'S CENTERBOARDS.

N. J. ATHLETIC CLUB.—The Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Athletic Club have agreed to the proposition of Messrs T. J. Parker, A. C. Wilmerding and E. E. Bigoney, the gun committee of the organization, to make clay-pigeon shooting a permanent feature of the sports patronized by the club. A large section of the club grounds at Bergen Point will be arranged as a range, and a cosy little cottage, to be partly used by gunners and partly by the lawn tennis element, will be erected. Matches will be shot every Thursday during the summer season.

BROOKLYN, May 9.—The Unknown Gun Club of Brooklyn held a shoot at Dexter Park, on the Jamaica Plank Road, this afternoon. Twenty members contested in squads of ten each for the handsome badge and two extra prizes. The rules of the club demand that the marksman hold the gun below the elbow until the bird is on the wing, and use one barrel only. M. Van Staden and Chichester were tried on 7 straight, the former winning on the shoot-off by killing 2 to his adversary's one. J. Vroom, W. S. Cahill, G. Knebel, Sr., and J. Rattjen killed 6 each out of a possible 7, Rattjen winning second money after a long contest with Vroom, by killing 6 and missing 3 birds. G. Haase, J. Rankin, W. S. Skidmore, G. Knebel, Jr., R. Monseos and Capt. Balzer killed 5 and missed 2 birds each. Dick Monsees won third prize on shoot-off.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—The Canfield Gun Club held their first shoot on the fair grounds Saturday. The following scores were made: M. L. Edwards 15, E. Thomas 14, Frank Holo 14, J. R. Tabor 13, W. K. Osborn 13, George Strock 12, J. W. Harroff 10, J. Delfe 10, F. S. Osborn 10, H. Huxsaw 9, S. B. Parshall 5, C. W. Twiss 4.

COLLEGE SHOTS.—The '91 Gun Club, of Princeton, will shoot a match with the Penn Charter Gun Club, of Philadelphia, on Col. Stockton's grounds late in May. The class teams of the University of Pennsylvania will shortly enter into a contest which will divide the composition of the 'Varsity team. Classes '89, '90, '91 are represented by from four to six men each; the freshmen will not shoot, as there are no marksmen in the class. A team of four from each class will compose the 'Varsity team. Mr. Devlin, of the medical school, manages the teams and reserves.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., May 7.—Willimantic Rod and Gun Club's third merchandise shoot. Match at 15 bluerocks, 5 traps and 10 clays, 3 traps, 16 and 18yds. rise; national rules: J. W. Webb 18, C. W. Smith 17, J. H. Ross 15, J. B. Baldwin 18, C. J. Alpaugh 12, J. Macfarlane 17, C. M. Thompson 11, A. W. Dunham 24, T. L. Clark 8, H. R. Alford 9, S. L. Johnson 17, F. Larrabee 13, I. A. Culverhouse 11, W. S. Crane 18, Geo. Taft 13.

NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.—Albany, N. Y., May 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* After many unavoidable delays the programmes of the tournament of the New York State Association for the Preservation of Fish and Game have been completed and will be issued this week. The executive committee of the State Association has secured nearly $1,500 in cash, and merchandise prizes to the value of $1,000, to be contended for in the various events. Sportsmen desiring programmes should send their names to Charles L. Gove, Secretary of the Elm Grove Gun Club of Albany, N. Y. The following named clubs have applied for membership in the Association: Trojan Gun Club, Troy; Independent Gun Club, Hoosic Falls; New York Suburban Shooting Grounds Association; Catskill Gun Club; North Side Gun Club, Long Island; Red Hook Gun Club; Union Gun Club, Brunswick; Waterville Gun Club; Little Falls Gun Club; Lakeside Gun Club, Geneva; New Berlin Gun Club; Olean Sportsmen's Association; Saratoga Gun Club, Saratoga Springs; Gloversville Shooting Club; Homer and Courtland Gun Club, Courtland.—H. B. DERBY, Secretary.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

Canoeing.

A NEW STEERING CENTERBOARD.

THE accompanying illustration shows a new form of double centerboard for canoes, in which the board or boards take the place of the ordinary rudder, steering the boat in addition to furnishing the necessary lateral resistance. The boards, shown at *A A*, are each fitted to a shaft, *B B*, which rises or falls in the sleeve, *S S*, within the trunk, *Q Q*. The boards are raised and lowered, either together or independently by the lines *L L*. The after board is steered by the deck tiller, *J*, and yoke, *K*, while the forward board is operated by a second yoke and a pair of half gears, *D* and *C*. By raising the forward board 1¼in. the gear *C* is disengagod, the board being locked in the trunk in a fore and aft direction, the after board alone being used for steering. This arrangement permits the trunk to be placed well in the ends of the boat, leaving a very large space for sleeping and stowage, while there is no rudder, and the boat can be maneuvered with the greatest accuracy and delicacy. It has been tested by the inventor on the St. Lawrence River, and will be shown at the A. C. A. meet in August.

FLAGS FOR THE A. C. A. MEET.

THE regatta committee has issued the following circular: "In fulfilling one of the duties imposed upon them, that of obtaining suitable flags for prizes, the regatta committee for 1889 adopt the plan inaugurated last year of asking contributions from clubs. But in doing so they desire to point out that to accomplish the object of having distinctive prizes, the flags themselves, and not merely a cash contribution, must come direct from the donors. Will you therefore please interest your club, and your club's lady friends, in this matter, and send us this year something that shall have a special value, not necessarily in the way of being costly, but in bearing the impress of the club and the locality from which it comes. In order to know what they may count on, the committee would be glad to hear from you, if possible, by June 1, by letter addressed to E. L. French (224 Jersey street, Buffalo, N.Y.), who takes charge of this department, and to whom the flags should be sent, if possible, not later than July 15.

"Those on the Canadian side may, to avoid questions of duties, etc., send flags to either of the other members of the committee, E. L. French, D. B. Jacques, E. B. Edwards, Regatta Committee."

SHUH SHUH GAH C. C.—This club gave last week a very interesting dramatic entertainment in the town hall of Winchester, Mass.

STANDING OR LOWERING RIGS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In my opinion the standing rig is both dangerous and inconvenient. Even if Lacowsic's crew could lower her small suit, could it be set again, or could it be lowered or set in any other way by luffing up in the wind? Even if Mr. Barney could accomplish these three seeming impossibilities, can others? The Dimple had five different sized standing sails and could perform none of the above maneuvers. Did not staunch believers in hoisting rigs adopt the standing just to keep up with the times? Would not the racing portion be on the same equality with hoisting and reefing sails as with standing? The only loss would be that of a dangerous and inconvenient sail to a few who do not use it for cruising. Besides, canoeing may as well be as safe as possible. Every one acknowledges the advantages of the hoisting and reefing sail, but who upholds the standing?—GEO. C. FORREST.

THE HUMBER YAWL CLUB.—We have received a copy of the club book of the Humber Yawl Club for 1889, an interesting little pamphlet, enlivened by some clever sketches, and containing considerable information about the club. Its headquarters are on the Humber about Hull, with an annex at Hornsea Mere, where the mate, Mr. Geo. F. Holmes, resides. The club has a membership of thirty-four, including two ladies, Miss Holmes and Mrs. Tredwen, while Mr. W. G. MacKendrick of Toronto is the sole honorary member. The fleet includes thirty little ships of 12 to 22ft. length and 2ft. 6in. to 8ft. 9in. beam, canoes and canoe yawls. As the larger boats are used of necessity on very rough water they are mostly fine, able little cruisers. A summary of the club's work in '88 includes a very pleasant cruise of five canoe yawls in Holland, The officers are: Capt., J. M. Hamilton, Jr.; Mates, W. Gray and G. F. Holmes.

CANOEING IN THE FRATERNITIES.—During the winter a number of members of the D. K. E. and Psi U. clubs of New York have taken an interest in canoeing, and in order to bring the sport into notice Com. Burchard and Vice-Com. Curtis of the New York C. C. arranged for an entertainment before each of the two clubs. The first was given on May 10, under Com. Burchard's management, at the club house of the D. K. E. Club, of which he is a member, and the second on the following evening by Vice-Com. Curtis before the Psi U. Club. The entertainment consisted of an explanatory talk on canoeing, illustrated by stereopticon views, including a number of new ones by Stoddard, of the A. C. A. meet of 1888, and also some excellent views of the cruising grounds about New York.

A SPRING MEET ON THE DELAWARE.—The Red Dragon C. C. invites canoeists, whether club members or unattached, to attend the meet at Delanco on the Delaware River, from May 27 to June 1. A series of races has been arranged and nearly thirty prizes will be given, the races commencing on Decoration Day. A very fine site has been selected, and the camp will offer every inducement for cruising and racing. The meet is thus far an experiment, but the committee is determined to make a success of it. The new canoe we mentioned last week as building by Wiser, is not for his own use, but for Mr. Alex. Arnois, of the Red Dragon C. C.

THE RADIX FOLDING CENTERBOARD.—This board, which is now in general use for canoes and other small cruising craft of all kinds, is now made by the W. R. Baker Mfg. Co., of Watertown, N. Y., the maker of canoe fittings and brass work.

DEATH OF MR. MOLLOY.—Canoeists on the Passaic will regret to hear of the death of Mr. A. C. Molloy, a well-known member of the Arlington C. C., which occurred lately. He was also a member of the A. C. A.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.—A regatta will be sailed on June 8, off Larchmont, instead of in New York Bay, as first intended. A special canoe race will be sailed on June 29.

Yachting.

VALKYRIE'S SIZE.

THE following extracts, the former from the *Telegram* and the latter from the *Commercial Advertiser*, are samples of articles that are found lately in the daily press, founded on the statements of ex-Com. Smith, to which we alluded last week:

"The Valkyrie furnishes the principal theme for yachtsmen at the present time. There is much discussion relative to her dimensions. There are rumors that the new English yacht is more than 85ft. over all, as reported by cable, and that she is really 94ft. over all, having a 24ft. overhang. If such proves to be the case she will be the same length over all as the Puritan, 2ft. shorter than the Priscilla and Atlantic, and 6ft. shorter than the Mayflower. The Volunteer's overhang is 21ft."

"Don't let us deceive ourselves as to the probable ability of the Valkyrie by underrating her. She will undoubtedly be the most able boat with 70ft. waterline of any yet built. She represents the latest in the science of yacht building, and let me tell you that means a big advance in the last few years. Compared to her the Bedouin, Gracie and even the Titania or Katrina are out of date just as much as the 40-footers of last year are a long way behind the development of that class as seen in the fleet now building. The Valkyrie's waterline measurement just admits her within the 70ft. class. But consider her length over all; whereas the Bedouin's length over all is a little more than 80ft., the Valkyrie's is about 10ft. greater. That tells the story. Her high freeboard and great overhang give her immensely increased power by admitting of a much larger spar plan and sail area. You will see that the Valkyrie will bring to this country a duplicate rig. She will have one for the race with the Volunteer much larger than that she will race under in England. With her great overhang she has extraordinary power compared to her waterline length for working a great sail plan. When she settles down under the pressure of canvas she will undoubtedly carry in this country, she will be nearer 85 than 70ft. on the waterline. Don't let us American yachtsmen fool ourselves with the idea that the Volunteer will have a walkover, or Englishmen complain that the selection of the Volunteer to defend the Cup is unfair and unsportsmanlike. The Valkyrie, I am certain, will make our eyes open when she shows her paces on this side. Watson, who designed her, is nobody's fool, and knowing perfectly well that the Volunteer was the most eligible yacht in America to defend the Cup he would not have advised challenging unless he thought the Valkyrie stood a fair chance of beating her."

Such simple nonsense would be unworthy of notice if it were not for the fact that it is given out with intention of deceiving the average reader into the idea that Mr. Watson is trying to overreach the New York Y. C. by building a larger boat than the rules allow; consequently, and here is the point, the committee is justified in putting Volunteer or Puritan against him. To the

uninitiated the talk of a 70ft. yacht that is nearly 100ft. long over all, and that will gain in real length when under way, is all well enough, but practical yachtsmen know that beyond a certain point, which has been reached in Katrina and Thistle, the lone ends are a positive disadvantage. It is yet an open question with experts whether the modern clipper stem is on the whole superior to the old plumb stem of the cutters, and some contend that the increase of area at the extreme end, where its leverage is greatest, is a serious hindrance in windward work. As to the after overhang, it is good, in so far as it gives increased deck room and a longer purchase for the mainsheet, but what is added beyond is a loss, save in appearance. It is quite probable that Valkyrie may measure 94ft. over all, but there is nothing to apprehend from it, and she is likely to lose more than she gains. Her waterline is 70ft. and the official measurement is 85ft. Katrina measures 92ft. 6in.

The official measurement is taken from the foreside of the stem under the bowsprit to the afterside of the sternpost at deck. The sternpost cannot take over 45°, consequently it would overhang the after end of the loadline a distance equal to its height above the water. This would be a little greater than the freeboard, owing to round of deck, and may be estimated at about 3ft. 9in. to 4ft., thus leaving 81ft. to be accounted for. Of this 70ft. is the loadline, leaving a forward overhang of 11ft. This sounds very long, but it must be considered that while the U. S. rule only measures to the "wood ends" or rabbet of stem, Lloyd's rule measures to the extreme foreside of the figurehead. Thus, in Katrina's case, by the former rule her overhang at bow is 6ft., and by the latter 10ft. 6in., or some 9in. less than Valkyrie's.

As to after overhang nothing is yet known, but it is unlikely that it will be longer than Katrina's, and it is, so far from being an advantage, it means only an excess of weight in a very bad place. The advantages of extreme overhanging ends, apart from appearance, are as follows:

Bow.	*Stern.*
Shorter bowsprit and more foot to staysail.	Longer hold on main boom.
Increased deck room.	Increased deck room.

Against these must be offset the disadvantages of weight in the extreme ends, and of a long tail that may be dangerous in a real sea, points which must serve to limit the designer. The two advantages named may be had with an overnang of about 8ft. forward in a 70.t. boat, any extra length beyond the point where the gammon iron can be placed with advantage, must solely be in the shape of ornamental work, and a hindrance to speed. At the stern the advantages, so far as mere form and buoyancy are concerned, are realized as fully in some of the old sloops, with short but powerful counters, as in the modern cutter with a long tail high out of water, as Bedouin or Clara. Any great excess of displacement about or abait the sternpost must so alter the trim of the yacht as sne heels that her speed will suffer. The only advantages to be gained, the two mentioned above, can be had by an overhang of about 15ft., all beyond this is but dead weight. Valkyrie has probably under 95ft. over all length, or, measured by our rule, about 90ft., and she will be smaller, less powerful and carry some 800ft. less sail than Katrina. It would no doubt be gratifying to the advocates of Volunteer to prove that Mr. Watson was endeavoring to trick them, and that they had good grounds for putting the big boat against his 70-footer, but the figures do not bear them out.

THE L. Y. R. A. MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the delegates of various clubs composing the Lake Y. R. A. of Lake Ontario was held at Rochester, N. Y., on May 11, the following gentlemen being present in addition to Pres. Newell and Sec'y Evans: Mr. Biggar, Bay of Quinte Y. C., Belleville; Messrs. Carruthers and Stewart, Kingston Y. C.; Messrs. Jarvis, Monk and Stewart, Hamilton Y. C.; Messrs. John T. Mott, E. B. Mott and Allen Ames, Oswego Y. C.; Messrs. Robertson and Dick, Royal Canadian Y. C., Toronto; Messrs. Walbridge and Leary, Rochester Y. C.

The meeting was called to order about 8 P. M. in the rooms of the Rochester Y. C. The treasurer's report was read, showing a balance of $60. It was decided to reduce the circuit races to 5 each year, Toronto, Hamilton, Rochester and Oswego, with Belleville and Kingston alternating. The Kingston Y. C. had already announced its determination to hold no regatta this year, but one will take place at Belleville. Some minor amendments were passed, but the proposal to base the representation on the membership of each club was lost, being opposed by Oswego, Rochester, Belleville and Kingston. The date of the annual meeting was also changed from the second Saturday in May to a corresponding date in November, thus allowing the changes in the rules to be made at the end of the season. Some discussion occured over the rule relating to the postponement of races, the final decision being that no race should be postponed where any one boat succeeded in sailing one round in one half the allowed time, and that the second and third places should be determined by the order in which the competing yachts should pass the home buoy in the last completed course.

An amendment providing that every yacht competing in a regatta should carry her sailing number conspicuously displayed on both sides of her peak, and that the results of any mistake arising from a neglect of this rule should be suffered by a negligent yacht, was unanimously adopted.

A lengthy discussion of the proposal to change the measurement rule, to which we alluded last week, resulted in the appointment of the following committee to work during the season and report at the November meeting: Chairman Jarvis, of Hamilton; Ames, of Oswego; Bigger, of Belleville; Carruthers, of Kingston; Walbridge, of Rochester; Dick, of the R. C., and Secretary Evans, *ex officio*. A new class, 30.t. and under, was inserted, and the following dates arranged: Rochester, Aug. 15; Hamilton, Aug. 19; Toronto, Aug. 21; Belleville, Aug. 26; Oswego, Aug. 29. The following officers were elected: Pres., Com. Monk, of Hamilton; Vice-Pres., ex-Com. Mott, of Oswego; Sec. and Treas., George Evans, of the Royal Canadian. Executive Committee: Com. McMurrich, Oswego Y. C.; Capt. Bigger, Bay of Quite Y. C.; Mr. Carruthers, of Kingston, Matt. Cartwright, of Rochester.

Capt. Bigger moved a vote of thanks to Secretary Evans, and also that the surplus in the treasury be expended in purchasing a testimonial for him, and a committee was appointed to do so. The meeting adjourned to meet at Hamilton on Nov. 9. In the evening a dinner was given at the Livingston, and on Sunday the visitors were taken for a trip to the Lake and Irondequoit Bay. Mr. Ames started from Oswego for Rochester in the Merle, but was compelled to return by calm weather. He will not deliver the yacht to her new owners until June 1.

RETALIATION OR "FRIENDLY COMPETITION."

SEVERAL of the New York papers, which are seeking to defend the action of the New York Y. C., have lately advanced a proposition, which, if admitted, must open up a very wide field for discussion and tend to further complicate and degrade the question of international competition. According to the *Tribune* terms the "doctrine of reciprocation," the conditions on which British yachtsmen may be allowed to race for the America's Cup should be based, not on the commonly accepted principles of fair play which govern gentlemen sportsmen, but on such instances of unfair dealing, real or alleged, as British yachtsmen have been guilty of in the past. In accord with the same reasoning the *Herald* instances Sappho and Fortuna's failure to get a race, while the *World* devotes more than a column to an inflammatory review of past races, in which the baseness of British yachtsmen is offset by repeated instances of generosity and magnanimity on the part of Americans in general and the New York Y. C. in particular. If this view of the case is a correct one there is no reason why the question of retaliation should be limited by mere yachting precedents, but the terms governing the America's Cup may be made to cover various other international episodes, such as the Stamp act, the searching of American vessels prior to 1812, the Heenan-Sayres prize fight, the Alabama claims and the various squabbles of English and American oarsmen. It is true enough that there are many instances on record in which a total lack of fair play and a sportsmanlike spirit has interfered in an international race from the time when America could find nothing to meet her after her voyage across the Atlantic down to the last conspicuous instance offered by Mr. Chamberlayne's evasions and final withdrawal of his challenge, but though there may be a sort of rough justice in the idea of retaliation on future challengers, it is evident that such a course, even though well deserved by their opponents, would be disgraceful to American yachtsmen.

The America's Cup is the greatest international trophy in the whole world of sport, and in justice to themselves American yachtsmen cannot afford to defend it under any conditions which are not perfectly fair to the challengers, as well as the defenders. The question of how it was first won, which is advanced as a leading plea in the argument for retaliation, is utterly foreign to the subject for two reasons. First—Because the owners, after holding it for some years, gave it under express conditions, for a specified purpose, and how it came into their possession had no connection with this purpose; it would have been the same if they had bought it. Second—The racing of a fleet of yachts of all sizes, with or without time allowance, which was often a matter of necessity forty years ago, has long since passed out of date, and it is universally admitted that such a contest is in no sense a race. With the closely matched fleets of to-day, where races are won by two or three minutes, or even by seconds, it would be an absolute impossibility for one boat to win from a fleet of twelve or fifteen, most of which would be as large or larger. Were such a position maintained to-day, as the *World* practically claims it should be, the only result would be that no one would challenge.

Just what the conditions governing the Cup should be is a very difficult matter to determine, but all must agree that when certain principles and laws are recognized as fair in governing the regular races between home yachts, they cannot be far wrong when applied to international races of infinitely greater importance. The conditions mutually agreed on in such private matches as those between Katrina and her class may be accepted as a very fair standard, but these are very different from the ones now laid down for the America's Cup. In spite of the comparatively insignificant size of the boats, the great feature of the present season will be the 40ft. racing, simply because the boats are so well matched and sail under such equal conditions that the best boat is apt to win a majority of races. The contrary effect is already seen in the lack of all interest in the international race since it is a foregone conclusion that only Volunteer can be chosen. The America's Cup is offered, not only to English yachtsmen, but to the world; not for this year or the next, but as long as yachting shall exist, and Americans cannot afford to sacrifice permanently their reputation for fair play before the world to the gratification of private grudges and quarreis, which, it is to be hoped, will be forgotten long before the America's Cup ceases to be recognized as the great yachting trophy of the world.

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF FACTS.

THE New York *Times* of May 10 speaks as follows concerning the new deed of gift: "It may be said that nine-tenths of the members of the New York Yacht Club are opposed to the new deed of gift, and, as stated by a prominent member yesterday, it was railroaded through the club by a star-chamber proceeding, and never passed upon by a vote of the club."

This fits the case exactly, the last revision was never submitted to a vote of the club, nor were its contents known save to a select few prior to its final adoption. The gentlemen who stood as sponsors to the new deed no more dared to risk an open vote on it than they did the question of the 70-footers at the last meeting of the club.

RELUCTANT CONCESSIONS.

IN an article to which we allude elsewhere the New York *World* sets out to prove at some length that the action of the New York Y. C., from the time of the original race for the Cup in 1851, has been a series of generous concessions to the unjustifiable demands of challengers. There is no doubt but that the present position of the club is very different from that which it took in 1870, when the first challenge came, but how this change came about is another matter. The original position of the club, and the "concessions" which it has made are as follows: The club claimed the right to sail as many vessels, of all sizes, as it chose to muster, against a single challenger, granting him but one race over a narrow, tortuous course in smooth water for which its yachts were specially built, while the challenger was obliged to cross the Atlantic. In the course of thirty years it has come down from this independent and unsportsmanlike position to one more nearly in accordance with fair play and racing usage, not through a series of free concessions, but by means of a series of crawls from one untenable position to a slightly better one, each time following, not leading, the advance of public opinion and the development and perfection of match sailing. The various steps are as follows:

1871. The agreement to sail a series of matches, boat for boat, in place of one match against the fleet; but at the same time retaining the right to select the defender for each race from the fleet on the morning of the race; also the granting of some outside races. The club was forced to abandon the idea of sailing the whole fleet, as in the previous year, by a very strong letter from Mr. Geo. L. Schuyler condemning such a proceeding.

1876. The agreement to select one yacht in advance as the sole defender, to meet the one challenger. This concession was the result of lengthy correspondence and negotiations. As late as 1881 the club reserved the right to select a defender on the morning of each race, but since then has abandoned it.

1887. One subject of discussion in all races was the inside course of the New York Y. C., over which one race at least of each series has always been sailed, and, though the club has not formally abandoned the right to races over this course, it is practically done away with, and in all future races the chances are that outside courses will be selected.

Thus, in place of one race against a fleet over the inside course the club has finally come to a series of matches, with one boat chosen in advance as a defender, and over outside courses. So far from these concessions being made freely, each has been the subject of long and often heated controversy between the officers of the New York Y. C. on the one hand, and the challenger, backed by independent American yachtsmen, and to a certain extent by a tardy public opinion on the other. Even now there are points in dispute, such as the matching of a small boat by a large one, the demand for all the important dimensions nearly a year in advance, and the practical prohibition of any changes of trim and ballast by the challenger; which are disputed as hotly as the question of one against the fleet was in 1870, and which must end as surely in the same way as that, by the defeat of the New York Y. C. In the endeavor to support its position the *World* skims over the tedious Ashbury business, selecting such parts as best suits its case. Could not pay now to stir up the turbid pool of ink that has settled for so many years, or it might be shown that however captious, quarrelsome and complaining Mr. Ashbury was, he more than met his match in the persons opposed to him. Even though he may be as black as he is painted, it is only fair to give the devil his due, and the statement of the *World*, that Mr. Ashbury proposed to sail his yacht in twelve races, and to claim the Cup if he won a single race, is as false now as it was when first made by the New York papers in 1871. The proposal, according to his challenge, was to sail twelve races, only claiming the Cup in the event of winning a majority of the twelve.

As interesting reading, and an abstract study of ancient history, the records of previous Cup races have a certain value, but they have little bearing on the question of what terms should govern the races of the future. In the period from 1850 to 1885 yacht racing developed from infancy to sturdy manhood, the old squadron races died out and modern match sailing took their place, a system of rules for measurement, classification, sailing, and all pertaining to match racing has grown up on both sides of the Atlantic, differing less and less each year, until now the rules and customs of Britain and America are practically the same. Match sailing between the yachts of the various classes of each home fleet has reached a degree of refinement and perfection never dreamed of at the time when the America started in that eventful race, and it is full time that the conditions governing the great international races should be made to conform, not to the musty traditions of the past, but to the most enlightened ideas of racing yachtsmen.

VALKYRIE'S CHALLENGE.

THE expected letter from the Earl of Dunraven arrived in New York on Monday by the steamer Servia, but until the contents, which are thus far known only to Ex-Com. James D. Smith, are made public, it is impossible to say how matters stand. In addition to a cablegram correcting the figure 6, mentioned as the time limit in place of 7 hours in Lord Dunraven's first letter, Secretary Oddie received the following on May 11:

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON CASTLE,
COWES, April 29, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge a receipt of your cable of April 11, accepting unconditionally Lord Dunraven's challenge for the America's Cup, of which I duly informed them. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 12, confirming your cablegram, but containing a condition not previously alluded to, which will be laid before the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at the annual general meeting to be held May 11. Believe me, my dear sir, yours very truly,

RICHARD GRANT, Secretary Royal Yacht Squadron.

To J. V. S. ODDIE, ESQ., Secretary New York Yacht Club.

According to the cabled reports of the meeting of the R. Y. S. on May 11, the question of Valkyrie's challenge was not discussed, but the R. Y. S. is evidently aware, at last, of the terms, expressed and implied, under which the challenge is made, and that it is by no means ready to accede to these terms. A letter in the *Field* of May 4, signed C. S., contains a plain statement of the case as it now stands, and gives some good advice to British yachtsmen and prospective challengers. A meeting of the New York Y. C. will be held to-night.

THE NORTON SYSTEM AGAIN.

THE Norton Company, whose absurd claims were exposed by the FOREST AND STREAM last season, is out this spring with new advertisements in such papers as will publish them, promising complete immunity from capsize or sinking, together with great speed. Mr. Wiener's ambitious cruise has fallen through, but another equally foolhardy navigator has been found in the person of Captain Josiah W. Lawlor, son of Mr. D. J. Lawlor, the designer and builder, of Chelsea, Mass. A new craft, the Neversink, has been built for exhibition this year at Paris, and on May 11 she sailed from New York for that place, going through the Sound with the intention of calling at Boston. She is a keel boat, 36ft. over all, 30ft. l. w.l., 12ft. beam and 2ft. 6in. draft, with plumb stem and a yawl rig. As a matter of necessity a great part of the internal space is given up to the water ballast tanks, but she is said to carry stores for 50 days. Her crew includes Captain Lawlor, Hans Hansen, and Edward S. McKinney, a son of the treasurer of the Norton Co. Captain Lawlor, though only thirty-five years old, has followed the sea for twenty-three years, and is recognized as an expert and skillful sailor. He is the hero of shipwrecks and narrow escapes without number, but he will have added considerable to his experience before he reaches Paris in such a craft.

POILLON'S YARD.—The new wood keel has been put in the Gracie at Poillon's yard, and beneath it has been run 14 tons of lead, making a keel about 18in. deep. The frame has been stiffened by the addition of new floors. The mast has been removed, as the step, as well as the centerboard trunk, were replaced. At the same yard the new stern on the Ægir is nearly completed, and promises to look very well, though it is a difficult matter to put a long overhang on so wide a boat. The Carroll 40 is planked, decked and the joiner work is well under way, so she will soon be afloat, but like many of the others she will not be ready in time for good work in the June races. Mayflower has had her mast removed and the partners moved forward about 3ft., a hatch taking their place. The mainmast will come against the after end of the trunk. The inside chainplates were hard to get at, being between the frames and the planking, but they have been cut off just below the planksheer. The new chainplates will be outside. The dimensions of her spars will be as follows: Mainmast, 17in. at partners, 16in. at hounds, 8¾in. at upper cap, 63ft. deck to under side of trestle trees, 10ft. head, and about 9ft. housing; foremast of Oregon pine, 15ft. 3in. from deck to under side of trestles, head 8ft., diam. at head 17in., at hounds 15in., at cap 8½in.; the main boom will be made from the old boom, and will be 65ft. from shackle for tack of sail to extreme end, diam. at slings 13in., at inner end 8in., outer end 6½in.; maingaff will be made from the old gaff, and will be 30ft. 6in. from shackle to end, of oval section 8¾×7¾in.; from shackle to end of foreboom will be 29ft. 6in., diam. 8½in.; length of foregaff from shackle to end 30ft., diam. 7×6½in.; the main topmast will be made of the old stick, and from it to hounds will be 38ft., pole 5ft., diam. 8½in., reduced to 6½in. at hounds; foretopmast 34ft. from tie to hounds, pole 4ft., diam. same as maintopmast; spinaker boom will be 64ft. long by 8in. diam.; clubtopsail yard 49ft.×6½in; club 33ft.×5½in.; the distance between the center of the masts will be 32ft.; the bowsprit will remain unchanged. She will soon be ready to join her sister who has gone before into the two-stick division of the fleet. Clara also lies at the dock, nearly ready for work. Captain Barr and his crew have been busy for a month, and she is now in fine condition with new wire rigging throughout. The steam yachts Isolne, Lagonda and Meteor are also at the yard.

ST. LAWRENCE Y. C.—The headquarters of the St. Lawrence Y. C. have been removed to a very good location at Pointe Claire, where courses have been laid out. The season promises to be the liveliest yet known. The following fixtures have been arranged: May 24, 10 A. M.—Race for skiffs, two classes. First of series for Rear-Commodore's cup, 1 P. M.—Yacht race; first prize Commodore's cup, entrance fee divided between second and third yachts. May 28, 3 P. M.—First race of series for Vice-Commodore's cup. June 22, 3 P. M.—Second race for Vice-Commodore's cup; second skiff race for Rear-Commodore's cup, two classes. June 29, 3 P. M.—Third race for Vice-Commodore's cup. Third skiff race of series, two classes. June 30—July 31—Club cruise. July 6—Fourth yacht race and fourth skiff race of series. July 20—Fifth race of series for skiffs. The entrance fee to each race is fixed at $1. The prizes for the yachts are: Vice-Commodore's cup, for best in the series, and in addition the first boat in each race will receive $10, the second $6 and the third $4. For skiffs of the first class there is the Rear-Commodore's cup for the best in the series of five races, in addition to which the first skiff receives $5 and second $3 in each race. The prizes for second class skiffs are $5 for first and $3 for second, and they may also compete in first class for the Rear-Commodore's cup. It is also proposed to hold another race in September. The club cruise will start from Pointe Claire after the race on June 29, returning in the afternoon of July 1. The destination has not yet been decided on, and will be announced later.

MONTGOMERY SAILING CLUB.—Second regatta, May 5. Course, Norristown to Indian Creek and return; distance, 5 miles. Wind fresh, westerly:

	Length.	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
Volunteer, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 05 20	1 25 20
Igidious, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 06 35	1 26 35
Nellie, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 06 50	1 26 50
Pennsylvania, hiker	16.00	1 46 20	3 11 35	1 31 35
Playford, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 12 22	1 32 22
Stranger, sharpie	15.00	1 40 00	3 12 45	1 32 45
Iola, ducker	15.00	1 50 00	3 16 00	1 26 00
Priscilla, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 17 05	1 37 05
Ino, ducker	15.00	1 50 00	3 17 45	1 27 45
J. S. Lever, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 18 08	1 38 08
Vesuvius, tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 24 35	1 44 35
Gracie, skiff	12.00	1 50 00	3 28 05	1 48 05
Emma L., tuckup	15.00	1 40 00	3 34 30	1 54 30
Starlight, canoe	16.00	1 34 40	Withdrew.	

It was a neat dead to windward to Indian Creek and a run home. Volunteer, sailed by Vice-Com. George Ritter, has won both races this season. Judge, Wm. Alcorn.

GITANA'S CRUISE.—Writing from Naples, under date of April 25, Captain Sherlock of the Gitana says: "We have had very bad weather here this winter, but it is getting fine now. There have been lots of mishaps. One English schooner got a bad shaking up in March. She lost two boats, jibboom and foresail and her ballast came up through her cabin floor. We were out in the same blow, but came out all right. On the 20th of March we lost one boat, and one of our poor sailors was knocked overboard and lost. They were tying up to the foresail and the gaff got loose and swung him overboard. It was blowing a gale and we did all we could to get him, but it was no use, we could do nothing for him. I signalled to a steamer and she run right down in the place where he fell, but I don't think they got him. We were running before the gale under square sail at the time. I tell you it was a hard sight for me, but I could do nothing. We hauled to as quick as possible and lay in the trough of the sea, and it was dangerous, too, but it was no use. We were driven away from him. It was blowing a hurricane. I tell you I felt bad. We will be soon coming home again and I won't be sorry, for it has been a hard cruise, and if the old Gitana had not been a good one, she would not have stood it."—*Boston Globe, May 12.*

CHANGES AT MUMM'S YARD.—Mr. John F. Mumm has lately leased his building yard at Bay Ridge to Mr. H. C. Wintringham, for a term of five years; being obliged to give up the business on account of ill health. Mr. Mumm began in a small way many years ago near the old home of the Brooklyn and Atlantic clubs, at Gowanus. When the Atlantic Y. C. moved to Bay Ridge he accompanied them, leasing a part of their grounds, and afterward building a basin and ways of his own just above them, where he has carried on a successful business. Mr. Wintringham has long been known as a most enthusiastic Corinthian, a thorough yachtsman, and an amateur designer of no mean skill. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York until the past year or so, but his spare time has been given to sailing and designing. In connection with designing and building he has had intimate business relations with Mr. Mumm for a long time, and knowing the latter's desire to retire has taken the yard from him. Mr. Wintringham is well fitted to make a success of his new experiment, and it will be a decided gain to have a good yard near New York conducted by a man of his integrity and ability.

WORK IN THE YARDS.—At Lawley's Merlin is nearly ready for a trial trip; Nanda, Nepentue, Verona and Marguerite are about completed but have not left the yard. Dawana is planked, the Hasbrouck 40 is in frame, as is Mr. Owens's 45-footer. Minerva has received her new boom and sailed for New York where she will make her headquarters this summer as flagship of the Corinthian Y. C. The McVey 40 Helen is about completed, but the 30 Helen is not yet launched. The other 40, Alice, is planked and the deck frame is partly completed. At all the yards the work of launching and fitting out is going on rapidly.

CAPSIZED CENTERBOARDS.—The sloop Mayflower of Lynn, Mass., lately capsized, nearly drowning her owner and two friends. She was towed in by Swampscott fishermen, who demanded $60 salvage before delivering her up.

THE JET PROPELLER EVOLUTION.—This new craft is now nearly completed at Lennox's yard, South Brooklyn, where she has been built for Dr. Jackson, inventor of the machinery and owner of the experimental boat Prima Vista. The new boat is 110ft over all and 22 t. beam, built with three skins and no frames proper, the outer skin being mahogany. The motive power includes a very powerful pump, built by the Worthington Hydraulic Works, connected to two 8in. suction pipes and two ejection pipes of but ¾in. in diameter. The water will be taken in through the large pipes and expelled under very heavy pressure from the small ones. There will be two systems of pipes, one for driving ahead and one for reversing and going astern. The steering is done by changing the direction of the nozzles, there being no wheel nor rudder. The steam for the pumps will be furnished by coil boilers. The cabin is very elaborately fitted in mahogany, with berths for six persons, with quarters for the crew abaft the machinery.

A NEW OFELDT LAUNCH.—The beautiful little steam launch Marie, built for Mr. Wilbur Hawkes, of Brooklyn, was delivered to him on May 12. The builders, Messrs. Frank Ofeldt & Sons, of Fifty-sixth street, Brooklyn, declare she is one of the most compact and easy running boats that was ever turned out of their shop. She was taken from Bay Ridge to Jamaica Bay, and made the run in less than three hours, without wetting a hair. Frank Ofeldt, Jr., had charge of the engine, and Mr. Ernest Ofeldt superintended things in general. Mr. Howard Newberry looked after the inner man, and Mr. Hawkes and his guest, Mr. Robert Smith, looked on in wonderment at the grand success of the Marie and her crew. On arriving at Canarsie Mr. John Cavanagh saluted the trim little craft and crew, and after invitation from Mr. Hawkes took several friends out for a sail around the bay. The boat was much admired by the many thousands on the piers as she scudded along to a 10-mile gait.

A TRICK ON THE NEW YORK Y. C.—A young Englishman, calling himself Albert C. Sutton of the Royal Navy and claiming to be a brother of Sir Richard Sutton, has succeeded in gaining the *entrée* of several New York clubs, including the Union, Manhattan and New York Y. C., as well as the Tuxedo Club. After a brief but brilliant career he has vanished, leaving mementoes in the shape of bills and I. O. Us among his new acquaintances, as well as at the Hoffman House. It is needless to say that he is not a brother of Sir Richard Sutton.

AN AMATEUR'S STEAM YACHT.—Mr. David M. Little, the Boston photographer, is now at work on a steam yacht for his own use, most of the work being done by himself. She is building in the studio of Mr. Ross Turner, at Salem, and is 35ft. 6½in. over all, 29ft. l.w.l., 7ft. 4in. beam and 3ft. draft. Her frame is of white oak, natural crooks, with white cedar planking, fastened with brass screws. The engine, a 5&7×7, compound, was made by Whitney & Crowther, of Boston, and the boiler, 33in. diameter and 54in. high, with 180 tubes, 1½in., by the Rochester Boiler Works. The yacht will be launched this month.

CAVALIER.—This schooner, built last year at a part of Long Island where the news of the invention of lead keels had not penetrated, was ballasted by a deep wood keel of heavy yellow pine and some inside metal. One season's use has seen her hauled up for the addition of a lead keel, at considerable expense. She was out last week at Wintringham's yard, where 9½ tons of lead were cast in the keel, the wood being cut away. Of course the yacht will be improved by the change, but the defect of useless weight in all parts is one that can never be remedied.

A NEW CUP DEFENDER.—Mr. Nathaniel C. Moore, a builder of working craft in Baltimore, proposes to build a 70ft. craft to enter the trial races next fall. She will be modeled after an old centerboard working sloop, the Baltimore, of alleged phenomenal speed, and will be but 72ft. over all, 70ft. l.w.l., 23ft. beam, 4ft. 6in. draft forward and 8ft. aft.

QUAKER CITY Y. C.—The events for the season are as follows: May 30, opening cruise, rendezvous at Cooper's Point 9 A. M., sail up the river to Delanco, and return; June 21, annual regatta, Gloucester to Marcus Hook and return; July 4, Corinthian regatta, from Marcus Hook, 10 miles, and return; July 27, Corinthian regatta, from Riverton, 5 miles, and return; Aug. 16-31, annual cruise, Chesapeake Bay; Sept. 16, open regatta; Sept. 30, closing cruise and review.

LARCHMONT Y. C.—On May 11 the season was formally opened at Larchmont, the club pennant being broken out at 4.25 P. M. with a salute. Dinner was afterward served in the club house. Among the yachts on station were the Dauntless, Portia, Nymph, Brenda and Richmond. Nearly 200 members were present.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—Lorelei, schr., has been sold by W. P. Longfellow to A. B. Emmons, of Newport. Effie May, sloop, has been sold by B. B. Crowninshield to Sturgis Lathrop, who will name her Effie. Madelon, cat, has been sold by W. A. Tucker to E. S. Hesseltine.

PACIFIC YACHTING.—A challenge has been made by Mr. Hancock Banning, owner of the sloop La Paloma, for an ocean race over a triangular course, for a trophy of any value up to $ 00. The challenge is open to the 47ft. class until July 13.

KINGSTON Y. C. OFFICERS.—Com., T. McK Robertson; Vice-Com., Dr. Clark; Rear-Com., J. G. Campbell; Sec'y-Treas., J. Galloway, Jr.; J. H. Carruthers, James Stewart and Mayor Wilson delegates to the Lake Y. R. A.

YACHT FITTINGS.—We have received from L. W. Ferdinand & Co., of Boston, their new and complete catalogue of yacht and canoe fittings of all kind, a neat octavo book of 130 pages. The firm is agent for Jeffries marine glue, now largely used here for yachts' decks.

THE PATTERSON'S CHALLENGE.—The owners of the Robert S. Patterson write us that their challenge has not yet been accepted.

MAGIC.—The new owners of the schooner Magic are Messrs. T. E. D. Powers and A. W. Mott. The price she was sold for is said to be $6,500.

DEATH OF CAPT. STRYKER.—Capt. Chas. Stryker, of the steam yacht Radha, died on May 2 of paralysis, at the age of 35.

SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C.—The fourth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. will be held on May 18, at the club house.

Small Yachts. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $7. Steam Yachts and Launches. By C. P. Kunhardt. Price $3. Yachts, Boats and Canoes. By C. Stansfield-Hicks. Price $3.50. Steam Machinery. By Donaldson. Price $1.50.

A BEAUTIFUL CRAFT.

From the Montreal Daily Witness.

* * * There is another third class boat on Lake St. Louis, Dr. Andre's beautiful Rushton cruiser, the Bessie, which would, if raced, make a most interesting match for these two new boats. The Bessie is a 17ft. by 5ft., and is the most beautiful specimen of the boat builder's art that has, perhaps, ever floated on Canadian waters. She is at present fitted only for cruising purposes, but is fast to a high degree, and if fined down and put into racing trim, would make things interesting for less stable boats.

NOTE.—This boat is not the regular cruiser model, but is from a special design by a Montreal expert. She can be duplicated for $300.—*Adv.*

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

H. W. S., Tom's River, N. J.—For instructions in preparing bird skins read Batty's "Taxidermy," price $1.50, supplied from this office.

W. C. C., Mount Vernon.—Your plan of arranging traps appears to be a good one, but the same principle has been adopted already. The plan is not patentable, in our opinion, and if it were there would be no profit to pay the expenses of patenting.

G. R.—Will you please give me information about a bird resembling a goose, but not quite so large, and dark in color? They are numerous in winter in all the bays and lochs of England, Ireland and Scotland. There they are called barnacles. Ans. This is the barnacle or bernicle goose (*Bernicla leucopsis*).

W. E. B., Worcester, Mass.—How often is it best to feed a dog? I have an English setter pup a out four months old and nearly every one I have asked about this matter of feeding gives different advice. Some say feed three times a day, some twice and some only once. Ans. Three times a day now, falling to twice a day when the dog is six months old. After a dog is nine or ten months old, once a day is often enough.

J. G. Q., Jamestown.—A states a catboat to be a boat having one mast stepped in the eyes of the boat, without standing rigging, fitted to which is one gaff and boom mainsail. He does not limit the build of boat. It may be a flat-bottomed or round-bottomed boat, fitted with keel or centerboard. B on the other hand says the rigging of boat is correct, but that a catboat must have centerboard. In other words a centerboard is an essential part of a catboat. We agree to leave it to you. Hammersly's Naval Encyclopedia says a catboat is a broad, shallow boat fitted with a centerboaad and rigged as we both described it. You will greatly oblige me by deciding this. At Newport here all the old boatmen agree that a centerboard is not an essential feature of the boat. This is the home of catboats. Ans. A centerboard is not an essential feature of the catboat, which is distinguished solely by its rig. Consult "Small Yachts," by C. P. Kunhardt.

F. D. B., New York.—I see in your issue of April 25 that the open season for bass on Lake Champlain begins June 15. Is this so? Mr. Chandler and I intended to visit St. Albans on Decoration Day for a little fishing, but we are "let off" if the law is as it reads. Do you know of any place in the Adirondacks or Pennsylvania where we could get a few respectable trout the last of this month? We are willing to travel twenty-four hours if necessary, and pay a reasonable price for privilege if necessary. Last year we went to State Dam, near Malone, and had good luck as far as numbers went, but they were small. Ans. Open season for bass on Lake Champlain is as stated. We have reliable information about the fishing at Swift Water, Monroe county, Pa. Brook trout fry have been introduced into the streams in large numbers and the result has been gratifying. Arthur Maginnis has a summer resort in the midst of trout streams, and will give anglers all the information desired. At Egypt Mills, Pike county, Pa., there are trout, and here the fishing for black bass, in the headwaters of the Delaware, is said to be superb

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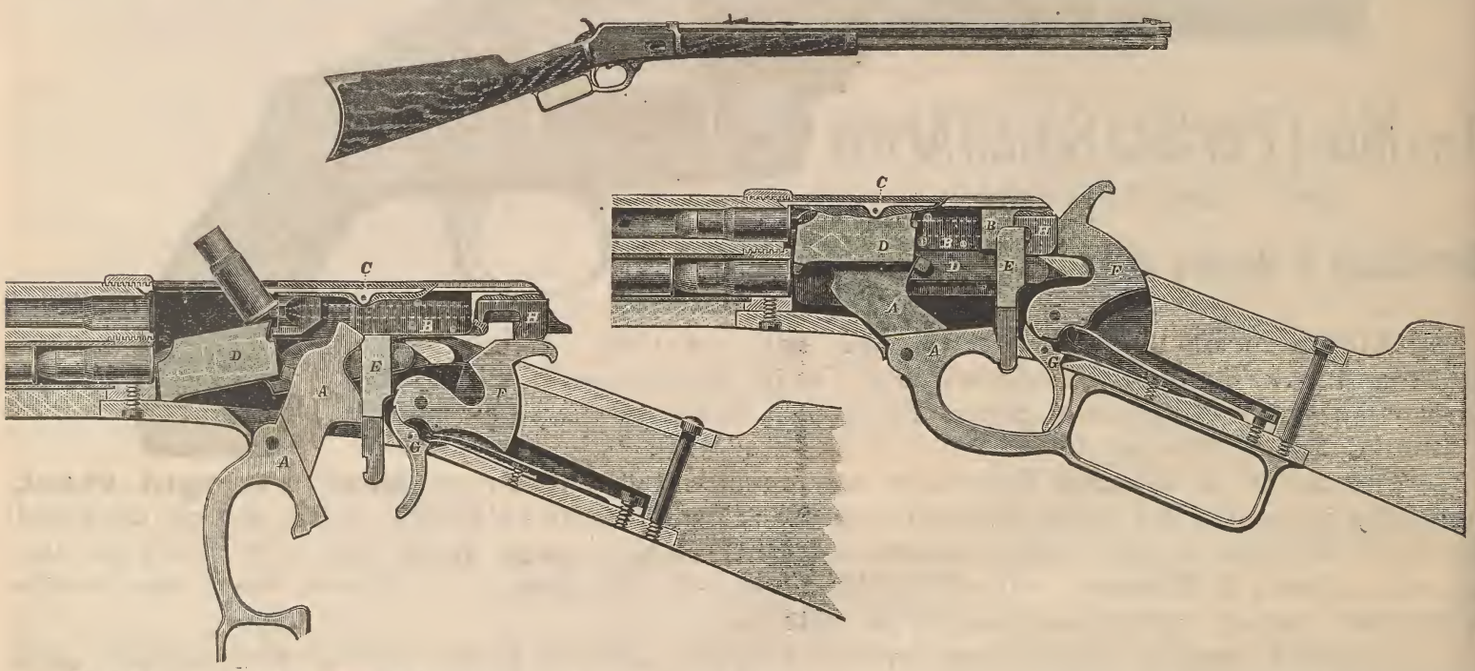

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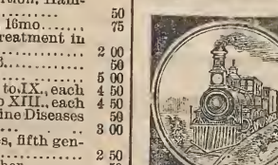

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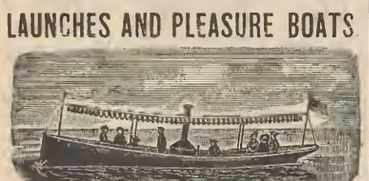

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Camping and Campers.
On the Stream.
Taxing the Dog.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Sport in Cape Breton.
British Columbia Notes.
Reminiscences of the Raquette.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Woodchucks in Trees.
Massachusetts Bird Notes.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Game Law Mill at Albany.
Cumberland Club Medal.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fly-Fishing for Trout.
The Maine Waters.
Angling Association of Eastern Pennsylvania.
Use of the German Carp.
Small Catch of Tarpum.
Potomac Items.
FISHCULTURE.
American Fisheries Society.
THE KENNEL.
Some Noted Greyhounds.
Reducing the Surplus Dog Supply.
Smut.
Frank Francis.
New England vs. Southern Fox Hunting.
THE KENNEL.
English Pointer Club Trials.
Eastern Field Trials Derby.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Partello's Advice to Shooters.
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Iowa State Shoot.
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A. C. A. Meet.
A Passaic River Cruise.
YACHTING.
Lord Dunraven and the Deed of Gift.
Kathleen.
Tomahawk.
Lord Dunraven's Letters.
The International Marine Conference.
Cooper's Point Corinthian Y. C.
Valkyrie's Size.
Beverly Y. C.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAMPING AND CAMPERS.

OUR contributor "Ibis," who writes his recollections of the Raquette, relates a very common experience when he tells of his disappointment when he found that the companion who had gone into the woods with him could not see things through his spectacles. Every one who has much experience in the field and camp can recall the occasions when the full enjoyment of his outing was marred by a similar lack of congenial tastes in his companion.

There are two classes of campers: One is made up of those who plunge into the woods, cross the plains, climb the mountains or seek the shore, because impelled by the fascination such a life has for them; and the other is of those who, without any special taste in that direction, go on an outing because it is the fashion to do so, or because hearing others tell of the joys of camp life they imagine that they too can find in it satisfaction and blessing. The methods and the moods of these two classes are widely different. Your born woods lover, no matter what may may be his every day mode of life, plain or luxurious, when he goes into camp goes light, as "Nesmuk" would say. His duffle is selected with a view to absolute necessity. His clothing is simple; his outfit includes only what experience has taught him are the absolute necessities for comfort.

On the contrary the novice, who is following fashion, follows it with a vengeance and to the bitter end. He studies the sporting goods dealers' catalogues as a woman studies a fashion paper. To demonstrate to the world that he is an old-timer at the business—and it becomes a very serious business with him—he rigs himself out with all the toggery he finds put down in the catalogues, and converts himself as nearly as may be into one of the ideal creatures he sees therein pictured, with boots and leggings, corduroy breeches, hundred-pocketed hunting coat, helmet, and a battery of assorted firearms.

The old hand politely conceals his amusement when he encounters such apparitions in the woods, and, thank heaven, they are never found very far away from the well-traveled trails of the Adirondacks or the Maine woods. These tailor-made sportsmen are they who find no rewards in woods life. To journey is to labor as the knights of old in their burdens of mail; to remain in camp is a bore, because their eyes cannot see the manifold beauties of shade and sunshine, their ears are not attuned to catch the illusive harmony of wood and open; they never learn the secrets nature refuses to impart save to her true and loving children. And they come back from the outing either full of honest disgust or bragging about the huge buck killed by their guide and credited to themselves at the expense of their pockets. These novices, fashion-impelled imitators of sportsmen, go in pairs and in bands; they have a notion that the more there are in a party in the woods the better they can enjoy it. They may be right, for their way of camping; but the woodsman understands perfectly well that a single tried companion is enough; and as an Ogdensburg veteran put it the other day, if we could only teach our dog to talk, we would need no other comrade in camp.

TAXING THE DOG.

MR. MASE'S dog tax bill having passed the New York Legislature has gone to the Governor. It provides for the taxation of dogs over four months old at the rates of $3 for one bitch and $5 for each additional one owned by the same person, and $1 for each dog with $2 for each additional one owned by the same person. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall apply "to any dog, bitch or puppy, while same is owned or possessed by any person or persons, association or associations, corporation or corporations in the State engaged in the business of breeding or rearing pedigreed or registered dog stock for the purpose of exhibition under the rules and regulations governing the American Kennel Club." This exemption practically gives immunity for the entire race of dogs, for the dog law will doubtless be construed with the latitude of that tariff clause which admits free of duty animals imported for breeding purposes, a clause so elastic that the prodigious Jumbo came in free under it. The effect of the law—if it shall become one—will be no doubt to multiply county fair dog shows, held under American Kennel Club rule, to reduce the multiplicity of the animal designated by the critics as "not a show dog;" and to blazon the name of the American Kennel Club in every remote hamlet over whose barking wards shall be extended the ægis of its benevolent protection.

The intent of the law is to protect the sheep raisers, and the funds accruing from the taxes are to be devoted to paying for sheep killed by dogs. We hear a great deal said about sheep farmers being compelled to give up their industry because of the depredations of dogs; but there is a very solid basis for doubt whether any one who cared to raise sheep was actually compelled to abandon the business because the dogs could not be controlled.

BY THE STREAM.

THIS is the angler's best season. Yes, now. It is very well to start out on the opening day when perhaps a couple of inches of snow covers the ground, when the brooks are full of melting ice, and the cold east wind drives the pelting rain through even waterproof clothing, and when your line freezes in the guides. It is pleasant to get the early fish, but it is by no means certain that he who goes out on the opening day will receive for his labors any recompense more welcome than an attack of bronchitis or even pneumonia.

It has been said that to fish is not all of fishing, yet he who in the first days of the season braves the elements, goes for fish and for fish alone. At this later date it is quite different. Now the winter is past, the flowers have appeared on the earth, the time of singing birds is come. Before him who goes at this season, prodigal Nature spreads out her fairest scenes, summons her sweetest choruses, scatters her choicest perfumes, that he may feel her charms through all his senses.

If the trout bite well he has a double pleasure; if they refuse his lure he yet goes home with joy in his heart and a memory of his outing which will not soon pass away. For years he will look back to this day, and if he can recall the taking of no great fish, the thought of the softness of the air, of the fragrance of the flowers, of the mellow whistle of the oriole in the elm and the rollicking jingle of the bobolink in the meadow, will stir his heart to faster beating for many a day. Now, if the fish refuse to bite, if the stream is one of the many that were once trout streams, but are so no longer, the angler can stop his fishing, and setting aside his rod, can strive to pry into some of nature's secrets, and to learn the ways of the shy creatures that have their homes along the brookside.

It is an old tale, but one that is ever new, this story that the bees and the birds and the beasts and the plants tell to the lover of nature. And it is the only story that never tires, never bores one. We can never feel weary when we are close to the heart of our great mother.

SNAP SHOTS.

OF the thirty odd fish and game bills introduced into the New York Legislature, less than a baker's dozen found their way beyond the committee rooms. It is just as well that the majority of these measures died where they did, but there were some which should have passed, and might have done so in a less indecent body than the last New York Legislature. One of these measures was the bill creating a special commission to codify all the game and fish laws of the State, reduce them to order and submit to a future legislature a sensible, intelligible, effectual code. It has for years been understood that such a codification was needed; the bill was very wisely drawn, the appointment of such a commission and the accomplishing of its labors would put us ten years ahead in game protection, and yet with their jobs and counter jobs the members left it to die in committee. Another bill which failed to pass was that providing for fishways in the upper Hudson, by which the salmon might ascend to their spawning beds. This measure, according to a reported statement by Commissioner Burden, was choked off simply because of party spite; it happened to have been introduced by a member whose party was in the minority, and the faction in power refused to sanction it for that reason alone. It is a lasting shame that party bigotry and mulishness should demand for its gratification the sacrifice of the Hudson's magnificent promise as a salmon stream.

All who are interested in dogs, but especially those who know anything about greyhounds and coursing, will read with interest the delightful papers now appearing in our columns from the pen of Mr. H. W. Huntington. There is, perhaps, no one in this country who has done so much to attract public attention to the greyhound, and no one who has owned better dogs, and it is only because he resides in the East, where coursing is impracticable, that this gentleman has not run some of the excellent specimens of this breed that he has shown. Now that this noble sport has taken a firm hold in the West, where there are hares and open plains where they can be run, we may look to see a constant development of and an increasing interest in coursing, and with this will come an improvement in our greyhounds. It is quite within the range of possibility that within a few years we may hear of an American-bred dog competing for the Waterloo Cup—perhaps even winning it.

The stray dog is a recognized factor in most communities, and the recognition usually consists of some scheme to reduce the surplus. There is a variety of modes which have been adopted by different cities for destroying their ownerless dogs; many of these modes have in them much of brutality. The subject has been thought worthy of special investigation; and having collected information respecting the dog laws of towns and cities in several States we shall at once publish them.

The meeting of the American Fisheries Society at Philadelphia last week was one of the most noteworthy ever held because of the active interest shown by the members. Taken as an index of the growth of fishculture in popular appreciation the Philadelphia meeting was full of encouragement.

The hotels in the Yellowstone National Park opened on the 15th instant. The roads are in good condition and a large influx of visitors is expected early in the season.

FOREST AND STREAM will go to press next Tuesday on account of Decoration Day.

The Sportsman Tourist.

SPORT IN CAPE BRETON.

HOW many of the American readers of the FOREST AND STREAM know anything about the Island of Cape Breton, its magnificent scenery of mount, river and glen, its cool, saline airs, delightful autumns, and, above all, its grand salt lakes where the Bras d'Or winds its way through sloping hills, quiet farms, forests and meadows? Many of them have doubtless read Mr. Warner's "Baddeck and that Sort of Thing," and laughed heartily over his "hand-mixed coffee" and "double-barreled sermons," but few indeed, I venture to say, know Cape Breton as it should be known—one of the most delightful spots on earth for sport. True, it cannot give the tourist the hotel accommodations he finds at his own summer resorts, but for bathing, fishing, shooting, few places excel this favored land.

I have caught trout here weighing seven pounds, and I have seen a fisherman of Fourchie in Richmond county catch in an evening with an ordinary cod hook baited with herring gills a dozen bass, some of which weighed over twenty pounds each. I have seen as many as eighty caribou in a herd on our northern barrens, and have shot two moose on my first day in.

Probably the best place on the island for sport is near the village of Ingonish, a small fishing settlement on the northern coast of the Island containing about five hundred souls. The interior of this part of the country consists chiefly of immense barrens, hemmed in by mountains, many of which rise to a height of one thousand feet from the sea. Here and there are long stretches of forest, steep ravines, rivers and lakes. At one time, a little over a century ago, moose were so numerous in these forests that over seven thousand hides were exported from the village of Ingonish alone in one year; and to this day the natives are frequently reminded of the wholesale slaughter of these animals indulged in by their forefathers by excavating from their farms antlers, hoofs and other relics of what might properly be termed the butcher period.

I have never hunted this part of the country in the fall, but have gone there the past four winters for caribou and moose, and with one exception have always been successful.

In the winter of 1885 my brother and I, accompanied by three hands, spent six days inland after caribou. Meeting with very severe weather we were unable to hunt the barrens for four days. On the fifth day we fell in with a party of five men from Ingonish, going to a favorite haunt of caribou called Chetticamp Lake, and on being invited to join them we gladly consented. After a tramp of seven miles on snowshoes we made our camp in a tongue of woods a mile or a mile and a half from the barren, known as the Great Western Barren, and here we stopped the remainder of that day and the following night, as a strong wind suddenly sprang up, blowing such dense masses of snow over the barrens that one could not see an object 30yds. away, let alone do any hunting.

The next morning being fine and clear we strapped on our snowshoes at 8:20 and went out to reconnoitre. No sooner had we got to the edge of the woods than we saw at about three miles from us on a gentle rising of the barren a herd of fully eighty caribou, some of which were lying down, some feeding, some gamboling over the hard crust. The whole herd being directly to windward we felt quite sure of our game, and having placed six guns in ambush on the side of a pass leading to another barren, our guide sent three men to drive. In less than an hour they had circled to windward and given their scent, when the whole herd came tearing down toward the guns at a speed swifter than that of the fleetest dogs. From the time we saw them start it seemed but a moment, when we heard their loud breathing on the clear morning air, and the next moment they were upon us. Crack! bang! went the rifles, and every caribou stood perfectly still. Then with a bound they sprang through the pass and were out of sight in a moment, except five that lay bleeding on the snow.

There being six guns among us and only five caribou down, the question arose among some of the men as to who missed his mark, but somehow or other it was never satisfactorily answered. I may say, however, that it was a fortunate event, as the laws of the Game Society of Nova Scotia limit the number of caribou to be taken by a party during any one season to five; and although we did not exceed the limit, I felt confident that few, if any, of us thought at the moment of civilized laws or anything else other than the panting, flying things, speeding by us for life and liberty.

In the winter of 1886 we went in again, but out of sixteen days we could only hunt two, when we got on the track of three running moose, and after following them forty miles on snowshoes, over barrens, through woods and down rivers, we wound up in a rainstorm which left not a particle of snow on the ground, and returned home empty handed.

Our third trip, in the following winter, yielded us four caribou, an account of which has already appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM.

Our fourth and last trip was in the winter of 1888. Leaving Ingonish at 4:30 on a cold, calm morning in January, we drove four miles over the ice of the "lake"—a basin of salt water about five miles long, surrounded by mountains, at whose feet the village is situated—and bidding adieu to the comforts of civilization, proceeded to make the ascent of the mountains. Two hours' hard toiling brought us over this difficulty, and after a tramp of eleven miles more on snowshoes we reached our camp. There were eleven men of us in all, and after a dinner of cold meat, bread and tea, we decided to try our luck. Just here let me say, that I doubt if Delmonico ever furnished a repast to tickle the epicurian palate as our dinner tickled ours that day.

It was decided that four of us including the writer should go down stream after moose, while five went to the barrens for caribou, leaving two in camp to cut wood and prepare for night.

Proceeding down the river—called Chetticamp River—four or five miles, our guide finally found some "work" consisting of the top of a small "dogwood" nipped off in that clumsy manner peculiar to moose, and in a few moments more he had discovered the tracks by digging in the snow. After scooping this light snow from these and carefully examining them he assured us that the moose had gone down the stream. There were but two guns with us, J., one of the hands, carrying a single-barrel muzzleloader, while I had a double-barreled rifle. The snow was not more than a foot deep, so the greatest caution was necessary, as the slightest move might start the moose, and they who have followed a startled moose know what it means. Having had this experience myself two winters before, it is needless to say that I drew my very breath as softly as possible. Proceeding in Indian file for a mile or more we finally came to a bend in the river, and there not more than 40yds. from us on the same side of the stream we were on and about 5yds. from the bank was a huge bull moose lying down, facing us, and staring at us with the most puzzled expression imaginable. I raised my rifle and at the same instant the bull sprang to his feet. In doing so he turned side on. This was my opportunity, and quick as lightning I took aim and fired the right barrel. With a thud the monster fell to the ground, the bullet, as we subsequently discovered, having passed through his heart.

"Look! look!" exclaimed the guide, and there, not more than ten yards from where the bull fell, I saw an old cow rushing up the side of the hill, and firing my left barrel sent the bullet through her, while at the same moment snap went J.'s muzzleloader, and refused to go off. Quick as a flash the cow turned in her tracks and charged toward us with the speed of an infuriated Spanish bull. So quickly did she do this that by the time I had put another cartridge in my rifle I had to fire at her point-blank, without putting the gun to my shoulder, but the ball luckily crashed through her skull, and she fell dead not more than six feet from where I stood, my hair at the time being in a state of elevation similar to that described by the ghost in Hamlet.

It was 10 o'clock that night before we had skinned the two moose, buried the meat in the snow and got back to camp, where we found the rest of our party not a little anxious about our long absence. They who had gone after caribou had not been successful in shooting any, although they saw many tracks, some of which were quite fresh.

As I write I can see from my window overlooking the ocean myriads of glittering-winged sea ducks speeding toward their summer havens in the far-off Labrador, while the reports of the fishermen's guns tell what havoc is being done to these wanderers of the sea and air. Enough! The bumps behind my ears begin to tingle; the kaleidoscope of memory closes on past winters' pictures of frozen solitudes and silent hills, and I must out to the rocks and waves with my gun, for it is April now, and each month yields its own unrivaled sport to Cape Breton. H. E. BAKER.

FOURCHIE, C. B.

REMINISCENCES OF THE RAQUETTE.

MY memory is stored with reminiscences of many happy days passed on these waters, and the following sketch is an attempt to embody some of them, but which I fear only inadequately conveys the attractive feature of the picture as it exists in my mind. Those who have had experience can perhaps fill it out from their own recollection.

With a friend I had rowed down from Blue Mountain Lake in our own boat, intending to spend a few weeks on the Raquette and its nearby waters. Being provided with a tent, camp kit and blankets, we purposed to select a station on the Lake as a sort of headquarters and make excursions of a few days' length at a time to different points on its shore, up the various streams that empty into it and to nearby ponds that were accessible by easy carries. We expected to fish some of the time, but for the most part to float at random on the water, inhale the balmy odors of spruce and hemlock, snuff the bracing mountain air, harden our muscles by exercise at the oars and paddle, and in short enjoy our holiday as if we were schoolboys again.

On our way down the weather had been somewhat stormy, the wind high and accompanied by gusts of rain. Our boat also had developed some defects, and in addition had sprung a leak when we were half-way down Utowana Lake, which compelled us to pull ashore and make temporary repairs. On the carry at the foot of that lake we stopped at Fred Bassitt's cabin and procured some white lead and other necessaries to make the patch on our bark secure. This, and a bite we had there, delayed us considerably, and by the time we had threaded the long, monotonous pull of four miles down the Marion River, it was pretty late in the afternoon. The showers of the previous part of the day had given place to a heavy rain storm, and when we issued from the stream into the open waters of the Raquette we found a pretty lively sea running.

My friend, who was making his first acquaintance with the lakes, had not expected to find such a capacity for developing rough water, and the rain did not contribute to heighten the favorable character of his first impressions. It is notorious that these are the most lasting, and are frequently not to be overcome by any subsequent more agreeable experiences.

Though amply provided with India rubbers we could not entirely keep out the wet, and when we had got down as far as Kenwell's, my friend hailed with delight the appearance of human habitation and shelter, declared himself emphatically opposed to beginning his experiment of tent life in such weather, and in favor of stopping then and there, where fortune offered us a warm fire ready made, shelter from the storm, something to invigorate the inner man and a dry bed.

To him who understands how to catch the fleeting pleasure as it flies, and make the most of it, a better opportunity is seldom offered than when one arrives on a stormy night at a comfortable inn. A bright, crackling wood fire looks brighter at such a time than under ordinary circumstances. The contrast of comfort with previous misery, of cozy security and congenial warmth, is seducing. Few occasions in life afford such a concurrence of elements calculated to heighten enjoyment; and an appetite whetted by a hard day's work in the fresh air gave special zest to a bountiful supper of lake trout, coffee and hot biscuits which the cook soon prepared.

The comforts of civilization under such conditions formed a contrast with the roughness and hardships to be expected in camp, which, I fear, did not fail to strike my friend. To how many another man has a similar experience at the start decided his opinion of a mode of life which perhaps might have been totally different under favorable auspices.

After supper we seated ourselves by the blazing fire, smoked our pipes and listened to the wind and driving rain, and to the dash of the waves, as they rolled in on the shore.

I knew my friend had some acquaintance with camp life in former years, and though he made no pretensions to care for fishing, he liked rowing and being in the open air, and was physically in need of a change.

When we awoke the following morning the sun was shining brightly, the waters of the lake lay placid and sparkling in the sunbeams; all nature had that feeling of freshness which makes mere existence a delight, and like an invigorating draught nerves the courage to brave endeavors. The aspect of things was so completely different from that of the previous night that I thought it must obliterate all bad impressions then made and deck the future prospect in bright and attractive colors.

After breakfast we started to make a survey of the lake and see where we could find an eligible place to pitch our tent. My friend proposed to row, while I was to tempt the bass with rod and line. Who that has ever tried it, needs to be told how the heart leaps with joy at setting out on such a glorious morning, of the pleasure of pushing your cedar bark out upon the buoyant waters, hearing the splash of the waves as they break on its prow and sweep the sides, while it goes bounding like a thing of life, light as a feather, yet obedient as a well-trained steed? Of all boats give me the flat-bottomed, light-built, graceful Adirondack. With a little practice you learn to guide it instinctively, as a bird uses its wings. It obeys the prompting of every impulse, and is so easily propelled in smooth water you need never tire. Talk about the glory of motion! For us men here it is embodied.

Of the number of fish caught on that morning I have no recollection, and it is immaterial. I was more occupied in pointing out the features of the landscape that I hoped would favorably impress my friend—the projecting headlands, the deep bays, the rocky islands, the tempting nooks, the far-off glimpses of mountain and hilltop. I tried to impart to him something of the enthusiasm I felt for this splendid sheet of water. I narrated incidents in my previous acquaintance with certain parts. Showed him where I had on former occasions camped, the location of streams, where streams emptied their cold waters and at whose mouths trout were to be caught. For hours we rowed, we floated idly, we watched the fleecy couds floating in the sky, we smoked and talked, we breathed the blessed air of heaven and basked in the glorious sunshine. Was there any existence more luxurious? What could man want, in the shape of enjoyment, more than this?

There were, however, some drawbacks. Had my friend not remarked them they might have entirely slipped my recollection. That side of the picture I owe to him. The unusual exercise of rowing blistered his hands, and they became very sore. His face and neck were inflamed by the sun. There were rocks, at many places, so close to the surface that we sometimes struck, and once or twice fairly grounded on them. At localities where we touched mosquitoes abounded, and they followed us even out into the open water. Moreover, at the different camping places, which we inspected, there was a great lack of green grass, no place to stretch out comfortably and take a nap, and none of them seemed to fill the bill of requirements necessary for our purpose.

I was desirous that my friend's taste should be suited in the selection of a locality, but the morning passed without finding one. We returned to Kenwell's to dinner, and repeated our explorations in other directions all the afternoon; but with no better results. In despair, it was finally decided to move over to Hathorn's and try one of his open bark camps, where everything was fixed ready to hand; we could get our meals without the trouble of preparing them ourselves—and could find some society!

My friend's visit to the Raquette lasted nearly a week. He managed to pass the time in various ways, but it could never be said that he actually enjoyed himself. The annoyances did not diminish. Black flies and midgets were added to the list of his tormentors, and he pined for some indispensable comforts of city life, which could not be procured here. Despairing of ever being able to see objects through my spectacles, he finally determined to return home; and making arrangements with a guide who was going up with his boat to Blue Mountain, he departed, leaving in his retreat a collection of canned goods and delicacies, which he had purchased in New York for consumption during his stay and had brought up at considerable expense. They were appreciated by those whom he left behind, and served to keep the memory of the donor fresh in their recollections long after he had gone. IBIS.

Natural History.

WOODCHUCKS IN TREES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In the article by Mr. Oliver P. Hubbard, in your issue of May 9, reference is made to a foreign statement, that American woodchucks will sometimes climb bushes and trees. I have several times seen similar statements in years past, and have noticed that many persons expressed doubts as to the accuracy of these statements.

When a lad about fifteen years of age, I lived in Ashtabula county, in this State. I had a little dog, a mixture of terrier and spaniel, and the best little all-around hunting dog I ever saw. He weighed about 12lbs., and would kill woodchucks weighing 15 or more pounds, never hesitating to tackle them under any and all circumstances. Ashtabula Creek, passing through a heavy, virgin forest, was the boundary of a portion of the farm on which I lived. At this point there was about 50 yards of bottom land, from which rose a steep bluff some 20 feet and then a stretch of tableland covered by a heavy forest. In those days, this forest was alive with game; occasionally a bear, deer, some wolves, wildcats, wild turkeys in droves; and, I believe, the only forest in which I ever saw woodchucks. I rarely ever went into this forest, in warm weather, that my little dog did not run woodchucks into hollow logs or hollow trees. One day I was passing along the edge of the wooded bluff before referred to, when I suddenly heard an unusually loud commotion on the part

of the little dog a short distance ahead, and a moment later his familiar "up a tree" bark. Hastening forward, I found little Fido with his forefeet against a slightly leaning tree, and about fifteen feet up the tree a woodchuck about the size of Fido, clinging to the body of the tree, and evidently in an agitated state of mind, while Fido was even more excited than the woodchuck. Finding a handy club, I threw it, striking the woodchuck a slight blow. He did not stand on the order of his going, but sprang as far as possible toward the brink of the bluff, to find his neck in the firm grip of Fido's jaws. After Fido had given him a satisfactory shaking up, I gave him a few finishing touches with a club. His burrow was but a few feet over the brink of the bluff. Fido had surprised him on a foraging expedition and being closely pressed, he had taken to the tree for safety. I have seen woodchucks sunning themselves upon stumps, logs and rocks, but this was the only time I saw one up a tree. MILTON P. PEIRCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C., May 4.—The prospects for good shooting here during the coming autumn are excellent. The mild winter and freedom from spring shooting have been favorable for the feathered game.

The short harsh crow of the cock pheasant can be heard at all hours of the day almost within the limits of the city of Victoria, and we are happy to say that this year will be here a close season for this game bird. Quail and grouse are abundant. While driving near the city with the veteran shot, R. Maynard, we saw a pair of blue grouse quite near the trail, and the cock bird gave us a most entertaining exhibition of the charms that he displays in wooing his mate. Like a turkey cock he strutted about with his wings trailing on the ground, his tail feathers erect and spread out fanlike to their fullest extent, his neck distended, and on each side of his neck the feathers were turned out so as to resemble a pair of round white rosettes, nearly three inches in diameter, with an oblong red spot in their center where the skin of the neck was exposed. His head seemed to be crowned with a fiery red comb. Excepting the rosettes he was in appearance a miniature turkey gobbler. Every few seconds he would strut up to his demure but sleek-looking mate, puff out his neck, and with a jerky movement of his head, utter his boom or hoot, *Boom, boom, boom.* As he grew more and more demonstrative in his actions, his modest mate flew up to an overhanging limb to escape his familiarities, and we drove away, leaving him still strutting on the ground underneath the tree where his mate sat perched. The comb, I should judge, was produced by the spots over the eyes becoming enlarged and inflamed with passion.

Deer are seen every day quite near the city. A panther was recently shot within a few miles of the city.

The well-known writer and naturalist, John Fannin, will soon formally open the new Provincial Museum at the Government Buildings here. He is rapidly getting things into shape, and has among his specimens by far the finest male caribou and also mountain goat that we have ever seen. With the assistance of Mr. A. H. Maynard his collection of song and game birds of the northern Pacific slope will be quite complete. All persons who are at all interested in natural history should not fail when in the city to pay Mr. Fannin a visit.

STANSTEAD.

MASSACHUSETTS BIRD NOTES.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On May 12 that skilled observer, Mr. H. A. Purdie, of Boston, and myself made an observation tour in the woods and fields of this vicinity, and recognized the presence of fifty species, most of them migrants. There were, of course, quite a number of species previously noted as arrived which did not happen to fall under our observation. The species starred are rare here at any time. The following birds were seen:

Spotted sandpiper,	Vesper sparrow,	Maryland warbler,
Green heron,	Grasshopper sparrow	Chestnut-sided warbler,
Night heron,	Chipping sparrow,	Nashville warbler,
Downy woodpecker,	Field sparrow,	Parula warbler,
Flicker,	Song sparrow,	Black-throated green warbler,
Black-billed cuckoo,	Towhee,	Yellow warbler,
Whippoorwill,	Rose-breasted grosbeak,	Redstart,
Swift,	Scarlet tanager,	Ovenbird,
Least flycatcher,	Barn swallow,	Catbird,
Bluejay,	Tree swallow,	Brown thrasher,
Crow,	Cedar waxwing,	Whitebr'st nuthatch,
Cowbird,	Red-eyed vireo,	Chickadee,
Redwing blackbird,	Black and white warbler,	Wood thrush,
Bronzed grackle,	Myrtle warbler,	Robin,
Lark,	Golden wing warbler*	Bluebird,
Baltimore oriole,	Tennessee warbler,*	Bob White.
Purple finch,		
Goldfinch,		

The above list shows the tide of migration to be rather early this season. For instance, in comparison with 1884 the presence of several of the above (on the same ground) was not observed until the 17th to the 21st of May. The dates of 1888, however, do not differ much.—F. C. BROWNE (Framingham, Mass., May 15).

FLORIDA BIRDS OF PLUME.—I have been in Florida nearly every winter for the past ten years. Where I saw a hundred plume birds in 1879, I saw less than a tenth of that number on my last visit. During February and March it is estimated that there are a hundred thousand visitors in Florida, among them many sportsmen tourists, each of whom wishes to bring home some trophy from the land of flowers, plumes being especially sought for, being at their best in the spring. The result is what might be expected, to say nothing of the evil effect of such slaughter at that time of the year. If any State needs rigid game laws, it is Florida, and I am glad to see that some of the representative citizens are taking steps to secure such.—ORMOND.

ALBINO SQUIRREL.—Glasgow, Ky.—The albino squirrel killed near this place on April 25, mention of which was made in your issue of May 9, turns out to have been an albino gray squirrel, and was of usual size and form of our common gray squirrel. The coat was pure white, the eyes red, while the skin about mouth and nostrils was a delicate pink.—MAC.

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

Game Bag and Gun.

THE GAME LAW MILL AT ALBANY.

[*From our Special Correspondent.*]

ALBANY, May 18.—The various game bills introduced at the session just closed were disposed of as follows. Where a committee is named it is to be understood that the bill was not reported by that committee, and hence could not be acted on. Bills sent to the Governor will become laws if he shall sign them:

SENATE BILLS.

87, 82. Coggeshall—Amending section 640 of the Penal Code so as to make more difficult the fishing in private ponds. To the Governor.

165, 200. Coggeshall—Making a uniform law and shorter seasons for woodcock and partridge throughout the State. In the Assembly.

185. Hawkins—For the protection of oyster beds. A law, Chap. 9.

193. Sloan—Amending the act creating the Forest Commission so as to include Oneida county in the Forest Preserve. A law, Chap. 24.

222. Collins—Providing fishways in the Hudson River at Mechanicsville and Northumberland. In the Committee of the Whole.

223, 560. Collins—For the construction of fishways on all dams to be built hereafter. In the Senate.

224, 661. Collins—Amending the Hudson River Shad Law of 1887 so that Westchester county shall not be exempt from the provision that there shall be no fishing on Sunday between March 15 and June 15. In the Committee of the Whole.

225, 662. Collins—Amending the Salmon Act of 1837 so that fish of less than 3lbs. shall not be taken. In Committee of the Whole.

305, 306. Coggeshall—Same as Hamilton A. 481, 381, for the protection of fish in the St. Lawrence River. In the Committee on Game Laws.

350, 663. Collins—Forbidding the taking of partridge or quail with nets or traps. In the Committee of the Whole.

351, 547. Collins—For the building of a fishway in Delaware River. To the Governor.

430, 462. Coggeshall—Same as Kimball A. 1072, 1058, providing that a Deputy Attorney-General, a Commissioner of Fisheries and a Member of the New York State Society for the Protection of Game shall codify the game laws at an expense of $5,000. In the Committee on Finance.

492, 463. Walker—Same as Little A. 807, 623, prohibiting the taking of fish except by hook and line in Lake Ontario or Niagara River adjacent to Niagara county. In the Committee on Game Laws.

550. Raines—Same as Fitts A. 618, 965, forbidding the taking of fish in Owasco Lake except by hook and line. In the Committee on Game Laws.

626, 510. Kellogg—Same as Barton A. 840, 837, prohibiting the taking of fish in Glen Lake except by hook and line—no black bass to be taken between Jan. 1 and July 10, no bullheads between April 1 and July 1, no pickerel between Feb. 15 and July 1. In the Committee on Game Laws.

627, 511. Kellogg—Forbidding the taking of fish in Queensburg, Warren county, except by hook and line. In the Committee on Game Laws.

628, 512. Kellogg—Repealing Chapter 623 of the Laws of 1887 relating to private parks for fishing and hunting. In the Committee on Game Laws.

651, 522. Hawkins—Allowing any five or more citizens of the U. S., of full age and upon the approval of the Commissioners of Fisheries, to file a certificate with the Secretary of State that they have formed an ichthyological society for the purpose of scientific research. In the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

54, 225. McAdam—Prohibiting the shooting of duck in the spring between Feb. 1 and Sept. 1. In the Senate.

55, 864. A. B. Baker—Relating to the preservation of forest trees and timber. A law, Chap. 256.

214, 858. Cronin—Forbidding the use of nets, etc., for menhaden in Jamaica Bay. In the Committee on Game Laws.

229, 270. Savery—Relating to fishways in the State dam across the Oswego and Seneca rivers. To the Governor.

270, 88. Maynard—Relating to fishways across the State dam in Chittenango Creek. A law, Chap. 166.

286, 231. Lane—Excepting Ellisburgh from the anti-net law of 1886 for Jefferson county. In the Committee on Game Laws.

295, 232. McAdam—Prohibiting the shipping of partridge, woodcock and quail, killed in Oneida county, out of that county. Vetoed.

303, 233. Savery—Prohibiting devices for fishing in Lake Ontario in Cayuga county. To the Governor.

308, 197. Stevens—Amending the laws relating to fishing in Delaware River. To the Governor.

333, 142. Flaherty—Preventing the obstruction of the east and west branches of the St. Regis River. To the Governor.

344, 372. Little—Extending for 6 years the provisions of Chapter 395 of the Laws of 1886, forbidding the killing of partridge and quail in Niagara county. In the Senate.

481, 381. Hamilton—Same as Coggeshall S. 305, 206, for the protection of fish in the St. Lawrence River. In the Committee of the Whole.

499, 319. Hughes—Reducing the hounding season from forty-five days to ten days. In the Committee on Game Laws.

554, 354. McAdam—Prohibiting the sale of speckled trout in Oneida county. In the Senate.

618, 429. Fitts—Same as Raines S. 550, prohibiting devices for fishing in Owasco Lake. To the Governor.

742, 1122. Townsend—Forbidding the Land Commissioners to grant lands under water in Queens and Suffolk counties without the consent of the supervisors of those counties respectively. On third reading.

794. A. H. Baker—Providing fishways in Cattaraugus Creek. To the Governor.

807, 625. Little—Same as Walker S. 493, 463, for the protection of fish in Niagara county. Lost in the Senate.

835. A. H. Baker—Providing that the open season for deer shall begin two weeks later and end two weeks later. In the Committee on Game Laws.

840, 837. Barton—Same as Kellogg S. 627, 510, for the protection of fish in Glen Lake. To the Governor.

965, 979. Tefft—Providing that whoever finds unlawful devices for catching fish shall report to the Town Clerk, who shall destroy them and pay the finder $10. On third reading.

993, 1232. Stevens—Amending the laws relating to fishing in private grounds. On third reading.

894, 765. Treadway—Making the close season for salmon trout, etc., on Lake George from October to January inclusive, and for the rest of the State, October to March inclusive. To the Governor.

1001. McCann—Transferring the oyster lands from the Shellfish Commissioner to the Land Commissioners. In the Committee on Ways and Means.

1042. Tefft—Providing fishways in the Champlain Canal. In the Committee on Canals.

1072, 1058. Kimball—Same as Coggeshall S. 430, 462, for a commission to codify the game laws. On third reading.

1087, 867. De Peyster—Making the close season for ducks May 1 to September 1, and one month longer on Long Island.. To the Governor.

1159, 1233. De Peyster—Prohibiting the shooting of ducks from steam vessels. In Committee of the Whole.

1189, 1121. Walters—Prohibiting the use of nets, etc., in Embogcht Bay, Green county. In the Senate.

1210, 1161. Pearsall—Providing for a fishway in Chenango River, at Chenango Forks. To the Governor.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—May 17.—I should suggest to "Keouk," in reply to his inquiry regarding smoky fireplaces, that all new chimneys being damp or green are more or less liable to smoke, and before he tears down another chimney let him have a little patience and make a few hot fires, using plenty of good dry wood that will burn with little or no smoke, using if necessary a little of Bridget's "fire-persuader" to start them, so as to get a quick, strong blaze and an upward draft at once. In the case of club houses, which are generally built near water, and are unoccupied the larger part of the year, the chimneys are very liable to be damp and smoky. Sometimes a little powder touched off in the fireplace before making a fire will prove beneficial in clearing the chimney of damp, heavy air. The upper part of the fireplace should be closed in, so that the powder will blow up instead of out.—ORMOND.

THE CUMBERLAND CLUB MEDAL.—Chicago, May 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of April 25, I noticed an article "A Sportsman's Comment," by "Guadalupe," in regard to the legislation for the proper protection of game, etc., and goes on to say: "But that no effort with wise and unselfish ends in view, will be made is evident from the following paragraph clipped from an article of Mr. Hough's in FOREST AND STREAM of April 11. 'Messrs. McFarland and Gammon in their week at the Cumberland, bagged 520 ducks, besides their geese, cranes and snipe mentioned earlier. * * * Mr. C. D. Gammon has put up a gold medal for the Cumberland Club, the man killing the most ducks this season to win it.' Mr. Gammon evidently intends to keep that medal for himself." I, as the winner of the medal, desire to correct the erroneous impression conveyed by said article, by stating the facts, viz.: On Sept. 1, 1888, Mr. Gammon procured a beautiful gold medal on which is inscribed, "Gammon medal, for largest bag, one day's shooting, 1888." The medal was to go to any member securing the largest number of ducks in any one day's shoot, during the fall of 1888, barring Mr. McFarland and Mr. Gammon. Owing to the extreme dryness of the Cumberland marshes last fall, there was no shooting, consequently, by the request of a number of the members of the club, Mr. Gammon consented to let the medal go until the following season, when it was won by the small score of thirty-nine ducks—"one day's shoot." By publishing the above facts you will be doing justice to Mr. C. D. Gammon, who is a thorough sportsman, and at the same time confer a favor on HENRY STEPHENS, Vice-Pres. Cumberland Gun Club, Chicago.

REGINA, N. W. T., April 24.—There will be a marked decrease in the number of wild waterfowl bred in the Northwest Territory this season as compared with former years. There are two reasons for this state of things. The drought has been very severe and many of the small lakes and sloughs are destitute of water, merely whitened sepulchres of alkali deposit. Again the early spring brought the ducks and geese into the country early in March, and as the open season does not close until the 15th of May, it has given the settlers, who are rapidly filling up the territory, a full two months of spring shooting, and they have slaughtered the geese and ducks by the wholesale and have driven many of the survivors to other breeding grounds further north. We trust that the N. W. T. Council will abolish spring shooting altogether, and unless this is done at once, the feathered game will go the way that the buffalo and antelope have gone—to the land of shades.—STANSTEAD.

ADIRONDACK PRESERVE ASSOCIATION.—New York, May 16. At the annual meeting of the members of the Adirondack Preserve Association, held May 6, the following were made officers for the ensuing year: L. M. Lawson, President; E. W. Adams, Vice-President; James Yalden, Treasurer; J. G. Case, Secretary. Trustees: H. C. Squires, G. W. Shiebler, A. L. Griffin, F. W. Kitching. The association has 65 members and is in flourishing condition. Resolutions were adopted thanking the Forest Commission for its "untiring exertions and attentions given to the preservation of the forests," and declaring the association to be in accord with the suggestion made to the Legislature for the enactment of laws tending to the preservation of forests; also thanking the State Senate and Assembly for their assistance in the enactment of game and other laws bearing on forest preservation.

JEKYL ISLAND PHEASANTS.—Acting Superintendent E. G. Grob writes to Mr. N. S. Finney, Secretary of the Jekyl Island Club, under date of May 15: "I have to report that 125 young pheasants have been hatched out up to this morning, and that we have now 957 pheasants eggs under hens, all from the 50 hen pheasants imported in March. The percentage in hatching out has so far been 89 per cent. against 88, the highest record heretofore known. These pheasants did not commence laying until April 12, so the above is the record of 33 days. Experts is pheasant raising say that our showing so far has been remarkable and without precedent."

CHARLESTON, Ill., May 15.—Wildfowl shooting has been the poorest here since the country was settled. It has been one of the dryest springs for forty years, so the old settlers say, and nearly all the ponds in this county have been drained in the last few years. Very little snow fell during the winter, and it was a blessing for the quail, only a few were killed when the ground was covered with snow. I have heard several reports from the prairie and forests that the quail wintered well and are hatching out large flocks lately. The fall shooting will be just splendid for pinnated grouse and quail if reports are true. —OFFICE BOY.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 5.—There have been lots of ducks killed on Brandy Lake and the smaller ponds in the last two weeks. I have only been out once and got two geese and two ducks. A barber here in town was in the store bragging about killing eighty-three ducks in one day pot-shooting. I told him he had better take some poison along and poison them, as he might kill more; but he did not seem to take the hint. The boys are killing lots of plover and curlew.—SHADY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The inclosed was cut from this morning's *Record*. Can Mr. Hough tell us if it is true? "A dealer says Chicago ships game to this State all the year round, regardless of seasons."—ROBIN.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Sea and River Fishing.

FLY-FISHING FOR TROUT.

In looking over my writing table I find a number of unanswered letters which have been laid aside for a more convenient season to answer them till I find quite a pile, and among them I find a goodly number inquiring in regard to fly-fishing, rods, reels, flies to use, how to use them, etc., etc. With your permission I will use a little space in your much valued paper upon this subject; not that I am able or intend to write an exhaustive treatise on that almost boundless subject, but finding a growing interest among those who fish for trout with bait to know more about the methods of the fly-fisher, I thought it might interest a large class of your readers to give a little superficial knowledge of the art and the paraphernalia pertaining thereto. More particularly as I see a noted want in that direction.

There are books upon that subject, but only a few of the great mass of trout fishers have them, and the balance either do not know where to procure them or have not the means to spare to get them, and many would not buy them, preferring to go without the knowledge or get such as might be offered by papers they may read.

I have in mind in this description the needs of those who fish in southern New England, and although what I may say may not be applicable to larger waters and large trout, still the reader will find the theory good in many another locality, and with slight change to suit the particular pond or stream these rules will apply to any water where trout live.

The successful fly-fisher needs the following articles: rod, reel, line, flies, leader, fly-book, creel, landing net and fishing boots. Armed with these he can go forth with reasonable hopes of ultimate success.

The rod should be a good one. Split bamboo of the better grades are preferable, but cost more than some like to pay; but don't take the cheap split bamboo, it is a snare and a delusion. If you cannot afford a good split bamboo buy a good all lancewood, or one with an ash butt and lancewood joint and tips. It should have solid reel seat below the hand, should be from 9½ to 10½ft. long, made of three pieces with cap and welt ferrules, and have a hand grip bound with cord or cane, and should have two tips. In using them never use a tip two days in succession, except when obliged to do so by breakage. If split bamboo, the rod should weigh from 6 to 8oz., and if lancewood, from 7 to 9oz., with what is termed a very "limber back," that is, it should bend evenly and easily back to the hand grip, and when swung by the hand back and forth the tip should be able to describe an arc of a circle, the cord of which should be equal to the entire length of the rod. There is an erroneous idea among some bait fishers that by having a light tip fitted to a bait-rod it would make a fly-rod of it. A bait-rod is and will remain such to the end of its existence, while a fly-rod is of an entirely different make up.

The angler in buying his first fly-rod should get as limber and pliable a rod as he can find; avoid stiffness and rigidity of action as a defect, not that it is an actual fault, but in learning to cast a fly the soft, pliable rod is the better of the two, and when he has learned to cast well then he can buy such a rod as pleases him best.

The reel should be a plain click reel with safety bands, or flush handle, and should be fitted to the rod in exactly the opposite direction from what you would fit it to fish with bait; that is, it should have the handle on the right side of the rod when the rod had its rings on the under side. It should be of what is termed in trade as an 80yd. size, and the angler can suit his taste both in this and in the rod, also as to whether he will buy brass, nickle or German silver; but whichever you buy, have rod and reel match, if only for the beauty of it.

The line should be a tapered 40yds. enamelled, braided silk line. If this seems a trifle too high in price, a good level, oiled silk braided line will do. In either case the size should be for the 6oz. split-bamboo or the 7oz. lancewood rod, what is termed G or No. 5, and for the heavier rods F or No. 4.

I advise the use of 40 to 50yds. of line, not that one ever uses so much, but it is continually wearing off and growing shorter, till in a few years a shorter line becomes entirely useless, and has to be thrown away and a new one bought. Use the smaller end of the tapered line to cast with.

The flies one needs can hardly be enumerated, and I shall only give some general directions for the angler to follow. Flies are of such wonderful variety and size that it is almost useless to give names, and it will be several years before he will be familiar with the names of more than a limited number. Trout rarely rise to the fly in the month of April, but when they do it is generally at a brown or red hackle or a dun, more often a blue dun. Sometimes a cinnamon will take well: but black, white, yellow, red or green seem to be of little account.

In May the hackles and some of the duns are good; in fact, any fly whose color is slate, buff, brown, or a mixture of these colors, or in which any of these colors are shaded with yellow, black or red, seems to be taking. June brings a greater variety; in fact, almost anything that is a fly, excepting the very brilliant ones—which are the most attractive to the amateur angler—are at one time or another good flies. These gaudy flies, that look so very beautiful to an uneducated eye, are very doubtful flies to try. When trout do take them, they take them well; but it is discouraging work to find the right day, till finally the angler comes to see less and less beauty in them, and the little bunch of brown fuzz we call a brown-hackle begins to have a very handsome appearance to him. This brings to mind a No. 5 salmon-jungle of very showy appearance, that I tried several times each year for three years in succession and only found one day when it took trout; that day it and its mate, a similar fly, took twenty trout in about an hour.

June is the month when the gray and black flies come into use. July gives a chance to use a still larger variety, and admits some of the showy ones. The same can be said of August, and all summed up in a few words of an old sportsman, "A few well-selected flies are better than a book full of them selected hit or miss." The angler must find out almost wholly what those few are; but a good rule to follow is this: For the first of the season use browns or slates, and only add colors as the season advances, ending in August with the brightest flies in the book. A word as to quality. For a season's fishing six dozen is not a large quantity, neither is it a small allowance. There will be many left at the end of the season, but a good assortment comes handy on one of those mean days when trout seem to be particular as to the fly they want and that very fly gets hung on a bush just out of reach and it is lost, and it was the last of its kind in the book; then I have seen the time when I would gladly give the price of the whole six dozen for a few of that particular fly.

For leaders use only heavy 6ft. with loops and have them made with two loops for dropper flies, about 2ft. apart, thus enabling the angler to use three flies. A half dozen more or less of these leaders is sufficient.

Any fly-book that the angler may choose, from the old fashioned pocketbook to the most elaborate and newest styles, according to taste, is proper; this is merely a receptacle for carrying flies, leaders, etc., and it matters not what it is, excepting that it should be conveniently arranged and sufficiently large.

A word is sufficient in regard to the creel, landing net and boots. Do not get the basket and net too small, or the boots too large.

Tie a strong cord to the net, or a strap with a small snap at its end is better, fasten it to the front of your fishing coat, and when not in use throw it over your shoulder, allowing strap enough to let it hang easily upon your back.

Now a word as to the arrangement of the flies upon the leader. Use only three on a gang, or cast, as they are called, and arrange them something after this fashion:

The day before the angler goes fishing he should take down his book and arrange six or eight different gangs of flies, beginning with the three most likely flies in his judgment, and placing them upon the leader, the heaviest fly for the stretcher, or end fly, the next in size for the first dropper, and a small fly for the top or second dropper. This arrangement is for swift water. If arranging for absolutely still water the order of size should be reversed, placing the small fly at the end for the stretcher, and a large fly for the top dropper. The reason for this arrangement will be explained later.

After having arranged the six or eight different casts, having them all provided with different flies, coil them up carefully and place them in the book, not forgetting to put in a small piece of chamois skin or a large rubber band, the first being preferable.

The old method of soaking leaders over night is utter folly, for a more excellent way is described below.

Having said this much as descriptive of the tackle necessary, and supposing that the angler has fully equipped himself according to directions, and that he is fully acquainted with the methods of fishing with bait, he is now ready to take his first initiatory steps in fly-fishing. A word before he starts about casting and then he may go to the brook and try for himself. He has probably read of the phenomenal casts at the tournaments and heard of the guides in the woods, who all cast 100ft., no one ever hearing of a guide who casts less than that figure. He has doubtless come to think that in order to be successful as a fly-fisher he must be able to make a long cast. This is entirely erroneous; it is said by an old woodsman that "it is impossible to take a trout on a cast of over 75ft." Although this is probably not absolutely correct, yet every one who has tried it finds, first, that it is next to impossible to cast over 75ft., and second, that having made an extremely long cast, it is well nigh impossible to hook a trout, if one should rise. This is the third improbability, and so we find that it is highly improbable, if not impossible, that trout should be taken by long casting.

Twenty-five or thirty feet is about as much as any fly-caster usually uses, particularly on mountain brooks, and this distance can be readily attained to by a very small amount of practice; and when the amateur angler has become acquainted with the motions of the cast sufficiently to be able to cast 25ft. fairly well, he should then practice for accuracy, for this is the more essential feature, and one that must be acquired with more or less proficiency in order to be successful.

We may suppose that by this time the angler with his outfit has arrived at the brook and is "rigging up." When he gets out his gang of flies he finds they assume the form of a spiral spring, so having his friend, "for certainly he has taken his friend with him," hold the end of the leader, he takes the chamois, and with a few rapid rubs between his finger and thumb straightens the leader so that it hangs perfectly.

Standing in the middle of the stream at the head or upper part of a long, deep pool, where he always expects to find a trout when bait-fishing, and grasping the grip of his rod with his right hand, having the reel on the under side, he unreels perhaps 15ft. of line, and with a sharp upward and backward stroke followed by a correspondingly sharp forward stroke, he lands his flies upon the still water of the pool below, and by a tremulous motion of the wrist begins to draw them slowly toward him, always keeping the little top dropper fly hopping and jumping from ripple to ripple till he has made them cross the rapid water at the entrance to the pool. He must watch his flies very closely all this time, and will not have to be told when he has a rise, as he will doubtless be as much surprised as the trout he hooks, if indeed he hooks him. At the first appearance of a break or rise he must learn to strike instantaneously. This is done by a quick upward twist of the wrist, and this is where most beginners fail. While in bait-fishing he lets the trout have the line and go where he likes, the fly-fisher seems to try to snatch the fly away from the trout; but the trout is very rapid, and the angler must be correspondingly quick or the trout will drop the little bunch of feathers, finding that it is not the insect or fly that he thought it to be, and the angler loses his fish.

Having hooked the fish he quickly transfers the rod to the left hand and reels him up to him till he is almost at his feet; then grasping his landing net he slips it under him with a deft motion and the trout is his. The art is nearly his also, for with his first trout taken squarely and honestly on a fly comes the enthusiasm of fly-fishing which carries him on to perfection.

And thus having led the angler to a successful capture I have finished what I proposed to write. Still I might continue and tell you that not all brooks afford good fly-fishing. In some brooks trout never seem to rise to a fly at all, while in others they come out with a slash that surprises even an old hand at it, and the next brook he tries they may take the fly well, but make no noise about it, seeming to come up and suck it in quietly, as though it was the most natural thing in the world to do. Then again brooks differ as to the fly one should use, and it is no sure sign because they take a certain fly on one brook that they take that particular fly on all brooks. Nor is it a certain sign that they will take a certain fly to-morrow because they have to-day; for to-morrow they may take another very different fly, or none at all. Hence the advantage of having the six or eight gangs ready rigged beforehand, so that if one cast fails to bring a rise another may be tried, and so on till the right cast or gang is found; then note the particular fly or flies they take, and he will find them taking one fly or possibly two, and scarcely a day in the season will they take all sorts of flies as well as some particular one, although I have found them at times when I thought they would take almost any fly offered them.

The reason for the arrangement of the flies on the leader as described above is that the large fly at the end catches more water and therefore offers more resistance, and helps to hold up the two droppers and make them appear more lifelike.

The beauties of the art will gradually unfold themselves to the angler till he will come to say that "one trout taken on a fly gave me more pleasure than a basket full taken with bait, and I shall use bait no more."

NOTLIKS.

THE MAINE WATERS.

RANGELEY, Me., May 12—*Editor Forest and Stream* Most of the Rangeleys were clear of ice April 30, something very unusual. Last year I crossed both the Rangeley and Mooselucmeguntic lakes on the ice May 19. Now the trees are green and the weather is warm enough for midsummer. The fishermen are coming in quite fast and some of them are on their way out with their box of fish. I think that so far the fishing has been very good at all points on the lakes. Below I give you some of the catches made this spring, and I wish it understood that I do not impose upon the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM by giving a record of a catch of fish which I have not first assured myself is correct.

Mr. E. L. Simpson, of Brunswick, Maine, has been at Camp Bemis a week; in this time without the assistance of a guide he has taken one hundred trout; most of these were taken from the wharf. His record runs as follows: One 5lbs., one 4¼, one 4, one 3½, and a great many between 2 and 3lbs. Mr. W. P. Clark, of Peabody, Mass., and Mr. W. D. Brockett, of Stoneham, Mass., with John and James Collins for guides, have been fishing in the vicinity of the Upper Dam for the past week. Their record is two 7¼lbs., two 5, two 4, twelve in the vicinity of 3lbs., and many about 2lbs. The guests at the Mooselucmeguntic House report good success also at Indian Rock and Mountain View House. Mr. E. L. Bird and Mr. Geo. Whittier took at the "Eddy" on Rangeley Stream in one day's fishing 45 trout, the net weight of which was 40lbs.

F. C. BARKER.

BOSTON, May 20.—The trout season in Maine is picking up. Reports begin to indicate a good catch, and after all there are a good many prominent business and professional men on the grounds or have just returned. The early season disturbed the starting a good deal, but the finest of weather of late has started off even those who were in doubt about going at all. Again the salmon season at Bangor has been a failure thus far, and several parties intending to go there have tired of waiting for the salmon to rise and have gone to either Rangeley or Moosehead. From Moosehead the reports are good. Some fine trout were shown at the Boston Chamber of Commerce the other day. Messrs. L. E. Pierce, M. J. Conant, S. R. Ellis and Jas. H. Davis had just returned from a few days' fishing at Moosehead. Their catch of trout included 225 in all, among which they showed at the Chamber of Commerce a lake trout that they claimed to weigh 11¼lbs., with five other lake trout of good size. Their largest brook trout weighed 5lbs., with others of good size. The catch of trout excited a good deal of interest among their brother merchants. The Kineo Club will start for Moosehead May 31.

The catch of trout at Rangeley is proving rather remarkable for numbers this spring, though the monsters have not yet responded. Five pounds for a brook trout is the largest record I have yet heard of that could be authenticated. But the catch is proving remarkable in the number of landlocked salmon that are being taken in Rangeley and Mooselucmaguntic lakes. Already the record runs up into the dozens of these fish caught, but the range in size is not large. In fact a 4lb. landlocked salmon is considered a large one for these waters this spring. But the number is rather gratifying to those who have been instrumental in stocking these lakes with these fish. It seems that they are taken in trolling, with the minnow bait, the same as trout; or rather they are generally taken when fishing for trout, and I have yet to learn of any peculiarities in either bait, tackle or manner of fishing that brings them, otherwise than that practiced in trolling for trout. None of them are on record this year as having risen to the fly. Possibly they may later in the season, though they are not yet noted for rising to the fly in any of the Maine waters.

Ladies are counted in to the Rangeley fishing trips more than usual this spring, and they are making some fine records with rod and line. There have been registered at the Elmwood, Phillips, Maine, N. N. Thayer and wife, Boston; W. F. Sturtevant and wife, Springfield; F. A. Magee and wife, Thos. Cunningham and wife, and Weston Lewis and wife, of Boston. Mr. F. A. Magee is the principal of the Magee Furnace Company, of this city, and a regular visitor to the Maine trout waters. Mrs. Magee is a novice with rod and reel, but her record is rather satisfactory. She has landed an 8lb. landlocked salmon, the largest of the season thus far. Senator W. P. Frye is at his camp on Mooselucmaguntic. The story is that considerable fishing has been done off the rocks in front of his camp this spring, and a great many trout caught. This was all done before the worthy Senator got there. The Allerton Lodge people, of Boston, quite a crowd of them, are at the same lake.

There is a mystery about the salmon at Bangor. Still they do not rise. The theory is that the water is too roily. It is said that a great dam above has been carried away, and hence the roil. But it is also true that the run into the nets at Bucksport and other towns down the river all the way to the ocean has been very small. The trade in Boston which handles these salmon from these netters have not yet received half the usual number. It

is plain that if it is the roil that is preventing the run of salmon, then it is stopping them all the way to the sea. But there is still time for a good run, and sportsmen who have intended trying the salmon at Bangor should not be discouraged. There was a run way into June last year. They should wait calmly at home, with the understanding that the telegraph is to inform them the moment the run begins. It is hardly good policy to start off, as one or two Boston parties have done already. They got tired of waiting for the welcome news, and went to Bangor. There they were at heavy hotel expenses, with a cost of $2.50 to $3 for a man and boat, only to become one of twenty-five or thirty other boats on the river, where the whole catch was hardly a salmon a day for all the boats. They have returned, and they wish that they had waited.

Brook fishing has been good this season, or good up to the time the streams began to lack water. The season has been dry of late, with the weather hot, and I have reports from streams in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts which say that trout fishing is very poor, with the mosquitoes as thick as they should be in June. One letter suggests that the mosquitoes and black flies are a month earlier than last year. SPECIAL.

ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE association held a business meeting at their rooms, 1020 Arch street, Philadelphia, on the evening of May 14. After the usual routine, arrangements were announced for the entertainment, on Thursday, of the American Fisheries Society, by an excursion in the U. S. steamer Fish Hawk to Gloucester, N. J., to partake of a shad dinner and witness the hauling of the great seine. There were twenty-nine members of the association present, besides Fish Commissioners C. V. Osborne, of Ohio, and W. L. May, of Nebraska. Mr. H. C. Ford, president of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, related his recent successful introduction of twelve millions of young pike-perch (*Stizostedion vitreum*) into streams of eastern Pennsylvania. These fry were obtained from the U. S. Fish Commission, and were liberated in the Delaware, Perkiomen, Schuylkill, Juniata and Susquehanna rivers. The average period of incubation of this species was fifteen days, and the fry were in a very healthy condition. The president of the association, Mr. A. M. Spangler, had purchased the fine salmon recently caught in the Delaware and brought it before the Fisheries Society. He told the circumstances of its capture and referred to the long interval since the planting of the species in this river. Mr. Osborne, upon invitation, sketched the condition of fishculture in Ohio, and the gratifying results apparent from artificial propagation. As a consequence of the work with pike-perch, or wall-eyed pike, he mentioned some extraordinary catches of this fish in the waters of West Virginia, where unrestricted fishing robs Ohio of the rewards of honest labor. Thirteen thousand pounds of pike.perch were taken at one haul of a seine about forty miles below Bellaire.

One of the most satisfactory pieces of protective legislation recently secured in Ohio is the measure giving magistrates final jurisdiction in prosecutions for violation of the fishing laws. This has done more good than any other single measure in force, and the friends of the fishes are rejoiced. Mr. May was called upon to tell what Nebraska is doing for fishculture, and he responded in detail. Brook trout and pike-perch have received considerable attention and both have caught on in fine style. The former thrives wonderfully in some parts of the State. Mr. May was one of the pioneers in wholesale hatching of pike-perch.

Many of the fishes which were introduced into the Elkhorn in 1873 by the wreck of a bridge and the falling through of a Fish Commission aquarium car on its way to California, have become acclimated and multiplied. The bass were especially plentiful until over-fishing reduced their numbers and they are still to be found by the initiated. Dr. T. H. Bean, of the U. S. Fish Commission, was asked numerous questions about the desirability of importing fishes from abroad, and he expressed the belief that we have an abundance of native species far superior to most of the exotics and do not need to look to Europe and Asia for our supply. The Anglers' Association has about 200 members, and is very active in all measures for the increase and protection of valuable fishes.

USES OF THE GERMAN CARP.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was somewhat surprised to note in looking over the contents of the last number of your paper the following words in a communication from Mr. Shriner, of Paterson, N. Y., on the subject of "Carp in the Passaic:" "Please do not urge any person not to catch carp during the breeding season. Carp are worthless as a game fish and are not fit to eat at any time and they are, I fear, spoiling our bass and pickerel fishing, which is not as good as formerly in the upper Passaic." Your half dozen lines of reply were sufficiently conclusive, but possibly a few words in confirmation of them may not be out of place.

Ever since the U. S. Fishery Commission commenced the distribution of the German carp I have felt great interest in the results, and they have so far been developed as to leave no doubt on my mind as to the value of the carp. It is, I believe, the only European food fish successfully introduced into the Middle States, and that its introduction has been a success there cannot be a question. Those who have had better opportunities for knowing than myself state that the German carp, which includes the three leading varieties, appear to have found the American waters more congenial to their nature than those from which our present stock was taken.

However that may be, it needs not the saying that their multiplication has been simply marvelous. They are rapidly becoming the most numerous of all the large fishes in the waters in this vicinity—I mean of those that are not of the anadromous order, and I for one feel that the fact should be hailed with much satisfaction by every one, and for several reasons (1), because they are not predacous, (2) because of their wonderful fecundity, (3) because of the extraordinary rapidity of their growth, (4) because they are wholly harmless, (5) because, as a result of their fecundity, and their peculiar adaptation to all of our streams save the most rapid ones, their constantly increasing progeny will furnish food for our black bass, wall-eyed pike, rock bass, perch and pike, a most important consideration, (6) because, although they are not in the full sense of the term gamy, they are sufficiently so to afford real enjoyable angling, a 3 or 4-pound carp taken with light bass tackle is far from being despicable game. Strongly built and thoroughly finned, those who have captured such an one will bear me out in this assertion that they fonnd it a fairly good fighter, contesting for supremacy to the last. Those who cannot descend below the level of the salmon, the trout and the black bass will, of course, laugh at this; but such people should remember that all others have neither their refined tastes in the matter of sporting nor yet their opportunities for indulging in such high-toned recreation. Where one man can spare the time to go a-salmoning or a-trouting, there are a thousand who cannot, and who are content to avail themselves of the inducements for a day's outing along the streams where the carp abound. (7) Lastly, because, although the German carp is not what may be called a first-class fish for the table, there are worse in our waters. Everybody knows, or should know, that with the exception of the shad and a few others, no fish is fit to be eaten—or, at least, is not nearly at its best estate—during the spawning season. This is the spawning season of the carp, and possibly Mr. Shriner has recently been testing their edible qualities.

It is well-known that among the ancients—and to-day among the Germans—the carp was and is regarded as a fine table fish. This may be due to the fact that the latter respects the spawning seasons, or it may be that they understand more fully than we Americans appear to have thus far, how the carp can be most toothsomely served. There is a particular way in which every known fish can be cooked, which is the best way. Perhaps we have not yet found out that way, but we evidently shall one of these days, or American culinary skill and ingenuity will have lost its cunning.

But, admitting that there shall be no improvement upon the present method of cooking carp, we must not forget that all are not as fastidious in their tastes as your correspondent appears to be, and that there are very many who will gladly welcome the German carp to their tables, even though it be less delicate and well flavored than our choicer kinds of fishes.

It may interest some of your readers to learn that no less than twelve millions of wall-eyed pike, or as we know them, Susquehanna salmon, have been planted in the Delaware, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Susquehanna rivers, and that our State Fishery Commissioners have made up their minds to try what can be done with the big-mouth bass in the same waters. Encouraged by the marked success which has attended the introduction of the black bass, the wall-eye, the rock bass and the German carp, they know no reason why the big-mouth bass should not thrive and multiply as well in the waters of the Atlantic slope as beyond the Alleghanies and as far north as Manitoba.

Excuse this hasty screed. When I took pencil in hand about an hour since, I did not think of inditing more than a dozen lines, but becoming interested in my subject I have scribbled away until my paper is all used up, and I have nothing more to write about, except to say that on Monday last a fine 12½lb. salmon was caught in the Delaware a few miles below this city. It was purchased by the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvation, submitted to the examination of the members of the American Fisheries Society, pronounced a regular Maine salmon, and afterward served up in admirable style at the great planked shad dinner given at Gloucester on Thursday last. We felt very proud of that salmon, though it was not by any means the first taken in our river.

A. M. SPANGLER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

SMALL CATCH OF TARPUM.

TARPUM fishermen on the Florida coast say that the extraordinary rainfall there, making river entrances brackish or fresh, interfered with the catch of tarpum. We doubt this, because the fish runs up the Homosassa River in Florida and several fresh water rivers in Texas long distances in pursuit of its food. The unusually cold winter probably prevented the incoming of the fishes on which the tarpum feeds, as it did many other species belonging to the winter fauna of the Gulf of Mexico.

Total catch of tarpum to and inclusive of April 26, at Punta Rassa, Florida:

			Ft.	In.	Lbs.
Feb.	28.	C. A. Grymes	6	2	119
March	2.	W. W. Jacobus	6	—	114
	4.	Thomas E. Tripler	5	4	84¼
	7.	Thomas E. Tripler	5	10	115½
	8.	Thomas E. Tripler	5	9	105½
	9.	Thomas J. Falls	5	1	76
	16.	George A. Frost	5	3	77
	18.	George A. Frost	5	11	132
	21.	Thomas E. Tripler	6	1	137
	21.	George A. Frost	6	2½	141
	22.	Frank L. Anthony	6	3	131
	23.	Thomas J. Falls	5	11	125
	26.	Thomas E. Tripler	5	6	90
	27.	Thomas J. Falls	5	8	99
	29.	George A. Frost	6	—	127
	30.	Edward Prime	5	1	78
April	3.	O. A. Wygatt	5	2	72
	4.	L. B. Asten	5	1	70
	5.	W. E. Thorne	6	2	150
	8.	R. K. Wygatt	6	1	144
	9.	W. E. Thorne	6	4	141
	9.	W. E. Thorne	4	11	69
	10.	W. E. Thorne	5	2	85
	11.	Edward Prime	6	—	116
	12.	O. A. Wygatt	5	8	93
	14.	O. A. Wygatt	5	3	90
	15.	R. K. Wygatt	5	7	95
	17.	Wm. E. Thorne	6	11	147
	17.	Thomas B. Asten	5	9	105
	17.	Frank L. Anthony	5	8	95
	19.	R. K. Wygatt	5	2	61
	20.	Edward Prime	6	4	134
	20.	R. K. Wygatt	6	3	116
	21.	Thomas B. Asten	6	1	130
	22.	Frank L. Anthony	6	1	110
	23.	Edward Prime	6	5	142
	23.	Thomas B. Asten	6	2½	125
	23.	Frank L. Anthony	4	10	55
	23.	Frank L. Anthony	5	3	77
	24.	Frank L. Anthony	5	4	80
	24.	Edward Prime	6	2	135
	24.	Thomas B. Asten	6	5	145

BROOK TROUT STREAMS.—From reliable sources we learn that the fly-fishermen are doing well in Monroe and Pike counties, Pennsylvania. A very prominent member of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, who uses only the fly, caught 20 beautiful trout a few days ago in the vicinity of Egypt Mills. The number of trout fry planted in Monroe county last year was 200,000, while Ike county received 150,000.

POTOMAC ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The opening of the angling season was never looked forward to more hopefully than this spring, but so far very little has been done. The water has been muddy with the exception of a few days in April, at which time a good many black bass were taken at Great Falls and other points. There will be fine fishing when the water clears, as it is now doing rapidly. The Evening *Star* here daily reports the condition of the water at Great Falls, and anglers are thus kept advised. Clear water is 36, and 1 is mud; therefore one can readily determine whether to go fishing or not. It will do to fish at 25 if one is after black bass, but less than that only catfish and eels will take hold. To-day it is reported at 24.

One of the favorite places near this city for moderate sport is at the Navy Yard bridge. The fishing is best at night on account of the electric lights, which seem to attract the fishes to a small radius. One evening last week two young men caught 115, including 60 striped bass; the rest were channel catfish and eels. The striped bass were from ¼lb. to 1lb. in weight.

The catch of shad and herring this season is reported as unusually large, and the shad are very fine. They sold yesterday at $10 a hundred, herring $3 a thousand. The Fish Commission people claim that the increase is marked and steady during the past five years, and in proportion to the increase of planting the fry. In 1857 a half million of shad were taken from one shore on the Potomac, more than the whole river yielded twenty years after. In that year 400,000 barrels of herring were taken. Now the Fish Commission hope to get the product of the river up to the old figures, and are confident. If they do they will have to overcome the effect of innumerable nets of all kinds that fill the river from Washington Monument to the sea. At one point a company has a seine eight miles long, which gathers up every living thing, and leaves a vast quantities of small fry and spawn to be killed on the shore.

I can testify to the good quality of the shad this season, having dined upon it almost every day, once at Marshall Hall, nearly opposite Mount Vernon, where planked shad was the *pièce de resistance*—and very few resisted it. You know a shad that has been roasted on a plank is something for the gods, in comparison with which white bait, pompano, Spanish mackerel and the like are very ordinary provender. Come over some day soon, and with Capt. Blake of the steamer Corcoran and Col. McKibben of Marshall Hall, we will cause your eyes to gleam with solid satisfaction. JEROME BURNETT.

PROBABLE ADVANCE IN FISHING GUT. — Redditch, April 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We send you herewith a translation of an article in a Spanish paper on fishing gut, which gives a fair representation of the position of the trade there. There is no doubt that gut has been sold during the last two years at less than the cost of production. We have received from our manager of our gut factory at Murcia a letter reporting a failure in this year's crop, and that it is calculated that not more than half the usual quantity will be made this year. This will make gut dearer. He reports that the country people who breed the worms will turn their attention to silk making, which will pay them better than killing the worms and drawing the gut. The result of this will be to restore the trade to a healthy position, so that those who breed the worms and those who make the gut may look forward to obtaining fairly remunerative prices.—S. ALLCOCK & Co. [The translation referred to states that large stocks of gut are held in England, which is the principal market for the Murcia product, and the demand will necessarily be smaller than in previous years. This would result in low prices to the producers, who are already discouraged by the foolish competition among the "hijueleros," and are going into other business.]

TROUT IN DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y.—New York, May 20.—Just returned from De Silva's, Grant's Mills, Delaware county, N. Y. Found streams much lower than usual this time of year and trout quite plenty. I had the pleasure of bringing home my first 2lbs. trout, a beauty. I have fished in Delaware county for the past ten years, and you can imagine my delight when this one fell to my lot. It seemed a pity, indeed, to take such a beautiful trout from his home. You can say to the boys I had no trouble in passing the ever-watchful game warden with this fine fellow that measured over 6in. Mr. Wm. Reed, of Liberty street, assisted in landing the fish. Mr. Thomas Lawrence, an old trout fisherman from New York, caught during the week six 12in. trout. With a little more care and consideration on the part of residents in this locality (whom, I am sorry to say, are trout hogs) this stream would be one of the best in New York State. I think all will agree with me that most trout caught are taken from streams by inhabitants, who go for number and not size.—H. C. W.

FISH WEALTH IN GREAT LAKES.—Mr. C. V. Osborne, President of the Ohio Fish Commission, informs us that yellow perch were so common during the last fishing season that they were given away. Lake herring (*Coregonus artedi*) were bringing only a half cent a pound on the United States shores, and the Canadians could not afford to ship them because the duty was equal to the value of the fish. 700 tons of fish were left in the freezers at the opening of this season's fishing. This year's catch will show a falling off because of the over supply in 1888.

FLY-CASTING TOURNAMENTS.—The tournament at the Harlem Mere, in Central Park, this city, opens this morning and will continue through to-day and to-morrow. There will be a tournament of the Fly-fishermen's Club of Indianapolis, May 31, at Broadcut on the canal. The several contests will be open to all competitors and the prizes will consist of reels, rods, fly-books, wading boots, etc. The secretary is Mr. Jesse H. Blair. Hon. Byron K. Elliott, Dr. P. G. D. Hunt and Capt. Dewitt Wallace will judge.

ABUNDANCE OF SHAD.—We have referred to the general large yield of shad this season and now find that parties are salting this species on the Delaware for the first time in many years. The catch in this river is the greatest for 15 to 20 years. The price now is $12 per 100 fish; the lowest wholesale price in former years was $25 per 100.

SUCCESS WITH BLACK BASS.—Mr. H. C. Ford, president of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, informs us that the Delaware and Susquehanna now are two of the finest bass rivers in the East. This gratifying condition is the result of planting 200 adult fish in each of these streams, the Delaware receiving them in 1870 and the Susquehanna in 1871 or 1872. The oldtime fisherman who lamented the introduction of black bass because they might kill all the chubs, is enjoying bass fishing now and using the chubs for bait. It has been feared by some persons that the bass would destroy many young shad; but Mr. Ford has examined thousands of stomachs of black bass and found only two shad; the bulk of the food has been insects and crustaceans. The bass, Mr. Ford observed, feed along shore, but the young shad descend mainly in the deeper waters of the channels and escape the bass almost entirely. Black bass are larger in the Delaware than in the Susquehanna; a recent catch of seven fish averaging over 5lbs. each will give an idea of the size. The headwaters of the Delaware cannot be excelled for bass fishing.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TROUT STREAMS.—In answer to "Kelpie's" inquiry I can inform him that there is an open trail from Waterville to the Sawyer River, and down to the settlements. The writer has only been over that part which lies between Mad River Notch and Waterville. His trip was from North Woodstock up the east branch of the Pemigiwasset, by good trail, to the Hancock branch; up this toward the southeast by the stream bed (although there is said to be a "spotted trail" through the woods) to the forks of the Hancock, and thence by an excellent path to Waterville. Near the Mad River Notch the Sawyer River trail joined our track. The beginning of it was well marked, and the guide books say that it is passable. The trail up the East Branch, four miles of which we traveled, runs on some four or five miles further, but does not reach the road through the Great Notch. The passage, however, can readily be made by an experienced woodsman.—PENN.

BLUEFISH ON THE JERSEY COAST.—Ocean Beach, N. J., May 17.—On May 14 I caught six bluefish, on the 15th twenty-seven, and on the 16th fifteen. Average weight 2lbs. These were caught by me with rod and reel and metal squid, in the surf at this place on the dates mentioned. They were the first on this coast this season in any manner, I believe, and certainly the first by the above method. Seven bass from 2½ to 7lbs. were also caught this week.—BIG REEL.

THE KINGFISHERS.—This is to give notice, to all whom it may please, that the Kingfishers have applied for passage, and have been assigned a position in these columns, the date being not very far ahead.

POSTED BROOKS IN BERKSHIRE.—The item in our last issue relating to posted brooks in Berkshire county was by a slip of the pen made to refer to Connecticut, whereas it should have been to Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

Fishculture.

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY.

ON the morning of May 15 the American Fisheries Society assembled, by invitation, in the rooms of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania at 1020 Arch street, Philadelphia. Owing to the absence of the president, Mr. J. H. Bissell, of Detroit, and the vice-president, Mr. S. G. Worth, of Washington, D. C., Dr. W. M. Hudson, of the Connecticut Fish Commission, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Fisheries Society, was nominated and elected as chairman for the meeting. After a brief address from Dr. Hudson, Mr. A. M. Spangler, on behalf of the Anglers' Association, welcomed the society and explained the objects of the association, whose name is scarcely an index of its functions. He called attention to the beautifully preserved specimen of Kennebec, or Atlantic, salmon recently caught in the Delaware and exhibited at this meeting. The salmon is a fine sea-run fish with only a few large black spots, and is intended to be discussed more intimately by the members of the Fisheries Society and their hosts at the field meeting at Gloucester. Dr. Hudson responded for the Fisheries Society, and then business opened. At this juncture Mr. Fred Mather, superintendent of the Cold Spring Harbor station of the New York Fish Commission, was elected recording secretary *pro tem.* Next followed the reading of an address forwarded by the president of the Society, Mr. J. H. Bissell. In this address the president advised the selection of some members of the executive committee from the city in which the subsequent meeting is to occur. In the appointment of State fish commissioners he recommends that persons and societies interested in fishculture and preservation use their influence to procure the selection of men who have an intelligent knowledge of the subject, and a willingness to work in behalf of their interests. In the organization of fish commissions, after a wise selection of men, he would provide for frequent meetings for consultation and concerted action; the labor should be so divided as to require an equitable share from each individual, and all should combine to shape legislation by insisting on the application of sound principles and placing responsibility with trustworthy agents. The wonderful increase of whitefish resulting from artificial propagation in Lake Erie was referred to; the catch of 1888 was the largest for fifteen years, and fishermen realize that this is the return from intelligent work in fishculture. The annual report of the transactions was so well attended to that Mr. Bissell urges the continuance of the same committee who had the subject in charge in 1888. For honorary membership he recommends that the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, because of their aggressive and valuable action in all matters pertaining to fishculture and protection, be elected by the Fisheries Society. At 11:40 A. M., on motion of Mr. W. L. May, the Society adjourned until 2 P. M.

At 2:35 P. M. the afternoon session was opened. Mr. E. G. Blackford nominated for membership Mr. Henry Burden and Mr. E. P. Doyle, of the New York Commission, and Mr. Harry Miner, all of whom were elected. Dr. B. W. James and Mr. Hoyt Post were admitted to membership later. On motion of Mr. W. L. May the chairman appointed a committee consisting of Mr. May, Mr. W. A. Butler, Jr., and Dr. T. H. Bean, to prepare nominations for the officers of the Society during the coming year. Dr. Bean read a paper on "Hybrids in Salmonidæ," showing original drawings of three crosses whose history is known. These are the result of artificially uniting brown trout and saibling, rainbow and brook trout, and lake and brook trout. In all of these hybrids the coloration differs remarkably from that of both parents, the shape is modified, the variable characters of the parents continue to be variable in their progeny, and in certain important features, which were mentioned, the impression is stronger from one parent than the other. The union of a large-scaled species with a small-scaled one produces a large-scaled cross in all specimens studied. Hybrids between members of distinct genera are sterile as a rule. In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper Mr. Fred Mather, Dr. Kingsbury, Mr. Henry C. Ford and Dr. Hudson took part. Mr. Ford found the flesh of the hybrid between lake and brook trout better than lake but inferior to brook trout. This cross appears to be more hardy than either of the parent species, resembling in this respect, as Dr. Hudson remarked, the mule, and the hybrid between the buffalo and the commou cow.

Prof. John A. Ryder delivered a very instructive lecture on the lateral line system of the shad. He described minutely the structure of the series of tubes which make up this important apparatus, showed the provision for avoiding interference with the sight of the fish, and discussed the probable function of this system, which he considered to be supplemental to the sense of hearing, reaching the conclusion that it may be intended to aid the shad in determining the approach of masses of matter, whether in the form of food, enemies, or some other element affecting the welfare of the species This system is not developed in the larval shad, and consequently the embryo is deficient in its apparatus of sense. The development of this contrivance takes place in the post larval stage and progresses by an infolding of the epidermis. Fishes are the most interesting class of animals to the biologist because of the perfection in this supplemental apparatus of hearing. Dr. James and Dr. Kingsbury asked some questions concerning details of this subject at the close of Prof. Ryder's address.

Mr. W. L. May brought up the question of a place for the next meeting. Mr. Blackford and Dr. Kingsbury urged the claims of Washington, while Mr. Osborne, Mr. May and others preferred Put-in-Bay Island, Michigan. The matter was decided by ballot, and Put-in-Bay was the place fixed upon.

At 4:35 P. M. Mr. H. C. Ford moved an adjournment until 8 P. M., which, after much reluctance on the part of some members, was finally agreed to.

At the evening session the following gentlemen were elected to membership: A. M. Spangler, R. M. Hartley, J. Penrose Collins, Thos. B. Harper, Collins W. Walton, Edwin Hagert, H. O. Wilbur, Fred W. Brown and William S. Hergesheimer, all of Philadelphia.

As no papers were ready for the evening meeting, the time was devoted to a series of talks on numerous subjects of interest to fishculturists. Mr. Blackford mentioned the gratifying returns from planting salmon in the upper Hudson; in 24 hours ten salmon ranging in weight from 10lbs. to 22lbs. were caught in New York harbor within five miles of the Battery. Dr. Hudson recounted the experiences of the Connecticut Commission with salmon in the Connecticut River, and stated the obstacles in the way of success. Mr. Spangler recalled captures of salmon in the Delaware in recent years, and a notable yield in 1878. Mr. Mather's work in planting salmon several years ago in the headwaters of the Delaware was referred to. A lively discussion of the effects of sawdust and other foreign substances in streams was entered into by Mr. Mather, Mr. Spangler, Mr. Osborne, Dr. Kingsbury and others, with the usual and inevitable difference of opinion which such subjects always involve. Mr. Osborne found straw pulp in the Scioto River very destructive to certain kinds of fish, and attributes its action to the poison of fermentation. Coal oil does not seem to do any especial harm except to the flavor of fish. The failure of the attempt to introduce California salmon in the East was talked over by Dr. Cary, Mr. G. Brown Goode and Mr. Mather. The only distinguished success in acclimatizing this species is in ponds of the Eastern States and Germany. Changes in the migratory or non-migratory habits with locality in the brook trout and rainbow were noted by Mr. Mather and Dr. Bean. Mr. Spangler and Dr. Hudson mentioned some of the serious difficulties in the way of establishing shad in the Connecticut and Susquehanna, caused by injurious fishing appliances and want of concerted action between States.

At 10 P. M. the Society adjourned until 9 A. M. on Thursday.

On Thursday the morning session opened at ten. The committee on nominations for officers, through its chairman, Mr. W. L. May, presented the following names: President, E. G. Blackford, New York; Vice-President, Herschel Whitaker, Detroit; Treasurer, Henry C. Ford, Philadelphia; Recording Secretary, Fred W. Brown, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, C. V. Osborne, Dayton. Executive Committee—Dr. W. M. Hudson, Hartford, Conn.; Hoyt Post, Detroit, Mich.; Philo Dunning, Madison, Wis.; Dr. H. H. Cary, Atlanta, Ga.; J. V. Long, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. S. P. Bartlett, Quincy, Ill.; Henry Burden, Troy, N. Y.

The report was accepted and, on motion of Mr. Spangler, the secretary cast the vote of the society in favor of the nominees.

Mr. May and Dr. Hudson referred to the faithful and efficient work of Mr. Mather as the recording secretary from the organization of the society to the present time. On motion of Mr. May the dates for the next meetings were fixed for May 14 and 15, 1890.

Mr. Fred Mather read a paper on "Salmon in Hudson River." After reminding the audience of the successful introduction of shad into Pacific streams and its restoration in Atlantic rivers, as also the good results from planting brown trout, he entered upon details of recent captures of salmon in the North River. In 1880 the possibility of making the Hudson a salmon river was again brought forward by Mr. Mather, and in 1882 a few salmon fry were planted in Warren county as a first experiment. Later in the year 25,000 fry were liberated. The number was increased gradually until in 1888 the output was 440,000, and the total to this time is more than 2,000,000 fry, besides some yearlings. In 1887 numerous salmon were taken in the Hudson. In 1888, between New York and Troy, 134 salmon were caught, 26 of them near the dam at Troy. Gravesend Bay and Troy offer the best facilities for collecting eggs of the salmon. There is no place below Troy cool enough to allow penning of salmon. The ordinary house sewage does no harm to fishes. The injury from chemicals is greatly lessened since the paper mills use wood pulp. The worst obstruction to the ascent of salmon in the Hudson is Palmer's fall and dam at Jessup's Landing, where a drop of 25ft. into a shallow pool shuts out the fish. This paper was discussed by Mr. Burden, Dr. Hudson and Mr. Spangler.

Mr. G. Brown Goode read an account of the "Colors in Fishes." He explained the structure of the skin and its varying thickness in species whose habits differ, the disposition of the scales and their strength of attachment. The colors are due generally to the presence of pigment cells or cromatophores, but in some cases, to a physical condition of the surface of the scales owing to the existence of iridocites, or rainbow plates. The combination of pigment cells and scale surface gives varying results. Plates of embryo fishes described by Alexander Agassiz were shown by way of illustration. Albinism is due to the absence of pigment cells; golden colors are due to incipient albinism. The adaptive coloration with reference to surroundings must be related to a special supply of cromatophores, in all probability derived from the food. Color is influenced by the supply of blood. Whenever a mass of food withdraws the blood from the surface, the fish becomes pale. Loss of color follows death, but placing the fish in the sun may restore the color. There is no doubt of the ability of fishes to change their colors at will and almost instantly. Flounders, which metamorphose from a vertical to a horizontal position with age, bringing the organs of vision on one side, lose the color of the blind side, as a rule. The discussion of this very interesting address was entered into by Col. McDonald, Dr. Kingsbury and Prof. Ryder. Col. McDonald does not believe that blindness invariably produces blackness, for there is no relation between the two in a lot of rainbow trout now kept at Wytheville, Va., which have become blind probably through the influence of asphalt. Prof. Ryder explained the structure of pigment cells, their development and arrangement, which latter varies with the species and is useful in diagnosis. The pigment cells differentiate in color and have the power of selecting their position. Their function may be to shade the blood, thereby changing the appearance of the fish and deceiving its enemies; they are under the control of the nervous system. These cells have also a respiratory function.

Mr. W. L. Powell, of Harrisburg, made some inquiries about the fresh-water terrapins of Juniata River, the means of propagating and protecting them, which were answered by other members. Terrapin culture is still in the same place with frog culture. At 11:45 A. M. the Society adjourned to meet on the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, at 1 P. M., for a trip to Gloucester, N. J., where the members were invited as the guests of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania to a plank shad dinner. A meeting was called in the wardroom of the steamer at 1:37 P. M., Mr. Blackford presiding. On motion of Dr. Cary a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers. The following new members were elected: E. H. Frishmuth, Robert Mackay, Jacob F. Miles, John Gay, Amos R. Little, Richard Rathbun and Capt. J. W. Collins. As corresponding members Prof. F. A. Smitt and Dr. Filip Trybom of Stockholm, O. T. Olsen of Grimsby, England, and Prof. A. J. Malmgren of Helsingfors were elected. The report of the treasurer, Mr. Blackford, was read and adopted. A resolution expressing sorrow for the death of the famous fishculturist, Seth Green, was offered by Mr. Doyle and favorably acted upon. At 2 P. M. the Society adjourned subject to the call of its president.

About 200 gentlemen assembled at Gloucester in response to the invitation of the Anglers' Association, and the dinner was greatly enjoyed under the genial guidance of Mr. A. M. Spangler. After the feast several eminent men made brief addresses: Dr. Hudson, Mr. Blackford, Dr. Leidy, Fred Mather and Dr. Levick.

The hauling of the great seine was disappointing because of the very small catch, but the Delaware has already received a tremendous share of the yield, and shad are remarkably cheap.

With the return to Philadelphia ended one of the most enjoyable and prosperous meetings of the American Fisheries Society, signalized by the addition of twenty-one new members, mostly members of the Anglers' Association, giving point to the remark of Mr. Blackford that it is fortunate the Society is departing else it might absorb the entire body of the Anglers.

RAINBOW TROUT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The experiment of introducing rainbow trout into Pennsylvania streams has been unsatisfactory, and many thoughtful members of the anglers' associations recommended the discontinuance of the attempt to stock waters with this species. Recently, however, the friends of the rainbow have been delighted with the reports of this trout in the Harrisburg market. In some portions of the State, probably wherever the conditions were favorable and escape was prevented, the fish has shown up well.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

May 22 to 25.—Pacific Kennel Club Show, San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Secretary.
Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.
March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.
Dec. 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

SOME NOTED GREYHOUNDS.

[*Concluded from page 341.*]

A VERY noted dog for working over all sorts of courses was the great Barrator. The most severe and trying one probably he ever ran was Mr. Patterson's black and white Sweetbrier, by Baron out of Mr. Jardine's Tallwife. It was close to a village, through foldyards, over high stone walls, through gateways, across the road and up the road as well, and ended finally up over a high hill over some very deep heavy ground. "It was just the course for him," the judge said, "for he is the cleverest dog in England." As to his appearance it is doubtful if there ever was whelped a more serious, sober, sedate looking dog than he, while his head was abnormally large—"large eno' for a whole litter." He was under perfect control at all times and in all places, and while he would respond to his master's invitation to a frolic by playing with a ball as does a kitten, or at veritable leap frog with his owner, yet he would walk through a field alive with hares jumping up on every side, yet never cast as much as a "sheep's eye" at one of them. He considered himself a "man of business" in all respects, and when the time came to perform his work he convinced the hare of his ultimate intentions. So well was he under control that his owner used to delight in bringing him up to his well laden table, where he would stand as indifferent to what was placed near him as if he was stone blind, a trait rarely seen in a greyhound, according to my own experience and that of others, gained by the purloining of many a chop, roast, and even a big fat turkey. So great was Mr. Nightingale's admiration of "the Acrobat," as he called Barrator, that he never went to Lytham without going to see the spot where the black pressed his hare to a gate, went round and round as if on a pivot, turned her back and killed her on his second jump.

The bulldog tenacity of purpose was perhaps never better illustrated than when Waterloo ran his terrible course with Lord Douglass's Driver, up and down over the large field at Cambuslang. Driver was beaten out and out in this course, and was only too glad to be picked up. Waterloo was thoroughly exhausted too; he had enough strength left, however, to stumble into the next field after the hare, and then he laid down, utterly unable to move a muscle. This was in the fourth tie, and so exhausting was it that neither dog ever recovered from the effects. He was a very peculiarly-marked dog, and was variously entered as white brindle, fawn and white, white blue and white dun.

So many accounts of the wonderful Master McGrath have appeared in print that it is hardly worth while to repeat them here. The only one which I do not remember having seen was an account of his course with Lobelia (43lbs.), when he made his remarkable kill. As is well known his pace, cleverness and tact were almost supernatural. He jumped a ditch into the road, Lobelia side by side, neck and neck with him; the hare fairly shot back over the hare bridge, the dog jumping back like a flash and nailing her as she came over. Mr. Warwick said in all his experience in coursing he had never seen a kill so clever and masterful, it being "just like a cat pouncing on a mouse."

That greyhounds with short, thick necks may still be good killers is especially illustrated in the great fawn dog Oliver Twist, who was considered when he ran to be the very best of killers. He won the 64-dog stake at Lytham without being even once challenged, and in addition to this victory killed every hare himself in grand style. Though he had great strength of body, still these kills were considered all the more remarkable since he went at a rattling pace and had an abnormally thick and short neck.

Mr. Sharpe's Hughie Graham (brother to Bonnie Scotland and Bell the Cat) won the Waterloo in 1851. In his final course with Haymaker he got away very badly from the slips, and so gave his competitor a fine chance to lead in a long racing stretch. Hughie, however, crawled up inch by inch only it seemed, and finally, after a long punishing course, headed his opponent fully 60yds. from the hare. He gave the hare three or four good wrenches, and ended the course by turning her into Haymaker's mouth. His finest trial both of speed and endurance was with Mockingbird, by Figaro, in the last but one round for the Waterloo. Mockingbird's great characteristic was her particularly fine eye to the hare, for she seemed, and a resumé of her work verifies it, to be able to locate the exact spot where a hare would reappear after it had disappeared over a hill or in a ground hollow. This peculiar ability enabled her to score many a win against a better dog. By this clever calculation she was always able to gain a few lengths on her opponent. This was illustrated well on the course in question with Hughie. The hare disappeared in a hollow, and by the time Hughie had again sighted her his adversary was many lengths ahead of him. Settling himself down to earnest work he rapidly regained his lost ground, and finally turned the hare into the bitch's mouth. Mockingbird showed to the best advantage with a very fast strong hare, as she was far from a good worker, but finally met her match in this regard in Mr. Etwall's Ebb, by Westward, who gave her a great drubbing at Amesbury. The remark of Mr. Nightingale best describes this quality when he says: "She throws herself at her hare further off than any greyhound I ever saw."

I have in several instances referred to Mr. Nightingale from which the reader no doubt appreciates the fact that he was not only held in great esteem as an honorable judge at all great meetings, but was a true gentleman. His eye for a properly formed greyhound was a most correct one and he rarely failed in his estimate either as to the speed of the dog or his ability to stand a long and exhaustive course. The Roman Camp near Dalkeith was a great meeting of the Midlothian Club (now defunct), an exceedingly aristocratic club which prided itself greatly upon its meets as well as its grand dinners. To the dinner after the meet I refer to, the Duke of Buccleuch sent venison, Sir G. Montgomery blackface mutton, Lord Melville pork, Mr. Geo. Wanchape perigord pie, etc., etc. Many members kept no dogs at all and only attended the meets, and later on appeared at the dinner. After having accepted the invitation to judge at this meeting, Mr. Nightingale found to his disappointment that it clashed with the Waterloo. The Waterloo card, however, was sent down to him, and of course the many friends of the Chief Justice requested him to advise upon it. It was a difficult task at the very best. He, however, ran over the card very carefully and gave the subsequent result perfectly correct, save that of the course between the brother and sister War Eagle and Wicked Eye, on which he said he dared not hazard a guess. His summing up of the entire meet was something remarkable, almost beyond belief. His final remark was "the ground should suit Cerito and Neville best," and the result verified the prediction, as they were respectively first and second. It is doubtful if there ever lived a courser who could repeat such successful predictions.

Scotland Yet, the dam of some of the greatest greyhounds the coursing world ever saw, was, according to John Wilson, alias Jack o' Dalzeg, her trainer, not only "very fast and of a very jumping sort, but a grand bitch withal." She divided a 64-dog stake at the Caledonian meeting with Baron, and the next year ran up for the Waterloo to Judge. Mr. Campbell was very much dissatisfied with this course, for he said, "It is no course at all. The hare weighs but 4lbs." The judge said, "She killed her hare too soon. Judge went off at a tremendous pace, went round and turned the hare right into the bitch's mouth, who killed her before she could get in any real solid work, which was her great forte."

Mr. Lister's Chloe, winner of the Waterloo, 1883, was considered a little short of fire from the slips, but had good pace, always greater than Rebe's in her stretches, smooth in her work and very clever with her teeth. As to her thighs, hocks and ribs, they were said to be perfection. If she had a structural fault, it laid in her forelegs, which by many judges were considered at least a half inch too long. In point of bench show qualities, it is doubtful if there is a bitch now on exhibition that could surpass her. She had a beautiful coat, and her color, white and black, made her particularly attractive to look at.

Cerito and Master McGrath were the only greyhounds that ever won the Waterloo Cup three times, the former achieving this wonderful feat in 1850, 1852 and 1853, the latin 1868, 1869 and 1871. The former was most beautifully bred, being by Lingo out of Wanton, which was pure Lancashire blood. She had fine pace and sense to correspond. Though a most successful bitch she received a heavy beating at Altcar where she met for the stakes the great Dalton, a dog noted for his ability of putting in the greatest amount of work possible in the shortest space of time. As a killer it is chronicled that there was nothing to compare with her perfect safety and truly scientific work. Her outlines were perfect, being in all parts the accepted measurements. She seemed to abhor a flying kill and never was known to make one, waiting for a later opportunity when she could effect it either just on the bend or the broadside, and for this effort she would draw herself a little back and then plunge. Though she ran well over any sort of a course her forte was grass. As Cerito was perfect in her killing abilities so was Lord Eglintars's celebrated Waterloo (by Dusty Miller) equally bad in this regard. He was simply a rank bad killer. His great forte lay in working his hare, and when he came to heavy ground or a plowed field he flew over it just as light as a cork. He was a great dog and if any of my readers has a copy of the Caledonian Coursing Picture he will find him in the foreground with his tongue out.

For thorough work, pace and fencing, all combined, it seems as if Riot never had a peer, though she failed at Waterloo, after having essayed to win it on two occasions. Still she has to her credit the remarkable score of winning 74 out of 84 public courses. Maid of the Mill, whose blood we find in many of the great dogs of to-day, was a fine big racy-looking red bitch, by Judge, and won the Waterloo in grand style in 1860. The beauty of her outline was marred by having too much arch in her back, and being very short between the couplings gave her action a very stilty and rather awkward appearance, yet for all this she was very clever and fast, and in her course for the Waterloo with the little Irish dog Blue Hat (by Legar Hill) she fairly ran round him. In the next course she beat Lord Sefton's Sampler in fine style. Though the former course was rather a short one the latter made up for the deficiency, as it was not only a very long, but a very severe one.

In speaking of the length of courses it is said that Regan (by Barrator) led Wood Pigeon further than any other greyhound was known to lead his antagonist.

Though there were many dogs that performed remarkable feats, both as to courage, speed and cleverness, not one perhaps surpassed Beacon, who had such sterling qualities as enabled him to win in good form the Caledonian, Altcar and Irish challenge cups, all within about three weeks. These events were not second-rate ones, but such as brought together the best dogs of the land.

Those gentlemen who have any greyhounds from the stock of those I have made mention may be able to account for the peculiarities they have noticed in their favorites, as certain traits are without doubt hereditary where sire and dam are of a very positive character. Hence, it is a subject of vital importance what dog should be selected as a sire in order that the deficient qualities of the dam may be overcome by the stronger character. There are innumerable instances where second rate bitches have been bred to a high-class and positive-charactered dog, and great results have been achieved by such crossing.

H. W. HUNTINGTON.

SMUT.

REDUCING THE SURPLUS DOG SUPPLY.

THE dog is a noble animal, and beyond all others the friend of man, serving him with a faithfulness, a devotion and a zeal that has no parallel; but when we bear testimony to the excellent characteristics of the dog we do so intending it to apply in a general way only. We all recognize that under certain circumstances dogs, that is some dogs, may become a very grave nuisance and a danger.

Every breed of dogs has some special characteristics which render it valuable, and every breeder of dogs aims by a judicious selection of stock to perpetuate in the progeny the best characteristics of the selected breed or breeds, and the fact that dogs thus carefully bred are valuable and always in demand results ordinarily in their being well cared for, and to a greater or less extent, in their faculties being cultivated by exercise. Such dogs thus carefully educated and treated with consideration are very properly characterized as well bred, gentlemanly dogs, whether kept as companions or for the chase.

Any mongrel similarly treated might develop as high social and moral qualities, but we have to deal with the fact that mongrels very rarely enjoy these advantages; the very fact that mongrels exist is in itself evidence that their parents were not carefully looked after, and mongrels, having nothing to commend them to dog fanciers of taste, and consequently of no value, are for the most part ill fed, ill-cared for, uneducated and left to promiscuous intercourse with all the vagabond dogs of their neighborhood. The fact that such dogs are obtainable without money results in great numbers of them being reared and harbored by people who think it a fine thing to have a dog, but who do not trouble themselves with their responsibilities as dog owners. The dogs are allowed to roam at large, are ill-fed and have to forage for themselves. Every village and city in the country is infested by such neglected worthless dogs, a nuisance to the community and a danger to life and property. Some of these neglected curs are bold, powerful dogs, which subsist in great part like the wolf, by ravaging the farmers' flocks, others prowl among the garbage heaps of cities, subsisting on carrion, diseased carcasses and other putrid and unwholesome food, which renders them so unclean that their bite is always apt to be followed by blood poisoning, whether man or beast is the victim.

Accustomed too to ill treatment, their morale is low, and their temper often savage, which renders them dangerous, especially to children. The presence of few or many such dogs in almost every community, necessitates legal measures for restricting their increase, and guarding against the danger to life and property attendant on their presence; but at the very outset it is recognized that a crusade cannot be waged against curs and mongrels especially; the dauger to be apprehended from dogs of this class is due primarily to their not being kept under proper restraint nor properly cared for, and if dogs or their owners are to be rendered liable to penalties, the penal laws must be based on evidences of want of proper care on the part of owners.

Dogs are in some States the subject of State legislation and taxation, but this fact does not debar the cities from imposing further taxation, from requiring that special precautions be taken, nor from proceeding against either the dog or his owner for violation of the requirements of the local law.

We have been at the pains to communicate with the local authorities in every city of any importance in the Union, with the object of ascertaining in how far the imposition of a dog tax or license is general, how the difficulty of unlicensed or stray dogs is met, whether such dogs are killed, and if so by what methods. This has brought us a mass of interesting correspondence, which we have prepared for publication, and from which it will be gathered that the basis of all legislation on this subject is compulsory registration of dogs, the imposition of a license or dog tax, and the requiring that every dog thus registered and licensed, shall bear the evidence of it on his person.

Beyond this elementary requirement the procedure varies widely in different localities. In some localities dogs are left unmolested at all times and seasons, but their owners are prosecuted and fined if they neglect to take out licenses. In other localities the owner is left unmolested, and the unlincensed dog is shot on sight or impounded and otherwise disposed of. In some localities a dog is at all times safe from the minions of the law if duly provided with collar and registered tag; in others he may not be at large without the addition of a muzzle, or he must be held by a short chain, while in one place at least, the roaming of a dog at night is held so objectionable that collar, tag and muzzle conjoined afford no security from the murderous constable. In some places unlicensed and stray dogs, or dogs without evidence on their persons of their owners' names and of registration, may be shot on sight; in others they are first impounded and held for periods varying from one to three days for redemption. Nor is there any lack of variety in the modes in which dogs are done to death—they are shot, drowned, poisoned, knocked on the head, or asphyxiated by carbonic acid or other gas, according to the temper and moral culture of the society whose laws their owners have violated or neglected to comply with.

In several States the fees derived from the dog taxes and fines are very logically appropriated to compensate for damages done by dogs in the State, and thousands of dollars are in this way recovered by farmers whose sheep have been killed or worried by unknown dogs. In some States the impost of the tax and code of regulations are instigated mainly as a protection against hydrophobia; in some States the dogs are taxed as personal property, and in still others they are regarded as respectable citizens, free to go and come untaxed, and left alone as long as they leave others alone.

Our own interest in the matter is confined mainly to the mode in which dogs are put to death under the law. It is a recognized fact that dogs without value and owned or harbored by people who care so little for them that they will not take ordinary precautions for their safety, are a nuisance, and more or less dangerous to life and property. The readiness of an owner to pay taxes is the best evidence he can afford as to his concern for the safety of his dogs, and there is a general concurreuce of opinion that dogs whose owners will not pay tax for them must be put to death; but in the name of humanity it is desirable that the dogs be killed in the least painful and objectionable manner, and that the best method or methods in force in one place be held up for general imitation.

We purpose following this paper with the letters we have received on the subject from mayors and other officials, reserving the most important cities to the last, following this with criticisms on the measures in vogue, and closing with suggestions for future legislation.

SMUT.

WE give this week a picture of the black setter bitch Smut, who died May 10. She was whelped Feb. 25, 1876, and was by Copeland's Pete (Hill's Trim—Scranton's Smut) and out of Thompson's Queen Bess (Brains—Thayer's Tib). She was owned by Mr. Newton Earle, of Providence, R. I. It is sufficient to say she was a good dog.

I have just received a note from Mr. T. M. Aldrich saying that the well-known black setter bitch Smut died May 10, at the ripe age of 13 years and 2½ months. The history of Smut is well-known to the older readers of FOREST AND STREAM, as the reports of the field trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, when they were run at Robins Island, contained full accounts of her performances. In 1879 at the inaugural trials of the club, Smut ran with Grousedale in the Brace stake and the pair won second place. In 1880 she ran in the All-Aged stake, and although she was not placed, there was a feeling among many of the spectators that the little lady was about as good as the best. I well remember every important phase of that notable meeting. I was handling Sensation and had carefully and anxiously watched the performances of the dogs in each heat, and at no time during the running of the stake did I have the least fear that the grand old pointer would be defeated until near the finish of his heat with Smut, then I must own that I was scared, as the little bitch had gotten in some very fine work and was, to my mind, ahead, but the judges thought otherwise, however, much to my relief, as I considered her a very dangerous competitor.

Although Smut has always been described as a native setter, there is imported blood in her veins and good blood too. For more than forty years I have owned and shot over her ancestors and relatives and have ever found them to be the very best dogs for New England shooting that it has been my good fortune to find, hardy and enduring, with lots of hunting sense and very companionable withal; they are, for the sportsman who keeps but one dog, as good as the best.

SHADOW.

PERVERTED TASTE.—*Editor Forest and Stream.* Perhaps you or some of your readers can tell me why two blue-blooded, well trained, daily groomed Graphic pointers, that won't touch raw meat, and were brought up in a neat and pious family, should take every available opportunity to roll themselves on a decayed bird or stinking piece of meat. If these can't be found near by, they will go off a mile or two to find some field covered with stinking phosphate, and rob the poor farmer of all that will stick to their coats. I have talked with the dogs about it a good deal, but they don't explain why they they do it. They have come home conscious of offense, and penitent, but do it over again, all the same. Is it perverted taste or is it instink?—A. P. C.

FRANK FRANCIS.

AS we grow older, and our hunting and fishing days become fewer and fewer, till they are not much more than a memory, we are apt to recall oftenest the particular days of which we have the fondest remembrance, both of incident and prowess, and in dwelling on them we cannot fail to call to mind the friends and companions who contributed to our success. One of my companions in the past, and the chief figure in many a happy recollection of my hunting trips in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, was old Frank. He is just dead, aged 12 years. In behalf of his admirers I want to pay a word of tribute to his memory. Dear old Frank; he was a perfect pointer of his class—under rather than over the heavy weight, correct in form and style. I've seen his chocolate-ticked sides gleaming in fen and on rocky hillside, in splashing autumn shower and on the sunny edges of the alder cover, his bearing always giving one the feeling, that no matter how far off he had ranged, his business there was the business of hunting, and that he was entitled to one's fullest confidence in the results. On many a day he made success of impending failure, and pointed birds where men men said they could not be found. Dear old fellow! the best house companion in the world, the watchdog who never barked at a friend nor failed to be first at the gate to meet a tramp, a contented foot-warmer in the bottom of the buggy or wagonet, an appreciative and patient listener at the day's recounting by the evening fire. The best retriever any of us ever saw, he never bit a live bird nor pinched a dead one. He would bring in a duck from its icy deathbed far out in the lake, or a broken-winged plover from its hiding place in the cart rut, a grouse from the rocky hillside, a woodcock from its falling place on the massed blossoms of the golden rod, or a snipe from a lily-pad—all with equal certainty, and with a dignified nonchalance that was simply royal.

How well I remember my last hunt with him. We were out with my pointer puppy, who was taking his first lesson with old Frank. The latter's young master, my cousin Cliff, had shot at a grouse far down on the edge of the cover, and the bird had flown on so far that we thought it lost. After beating about through a wide spread of young alders and birches for nearly half an hour, old Frank came to a point. His master started in to flush the bird for me. I asked him to let me flush it, and at the same time see if the puppy would back up Frank. I worked along and around somewhat to flush the bird toward my cousin, with my slim and eager little dog at heel. The bird did not rise. The puppy came to a stop on a staunch point toward the side of old Frank, who had stood with his nose in the air for several minutes. Down by old Frank's side lay the grouse, dead, and almost cold. The dog had not seen the bird, yet, great old hunter that he was, nearly sightless, his hearing almost gone and his step feeble, he still had his peerless power of smell, and had caught the scent of the bird as it was wafted across his path. I put my hand on my dog's head, with the command, "To ho!" Cousin Cliff called out, "Dead bird! Fetch him in, old fellow!" and old Frank turned, took up the grouse and carried it to his master's hand. I quite agree with the tearful and mournful words of one of Frank's masters, that "we shall never hunt over another dog like old Frank." J. D. P.

HARTFORD, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND VS. SOUTHERN FOX HUNTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Having been a devoted fox hunter, both in Virginia and New England, for the last twenty years, I beg leave to give the result of my observations upon the two methods of hunting the fox, which have given rise to so much controversy.

Virginia was my home during boyhood and early manhood, and as soon as I could sit a horse, a passion for fox hunting took possession of me, and still holds with old time force. Of course, I hunted, or rather chased, foxes then as my neighbors did, with a large pack of hounds, and they were considered as good as any in those parts; but in point of fact, two or three crack dogs did all the work and were generally called lead hounds, while the remainder simply packed to them.

The foxes hunted were gray or red, which were equally abundant. The grays, as a rule, were killed in from four to six hours, while the reds were good for an all day chase, only about one in six being killed by the hounds. This chasing was done in good weather, *i.e.*, either on heavy frosts, damp ground, or light snows.

In 1875 I came to New Hampshire, and some time afterward was invited to go fox hunting in the New England manner. An educated prejudice against shooting foxes at first caused me to hesitate, but I finally concluded to go and judge from experience. The first day's hunt convinced me that the only practicable method of hunting the fox in New England was exactly as the natives did it. I have traveled much in many parts of the world, and experience has shown me that natives of any country or climate generally find out the best method of doing things in their own locality.

The physical aspect of the New England States is quite sufficient to explain the great difficulty encountered in running foxes. The country is rugged, with much barren land, and broken by ledges and swamps in all parts. The native foxes are all red, much larger than the Southern congener, and possessed of more speed and bottom than any Southern fox it has been my experience to chase. When started, they run most of the time in thick alder swamps and undergrowth, or play on the dry ledges; and in winter stick to all the ice they can find, so it is a hard task to keep them going.

The hounds of New England have been greatly improved by the many bench shows, and are therefore finer bred dogs than those of the South, and have far better field qualities. Many are crosses between English and native hounds, or English and Byrons, and are unquestionably the best all round dogs I have ever seen.

I now own hounds of both of the above strains, which are as fast, true and indefatigable runners as any in the country. They will wind a fox as far, start him as quickly, and drive him as long as any dogs I have ever seen run, a sixteen hour chase being no uncommon one, yet they can't kill one out of fifty driven, without the aid of a gun.

I state boldly, and every fox hunter in New England will support me, that no pack of hounds either in England or America, given the same chances, can kill any more foxes than ours do. To test the question more fully, I had five gray foxes shipped to me from Virginia, and turned them loose in our woods. They were frequently started by my dogs, and driven hard and close all day, and by all day I mean from seven in the morning till past dark, and yet not one gray has been killed. The climate has greatly increased the endurance of the gray fox, and the hard country to run over still further aids him, so that he can keep ahead of the best hounds.

If a fox were never shot here, the dogs would rarely have a shake, and every fox hunter knows what a benefit it is to the dogs to have an occasional taste of reynard's fur.

"Tallyho" and others lament that the fox in New England has no chance because he is waylaid from behind trees and stone walls. They simply waste their sympathy, as reynard is quite able to take care of himself, for the most experienced hunter, with the truest of dogs, will not average one fox shot out of six driven, and will then have had to tramp three score miles. The man who hunts foxes during a New England winter, must be a thorough hunter, with grit to tramp miles through snow and swamps, and face the bitterest cold.

In conclusion let me state that I enjoy a brisk gallop across country after a fleet pack of hounds as much as any man, for it is royal sport; but New England fox hunting is also an exhilarating pastime, and is sport in the truest sense, for it demands the best qualities of an inherent sportsman. PISCATAQUA.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am learning something about fox hunting. "Bulger" says in FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 21, "if foxes become over plentiful, by running them a few weeks they will emigrate. Well, that is too thin, at least for our Vermont foxes. Within a circle of three miles from my place are owned ten as good hounds as ever broke up a school meeting. They are at large the year through and I don't think they ever caused many foxes to emigrate unless helped by a little cold lead. One fox in particular we have run more or less for the last five years, and his track is so well known by our fox hunters we have named him St. John, and I will warrant he has been run at least three days in a week for the last five weeks and he has not emigrated yet either, and "Tallyho" can't ride to the hounds over his trail, he can bet.

We have twenty-six pelts down to our crowd's credit last fall and winter, and if we have a good sale are thinking about buying a broncho for the crowd—four of us—to learn to ride, as it will be so much easier to ride up a mountain ledge than to pull one's self up by his fingers. G. F. R.

BARTON, Vt.

DOG TALK.

WE have received a letter from Dr. Q. Van Hummel, of Kansas City, Mo., in which he takes exception to the statement of Mr. Allison in our issue of March 28, that he told Mr. Huntington that jack rabbits could be procured at fifty cents apiece. The Doctor writes that the price stated was $3 apiece if taken in February, and adds as inclosed coursing meetings the world over are simply money-making affairs, he will agree, whenever he can see any money for himself, to furnish all the jacks wanted. Open meets the Doctor further says will, in the future as in the past, receive his hearty support without money consideration.

Mr. T. C. Bate, of Ottawa, Can., has just received from England the well-known Clumber spaniel champion Boss III., winner of 18 first, 8 special, 4 champion prizes and the challenge prize at Barn Elms last July. He was whelped May 28, 1883, and is by Damper (Bob II.—Flush) and out of Trinket (Trump II.—Lotus). We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Bate to exhibit the dog at the principal shows in Canada and the States.

The Contoocook Kennel, Peterborough, N. H., have recently imported from the kennel of Mr. H. I. Betterton, Burton-on Trent, England, the smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch Regina (champion Sirius—Hilda Josepha). Regina we believe has not been shown, but as she is the dam of winners she should prove a valuable acquisition to her owner.

We are pleased to learn from the Erminie Kennels, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., that their rough-coated St. Bernard dog Lysander has fully recovered from his recent illness, and is now in good condition, weighing 186lbs.

We learn that the celebrated English setter dog champion Monk of Furness will soon leave England, his destination being Forest Lake, Minn.

There is some talk of an inclosed coursing meeting in Chicago some time in September if plenty of jack rabbits can be secured.

Mr. J. Otis Fellows will judge all classes at the Ottawa dog show in September. Mr. Alfred Geddes has been appointed superintendent.

THE ENGLISH POINTER CLUB TRIALS.

THE second annual field trials of the English Pointer Club were run near Wrexham, May 7 and 8. There were 16 starters in the Puppy and 23 in the All-Aged stakes. The winning puppies were:

First, Pax of Uptou (C. H. Beck), liver and white dog (Perdix—Nancy of Upton).

Second, Toil (T. Statter), lemon and white bitch (Naso of Upton—Titia).

Third, Quail of Upton (C. H. Beck), liver and white bitch (Earl of Croxteth—Bromfield Dolly).

Fourth, Eclat (E. C. Norrish), liver and white bitch (Teign—Dagmar).

ALL-AGED STAKE.

First, Belle des Bordes (P. Caillard), liver and white bitch (Young Bang—Polly).

Second, Crab (A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale), liver and white dog (Plum—Myrtle).

Third, Quits' Baby (C. H. Beck), lemon and white bitch (Prior—Quits II.).

Fourth, Miss Sixpence (R. J. Lloyd-Price), liver and white bitch (Lucky Sixpence—Golden Slipper).

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS DERBY.

TWO additional entries for the Eastern Field Trials Club Derby have been received from England:

TRIP OF KIPPEN (F. C. Lowe, London, England, and F. R. Hitchcock, New York), liver and white English setter dog, Jan. 17, 1888 (Tutsham Trip—Dido).

GEM OF KIPPEN (F. R. Hitchcock, New York), lemon and white pointer bitch, Feb. 20, 1888 (Kent Cob—Magpie).

INBREEDING.—Hulton, Pa., May 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A single swallow does not make a summer, but all the same it indicates it is near. Here is a case of inbreeding for you which amounts to at least one swallow. The bobtail sheepdog Fred was by Maverick out of Daisy, litter brother and sister by Bob out of Dame Judith. Neither were natural bobs, Fred is, and no matter what kind of a bitch is bred to him, bobtail, collie or cur, the pups are bobtailed. Now Fred was bred to his double granddam, Dame Judith, and all the pups were bobtailed, and are by all odds the strongest, largest and most active pups she ever had, free from the slightest taint of weakness of any kind whatever. The only evidence of inbreeding is the preponderance of white in them, over half of them being nearly solid in that color, a very rare one in bobtails. The experiment will be tried further, by breeding a bitch of this litter to her sire.—W. WADE.

THE COLLIE CLUB.—Rahway, N. J., May 17.—Members of the Collie Club are hereby notified that at the meeting of the executive committee, held May 16, it was decided that the fall section of the Produce, Futurity and Sweepstakes should be competed for at the bench show of the Long Island Live Stock and Fair Association, at Huntington, L. I., in September next. And in consequence of the intended absence of the secretary of the club till Aug. 1, all entries and nominations either for these stakes or for those of 1890 will be accepted if made between the 1st and 10th of August. Ample notice will be furnished through the sporting papers as to the Huntington bench show.—J. D. SHOTWELL, Secretary.

WHY DOGS TURN AROUND.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In my journeyings hither and thither I am unable to obtain FOREST AND STREAM regularly, although strenuous efforts are made to do so, hence I have not read all the discussion as to the cause of a dog's turning around before lying down, referred to by "B. L. L.," in the issue of April 18. The deductions of "B. L. L." will not "hold water;" at least they do not agree with my conclusions, which are the result of observations made from a natural standpoint. Take the dog, the wolf, the hyena, or any of the species in the wild state, and before lying down they will turn 'round and 'round, scraping together grass, leaves, etc., for a bed. After generations of domestication this natural habit asserts itself, and no matter how cozy and warm the room may be, nor how soft the carpet or downy the couch, previous to lying down the dog will invariably turn 'round and 'round exactly as he does in his wild state. Throw a Turkish rug before a blazing fire, and your dog will not only turn around, but will endeavor to scrape the rough surface of the fabric into a heap as his wild cousin scrapes up the leaves and grass before lying down.—PACIFIC.

A LARGE LITTER.—Philadelphia, Pa., May 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The bull-terrier bitch White Violet whelped on April 29 eleven, seven dogs and four bitches. How is this for a litter of bull-terriers? She is doing well and raising them all comfortably without any foster mother. They are by Napoleon, a full brother to the grand bitch Duchess of York. Have you heard of any such bull-terrier litters before? The breeders of this city think it is great.—FRED P. KIRBY.

LORD NEVERSETTLE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I see it mentioned in your paper of May 9 that it was reported my greyhound Lord Neversettle had broken his leg in running a jack rabbit. He met with an accident in running a jack rabbit, by putting his leg into a prairie dog hole, and fractured his shoulder bone, but with the skillful assistance of Mr. F. Cook, veterinary surgeon, of Hutchinson, the dog is nearly sound again, and doing well.—H. C. LOWE.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Lou Pape. By Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., for black pointer bitch, whelped March 10, 1889, by Broncho, Jr. (Harrop's Phil—Harrop's Dinah) out of Rie (Joe Pape—Nellie Pape).

Rosa's Joy. By Anthracite Kennels, Mahanoy City, Pa., for black, white and tan English setter bitch, age not given, by Gath's Joy out of Old Dominion's Rosa.

Lady Don. By Anthracite Kennels, Mahanoy City, Pa., for black and white English setter bitch, whelped March 17, 1889, by Dr. Thompson's Donald out of Fredora.

Tasso B. By Brown's Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt., for solid black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Feb. 24, 1889, by Black Harry (Black Pete—Althea) out of Jet Obo (Obo II.—Critic).

Rex Obo. By H. F. Pearce, Philadelphia, Pa., for black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Dec. 19, 1888, by Dick McBride out of Imported Nellie.

Topsy. By H. F. Pearce, Philadelphia, Pa., for black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped June 11, 1888, by Harry Obo (Obo, Jr.—Phonsie) out of Blackie (Kiddlewink—Rita).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Daisy Queen—Scotilla. Martin Dennis's (Newark, N. J.) collie bitch Daisy Queen (Brack—Dora) to Chestnut Hill Kennels' champion Scotilla (champion Dublin Scot—champion Flurry II.), May 4.

Ethel—Dublin Scot. J. Van Schaick's (New York) collie bitch Ethel (Trevor—Hasty) to Chestnut Hill Kennels' champion Dublin Scot (The Colonel—Jessie), March 31.

Flurry III.—Dublin Scot. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) collie bitch Flurry III. (Blue Sky—Flurry II.) to their Dublin Scot (The Colonel—Jessie), April 9.

Verona—Bang. Bryn Mawr Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) pointer bitch Verona (Day's Prince—Vandalia) to their Bang (champion Bang—Salter's Luna), April 7.

Vanity—Duke of Vernon. Dayton Kennel Club's (Dayton, O.) pointer bitch Vanity (Bang—Pride) to L. Gardner's Duke of Vernon (Glendale—Spotless), April 24.

Saddle Bags—Royal Monarch. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch Saddle Bags (Foreman—Belle of Allendale), to Capt. C. C. Gray's Royal Monarch (Dashing Monarch—List), April 5.

Calico—Count Howard. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch Calico (Foreman—Belle of Allendale) to F. Windholz's Count Howard (Sir Alister—Mena), May 2.

Woodstock Dinah—Jumbo. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) cocker spaniel bitch Woodstock Norah (Obo II.—Dinah) to their Jumbo (Hornell Dandy—Hornell Dinah), May 12.

Phyllis—Black Pete. Brown's Cocker Kennels' (Waterbury, Vt.) cocker spaniel bitch Phyllis (Obo II.—Darkie) to J. P. Willey's Black Pete (Obo, Jr.—Phonsie), March 11.

Lady Madge—Lad. Brown's Cocker Kennels' (Waterbury, Vt.) cocker spaniel bitch Lady Madge (Black Pete—Phyllis) to J. P. Willey's Lad, March 9.

Bessie C.—Black Pete. Brown's Cocker Kennels' (Waterbury, Vt.) cocker spaniel bitch Bessie C. (Obo II.—Darkie) to J. P. Willey's Black Pete (Obo, Jr.—Phonsie), March 8.

——Hillside Flash. Louisa Biddle's (Philadelphia, Pa.) fox-terrier bitch —— (General Grant—Freshness) to Chestnut Hill Kennels' Hillside Flash (Reckoner—Richmond Dazzle), March 26.

Roslyn Norah—Breda Jim. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) Irish terrier bitch Roslyn Norah (Roslyn Dennis—Roslyn Eileen) to their Breda Jim (Breda Ben—Graceful), April 22.

Trixie—Bradford Harry. R. J. McLaughlin's (Cleveland, O.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Trixie (Tiny—Flossie) to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), April 19.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Juno. F. McKie Thayer's (Colorado Springs, Col.) beagle bitch Juno (Gen. Rowett's Lee—Dorsey's Flight), May 10, five (three dogs), by his foxhound Adam.

Flurry II. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) collie bitch Flurry II. (champion Eclipse—Flurry), April 19, six (three dogs), by their Dublin Scot (The Colonel—Jessie).

Pitch Dark. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) collie bitch Pitch Dark (champion Eclipse—Matchless), March 30, nine (three dogs), by their Strephon (champion Eclipse—Flurry).

Spoiled Miss. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) collie bitch Spoiled Miss (Charlatan—Ada), April 15, four (one dog), by their Dublin Scot (The Colonel—Jessie).

Metchley Surprise. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) collie bitch Metchley Surprise (Sefton—Lady Rutland), April 9, three (two dogs), by their champion Scotilla (champion Dublin Scot—Flurry II.).

Vandalia. Bryn Mawr Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) pointer bitch Vandalia (Bang Bang—Zanetta), April 15, five (one dog), by their Bang (champion Bang—Salter's Luna).

Golden Rod. Bryn Mawr Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) pointer bitch Golden Rod (champion Beaufort—Zuba), April 15, eight (three dogs), by Chas. Heath's champion Graphic (Bonnie Sancho—Fursdon Juno); one bitch since dead.

Royal Cute. L. Gardner's (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.) pointer bitch Royal Cute (Duke Royal—Gala Day), May 2, twelve (six dogs), by his Duke of Vernon (Glendale—Spotless).

Lillian. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) St. Bernard bitch Lillian (Leo—Fan), April 25, ten (five dogs), by their Barry (Monarque—Juliet).

Chintz. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch Chintz (Foreman—Belle of Allendale), March 31, nine (five dogs), by L. Gardner's Roger (Count Noble—Queen Meg).

Belle of Piedmont. E. Dexter's (Charlottesville, Va.) English setter bitch Belle of Piedmont (Dashing Rover—Ranee), May 9, seven (three dogs), by Memphis & Avent's Roderigo (Count Noble—Twin Maud).

Stray Shot. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch Stray Shot (Gogo—Calico), May 10, seven (three dogs), by T. M. Aldrich's Gene (Druid—Ruby).

Belle of Allendale. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, L. I.) English setter bitch Belle of Allendale (Lava Rock—Liddesdale), Feb. 25, eight (four dogs), by T. M. Aldrich's Gene (Druid—Ruby).

Daisy Foreman. Geo. W. Neal's (Westville, Conn.) English setter bitch Daisy Foreman (champion Foreman—Jolly Nell), May 14, seven (five dogs), by J. E. Hair's Warwick Albert (champion Royal Albert—Maida).

Mieke. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) Schipperke bitch Mieke, May 10, three (two dogs), by Geo. Krehl's Drieske.

Phyllis. Brown's Cocker Kenuels' (Waterbury, Vt.) cocker spaniel bitch Phyllis (Obo II.—Darkie), May 12, six (four dogs), by J. P. Willey's Black Pete (Obo, Jr.—Phousie).

Bessie C. Brown's Cocker Kennels' (Waterbury, Vt.) cocker spaniel bitch Bessie C. (Obo II.—Darkie), May 11, nine (eight dogs), by J. P. Willey's Black Pete (Obo, Jr.—Phonsie).

Roslyn Eileen. Chestnut Hill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) Irish terrier bitch Roslyn Eilcen (Gilford—Girl), April 3, seven (three dogs), by their Breda Jim (Breda Ben—Graceful).

Whisper. M. H. Daley's (Bangor, Me.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Whisper (Bradford Harry—Belva), May 14, two (one dog), by P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Cotton Tail Jack. Black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped March 3, 1889, by Little Duke, Jr. out of Rural Dot, by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to C. E. Whelden, Hinsdale, N. H.

Roslyn Belle. Sable and white collie bitch, whelped July 12, 1888, by Bonnie Dunkeld out of Bonnie Knowe, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to A. Folmer, Shenandoah, Pa.

Bonnie Dunkeld—Bonnie Knowe whelp. Sable and white collie bitch, whelped July 12, 1888, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to J. A. Haskell, Walston, Pa.

Cavaticus—Jenny Lind whelps. Collies, whelped Nov. 2, 1888, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., a black and tan dog to Dr. J. P. Gray, Rochester, N. Y.; a black and tan bitch to E. Furey, New York, and two sable and white bitches to F. Tallmadge, Columbus, O.

Scotilla—Cora II. whelps. Collies, whelped Nov. 19, 1888, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., a sable dog to C. Henry, same place; a black and tan bitch to W. H. Webster, Milwaukee, Wis., and a black, tan and white dog to B. H. Grundy, Richmond, Va.

Leonard Drumlin Moss whelp. Sable collie bitch, whelped Oct. 30, 1888, by Chestnut Hill Kenuels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Dr. J. P. Gray, Rochester, N. Y.

Jakyr Dean. Sable and white collie bitch, whelped March, 1888, by Bendigo out of Effie Dean, by Dr. J. P. Gray, Rochester, N. Y., to Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wellesbourne Flurry. Sable and white collie bitch, whelped April 25, 1888, by The Squire out of Active, by J. & W. H. Charles, Warwick, Eng., to Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maney Trefoil. Sable and white collie dog, whelped July 25, 1887, by The Squire out of Scotch Pearl, by J. & W. H. Charles, Warwick, Eng., to Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Drumlin Moss. Sable collie bitch, whelped October, 1886, by Kintore out of Duchess, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Dr. J. P. Gray, Rochester, N. Y.

Gem. Sable and white collie bitch, whelped July, 1884, by Brack out of Fairy, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Dr. J. P. Gray, Rochester, N. Y.

Jenny Lind. Sable and white collie bitch, whelped October, 1883, by Rutland out of Blinkbonny, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Dr. J. P. Gray, Rochester, N. Y.

Roslyn Brudn. Sable collie dog, whelped January, 1888, by Dublin Scot out of Di Vernon, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to J. W. Leevy, San Francisco, Cal.

King Bruce—Piper's Girl whelp. Collie bitch, whelped Feb. 1, 1887, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to C. W. Stoddard, West Point, Ia.

King Bruce—Norah whelp. Collie dog, whelped Jan. 3, 1886, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to H. J. Heinbrink, Logan port, Ind.

Donald—Miss Hero whelps. Fawn mastiff dogs, whelped Jan. 13, 1889, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., one each to Mrs. J. C. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich., and A. L. Pfau, North Baltimore, O.

Lou Pape. Black pointer bitch, whelped March 10, 1889, by Broncho, Jr., out of Rie, by McBeth Kennels, Massillon, O., to Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass.

Beaufort—Jessie whelps. Liver and white pointer dog and bitch, whelped July 7, 1888, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Istroff Bros., same place.

Royal Obo. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Feb. 16, 1888, by Pete Obo out of Floss B., by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to Bradford Norman, Newport, R. I.

Dick Obo. Black and white cocker spaniel dog, whelped Feb. 16, 1889, by Pete Obo out of Floss B., by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to H. L. Richardson, Lynnfield, Mass.

Lou Obo. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Feb. 16, 1889, by Pete Obo out of Floss B., by Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., to C. E. Wheldon, Hinsdale, N. H.

Rex Obo. Black cocker spaniel dog, whelped Dec. 19, 1888, by Dick McBride out of Nellie, by Quaker City Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to H. F. Pearce, same place.

Topsy. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped June 11, 1888, by Harry Obo out of Blackie, by A. W. Pancoast, Jackson, Mich., to H. F. Pearce, Philadelphia, Pa.

Racket—Jess whelp. Cocker spaniel dog, whelped Jan. 18, 1889, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to W. W. Berry, Denmark, Pa.

Lady Madge. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped June 25, 1887, by champion Black Pete out of Phyllis, by Brown's Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt., to D. Darling, Rochester, Minn.

Bessie C. Black cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Oct. 7, 1884, by Obo II. out of Darkie, by P. Cullen, Salmon Falls, N. H., to Brown's Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt.

Black Harry—Jet Obo whelps. Two black cocker spaniel dogs, whelped Feb. 24, 1889, by Brown's Cocker Kennels, Waterbury, Vt., to Geo. H. Carr, Hartford, Conn.

Othello and Mieke. Schipperke dog and bitch, age not given, by Geo. Krehl, Loudon, Eng., to Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nell Bright. White bull-terrier bitch, whelped May, 1887, by Bendigo out of Daisy, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to M. C. Trestrail, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Bendigo. White bull-terrier bitch, whelped May 24, 1888, by Bendigo ont of White Rose, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to Geo. E. Potts, Wolston, Pa.

Buster. White bull-terrier dog, whelped March 15, 1889, by Rusher out of Bertha, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to W. N. Fogg, Nashville, Tenn.

Grip. White bull-terrier dog, whelped March 15, 1889, by Rusher out of Bertha. by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to J. M. Dill, Richmond, Va.

Hillside Flash. White and black fox-terrier dog, age not given, by Reckoner out of Richmond Dazzle, by J. E. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass., to Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa.

Roslyn Dennis—Biddy whelp. Red Irish terrier dog, whelped June 24, 1888, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, to Mr. Schroeder, Chicago, Ill.

Paddy—Shelah whelp. Red Irish terrier bitch, whelped Jnly 17, 1888, by Chestnut Hill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to H. W. Karr, Rasinville, Va.

DEATHS.

Collie II. Black, tan and white collie dog, whelped Dec. 19, 1883 (A.K.R. 4620), owned by Armstead M. Webb, Baltimore, Md., May 20, from urethral calculi.

Smut. Black native setter bitch, whelped Feb. 23, 1876 (Copeland's Pete—Queen Boss), May 10, owned by Newton Earle, Providence, R. I.

Jip. White, black and tan beagle dog, whelped July 25, 1882 (Ringwood—Roxy), owned by Mrs. Bradford S. Turpin, West Yarmouth, Mass.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

F. A. P., Bath, Me.—I have a mastiff pup (one year old) that has what I suppose is distemper. Can you tell me what to do for him? He feels good all the time, but has a cough, and yellow matter passes from his nose and eyes; he coughs so at some times it seems as if he would straugle. Ans. Keep bowels easy by giving two or three compound cathartic pills at a dose hidden in a bit of meat; give 5-grain quinine pill night and morning.

J. D. G., Pittston, Pa.—My dog has warts all over his mouth; they look like seed warts. If you think they would have to be burned out I would like to know what to use? Ans. They can be burned off by means of lunar caustic (silver nitrate) or nitric acid applied by means of a pine stick or match. Apply twice daily. If acid is used, limit its action by rubbing a bit of soap over the spot after applying. The dog must be firmly held.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

PARTELLO'S ADVICE TO SHOOTERS.

LIEUT. J. M. T. PARTELLO, who will he remembered as one of the most brilliant young shots brought to the front at the time that Creedmoor was doing so much in stirring up enthusiasm in rifle shooting, has written from his station at Fort Davis, Texas, a most interesting letter on the importance of good marksmanship in a soldier, and while talking of the way of teaching marksmanship in the army gives a great deal of good advice to shooters in general. The Cleveland *Leader*, always well informed and alert on matters of interest to Ohio marksmen, gives his letter in full, and from the columns of our Cleveland contemporary we quote of Lieut. Partello's letter:

Shooting to hit is the objective point of military art. All other drills and studies are for the purpose of placing the soldier in a position to do this effectively. As a preliminary to target firing, he must know how to aim, and he cannot aim correctly unless he can see straight. The most common defect in the recruit is inability to see straight, bad aiming, bad holding of the piece, constrained position of the body, canting the piece—that is, inclining the rear sight to the right or left—and fear of recoil. All these defects mastered, the recruit is bound to be a good shot in spite of himself, and possibly a fine marksman. Color blindness is another important drawback, and one much more common in the average mortal than most people imagine. Practicing at vision tests soon overcomes any tendency to crooked sighting; holding the piece properly and with ease cancels bad aiming, unsteadiness of body, constrained position, etc., and a proper grip hold as well as butt position against the shoulder will render the heaviest recoil of no moment.

There is a system of preliminary drills adopted in the United States army which it would be well for the militia of the several States to pattern after.

We get raw, green, verdant material, genuine numbskulls, who really do not know which is the dangerous end of a gun, and out of this stuff it is a fact that fine, accurate marksmen are developed, and even the highest grade of all, sharpshooters.

The difference between our regular army and the State militia is that the former makes all duty, work and labor, subserve the end of target practice. With the regulars, the most important of all drills and exercises is to perfect the soldier into a shooting machine, while on the other hand the time of the militia is occupied in fancy drills, parades, reviews, and other show work. The United States has to-day an army of marksmen. The officers thoroughly understand their business, and the soldiers take pride in becoming fine shots.

The service rifle is a good gun, provided with excellent, durable sights, and the mechanism is so simple and easily understood that it is equal in every respect and superior in some to the best repeating rifle yet invented. Our government is right in not adopting a magazine gun until it finds one that is better than the Springfield service now in use. This arm has a notch near the muzzle on the bayonet stub that answers for a front sight, and a buck horn or V-shaped crotch near the breach for a rear sight. The latter is mounted on a movable leaf that can be used in three positions at once. Lying flat along the barrel the piece is then ready for the blank range or any distance within 200yds. Raise the leaf to 200yds, and, according to the position of the buck horn, which combines a peep sight and an open sight, two other distances are at command. Now look through the notch at the extreme top and the rifle is ready for long range work. This leaf has a movable screw by which the sight can be set either to the right or to the left, to overcome drift in the twist of the barrel and cross winds, and also a slide to raise or lower the elevation.

Allowing that all minor difficulties have been mastered, and that the recruit sees straight, holds correctly, has a good position, does not cant the piece, and does not fear the recoil, why is it then that when he fires—each shoot with the same elevation and under the same conditions—his bullets scatter and a bad score is made?

The answer is very simple, and next to pulling off, the defect is the most common of all and is most easily remedied. Once stood beside a militiaman who was shooting at 500yds., conditions perfect, ammunition without fault, his nerves steady and his piece carefully handled, and yet in spite of all he could do his bullets would fly first up, then down, and not infrequently from the target altogether. He could not understand the cause, and was much provoked at himself; yet the reason was plainly apparent to me, and a few words of caution served to overcome the difficulty and enabled him to finish his score with fair results. The whole fault lay in drawing an imperfect bead each time.

The front sight may be so arranged to the eye that it falls into the buckhorn at the rear, either as a large, medium or small bead, and it is this little drawback that causes nine-tenths of the misses at long range. If, for instance, the marksman is shooting at 600yds., and he has so sighted (all other conditions being favorable) that the medium bead will place the lead on the bullseye; if he should now by accident or otherwise substitute a coarser or finer bead, the chances are that the bullet would fly clean over the target or fall short of the same. It is this fault that causes such irregular grouping by amateur marksmen. Which one of all who try is absolutely sure that he draws twice in succession the same size of bead? Very few, if any, can truthfully assert they are perfect in this respect. Then it is not the gun which does such poor shooting, but rather the man behind the gun. A little careful practice will overcome defective holding, fear of recoil and canting; but it requires long, faithful, steady and watchful work, the utmost care and attention to aim truly and successively the same way.

My own company attained a percentage last year at fixed distances of more than 90 per cent. This excellent showing was mainly due from a system of preliminary practice faithfully followed indoors during the cold months, so that when the time came for open-range work the men were ready to begin scoring at once, without the usual waste of ammunition. This is the scheme, and it would do the militia a vast amount of good, besides saving them a lot of ammunition money, if they first adopt this course for the preliminary training of their raw material before commencing range shooting out of doors. A sheet of white blotting paper, say 2 or 2½ft. square, is placed against a wall, and 30 or 40ft. distant a musket is steadied on a sandbag rest or in a tripod, so that it can be arranged in a sighting position to suit the observer.

A man stands near the blotter, holding in his hand a thin stick about 12in. long, on the end of which is a diminutive circular bullseye, black, with a hole punctured in the center large enough to admit the point of a pencil. Now the recruit takes his position, and without touching the rifle sights it on the blotter and calls to the man pointing to place the little bullseye where he says, at the same time directing him to move the pointer up, down, right or left, until it comes perfectly within the line of sight, as the gun is pointed. When the bullseye is exactly in range (precisely as he would have it were he sighting at a *bona fide* target 200, 300, 600 or 1,000yds. distant) he calls stop, and the scorer inserts the pencil through the inch bullseye and makes a dot. This is the first step. The recruit steps away, and the rifle, which is supposed to be immovable, remains still pointed on the same spot. The observer rests his eye for a minute, comes back and goes through the same tactics twice more—three in all—the scorer each time making a tiny mark as the former calls out stop. When the trials are over the triad of dots is connected by lines, and the marksman steps down to the blotter to see where his hits are. It is truly astonishing to see how wide of the mark some of them do go, not excepting experienced marksmen, and even sharpshooters. Considering the first dot to be a hit, were the others sighted at a target or a deer they would have been clear misses. The fault was in not taking the same bead three times in succession.

The importance of this apparent trifling point cannot be overestimated. Large scores are not composed of scattered bullseyes, but of consecutive bullseyes in which each succeeding shot reaches nearly the same spot struck by the others, and to get a succession of shots that are regular and not scattering, it is necessary to sight successively in precisely the same manner. Any variation will scatter and nine-tenths of the trouble lies in not drawing always the same size of bead. Had the recruit in the case of the blotter confined himself either to the small, medium or large bead, the chances are that the pencil would have scored three times on the same dot. Let those who want to improve their rifle shooting try the above scheme and they will be astonished at the benefit gained. It will give evenness of sighting before very long and probably explain, too, some of the unaccountable misses at former trials. The caliber and rifling of a gun nowadays have a great deal to do with the efficiency of the piece. Herctofore the inclination has been toward large bores. Some foreign governments still cling to 50cal. and in one case I think 56 is the standard adopted by a power. So it is with our militia. Some are now using 50cal., old pattern rifles, and fondly imagine they can do good work with these miniature out-of-date cannons. Why, the recoil of such a piece is sufficient to frighten any beginner, and the execution is virtually nil, compared to smaller bores. Forty-five is the standard of our government, and 40 would be far better. A happy medium, say 42cal., would fill the bill completely as to a general service rifle for both short and long range.

Trajectory has a great deal to do with the efficiency of a rifle. Not every one understands the full significance and importance of this adjunct, and as it is an element which enters largely into the possibility of fine shooting, I will give a few explanations for the benefit of those who do not understand trajectories.

The trajectory is the path of the bullet through the air. A bullet fired from a rifle is acted upon by five different forces. First, the projectile force; second, the resistance of the air; third, the force of gravity; fourth, the resistance of the sides of the grooves; fifth, friction against the surface of the bore. A variation in the intensity of any of these forces will effect a corresponding change in the path described by the bullet. Geography has also something to do with the matter, as both altitude and the condition of the atmosphere work a variation in the elevation. The above forces, in whatever latitude, are seldom or never the same at any two different times, so that two bullets will rarely strike in the same place, even though the piece he held perfectly or placed in a vise when fired. The resistance of the air and gravity are the main forces which affect a bullet after it passes the muzzle. The former decreases in proportion as the speed of the projectile lessens, while the latter acts always alike, no matter at what speed the lead is flying. Therefore, a ball, in its flight does not, as is generally supposed, describe a perfect arc in the air, but rather a curve somewhat sharper at its ending than its beginning half. The gun which has the correct length of bore, the right number of twists in the grooving, the proper charge of powder for the size of the chamber and length of the barrel, and a bullet of a weight in proportion to the amount of powder behind it, is apt to give the best results. Equalize the five forces as nearly as possible, and such a gun approaches nearest perfection. Gun makers are constantly striving to do this, and the result is the fine rifles now turned out by the first-class factories.

In casting elevations on a strange range always remember that damp, moist days require less elevation than hot, dry ones. Also, watch the bullet as it flies through the air, and observe where it drops. Some marksmen are afterward at a loss to know just where that "confounded bullet did go." I say watch it, and then you can tell. I know this caution appears to be a strange one, but let me say that it is strictly true, and not the least bit difficult to accomplish. I have watched thousands of bullets, from the time they left the muzzle of the gun until they struck, and have called the shots accurately and truly. Let any one stand behind a shooter, and train his eye to quick perception. Do not look at the muzzle, but about 20ft. beyond, or rather, just beyond the point where the puff of smoke reaches, and after a little practice he will be able to distinguish the little leaden pellet as it darts out, and to follow it, too, every foot of its journey through space. Don't give up in disgust after the first few trials, but try again. It is a very easy thing to do, and no trick at all for a sharp-sighted person.

The last and most important point of all is "pulling off." Of all the misses made by anybody when firing at an object, charge better than 50 per cent. of them to defective pulling of the trigger. Nearly every rifleman in the world, be he a greenhorn or an expert, deranges his aim to a more or less degree when he pulls off the piece. First-class riflemen will, as a general rule, flatly deny any such imputation against their superior marksmanship, and will claim that they have, long ago, mastered the defective pulling of the trigger; but the real expert (who is one or two grades above the first-class rifleman) knows better than this, and that, as a matter of fact, not one rifleman in a thousand pulls off his piece perfectly. Now, if our best shots cannot always thoroughly overcome this one drawback to fine shooting after years of hard practice, how difficult must it be for the ordinary soldier or militiaman to master it? Hence it is that pointing and aiming drills are continnously practiced in the army, so as to give the soldier, whether standing, kneeling, or lying down, a perfect command of his rifle, as well as to teach him steadiness of both person and piece, and to establish between the hand and eye such a prompt and intimate connection as will insure the finger acting upon the trigger at the proper moment without causing any derangement of the aim.

The best riflemen at Creedmoor and elsewhere, before entering a match, spend the half hour previous to the contest in pointing, aiming and snapping the trigger at a small spot on the wall or tent, so as to have their nerves and trigger finger in training before commencing the competing scores. The pointing and aiming drills are the most important parts of the training necessary to make "a man with a gun" a good shot.

Pull off perfectly at the spot on the wall, and the real bullseye becomes a much easier matter to hit. One of the best riflemen I ever knew was a moderate drinker, and an inveterate smoker. Before entering a very important competition he suddenly cut short his drinking and smoking habits, and in consequence thereof went utterly to pieces in the match. The change was too great for him. Next time he kept up his regular habits, drank moderately, and smoke all he wanted to, and won the match. Smoking and drinking by no means aid marksmanship, but regularity of habits, whether good or bad, should always be observed by the embryo medal winner. Last of all, remember that riflemen are made and not born. Practice makes the marksman, not inheritance. It is within the province of every one to become at least fair shots, and if the student will observe at least a few of the above rules, which are calculated to transform the greenest of raw recruits into something better, he will find before very long that his labor has not been in vain. J. M. T. PARTELLO.

BOSTON, May 18.—The regular shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held at their range to-day. The extreme heat and a had fish-tail wind from 6 o'clock, caused the scores to run low. The champion gold medal was won by Mr. Frye, and the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match by Mr. Munroe. Mr. Brackett wins the gold membership badge on 10 scores of 81 or better. The spring meeting of this association will be held May 30 and 31 and June 1. Following are to-day's scores:

Champion Medal Match.

J A Frye	9	6	8	10	7	8	9	7	6	7—77
C C Clarke	6	5	8	10	10	9	4	5	10	8—75
O Howard	6	8	10	10	8	7	7	6	6	6—74
W Gardner	9	5	9	6	7	7	4	7	9	10—73
A Loring	6	8	5	8	7	7	7	7	4	9—68

Twenty-Shot Rest Match.

J R Munroe	7	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	9	12	
	10	11	12	11	12	10	10	10	11	10	—213
S Wilder	10	9	12	11	9	10	9	8	11	12	
	11	10	12	9	10	9	9	9	10	9	—199
J N Frye	12	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	11	9	
	10	10	9	9	10	11	9	9	11	8	—196
J N Eames	9	9	10	8	12	12	9	8	11	9	
	11	9	9	9	8	10	10	12	10	10	—195
D Webster	12	9	11	9	5	8	12	9	10	11	
	7	12	11	11	11	0	9	9	11	9	—186

Medal and Badge Match.

G B Warren	4	10	8	8	7	9	7	8	8	6—75
	7	8	6	8	8	8	9	6	5	8—73

Victory Medal Match.

A L Brackett	10	7	10	5	9	8	5	8	10	10—82
	7	9	9	7	10	10	5	7	9	3—76

Gold Membership Badge.

A L Brackett	10	10	7	10	9	10	6	8	10	7—87

Rest Match.

D L Chase	11	12	9	11	10	12	11	12	11	10	—109
J N Frye	12	10	12	9	11	12	9	9	11	12	—107
D Webster	11	10	9	12	9	12	9	11	9	11	—103
J N Eames	11	10	12	11	11	9	10	11	10	8	—103
J R Munroe	12	10	10	9	8	9	10	11	12	11	—102
S W Hart	12	11	9	10	9	10	11	10	8	11	—101
A Ballard	10	9	11	9	8	9	9	12	11	11	—99
W P Thompson	11	6	9	8	11	12	11	8	12	9	—97
W Gardner	9	8	9	10	11	9	8	9	11	9	—93
K E Tuttle	9	11	8	8	6	8	9	11	9	9	—88
F O Martin	9	12	8	10	8	7	12	8	8	7	—88

Military Match.

A McCarthy	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43

500yds.

J W Blake	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—48

All-Comers' Match.

J A Frye	8	7	7	9	9	8	10	8	8	10—84
D L Chase	9	6	10	10	7	7	9	10	6	8—82
W O Baruite, M	6	6	6	8	9	9	8	9	8	10—79
B G Warren	9	10	9	5	6	6	7	6	7	8—73
E Kelley	10	7	5	8	5	9	7	4	10	8—73
C H Eastman	5	9	8	10	4	5	9	6	8	8—72
B G Barker	8	7	9	4	10	6	5	7	7	8—71
I Bayley	6	7	7	5	9	5	5	6	7	5—62
E Alson	4	5	6	8	8	5	6	4	6	8—60
A S Hunt	4	9	7	7	7	4	5	4	1	8—55

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—The Warren Rifle Club re-organized to-night at 193 Warren street, with the following members: W. E. Ryan, President; Col. Moriarty, Secretary; E. D. Finnigan, Geo. J. Honlahan, C. E. Moriarty, Wm. Nunley, Thos. Nunley, J. J. Walsh, E. Frier, J. Blakeman, James Donnelly, J. Langan.

GARDNER, Mass., May 18.—At the last regular meet of the Gardner Rifle Club, at Hackmatack Range, the standard target was used. The shooting was off-hand, distance 200yds. The work of each man follows:

W C Loveland	6	7	9	6	7	6	10	10	6	9	—76
	8	9	7	9	8	10	9	5	7	7	—80
	7	7	5	9	9	10	8	9	9	9	—82—238
G F Ellsworth	5	9	10	7	9	9	8	7	7	9	—80
	8	7	10	9	7	7	7	7	5	8	—80
	6	10	10	8	7	8	10	6	5	9	—79—235
A E Knowlton	5	8	10	10	10	7	8	8	6	8	—80
	10	7	9	9	7	6	5	7	7	7	—74
	10	10	10	6	8	5	7	8	10	6	—80—234
C J Crabtree	8	6	6	6	9	9	7	7	7	7	—72
	6	7	6	6	8	4	10	9	7	10	—73
	8	5	6	6	5	8	7	9	8	10	9—75—220
H C Knowlton	9	9	7	8	5	10	7	10	8	6	—79
	6	10	7	6	6	6	10	6	7	5	—62
	7	8	4	8	10	10	6	5	6	7	—71—212
F B Edgell	6	9	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	8	—63
	9	7	6	5	4	10	7	9	5	7	—69
	10	9	6	8	7	8	7	4	8	7	—74—206
J H Jenkins	5	6	5	9	6	10	9	7	6	7	—70
	8	10	8	7	5	8	6	6	5	4	—67
	7	7	8	8	6	9	5	4	5	10	—69—206
C N Edgell	10	6	7	5	6	5	7	7	8	6	—67
	6	6	7	9	7	7	5	5	5	6	—63
	9	5	6	6	6	7	6	7	7	9	—68—198

Practice Scores.

J H Jenkins	9	9	8	8	10	10	7	7	10	10	—87
	7	5	8	8	10	6	9	9	7	9	—78—165
C N Edgell	10	8	6	7	10	10	6	5	7	7	8—78
	8	10	8	7	6	9	7	10	10	9	—84—162
F B Edgell	8	9	6	6	8	8	7	9	10	8	—79
	10	10	8	7	8	8	6	8	7	8	—80—159

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—First shoot of the re-entry tourney of the St. Louis Pistol Club. The scheme has proved very popular with the members. The scores are as follows, 20yds. standard American targets and 22cal. pistols:

M Summerfield	10	10	5	8	10	7	9	10	9	10—88
	8	8	10	9	8	6	8	7	9	8—81
	8	7	5	7	6	8	8	10	8	5—72
F A Fodde	8	10	10	6	9	6	9	9	10	7—84
	10	8	10	9	8	6	7	9	7	6—80
	6	9	9	10	5	9	7	10	5	7—77
L V D Perret	9	10	10	10	5	8	10	6	9	7—84
	7	7	9	8	7	9	9	8	5	8—77
O Niehaus	9	7	10	9	9	6	9	10	8	8—82
G Alexander	8	9	10	7	7	9	10	5	9	8—82
J A Lee	8	9	8	7	7	7	7	8	8	8—80
	5	4	5	10	6	8	7	8	7	8—68
M Mohrstadt	10	7	9	10	6	6	7	9	7	7—79
	10	10	6	9	7	7	8	6	5	8—76
W H Hettel	9	8	9	9	6	7	7	5	10	4—74
	8	8	6	10	5	6	8	6	7	7—71
	6	10	6	6	7	5	5	7	8	8—70
J Albach	10	5	10	6	7	8	6	6	7	7—73
	6	9	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	5—65
	9	8	5	0	10	9	4	7	9	5—65
A E Bengel	10	10	9	0	10	9	8	6	6	7—78
	6	7	8	6	8	6	7	8	7	6—69
	8	8	4	7	9	6	5	0	5	6—58
O Wallace	5	8	8	7	6	8	6	8	5	5—66
	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	6	10	5—62

UNSER FRITZ.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 16.—Members of the Bridgeport Rifle Club, and also of the Park City Gun Club, took advantage of the fine weather yesterday and went over to Readmoor, where matches were shot, with the following result:

Beardsley	10	10	9	10	10	12	10	9	9	9—98
	12	10	12	7	7	9	8	10	9	10—94—192
Wheeler	9	8	7	9	11	8	8	7	10	12—89
	10	7	9	11	11	8	9	9	7	9—90—179—371
C H Barber	10	8	8	9	9	8	9	11	11	7—90
	11	6	12	7	11	9	9	12	7	10—94—184
J W Brown	8	9	8	9	11	11	9	12	8	7—92
	8	9	7	10	8	10	11	8	10	9—90—183—367

Same conditions: B. E. George 98. Off-hand, 200yds.: Beardsley 83, 88, 86, J. W. Brown 82, W. B. Wheeler 82, B. E. George 80.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13.—The regular weekly shooting at Healdmoor range took place this afternoon. Following are the scores in detail, standard American target:

Revolver Match, 50yds.

E Jackson	7	9	7	5	10	9	6	7	6	7—73
D Evans	8	7	5	7	6	7	6	7	10	8 5—70
E J Lee	6	9	8	7	7	9	8	6	6	5—66

Special Practice, 100yds.

I P Taylor	10	7	9	10	7	10	10	8	8	9—88
E J Darlington	10	10	7	8	9	7	10	10	7	9—87
M B Jaekson	10	9	7	10	10	8	8	7	9	8—86
R J Baldwin	8	8	10	10	7	7	7	10	7	8—82
F H Eaehns	6	9	9	10	10	9	7	7	7	8—82
W S Darlington	10	8	8	8	6	7	9	8	9	8—81
E Darlington	7	8	9	5	7	10	8	9	8	10—80
G Darlington	9	8	8	7	8	7	8	8	8	8—79

A short time ago a series of three 50-shot telegraph matches at 200yds. was arranged between S. H. Thomas, of Wyoming, W. T., and H. Simpson, of Wilmington, Del. The first match was concluded and resulted in a victory for Mr. Thomas by 3 points, 298 to 295.

OWENSVILLE, Ind., May 14.—The Owensville Ballard Rifle Club, 200yds., off-hand, standard target. J. Montgomery made his first full score of 10 bulls in regular match, having a run of 11 bulls in succession. W. T. Roberts, making the most tens, wears medal for coming week. Our two new members shot with us to-day and rolled up some nice scores:

J Montgomery	9	6	9	9	7	4	9	7	7	8—75
	9	9	9	8	9	9	10	8	9	9—89—164
Dr D F Gilmore	7	8	7	8	8	7	8	9	10	7—79
	8	7	10	7	8	9	6	10	6	10—81—160
W T Roberts	9	10	9	4	8	7	7	6	6	10—76
	10	10	5	5	10	6	7	7	5	9—74—150
R Speck	8	9	8	9	5	7	8	5	5	10—74
	8	5	7	4	9	7	8	7	10	4—69—143
R Howe	8	4	10	7	7	7	6	6	7	8—70
	4	5	7	8	8	7	8	10	9	6—72—142

J. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

CAMDEN, Del., May 13.—The following scores were made by the Kent County Rifle Club in the regular weekly shoot on their range to-day:

At 200 Yards.

H M Thomas	4	7	9	7	7	5	7	5	9	7—67
J W Evans	6	5	6	3	10	6	6	9	10	5—66
S H Thomas	4	5	3	4	5	4	6	8	5	5—49
J J Purdie	4	6	3	6	7	5	3	3	3	5 3—45

At 100 Yards, Reduced Target.

H M Thomas	6	5	6	4	5	7	5	7	8	10—63
J W Evans	5	9	6	4	7	5	6	6	7	6—61
S H Thomas	2	6	5	4	3	8	7	5	3	6—49
J S Purdie	8	4	2	6	2	5	2	4	6	7—46

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The thirteenth May festival and annual shoot of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein was held at Shell Mound Park to-day. The shooting commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning at both company and public targets, and lasted until 6 o'clock in the evening. All the prizes for the first target consisted of jewelry and silverware. For the second target the sum of $257 was set apart for prizes. The following are the scores of the principal winners on the company's target, for which only members of the Verein were allowed to enter. Each member was allowed three shots for a possible 75: First, Philo Jacoby, 66; second, F. Schuemann, 66; third, M. Zecher, 63; fourth, H. Tietjen, 62; fifth, Wm. Ehrenpfort, 61; sixth, J. H. Seyden, 61; seventh, J. C. Waller, 59; eighth, H. Kurlfinke, 57; ninth, F. Freese, 56; tenth, Louis Bendel, 56; eleventh, John Horstman, 55; twelfth, J. C. Britterman, 53; thirteenth, Chas. Tierbach, 53; fourteenth, Chris Nobman, 52. For the public target, where all comers were allowed, the following scores were made; $380 were taken in on tickets; each holder was allowed 4 shots for a possible 100: First, F. A. Freese, 94; second, Dr. Rodgers, 93; third, A. Johnson, 93; fourth, T. Dornbur, 92; fifth, F. Bockmann, 90; sixth, Philo Jacoby, 89; seventh, T. H. Browning, 88; eighth, A. Browning, 86; ninth, P. Rahwler, 82; tenth, C. Thurbach, 82; eleventh, T. H. Winter, 81; twelfth, J. B. McCutchan, 80. The first bullseye of the morning was made by Schuman, and the last by F. A. Freese. The first bullseye of the afternoon was made by J. B. McCutchan, and the last by F. A. Freese.

THE TEAM FOR ENGLAND.—Arrangements for the trip of the Massachusetss volunteer militia rifle team to England next month are nearly completed. The team will leave Boston on the afternoon of June 18, after receiving an official farewell from Gov. Ames and paying its respects to Mayor Hart at City Hall, Treasurer Potter at the Maverick Bank and President Spear at the Chamber of Commerce. Treasurer Potter makes his fourth acknowledgment of contributions paid in, making the grand total $4,015.

NEWARK RIFLEMEN.—The Newark Shooting Society members will be well represented at all the important shoots in this and New York State during the season. Early this week a strong delegation went to Jones's Woods to take part in the first annual shoot of the Barry Rifle Club, which offers twenty prizes ranging from $50 down to $3 for the best three tickets on the ring target; twenty prizes ranging from $40 down to $1 for best bullseyes, besides twelve premiums ranging from $30 down to $2 for most bullseyes. On the 28th they will attend the Miller Rifle Club's shoot at Union Hill. This club offers fifteen prizes of from $30 down to $1 for the best single tickets on the ring target and on the bullseye target; offers premiums of from $10 to $3 for most bullseyes, besides which the receipts on the bullseye target will be divided pro rata—after expenses are deducted—among those making bullseyes. On July 4, 5 and 6 the members will be kept busy by their own annual festival, which bids fair to be a grand success. On July 14 and 15 the Williamsburgh Shooting Society will hold its twenty-fifth annual prize shoot at Cypress Hills, Long Island, and this will catch a large number. Besides these the Independent Germanias will have a shoot in the Newark Shooting Park on June 10, and the Our Own Rifle Club, German-American Bullsheads, Zettlers and Marion Rifle Clubs will also hold prize shoots during the summer, though the dates have not yet been fixed. It is probable that one or more of these organizations will hold their shoots in the Newark Shooting Park.

CARD SPLITTING.—Some very interesting revolver shooting was witnessed at Conlin's gallery the other night when Mr. P. J. Donahue, of San Francisco, Cal., with a party of friends, came in. They started to shoot with the rifle, and after a few rounds Mr. Donahue called for the "Ghost," which is a .32-44cal., 9in. barrel Smith & Wesson revolver, and after doing some fine target shooting, started to split cards. The card being put in the split end of a match, is then put so that the edge and the shadaw can only be seen, and the ball must hit the edge of card only. Mr. Donahue, who was shooting in excellent form, succeeded in splitting 26, or half the pack, in this way. This is the most cards split by any one man at one session. It is announced on the blackboards in this gallery that a rifle and revolver match will commence on May 16 and continue ten days, ending May 27. The revolver match to be shot at 16 meters, or 52½ft., on the standard decimal target. A handsome gold medal will be awarded as first prize. The rifle match will be at the swinging man target at 12yds. A gold medal is also offered as first prize in this competition. All are invited to participate.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

May 27 to June 1.—Missouri State shoot.

May 28 and 29.—Norwich, Conn., Tournament. E. W. Yerrington, President.

May 29, 30, 31.—South Side Gun Club tournament, Milwaukee, Wis. C. W. Milbraith, Secretary.

May.—Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association's fifteenth annual tournament, Norfolk. B. B. Locke, Secretary.

June.—Annual tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Washington Territory.

June.—Ninth annual tournament Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association, Belleville. C. P. Richards, Secretary.

June.—Kansas City tournament.

June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game tournament, Albany, N. Y. Horace B. Derby, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

June 6, 7 8.—Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association's ninth annual tournament, Belleville, Ill.

June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.—First tournament of the American Shooting Association, at Cincinnati, O.

June 18, 19, 20, 21.—Illinois State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

IOWA STATE SHOOT.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 14.—The twelfth annual convention and tournament of the Iowa State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game began here this morning under favorable auspices. The weather was delightful, the city was in good show condition, and the popular interest manifested was above the average. The grounds of the meet are located at Central Place, on a flat encircled by a wooded arm of the placid Des Moines River, and in a spot better adapted for a shooting tournament than for anything else. The grounds are not enclosed and no admission fee is charged, which fact, coupled with the fact that the Belt Railway takes the visitors direct to the spot in a few minutes' ride, brought out to-day a very fair little crowd of spectators. Six tents are ereeted, and although there are no stands or buildings of any kind, the roofage provided would doubtless prove ample in case of rain. The absence of park facilities is more than compensated by the fresh and dustless turf and the generally green and refreshing look of things. For those who are not sufficiently refresbed by looking at the grass and leaves, there is good water in the restaurant tents.

The local committees have been active and efficient in their preliminary work, and everything possible has been done to advanee interest in the sport. Tasty badges have been provided for shooters and visitors. The trophies for the competitions have been for some time exhibited at Eason's, on Walnut street; among these are the grand L. C. Smith cup, held last year by Carl Leopold, of Burlington, Ia.; the championship of America cup, won by Charlie Budd; the individual championsbip badge; the State team trophy; the Ameriean clay-bird badge; the Hotel Duncan gold badge; a Lefever gun and an L. C. Smith gun, both away up in G. Inspection of these beautiful incentives and rewards has convinced a great many non-shooting Des Moinites that there is something in this sporting business after all.

Des Moines can hardly be called a good sporting town, although sporting interests are yearly growing here, and are visibly more prominent than they were a few years ago, at which time it was my fortune to be residing here. The location of the State capitol here casts a heavy gloom of wisdom over this very beautiful and very moral city. In spite of tbis fact, however, the Des Moines Rod and Gun Club—which praetically comprises and includes both the East Side and the West Side clubs, and contains the bulk of the shooting fraternity of the city, has of late been doiug some very good work at the trap, breaking on an averages about 2,000 inanimates a week. The result of this work may be seen in to-day's scores, which show Messrs. Hughes and Hastings, of the above club, to have won the State trophy shoot.

The State Association is officered as follows; J. G. Smith, Algoua, Pres.; Wm. Butler, Clarinda, First Vice-Pres.; N. S. Young, Burlington, Second Vice-Pres.; Al. C. Miller, Sec'y.; A. J. Zwart, Treas. Directors: C. W. Budd, Des Moines, J. Crabill, Clarinda, P. H. Cragin, Colfax, S. A. Van Saun, Greene. Law Committee: G. E. Clark, Algona, P. H. Cragin, Colfax, Galusha Parsons, Seattle, W. T.

All, or nearly all, of the above were on hand at the grounds today. A hasty look at the hotel registers sbowed also the following names of shooters attending: H. Durant, S. Sessions, H. C. Clark, W. J. Bronsom, W. A. Haugh, Algoua; J. E. Weaver, Indianola; W. F. Smith, Webster City; H. Proctor, Lockwood Beed, L. M. Parks, W. F. Weeks, F. M. Mitchell, K. S. Cole, Hampton; Cel. Whinnery, Wm. Sharp, Union; C. E. Gunp, D. Twining, Eldora; J. M. Crabill, Jacob Butler, Cal. Hobson, Clarinda; G. J. Young, Burlington; Frank Delmage, J. E. Corime, Matt Dye, A. J. Stephens, Dorimer.

A short examination of the grounds disclosed Charlie Budd, ubiquitons and smiling on his native heath; Capt. Jim Stice limping a little still from that rheumatism; J. A. Ruble, looking as innocent as he did the day he drifted in on the boys at Crown Point, and drifted off again with their money; F. S. Parmalee, of the Collins Gun Company of Omaha, with blood in his eye, and A. G. Courtney, the Lefevre gun man, who looked as though he had dined and was therefore not afraid to die. Messrs. Smith and Durant of Algona, Van Saun of Greene, Hughes of Fonda, Young of Burlington, and Hammond of Des Moines, were also to be counted among those sure to run hard. These are nearly all men of calm blue eye and projecting stomach. This outfit would seem to be required for successful shooting at the trap. Nearly all the eirenit men asked where Frank Mason was.

The attendance to-day, in spite of the pleasantness of all arrangements and surroundings, has not been what was wished and expected. Marshalltown has no representative here. Charlie Hinsdale of Newton is not here, and a number of other old Iowa shooters are derelict in what should be their first duty this week. The first shoot filled with entries, and the Smith Cup race did not fill as was hoped. It is thought that to-morrow will show a larger attendance, and this is devoutly to be wished, for those who stay away will miss a most enjoyable tournament, and by all odds the best ever held by the Iowa Association.

The shooting of to-day, although the conditions were extremely favorable, was not phenomenal at all, and the live bird shooting was at times exceptionally bad. The light was clear and mild, the temperature hovering to 80°, and a very light breeze blew from the score at the blackbird traps. The latter traps were five in number, and squads of six shot at them. A similar arrangement was preserved at the live bird traps, and the shooting progressed rapidly. The traps were in good order, and next to none of the birds were broken in trapping. The live birds were at first above an average lot, but in the evening there was the too-frequent spectacle of cloth-flapping in the effort to get the birds to fly. The man will confer a benefit who will do away with this.

Mr. Al. Miller, the secretary of the association, kept the records of the squad scorers, and with Treasurer Zwart proved efficient and popular at the desk. The details of the shoot, barring the usual unavoidable individual delays, progressed admirably. The score:

Shoot No. 1, 10 single Keystone targets, entrance $1.50:

J M Crabill	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	—7	
G E Converse	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
J E Hastings	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	—8
W W Burnett	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—8	
W Reed	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4	
L Parks	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—6	
F M Mitchell	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—8	
J A Butler	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4	
C Hobson	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7	
Al Runge	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—8
E E Cannam	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—4
F S Parmalee	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—8
J A Ruble	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
J F Georgson	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—4
Danl Harris	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—6
C F Ebner	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7
J Pederson	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—5
S B Selby	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—8
A Rochelle	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—7
K S Cole	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
S A Van Saun	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—6
H W Scott	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
G J Young	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—7
H Proctor	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5
G D Sweeny	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	—7
W F Hammond	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
G K Martin	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—9
Adams	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—5
S C Moore	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7
Carl Leopold	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
W M Maycent	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—7
W S Porter	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
J P Minard	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—4
H Durant	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
W F Smith	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—8
J R Stice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
G A Ellwell	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3
H A Clock	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—5
S S Sessions	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	—6
F O Davis	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—8
E Emerson	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—7
A G Courtney	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—7
J G Smith	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7
Weeks	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3
N S Young	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	—5
Searight	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Gus Griffey	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7
C W Budd	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
Nelson Royal	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Al C Miller	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5

In shooting off the ties, Runge, Parmalee, Ruble, Scott, Martin, Durant and Stice divided first, $23.25. They were all afraid. Leopold, Smith and Davis finally divided second, $17.45, after breaking 4 each. Hobson, Ebner and Sweeny remained in for 3 straight and divided third, $11.60. Van Saun shot out and won fourth, $5.16.

Shoot No. 2. L. C. Smith trophy, open to members of the State Association, 20 single Keystone targets, entrance $3.50, birds extra; $2 of entrance money divided according to conditions under which the cup is shot for, and $1.50 of entrance money divided into two prizes of 60 and 40 per cent.; cup to best score, 60 per cent. to second and 40 per cent. to third:

C F Ebner	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—17
Gus Griffey	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—14
J M Crabill	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—16
D Harris	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—14
G E Converse	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—8
C W Budd	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—19
T Yearnshaw	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—17
W F Hammond	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—14
F O Davis	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—17
W Reed	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
S A Van Saun	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—18
J E Hastings	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—16
W Burnett	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—18
S P Selby	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—10
C Hobson	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—7
W Maycent	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—15
G Howard	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Geo Brewer	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—11
N S Young	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—12
W F Smith	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—14
Al Runge	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—19
Carl Leopold	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—18
D Swaney	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—16

Budd and Runge agreed not to shoot off the 19 tie, but to hold the L. C. Smith cup in common, each keeping it for six months, agreeing also to divide next year's entrance money, as per the conditions. Carl Leopold, holder of the cup for the past year, received $48 of this year's entrance money. Ties on 18 divided. Van Saun, Burnett and Leopold sharing the first money prize, $20.50, 60 per cent. Ties on 17 shot off, Yearnshaw and Hobson dividing $13.25, second money, 40 per cent.

Shoot No. 3.—Team shoot for State trophy, open to members of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association, two men to constitute a team. Any number of teams from any organized club belonging to the State Assoeiation; 16 single live birds per team, 30yds. rise, both barrels. Entrance $4 per team, birds extra. First prize, State trophy; second prize, $20; third prize, $20; and fourth prize, $10.

Des Moines Rod and Gun Club.

T A Yearnshaw	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7	
C W Budd	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—7	—13

Burlington Shooting Club.

C F Ebner	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	—6	
N S Young	0	0	1

Extra shoot No. 1, 7 live birds, entrance $4. There were 25 entries in this sweep. J. A. Ruble, Al. Runge and Gus Griffey divided first, $21.40, shooting off ties on 7 straight; K. S. Cole, C. W. Budd and W. W. Maycent divided second, $16.05, after shoot-off in 6 tie; J. E. Young won third, $10.70, in shoot-off in 5 tie; G. D. Sweeney and H. W. Scott divided fourth, $5.30, in shoot-off in 4 tie.

Extra shoot No. 2, 8 live birds, entrance $5.—There were 16 entries in this sweep: Smith, Budd and Hughes divided first, $18 25; Minard and Hastings second, $13.70; Montgomery and Davis third, $2.85; Howard fourth, $4.55.

Extra shoot No. 3, 7 live birds, entrance $5.—There were 18 entries in this sweep: Cannam and Ebner divided first, $21.60; Hughes, Gilson and Leopold second, $16.20; Parmalee third on shoot-off, $8.30; Ruoge, Howard, Moore and N. S. Young fourth, $5.40.

Extra shoot, No. 4, 10 Keystones, entrance $2.—There were 34 entries in this sweep: Parmalee and Budd divided first, $23.10; Crabili, Ruble, Moore, Gilson and Hughes second, $17.30; Ebuer, Mitchell, Hastings and Runge third, $11.05; Butler and Whinnery fourth, $5.75.

Extra shoot No. 5, 10 Keystones, entrance $2.—There were 16 entries in this sweep: Budd, Gilson and Sweeney divided first, $10.25; Ebner and Parmalee second, $7.70; Butler third, $4.80; Crabill and Moore fourth, $2.55.

Second Day, Wednesday, May 15.

The threatened rain of Thursday fell in the night, accompanied by a very creditable little thunderstorm. Wednesday remained cool and elondy throughout and was an enjoyable one at the trap. The shooting was better on the day previous, the flying of the live birds not being especially strong. The grounds, situated as they are in a timbered bend of the river, and not near any barns or buildings, do not show so many tailers as grounds where the birds have their route mapped out, and there were consequently plenty of easy quarterers. None of the birds, however, could be called squabs or duffers, and the boys had plenty to do.

Several additions to the lists were made during the day. Mr. Abbott, ex-president of the Association, came over from Marshalltown, although he left his shooting irons at home. Mr. Abbott says the interest in trap matters at Marshalltown is in a fairly flourishing condition. Mr. J. H. Block, of St. Peter, Minn., and Mr. E. W. Bird, of Fairmount, Minn., were also present. A very notable feature of the shooting was the work of young Gilson, of Fonda, Iowa. Gilson is only 20 years old, but he was raised up in the duck country and takes to the trap naturally.

The programme was got off on time, and a number of extras were shot. Considerable amusement was created at the finish of the regular shoot No. 5, which also carried the Hotel Duncan, Burlington, championship gold medal; Budd aod Ruble, after a long shoot, shot out all the others who entered for the medal with their $1 entrance, but when they faced each other at the score they both began to think what a pity it would be for either one to lose the medal, and so agreed to divide it, *à la* Budd and Runge on the L. C. Smith cup. The crowd bantered them to shoot it out, and each declared himself willing to do as the other liked, but each knowing that the other didn't want to shoot, the matter was left so. It would appear to be more sportsmaulike to shoot these cup and medal races to a finish, and such a proceeding would certainly please the populace better.

Mr. Ad. G. Courtney, the Lefever man, was attacked with an ugly indisposition during the day and stopped shooting. Mr. Chan. Smith, alias "C. Moore," bantered an innocent sporting press representative to a 5-bird race, Mr. Smith to use but one hand. Mr. Courtney offered his gun to the challenged, saying, "If you break 5 straight I'll give you the gun." This the newspaper man proceeded to do, the score being 5 to 3 in his favor. "Take the gun," said Mr. Courtney; "you'll find the case over in the tent, and here's an old glove that goes with it. I don't want the old gun, anyhow; I'm going to die." Then everybody laughed.

The business meeting of the association to-night at the Aborn House parlors, reported elsewhere, was an important one. Following are the day's scores:

Extra shoot No. 6, 10 Keystones, entrance $1.25:

J Crabill	1111111111—10	P Block	1111111101— 9
J G Smith	1110010100— 5	Al Rochelle	1110111100— 7
Van Vleck	0011111101— 7	E W Bird	1111110111— 9
J Butler	1101011111— 8	A J Scaright	1011100111— 7
C Hobson	1111111110— 9	J Hastings	1111111000— 8
J Georgson	1011100100— 5	C Moore	1111101111— 9
S P Selby	0111001111— 7	C W Budd	1111111111—10

Budd and Crabill divided first, $5; Hobson, Block, Bird and Moore second, $3 70; J. Butler and Hastings third, $2.50; Van Vleck Selby, Rochelle and Scaright fourth, $1.25.

Shoot No. 5, 15 single Keystone targets, entrance $4, $100 guaranteed. This shoot also carries the Hotel Duncan championship gold medal, value $150, donated by Geo. A. Duoean, Burlington, Ia., to go to best score in Shoot No. 5; $1 extra to enter:

J Crabill	111111111101111—14	W Burnett	111111111111111—15
J H Block	111001110000111—12	A L Gilson	110011101101011—11
L M Parks	110111010101010—10	G D Sweeney	111010011111101—13
Dan Harris	111011C01101111—11	J Hastings	111011111111111—14
J Butler	001101111111011—11	K S Cole	001111100001111— 9
C Moore	111111111011111—14	F O Davis	011111101111010—11
A L Lehman	001000111101110— 8	E Emerson	101010111011110—10
C F Ebner	101101110011111—11	A G Dennis	111110111C01010—10
H Durant	011110011111112—12	S A Van Saun	101110111111112—13
F S Parmalee	111111111111111—15	J R Stiee	101101111110011—11
J A Ruble	111111111111115—15	F Laflin	001111111111113—13
E W Bird	011011111110111—12	Carl Leopold	111101111111110—13
Geo Hughes	111111111111115—15	Al Runge	111101110111113—13
C Hobson	110100110111101—10	A J Scaright	001010010101111— 8
W F Smith	011001110000001— 7	W Hammond	101010100101110— 7
H J Wilson	011001010100100— 7	N S Young	011010011101111— 9
H C Shadbolt	011111001011110— 9	F M Mitchell	001111101011111—11
C W Budd	111111111111115—15	G Young	111111001111101—12
L Van Vleck	100110900101000— 5	Gus Griffey	010111010100010— 7

Parmalee, Ruble, Hughes, Budd and Burnett div. first, $40; Crabill, Moore and Hastings div. second, $30; Van Saun, Laflin, Leopold and Runge div. third, $20; Block, Durant, Bird and G. J. Young div. fourth, $10. Of the cup entries, Budd and Ruble remained in and agreed to divide the honors and emoluments of the Duncan cup.

Shoot No. 6, at 10 single birds, entrance $7, guarantee $150:

J G Smith	1111101111— 9	E Cannam	0111111110— 8
F Parmalee	1111111111—10	K S Cole	0101001111— 6
W F Smith	1111111111—10	S Sessions	0111100111— 7
J H Block	1111111011— 9	G A Ruble	1011111111— 9
G J Young	1111101101— 8	F O Davis	1101111010— 7
C F Ebner	1111111111—10	Dan Harris	1101111111— 9
A L Lehman	1111111101— 9	N S Yuog	1011110111— 8
L M Parks	1111101111— 9	Al Gilson	1111111011—10
J R Stiee	1110111111— 9	C W Budd	1111111111—10
H Durant	1111111110— 9	Gus Griffey	1110010111— 7
H C Shadbolt	1111111111—10	H Laflin	1111011101— 8
H J Wilson	0101100111— 6	E W Bird	1110110110— 7
L Van Vleck	1101111111— 9	Carl Leopold	1011101110— 7
Geo Hughes	1111111111—10	J Georgson	1011111101— 8
H Proctor	1101101111— 8	T A Yearnshaw	0111100111— 7
Al Runge	1011101111— 8		

Parmalee, Ebner, W. F. Smith, Shadbolt, Hughes, Gilson and Budd divided first, $60. J. G. Smith, Block, Lehman, Parks, Stive, Durant, Van Vleck, Ruble and Harris div. second, $45, Laflin and Georgson shot out and div. third, $30. Sessions, Davis, Griffey, Bird, Yearnshaw and Leopold div fourth, $15.

Shoot No. 7, 5 pair Keystone targets, entrance $1.50:

F Parmalee	10 11 11 11 11—9	J A Ruble	11 00 11 11 11—8
J R Stice	10 11 11 11 10—8	J A Dennis	10 10 01 11 10—6
C Moore	10 10 11 00 11—6	E Cannam	10 11 11 10 11—8
S A Vao Saun	10 11 11 11 00—7	Al Runge	11 10 10 11 10—7
H C Shadbolt	00 10 00 00 10—2	E Emerson	01 01 11 10 10—6
G J Young	10 11 10 10 10—6	Sweeney	11 11 10 10 11—8
J G Smith	10 11 11 11 10—8	J E Hastings	10 11 10 10 10—6
J Butler	10 11 10 11 00—8	N S Youog	01 11 10 10 11—7
H Proctor	10 11 10 10 10—6	Al Gibson	10 10 11 10 11—7
C Hobson	10 10 10 10 11—6	C W Budd	11 01 11 11 11—9
W Bennett	01 11 11 11 01—8	C E Greef	10 10 10 10 00—4
J Crabill	11 11 11 11 10—9	F A Davis	10 10 01 10 10—5
H W Scott	11 00 11 00 11—6	J P Minard	11 10 10 10 10—6
H J Wilson	11 00 10 10 01—4	W T Porter	11 00 11 11 11—8
S P Selby	11 10 11 10 00—6	D Harris	11 11 11 01 10—8
J Georgson	10 10 01 10 11—6	Scaright	00 11 10 00 11—5
Al Rochelle	11 10 00 10 11—6	G Elwell	10 10 01 10 00—4
C M Parks	11 10 10 10 10—6	W Maycent	10 10 10 00 10—4
C F Ebner	10 10 11 11 00—6	T Laflin	10 10 11 11 11—8
K S Cole	00 01 10 10 10—4	W L Lebman	11 10 00 11 00—5
C Leopold	10 10 11 11 00—6	E W Bird	10 11 11 11 10—8
H Durant	01 11 10 11 11—8	A O Garber	10 10 10 10 11—6
Geo Hughes	10 11 10 10 10—7	J H Block	10 11 11 11 10—8

Parmalee, Crabill and Budd divided first, $20.70; Stice, Block, Burnett and Ruble won shoot off and divided second, $15.50; Van Saun, Hughes, Runge, N. S. Young and Gilson third, $10.35; Ebner and Hastings won shoot off and divided fourth, $5.20.

Extra shoot No. 7, miss and out, entrance $1;

C Moore	10	W Burnett	10
G Hughes	11111	F S Parmalee	11110
J G Smith	10	J H Block	11111
S P Selby	11110	G A Van Saun	11110
Al Runge	11110	C W Budd	11111
Al Gilson	1110	H W Scott	0
Chas Ebner	11110	Minard	110
H C Shadbolt	11110	A G Dennis	11110
G J Young	0	Lebman	11111
J Wilson	0	Carl Leopold	1110

Lehman, Budd and Block divided $20.

Extra shoot No. 8, 10 Keystones, entrance $2:

C Moore	1111001110— 7	Van Saun	0111111101— 8
Budd	0111111111— 9	Brewer	0000010101— 3
Crabill	1110111111— 9	Means	1111010011— 7
Parmalee	1111110110— 8	Cannam	0011111111— 8
Runge	1011111111— 9	Wilson	0110001101— 5
Stice	1111111111—10	Parks	0011010101— 5
Block	1111001111— 8	Porter	0111101110— 7
Butler	1111011110— 8	Shadbolt	0101111110— 7
F M Moore	1101111011— 8	Ebner	0011111111— 8
Selby	0001111101— 6	Yearnshaw	0111111111— 9
Gilson	1111111000— 6	Miller	0110010100— 4
Ruble	1111110111— 9	Young	0000010000— 1
Hobson	1110111101— 8	Hastings	1101011101— 7
Stiee won first, $23.70; Budd, Crabill, Runge, Burnett, Emerson, Ruble and Yearnshaw divided second, $17.75; Gilson and Hobson won in shoot-off and divide third, $11.85; Shadbolt and Hastings won shoot-off and divided fourth, $5.90.		Mioard	1111011100— 7
		Leopold	1011111110— 8
		Dennis	0011110011— 6
		Smith	1110001110— 6
		Scaright	1111001111— 8

Extra shoot No. 9, 5 live birds, entrance $3:

Harris	10011—3	Burnett	10100—2
Shadbolt	01101—3	C Moore	01011—3
Wilson	01001—2	Budd	11111—5
Smith	11110—4	Gilson	11111—5
Selby	10001—2	Lehman	00111—3
Runge	11111—5	Ebner	00111—3
Emerson	10110—3	Lewis	10001—2
Rochelle	10010—2	Van Vleck	11110—4
Sessions	10010—2	Laflin	11111—5
Bloek	11111—5	Hammond	11100—3
Georgson	10101—3	Hieks	11110—4
McClain	01111—4	Means	11011—4
Ryman	00010—1	Ruble	11100—3
Locke	00100—1	Maycent	11101—4
Hughes	11011—4	Brown	11101—4
Parmalee	11111—5	Leopold	11011—4
Yearnshaw	11011—4	Scaright	00010—1
Garber	11011—4		

Runge, Block, Parmalee, Budd, Gilson and Laflin divided first, $28; Smith, Garber, Means and Maycent divided second after shoot-off, and each cleared 70 cents; Georgson and Ebner won in shoot-off and divided third, clearing $3.35 each.

Extra shoot No. 10, 10 Keystones, entrance $2:

Crabill	1111111111—10	Butler	1011111111— 9
Budd	1110101111— 8	Emerson	0011001111— 6
Stice	0111011011— 7	Shadbolt	1001111110— 7
Van Saun	1101111101— 8	Gilson	1111111111—10
Hobson	1110011110— 7	Hughes	1111111111—10
Parmalee	1111111111—10	Ruble	1111111011— 9
Means	1010111101— 7	Yearnshaw	1111010110— 7
Wilson	1000010101— 4	Bennett	1111111110—10
C Moore	1101111110— 8	Davis	1100101110— 6
Lewis	1110111101— 8	Ebner	1111111110— 9
Bird	1111001100— 6	Porter	1001001101— 6
Runge	1111111011— 8	Leopold	1111110111— 9

After shoot-off Crabill, Parmalee and Gilson divided first, each clearing $4.95. Butler, Ruble, Ebner and Leopold divided secood, $11.50. After shoot-off Lewis won third, $6.85. Stice won fourth in shoot-off, $3.85. A number of unrecorded shoots for the birds, etc., now followed, and the day closed pleasantly at dark.

The business meetiug of the Association was held at the Aborn House parlors, Wednesday evening, with a large attendance. The following clubs were represented: Rod and Guo Club of Des Moines, Shooting Club of Burlington, Forester Gun Club of Davenport, Gun Club of Hampton, Shooting Club of Clarinda, Shooting Club of Algona.

Reports of the presideot and seeretary were read and adopted. President Smith, of Algona, delivered the following brief and pertinent address, which was well received:

Gentlemen of the State Association: This is the twelfth annual meeting of our State Association. I am much pleased to see so large an attendanee aod also pleased at the great interest taken in our meetings. Our finances are in good condition and we hope to keep them so. The game laws of the State have been fairly well enforced except in four or five counties in the northwestern part. There game is killed and fish are caught without regard to law. There is but little attempt made to enforce the law in those counties. Wild geese, ducks and prairie chickens are shot at all seasons and put into freezers for the New York market. The great lakes and breeding grounds of the State are located in those counties, aod if we wish to preserve the game and fish some effort will have to be made to enforce the law. I hope our next Legislature will take the matter in hand.

I wish to call your attention to the law as it now stands in regard to wild geese and ducks. I think the season should open Sept. 1 instead of Aug. 15. Very few ducks and geese are fit to kill by Aug. 15. In fact many of them cannot fly and many prairie chickens are killed by shooters who elaim they are after ducks.

Within the past few years great interest has been taken in field sports. Our country begins to realize that our men must be men of good physical development to hold their own with the nations of the Old World. With health and strength we have a clear brain and an active mind. If we would have good health, we must obey "nature's laws." We must breathe the pnre air of heaven, which ean only be obtained away from the busy haunts of man. The mountain and valley, forest and stream are the plaees where we find health and contentment. Do not be afraid, my friends, to spend a few days away from your busioess. Those few days may add years to your life, may save you from sickness and pain, and be a great blessing to you.

At the ineidental mention of the words "FOREST AND STREAM" there were loud cries of "Hearl Hear!" with applause.

The treasurer's annual report was also read and adopted, and balloting was then begun for choice of next year's location of the meet. The ballot stood: Clarinda 6, Des Moines 5, Burlington 3, Davenport 4. Tie balloting followed, amid some interest, until on the fifth formal ballot Davenport was chosen by a majority of 12, and will aecordiogly have next year's tournament. Davenport is a good town, and the trap is a great feature there. She will give a rousing welcome to the boys next year, and the meet will be a suecess then, as it has been always in the past.

Election of officers then followed, with the following results: Pres., J. G. Smith, Algona; First Vice-Pres., N. S. Young, Burlington; Seeond Vice-Pres., H. Proctor, Hampton; Sec., J. W. Howard, Davenport; Treas., E. Emerson, Davenport; Directors, C. M. Leonard, F. O. Davis, Davenport; J. Butler, Clarinda; K. S. Cole, Hampton; Gus Griffey, Des Moines. Law Committee, G. E. Clarke, Algona; Nelson Royal, Des Moines.

On motion of Mr. Leopold of Burlington the Amerieau Shooting Association rules were adopted, *vice* the Iowa State rules. No interpreter for the same was elected. On motion of Mr. Budd a eommittee was appointed by the ehair to eonfer with the president on the matter of recommendation of laws for the protection of fish and game, Mr. C. W. Budd of Des Moines and Mr. S. Young of Burlington being so appointed. It is to be hoped that this eommittee will do some good hard thirking, as doubtless they will, before going through the old ineffective form of recommending the old ineffective "proposed bill for the protection of fish and game." All our States have got these bills, but who has got the game? It is to be hoped also that one young shooter who has received favorable mention in this report will cast his eye upon President Smith's address and go and sell, clean out and burn the game freezer which he is running at Fonda, Iowa. Then he ean come into a State protective assoeiation meet like this with clean hands.

Third Day's Shoot, Thursday, May 16.

The weather was cloudy and sultry throughout the day. Rain fell at 5 P. M. and eontinued into the night. There was a falling off in the attendance of prominent shooters of the day before, although a few others came in to-day for the first time. Live birds about an average lot. A strong wind blew for a part of the day, and this perhaps lowered the average of the shooters. The seores:

Shoot No. 8, 8 single live birds, entrance $6, $100 guaranteed:

Parmalee	11111111—8	Converse	11111101—7
Block	01110111—6	Leopold	11111110—7
Hughes	11111111—8	Leonard	10111010—5
Stiee	10111101—6	Shadbolt	01001100—3
Ruble	11011110—6	Budd	11111111—8
Ebner	11111111—8	Georgson	11110111—7
Laflin	01011111—6	J W Howard	11101111—7
Gilson	11111011—7	Yearnshaw	11101111—7
Davis	11101111—7	Parks	11101111—6
Runge	11111111—8	Wilson	11010101—5
Harris	00110111—5	Lehman	11111110—7

Parmalee, Hughes, Ebner, Runge and Budd div. first, $40; Davis, Converse, Leopold, Georgson, Howard, Yearnshaw and Lehman div. second, $30; Block and Laflin won shoot-off and div. third, $20; Harris, Leonard and Wilson div. fourth, $10.

Shoot No. 9, 10 singles and 3 pair Keystone target, entrance $3; guarantee $75:

Block	0110111100 10 10 10—9	Gilson	0111110111 10 11 11—13
Parmalee	1101111111 11 11 11—15	Leonard	0011000010 11 10 11— 8
Stiee	1100111111 11 11 11—14	Young	0111100111 00 10 00— 7
Ruble	1111110011 11 01 10—12	Wilson	1100000001 11 10 11— 8
Bird	1101110111 10 10 10—11	Hughes	1111111111 11 11 11—16
Runge	1111111111 11 01 10—14	Fullerton	1001100100 10 00 10— 6
Burnett	1111110101 10 11 10—12	Budd	1111111111 11 11 11—16
C Moore	1110111101 10 11 10—12	Leopold	1010011111 10 w.
Laflin	1110100101 00 11 10— 9	Ebnor	1110101111 10 11 10—12
Davis	1011111111 11 00 11—13	Shadbolt	0101111101 10 11 10— 9
Mitchell	1111101011 10 10 00—10	Howard	1110100110 10 10 11— 9
Hastings	1111110111 11 11 10—14	Harris	1111111010 00 11 01—11

Budd and Hughes divided first, $30; Parmalee won second, $22.50; Stiee, Runge and Hastings divided third, $15; Davis and Gilson divided fourth, $7.50.

Shoot No. 10, 7 live birds, 25yds., use one barrel, entrance $5, guarantee $75:

Georgson	1111101—6	Gibson	1101011—5
Hughes	1101111—6	Budd	1111111—7
Parmalee	1011110—5	Lehman	1111111—7
Howard	1101111—6	Stiee	1111101—6
Block	1111111—7	Ebner	1111101—6
Harris	0111100—4	Runge	1101101—5
Leonard	1011111—6	Ruble	1111011—6
Davis	1111010—5	Wilson	0110101—4
Emerson	1001111—5	Shadbolt	1110111—6
Laflin	1111111—7	Holmdale	1011111—6
Converse	1011111—6	C Moore	1110110—5

Block, Laflin, Budd and Lehman div. first, $30; Howard, Stice and Ruble shot out and div. second, $22.50; Davis and Runge shot and div. third, $15; Harris and Wilson div. fourth, $7.50.

Extra shoot No. 12, 10 Keystones, entrance $1.50:

C Moore	1011010110—6	Ruble	1110111111—9
Block	1110111111—9	Minard	0101010000—4
Parmalee	1011111111—9	Rochelle	1011101100—5
Bird	0111111000—7	Leopold	1101111110—8
Whited	1010001100—5	Shadbolt	0111010000—4
Runge	1111111110—9	Budd	1111011101—8
Stice	0001111111—7	Hughes	0111111111—9
Selby	1100111111—8	Davis	1011011111—8
Emerson	1110111111—9	Royal	0101101111—7
Leonard	1010111011—7	Cole	0010100101—4
Burnett	1011110001—6	Lehman	1111111011—9
Gilson	1111111101—9	Young	0100001111—4
Ebner	1111110010—7	Parks	0110110001—5
Hastings	1111101111—8	F M Moore	1101001011—6
Laflin	1010101110—6	Mitchell	1101101111—8

Gilson, Hastings, Ruble and Lehman div. first and shot out, $18.35; Selby, Budd, Davis and Mitchell div. second, $10.45; Bird, Stice, Leonard, Ebner and Royal, div. third, $7; Burnett shot out and won fourth, $3.50.

Extra shoot No. 13, 10 Keystones, entrance $1:

Clark	1110000010— 5	Shadbolt	1110111003— 7
Hughes	1111111111—10	Lehman	1110111111— 9
Snyder	1010010100— 4	Georgson	0111111111— 8
Hastings	0111111101— 8	Black	0011111111— 8
C Moore	1011110011— 7	Bird	1111101111— 9
Stice	0110101111— 7	Ebuer	1110111011— 8
Selby	0011001110— 5	Yearnshaw	0001101010— 4
Gilson	0011111111— 8	Leopold	1110111011— 8
Burnett	1111110101— 8	Budd	1111110111— 8
Whinnery	1110101001— 5	Minard	1000001000— 2
Gilson	1100010010— 4	Scaright	1000001110— 4
Harris	1000111110— 6	Converse	0011001111— 6
Runge	1111101110— 8	F M Moore	1110010100— 5
Parmalee	1111111111—10		

Hughes and Parmalee div. first, $8; Lehman and Bird div. second, $5.25; Runge and Ebner shot out and div. third, $3.50.

Extra shoot No. 14, miss and out, live birds, entrance $2:

Gilson	11110	Shadbolt	0
Hughes	1110	Budd	11110
Parmalee	10	Runge	0
Block	11111		

Block won first, $14.

Extra shoot No. 15, 5 live birds, entrance $5:

Parmalee	11110—4	Ebner	10110—3
Hughes	11111—5	Budd	11111—5
Laflin	11011—4	Georgson	11111—5
Block	01111—4	Lehman	10111—4
Converse	00111—3	Gilson	10101—3
Runge	01111—4		

Hughes, Budd and Georgson divided first, $19.25; Parmalee and Block shot out and divided second, $11.55; Gilson shot out and won third, $7.70.

Extra shoot No. 16, 10 Keystones, entrance $2:

C Moore	1011100111— 7	Martin	1010000001—
Lewis	0101000000— 2	Tibbles	1000010111— 5
Stiee	1110101011— 7	Donavon	0010 10110— 5
Burnett	1111111111—10	Smith	1100001101— 5
Hastings	1110101011— 7	Ebner	1110111011— 8
Bird	1010000101— 5	Ruble	1111101111— 9
Honse	1111011111— 9	Budd	1111111111— 9
Parmalee	1111111010— 8	Scaright	1010000110— 5
Hughes	1111111111—10	Gilson	1010101111— 6
Runge	1111001111— 8		

Burnett first, $12.15; Parmalee and Ruble shot out and divided second, $9.10; Hughes, Runge and Ebner third, $6.10; Stice shot out and won fourth $3.05.

Extra shoot No. 17, 10 Keystones, entrance $2:

Parmalee	1110101111— 8	Stiee	1111101101— 8
Howard	0100110110— 5	Runge	0111111111— 9
House	0011001101— 5	Wilson	1111110101— 8
Bloek	1111110101— 8	C Moore	1101010111— 7
Converse	0001110111— 6	Gilson	1111111111—10
Burnett	1111111111—10	Shadbolt	1011101100— 6
Reed	1001101110— 6	Hastings	1011111111— 9
Tibbles	0000010010— 2	Leopold	1001111111— 8
Ruble	1011101111— 8	L Smith	0111010011— 6
Bird	1110101011— 8	Budd	1111111111—10
Ebner	1011110100— 6	Lehman	0100110111— 6
Hughes	1111111110—10		

Parmalee, Hughes, Gilson and Budd div. first, $14.70; Runge and Hastings div. second, $11; Bird shot out and won third, $7.30; C. Moore won fourth, $3.70.

Extra shoot No. 18, 5 live birds, entrance $5:

Budd	11111—5	Parmalee	11110—4
Converse	10100—2	Laflin	01011—3
Lehman	11011—4	Howard	10111—4
Hughes	01011—3	Shadbolt	00101—2
Stiee	11101—4	Wilson	01100—2
Block	11001—3	Gilson	11111—5
House	10100—2	Ruble	11110—4
Georgson	11011—4		

Budd and Gilson div. first, $26.25; Stice and Parmalee shot out and div. second, $15.75; Hughes, Bloek and Laflin div. third, $10.50.

Extra shoot No. 19, 10 Keystones, entrance $1:

C Moore	1101111000—6	Georgson	1111101011—8
Wilson	1101011011—7	Shadbolt	1011111111—9
Beonett	1111011111—9	Gilson	1101111111—9
Lewis	1111110111—9	Hughes	1111011111—8
Miller	1111011110—8	Scaright	1111111000—7
Howard	1101101111—7		

Lewis shot out and won first, $2.85; Georgson shot out and won second, $2.15; Howard shot out and won third, $1.40; C. Moore won fourth, 75 cents.

This closed the shooting for the day. During the day Budd and Ruble came to an understanding about the Hotel Duncan medal. Ruble bought out Budd's interest and will thus retain the cup.

The Iowa State Association championship gold medal, value $50, going to the best average individual score made in shoots Nos. 4 and 6, was tied and shot out by Hughes, Budd and Ebner. The latter dropped out, and Budd and Hughes again performed the difficult feat of dividing a gold medal for individual score.

Friday, May 10.—The rain of the night previous continued all Friday morning, and indeed all day, with scarce an intermission. Numbers of shooters had left on the evening before, and those remaining did not go out to the grounds. The tents and traps were removed and the tournament was declared at an end.

During the day the averages were made up for the delivery of prizes for best scores in the guaranteed shoots of the meet, the surplus over the guarantees to be divided into seven prizes. These were distributed as follows: C. W Budd, of Des Moines, first, 56 birds straight; Geo. Hughes, of Fonda, second, 55 birds; F. S. Parmalee, of Omaha, third, 53; J. A. Ruble, of Albert Lea, and Al. Runge, of Burlington, tie for fourth, 48 each; A. L. Lehman, of Milwaukee, and Chas. F. Ebner, of Burlington, tie for fifth, 47 each; J. R. Stice, of Jacksonville, Ill., sixth, 4 ; Al. Gilson, of Fonda, seventh, 45. Total amount of money so distributed was only $16.40.

Much interest had centered in the 100 Keystones race, at $25 entrance, which was to have been shot to-day, it being reported that Stice, Budd and Parmalee would shoot, if Ruble could be induced to enter; but it is a question whether this match would have been shot even had the weather been fair. A team shoot, Budd and Ruble vs. Stice and Parmalee, 25 live birds, $50 a side, was also arranged, but fell through by reason of the rain. At this writing, Friday afternoon, everybody is wet and cross, and all are getting out of town fast as possible. Stice will drag his rheumatism, and Parmalee his diamonds, to the Nebraska State shoot, beginning Tuesday next. Ruble and his red shirt are headed for Minnesota State shoot, at Minneapolis, on the same day.

In comment on the shoot, the first thing to notice is the rapid tapering off in the number of shooters from first to last. It very soon became apparent that a few men were safe to win the bulk of the money, and the weaker shooters gradually fell out. It is noticeably true here to-day, and never more so, that some system must be devised to equalize the expert and the amateur, if trap shoots are to be made a success.

The association figured well and came out slightly ahead on the shoot, the guarantee shoots all filling well enough to save them. It may be said that the officers of the association did all in their power to make the shoot a pleasant and successful affair. To this Charlie Budd, always active and good-natured, contributed more than anybody. Charlie is worth the price of admission.

For Des Moines as a place for a meet of this kind not very much can be said favorably, and the remarks of the departing shooters to-day are far from complimentary to this city. There are a great many nice people living here, but the whole 60,000 of them have not got the enterprise of many a little place of 8,000 or 10,000. Des Moines can turn out a pretty fair crowd of dry goods clerks, book-keepers and school girls to see a game of base ball, but for a State meet like this, when men are here who could do good talking for the city somewhere else, she cannot turn a hand. There were not fifty home visitors at the grounds on any day, and if any admission fee had been charged there would not have been two. The location of the next meet at Davenport was wise. This is not the place for it, for Des Moines don't want it. She is sleepy, and only wants to be let alone.

SUMMARY IOWA STATE SHOOT.

L. C. Smith cup, won by Budd and Runge.
State team trophy, won by Hughes and Hastings of Des Moines.
American clay bird medal, won by Stice to keep.
Hotel Duncan medal, won by Budd and Ruble, Ruble buying out Budd.
Iowa individual championship medal, won by Budd and Hughes; tie may be shot out in future.
Three best shoot averages, Budd, Hughes and Parmalee in order.

E. HOUGH.

OHIO TRAP SHOOTERS' LEAGUE.

THE second annual tournament of the Ohio Trap Shooters' League was held on the grounds of the Cleveland Gun Club at Blue Rock Springs, Cleveland, Ohio, on May 14, 15 and 16. Tuesday, the opening day, was accompanied with heavy rain in the forenoon, which had a depressing effect on the shooters and made the attendance very slim, but toward noon the sky cleared and the latter part of the day was particularly pleasant for the sport of trap shooting. The League was formed by the efforts of a few prominent shooters in the State, for the purpose of increasing goodfellowship among Ohio sportsmen, and for the advancement of trap-shooting interests throughout the State.

Although the present tournament did not draw so large a crowd as expected, still those who were there certainly enjoyed a pleasant three days and will be on deck for the shoot of 1890.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the League was held at the offices of the Chamberlin Cartridge Co. and the following officers elected for 1888: President, T. A. Cloose, Cleveland; Vice-President, Percy W. Leavitt, Akron; Secretary and Treasurer, Ed. Taylor, Cincinnati; Executive Committee—Al Bandle, Cincinnati; D. F. Morgan, Akron; G. E. Osborne, Toledo; R. Valentine, Monroeville; R. E. Sheldon, Cleveland. Mr. Cloose was taken by surprise, but acknowledged the honor in a few well-chosen remarks, and then took the chair. The League adopted the rules of the American Shooting Association, and decided to hold the next tournament at Toledo in May, 1890.

The attendance on Wednesday and Thursday was somewhat larger than on Tuesday, and the scores at the "red birds" were better as the boys got more practice at them. This is the new bird made by the Bandle Arms Co., and seems to require more skill to break than the others. On Thursday the race for the L. C. Smith cup was shot with 26 entries. The former holder of the cup, Rolla O. Heikes, of Dayton, O., was sick and in no condition to shoot, but he gamely stepped to the score and made an effort to reach his old-time form, but without avail. The race was a close and exciting one between the half dozen leaders, and when North retired with 47 out of 50, leaving Paul with a chance for 48 by breaking his last 5 straight, the general impression was that Paul would win with ease; he dropped one, however, which made him a tie with North. This was immediately shot off at 25 birds each, Paul winning with ease by 24 to 19. Below are the scores in full:

Tuesday, May 14.

Event No. 1, at 9 bluerocks, entrance $1.50. Match shot in two classes, A and B; money divided into two equal parts, and each part divided into three moneys. Open to members of Ohio State League only:

Benscotten	111111111—9	Calhoun	010111111—7
Taylor	111111111—9	Morgan	110101011—6
Paul	111111111—9	Leavitt	111010011—6
Paul North	110111111—8	Haycox	101101101—6
Sheldon	011111111—8	Hoffman	111011100—6
Green	101111111—8	Held	111100010—5
Hopkins	111011111—8	Upson	011000111—5
Bandle	111101111—8	Richard	110001101—5
Osborn	111111101—8	Hendershot	110001101—5
Valentine	111111101—8	Elford	101011001—5
Cole	111110111—8	Alexander	010001111—5
Dayton	011111111—8	Bell	111000001—4
Prechtel	111111110—8	J E T	010101001—4
Nichols	101111111—8	Andrews	101010100—4
Heal	101111110—7	Holt	001101000—3
June	011011111—7		

All ties divided except on 8 and 5, which were shot off. North, Sheldon, Hopkins, Bandle and Osborn divided the 8 money, and Heal, Hendershot and Alexander the 5 money.

Event No. 2, at 12 standard targets, entrance $2, money div. as in event No. 1, open to League only:

Osborn	111111111111—12	Held	111011110111—10
J I C	111111111111—12	Bell	101111101111—10
Benscotten	111111111111—12	Cole	111111000110—9
Alexander	111111111111—12	Andrews	101000111111—9
Paul North	111111111111—12	Heal	111010111110—9
June	111111111111—12	Holt	101011110111—9
Hendershot	110101111111—11	Dayton	111011011010—8
Taylor	111011111111—11	Bandle	111011000111—8
Morgan	111011111111—11	Elford	101000111111—8
Paul	111101111111—11	Green	101100011111—8
Prechtel	111011111111—11	Leavitt	001011000001—7
Upson	101111110111—10	Richard	011101011001—7
Haycox	111111010110—10	Sheldon	110000011101—6
Calhoun	110110111111—10	Hoffman	101011000100—6
Hopkins	111111011011—10	Tettlebach	000110000100—3
Valentine	011111110111—10		

All ties div. except on 11 and 10 which were shot off. Taylor, Paul and Prechtel div. the 11 money, and Hopkins and Heal the 10 money.

Event No. 3, at 15 Cincinnati clay birds, entrance $2.50, money divided as before:

Paul	111111101101111—13	Calhoun	001011001001111— 8
Prechtel	111111010111110—12	Cole	110110001001111— 8
Paul North	111101010111111—12	Benscotten	001011101110100— 8
Bandle	100110111101110—10	Alexander	001101011100100— 8
Taylor	110101001111100—10	Hendershot	001110101111000— 8
Osborn	001001111111110—10	Holt	101011010110100— 8
Morgan	000101011111100— 7	J I C	011000001111000— 7
Ford	110011001111110—10	Hopkins	101101001000010— 7
Hoffman	110001101010111— 9	Green	011101000011010— 7
Sheldon	111000111010111— 9	Dayton	010100011101000— 6
Andrews	101111000111111— 9	Leavitt	100000111000010— 6
June	100101001101111— 9	Heal	000110011000010— 6
Valentine	111111100011000— 9	Tettlebach	000010000100100— 3

All ties divided except on 10 and 8 which were shot off. Ford won the 10 money and Alexander the 8 money.

Event No. 4, at 9 bluerocks, entrance $1.50, money divided as before, open to all:

Benscotten	111111111—9	Paul	011101111—7
June	111111111—9	Paul North	111010110—6
Osborn	111111111—9	Cole	110011110—6
Heal	111111111—9	Bandle	101011011—6
Alexander	111111111—9	H T Smith	111100011—6
Hopkins	111111111—9	Morgan	111111000—6
Haycox	111111111—9	Held	110101101—6
Dr. Hibbard	110111111—8	Andrews	110011111—6
J I C	101111111—8	Elford	011111001—6
Valentine	111111110—8	Dayton	111010010—5
Johnson	101111111—8	Hoffman	101011010—5
Sheldon	111111101—8	Sweetman	011100101—5
Rudolph	101111011—7	Holt	001011001—4
Calhoun	111011011—7	Bell	010101100—4
Leavitt	011111011—7	Green	111100000—4
Nichols	111101101—7	J E T	001100100—3
Hendershot	101011111—7	W Dick	000010000—1

First, fifth and sixth divided. Other ties shot off. Haycox, Hibbard, Valentine and Sheldon divide the 8, Rudolph and Leavitt the 7, and North, Paul, Smith, Morgan and Heal the 6.

Event No. 5, at 12 standards, entrance $2, money divided as before, open to all:

Morgan	101111011100— 8	Sheldon	110111011010— 8
Hopkins	001111111001— 8	Cole	011011110001— 7
Leavitt	111111111100— 9	Dr Hibbard	111110011111—10
Osborne	111111111111—12	Paul	011111111111—11
Benscotten	011111111111—11	J I C	111001111110— 9
Hendershot	111111010101— 9	Dayton	110111010111— 9
June	111111110011—10	Nichols	111101111111—11
Haycox	011111111010— 9	Green	111100001110— 7
Holt	100101111111— 9	Alexander	111011111011—10
North	111111111111—12	Elford	001111111101— 9
Bandle	111011111111—11	Calhoun	111101111111—11

All ties divided except 11 and 9, which were shot off. Paul and Calhoun divided the 11 money, and Holt, J. I. C. and Dayton divided the 9 money.

Extra event No. 1, at 9 single bluerocks, entrance $1.50, four moneys, open to all:

Sheldon	111111111—9	Paul North	110111111—8
Hopkins	111111111—9	H T Smith	111011001—7
Calhoun	111111111—9	Hendershot	110011111—7
Dayton	111111111—9	Alexander	111011111—8
Osborne	111111110—8	Holt	011101110—6
Benscotten	011111111—8	Leavitt	010111110—6
Andrews	111111110—8	Rudolph	010111110—6
Cole	011111111—8	Green	101101011—6
Bandle	011111111—8	Haycox	110010101—5
Morgan	111011111—8	Dr Hubbard	011100110—5
Paul	111111101—8	Nichols	101010101—5

First, third and fourth divided; second shot off and divided by Bandle, Morgan and Paul.

Extra event No. 2, at 9 single bluerocks, entrance $1.50, money divided as in other matches, open to all:

North	111010110—6	H F Smith	111110001—6
Haycox	111111101—8	W Dick	000001000—1
Benscotten	111111111—9	Holman	101011010—5
June	111111111—9	Morgan	111111000—6
Cole	111001110—6	Leavitt	011111011—7
Hendershot	101011111—7	Sweetman	011100011—5
Rudolph	101111011—7	Hill	110101101—6
Dr Hibbard	110111111—8	Johnson	101111111—8
Osborne	111111111—9	Andrews	110011110—6
J I C	101111111—8	Alfred	011111001—6
Calhoun	111011011—7	Nichols	111101101—7
Heal	111111111—9	E T	001100100—3
Holt	001011001—4	J Bell	010101100—4
Alexander	111111111—9	Sheldon	111111101—8
Dayton	111010010—5	Paul	011101111—7
Bandle	101011011—6	Green	111100000—4
Valentine	111111110—8	Hopkins	111111111—9

Ties on 9, 5 and 4 div. Tie on 8 shot off and div. by Haycox, Hibbard, Valentine and Sheldon. Ties on 7 shot off and div. by Rudolph and Leavitt. Ties on 6 shot off and div. by Cole, Smith, Morgan and Hill.

Extra event No. 3, at 9 standards, entrance $1.50, money div. as before, open to all:

Osborne	111111110—8	Morgan	111011111—8
Benscotten	011111111—8	Hopkins	111111111—9
Haycox	110001101—5	Leavitt	010111110—6
Dr Hibbard	011100110—5	Rudolph	010111110—6
Sheldon	111111111—9	Calhoun	111111111—9
Smith	110111011—7	Paul	111111101—8
Nichols	101010101—5	Dayton	111111111—9
Andrews	111111110—8	Heudershot	110011111—7
Holt	011101110—6	North	101111111—8
Cole	111110111—8	Green	101011101—6
Bandle	011111111—8	Alexander	111001111—7

All ties div. except on 8 which was shot off and div. by Bandlo, Morgan and Paul.

Extra event No. 4, at 9 standards, entrance $1, four moneys, open to all:

Bell	101101111—7	Upson	111111101—8
J I C	101111110—7	Aulbach	110001000—3
Osborne	111101111—8	Alexis	111101010—6
Benscotten	111111111—9	Haycox	011111111—8
North	111111111—9	Hopkins	100111111—7
Morgan	111101111—8	Brown	111011111—8
Leavitt	101111001—6	Sheldon	111010111—7
Dr Hibbard	101010111—6	Andrews	110011011—6
Heal	111100100—5	Paul	111111111—9
Valentine	101111111—8	Smith	111011001—6
Cole	101010101—5	Prechtel	111101000—5
Taylor	111111101—8	W Dick	011111100—6
Calhoun	111111111—9	Hendershot	101111011—7
Dayton	111101001—6		

First div., second shot off and div. by Morgan, Valentine and Haycox, third shot off and won by Hopkins, fourth shot off and div. by Leavitt, Alexis, Andrews and Dayton.

Wednesday, May 15.

Event No. 1, at 9 bluerocks, entrance $1.50. classes A and B, purse divided in half and each half into three moneys. Open to Ohio State League:

Osborne	111101110—7	Andrews	111111100—6
Hendershot	111111111—9	Hoffman	101010111—6
Benscotten	111010111—7	Palmer	111011001—6
Wightman	001110101—5	Dayton	001111110—6
Morgan	011111011—7	Bass	110010010—4
Hopkins	100111111—7	Paul	110111111—8
Leavitt	101011101—6	Alexander	011111111—8
Jone	101111111—8	Lee	111111011—8
Taylor	101011101—6	Roach	000010010w.
Cole	111110010—6	Elworthy	111011110—7
Sheldon	111111011—8	Prechtel	111111011—8
Bandle	111011111—8	Heal	111010110—6
Richard	111111110—8	Wendorf	110011101—6
North	111101111—7		

First won by Hendershot alone, other ties shot off, second div. by Paul, Lee and Prechtel, Benscotten won third, fourth div. by Taylor, Palmer, Dayton and Heal.

Event No. 2, at 15 standards, entrance $2.50, money divided as in previous event, open to League only:

Prechtel	111111111111111—15	Nichols	111101111000111—11
Martin	101111110101111—12	Bandle	111111111111111—14
Farmer	111001111011111—12	Valentine	011111011011011—11
Cole	010111101101011—10	Cogswoll	001101101111100— 9
Sheehan	100111001110010— 8	Sheldon	011101111111101—12
Dayton	101111111000001— 9	Paul	111101111111111—14
Hendershot	110101010001111—10	Benscotten	111111111001111—13
Berger	011110111111111—13	Alexander	101111111111110—13
Elworthy	001100011000000— 5	Wendorf	111101111110010—11
Osborn	111111111111111—15	Green	111011111011111—13
Wherry	111101101001110— 9	North	111111100111111—13
Lee	110111111111100—12	Leavitt	111101010011110—10
Taylor	000110011111110—10	Hopkins	111010101111110—10
Harris	010000 0110w.	Morgan	111111111101111—14
Andrews	111111001111110—12	Heal	111101111101101—12
Williams	111111111111011—14	Smith	111111011111101—13

First, second and fifth divided. Other ties shot off and third divided by Alexander and Green; fourth divided by Martin, Palmer, Lee and Sheldon; sixth divided by Cole and Hendershot.

Event No. 3, at 12 Cincinnati clay birds, entrance $2; money divided as in previous events, open to League only:

Bandle	111011111011—10	Martin	010101111101— 8
Sheldon	101111111110—10	Fowle	110111000101— 7
Dean	101101101101— 8	Green	011110100111— 9
Hendershot	110011111101— 9	Wendorf	001011100001— 5
Osborn	111011111110—10	Coggswell	111111001110— 9
Cole	111111100101— 9	Valentine	011101001111— 8
Prechtel	110101111001— 8	Dayton	011011111110—10
Roach	111111101101—10	Nichols	110011110010— 7
North	111111111111—12	Morgan	010110111100— 7

A Paul	111111011111—11	Hopkins	110110101000— 6
Taylor	101001111101— 8	Wherry	100001011101— 6
Benscotten	111101101111—10	Alexander	111101111110—10
Andrews	101111100010— 8	Heal	111011111111—11

First, fifth and sixth divided. Other ties shot off. Second won by Benscotten; third divided by Hendershot and Cole; fourth won by Prechtel.

Event No. 4, at 9 bluerocks, entrance $1.50, money divided as in previous matches, open to all:

Bandle	111111111—9	Leavitt	110110110—6
Sheldon	111111011—8	Hopkins	110111101—7
Martin	100111010—5	Morgan	101011110—6
Hendershot	111111101—8	Valentine	110011110—6
Cole	111111110—8	Benscotten	011111111—8
Nichols	110111110—7	Bass	011110000—4
Hibbard	111111111—9	Roach	001111000—4
Osborne	111111111—9	Smith	111001001—5
Ellworthy	101110001—6	Andrews	100111101—6
Berger	101111011—7	Green	011011100—5
Dogswell	011111111—8	North	111111111—8
Dayton	011111110—7	Ford	111110100—6
Williams	111101101—7	Prechtel	101111111—8
Farmer	101111111—8	Heal	011111100—6
Paul	111101111—8	Wall	101111101—7
Rudolph	111101100—6	Alexander	111111111—9
Wendorf	111011111—7		

First, fifth and sixth div. Other ties shot off. Second div. by Paul, Benscotten, North and Prechtel; third won by Wall; fourth div. by Valentine, Ford and Heal.

Event No. 5, at 15 standards, entrance $2.50, money divided as as in other matches, open to all:

Bandle	111111011111111—14	Hendershot	111111001101111—12
Sheldon	111111111101011—13	Hopkins	111011111111110—13
Bruswien	111011111101110—12	Morgan	111101111111111—14
Farmer	111111111111111—15	Lee	111111011111100—12
Osborne	111111011110011—12	Hoffman	111110111110010—11
Dayton	111111101011110—12	Paul	111011111111111—14
Andrews	111001111110000— 9	Richard	111121110110010—11
June	101010011001111—10	North	111111001101101—11
Sweetman	111101101111100—11	Roach	101110100010100— 7
Taylor	111111111111111—15	Elworthy	011111111001110—12
Cole	111111111011010—12	Alexander	101111111100111—12
Leavitt	111111111111111—15	Nichol	111111111011111—14

All ties divided, except on 12, which was shot off and divided by Dayton, Lee, Elworthy and Alexander.

Event No. 6, at 12 Cincinnati clay-birds, entrance $2, money divided as before, open to all:

Bandle	111110111111—11	Williams	001101010010— 5
Sheldon	111100011111—10	Prechtel	111011111111—10
Dayton	001111101100— 7	Dean	110011100100— 6
Martin	101101101101— 8	Andrews	110111100000— 7
Osborne	111011110111—10	Benscotten	111110100111— 9
Morgan	101111110001— 8	North	111111111111—12
Hopkins	001011010111— 7	Nichols	101101110101— 7
Cole	101110101001— 7	Paul	011011101111— 9

All ties div. except on 9 and 7, which were shot off and div. by North and Paul, and 7s won by Hopkins.

Extra event No. 1, at 9 bluerocks, entrance $1.50, six moneys, as in programme events:

Green	111110100—6	Farmer	101101110—6
Rudolph	010010011—4	Valentine	001111110—6
North	110111111—8	Alexander	101111010—6
Roach	000011010—3	Paul	111111111—9
Hendershot	101111111—8	Nichols	111001 10—6
Benscotten	111111111—9	Wherry	100001111—5
Bandle	011111111—8	Hopkins	111011100—6
Martin	101001111—6	Morgan	0100 1011—5
Osborne	111111011—9	Wall	111101110—7
Sheldon	111011111—7	Heal	1111 1111—9
Cole	111111111—9	Ford	111011110—7
Wendorf	110011110—5		

All ties div. except 6 and 5. Tie on 6 shot off and div. by Martin, Alexander and Nichols. Tie on 5 shot off and won by Wendorf.

Extra event No. 2, at 9 standards, entrance $1, four moneys:

Osborne	101111111—8	Morgan	111111001—7
Benscotten	111101111—8	Sweetman	111011011—7
Farmer	110011101—6	Alexander	111111011—8
Dr Hibbard	010011101—5	Auld	110010110—5
Paul	111111111—9	Andrews	011101101—6
North	111111111 9	Prechtel	111111010—7
Cole	001110111—6	Dayton	011101101—6
Taylor	111011111—8	Hendershot	111111111—9
Leavitt	111111111—9	Lee	011011110—6
Hofman	101000w.	Bass	111111100—7
Hopkins	111101011—7	Heal	101111100—6

First and second div., third shot off and div. by Morgan, Prechtel and Bass, fourth shot off and won by Heal.

Extra event No. 3, at 9 bluerocks, entrance $1, four moneys:

Morgan	111011011—7	North	1100 0111—5
J I C	111010111—7	Elford	111111111—8
Osborne	111101011—7	Taylor	111111111—9
Calhoun	011111111—8	Valentine	111111111—9
Hopkins	101111111—8	Teufelt	111011010—6
Bandle	111011111—8	Alexander	111011111—7
Dayton	010011010—4	Brown	111101011—7
Leavitt	111110110—7	Hazzard	100000011—3
Dr Hibbard	011111111—8	Paul	011111111—8
Hendershot	111010111—7	Haycox	111011100—6
Benscotten	111111111—9	Andrews	111110101—7
Cole	000111111—6	Hale	101010111—6
Upson	111010111—7	Bandle	111111111—9

Ties all div. except 7 which was shot off and div. by Morgan and Osborne.

Extra event No. 4, at 9 standards, entrance $1.50, four moneys:

Bandle	111111101—8	Alexander	111101101—7
Cole	000101101—4	Windhoff	111001011—6
Martin	111111111—9	Paul	111111111—9
Hendershot	111110111—8	Green	010011111—7
Sheldon	111001111—7	Dean	010010110—4
Benscotten	111111111—9	North	011111111—8
Hopkins	111111111—9	Ellworthy	111111111—9
Morgan	111011011—7	Valentine	110111111—8
Osborne	111111110—8	Ford	0001010w.
Wherry	111110010—6	Heal	110101111—6
Nichols	100111110—6		

First div., second shot off and div. by Bandle, Hendershot and North; third shot off and div. by Morgan, Alexander and Green; fourth shot off and div. by Hopkins and Heal.

Thursday, May 16.

Event No. 1, at 9 bluerocks, entrance $1.50, six moneys, as in other programme events, open to League only:

Benscotten	011101111—7	Wendorf	100110001—4
Hendershot	010111101—6	Morgan	011111111—8
June	111101111—8	Hopkins	101011011—6
Bandle	111111011—8	Leavitt	111111111—8
Sheldon	111111111—9	Ellworthy	011111111—8
Martin	001010000—2	North	111111111—9
Bandle	111111011—8	Heikes	111111111—9
Cole	011011110—7	Rudolph	011111100—6
Hart	101010111—6	Alexandor	011101110—6
Keenan	101110111—7	Dayton	101011111—7
J I C	010011101—5	Osborn	101111101—7
Taylor	111011110—7	Prechtel	111111111—9
Paul	101111011—7	Calhoun	111010011—6

Ties on 9, 8 and 5 divided. Tie on 6 shot off and divided by Paul, Dayton and Osborn, killing 12 more straight. Tie on 6 shot off and divided by Hart and Calhoun.

Extra event No. 1, at 9 bluerocks; entrance $1, four moneys:

June	011111101—7	Sheldon	111111011—8
Hendershot	110111111—8	Calhoun	011111011—6
Paul	101011111—7	Alexander	111110000—5
Martin	111111010—7	Morgan	111111111—9
Osborn	111111111—9	Prechtel	111111111—8
Bandle	111111111—9	Benscotten	111111111—9
Bass	110010011—5	Wendorf	000111100—5
Hart	110111111—8	Fish	111101110—7
Cole	110011111—7		

First and fourth divided, second shot off and divided by Hendershot, Osborne and Sheldon; third shot off and divided by June and Paul.

Extra event No. 2, at 9 standards, entrance $1, four moneys:

Bandle	111111101—8	Headershot	101111111—8
Calhoun	111111111—9	Sheldon	111101101—7
Cole	110010101—5	Osborne	011111101—7
Martin	111111111—9	J I C	111110001—7
Hart	010101111—6	Benscotten	111011101—7
Morgan	011111111—8	North	111111111—9
Hopkins	111011110—7	Valentine	101110000—4
Leavitt	100001001—3	Paul	111101111—8

First and fourth div., second shot off and div. by Morgan and Paul, third shot off and won by Benscotten.

Extra event No. 3, at 9 standards, entrance $1, four moneys:

Paul	111111011—8	Calhoun	111011111—8
Hendershot	111111111—9	Hart	111110111—8
Fish	110011111—7	Wendorf	110111100—6
Martin	1101100001—5	Alegatha	111011011—7
Osborne	111111111—9	North	111111111—9
June	101111101—7	Morgan	110111101—7
Bandle	1001111101—7	Hopkins	111111011—8
Benscotten	111111110—8	Bass	011111101—7
Cole	0101111111—7	Heikes	101101111—7
Sheldon	111111111—9		

First and fourth div., second shot off and div. by Benscotten, Calhoun and Hart, third shot of and div. by Cole, Alegatha and Heikes.

Event No. 2, at 50 bluerocks, for the championship of Ohio and the L. C. Smith $500 cup, entrance $5, 40 per cent. of entrance money to go to former holder of cup, and 60 per cent. divided into three moneys:

Hendershot.....1101111111111111101111101111111111111111111111111101—43
June.....1110111110111111111110110111111111111101111111011—44
Heikes.....0110101011111111111010111111111111111111111111111—43
Lefever.....1111111111100011011111111111111100110111011111—41
Sheldon.....1111111011011111111111111010111101101011111102—42
Bandle.....1111111111111111111111101011101011111111111171—46
Gault.....1010101101010100100001w.
Martin.....0111111111010001111111111011111001111111111111111—42
Dayton.....1111111101101011101111011011010111w.
Cole.....0011010101111111111111011000101110110111111111111—37
Benscotten.....1111111111111111111111111011101111011110111101—45
Williams.....1111111111111101011111111111011000111011111101111—42
Hopkins.....0010011001110011110100w.
Morgan.....1111101111011010111111111111111111111111111111111—46
North.....1101111111111111111111111011111111011111111111111—47
Calhoun.....1011111011011011111111111111111111011111001111101—42
Osborn.....1111110101101111111011011111111111111111011111111—44
Wendorf.....1110100101101101101011111111100011101101011111—35
Hart.....1111111101110111001111101110011111111111111100111—41
Paul.....1111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111—47
Prechtel.....0101110111111011010111111100111101100111011111—38
Taylor.....0111111111111111111111001101011111111111111101—39
Rudolph.....1101011100001010111111111011001111111111111111—37
Roach.....1011011000010110111011110100100001101111111111110—33
Norton.....1101110011001100111111100w.
Lang.....1001101111111109101101000011111110110111111111111—37

T. F. Spencer, referee; Charles Hebbard, A.G. Harbaugh, judges; A. Forrester, scorer.

Ties between Paul and North shot off at 25 birds each:

Paul.....1111111111111111111101111—24
North.....0111101111111111101001011—19

Paul is therefore the present champion of Ohio and holds the cup. This event was not finished nntil nearly 6 o'clock, and wonnd up the day's sport and the tournament.

FRANK MASON.

THE TRENTON SHOOT.

THE two-days' tournament of the Mercer Gun Club of Trenton, N. J., held on May 15 and 16, proved to be one of the most successful shoots every held in Jersey. Although this club was only organized in December last, it is already one of the largest and most active clubs in the State, and has on their membership list 75 of the most prominent citizens of the city. The board of officers consists of the following gentlemen: Pres., Edward G. Updegrove; Vice-Prest., Isaac Shreeve; Treas., A. Kuser; Sec., A. W. Moore. The grounds are situated on the Kuser estate, about two miles from the heart of the city. They are inclosed by a high board fence, that constitutes the boundary, being just 81yds. from the traps on all sides except the rear. The club house is a large and substantial structure, and is supplied with all conveniences. President Updegrove was chairman of the tournament committee, and had as assistants Al. Leigb, Tony Kuser, Mahlon Fox, Isaac Shreeve and M. Kline, and they all labored faithfully to make the shoot the grand success it was. The weather was delightful throghout the two days, and everything passed off smoothly. The live birds used, about 1,000 in number, were furnished by Dave Williams, and he got as good a lot of flyers as ever were seen in a tournament shoot. In artificial shooting Keystones were the targets, thrown from Keystone traps under that system. On the opening day the 10 live-bird sweep was shot under Mercer rules, "gun below the armpit until the bird is on the wing." This caused quite a number of entries to withdraw, and a number of others declared they would not stay over and shoot the rules. President Updegrove announced during the match that hereafter the live-bird events would be shot under modified Hurlingham rules, and everybody was happy. I think this was a very wise move on the committee's part, for Hnrlingham rules, modified to permit the use of 10-gauge guns, are certainly the popular rules in this country. W. Fred Quimby assisted the committee in every way in his power, and did much toward making the events run smoothly, besides acting as referee. The scores ran:

Event No. 1, at 10 Keystone targets, $1 eutrance, Keystone rules, four prizes:

Mahlon	1111111110—9	Cubberley	1011001111—7
Williams	1001101111—7	C Smith	1111111111—10
Manley	1111111011—9	Tee Kay	1111010001—6
Miller	1111111111—10	Capt Jones	0111111111—9
Lindsley	1101111111—9	W Sigler	0101011101—6
Quimby	1110111111—9	J Brewer	1111111111—10

Ties all div.

Event No. 2, conditions same as No. 1:

Miller	1111111111—10	Tee Kay	1111111111—10
Camp	1101000110— 5	C Smith	1111111110— 9
Williams	1111111111—10	Mahlon	0010101111— 6
Manlay	1111111101— 9	Brewer	1111111111—10
Cubberley	1011010111— 7	Quimby	0111111101— 8
Sigler	0111111111— 9	Zwirlein	1111111101— 9
Jones	1111010101— 8	Ties all div.	

Event No. 3, same conditions:

Miller	1111111111—10	Tee Kay	0101111101— 7
C Smith	0111110110— 7	Quimby	1111111111—10
Manley	0111111111— 9	Brewer	1111111111—10
Cubberley	1111101101— 8	Mahlon	1111111111—10
Sigler	1011111111—10	Zwirlein	1011111011— 8
Williams	1110101111— 8	Ties divided.	

Event No. 4, same conditions:

Cubberley	0111111111— 9	Mahlon	1111110010— 8
C Smith	1111101011— 8	Zwirlein	0011011001— 5
Miller	1111110111— 9	Van Camp	1101110011— 7
Manley	1111011111— 9	Williams	1101111010— 8
Sigler	1111111110— 9	Jones	1001111101— 7
Brewer	1111111111—10	Miles Johnson	1111110011— 8
Tee Kay	1111011111— 9	Quimby	1111111111—10

Ties divided.

Event No. 5, 10 live birds, $10 entrance, $150 guaranteed, four moneys:

Frank Class (28)	1211111212—10	A Kuser (30)	2221202011— 8
Wm Sigler (30)	1111212111—10	Sam Castles (28)	1211021021— 8
Joe Camp (30)	2121222112—10	J D Voorhees (30)	1110012110— 7
J Mack (30)	1111112121— 10	Chas Zwirlein (30)	1222220010— 7
G Cubberley (28)	1201212111— 9	Turford (30)	1001210212— 7
Capt Jones (28)	0221121111— 9	C B Manley (28)	0202012111— 7
F Mahlon (30)	1122021211— 9	W F Quimby (30)	1c01120112— 7
E D Miller (28)	2021111111— 9	D Williams (30)	1o1111010— 7
R Irwin (28)	0121211211— 9	Huston (30)	0101121100— 6
J F Kleinz (28)	2c21121o1— 8	Chas Smith (30)	2020201o1o— 6
C M Hedden (30)	1012111102— 8	Tee Kay (30)	2c0221232c— 6
Hugh Leddy (28)	2201222110— 8	Grant (28)	1100112c00— 5
C Van Camp (30)	c211122022— 8	T M Pierson (30)	1001002w.

Ties on 8 for third money, miss and out: Kleinz 3, Hedden 4, Leddy 3, Van Camp 4, Kuser 4, Castles 2. Ties on 7 for fourth: Voorhees 1, Zwirlein 2, Turford 2, Manley 2, Quimby 1, Williams 1. Class, of Pine Brook, Sigler, of Montclair, Camp of Trenton, and Mack, of Easton, first; Cubberly, of Long Branch, Jones, of Jersey City, Mahlon, of Trenton, Miller, of Springfield, Irwin, of Philadelphia, second; Hedden, of Newark, Van Camp and Kuser, of Trenton, third; Zwirlein and Turford, of Trenton, and Manley, of Danbury, fourth.

Jones's first bird, a fast left qnarter, was missed clean, and Irwin's, an easy incomer, came in unscathed. Van Camp's first, a fast right quarter, was hit hard with both barrels, but managed to reach the roof of the club house when it fell dead. Manley missed a fast straightaway and Hunton followed suit. Tee Kay's first miiss was a fast left quarter; it was hit hard with the first barrel, but reached the fence. Miller's second bird, a tailer, was missed clean with both charges, and Hedden got behind his with both barrels and scored a miss. Quimby's second was a strong tailer and carried both loads just ont of bounds and fell dead. Cubberley's third, a left quarter, twisted ont of both charges. Kleinz had hard luck with his third and ninth; they were both rattling left quarters and both fell dead within two feet of the back boundary. Williams's second was hit, but hit the fence and was scored a lost bird. Jones made a beautiful kill with the second barrel on his third bird and redeemed himself for his first miss. Smelt did likewise, killing a twisting straightaway fully 50yds. away. Sigler killed his fourth bird cleverly, but held his gun above the armpit and had to shoot another. Miller made a beautiful shot on his third, a fast straightaway, bringing him down with the second barrel. Irwin's gun was challenged on his fourth bird and he had to kill another to score. Manley did not fare so well on his fifth bird; he killed it with the first barrel, but the gun was challenged and he missed the substitute. Castle's error in not using his second barrel on his fifth bird was an inexcusable one for a vetcran like him, and cost him a bird that could have been scored. Zwirlein's seventh was gathered in bounds, but was challenged for shot marks and declared lost. Huston's third was an incomer that left No. 5 trap like a streak of lightning and was over the boundary before he could use his second barrel. Kuser had hard luck on his sixth, it falling dead just out of bounds. Smith's tenth and Grant's seventh were both good ones, and carried the shot out and fell dead.

Event No. 6, 25 Keystones, Keystone rules, $5 entrance, $75 guaranteed:

Miller	1111101111111111111111111—24
Sigler	1110111111111111111111110—23
Brewer	1111111111111111111111111—25
Mahlon	0111111111111011111111011—21
Manley	1010110110111011111111111—20
Tee Kay	0111101101101101101111101—18
Merchant	1111000111011010101111110—17
Cubberley	1101011110001111101111111—19
C Smith	1101010011011111111110110—18
Zwirlein	1111100111101001010001111—15
S Castles	1011100111101011100000000—13
Quimby	1110000101w.
Lindsley	1110111011011111111111111—23
Capt Jones	1111101101011001w.
Chas Van Camp	1010001111110110w.
D Williams	1001111111110110w.

J. L. Brewer first, E. D. Miller second, Wm. Sigler third, Milt. Lindsley fourth.

Event No. 7, miss and out, entrance $1, Hurlingham rules: Van Camp 3, Kuser 2, Ralston 1, Manley 4, Pierson 1, Camp 5, Castles 4, Class 0, Quimby 5, Zwirlein 5, Moore 0, Moore (re-entry) 0, Mahlon 2, Lindsley 0, Grant 0, Baumgartner 0, Shreeve 5. Camp, Quimby, Zwirlein and Shreeve divided.

May 16.—Event No. 1, 6 live birds, entrance $5, Hurlingham rules, 3 moueys:

Sigler	11121—5	Castles	21111—5
Jones	21110—4	Turford	11010—3
Class	02110—3	Van Camp	11102—4
Camp	21112—5	C Smith	11111—5
Cubberley	11102—4	Irwin	11110—4
Quimby	11112—5	Kleinz	20111—4
Miller	10122—4	F Heyer	10111—4
Lindsley	12122—5	Tee Kay	11010—3
Miles Johnson	11110—4	Zwirlein	00101—2
Brewer	21212—5	Ruple	01111—4

Ties divided.

Event No. 2, 20 live birds, $20 entrance, modified Hurlingham rules; o dead out of bounds:

Frank Class (28)	21211211122222221120
F "Mahlon" (30)	11111221212221211201—19
C B Manley (28)	11112222112111210211—19
J Frank Kleinz (28)	21111211112120202011—18
Wm Sigler (30)	12122221102121101111—18
E D Miller (28)	11121011211111022211—18
Geo Cubberley (28)	11111112110111110111—18
Joe Camp (30)	10222220112222222220—17
J L Brewer (30)	11221011201222222222—17
Sam Castles (28)	10112121102112102122—17
R Irwin (28)	02121012111211o121211—17
Milt Lindsley (30)	22012202222022222022—16
C Van Camp (30)	11201201122212221001—15
Chas Smith (30)	1111125202111ow. —11
Capt Jones (28)	11110111011110ow. —11
G Hasston (30)	22202122101010w. — 9
J Sampson (30)	22221201200w. — 8
John D Voorhees (30)	0o20o12111111w. — 8
Chas Zwirlein (30)	21201011200w. — 7
Miles Johnson (30)	01110100221w. — 7
J "Mack" (80)	11200222000w. — 6
Frank Heyer (28)	12000210ow. — 4

Ties divided.

Frank Class scored his 20 straight but had a very close call on his 16th, the bird falling dead hardly 4in. within bounds. Fox lost his last bird very conveniently, he went to the score and forgot to push his safety up. Manley shot in very good luck and was lucky in getting good birds, the only bird he missed was a rattling tailer, that could have been missed by any one. Kleinz apparently had killed his 15th bird, but in order to make sure, he fired his second, when to the surprise of every one, the bird rose and slowly flew out of bounds; his 18th was an ordinary right quarterer that was missed clean. Sigler's two misses were creditable ones, his 10th was a lightning straightaway that twisted out of the charge, bis other miss was a fast towerer. Miller lost his 6th and 16th, both fast drivers. Cubberley's 12th was an easy one killed on the ground, he was given another bird, and got the hottest kind of a driver that got away; his 18th was one of the same kind and was missed with both barrels. Camp missed his 2d and 8th, both right quartering drivers; his 20th might have been killed if he had held right. Brewer was apparently not in good form as many of his kills were anything but clean; his 6th, a fast driver, was hit but got away; his 10th fell dead just out of bounds; the next one was a twister and got away with a clean skin. Castles lost his 2d, 10th and 16th, all hard drivers. Irwin's first bird was an easy incomer but was missed clean, his 6th a hard driver and his 18th a towering left-quarter fell dead outside the fence. Lindsley lost his 3d the fastest kind of an incomer, 7th and 12th both tailers, the 18th a towcrer was hit with the second barrel and twisted in the air but got out and away. Smith's 7th fell dead over the fence as did his 15th; his 9th and 10th were dandies and both sailed away with considerable shot for ballast. Van Camp shot in grcat form in the early part of the race, but went to picces on the home stretch; some of his kills were remarkable. Capt. Jones's 5th bird had to be put up by the trapper, and although he was balked he foolishly accepted the bird and scored a miss. Zwirlein's 11th was shot on the gronnd, the referee gave another bird and he proved to be a good one, as he was away as soon as the trap was pulled.

Event No. 3, 20 Keystones, $3 entrance:

Miller	11101110011111101111—16	Johnson	11011111000110110001—12
Sigler	11011111011100110001—14	Brewer	11101111111111111111—19
Tee Kay	11111111111101011110—17	Lindsley	11011011110011111011—14
Ruple	11011101001100111111—14	Grant	10001101101101111111—14
Jones	11111111111111001111—18	Undegrove	01001010000100100100—5
Mahlon	11010111111111111111—18	Williams	11101111001111111001—14
Smith	01111111011101011111—16	Zwirlein	00110110011111100110—12

Van Camp 11110010001101111060—11

Brewer first, Jones and Mahlon second, Tee Kay third, Miller and Smith fourth.

Event No. 4, 5 pairs Keystones, $1 entry, 4 prizes:

Weller	11 00 10 11 10—6	Irwin	10 10 10 10 10—5
Mahlon	10 01 10 11 10—6	Sweet	11 10 11 10 11—8
Jones	10 10 10 11 10—6	Lindsley	11 11 01 00 10—6
Brewer	11 01 11 11 10—8	Williams	10 11 00 00 10—1
Tee Kay	11 00 10 01 11—6	Ruple	10 10 11 10 10—6
Van Camp	11 10 11 00 00—5	Quimby	11 01 11 10 11—8
Kleinz	10 10 00 10 00—3		

Event No. 5, five birds miss and out, $1 entry: Mahlon 4, D. Williams 0, A. Kuser 2, E. Ralston 0, Turford 0, D. Smith 0, Camp 2, Jones 4, B. Kuser 2, Van Camp 5, Zwirlein 4, Updegrove 1, Gilkyson 1, N. Williams 1, R. Williams 5, Tee Kay 0, Irwin 1, Kleinz 1, C. Smith 3, Brewer 3, Quimby 5. Van Camp, R. Williams and Quimby divided.

TEE KAY.

CORRY, Pa., May 16.—The Corry Gun Club held their weekly shoot this afternoou on their new grounds; this with the good weather that prevailed helped the boys to make some very good scores for beginners. Austin won the gold medal, Lewis silver, and McCray leather. Following are the scores: Lewis 19, Barker 10, Ward 19, Austin 22, Swan 13, Arnold 19, F. Babcock 21, Ellis 17, Waggoner 13, Mead 13, Gallup 12, Scott 16, Starbird 14, McCray 9, Tyler 8, Edwards 13, Kelleher 16, Nichols 10, Hammond 10, Oliver 13, Duffy 10, Wilson 20, Blair 13, Blydenburgh, Jr., 13.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 16.—At the meet this week of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club at Coal Mine Brook Range, the principal event was the contest for the cup recently presented to the club, and it is to be contested for, the present every two weeks. Each man has a certified, and thus, thrown from open traps: M. D. Chem. At the meeting on J. E. T. Smith 26, C. R. B. Claflin 26, commodore, the Prince of Wa24. C. Crompton 22, H. W. Webber Iarquis of Ormonde, was appy 21, W. R. Dean 21, W. L. Davis 21, 20, H. D. Jourdan 20, C. B. Holden 19, us challenges, the present of 4, V. F. Prentice 14, Dr. Bowers 14. the most important, in eve nging at all under the term e future. The second issue, of races, etc., is merely a

MINNEAPOLIS GUN CLUB.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 17.—Yesterday, the day set apart for the monthly one-day tournament of the Minneapolis Gun Club, opened with heavy thunder and a severe hail and rain storm, which lasted until nearly 9 o'clock. The rest of the day was gloomy, sour and very windy, making good scores nearly impossible. There was a small attendance, about sixteen during the forenoon, which was increased to twenty-four during the afternoon.

The Minneapolis Gun Club has distinguished itself by being the first, and so far as the writer knows, the only gun club to have electrical trap pullers. They were tried yesterday for the first time, and of course needed some adjusting, but they worked very nicely, and with a little more experience and a few minor changes will be perfection itself. They work so smoothly and quietly that every one was enthusiastic in their praise, and I think the inventor, Mr. Vernon Bell, of Minneapolis, will have his hands full supplying clubs that will want them as soon as their many merits are known. President Harrison, of the Minneapolis club, will give any sportsman any desired information concerning them, as it is chiefly through his exertions and enterprise that the club possesses them.

There were present yesterday J. H. Balsom, Hudson, Wis.; Pfister, Hamlin, Bennett, Chantler and Skinner, from St. Paul; I. Claggett, Montevedio, Minn., and others.

Following are the various scores, all from 5 screened traps, 18 and 15yds. rise, Keystone system, all purses divided in 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

First sweeepstake, 7 singles, 50 cents entrance: Pratt 3, Murphy 7, Skillet 3, Shott 4, Skinner 7, Osmer 6, Cutter 7. Skinner first, Osmer second.

Second sweep, 4 singles and 3 pairs, 75 cents entrance: Pratt 7, Murphy 7, Skillet 6, Shott 9, Skinner 9, Osmer 9, Cuttcr 7. Osmer first on shoot-off, Cutter second.

First event, 10 single Peorias, $1 entrance: Murphy 6, Marshall 8, Skinner 9, Lawrence 6, Shott 9, Christenson 8, Hamilin 10, Bennett 10, Cutter 7, Osmer 8, Pratt 5, Balsom 8, Daly 10, Pye 3, Dunn 6. Hamlin, Bennett and Daly divided first, Skinner and Shott second, Marshall, Christenson and Osmer third, Cutter and Balsom fourth.

Second event, 6 singles and 2 pairs, $1: Skinner 9, Marshall 6, Balsom 9, Pye 7, Lawrence 6, Shott 7, Osmer 8, Christenson 8, Hamlin 10, Bennett 7. Daly 8, Dunn 8, Murphy 5, Cutter 7, Pratt 7. Hamlin first, Skinner and Balsam divided second, Dunn 3, Bennett fourth.

Third event, 15 singles, $1.50 entrance: Skinner 14, Marshall 11, Daly 13, Lawrence 12, Pye 11, Shott 10, Pratt 13, Murphy 10, Hamlin 13, Bennett 14, Christenson 11, Balsom 15, Cutter 11, Dunn 13. Balsom first, Skinner and Bennett divided second, Dunn third. Lawrence fourth.

Fourth event, 4 singles and 3 pairs, $1 entrance: Christenson 8, Skinner 9, Osmer 9, Dunn 8, Balsom 9, Daly 8, Pye 8, Marshall 6, Lawrence 8, Pratt 7, Shott 6, Hamlin 8 Bennett 7, Cutter 7. Murphy 6, Skinner, Balsom and Osmer first, Dunn second, Bennett third, Marshall fourth.

Fifth event, 10 singles: Marshall 10, Daly 8, Skinner 9, Osmer 9, Catamaran 9, Nicholson 6, Stokes 9, Chantler 9, Balsom 10, Dalton 8, Pye 6, Kennedy 8, Hamlin 10, Bennett 7, Whitcomb 8, Lawrence 8, Pratt 6, Shott 5, Christenson 8, Cutter 8, Murphy 6, Dunn 7, Ensign 10, Morse 8.

Badge shoot, 10 singles and 5 pairs, $2 entrance:

Skinner	0111111111	00 11 10 10 10—13	
Catamaran	0001111111	11 11 11 11 11—17	
Pye	1100110111	10 10 10 11 10—13	
Balsom	1111111111	10 11 11 11 10—18	
Whitcomb	0011111001	10 00 10 11 10—11	
Daly	0111111111	10 00 11 11 11—16	
Chantler	1111101111	10 11 00 10 11—15	
Hamline	1111100111	11 10 10 10 10—14	
Bennett	0010001010	10 01 10 10 01— 8	
Dalton	0111100010	11 11 10 11 01—13	
Nicholson	0011010110	10 01 01 00 11—10	
Shott	0101110100	10 10 10 10 11—10	
Morse	0111011111	00 11 01 01 11—14	
Marshall	1111011110	10 11 11 11 11—15	
M Kennedy	1111110111	01 10 01 10 11—15	
Lawrence	1110110110	11 00 10 11 11—14	
Warwick	1011111110	11 10 11 11 11—17	
Osmer	1111111111	01 10 11 01 10—16	
Dunn	1111111111	11 11 10 10 11—18	
Dodge	0111111000	10 10 00 00 10—10	
Christenson	1101100101	10 10 11 10 00—12	
Stokes	1011111111	11 10 10 11 11—15	
Ensign	1111110110	11 11 10 11 11—17	
Cutter	1101111011	10 00 01 11 10—13	
Murphy	1001001100	10 00 11 11 11—11	
Goosman	1010111111	00 10 10 10 11—13	
Swanman	0100110001	11 00 00 00 00— 6	
L Kennedy	0111110011	10 11 01 00 10—12	
Pratt	1111111110	10 11 11 11 11—18	
Jacoby	0110101000	11 11 11 10 10—11	

Balsom and Pratt divide first, Catamaran, Warwick and Ensign second, Daly third, Stokcs fourth. Dunn wins senior badge, Pye wins junior badge, Pratt wins amateur badge.

"Tribune" badge shoot, 9 singles and 3 pairs, $1.50 entrance:

Ensign	100111011	10 10 11—10	
Warwick	100101100	00 11 10— 7	
Dnnn	1100100010	11 10 11— 9	
Dalton	1111111111	10 10 10—12	
Stokes	1111101101	00 10 10— 9	
Cutter	1111111110	10 01 10—11	
Lawrence	1111000000	00 11 11— 8	
Shott	0111111110	10 11 11—12	
Catamaran	1011111101	10 10 11—11	
Chantler	1111011101	00 10 10— 9	
Pye	1011010101	11 10 10—10	
Whitcomb	1011111111	00 10 10—10	
Balsom	1111111111	01 01 11—13	
Daly	1111011111	11 11 00—12	

Skinner	0111111111	10 11 11—13	
Hamlin	1111111110	11 10 01—12	
Bennett	1111111111	11 11 11—14	
Nicholson	0110110010	10 10 10— 8	
Marshall	1111011110	10 10 01—10	
Murphy	1111111111	11 11 11—15	
Osmer	1111111111	01 10 11—12	
Pratt	1111111111	11 11 11—15	
Jacoby	1111111111	11 11 11—15	

Bennett first, Kennedy second, ties on 12 third, Cutter and Catamaran fourth. Murphy wins badge.

Last event, 7 singles, $1 entrance: Pratt 6, Stokes 7, Balsom 7, L. Kennedy 3, Parker 3, Nicholson 4, Swanman 3, Skinner 7, Lawrence 6, Dodge 6, Ensign 6, Cutrer 4, Bonte 6, Murphy 6, M. Kennedy 5, Whitcomb 7. Stokes, Balsom, Skinner and Whitcomb first, Ensign and Bonte second, Kennedy third.

WILLIAMS.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS.

NEW YORK, May 20.—There will be an all-day shoot at our grounds on May 30, Decoration Day, at bluerocks and Keystones. It was our intention to inaugurate live pigeon shooting at this date, but owing to the scarcity of birds and the difficulty in getting them in sufficient numbers, we are unable at present to announce any live bird programme. It is, however, our intention to give a good live pigeon shoot as soon as possible. Next Saturday, the 25th, being the fourth Saturday in the month, shooting will commence at 9:30 A. M. and continue all day. Any one who is interested in shooting is invited.—CHAS. RICHARDS, Pres.

The scores of May 18 were: Trophy match, at 25 Keystones, 25 cents entry:

Hathaway	1111111111101110110100—18
Tatham	0000101001011100011011011—13
Collins	1001011111111111111111100—21
Jersey	1111111101101101101011110—18
Winans	0010111110001100111110110—15
Pumphrey	1001100100111111111111111—19

Sweep No. 1, 50 cents entry, Keystone rules: Jersey 4, Pumpbrey 6, Way 4, Collins 2, Richards 3, Tatham 4. Jersey second on shoot off.

Sweep No. 2, 25 cents entry: Richards 2, Way 2. Jersey 7, Pumphrey 7, Bolles 2, Tatham 6. First divided, Richards third on shoot off.

Sweep No. 3, same: Jersey 8, Winans 4, Pumphrey 8, Richards 4, Fox 5, Tatham 5, Way 0, Bolles 2. First and third div.

Sweep No. 4, same: Jersey 9, Pumphrey 9, Tatham 4, Rose 5, Winans 3, Richards 4, Collins 6, Hathaway 6. First and second div.

Sweep No. 5, same: Jersey 7, Pumphrey 9, Richards 6, Tatham 10, Collins 8, Rose 5, Way 5, Seeley 3, Winans 5.

Sweep No. 6, same: Tatham 9, Pumphrey 9, Collins 9, Jersey 9, Hathaway 8, Winans 5, Seeley 5. Jersey first on shoot off, third div.

CLASS AGAINST RIGGOTT.—On Saturday, June 1, Frank Class of Pine Brook, N. J., and John Riggott of Rockaway, N. J., will shoot a match at 50 live birds each under Hurlingham rules, with the exception of boundary, which will be 50yds. instead of 80, for $100 a side and the championship of New Jersey. The event is to take place on the base ball grounds at Dover, N. J., at 2 P. M. Sweepstake shooting before and after the match.

NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION.—The fifteenth annual tournament of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association is now in progress at Norfolk, Neb., having begun May 21 and to finish May 24.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Will you please publish that the trap-shooting rules, programmes of the Cincinnati tournament, registry blanks for memberships of clubs, and classification blanks can be had at the following business houses in the different sections of the country. I would like to add, that the shooters may thoroughly understand it, that any one intending to shoot at any tournament given by the association must first qualify by filling out a classification blank and mailing it to the association's office, receiving a card in return. The card should be of much advantage to any shooter holding one, as it will not only serve as an introduction, but it will get him properly placed at any shoot he may attend. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts now lead in the number of classifications sent in. J. M. TAYLOR, General Manager.

Boston, J. P. Lovell & Sons, Wm. Read & Sons, D. Kirkwood, W. R. Schaefer & Son. New Haven, N. D. Folsom. New York, Hartley & Graham, Winchester R. Arms Co., Schoverling, Daly & Gales, Von Lengerke & Detmold, Cornwall & Smock, Atlantic Ammunition Co., W. C. Hodgkins, C. J. Godfrey, H. C. Squires, Merwin & Hurlbut, C. L. Ritzman, Conlin's Shooting Gallery. Worcester, A. B. F. Kinney, E. S. Knowles. Norwich, E. W. Yerrington. New London, J. L. Raub. Albany, H. B. Derby, Paddock & Vine. Syracuse, Kendrick & Pfeifle. J. G. Mann & Sons. Rochester, Jas. McCulloch. Buffalo, Salem & Le Valley. Cleveland, Chamberlin Cartridge Co. Toledo, H. C. Rushmore. Detroit, Fletcher, Jenks & Co., J. B. Field & Co. Chicago, Western Arms & Cartridge Co., Jenny & Graham Gun Co. St. Paul, G. W. Hackett Hardware Co., Kennedy Brothers, Wm. Burkhardt. St. Louis, E. C. Meacham Arms Co. Kansas City, J. F. Schmelzer & Son. Omaha, Isaac Walker Hardware Co. Memphis, A. J. Vienna & Co. Nashville, Gray, Fall & Co., Dudley Bros. & Lipscomb. Chattanooga, Carter, Magill & Ewing. Atlanta, Thos. M. Clarke & Co., Heinz & Berke e. Macon, Johnson & Lane. Savannah, Geo. S. McAlpin, Palmer Brothers. Selma, J. K. Robbins & Son. Il P. Tissier Arms Co. Mobile, James McDonald, J. Bender. New Orleans, Stauffer, Eshelman & Co., Folsom Arms Co. Jacksonville, S. B. Richmard & Co. Charleston, S. R. Marshall & Co. Richmond, T. W. Tignor. Baltimore, Alexander McComas, Albert Meyer, W. H. Linthicum. Washington, E. L. Mills, M. A. Tappan. Philadelphia, E. K. Tryon, Jr., & Co. Trenton, West, Clarke & Case, J. W. Allen. Newark, Von Lengerke & Detmold. Brooklyn, H. H. Kiffe, J. F. Masters. Pittsburgh, Jas. Bown & Sons. Allegheny City, F. F. Davison. Indianapolis, Van Camp Hardware Co. Louisville, Griffith & Semple. Hart Hardware Co. Columbus, Park & Irwin. Cincinnati, Bandle Arms Co., B. Kittredge & Co., Powell & Clement. San Francisco, Selby Smelting & Lead Co. Portland, Buell Lamberson. Seattle, A. W. Du Bray.

The following is the programme of the first tournament of the American Shooting Association, to be held at Cincinnati, June 11, 12, 13 and 14, on the grounds of the Old Avenue Base Ball Park, $1,350 cash in guaranteed purses.

Preliminary Shooting, Monday, June 10.—Match 1, 9 targets, free for all, entrance $2; match 2, 9 targets, free for all, entrance $2; match 3, 10 targets, free for all, entrance $3; match 4, 10 targets, free for all, entrance $3; match 5, 9 targets, open to classes B and C, entrance $2; match 6, 9 targets, open to class C, entrance $2. Sweepstake matches to suit to fill out the day.

Regular Programme, Tuesday, June 11.—Match 1, 9 targets, free for all, entrance $2; match 2, 9 targets, open to classes B and C, $2; match 3, 9 targets, open to class C, entrance $2; match 4, class A, 12 targets, open to classes B and C, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; match 5, class B, 12 targets, open to class C, class A barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; match 6, class C, 12 targets, classes A and B barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; match 7, 10 targets, free for all, entrance $3; match 8, 10 targets, open to classes A and B, entrance $2; match 9, 10 targets, open to class C, entrance $2; match 10, 6 pairs targets, free for all, entrance $2.

Wednesday, June 12.—Match 1, 9 targets, free for all, entrance $2; match 2, 9 targets, open to classes B and C, entrance $2; match 3, 9 targets, open to class C, entrance $2; match 4, class A, 12 targets, open to classes B and C, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; match 5, class B, 12 targets, open to class C, class A barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; match 6, class C, 12 targets, classes A and B barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; match 7, 7 live birds, free for all, entrance $5; match 8, 9 targets, open to Classes B and C, entrance $2; match 9, 9 targets, open to Class C, entrance $2.

Friday, June 14.—Match 1, 10 targets, free for all, entrance $2; match 2, 6 pairs targets, free for all, entrance $2; match 2, 10 targets, open to Classes B and C, entrance $2; match 4, 9 targets, open to Class C, entrance $2; match 5, graud free for all, 10 targets, each entry to shoot one match with every other entry; if 15 or more entries money divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent; if under 15 entries divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent., first money to winner of most matches and so on, entrance $10. Sweepstake matches on targets and live birds will fill out the day. Shooting will be continued on Saturday, if desired.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 18.—The Elm City Gun Club held their regnlar shoot this afternoou with a fair attendance. The principal events being a team race of 30 birds between a team from Yale Gun Club and a team from Elm City Club, in which the Elm City came out victorious with a score of 139 in a possible 150, Yale's score being but 98, a very low one for them. We will hold a tournament Memorial Day, May 30, on our grounds, to which every one is cordially invited. Thirty-bird race between team from Yale College and teams from Elm City Gun Club, unknown angles:

Yale Team.		Elm City Club Team No. 1.	
Pike	111111111111111—15	Alboe	011111101111111—13
	101101111101111—11—26		111111111111111—15—28
Paddock	101000110100111— 8	Orlseifer	111111111111111—15
	100110111111000— 9—17		111111100110111—12—27
Morrison	011001000110111— 8	Porter	111111101101111—13
	000110111010100— 8—16		111010111111111—13—26
Rockwell	011100010010100— 5	Gould	111111111111111—15
	101111110001110—11—16		111111111111111—15—30
Locke	101101110110111—11	Rossiter	111111111111101—14
	111110100111111—12—23		101111111111111—14—28
	98		139

Elm City Gun Club No. 2.		Elm City Gun Club No. 3.	
Widman	111101111111111—14	Dean	111111101111111—14
	111111111111111—15—29		111111111111111—15—28
Tylor	101011101101101—10	Pilkington	011111100000100— 4
	000010110100000— 4—14		101110011101110— 9—16
Graham	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—10	Cooper	110010011010001— 7
	111101101010131—10—20		111001010110000— 7—14
Woods	101010211111110—10	Moran	111000111001110— 9
	001001111010100— 8—18		110100110011011— 9—18
Folsom	110101111011111—13	Pomeroy	011000000110100— 5
	111110111110111—13—25		000000001111111— 7—12
	106		88

First event, 6 birds: Gould 5, Porter 5, Folsom 2, Graham 5, Rossitor 5, Ortseifer 5, Tyler 5, Pomeroy 1, Alboo 5. Gould and Tyler first. Folsom second, Pomeroy third.

Second event, same as first: Gould 3, Porter 5, Folsom 5, Graham 4, Rossiter 5, Ortseifer 6, Tyler 4, Alboe 6, Cooper 2, Ortseifer and Albee first, Porter second, Graham and Tyler third.

Third event, 3 singles and 3 pairs: Alboe 6, Gould 3, Ortseifor 7, Tyler 5, Porter 7, Rossiter 7, Folsom 7. Rossiter first, Albee and Gould second, Tyler third.

Fourth event, 12 birds, both barrels: Albee 11, Gould 10, Folsom 11, Rossiter 11, Ortseifer 11, Tyler 11, Porter 10, Graham 10. Ortseifer, Rossiter and Tyler first, Gould and Graham second.

Fifth event, 7 straightaways: Ortseifer 6, Rossiter 7, Gould 7, Alboe 7, Folsom 6, Tyler 5, Porter 7, Graham 5, Cooper 4, Dean 4, Pilkington 2, Widman 7. Rossiter, Porter and Widman first, Ortseifer and Folsom second, Graham and Tyler third.

Sixth event, 3 singles and 2 pairs: Widman 5, Ortseifer 2, Albee 5, Porter 4, Gould 6, Tyler 7, Folsom 4, Dean 7, Graham 6, Pilkington 4, Pike 5, Locke 4, Rockwell 2, Paddock 6, Morrison 4. Tyler and Dean first, Gould second, Widman, Albee and Pike third.

COLLEGE MARKSMEN.—All college teams of trap marksmen are invited to participate in the intercollegiate shooting tournament at Waltertown, Mass., under the au pices of the Harvard Gun Club. Prizes are to be given to the first, second and third teams, and a special prize for the best score. The shoot takes place Saturday, May 25, the same day as the intercollegiate athletic meeting at the Berkeley Oval. The principal colleges of the country have been asked to compete, and efforts will be made to organize an intercollegiate association. The Columbia College Club holds practice shoots Tuesdays and Fridays at the grounds of the Suburban Shooting Association, Claremont, N. J., and the team will probably be selected early this week.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—Live bird match for $100 a side between J. H. Hagerty and J. L. Winston. The weather was most favorable and the birds were above an average lot. Winston shot well, whereas Hagerty did not do as well as many of his friends had hoped for. A decision of the referee on Hagerty's fourth bird caused him to "rattle" slightly and is mainly the cause of his poor showing. He had by far the worst of the birds, besides having a number of his birds which were hard hit drop dead just out of bounds. Hurliugham rules, modified to use 10-gange guns:

J S Winston	202112011221110121112101112121222111102101101		
	111112120211102212021211o22122102111011110101O—84		
J H Hagerty	02o0o2120222120021222o1c210o11200001222020o2022101		
	000122211012222211022o222122021010110110000.1111211—69		

o Dead out of bounds.

The initial medal shoot of the Excelsior Gun Club took place last Thursday afternoon. The birds were a strong lot, and several good scores were made. Medal shoot, 15 live birds, Hurlingham rules:

J H Hagerty	221211012121212—14	F Fink	001121210011121—11
J G Schaaf	011210212222212—13	T Rick	020230210212020— 9
Dr J G Parrish	211210116211022—12	F Frischer	221022220220010— 9
J Wilber	202221122221120—13	J Selzer	202021221211011—12
H Dick	200111212122211—12		

Hagerty first, medal; Dick second and Selzer third. Arrangements have been made with the St. Louis Gun Club, whereby the above club is to have the use of Compton Avenue Park every Wednesday and Saturday mornings for holding shoots.

WOODSIDE, N. Y., May 14.—North Side Gun Club of Long Island. Second average shoot. The fine weather brought out a good attendance of the members, so that Mr. Bonden who furnished the birds, ran short of them, and the match will have to be finished at the next regular shoot, June 11. Match at 7 live pigeons, 5 King's patent ground traps, handicap rise, 80yds. boundary, shot under club rules, 6 moneys:

Chevalier (25)	1101111—7	Wahlen (26)	1110011—5
Eberhardt (27)	1111111—7	Gran (25)	0100110—3
Manning (27)	0111111—6	Blanch (22)	1111111—7
Wahlig (26)	1101111—6	Ivers (23)	1100*—2
Barlow (26)	1111111—7	Hill (22)	1011*—4
Lyon (25)	1111010—5	Helmken (26)	1011*—3
Duryea (30)	1111113—6	Bohmde (24)	1011*—3
Chr Meyer (24)	0110001—3	Tapken (28)	1011*—3
Siems (26)	1111001—5	Terrett (25)	111****—3

*Short of birds.

WALNUT HILL, May 15.—In addition to the usual competition some strong shots from out of town appeared, among them Mr. Tinker, of Providence. The east wind was just strong enough to carry away the smoke without disturbing the flight of the birds. The newly adopted Keystone system of squad firing proved very satisfactory. Gold coin match, 15 clay birds and 15 Standard targets, 5 traps, Keystone squad system:

Perry	011111111111111—14		111111111111111—15—29
Stanton	111111111101111—14		111111111111110—14—28
White	011111111111111—14		111111101111111—14 28
Hosmer	011001111111011—11		101111111111111—14—25
Manning	011111111111111—14		011111101101101—11—25
Tinker	111011111111111—13		111111011311011—12—25
Swift	101111010111011—11		011110111111111—13—24
Wheeler	111011000111111—11		101111110111111—13—24
Nichols	110111111111100—12		101101010111111—11—23
Warren	111101110011111—12		110011011001110— 9—21
Smythe	110110111000010[—] 9		101000111110101— 9—18

Climax diamond badge match, 20 clays and 20 Standard targets, 12th competition:

Choate	111111111111111111—20		111101101111101110—16—36
Stanton	111111111111111111—20		111110101110011111—16—36
Knowles	111110111111111111—19		111111111001111101—17—36
Wheeler	111011101111101111—15		111111111111111101—19—34
Perry	100101111111110111—16		111101011111101111—17—33
Wyld	111011000111001011—13		111111111011111001—17—30
Warren	001111111101000011011—12		011110111111111001100—17—29
Swift	110111101111001100—14		111001101111111101100—13—27
Nichols	110011001110011111—14		101100111111010w.
Tinker	111100110011111010111—14		101011111110001w.

The next shotgun meeting will be held May 29, when the regular series of matches will be continued.

JERSEYVILLE, Ills., May 14.—Only a few of the boys were out to compete for the medals this afternoon. Both the badges were shot for at singles, owing to a little dispute among the shooters. Usually one of the medals are shot for at doubles. Ten single American clays:

Tack	1110011101—7	Skelly	1000111111—7
Burleigh	1110111111—9	Hutchison	1101011111—8
Cadwallader	1111000101—6	Perrings	1111010111—8
Smith	1010110111—6		

Ten single American clays, gold medal:

Burleigh	1111111111101—10	Perrings	1111110111101—10
Cadwallader	0001011111111111—15	Hutchison	1111111111111—12
Skelly	1000111110111— 8	Tack	1111000w.
Smith	0011111110111— 9		HAMMERLESS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—Yesterday the St. Paul Gun Club had another good day for their weekly badge and sweepstake shooting, although it rained for a short time. It was cool, still and cloudy. The individual badge contes created great interest, the contestants being the best shots in the club, but as the score shows both were badly "rattled." Three times did they try before it was finally settled, and as each one paid $5 for each contest there was the respectable sum of $30 in the purse when the 75 birds each were shot at. Max has challenged Forbes for badge for next Saturday's contest. Among the visitors present yesterday was Mr. W. H. Fisk, of the Helena (Mont.) *Herald*, who is one of the best shots in that whole country, and who is here to take in the big tournament in Minneapolis this week. Mr. E. W. Stone, of Larimore, Dak., is here for the same purpose. Individual badge shoot, 15 single and 5 pairs Peorias, 18 aud 15yds. rise, singles thrown wild and doubles from one set of traps. First contest:

Forbes	011110100110011	01 11 11 11 11—18	
Pfister	111111000011101	11 11 11 10 10—18	
Second contest:			
Forbes	110111011100001	10 10 11 10 11—16	
Pfister	110011100100111	10 11 11 10 10—16	
Third contest:			
Forbes	111111110111010	10 10 11 11 11—20	
Pfister	010111101011001	11 10 00 10 11—15	

First event, 10 single Peorias, 5 screened traps, 18yds., 3 prizes, all matches same conditions, entrance 50 cents: Max 5, Bennett 10, Stone 5, Fisk 9, Cummings 7, Pfister 8, Hamline 10, Chantler 10, Durant 8, Kennedy 8, Burk 6. Chantler first on shoot-off, Fisk second, Durant and Kennedy third.

Second event, 5 singles and 2 pairs: Max 6, Bennett, 9. Stone 8, Fisk 6, Cumings 4, Pfister 6, Chantler 5, Hamlinc 9, Durant 7, Kennedy 7, Burk 7, Forbes 9. Bennett and Hamline divide first after shoot off, Stono second and Burke third after shoot off.

Third event, 15 singles: Max 15, Bennett 12, Stone 13, Fiske 10, Cumings 10, Pfister 11, Hamline 15, Chantler 13, Durant 6, Kennedy 14, Burd 12, Kilby 12. Bennett and Hamline divide first, Kennedy second, Stone and Chantler fourth.

Club badge match, 10 singles and 5 pairs: Max 18, Bennett 15, Stone 18, Fisk 14, Cumings 17, Pfister 14, Hamlin 17, Chantler 13, Kennedy 12, Burk 17, Forbes 17, Kilby 13. Max aud Stone divide first but shoot for the badge; Max wins badge. Hamline wins second after breaking 6 straight; Bennett third.

Fifth event, 10 singles: Max 6, Bennett 10, Stone 6, Fisk 7, Cumings 10, Pfister 10, Hamline 10, Chantler 9, Kennedy 8, Burke 9, Forbes 10, Kilby 7, Durant 7, Holt 9. Pfister first on shoot off, Burke second, Kennedy third.

Sixth event, 6 pairs, Chamberlin rules: Max 6, Bennett 9, Stono 8, Fisk 8, Cumings 10, Pfister 10, Hamline 11, Chantler 7, Kennedy 11, Burke 10, Holt 7. Ties divided.

Seventh event, 10 singles: Max 10, Bennett 10, Stone 9, Fisk 8, Cumings 5, Pfister 9, Hamline 9, Chantler 9, Kennedy 9, Burke 7, Holt 8. Max first on shoot off, Chantler second, Holt and Fisk third.

Eighth event, 10 singles: Max 8, Bennett 10, Stone 8, Fisk 8, Cumings 9, Pfister 10, Hamline 7, Chantler 9, Kennedy 9, Burke 8, Holt 8. Bennett first on shoot off, Chantler second, Stone third.

WILLIAMS.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., May 16.—The long talked of match between C. J. Glass, of New Castle, Pa., and Captain McClure, of Pittsburgh, at 25 live birds each, for a purse of $50, came off to-day on the West Side Shooting Grounds, New Castle, Pa. Glass used a 10lbs. 10-gauge Parker, and McClure a 9lbs. 10-gauge L. C. Smith hammerless. A large crowd was present, and considerable money changed hands. The birds were a mixed lot, most of them being laggards, while a few got away from the traps in a style that tried the skill of the shooters. Glass lost the match in the start by missing 3 [illegible] can do much better shooting, and his backers [illegible] Green again in a match at $50 a side.

[illegible]	1101011101101— 8	Wendort	1100011111101— 9
Geo. Sampson	1111011111110—10	Coggswell	1111011010111101—18
[illegible]	1111111100101— 9	Valentine	1111001111110110—16
[illegible]	1101011111000— 8	Dayton	Alexander, of New
[illegible]	1111111110101—10	Nichols	
[illegible]	1111181111111—11	Morgan	

CLASS AGAINST JONES.—On Tuesday, the 21st inst., a match at 50 live birds each was shot at Erh's Park, Newark, between Frank Class, of Pine Brook, N. J., and Capt. Jones, of Jersey City. The race was for $50 a side and the championship of New Jersey, and was shot under strict Hurlingham rules. The men went to the score at a rather early hour, 1 P.M., and at that time but few spectators were present. Among those few we noticed Chas. Van Camp, C. Turford, Mahlou Fox and E. Updegrove, of Trenton, N. J., who, not having had shooting enough at their home tournament, had come on here to participate in the open sweeps which it was announced would take place in addition to the match. These events did not come off, however, owing to the scarcity of birds, of which there were barely enough necessary to decide the title of "champion." The few birds that were secured were only an average lot, and in justice to Capt. Jones it is but fair to say that he received the worst ones. Whether a reversal of luck in birds would have made any difference in the score it is impossible to say, but Class was shooting in good form, as the score, 46 to 42, shows. The Captain says he is going to have another go with the champion before long, when he will try to change the result. Along toward 2 o'clock the shooters commenced to come in one by one with guns and shells for an afternoon's sport at the traps, and great was their disgust when they found the birds were gone. The score, indicating birds lost and kills with second barrel was as follows. Class's best run was 22 and Jones's 17.

Match at 50 birds, Hurlingham rules, for $50 a side and the championship of New Jersey; Mahlon Fox, referee; John Riggott, scorer:

Frank Class (30yds.)	2011011112111211221121	
	1102221102111222122111112—46	
Capt. Jones (30yds.)	0101111111220102011111O	
	2012211212111121201111—42	

ALTOONA, Pa., May 16.—Mr. Chas. L. Dick, of Johnstown, Pa., visited Altoona, Pa., to-day to shoot a match with Dr. Thorntou, of Allentown. Two matches were shot and ended in a victory for Johnstown. The contest was for $100 a side, Hurlingham rules. In the first match 12 gauge guns were used, and in the second 10-gauge, 30yds. rise and 80yds. boundary, 5 traps. The contest lasted 2 hours and 15 minutes. G. G. Zeth was the referee and Frank Copely and J. M. Dodson acted as judges. One of Thornton's pigeons fell dead on the outside of the boundary. Neither of the contestants did any remarkable shooting. In the first match Thornton shot 6 birds with the second barrel and Dick shot 5, while in the second Thornton shot 4, and Dick 2 with the second barrel.

First Match.

Thornton	0020110102011121200021122—17
Dick	1221211200111110001120111—19

Second Match.

Thornton	1110120102012O1—11 Dick 1112210111111101—15

EAST BUFFALO, May 14.—Friendly shoot at Murphy's Park, West Seneca, between members of the Independent Gun Club, of this city. The score, 10 Peorias, for a valuable smoking set, donated by Vice-President M. Duggan:

F D Kinney	1111111111—10	Capt T Fletcher	1100011111—7
J Murphy	0111111111— 9	J Duggan	1100111011—7
J Parker	1101111110— 8	J Hubbers	0110101011—6
W Elliott	1111110110— 8	L C Tripp	0111101010—6
M Wasson	1011111110— 8		

Prize awarded to Kinney. Messrs. Murphy and Parker being tie in having won the club medal the same number of times, concluded to see who the champion was. It resulted in a victory for Mr. Parker by the following score at 15 Peorias;

Parker	111111011011111—13	Murphy	011111101011111—12

A few sweeps were then shot and every one was satisfied with his record, particularly Mr. Elliott, who missed but one bird out of 18 shot at.—K. D. F.

BROOKLYN, May 13.—The Coney Island Rod and Gun Club held its annual business meeting and election of officers at the club rooms, 155 Lawrence street, to-night. Mr. H. McLaughlin presided, and the secretary, Mr. G. L. Ayres, recorded. The secretary's report showed that there were 94 active and 7 honorary members. The club held twelve regular shoots and three special contests at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend, L. I. The Blattmacher medal is the most desirable prize contested for at the regular monthly shoots. It was won by a New York member, F. W. Quimby, who made the highest scores in July, November, December and January. The other eight monthly shoots were won by C. S. Kimball in May; Justus von Lengerke, June; C. Plate, August; C. Detlefsen, the little Jumbo of the club, September and October; P. Ward, February; E. Magnus, March and April. Besides the Blattmacher medal, thirty-six club and twety-six individual prizes were shot for. The three special shoots were a club team match, a team match with the Glenmore Rod and Gun Club, won by the Coney Island Club with 7 birds, and the return match, which resulted in a draw. The two fishing prizes, a rod for the heaviest bass and a reel for the heaviest weakfish caught in Gravesend waters, were won by Post Van Pelt. The treasurer's report showed the club to be in good financial condition, with a surplus on hand. The Woodlawn Park Shooting Ground will be retained for another year, and H. Blattmacher will again supply the birds. The following officers were elected: H. McLaughlin, Pres.; J. Kerrigan, Vice Pres.; John Wheeler, Sec.-Treas.; G. L. Ayres, Sec.; Robert Furey and Post Van Pelt, Trust. The handicap committee consists of Messrs. H. Blattmacher, C. Plate and F. Lanser. The club will shoot under its old rules, giving one yard penalty for every winner.

WATSON'S PARK, Ill., May 17.—Cumberland Club of Chicago, match at live birds, 5 each, 5 traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. bound, Illinois State rules, entrance $2: Farmer 5, Hutchinson 5, Stevens 2, Shepard 4, Hanson 4, Hoffman 5, Thompson 4, Mussey 5, Lowe 5, Abe Kleinman 5, Norton 4. Griffin 4, Gaumon 5. Ties on first, miss and out: Farmer 0, Hutchinson 4, Hoffman 5, Mussey 7, Lowe 7, Kleinman 6, Gammou 4. Ties on second, miss and out: Hanson 5, Thompson 4, Norton 4, Griffin 0. Stevens wins third.

Match at live pigeons, 10 each, 5 traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. bound, Illinois State rules: Farmer 8, Hutcninson 8, Hoffman 7, Gammon 8, Griffin 6, Stevens 5, Hanson 7, Shepard 8, Lowe 10, Mussey 10, Thompson 8, Abe Kleinman 10.

May 18.—Lake County Club of Chicago. Match at 5 live pigeons, 5 traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, shot under Illinois State rules, entrance $1.75; Bond 3, Cowe 5, Weis 4, Koehler 4, Lewis 3, Edbrook 5, Smith 4, Reed 4. Edbrook first, second and third div.

Match at 10 live pigeons, 5 traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, shot under Illinois State rules, entrance $3.50: Bond 8, Cowe 7, Weis 5, Koehler 6, Lewis 5, Edbrook 9, Smith 6.

Match at 10 live pigeons, 5 traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, shot under Illinois State rules, first and second medal prizes: A. Bond 7, C. Cave 10, A. Weis 8, Koehler 7, Nick Lewis 8, A. L Smith 8, Edbrook 7. C. Cave wins first medal.—RAVELRIGG.

DEATH OF FRANK TRUAX.—Albany, N. Y., May 19.—Francis H. Truax, the finest wing-shot, with the exception of Captain Bogardus, that Albany county ever produced, died at his residence in this city on Thursday last. Frank, as he was best known by his acquaintances, was a famous covert shooter, and few men in this region have killed more game than he during a life that had nearly reached three score and ten. Besides his ability as a skillful covert shot, he was a nigoon shooter of considerable local renown, and was a familiar figure at the New York State tournaments many years ago. In 1875 Truax attracted the attention of Parker Brothers of West Meriden, Conn., who appointed him their agent, and it was through his influence, more than any other, that the Parker gun became a prime favorite in this section. The cause of Truax's death was consumption, which has been his insidious and constant enemy for many years; and it was only his out-of-door life, supplemented by a strong will, that so long delayed the fatal summons. Truax's rich and varied experiences in shooting wild game, and his perfect knowledge of the breechloading shotgun made his companionship and advice much sought for by the younger generation of sportsmen. But by the "old sports" as well he was held in high esteem, and the sporting fraternity, generally, will sincerely regret his death.—H. B. DERBY.

NORWICH, Conn.—The Norwich Shooting Club, of Norwich, Conn., will hold a two days' tournament, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and 29. Events are open to all, with cash prize of $50 guaranteed each day. Mr. A. Penrose, of the Keystone Manufacturing Company will have full management of the traps and targets, which is considered by the club officers a sufficient guarantee to all shooters that the birds will be thrown in the best possible manner, with unprecedented rapidity, and all decisions made promptly and fairly, without distinction of person. This tournament is gotten up in order to satisfy the very urgent requests of many of the shooters who participated in our April shoot, and also to try and make amends for the foul weather we were favored with at that time. The management will use every endeavor in their power to make this the grand shoot of New England for 1889; and the comfort and enjoyment of all the participants will be specially cared for.—E. N. YERRINGTON, Prcs.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

WELLINGTON, Mass., May 18.—There was a fair attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day. The following scores were made in the merchandise match: Snow first with 15, Schaefer and Bradstreet second with 14, Perry and Bond third with 13, Dill, Baxter and Allerton fourth with 12, Stanton and Melcher fifth with 11, Webster, Warren, White, Chase and Sanborn sixth with 10. Perry and Lee tied with 14 each ont of 15 and Lee won in the shoot off. The winners in the sweepstake matches were: Five clay-pigeons, Melcher and Schaefer; 5 clay-pigeons, Schaefer; 5 clay-pigeons, Smith; 5 clay-pigeons, Schaefer; 5 clay-pigeons, Schaefer; 6 bluerocks, Dill and Schaefer; 5 clay-pigeons, Everett, Baxter, Stanton and Snow; 8 clay-pigeons, Bond, Wood, Perry and Chase; 6 bluerocks, Schaefer and Short; 7 bluerocks, Stanton, Wood, Perry and Robinson; 6 clay-pigeons, Schaefer, Perry, Melcher and Field; 5 clay-pigeons, Perry, Chapin and Snow; 6 bluerocks, Stanton, Bradstreet and Schaefer.

LANSING ROD AND GUN CLUB.—Lansing, Mich., May 17.—I hand you below list of officers of the Lansing Rod and Gun Club, recently organized: Pres., E. W. Sparrow; Vice-Pres., Charles J. Davis; Sec., W. J. Rainey; Treas., Jason E. Nichols; Directors, S. L. Smith; A. H. Whitehead, E. Cooley; Captain, Launt Thompson; Lieutenant, Jason E. Nichols. The club has a membership of forty-five, meets every Wednesday at 4 o'clock, and uses five standard traps.—W. J. RAINEY, Secretary.

NEWARK, N. J., May 16.—A 10-bird match for $50 a side was shot at John Erb's on Thursday afternoon between Henry Burgesser and William Erb. The latter killed 8 and Burgesser killed 7. A 50-bird match was then made for $100 a side, between John and William Erb on one side and Henry Burgesser and James E. Wheaton on the other, to be shot on Erb's ground on Wednesday, May 22.

MATAWAN, May 18.—The May shoot of the Midway Shooting Association took place to-day. The first prize was won by Chas. Muirhead, who killed 8 straight. William Perrin won second prize by killing 19 out of 20, and Dr. Edward F. Tayler secured third prize by killing 5 out of 7. James Glynn and Frank Worrell shot a match at 4 birds, Glenn killing 2 and Worrell 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.—Riverside Gun Club medal shoot, 20 Peoria blackbirds thrown from 3 traps, American Association rules governed: Hespos 18, Maune 14, Seltzer 13, Kling 15, Pohlman 14, Eikhoff 14, Haggarty 18, Rosier 11, Grassom 13, Pancok 12, Schomburg 11, Hildebrand 12, Milliel 12, Bright 15, Langenbacher 16, Meusch 18, Horstmanshoff 13. Meusch first medal on shoot-off; Langenbacher second medal.—UNSER FRITZ.

BUDD vs. KLEINZ.—The date of the live pigeon shoot between J. Frank Kleinz, champion of Pennsylvania, and C. W. Budd, champion of America, has been changed to Monday, June 10.

Canoeing.

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

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS.....
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON } Peterborough, Can.
Vice-Com. *Rear-Com.* *Purser.*
Central Div..W. K. Huntington..E. W. Masten.....T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div. W. P. Stephens.....L. B. Palmer.....F. L. Dunnell, 186 Jeroleman st., Brooklyn.
Eastern Div..H. E. Rice, M. D....Maxton Holmes.....H. D. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.
N'thern Div..Robert Tyson.....S. S. Robinson.....Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Sec'y-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. R. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

May 27 to June 1. Delaware River Meet, Delanco.
May 30 to June 2. Passaic River Cruise.

JUNE.

8. Ianthe, Spring, Newark.
15-17. Puritan, Annual Meet, Nantasket.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.
16. Puritan, Record Races, No. 2.
17. Puritan, Record Races, No. 3.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.
29. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, Larchmont.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4.
18-29. W. C. A. Meet, Ballast Pd.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.
27. Yonkers, Annual, Yonkers.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5.
14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

PASSAIC RIVER DECORATION DAY CRUISE.—Canoeists on the Passaic are actively engaged in making preparations for the spring cruise around Staten Island, which promises to be more successful than anything yet attempted. As the early spring meets on the Hudson are no longer held it is thought that many of the New York, Brooklyn and Hudson River canoeists, as well as those from Red Bank and vicinity, will be able to join the cruise at some point, and all go in camp on May 30 at or near Cheesequake Creek opposite Amboy. In '87, it will be remembered, the Passaic canoeists held a very successful meet at Dundee Lake. Last year large numbers were in camp Fourth of July week on the shores of Newark Bay, and this year, with the desire of inducing all canoeists to join with them, the Staten Island cruise has been chosen. The Passaic canoeists will go in camp on Newark Bay on the night of May 29, and leave camp on the first of the ebb tide, about 9 o'clock the following morning (Decoration Day), putting in at Perth Amboy about 2 P. M. for dinner, after which a few races may be held. Friday and Saturday morning will be spent cruising about the Lower Bay, and the run up to New York will be made on the Saturday afternoon flood tide, the return to the Passaic or up the Hudson being made the following day. Those who cannot leave business on Friday and Saturday morning will not be prevented from joining the cruise, as they can return by train from Amboy on Thursday evening or Friday morning, and by taking the Saturday noon train from New York overtake the main body during the afternoon, and all make the run together with the tide to New York. Mr. Irving V. Dorland, Arlington C. C., is chairman of the Passaic Committee, and Mr. Richard Hobart, Ianthe C. C., 39 Halsey street, Newark, N. J., secretary. Members of other clubs about New York and on the Hudson River are invited to join the cruise, and will receive a cordial welcome.

OWANUX CANOE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held in Bridgeport, Conn., on May 14, the Owanux Canoe Association was organized. The object of the association is to unite the canoeists of Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. The association starts off with nineteen charter members, two of them being A. C. A. men. The officers are: Commodore, Jos. H. Rowland, Bridgeport; Vice-Commodore, H. L. Orrers, Bridgeport; Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. T. Gilbert, Derby. The boats are in two classes, class B corresponding to classes A and B, A. C. A., class C outside these limits but under 20ft. All boats must be canoe-shaped. The Association will hold a meet, probably at Woodmont, on Aug. 3 to 10.—C. H. GILBERT, Sec'y O. C. A. (Derby, Conn., May 15.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Eastern Division—Fred P. Campbell, Olcott, Vt.; D. E. Miller, C. O. Buttrick, E. C. Sackett and W. C. Billings, Springfield, Mass. Central Division—H. D. McVean, Rochester, N. Y. Atlantic Division—Percy F. Hogan, Brooklyn, N. Y. Northern Division—J. Wilton Morse, W. Armour, and R. C. Matheson, Toronto.

A. C. A. MEET.—On May 16-17 a party, including Com. H. C. Rogers, Col. J. Z. Rogers and Messrs. R. M. Dennistown, G. W. Hatton and E. B. Edwards, of Peterboro, and Messrs. J. G. Edwards, R. Hopkins, T. B. Dean and E. Pitt, of Lindsay, visited the St. Lawrence and decided to locate the camp on Stave Island instead of Sugar Island, as at first proposed. Arrangements for the store, mess tent, etc., were made. The vote of the committee on the question of standing sails and sliding seats was not favorable to a change, and the rules will remain as they are this year.

IANTHE C. C.—At the annual meeting of the Ianthe C. C., held May 8, the following officers were elected: Captain, Lincoln B. Palmer; Mate, Wm. J. Stewart; Purser, Wm. P. Dodge, 37 Burnet street, Newark, N. J.; Executive Committee—Officers *ex-officio*, Geo. W. Baxter and Barron Fredericks; Regatta Committee—Geo. P. Douglass, chairman; Richard Hobart and Barron Fredericks; House Committee—Geo. E. Comyns, chairman; Geo. W. Baxter and Jos. Stewart.

BROOKLYN C. C.—The first race for the Brooklyn C. C. challenge cup was sailed on May 18, Mr. M. V. Brokaw winning in his new Ruggles canoe Brooklyn, with Mr. Percy Hogan in the Wind, second. The spring regatta will be held on June 15.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

24. Miramichi, Opening Cruise.
24. Hamilton, 20, 25, 30 and 35ft.
24. St. Lawrence, Skiffs, Mont'l.
30. Yorkville, Opening, Oak Pt.
28. St. Lawrence, Vice-Com. Cup, Montreal.
30-June 2. Portland, Cruise.
30. Brooklyn, Open, Gravesend.
30. Cape Cod, Cape Cod Bay.
30. Detroit, 1st Pennant.
30. Larchmont, 70ft. Class.
30. King Philip B. C., Fall River
30. Cedar Point, Opening.
30. Newark, Ladies' Day.
30. New Haven, Opening.
30. New Jersey, Opening.
30. Quaker City, Opening, Phila.

JUNE.

1. Quincy, Cash Prizes.
1. Larchmont, Spring.
1. Great Head, Pennant.
1. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
3-5-7. Katrina-Shamrock, N. Y.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
6. Monatiquot, Opening, Ft. Pt.
7. New Haven, Ladies' Day.
8. Buffalo, Pennant, Buffalo.
8. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, Larchmont.
10. New Jersey, Annual, N. Y.
11. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
11. Atlantic, Annual, N. Y.
12. New Haven, Annual.
13. New York, Annual, N. Y.
13. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
13. Portland Annual, Portland.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
15. Brooklyn, Annual.
15. Great Head, Open.
15. Hamilton, 30 and 35ft. Class.
15. Chelsea, Club.
16. Detroit.
17. Cape Cod, Orleans.
17. American, Annual Pennant.
17. Seawanhaka, 40ft. Class, N.Y
17. Quincy, First Cham.
17. Dorchester, Open. Nahant.
17. Southwark, Annual, Phila.
18-20-22. Karina-Titania, N. Y.
20. Monatiquot, Pennant, Ft. Pt.
21. Quaker City, Annual, Glouc.
22. Buffalo, Sweep, Classes 2 & 3.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham.
22. Hull, First Cham.
23. Columbia, Annual, N. Y.
23. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
24. Pavonia, Annual, Jersey City
24. Newark, Open, Newark.
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cor. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.
29. Hull, Club Cruise.
29. Yonkers Cor., Yonkers.
29. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
30-July 1. St. Lawrence, Cruise, Moutreal.

JULY.

1-2. Miramichi, Annual Cruise.
4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
4. Buffalo, Open, Buffalo.
4. Detroit, Cruise, St. Clair.
4. Cedar Pt., Special, Bridgep't.
4. Quaker City Cor., Marcus H'k
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
3. Hull, 70th Regatta.
2. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
3. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
6. Great Head, 1st Cham.
6. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
6. Larchmont, 40ft. Class.
6. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
8. American, 1st Cham.
9. New Haven, Annual.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
10. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham., Ft. Pt
13. Buffalo Handicap, to Point Albino.
13. Cape Cod, Dennis.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
17. Great Head, 2d Cham.
18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Chelsea, Club.
20. Hull, Ladies' Race.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
20. Hamilton, Cruise.
20. American, 2d Cham.
20. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
24. Pleon, Club.
25. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
27. Buffalo, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
27. Cape Cod.
27. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
27. Quaker City Cor., Riverton.
29. Detroit, 2d Pennant.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.

AUGUST.

3. Quincy, Open Race.
3. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
3. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
3. Cape Cod.
3. West Lynn, 1st Cham., Lynn
3. New Haven, Annual Cruise.
5. American, 3d Cham.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
8. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
8. Miramichi, Vice-Com. Stewart's Pennant.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
10. Monatiquot, 2d Cham., Ft. Pt.
10. Buffalo, Annual Cruiso.
10. Hull, 2d Cham.
10. Cape Cod.
13. Detroit.
15. L. Y. R. A., Rochester.
16. Monatiquot, Ladies' Day, Fort Point.
16. Great Head, Cham. Sail off.
16-31. Quaker City, Cruise, Chesapeake Bay.
17. Great Head, Open.
17. Quincy, Ladies' Day.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
17. Hull, Special Outside Race 30 and 40ft.
17. American, Around Plum Island, go as you please.
17. Chelsea, Ladies' Day.
19. American, Open.
19. Detroit, 3d Pennant.
19. L. Y. R. A., Hamilton.
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
21. L. Y. R. A., Toronto.
24. Lynn, Excursion Given—
24. Beverly, Mon. Be. ft., hold
24. Larchmont, Oy[illegible] intro-
24. Corinthian, Mar[illegible] and of
24. Hamilton, 20- yachtsmen.
Class, Wh[illegible]ericus
26. L. Y. R. A.,
28. Pleon, Sail
29. L. Y. R. A.,
31. Beverly, M[illegible]
31. Sippican, C[illegible]
31. Hull, Cham.
31. Quincy, 3d, C.
31. Chelsea, Club.
31. West Lynn, 2d Ch[illegible]on.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Lynn, Open, Lynn.
2. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
2. Corinthian, Marblehead.
2. New York Y. R. A., Open.
2. Dorchester, Open, Club.
4. Buffalo, 3d Class, Buffalo.
4. New Haven, Ladies' Day.
7. Hull, 9th Open.
7. Beverly, Marblehead, 3d Cup
7. Larchmont, Fall Annual.
7. Hamilton, Cruise.
7. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
12. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
14. Monatiquot, Open, Ft. Point
14. Corinthian, Marblehead.
14. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
14. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
14. American, Open to all boats on Merrimac River.
14. Chelsea, Club.
14. West Lynn, Sail-off, Lynn.
16. Dorchester, Open, Club.
16. Quaker City, Open.
21. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
21. Beverly, Marbleh'd, Sail Off.
28. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
28. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
28. West Lynn, Sweeps, Lynn.
29. Detroit.
30. Quaker City, Review and Cruise.

LORD DUNRAVEN AND THE DEED OF GIFT.

AS will be seen from the letters published elsewhere, the difficulties in the way of an international race appear to be entirely removed so far as the Earl of Dunraven is concerned. That gentleman accepts the conditions of the New York Y. C., making one or two minor suggestions, and mentioning the name of Gen. Paine as a referee. So far all is satisfactory to the New York Y. C., but there still remaines the Royal Yacht Squadron, in whose name the challenge comes, to be heard from, and no one can say now what the result may be. From what is thus far known it appears that the R. Y. S. is at last fully aware of the terms on which its challenge will be received, and that it is very much opposed to accepting them. At the meeting on May 11 a committee, including the commodore, the Prince of Wales, and the vice-commodore, the Marquis of Ormoude, was appointed to consider the matter.

Unlike all previous challenges, the present one involves two independent issues: the most important, in every way, being the propriety of challenging at all under the terms on which the Cup must be held in the future. The second issue, the arrangement of courses, number of races, etc., is merely a part of the regular routine in every case, and of itself would probably be arranged in a manner fairly satisfactory to the challenger by a little correspondence; in fact it has practically been thus arranged already. As every one at all conversant with international yachting knows, the main question involved is a most serious one, and must take precedence of all other matters. After the last race the terms on which the Cup was held, which had already been once altered in the past, were materially changed, in a manner at variance with both the letter and the spirit of the written document drawn up by the owners and donors of the Cup. This change was made hurriedly by a few men in the face of a challenge practically in hand, which challenge was thereby excluded. Apart from the manner in which the deed was altered, the new terms themselves were such as to provoke general and hostile criticism among yachtsmen at home as well as abroad, as being unfair, illiberal and unsportsmanlike. It being evident after a year that no foreign club was desirous of challenging under such terms, the following resolution was passed by the New York Y. C. on May 17, 1888:

Whereas, The secretary of this club has received letters dated Nov. 26, 1887, from the Royal London Y. C., and from the Yacht Racing Association, representing the principal yacht clubs of Europe, and dated Feb. 22, 1888, regretting that the terms of the new deed of gift of the America Cup presented by Geo. L. Schuyler, and dated Oct. 28, 1887, are such that foreign vessels are unable to challenge; and,

Whereas, In this deed of gift, by which the Cup is now held by this club, any mutual agreement may be made between the challenged and the challenging party; therefore,

Resolved, That the terms under which the races between the Genesta and Puritan, Galatea and Mayflower and Thistle and Volunteer were sailed are satisfactory to this club and a challenge under these terms would be accepted, but with the positive understanding that if the Cup is won by the club challenging it shall be held under and subject to the full terms of the new deed, dated Oct. 28, 1887, inasmuch as this club believes it to be in the interest of all parties, and the terms of which are distinct, fair and sportsmanlike.

As we pointed out at the time, this offer in no way affected the merits of the case, or disposed of the charge of unfairness; it simply proposed to leave the decision to chance, with the odds very materially in favor of the New York Y. C., as after Thistle's failure there was little prospect of the success of a new challenger.

With such an important matter as the whole future of the Cup at stake, and in view of the general condemnation of the new deed by British yachtsmen, it would seem that no one with any spirit or national pride would accept such terms and compromise the chances of his fellow yachtsmen in all future competitions, but from Lord Dunraven's letter it appears that this is precisely what he has done and persists in doing, in spite of the club in whose name he challenges. His statement of the case in his letter to Secretary Oddie is entirely erroneous; if the New York Y. C. retains the Cup it will by no means be in the same position as now, but in a far better one, while British yachtsmen will be placed, by their rash representative, in a very bad position for obtaining fair terms in future races. The terms of the deal under which Lord Dunraven offers his challenge are that, if he wins, the cup shall be held under the new deed, while if he loses British yachtsmen withdraw all the objections they have made to the obnoxious document and accept its terms to govern all future races, practically giving the present holders a perpetual mortgage on the Cup. Whether or no Lord Dunraven and the R. Y. S. understood the matter in this way, it is certain that Com. Gerry and his associates do, and that this race, if sailed, will be a test case, deciding on what terms the Cup shall be held until the New York Y. C. finds it desirable to alter them again. The present position of the New York Y. C. is that it has been, for the first time in four years, without a challenge, and under serious imputations of unfair dealing, and barring Lord Dunraven's kindly help, it is likely to stay in the same position for some time. After it has given him the coveted five races, however, it will be in a very different position, still holding the Cup, but with its action indorsed by the highest authority. As for the contingency of the shoe being on the other foot, and the Cup going abroad, it is, all things considered, too remote to be seriously entertained for a moment.

The questions in dispute are well within the grasp of any intelligent yachtsman aided by a little legal advice. Has the New York Y. C. any right, as a trustee, to change the conditions of a trust, especially without the consent of all the donors, or of the heirs of those deceased? This question has been submitted in the past to high legal authorities, and has been decided in the negative. Com. Gerry knows that the action of the club in 1882 and 1887 would not stand in law, and Lord Dunraven's legal adviser will probably tell him the same thing. Even if such a change were lawful, it needs but a slight familiarity with yachting usage to see that the terms of the last deed are entirely one-sided and in favor of the holder, while at the same time they are absurd, impracticable, and designed to hinder and not encourage international competition of a friendly character. After reading Lord Dunraven's letters we are inclined to agree with him that he is not competent to discuss such important matters, but it seems certain that if this is the case he should not imperil recklessly the rights of his fellow yachtsmen who may some day desire to try conclusions with the challenger. A great deal was said on the other side about the [illegible] of Lieut. Henn to represent British yachtsmen with Gala[illegible] and in this case there was absolutely no principle at stake, [illegible] stood alone, with no influence on the conditions of future [illegible]. As a matter of fact, Lieut. Henn, through his conduct [illegible] did more to promote a friendly feeling on the part of American yachtsmen than any one else has ever done, and in spite of [illegible] Royal Regatta the old "tin frigate" was hiked and welcomed by all. [illegible] Ruby—Attempt such as his, which was at least bold and sportsman-[illegible] What however ill-judged, was repudiated by British yachtsmen, [illegible] puppy Ruby be strange if they sympatnize with the present wild and [illegible] would [illegible] less venture.

[illegible] mistake. [illegible] previous instances the challengers have been fairly confined [illegible] success, and with some show of reason, but looking at [illegible] ter as [illegible]rie's chances we can see no possible grounds for predicting [illegible] wish is [illegible]ory for her. In the first place, taking the most favorable

T. Z., should she be met with a boat in her class, there is very [illegible] sand we prospect that she could outsail the victor of the summer's [illegible] found[illegible]ng. Leaving out the question of superiority of model, which the best test on a very small margin when such craft as Katrina [illegible] blood Titania are concerned, Valkyrie is a new boat, she will be [illegible] Tipped in a few races at home with craft of various sizes, but none [illegible] quite her own length, and then she will be stripped for a long [illegible] voyage, being rigged again at its end with a new and larger [illegible] rig, in all probability, than she has carried at home. After a few [illegible] weeks of trial she will be called on to meet a yacht fully as large and powerful, designed, not to cross the Atlantic but to win races off Sandy Hook, and in perfect trim after a season of hard and constant racing with others nearly as good of her own size. Under such conditions the advantages must all be on the side of the home craft, and it is not necessary that the challenger shall be inferior in model, equipment or handling, in order that she shall be badly beaten. In spite, however, of the reiterated declarations that Volunteer is not yet chosen, and that the trial races are open to the 70ft. class, every one knows that it is a foregone conclusion that the big boat will be selected, and that she must win. Of course there is always a stray possibility that may turn up; Valkyrie may make such a poor showing at home, and on the other hand Katrina, Shamrock or Titania may show up so much above the rest here that the committee may feel perfectly safe in selecting a 70-footer; while at the same time Valkyrie may be faster than seems probable, and be able to win.

Again, it is certain that Gen. Paine will not race Volunteer, and should she fall into the hands of a syndicate, or should the New York Y. C. buy or borrow her and put her in the hands of a committee of experts, she may be made to go so slowly that Valkyrie can beat her. In the case of Genesta, Galatea and Thistle, there have been some grounds for the belief that each was as fast or faster than her adversary, but with far better grounds for comparison than in the past we fail to see that Valkyrie has the least chance of saving her time from Volunteer, or that she is by any means likely to beat a 70-footer, should she be so fortunate as to have one opposed to her. It may be that Lord Dunraven has been misled, as experts have been before, by a comparison of home boats, that he finds grounds in the performance of Yarana against Irex for supposing that Valkyrie can defeat Volunteer, but if such is the case he is likely to be greatly disappointed. All the circumstances of the case would indicate that he has rushed blindly into a mad venture, and that all he desires is the notoriety of a race for the Cup. The question of winning it, or of the injury which he does to British yachtsmen, seems to concern him but little. He boldly assaults the questions of the size of flags on the turning buoys and the method of starting the races, but declines to consider the great and important issues dependent on his challenge, dodging them with the remark that he is not competent to discuss them. If the Royal Yacht Squadron, as well as the Yacht Racing Association and the great body of British yachtsmen, are content to be represented in this way there is nothing more to be said, but the friends of fair sailing and yacht racing of all kinds have good reason to regret that such a trophy as the America's Cup was intended by its owners to become, must be lost or won in such a manner.

KATHLEEN.

THE present interest in the smaller classes about New York is apt to result in the formation of a strong and numerous class of 30-footers, a size that is in many respects a desirable one to encourage in the connection with the present 40ft. class. Without entering into a discussion as to the exact merits and defects of each size, 30, 35, 40 and 46, the fact must be recognized that the 40ft. class is now more firmly established than any class has been in the past; and such being the case, the 30ft. class is a more desirable size than 35ft., as long as boats are not called for. It has been urged that 46ft. gives better accommodations in proportion to cost than 40; and similarly that while building a 30-footer a man might as well take 5ft. more length; but until there are men enough interested to keep at least half a dozen boats in each class, the interests of the sport will be best served by encouraging each alternate class, or 30, 40 and 53ft. When good racing is permanently established in these, it will be time to think of the 35 and 46ft. classes.

Though there are a number of yachts of about 30ft. l.w.l. in the New York clubs, many of them are too large, and others too small for the 30ft. class, and there are only one or two boats that are good enough to race and of the proper size. This season, however, will see two modern boats added to the New York fleet, while the spring racing will be enlivened by a visit from three of the Boston cracks, Saracen, Marguerite and Rosalind. Of the new boats one, the Tom Boy, a Burgess craft, owned by Mr. Archibald Rogers of the Bedouin, has already been described in the FOREST AND STREAM. Her home has been at Hyde Park, well up the Hudson, but her owner is identified with the leading New York clubs, and is likely to enter her in all races.

The other, the new Kathleen, made her trial trip early last week, showing very promising indications of speed. She was designed by Mr. Wm. Gardner for Mr. William Whitlock, owner of the cutter Merlin, and famous among canoe sailors as a plucky and persistent racer. Mr. Gardner is an American, a graduate of Cornell, who spent several years after his graduation in a thorough course of study under the leading British instructors, and who has lately settled in New York as a designer. This year for the first time his work will be brought in competition with that of other designers in both the 30 and 40ft classes, as in addition to the Kathleen he has a still more ambitious effort afloat in the 40ft. class in the new Liris.

The Kathleen was designed for cruising and racing, as her owner will live on board much of the time, besides entering her in the regular regattas. In order to secure the greatest possible amount of room a large displacement has been taken, but at the same time it has been so disposed of as to give a very fair form. The length on deck is 42ft., l.w.l. 30ft., beam 10ft. 6in., and draft 7ft. The boat is of the modern type, clipper stem, very long counter, moderate rake to sternpost, with greatest draft near heel of post, and reduced forefoot. In both of Mr. Gardner's boats the keel rises sharply from its deepest point until just below the water, where the stem meets it at an obtuse angle, instead of curving into it with a sweep. The midship section is similar to the new keel forties, a continuous curve from bottom of keel to planksheer, with an easy bilge just below the water. The keel is 12in. wide on bottom, a marked difference from the latest ideas of Mr. Burgess, who has but a 5in. keel in the 40ft. Tomahawk. The construction has been very carefully planned in order to secure a light hull, and as a result the keel is very heavy.

The oak keel and stem are shaped so as to leave the least possible amount of deadwood, the stem in particular being a very neat piece of work. The frame has occasioned much comment through the small size of some of its parts, but there seems no reason to apprehend that the boat will be weaker than others of her class. The main timbers are of sawn oak, double, sided 1¾, molded 2½ to 1½, and spaced 3ft. centers. The seven forward timbers are single, spaced 9in. Midway between each pair of sawn frames is a steamed oak frame 1¾×1½, while the remaining intervals are again divided by other steamed frames 1¼×1¼in. The planking is fastened to the double sawn frames by galvanized nails, but on all the bent frames it is copper riveted. Thus there is a frame every 9in. for the length of the boat, giving thorough support to the planking, while the sawn frames and larger bent timbers, each with an iron floor knee, make a very strong skeleton. The keel bolts set up on an inner keelson of oak. The clamp is of yellow pine, 6×1¼in., with a bilge clamp 4×1¼in. Both of these run the entire length and are well fastened, but the addition of a second bilge clamp and a shelf running the full length would have been an improvement. The deck frame, of yellow pine, with beams 2½×2½, is braced diagonally in the wake of the mast. The deck is very light, being only ⅝in. total thickness, and is double; an inner skin of ⅜in. cedar, and an upper one of ⅛in. white pine, laid in white lead, the two layers being further fastened by small brass screws between the beams, put in from below. This makes a strong and light deck, the only question being whether it is quite thick enough. The planking is of 1in. cedar, with oak garboards and braces. The planksheer is of oak, 5×1¼, and the bulwark is of pine, solid, with a neat oak rail. The height is about 6in., tapering to nothing at the taffrail. The coamings and deck fittings are of mahogany. The partner beams are fitted with metal iron bracket knees, with other knees for the runners, which the strain of the chain plates is distributed by an iron strap which passes four frames. There are no channels.

The accommodations below are better than those of many boats of much greater length. The companion leads into the after end of the main cabin, in which are two comfortable sofa berths, the cushioned backs being fitted to be shifted so as to form a double when used as a bed. The joiner work of both cabins is in oak, which pine, the effect being very pleasing. There are lockers, accessible and racks overhead in the main cabin. The after cabin has fixed berths, with dressing table, etc., and though the floor space is limited, the room is very comfortably arranged. A large, well topped skylight gives ample headroom. There is not quite enough room for an ordinary man under the deck in the main cabin, but under the skylight there is plenty of headroom. The forecastle is large and has very good headroom for a 30ft. craft, better than many centerboard sloops of 45ft. could show. It has a hammock berths, ice chest, pantry and naphtha stove.

The sail plan is large, the mast being 30ft., deck to hound, and the spars are hollow, being made on the "cheese sandwich" plan. The jib halliards and outhaul are of flexible wire rope. The bowsprit is 29ft. extreme length, fitted to bouse, with legs in the bobstay and shrouds. A pump-brake windlass, by the American Windlass Co., is fitted to the butts. The boat is one of the handsomest of the fleet, with white topsides, graceful clipper stem and a specially long and well moulded counter. The tails of both the 30 and 40 are distinctively different from any other American craft, being longer and finer at the end, and in connection with the rather quick sheer aft they will serve to identify Mr. Gardner's handiwork as far off as it can be seen. The yacht was built by Mr. Samuel Ayres, at his Bay Ridge yard, and though the construction is not so expensive and elaborate as the sister ship, Liris, it will compare favorably with its class of work anywhere. The sails were made by Mr. Wilson, of Port Jefferson.

TOMAHAWK.

THE new Tomahawk, designed for Mr. E. D. Morgan by Mr. Burgess, and launched at Piepgrass's yard on May 17, is in some respects one of the most notable of the new craft, as she is not only different in model, but her hull is of steel instead of wood, making her the smallest steel yacht yet built on this side of the Atlantic. She is both narrower and deeper than most of her class, being 12ft. wide by 10ft. draft, the loadline of course being just under 40ft. She has the fashionable amount of overhang at each end, being about 56ft. over all. In this boat Mr. Burgess has gone to an extreme in the way of a deep, narrow keel, the breadth on bottom being but 5in. The midship section is a fair and easy S curve from the bottom of the keel to the rail, with an easy bilge and a strong hollow to the floor. The sheer plan shows a sternpost raking about 35 degrees, from the heel of which the keel curves down, making the greatest draft several feet forward of the post, that it rounds up into the clipper stem. Taking together the clipper stem, deep keel, rudder and counter, the outline in general way approaches a segment of a circle, or half a barrel head. As in most of the Burgess boats the sheer is more or less a circular sweep, and quite different from the Watson and Gardner craft. The construction of the boat is very simple, the keel being a flat bar 5in. wide and 2in. deep, tapering into the siding of stem and sternpost and running out to the extreme point of the stem. The frames are of steel angles, each single and in one piece from keel to deck, being 1¾×1¾×¼, spaced 20in. The steel plating is of No. 8 and No. 10 gauge, with ½in. rivets spaced 5in. The garboards lie flat against the sides of the keel and are fastened by long rivets passing through it. The heels of the frames are not connected directly to the keel, but on each pair there is a floor plate of of ¼in. steel, 8in. deep. The beams for the cabin floor are of the same size as the frames, with gusset plates where they join the latter, while at the end of each frame a similar gusset plate unites it to the deck beam. The deck is of 1½×1½in. white pine, fasted by screws from beneath. The rudder trunk is a steel tube fastened by bands to the head of the sternpost. The fittings below are simple and of light wood, pine and cherry. A wide combination skylight and companion gives light as well as access to the main cabin, which is amidships, with a good after cabin in addition. Above the sofas in the main cabin are folding berths, while forward is a toilet room. There is ample headroom for the entire length of the boat, and the steel construction gives a great deal of internal space everywhere. The deck is fitted with a long steering well, just forward of which is a coaming, shaped like a horseshoe, on which the cleats for the headsail sheets are fastened, the coils of the lines being kept inside the coaming, out of the way on deck. The yacht steers with a tiller and is fitted with a housing bowsprit. She has no hawsepipes, but the chain leads over sheaves on the sides of the gammon iron to a Providence windlass on the bitts. The deck arrangements are very neat and convenient. The bowsprit and mast are solid, of Oregon pine, the former 34ft. 6in. over all and 8in. diameter, the latter a 9¾in. stick, 55ft. over all. The main boom is hollow, of spruce, 49ft.×8in., and the gaff is 29ft.×5½in. The topsail yards are 25 and 26ft. and the topmast 33ft.×6¼in.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S LETTERS.

THE regular meeting of the New York Y. C. was held on May 16, the principal business being in relation to the proposed international races. The following letters from the Earl of Dunraven, received on May 13, were read:

LONDON, May 3, 1889.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult., and desire to tender my sincere thanks to the committee for their kind offer of assistance, also for their courtesy in acceding in many respects to my suggestions as to conditions of sailing. As regards the second paragraph in my former letter, alluded to in yours, I thank the committee for pointing out that the classification of yachts under the racing rules of the New York Y. C. does not apply to races for challenge cups held by or belonging to the club. I am aware, also, that while the various deeds of gift evidently contemplate a considerable difference in the size of vessels, no special rule is laid down for classifying them. I was, however, under no misapprehension as to the question involved. I fully recognized and recognize the perfect right of the New York Y. C. to meet me with any vessel that comes within the limits laid down in the deed of gift under which my challenge was made and accepted. My reasons for sending Valkyrie's length on the load water line were: First, as a matter of courtesy observed, I believe, by all recent challengers. Second, because all challenging yachts of late years have been met by yachts of practically the same length on the load water line, and third, because I thought it would be a convenience to the New York Y. C. to know that Valkyrie came within their third or seventy-foot class, should they think fit to class the competing vessels, and thus complete the application of the principle of sailing international matches under rules governing ordinary local races—a principle in force in all other important points, such as measurement of hull and sail area, time allowance and method of starting. Those are my reasons, and I trust the committee will clearly understand that in stating that Valkyrie was designed to come within your third class I had no intention of conveying any opinion as to the length or description of vessel against which I should have to sail.

In regard to the request of the committee that the first race be sailed on Tuesday, Oct. 1. But, as for many reasons it is desirable that the matches should not extend over a long period of time, I suggest for their consideration that the dates be Tuesday, Oct. 1; Thursday, Oct. 3; Friday, Oct. 4; Saturday, Oct. 5 and Monday, Oct. 6, or, if Monday is an inconvenient day, Tuesday, Oct. 8. With regard to courses I am glad that the committee have agreed that the races shall be sailed outside. On my part I willingly accept their proposition as to direction of courses: First race to windward or leeward and return; second race, equilateral triangle, one side, the first if possible, to windward; third race, to windward or leeward and return; fourth race, equilateral triangle as in case of second race; fifth race, to windward or leeward and return.

I have pleasure also in agreeing to the committee's proposal that the courses be 30 nautical miles in length instead of 40, the time for making the race to be reduced proportionately. As the committee do not see their way to adopt my suggestion as to time allowance, I accept the New York Yacht Club rule. Having agreed to the committee's proposition as to direction of courses, my suggestion in paragraph 8 of my former letter becomes impracticable. I am anxious only that the compass bearings be given as long a time as possible before the start, and that the stakeboats carry a large and easily-distinguishable flag, but all these details may conveniently be left until after my arrival in America. I cannot concur with the opinion expressed by the committee as to time of starting. Whatever force there may be in the objections urged to my proposal, that the races be started at the specified time, I submit that the same apply equally to both parties, and cannot be the cause, and cannot be imagined to be the cause of any unfairness. I suggest that the time of starting be fixed by the race committee, and that it should take place at the specified time should either of the competing yachts desire it.

In my former letter I omitted to mention the question of umpire. No doubt any gentleman suggested by the New York Yacht Club would be acceptable to me, but I may say that if, as reported in the papers, Gen. Paine will not be himself afloat, I should not only be satisfied but complimented if he would consent to act. I thank you for sending me your club book for last year, and again wish to express my warm appreciation of the most kind and courteous offer of assistance from yourself and the other members of the committee. DUNRAVEN.

To James D. Smith, Chairman of Cup Committee, New York Yacht Club.

LONDON, May 4, 1889.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., and would ask you to convey my sincere thanks to the New York Yacht Club for their kind offer of hospitality, of which I hope to avail myself. With regard to the second paragraph of your letter I certainly continued under the impression that by your cablegram of April, in reference to Mr. Richard Grant's letter of March 19, my challenge had been accepted on the conditions governing the Volunteer-Thistle Second and I trust there is no misunderstanding on the point that Forbes...ably give rise to any complications. I am not competent to Pfister...the conditions under which the Cup should be held and Third con...for in the future, but would point out if the New York Forbes.....retain the Cup their position will be the same as before Pfister.....enge. If, however, I am fortunate enough to win, First event, by which the Cup is afterward to be held could then all matches with the Royal Yacht Squadron. The inconvenience ...e conditions between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron being carried on pending the sailing of the ...is so great that I venture to express a strong hope that any ...sion arising from any difference of opinion may be post... until after the decision of the match. I have the honor to be, ...ours very faithfully, DUNRAVEN.

To ... Oddie, Esq., Secretary of the New York Yacht Club.

20 ST. JAMES SQUARE, LONDON, S. W., May 31, 1889. Sir—I regret to have kept you so long without an answer to your letter of the 15th inst., but have been away in Ireland during the recess and have only just returned to town. I trust the delay has caused you no inconvenience. Yours faithfully, DUNRAVEN.

To James D. Smith, Chairman of Committee.

A meeting of the committee to prepare an answer to the letters will be held next week.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.—The first annual regatta will be held on June 8, off Horseshoe Cove, Larchmont-on-the-Sound, the start to be at 1 o'clock. The mosquito craft belonging to the following yacht and canoe clubs are invited to participate: Larchmont, New Rochelle and New Haven yacht clubs; New York Athletic Club; New York, Knickerbocker and Brooklyn canoe clubs, and Pequot Canoe Association. Entries must be made in writing and sent to the regatta committee twenty-four hours prior to noon of day set for regatta, specifying the correct load waterline measurement, rig and model. All kinds of rig will be admitted. Cups will be offered in each class, and a special prize to the boat making the fastest time over the course. *Classes.*—Rule IV. of By-Laws.—"A pleasure boat of any model or rig shall be eligible to enrollment, if said boat be not longer than 20ft. at load waterline." Boats will be classified according to their rig and load waterline measurement. Class I. boats measuring 20ft. and over 17ft. 6in. Class II. boats measuring 17ft. 6in. and over 15ft. Class III. boats measuring 15ft. and over 12ft. 6in. Class IV. boats measuring 12ft. 6in. and under. Rule VIII. of Sailing Rules.—"Boats entered for a regatta shall carry not more than two persons." Rule IX. After the preparatory signal no ballast or dead weight of any kind shall be taken on board or put out. No ballast shall be shifted during a race." The Regatta Committee includes Messrs. Frank B. Jones, 40 Wall street, N. Y., Room 68, F. L. Dunnell, Thomas T. Taber. A meeting was held on May 20 at which the sailing rules were adopted and five new members were admitted. The Larchmont Y. C. has offered two cups to be raced for by the fleet on June 8. The canoe regatta is postponed to June 29.

SOUTHWARK Y. C.—The fifth annual regatta of this club will be sailed on June 17. The steamer John A. Warner will carry the guests over the course.

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE.

THE following programme of subjects for discussion by the International Marine Conference, which meets at Washington on Oct. 16, has been prepared by the American delegates, Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin, U. S. N.; Commander W. P. Sampson, U. S. N.; S. I. Kimball, Gen. Supt., Life Saving Service; J. W. Norcross, Master Mariner; Jno. W. Sbackford, Master, Merchant Marine; W. W. Goodrich, Counsellor-at-Law, and C. A. Griscom, Pres. International Navigation Co. The programme covers a very wide range of subjects connected with the safety of life and property at sea, the discussion of which will doubtless result in great improvements in the rules of the road and in legislation in regard to shipping.

General Division 1. Marine signals or other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are moving in fog, mist, falling snow, and thick weather, and at night. Rules for the Prevention of Collisions and Rules of the Road.—1. Visibility, number, and position of lights to be carried by vessels—(*a*) Steamers under way. (*b*) Steamers towing. (*c*) Vessels under way, but not under command, including steamers laying cable. (*d*) Sailing vessels under way. (*e*) Sailing vessels towing. (*f*) Vessels at anchor. (*g*) Pilot vessels. (*h*) Fishing vessels. 2. Sound signals; their character, number, range, and position of instruments—(*a*) For use in fog, mist, falling snow, and thick weather, as position signals. For steamers under way; for steamers towing; for sailing vessels under way; for sailing vessels towing. (These signals to show the approximate course steered if possible.) For vessels at anchor; For vessels under way, but not under command, including steamers laying cable. (*b*) For use in all weathers as helm signals only; for steamers meeting or crossing; for steamers overtaking; for steamers backing. (*c*) Whether helm signals shall be made compulsory or remain optional. 3. Steering and sailing rules—(*a*) Sailing vessels meeting, crossing, overtaking, or being overtaken by each other. (*b*) Steamers meeting, crossing, overtaking, or being overtaken by each other. (*c*) Sailing vessels meeting, crossing, overtaking, or being overtaken by steamers. (*d*) Steamers meeting, crossing, overtaking, or being overtaken by sailing vessels. (*e*) Special rules for channels and sideways, where no local rules exist. (*f*) Conflict of international and local rules. (*g*) Uniform system of commands to the helm. (*h*) Speed of vessels in thick weather.

General Division 2. Regulations to Determine the Sea-worthiness of Vessels—(*a*) Construction of vessels. (*b*) Equipment of vessels. (*c*) Discipline of crew. (*d*) Sufficiency of crew. (*e*) Inspection of vessels. (*f*) Uniform certificates of inspection.

General Division 3. Draft to which Vessels should be Restricted when Loaded.—Uniform maximum load mark.

General Division 4. Uniform Regulations Regarding the Designating and Marking of Vessels.—(*a*) Position of name on vessels. (*b*) Position of name of port of registry on vessels. (*c*) Size of lettering. (*d*) Uniform system of draft marks.

General Division 5. Saving Life and Property from Shipwreck.—1. Saving of life and property from shipwreck at sea—(*a*) Duties of vessels after collision. (*b*) Apparatus for life-saving to be carried on board ship. (Life-boats, life-preservers, life rafts, pumps and fire-extinguishing apparatus.) (*c*) The use of oil and the necessary apparatus for its use. (*d*) Uniform inspections as to (*b*) and (*c*). 2. Saving of life and property from shipwreck by operations from shore—(*a*) Organization of, and methods employed, by life-saving institutions. (*b*) The employment of drilled and disciplined crews at life-saving stations. (*c*) The maintenance of a patrol upon dangerous coasts by night, and during thick weather by day, for warning of vessels standing into danger, and for the early discovery of wrecks. (*d*) The means of transmitting information between stranded vessels and the shore. (*e*) Life-boats, life-saving apparatus and appliances. 3. Official inquiries into causes and circumstances of shipwrecks and other casualties.

General Division 6. Necessary Qualifications for Officers and Seamen, including Tests for Sight and Color Blindness.—(*a*) A uniform system of examination for the different grades. (*b*) Uniform tests for visual power and color blindness. (*c*) General knowledge of methods employed at life-saving stations. (*d*) Uniform certificates of qualification.

General Division 7. Lanes for Steamers on Frequented Routes.—(*a*) With regard to the avoidance of steamer collisions. (*b*) With regard to the safety of fishermen.

General Division 8. Night Signals for Communicating Information at Sea.—(*a*) A code to be used in connection with the International Code Signal Book. (*b*) Or a supplementary code of limited scope to convey information of special importance to passing vessels. (*c*) Distress signals.

General Division 9. Warnings of Approaching Storms.—(*a*) The transmission of warnings. (*b*) The uniformity of signals employed.

General Division 10. Reporting, Marking and Removing Dangerous Wrecks or Obstruction to Navigation.—(*a*) A uniform method of reporting and marking dangerous wrecks and derelicts. (*b*) The division of the labor, cost and responsibility among the several maritime nations, either by geographical apportionment or otherwise; of the removal of dangerous derelicts; and of searching for doubtful dangers with a view of removing them from the charts.

General Division 11. Notice of Dangers to Navigation, Notice of Changes in Lights, Buoys and Other Day and Night Marks.—(*a*) A uniform method of taking bearings, of designating them (whether true or magnetic), and of reporting them. (*b*) A uniform method of reporting, indicating and exchanging information by the several maritime nations, to include the form of notices to mariners. (*c*) A uniform method of distributing this information.

General Division 12. A Uniform System of Buoys and Beacons.—(*a*) Uniformity in color of buoys. (*b*) Uniformity in numbering of buoys.

General Division 13. The Establishment of a Permanent International Maritime Commission.—(*a*) The composition of the commission. (*b*) Its powers and authority.

Proposed Grouping of Subjects for Consideration by Committees of the International Marine Conference.—1. Rules of the road and signals—General Divisions 1 and 8. 2. Saving of life and property from shipwreck by operations from shore—General Division 5, subdivision No. 2. 3. Construction and equipment of vessels, and saving of life and property from shipwreck at sea—General Divisions 2, 3 and 4, and subdivision No. 1 of 5. 4. Qualifications of officers and seamen—General Division 6. 5. Steam lanes—General Division 7. 6. Official inquiries into shipwrecks and other casualties—General Division 5, subdivision No. 3. 7. Transmission of warnings and information, buoys, etc.—General Divisions 9, 10, 11 and 12. 8. Permanent Maritime Commission—General Division 13.

BEVERLY Y. C.

THE racing among the club boats was opened on May 15 and 16 with the closest series of matches ever sailed in Buzzard's Bay. Last fall Mr. Perkinson, of the Eleanora, ordered a new boat, Eina, from Hanley, the builder of Surprise, Mucilage, etc. She was intended to beat the whole third class. At the same time Mr. Jeffries ordered a boat, Kiowa, of exactly the same length, viz., 19.10½ft. waterline, from Dunn, of Monument Beach, and a series of matches was arranged for the spring. Since the boats have been launched both have sailed exceedingly well, beating everything they met of their size and many larger boats. Great interest was felt in the match all along the shore, and the races were accompanied by nearly all the crack boats of the neighborhood. The first match was sailed on the morning of May 15, wind very light S.E., course from Tobey Island Buoy around Bird Island Light Buoy and return, 10 nautical miles. It was a dead run to the light and a dead beat back. The starting signal was given at 11:25.

Kiowa got off with the lead, but Eina getting puffs first soon caught up, and the boats ran down very evenly, Kiowa getting a trifle the best of it, rounding buoy a little ahead. Then followed one of the closest races ever seen; Eina was a trifle ahead, but Kiowa was further to windward; they staid in the same position till within a rifle shot of the judge's boat; here Eina tacked under Nashua and stood toward Tobey Island, from which a short bitch would carry her home; Kiowa crossed her bow, but tacked a few seconds too late, so that she was in a position to be blanketed when they reached the island and tacked; there was nothing to do but to break tacks, which was done; but a flaw headed her off, allowing Eina to head up, the latter winning by 10sec. Time of race, Eina 1:44:40; Kiowa 1:44:50.

The second match was started at 3:33 on the same day, same course and wind, Kiowa again getting a short lead at start, but Eina soon closing it and trying for Kiowa's weather; this the latter objected to, and the boats sailed a wide half circle going to the light; Kiowa rounding just ahead. Here she found an outside boat right in her way and was obliged to make a bitch to starboard, which was so much time wasted; Eina crossing her bow and tacking on her weather when they met. It looked as if she would keep her there, but in the long tack over to Scraggy Neck, Kiowa reached ahead, and when they tacked again was 50ft. to windward and exactly abreast. For a long distance they ran in this position, the wind gradually hauling till they could just lay their course. This destroyed the advantage of Kiowa's windward position, and as neither seemed to gain, the race be-

came very exciting. Off Wing's Neck, however, Kiowa began to gain and kept doing so steadily, winning by 22 seconds. Time of race, Kiowa 1:59:42, Eina 2:02.

The 16ft opened very calm, and the third race was postponed to 1 P. M. in hopes of a breeze. At that time there was a very light southeast air, and Kiowa got rid of three-fourths of her ballast; Eina, on the other hand, replaced the ballast she had taken out the day before. The course was round Dry Ledge buoy and Scraggy Neck buoy, about 10¾ miles, but only one leg was a beat. The boats got off neck and neck, with Kiowa to windward. Dry Ledge was rounded by Kiowa with Eina almost touching her; and just here a strong breeze struck in. Eina did beautifully, but Kiowa was too light, she needed ballast, and Eina took the lead, rounding Scraggy Neck buoy with a lead of 50 seconds. On the run home one was as good as the other; neither gained at all; but just as Eina reached the line the wind, which had been failing, died ont almost entirely, spinning out Eina's lead to 1:35. Time of race: Eina, 1:54:29: Kiowa, 1:56:04.

Both boats sailed wonderfully well for their size in comparison with the best boats in the bay of the class above them, carrying their sail very well.

Racing in the second class promises to be lively this season, as Crawl and Mollie are now in good hands, and will be raced for all they are worth, while Dunu is building three new boats for the class. X. Y. Z.

VALKYRIE'S SIZE.

IF those yachtsmen who are so anxious over Valkyrie's tonnage dimensions will take a trip to Staten Island they may see a yacht that is still larger in proportion than Valkyrie. The new 40ft. cutter Minera, cesigned by Wm. Fife, Jr., is rated in Lloyd's Register as 48.7ft. tonnage length. Her loadline is under 40ft., so that a 70ft. yacht of the same proportions would be 85.23ft. tonnage length, or longer than Valkyrie. Those who have seen both Minerva and the new Gorilla will be able to form a pretty correct idea from the two as to whether Valkyrie can possibly be as powerful, or carry as much sail as Katrina. Katrina's beam is 20ft. 4in., while Valkyrie's is but 16, and at the same time the former is a very powerful boat of 9ft. 4in. draft. Her sail area measured by the Y. R. A. rule is 7,200ft., while Valkyrie is not likely to carry over 6,300ft. in her races here. A comparison of their measuremeuts is also interesting.

	Katrina.	Valkyrie.
Tonnage length	81.42	85
Fore overhang	10.25	....
Rake of sternpost aft of l.w.l.	1.17	..
After overhang	12.33	...
Over all length	92.60	....
Height of side	3.25	....

Bedouin is very nearly of Valkyrie's beam and probably about the same displacement, and her after overhang is 13.25ft., but as she has a plumb stem she is but 83.25ft. over all. Valkyrie probably has a little longer stern than Katrina, or say 11ft., which added to Bedouin's length would give over 94ft. for a clipper-stem Bedouin. In Katrina the sternpost has a moderate rake, only 1ft. 2in. beyond the loadline, but Valkyrie has about the same as Thistle, or 45°, and with as high a side as Bedouin, or over 4ft., the overhang of the sternpost would be 4ft. or more. The only dimensions yet known are the loadline and length for tonnage, 70 and 85ft., and it is probable that the latter includes 11ft. of fore overhang, 70ft. loadline and 4ft. overhang of sternpost. If this is the case, her bow will be no more powerful than Katrina's nor her stern more powerful than Bedouin's. The tonnage length is a measurement almost devoid of meaning when applied to a comparison of clipper and plumb-stemmed yachts. It depends on two dimensions, which have absolutely nothing to do with the size or power of the boat; the length of the figurehead and tho rake of the sternpost, the length of the counter is not included in any way. Valkyrie, as we know, has a more elaborate figurehead than is usual, representing one of the Valkyries after whom she is named, but as to the length of her counter, nothing is known.

COOPER'S POINT CORINTHIAN Y. C.

THE second annual race of the Cooper's Point Corinthians, to Reedy Island and return, 100 miles, was sailed on May 14. Com. H. King getting the fleet together early in the morning in a drizzling rain. The cabin boats Luzetta, Hesperus and Roseta, of the Quaker City Y. C., had not come down to the starting point, and the commodore put in the time with a very interesting review of the following boats: Allmond, Capt. C. Ghegan; Wilkins, Capt. James Bagly, literary editor of the *Call*; Kinsey, Capt. Will Kinsey; Item, Capt. Walter Humphries; Cook, Capt. Will Cook; Anderson, Capt. F. Lorimer. The boats got off on the young ebb at 1:45, wind fresh from S.W. The cabin boats soon took the lead, and it was observed that the Luzetta, Capt. Charles Simonds, one of the judges' boats, was drawing rapidly ahead of her cabin sisters. In the meantime the Keystone, Capt. R. G. Wilkins, had secured a lead ahead of the racing boats favorable to notice the sailing of the cabin and open boats. The wind kept freshening and the big fellows had their decks awash, the Luzetta gradually opening the gap. After a good deal of skirmishing between the Kinsey and Item the former boat finally shook off her wily opponent and left the balance of the fleet in the rear. At 5:50 P. M. a heavy squall from the N.W. struck the boats. The Kinsey came to at the Hook, the Item passing her under full sail, which she carried through the squall. Working vessels and cabin yachts anchored save the Luzetta, she went through with reefed mainsail and jib stowed. The Keystone passed Hesperns anchored below Old Man's Point at 12:40 A. M., reported that none of the racers had passed her, at least as far as they knew. The Allmond and Wilkins came to at Upper Chester in the squall and went out of the race. The Cook took refuge in Penn Creek on the Jersey shore. The Kinsey got under way after the squall, but returned to the Hook and went out of the race. The Luzetta anchored off Reedy Island Light at 2:50 A. M. on the 15th, the Item passed around her at 4:20 A. M., Keystone 5:14 A. M. Wind was S.W., dead on end from the start to the island, except during the squall, which lasted about 45 minutes.

The wind shifted to northeast shortly after the Keystone turned the stakeboat, and it was a dead beat home. The Luzetta, after waiting till flood tide at 7:25, left for home, leaving the lighthouse keeper to report the other boats should they come down. Keystone passed Item above New Castle, meeting the Cook at Deep Water Point bound down. She hauled her wind with the Item and went out of the race. The Anderson failed to get off with the race, and being handicapped returned to her mooring early in the race. Luzetta anchored off League Island with Keystone at 2:30 P. M., ebb tide and a dead calm. A breeze eventually sprung up from southeast and the Keystone got under way, arriving at Cooper's Point at 10 P. M. The Item arrived at 1 o'clock and wins a silver pitcher. All credit to young Humphries, who with a green crew saved the race, she being the only boat that went over the course. While I admire courage I like to see it tempered with discretion. It was a desperate, daring feat, and the youngster turned up on top. Probably in after years—as he is full of vim and pluck—experience will have toned him down, and the reckless young sailor will develop into a first-class yachtsman. At any rate he succeeded this time, and I hope he ever may in the future. R. G. WILKINS.

OBSERVATIONS OF OCEAN CURRENTS.—The Coast Survey steamer Blake, Lieut. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., commanding, has been ordered to make observations of the currents of the Atlantic Ocean in different places. During the remainder of the month of May, as well as June and July, the Blake will anchor in the following localities: Southeast of Cape Hatteras, south of Nantucket Shoals and south of George's Shoals. When at anchor the Blake will display during the day three balls or shapes at the foretopmast head; during the night three lights—red, white, red—one above the other. Masters of vessels navigating these waters are requested to keep clear of her. In connection with this current work, Lieut. Pillsbury will set adrift a number of subsurface current floats, each consisting of a 1½in. square white-painted pine staff, about 8ft. long, projecting from 1 to 2ft. above the surface, surmounted by a simple tin wind vane, and with four galvanized sheet iron wings at the lower end to receive the impulse of the ocean currents at a depth of 6 or 7ft. below the surface, and cause it to drift with the subsurface currents and be substantially exempt from the influence of winds or surface currents. The staff carries five glass water-tight tubes, each held in a mortise by easily unfastened copper wire. Each tube incloses an envelope, addressed to "The Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.," containing a leaflet printed in English, German, Spanish and French, showing the date and locality of the first launching of the float, and giving instructions to the finder as to filling the blanks with the date and locality at which he found it. Any person finding one of the floats is respectfully and earnestly requested to remove from it one of the glass tubes and immediately set the float adrift again, so that it may continue to float with currents until intercepted again and another tube removed by some other finder, and so on until it is finally lost or all its tubes removed. Each finder should break or open the tube carefully, read, and follow the directions of the printed leaflet, by writing in the proper blank spaces the date and locality at which he found it, either afloat or ashore, appending his own signature and address, inclosing it in the accompanying envelope, and forwarding it to the nearest United States Consul, or mailing it to the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, as addressed. In view of the importance to safety of navigation of all items of information as to the direction and velocity of ocean currents, all mariners and people along shore are urgently requested to contribute to the success of this feature of their investigation by intercepting and relaunching a float wherever seen, and carefully complying with the foregoing suggestions.—*Ex.*

THE AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASSES.—The large shops of the American Ship Windlass Co., at Providence, R. I., have been busy this spring with a great deal of yacht work, in addition to the large line of steam capstans and windlasses for the merchant marine, the navy and the fishing fleet. The line of yacht windlasses includes the Providence Noiseless Pump Brake Windlass, with Grater's friction locking gear, a simpler form of the same windlass fitted for wooden bitts, and a ratchet gypsey windlass, also for wooden bitts. The former is fitted to the deck on cast iron brackets, instead of bitts, and is a very compact and powerful piece of mechanism. Among the new yachts fitted out this year are the schooners Merlin, Constellation and Quickstep, and the steamer Jathniel, the latter having also the patent Emery & Cheney chain stoppers. The same windlass has also been fitted to the Smith yawl Montecito, and the Burgess boats Verona, Nanon, Nepenthe, Maraquita, Nymph, and the Hasbrouck and Owens boats. Tomahawk is fitted with a vertical windlass. Gorilla will have a pump brake windlass, Kathleen, the new Gardner 30, has a pump brake friction windlass. The new jet propeller Evolution will have the large windlass and locking gear, while one of the same has lately been placed on the schooner Montauk.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. OF NEW YORK.—The Corinthian Y. C. of New York has arranged a sweepstake sail, professional crews allowed, for 40-footers, at $100 each for starters, $20 if declared out by June 30, $50 if declared out by July 31, 10 per cent. to the sweepstake fund; to be sailed at Newport over a 25-mile triangular course, one leg of which must be dead to windward. The date for the race will be shortly after the New York Y. C.'s cruise date; date, time, place and course to be announced by Aug. 3. No limit of time for race. If more than two and less than six start, the winner shall receive 70 per cent. of the sweepstake in silver plate and the second shall receive 20 per cent. If more than six start, the winner shall receive 60 per cent. of the value of the sweepstake in silver plate, the second 18 per cent. and the third 12 per cent. in silver plate. Entries close June 10, and may be addressed to M. ROOSEVELT SCHUYLER, Sec'y Corinthian Y. C. of N. Y., 55 Beaver street, New York.

LARCHMONT Y. C.—The racing season for the large classes will be opened by the Larchmont Y. C. with two important races next week, the first being on Decoration Day, when a match will be sailed over the 27 knot course of the club between Shamrock and Titania, for a cup costing $750. The club offers to make the prize $1,000, if Katrina or Bedouin will enter, and it will be a disappointment to many if neither of the two turn up. On June 1 the regular spring regatta, open to members of the New York, Eastern, Seawanhaka Corinthian, Atlantic, New York Corinthian, Oyster Bay Corinthian, New Haven, New Rochelle and New Bedford yacht clubs, will be sailed over the regular club conrses. Full particulars as to courses, entries, etc., may be obtained of the regatta committee, E. J. Greacen, Potter building, Park Row, N. Y., Otto Sarony, Larchmont N. Y., Chester C. Munroe, 77 William street, N. Y.

LLOYD'S YACHT REGISTER.—The last volume of this valuable work, just issued, is somewhat smaller than that of last year, as, in consequence of the yearly growth, it has been found advisable to omit the building rules, which will be published separately. The "Register" now includes a total of 5,733 yachts. Of the 4,598 that are measured by Lloyd's rule, there are 1,066 steamers and 3,532 sailing craft. Of new yachts 22 steam and 21 sailing are noted as built in Great Britain this year, of which 18 are built to class. Valkyrie is listed, but very meager details are given—Thames tonnage 94ft., length for tonnage 85ft., beam 16ft., hold 11.6ft. The convenient and attractive arrangement of flags introduced last year is continued. The value of the "Register" and of Lloyd's classification is now generally recognized by yachtsmen, and it is time that a similar scheme was instituted in America.

MEAN LENGTH.—The New York Y. R. A. should at once elect Mr. Nathaniel C. Moore, of Baltimore, an honorary member. Mr. Moore has designed a 70-footer Cup defender with but 2ft. total overhang. Mr. Moore's greatest success thus far was the sloop Baltimore, built in 1851. She was 42ft. over all, 41ft. l.w., 16ft. beam, 3ft. draft aft, 1ft. 4in. forward. Unfortunately this flyer was burned many years since by jealous rivals, or she might teach something to the new forties. Mr. Moore is evidently in accord with the new association in the matter of shifting ballast, as he announces that outside lead is a drag, comparing a lead keel to a pair of lead soles on a man's shoes.

FREDONIA.—The new Burgess fishermau left Boston on May 14 on her trial trip, returning on May 18 after a trip to Naushon. She will be docked and painted this week, sailing about Saturday for Fayal, with the following party on board: Mrs. Edward M. Cary, Miss Hester Cunningham, Mrs. H. B. Stone, Miss Alice Stone, Miss A. H. Jones, Miss E. F. Russell, Miss Alice Dabney, Miss Margaret Forbes, Messrs. F. H. Stone, Charles Dabney, Edward Cunningham, Jr., and L. Malcolm Forbes. Capt. Harty will command her, with a crew of twelve, and she will sail under the E. Y. C. flag, being now enrolled in the club.

CHANGES OF OWNERSHIP.—Beetle, cutter, has been sold by C. A. Prince to Mr. Guild.... Berma, cutter, has been sold by J. H. Hubbard to George Gannon, who in turn has sold his sloop Wanda to J. H. Brookings ...The Boston schr. Dorothy Q. has been sold by Edward Quincy to Portland, Me., owners .. Royal, schr., has been sold by King Upton to G. Wallace.... Lurline, steam yacht, has been sold by J. M. Waterbury to W. B. Wetmore.... Merlin, cutter, has been sold by Wm. Whitlock, and Nomad, sloop, has been sold by H. C. Wintringham.

NEPENTHE.—On May 18, the compromise sloop Nepenthe sailed from Boston to New Orleans, her owner, Mr. Richardson, of the Southern Y. C., with a friend, being on board. Her racing spars were shipped by steamer and she will make the voyage under a small rig.

A NEW STEEL YACHT.—Mr. Pierpont has lately laid down a steel steam yacht, designed by Mr. J. F. Tams, for Gen. Butterfield, to be used for shooting in Southern waters. She will be a side-wheeler, 78. over all, 14ft. 6in. beam and but 2ft. 3in. draft.

TORONTO Y. C.—The season was opened on May 18 by a race between the four skiffs Puritan, Shamrock, Ruby and Uneasy; two rounds of a triangular course in the Bay, with a fresh east wind. Ruby won with Puritan second.

VERVE.—The second Verve, owned in Chicago for several years, has been sold to Com. Boswell, of the R. C. Y. C., and with her namesake and predecessor, Verve No. 1, will henceforth hail from Toronto.

NEVERSINK.—The Norton yawl Neversink road hed Boston safely, has started to cross the Atlantic.

HELEN, the McVey 40, has had her spruce mast replaced by Oregon pine, as it proved too weak on trial.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. D. B., who inquired for good trout fishing, will please send address to this office.

W. C. H., New York.—Will you please advise me which is the best reel to use for trout fishing, a click or a plain one without any stops? Ans. Use a click reel by all means.

J. S. L., Ottawa.—Will a slight bruise on a gun barrel make it liable to bulge or burst? Bruiso shows on inside of barrel. Ans. No, not if the metal is good; it can be taken out by a gunsmith.

F. B., East Hampton, Conn.—Can some of the FOREST AND STREAM readers give me some information in regard to the trout fishing in the neighborhood of Gorham, N. H., also best time for same? Ans. There are small trout in the waters nearby, and June and July are the best months.

F. E. W., South Manchester, Conn.—Can you tell me how to transplant oak, maple or chestnut trees that are 6 to 8in. in diameter? Ans. Trees of this size growing in a forest will probably have long, straggling lateral roots, and in raising them from their beds the important point is to avoid injury to the roots and rootlets. Having raised the tree trim or prune away the small branches, leaving very few leaves, and transplant in holes about 4 or 5ft. diameter and 3ft. deep. If any of the roots cannot be bent to accommodate themselves to the space, cut them off with a clean cut. Bury the trunk to the same level as it stood at before transplanting.

S. G., Gildersleeve, Conn.—Will a brook running through a meadow from small, but constant springs freeze so as to kill trout? Would ponds alongside of this brook, if you increase volume of them by sinking artesian wells, be good and suitable water? The land is boggy and springy. Ans. 1. If the stream flowing out from the springs is shallow it will always be liable to freeze in winter and kill the trout. 2. We advise you to dig a pond, about eight feet deep in the deepest part, and let it fill from the springs, making suitable provision to prevent the escape of the trout at the overflow. Artesian wells will be unnecessary if your springs are cold enough and it is impossible to tell what the qualities of the water would be until you try it with fish.

H. R. S., Hudson, N. Y.—Fishing for weakfish I have used a 15-thread bass line, and find when it gets wet it sticks to the rod and will not render readily. Would a grass line render readily? Would it, if the spoon overruns, spring off and snarl the same as a fly line when the spool overruns? What would its durability be in salt water? Ans. We do not know a better line for bait-fishing than a small-size, hard-braided raw silk line; if the weakfish are not above the average size, use an H or No. 6 line. The re laid Japanese grass line kinks badly, and yet it is preferred by most anglers in the South and West. If you dry your line thoroughly after using it there should be no decrease of durability in salt water. We prefer a waterproof line for such fishing. You will find now also a cable-laid line of boiled silk—a very good line for bait-fishing, giving very little trouble on account of kinking.

PAUL PRYOR, New York.—In the May 2 number of FOREST AND STREAM I met a snag which I ask you to kindly answer. Under the head Kennel Notes and Names Claimed, there appears: Annie Lisle, Rosebud and Zylla II. By St. Clair Kennel, Mott Haven, N. Y., for red Irish setter bitches, whelped March 25, 1889, by Royal Ruby out of Zylia; then, under head Sales, appears: Royal Ruby—Zylla whelp. Red Irish setter dog, whelped March 25, 1889. What I would like to know, are there two Royal Rubys or is the puppy Royal Ruby the father of his sisters? As I am interested would like to be set aright as there appears to have been some mistake. Ans. There is no mistake, the sale recorded is of an unnamed whelp by Royal Ruby and out of Zylla from the same litter as those for which names were claimed. The address you wish is Mott Haven, N. Y.

T. Z., New York.—What is the difference between blood worms, sand worms and white worms? In what localities are each to be found, and where can they be bought in New York? Which is the best bait for striped bass surf fishing during June? Ans. The blood worm is the larva of *Chironomus*, belonging to the family *Tipulidæ*, or crane flies. It is found in rain water in cisterns. The name is probably also applied to some of the annelids found under stones along the seashore. Sand worm is a name used for various species of annelids, or marine worms. White worms are probably sand fleas and other crustaceans found on the shore; the name would be appropriate for the large *Hippa*, so much liked by sheepshead fishermen. See "Seneca's" articles in late issues for places in New York where these baits can be procured. For surf fishing for striped bass in June we prefer shedder crabs, shrimp and clams in the order named.

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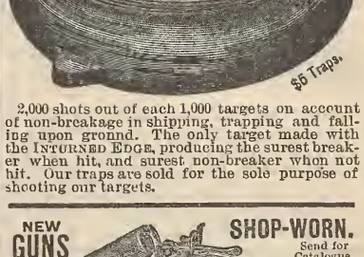

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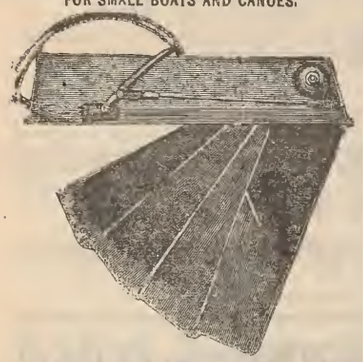

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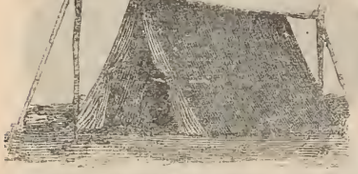

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VOL. XXXII.—No. 19. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
"Recollections of an Angler."
Secretary Noble and the Indians.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
The Ranch of the Palms.
The Beautiful Ozarks.
NATURAL HISTORY.
The Carnivora.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Brant Shooting at Cape Cod.
Hollow Bullets.
Deer Hunts in British Columbia.
The "Forest and Stream" Gun Test.
Choice of Rifles.
A Good Day with the Ducks.
Incidents in my Hunting Life.
Notes from Ohio.
Chicago and the West.
Minnesota Game Law.
CAMP-FIRE FLICKERINGS.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Angler's Tournament.
Kentucky Waters.
For Trout.
Fishing near New York.
The Rangeley Trout Supply.
Chicago and the West.
Large Florida Bass.
FISHCULTURE.
Notes on Fish Commissions.
THE KENNEL.
Coursing in Kentucky.
American Kennel Club Meeting.
Grit.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
Illinois Shoot Announcement.
The Dominion Tournament.
The Minnesota Tournament.
Trap Notes.
CANOEING.
Philadelphia C. C. Regatta.
A Prehistoric Canoe.
YACHTING.
Spring Fashions.
Beverly Y. C.
Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C.
Gorilla.
Lord Dunraven's Challenge.
New York Y. C. and the Y. R. A. Rules.
Valkyrie's First Races.
Yachting Notes.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A NEW PARK SUPERINTENDENT.

ORDERS have been issued by the Commander of the Department of Dakota, directing the following changes: Troop K, of the First Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Custer, and will march to Camp Sheridan and take station for service in the Yellowstone National Park, while Troop M, of the same regiment, will proceed to Fort Custer and take station. The result of these changes is to return Captain Moses Harris to garrison duty at Fort Custer, and to make Capt. F. A. Boutelle the Superintendent of the National Park.

The reasons which governed the Secretary of War in issuing this order have not been announced, but it may safely be concluded that they were of a purely military character. It is very probable that it was thought that Troop M had been long enough stationed in the Park, and that discipline required its return to the regiment; that too long absence would make them lose their organization, and that from being soldiers they would become mere police. While under so excellent an officer as Captain Harris there was little danger of such a change, it is readily conceivable that these and similar reasons might appeal with great force to the military mind.

All who are interested in the National Park will sincerely regret that the exigencies of the service have required that Captain Harris should be ordered back to Custer. He has made a most excellent Superintendent, and under his rule the Park has been cared for as it never was before. He has been mild but energetic, wise but inflexible. He has ruthlessly turned out of the Park the bad characters that at one time infested it, and has made his command a terror to evil-doers. He has been gentle with those who have offended through ignorance, and severe with such as have intentionally violated the regulations. In his superintendency of the Park he has served the public well, and all who have known him in this capacity will feel a genuine sorrow that duty has called him elsewhere.

Captain F. A. Boutelle, who now takes command of the National Park, will find matters there in smooth running order, and although it may take him some little time to become familiar with all the needs of the region and the details of its management, our inquiries about him lead us to believe that he will be a very efficient Superintendent.

Captain Boutelle is said to be a splendid officer, a good sportsman, and in all respects very capable. Such a man cannot fail to feel in the Park a lively interest, which will carry him far beyond what might be his purely official duties, and there is every reason to think that in the new Superintendent the friends of the Park will find a most efficient coadjutor. It seems likely that under his rule the natural wonders, the game and the forests will receive the same continuous and intelligent care and protection that they have had for the past three years under Captain Harris.

It is earnestly hoped that the Secretary of War will see fit to authorize Captain Boutelle to employ a number of additional scouts. This is especially necessary just at this time, when the force guarding the reservation is being changed. The new troops, who are ignorant of the region will find themselves unable to cope with mountaineers familiar with almost every foot of the ground in the Park, and unless the different scouting parties are furnished with efficient guides, much destruction of forests and game may result. We have no doubt that the necessity for an addition to his force of scouts will already have suggested itself to Captain Boutelle, and we hope that they may be allowed him.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ANGLER."

HERODOTUS tells us that in their writings the ancient Egyptians employed two sets of characters; one which was used for ordinary subjects, and another for those things which were sacred. If in these later times there were a particular form of writing reserved for recording recollections the most cherished, that surely would be the one chosen as best suited for the chronicle of our angling days. Something of this feeling at least is manifested by those fishermen who prepare elaborate memorials of their outings, beautifying them with all that skill of artist, printer and binder can do, and making them veritable triumphs of the bookmaker's art. One of the most luxurious of these volumes, which has recently come under our notice, is that in which Mr. Dean Sage, of Albany, has recorded the incidents, pleasures and mishaps of his Canadian salmon fishing.

We have had the pleasure of looking over an angling book altogether unique. It is the work of Mr. Wakeman Holberton, of this city; and is a masterpiece of pencraft. The style of the book is that of the old manuscripts; it is done with India ink on artificial vellum, and upon it has been lavished a prodigious amount of labor. Begun in 1883 it has taken for its completion the leisure time of the years since then, as one may readily enough comprehend upon an examination of the beautiful text and illustrations. There are five full-page water color sketches, thirty-two illuminated initials, forty-eight water-colors, and 130 pen and sepia drawings, making a total of 215. The illustrations comprise portraits of the several varieties of game fish, and sketches of angling haunts in many States, Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and westward to Idaho; with Lake Geneva and other European waters, which have been fished by the artist-author.

Many old and classic taverns are here pictured, Jim Henry's on Broadhead's Creek, Widow Darby's on the Beaverkill, and others, whose familiar scenes awaken a flood of memories as the leaves of the book are turned; but which have now passed away or been altered, "modified and improved" past recognition. The text is made up of extracts from Mr. Holberton's fishing notebook; there are in it, as there must be in the recollections of every angler who has come to middle life, descriptions of once favorite waters now no longer rewarding one's most patient fishing, and mention of many an angling companion who has gone over to the great majority.

The volume will be bound in some suitable material, probably a fish skin, when the right one can be found. It is, as we have said, a book unique in angling literature and one which is likely long to preserve individual distinction, for in these days there are few indeed blessed with patience and diligence to perform so prodigious a task of pen work as this. The possessor, if he have anything of the spirit of the book collector, may rest content in the fond satisfaction that his bibliographical treasure cannot be matched nor duplicated; he may take a joy in its possession more perhaps than that of the American collector who paid £180 the other day for a copy of the first edition of Walton's "Angler;" for there are other copies of the first edition of the "Angler," but of the "Recollections of an Angler" only this one.

SECRETARY NOBLE AND THE INDIANS.

AT the commencement exercises of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa., held May 22, a notable address was delivered by the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. John W. Noble. It was a speech remarkable for its deep feeling and its eloquence; a speech that stirred those who heard it and encouraged those to whom it was especially addressed. It promises much for the progress and development of the Indian during the next four years.

When Mr. Noble spoke of the importance of sobriety, truthfulness, justice and decency among agents, inspectors, traders and their subordinates, he showed a clear comprehension of one of the main difficulties of the Indian question as it stands to-day. At the present time it may safely be said that the great majority of the Indians desire to improve their material condition, and that as a race they accept the bitter conclusion that the only means by which this condition can be improved is by working as the white man works. They are then willing to work, and many of them do work, but in the case of the so-called wild tribes their efforts are feeble and desultory. Such people, still barbarians, having acquired from civilization new vices, but as yet no new virtues, are wholly dependent on the white men who are placed over them on the reservation. No matter how excellent the intentions of the Government, no matter how liberal the appropriations of food and clothing, and stock and farming implements, there is little hope of advancement for the Indians unless the man who is in charge of the agency is honest, competent and interested. During his term of office he holds in his hands the fate of the tribe that has been committed to his care.

In our dealings with the Indians no subject requires more judgment than the selection of those employees of the Indian Bureau who are brought into immediate contact with these people in their homes. That Secretary Noble understands the importance of purifying this branch of the Indian service is shown not only by his speech at Carlisle, but also by his recent action in promptly supplanting a dishonest agent against whom charges had been brought by a staff correspondent of the FOREST AND STREAM. These charges, made more than six months ago, received little attention until Secretary Noble took hold of them.

We believe that Mr. Noble, besides being genuinely interested in the Indians, has a keen scent for rascals, and it is to be hoped that the whole Indian service may be overhauled and purged of its dishonest and incompetent employees. There are certainly agents and inspectors who need looking after, and we trust they will get it.

The Secretary's ringing address, which we give below, will afford encouragement to all who hope for the improvement of the Indians. He said:

Mr. Superintendent, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am to-day here as a representative of the Government. Personally I have no claim to the distinction of addressing you or delivering diplomas to those scholars, but as the Secretary of the Interior I may be welcome to announce a policy on which men of all parties will agree. On behalf of our good President I say that he takes a great interest in the Indian schools, and that he proposes to secure justice to the Indians. He would have those who are appointed Indian agents, Indian inspectors, Indian teachers, or licensed Indian traders to understand that in the discharge of their duties under any commission that he has signed, they must practice and secure sobriety, truthfulness, morality, justice and decency within their commands. It will not be sufficient to allow Indian affairs to remain as they are: improvement is demanded and will be insisted upon.

So much I am authorized to speak for him. You will allow me a few words on my own behalf, to which I commit no man, other than myself. I believe that the practice of justice is essential not only to the welfare of each individual, but that it is necessary for the security of any government. The idea that many men possess, that we should avoid injustice chiefly because of its effect upon another, is a narrow view. The truth is, as human experience develops, injustice finds its chief victim in the author of it. It is the rule of human conduct that the deeds done return to the doer either in the way of reward or as punishment. If you will look upon the career of one who has had charity in the heart, and justice, tempered with mercy, in the conduct of life, you will find it even as exhibited in yonder picture on the wall [indicating the portrait of Susan Longstreth, of Philadelphia], or in its living original sitting with us to-day, that a long life of goodness on earth already beams from the countenance with an almost heavenly radiance; but where avarice and fraud, greed, inhumanity and licentiousness are practiced, even the countenance is affected, and the individual bears the mark of his character on his form. But in either case the result is left in the soul, and the reward of punishment is daily felt. It was remarked to me by your eminent governor [Governor Beaver] to-day, that in the faces of those who have come to this institution most recently the rudeness of the wild life was visible, but in each class preceding the expression had been changed into softer outlines. Gradually,

as these scholars are educated they are indeed refined. The savage disappears, and the man stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, touched by the magic influences of mercy, humanity and justice.

These considerations have led me to-day to feel that here I am no longer, as I have been for many weeks past, to represent the Government as an appointing officer; but in the superintendent of this Indian Industrial School I may recognize, on behalf of the United States, one conferring upon all the people a great and mighty gift; a magnificent result that his tact and management has achieved and displayed in elevating these Indian pupils from the forlorn position they have held to that great equality with others, in which, indeed, they may have been born, but which can be maintained only by educated intelligence.

It has been a considerable part of my occupation lately to inspect the letters and commendations of my fellow citizens, whereby they may secure certain offices. I cannot but admire him who can present to a government such credentials of excellence as your superintendent exhibits to-day, and yet claims only your sympathy and encouragement.

Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class, I am called upon by your superintendent to present to each of you one of these certificates of your attainments acquired in this school. I have prepared no speech, but even if I had I should ere this have become utterly disconcerted by the results I have seen, so far beyond anything I could have anticipated. Your readiness of expression in the English tongue, your general demeanor so courteous and pleasant, your habitation so clean, your rooms so well ordered, your classes so well disciplined; your own appearance so elevated and bright and cheerful, your quickness of apprehension, your scholarship so high, your industrial products so varied and so good, your general fitness to compete with the most intelligent of any of our people, lead me to say that I am not only pleased, but that I am amazed at such magnificent results.

If I may say a word more, it is to recall some of the features of your forefathers. I would not have you for one instant forget that the men who preceded you were men of exalted character in their day and generation. I would beg you never to forget, either as men or women, the fact that it was Logan who, on the one hand, would not turn upon his heel to save his life, and on the other knew not how to tell a lie. I would have you remember, too, that grand independence of character that Tecumseh had, and exhibited on a memorable occasion when once approaching a general of the United States Government in camp, in order to hold a council, and surrounded by many of his chiefs he was allowed to wait in front of the tent unnoticed. At last an aide-de-camp came and brought Tecumseh a chair, saying: "Your father sends you a chair." The chieftain drew himself up, and pointing to the sky said: "My father! The sun is my father, and the earth is my mother; I will repose upon her bosom," and threw himself upon the ground, and there remained throughout the consultation. I do not wish you to imitate all Tecumseh did. I do not wish you to return to the days of Logan, but I do wish you to bear in your hearts, both men and women, that sterling quality of independent personal liberty that brooks no oppression, and around which alone can cluster the virtues that will support you men to attain the best purposes of life, and will enable you women in your homes to be true helpmates and the best factors of your race.

Blessed with a native love of liberty, and endowed with education, be manly, you men, and womanly, you women, and there are no heights to which you may not ascend in this free land, your country, my country, the common country of all who are free, who are intelligent and worthy of its protection.

I give you, on behalf of the institution these certificates. I hope for each of you that all that this certifies to may be a hundredfold increased as you go on your career; that you will maintain your integrity, that you will maintain your independence, and gather around it new virtues, until this will be to you merely the A, B, C, of that great lesson of life you will ultimately conquer and practice. With these words I bid you, on behalf of the Government, God-speed, and to you, my friends, I bid farewell."

The Sportsman Tourist.

THE RANCH OF THE PALMS.

RANCHO DE LAS PALMAS, Mexico.—Six weeks at the Hotel del Coronada, Coronado Beach, Cal., with almost daily excursions into the interior, with an occasional day's shooting on the numerous bays with which San Diego county is favored, the quack, quack of the ducks and the whir-r-r of the quail still resound in my ears. This southern California is certainly a great, grand country, and the lover of the forest and stream and rod and gun who fails to visit it in the near future, before civilization encroaches upon its eastern boundary, misses sport, pleasure and healthful recreation, the like of which there is not on this continent. From the small smelt and herring in the bay, taken with "grab hooks," we catch flounder, mackerel, halibut and various kinds of bottom fishes, tiring of which we jump aboard one of the numerous sailboats, and after an hour's sail down one of the most magnificent bays in the world, we round Point Lorna and the lighthouse, and cast our line for Spanish mackerel, barracuda or other game fishes. We may be in Mr. Babcock's famous catboat Teaser, or in another of the numerous boats belonging to the hotel or its management; but whatever we are in, we go spinning along before a rattling breeze, and—there! There is one on your hook! Pull him in hand over hand. Be careful, and don't give him any slack line. See him jump 10ft. out of the water! Ah, isn't he a beauty! A 10-pounder, sure. You had better hit him a bifter over the head. So it goes on all day; and please remember that this is a land of perpetual summer—no winter, no frost—and outdoor sports are the order of the day. From fishing we change to hunting, and in all the cañons and on all the mesa lands can be had quail and rabbits till you can't rest—all within five miles of San Diego. I never saw game so plentiful. Further up in the mountains, say thirty-five miles from town, we find deer—the magnificent black-tailed monarch—bear, and now and then a mountain lion, with an abundance of coyotes and small game. Of course, this cannot last forever, as civilization is even now making a marked impression upon the game of the country. But of this I shall speak again. At present I am in the republic of Mexico, and it is of Mexico that I want to speak.

During a sojourn of three months in southern California, twelve years ago, it was my good fortune to meet Señor Chanon Gilbert, one of those genial, warm-hearted, genuine old Castilians—a Spanish gentleman, bred and born—a very few of whom yet survive. Three weeks ago, in January that was, I proposed to a Mexican friend that we visit the Ranch of the Palms, and we started forthwith. At Tia Juana, the border town, and the end of the railroad, we procured a pair of ponies and a buggy, and started on a forty-mile drive. The sun was hot, and I doffed my coat. In a few moments my vest followed the coat. I unbuttoned my blue flannel shirt, dropped suspenders, cocked my Panama hat over my starboard eye to protect it and that side of my face from the sun. Still it was hot. My companion, Antonio Something—I cannot remember his name a moment—in the meantime was lolling lazily, sleepily in the buggy, smoking cigarette after cigarette, and apparently very comfortable, and the ponies jogged along with nary a wet hair. They were acclimated, probably; at least that is what Antonio said, adding the assurance that if I remained there long enough I would "get used to it," also. Our road follows the Tia Juana River, a bit of a stream, by the way, which has a peculiar knack of suddenly disappearing in the sand and remaining hidden for several miles, and just as suddenly it reappears in all its glory, as if nothing had happened; but in summer it disappears for several months, and does not show up again until the rainy season—about December. I remarked to Antonio that the river had the bulge on us, as it were, insasmuch as when its waters became so hot from the infernal rays of this tropical sun it "took a header" and down it went to cool off, appearing again at the surface when it had accomplished the object of its subterranean visit. I said other funny things, and when the usually jolly Antonio refused or neglected to laugh it not only surprised me, but I was absolutely hurt.

The sun still came straight down, red hot, the ponies jogged along noiselessly in the sand and all was quiet—and hot. I yawned, took out a cigar, lighted it and offered Antonio one. He was asleep, sound asleep, with a half-burned cigarette protruding from his brown lips. I quietly placed the fire end of my cigar to the bit of brown paper in his lips, saw it ignite and slowly burn, wondered whether or no it would burn off his moustache or just singe it a little, and finally the thought of how he would jump and howl when the fire reached his lips became so funny that it was with great difficulty I controlled my merriment. I laughed inwardly until my sides ached. Suddenly a lazy yawn, a mechanical puff at the cigarette, and my dusky friend leisurely straightened himself up and continued to smoke as if nothing had happened. Not a word was spoken. The burial of Sir John Moore was pandemonium compared with the oppressive silence that reigned for a few minutes in that buggy. I said not a word about the lighting of his cigarette and he was too lazy to ask questions. Anyhow, I had a good laugh, but it was like the Irishman and the bull. We drove on, and the sun came down red hot.

"Antonio," said I, a happy thought striking me, "do you know what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina on a certain auspicious occasion?"

"No, señor, no comprendo el Gubenor," he replied.

"Oh, I see. You don't savvy the Governor. Well, sir, on a certain auspicious occasion, too well known to every American citizen to justify me in entering upon a detailed explanation as to time and place, the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, 'It is a long time between drinks.'"

"So?" he murmured. That was all. Not a smile. Casting a withering, scornful glance upon this inanimate piece of humanity, I reached into my grip and drew forth a bottle of "Monogram." Handing it to my companion I said, "Here, take a snifter of this. It is good for what ails you."

"What eez zis?" he inquired.

"What is it? Why, man, it is whisky. What's the matter with you? Take a drink."

"Zere is nodings ze matter wiz me, but I drink ze mescal."

"Mus-kell? And what in the name of Mexico is mus-kell? I know all about pulque, but don't savvy the mus-kell."

"Mescal eez ze fine Spanish drink. Eet iz made from ze cactus—ze century plant. I have some here," saying which he brought forth from beneath the buggy seat a quart beer bottle filled with a liquid resembling water. I took a good-sized swallow of the stuff, and before my breath returned I was certain I was a goner. After a dozen or two spasmodic gasps for fresh air I finally succeeded in securing a limited supply, and felt that I was safe. But the horror and agony of the moment! I can compare it to nothing but swallowing a porcupine, head foremost, and having some one pull it out by the tail. My ears tingle yet when I think of it. Antonio watched my gyrations and evolutions, which I know would have caused the Majiltons to turn green with envy had they witnessed them, and without even a sympathetic glance at my pitiful condition he turned up the bottle and guzzled the vile stuff as if it were soda water.

During all this time the sun had not neglected its business, but came straight for us. We are now fifteen miles from Tia Juana (pronounced Tee-ah Whana) spinning along at a lively gait up and down cañons, over mesas (table lands) across fertile valleys, sending rabbits scooting hither and thither, while covey after covey of quail darts in and out of the bushes, and an occasional coyote is seen scampering away over the hills. Thus the day passes on, and I begin to wonder how much further we must go ere the Valley of the Palms is reached. Ah, here comes a sleepy old Mexican, perched away up on the seat of a rickety old wagon, driving six sleepy-looking ponies. I will not disturb Antonio, who is again in the arms of Morpheus, but will inquire of the old gentleman myself.

"Adios, señor. Can you tell me how far it is to the Ranch of the Palms?"

"No comprendo el Inglis."

"Oh, you don't understand English? Well, that's too bad; but it seems to me anybody ought to know how far it is to the Palms."

"Si, si, pero no comprendo usted," he expostulated.

"Yes, I know. That's all right. But—how—far—is—it—to—the—Rancho—de—las—Palmas?" raising my voice to such a pitch that Antonio almost jumped from the buggy.

Taking in the situation, he instituted a series of inquiries, and the way they jabbered was a caution. Now, thinks I, they will dismount and fight it out; but no, they are laughing. Then Antonio pounds his left hand with the right and *vice versa*, and then the old gent has his innings. Waltzing down the middle, figuratively speaking, he executes a series of fandangoes, salutes his partner, swings corners, chasse all, right hand to your partner, and grand change. They jabber incessantly, I light another Mexican cigar, of which I had laid in a stock before leaving Tia Juana, pick up the lines and drive on, with Antonio jabbering over his shoulder until the old fellow disappears around a curve in the road. "'E eez a fine fellow," says Antonio. "Yes, I like him very much," I replied, "and his conversation is especially edifying." And I understood not a word of what they had said.

Five o'clock and we sight the magnificent Valley of the Palms, and what a place! Think of a farm six miles wide and thirty-three miles long. That is the size of El Rancho de los Palmas—the Ranch of the Palms. Here grow to perfection all the most delicate tropical fruits. Bananas, figs, cocoanuts, oranges, lemons, almonds, nectarines, raisins, etc., can be excelled nowhere. Add to this the magnificent grazing lands over which for miles and miles roam the hundreds of fine horses, thousands of cattle, sheep, and the beautiful Angora goats; farming lands upon which can be raised everything known to man, from garden truck to the magnificent date palm, and we have a veritable Vale of Cashmere.

We are heartily welcomed to the hospitable mansion by our old friend Chanon, surrounded by a family of gallant sons and handsome, blushing señoritas, and as I shake the warm, soft hand of each, acknowledging the kind words of welcome spoken in their low, sweet Spanish accent, I feel that I have just now begun to live. For remember that these people are not Mexicans. They are thoroughbred Spaniards on their mother's side, while the usual dark hue characteristic of their race is toned down by marriage, two generations ago, with a celebrated English lord. Thus we have by this intermarriage a pleasing contrast. On one side we observe instantly the dark, keen, piercing eye, the handsome mouth and pearly teeth of the Spaniard, while English blood tones down the dark-hued skin to a beautiful, smooth velvety olive. I have sat by the hour in El Pravo, the fashionable thoroughfare of Madrid, Spain, and watched the dark-eyed beauties of that celebrated city in all their loveliness, but they were always associated in my mind with treachery and deceit. While thus sitting one beautiful evening, the thoroughfare thronged with its usual gaiety, I saw two splendidly dressed ladies meet and embrace with great enthusiasm, when, with a chill of horror, I saw one of them stealthily draw a stiletto and plunge it deep into the back of the other. A shriek, a fall, a sudden rustling of dresses as the murderess quickly mingled with the crowd, and all was over. I sat stupefied for a few moments, when the body was carried away. Since that Spaniards, stilettoes and treachery are associated together in my mind.

In this old house of Las Palmas I often find myself gazing vacantly at the magnificent faces of the señoritas of the establishment as they flit hither and thither, while my thoughts are far away among the scenes of that memorable night in Madrid, and I ask myself, "Can it be possible that these innocent, beautiful girls— but no. What nonsense! They are perfection itself, in whom there is no deceit." I cannot now remember whether or no, in speaking of our visit to New Orleans in a steam launch, I mentioned the Creole ladies. If I did not, it was an oversight, and the only excuse I can offer consists of the fact that my education and pursuits have not fitted me to discuss the characteristics of the various nationalities and incidents in general which a person of traveling propensities necessarily encounters in several years' wandering. The Creole impressed me very forcibly, and I must confess that, like the other boys, I was loth to leave New Orleans. Thus it is with these Spanish girls, and although I have been here three weeks the time seems but a day. Each night brings something new—a dance, in which all the dons and señoritas for miles and miles around participate, and on which occasion wine flows like water; or a trip to a neighboring ranch to revel in the same sport, which sometimes continues two days. The strum, strum of the guitar or mandolin is indeed music under such circumstances, and of such sport these people never weary.

We have done some hunting, but not much. There is too much work about that to please the average Mexican. They prefer to sit in the shade and leisurely smoke cigarettes, watching the curling smoke ascend through the green foliage, and think—well, I don't know what they think, but they do keep up a terrible thinking. And I? Well, I think, too. Ah, me! I must soon leave this country, as the weather is becoming rather oppressive, and again resume my flight. What a world! For twelve long years I have followed the wild geese from north to south and back again. From the everglades of Florida, up through the pines of the Carolinas, the mountains of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and so on to the White Mountains. I have wandered along the shores of that tideless sea, the Mediterranean; have spent weeks and weeks on the Nile, in Egypt, ancient Egypt, the truly wondrous land, where Isaiah prophesied, and whose shady palms gave shelter to the Holy Family when fleeing from the wrath of Herod, and whose extent is dotted over with the ruins of many cities, tombs of a buried civilization. Away north of the Arabian Sea, beyond the Ganges and Bramapootra, hidden away mid hill and dale in that remote and dreamy land, I have witnessed sufferings similar to my own, but intensified ten thousandfold by lack of proper sanitary surroundings and proper care. Well might Jeremiah cry out, "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?" Returning to our own country, I stood on the shores of Lake Minnetonka one pleasant morning, and thanked God for this glorious, health-giving America.

> "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said
> This is my own, my native land?"

This is a rambling letter, and is not what I intended it should be. I wanted to talk of Mexico and Mexican manners, but these thoughts kept crowding in upon me, and, like Banquo's ghost, they would not down. I shall leave here in another week (perhaps), and after a week or two more at Coronado Beach, will hie me eastward. The time is near at hand when my naphtha launch will be finished

and I anticipate an unusually pleasant time this summer. I have traveled thousands and thousands of miles, but am sorry to say I never kept a note-book. I now regret it exceedingly, and hereafter I intend to jot down everything of interest, that it may benefit those of my fellow sportsmen who are so situated that they can not spare the time to wander all over the earth. PACIFIC.

THE BEAUTIFUL OZARKS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Where shall I go? This question presents itself to our Eastern friends with more weight and gravity than to us Westerners. Distance, requiring necessarily time and expense, cuts a very considerable figure. A half day or one night's ride from our city and we are in some of the finest game regions in the United States. It is not to be inferred by this that numbers alone should be considered, for the true sportsmen dislike to bring in game or fish simply to see it spoil. I enjoy having and getting plenty of game, but how much more is this enhanced when one knows it is not killed in wantoness.

Friends have told me this past summer of the hundreds of bass taken by parties fishing in some of the far northern lakes where they had camped or stopped at some farm, and that their party could not eat half there were caught. "What did you do with them?" was asked. "Threw them away."

The expense to get there is large, the accommodations in these frontier sections poor, in the North the mosquitos are simply terrible, and after summing it all up I see very little pleasure as compared with another section, and that the Ozark Mountains of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas.

My favorite spots are the streams and country contiguous to Cabool, Mountain Grove, Thayer, Mammoth Springs in Missouri, and Afton in Arkansas and Mammoth Springs on the line, or in both States. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway gives easy access, and once upon the ground a variety of amusement can be obtained from Mountain Grove to Black River. Such bass, pickerel, salmon (jack), channel catfish and croppie; and one never knows what the next fish will be. Some of our fly anglers may smile at catfish being a game fish, but of the gamiest fights I have ever had some have been with a five or six pound channel catfish. The most beautiful natural fishing ground in every respect that it has been my fortune to try, however, is Spring River, below Mammoth Springs. Afton being a convenient point and only ten miles from Thayer, Mo. This stream is as clear and cold during the seasons for angling as can be desired, and at every half mile or so are natural reefs or dams running diagonally across the stream, just enough water so one can wade with hip boots, fishing below and above the falls, a convenient log caught on the edge will afford a place to tie the minnow bucket, as well as the live net, and plenty of fish will be found in working the falls back and forth. Thayer is the best place to stop, there being a nice hotel there. One day can be spent looking the ground over and catching minnows. The next morning the early train will land you at Afton in season for good fishing, and you can return to Thayer or Mammoth Springs that night, and so on, for a couple of weeks. March, April and May are the best spring seasons, and any time after August for fall. And the fall go prepared to hunt and fish all to your heart's content.

The Gasconade is not far, and Black River and White River, all game fish rivers. Then there are bear and deer in the woods, and turkey, chickens and quail, coon, possum and squirrels until you can't rest.

The scenery is grand, those mountains just high enough, the valleys just deep enough. The natives as a rule are somewhat rude, but very hospitable, and will do all in their power to make it pleasant.

The only bad feature is that sometimes when hunting for deer you will run across one of those animals that has no place in or among mammalia as far as any researches of mine own, "the Arkansaw razorback," lank, lean, long-legged, with a snout half the length of his body, and bristles 6in. high standing straight up. My, my! but how they can run. One is liable to meet them miles and miles from the farm, and it is a puzzle to me how they ever catch them to butcher.

Let some of our Eastern friends try this section for game and I will guarantee them a good time. I have fished and hunted in New England, Colorado and Minnesota, and yet have to find better sport and as large variety, together with the magnificent scenery, the conveniences and every thing desirable that I have found in the beautiful Ozarks. TILE.

Natural History.

THE CARNIVORA.

BY R. W. SHUFELDT, M.D., C.M.Z.S.

(Concluded from Page 335.)

IN treating these pinnipeds, it was my intention to present views of skulls of the leading genera, but while thinking this matter over, and still adhering to the idea, I came to the conclusion that it would be far better to submit all such illustrations in one paper, for then their value is at once much enhanced from the fact that they appear side by side for comparison. I selected the present contribution as the most fitting article for these illustrations, and very instructive figures they are, as will be appreciated by a glance at the plate. As we would naturally expect, the skull of the walrus is widely different from that of any of the seals, aside even from its prodigiously elongated canine teeth (Fig. 5); while the skull of the ordinary harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*, Fig. 9) is seen to be quite different from either that of a sea bear (*C. ursinus*), or even others of its own family, as, for instance, the hooded seal (*C. cristata*) or the California sea elephant (*Macrorhinus*).

When we come to study the forms of the individual species of many of the land *Carnivores*, I hope to present other figures of their skulls, and then the reader will be enabled to appreciate, better than by any other method, the real kinship which exists among these marine and terrestrial representations of the order.

Regarded as a whole and as at present restricted, the *Carnivora* constitutes a group quite sharply defined among the class to which it belongs. Adopting the classification of such an eminent authority as Prof. Flower, the following scheme will present the reader with a very good idea of the *Carnivora* in their entirety:

Order.	Suborder.	Section.	Family.	Examples.
CARNIVORA.	*Fissipedia*.	*Æluroidea*.	*Felidæ*,	Lions, Tigers, Cats, etc.
			Viverridæ,	Civets, Genets, etc.
			Hyænidæ,	Hyæna.
		Cynoidea.		Dogs, etc.
		Arctoidea.	*Mustelidæ*,	Otters, Weasels, Skunks, etc.
			Procyonidæ,	Raccoons.
			Ailuridæ,	Panda.
			Ursidæ,	Bears.
	Pinnipedia.		*Otariidæ*,	Sea Bears.
			Trichechidæ,	Walrus.
			Phocidæ,	Common Seal.

By comparing this scheme with the list given above, it can easily be ascertained which families we have represented in our own United States fauna. The land *Carnivora* may be either strictly terrestrial, as the dogs, foxes, etc., or arbo-terrestrial, as bears, raccoons and others, or marine, as the seals and walruses, which latter frequently come ashore for certain purposes, but only for very limited distances. None of the order have less than four well-developed toes on each foot, which in the vast majority of species support sharp and curved claws, but the inner toes are never opposable to any of the other digits. All have teeth of three kinds, viz., incisors, canines and molars; the first usually numbering six in either jaw, while the canines are conical and pointed, and the tuberculated molars vary considerably, though they are generally broad, with pointed cusps, and are well formed for the uses to which they are put, the cutting of flesh.

Among many species the mechanism of the jaw and associated parts, so constructed as to enable the animal to hold on with the greatest possible tenacity, is a subject of great interest. This is well exemplified in the skull of an old badger (*Taxidea americana*), which I have in my hand.

Here we find a powerfully constructed skull, roughly conical in form, with its base the occiput, and its apex the muzzle. The base is notably broad, and is roughened for the insertion of those great muscles, by whose aid the necessary strength is imparted to the remainder of the mechanism.

Passing beyond this, anteriorly, we next note the extensive lateral surfaces devoted to the origin of the temporal muscles, the power of which in the present instance must be enormous, and capable of closing the jaw like a vise. But this is not all, for turning to the joint composing the "hinge" of the jaw, a most remarkable structure is presented to us. We find the "sockets" (glenoid cavities) to be transverse, deep, and, measured on their transverse diameters, 2.3 centimeters long (about ⅞ of an inch), while the outer half of the anterior lip of either one is curled backward, and the inner halves of the posterior lips are curled forward. When the lower jaw, now, is articulated in such cavities as these, with its own transverse condyles, its retention there is eminently insured, for I find in the dry skull before me, it cannot be "unlocked" without moving the jaw from right to left, when it may be detached from the cranium. But by opening the jaws, as the animal in life opens its mouth, I find that it cannot be detached by means of a direct pull, whatever the angle of opening may be; and this could only be accomplished by applying sufficient force to break off the lips or edges of the sockets (glenoid cavities), described above. Supplementing such a structure as this, we find the badger possessing a powerful armature of teeth, where the incisors fit closely together, the long canines cross each other, and the cusps of the rear upper molars fit into depressions of the teeth below, one upper molar, the next to the last one, even engaging, in this way, two of the lower molars, thus doubling the strength of the lock. No wonder a badger can hold on, when his teeth are once well in! Others of the larger and more powerful *Carnivora* show much the same arrangement of these parts, and the mechanism in the jaw of an old African lion is a subject worthy of study.

Another very interesting and well-known structure is the retractile claws of the cats (*Felidæ*), and of that as yet little-known animal of Madagascar, the largest carnivore of her fauna, the *Cryptoprocta ferox*. This arrangement, which is evidently intended to prevent the points of the claws from becoming blunted, is thus tersely described by an authority at my hand: "The last or claw joint of each toe is drawn back by ligaments attached to the penultimate joint until it assumes a perpendicular position, when the claw, which it supports, is completely retracted within a sort of sheath, and is entirely concealed by the fur. This is enected by the elasticity of the ligaments, and without any exertion on the part of the animal. But, when a cat is about to strike its prey, the claw joint is pulled down by the flexor muscles, and the formidable talons are then protruded, ready to be buried in the flesh of the victim."

As to their method of locomotion, *Carnivora* may be digitigrade, or the toes alone coming in contact with the ground; plantigrade, or where the entire anatomical foot is applied; and finally semi-plantigrade, or where only a portion of the foot, or rather the sole of it, is applied to the ground. Then of course there are the seals, which in their waddling means of progression while on shore may possibly at times combine all three of these modes of locomotion, but these last animals are more naturally swimmers, and but poorly adapted to terrestrial movement. The seals have been designated as the *Pinnigrada* by some authorities. Members of this order possess abdominal mammæ, which vary considerably in the several families, and as interesting points in their osteology, we are to note that the bony orbits in the skull are never complete, and the collar bones are frequently absent, and when present are but feebly developed.

Most of the *Carnivora* are typical flesh eaters, but Professor Flower speaking of this says that "The large majority of the species comprising this order subsist chiefly upon some variety of animal food, though many are omnivorous, and some few chiefly, though not entirely, vegetable eaters. The more typical forms live altogether on recently-killed warm-blooded animals, and their whole organization is thoroughly adapted to a predaceous mode of life. In conformity with this manner of obtaining their subsistence, they are generally bold and savage in disposition, though some species are capable of being domesticated, and when placed under favorable circumstances for the development of such qualities, exhibit a very high degree of intelligence and fidelity."

In studying the *Fissipedia* one must pay especial regard to the teeth, as they constitute highly important characters; for instance, it is an interesting thing to know that the dental formula, or the number of teeth in the jaws of an adult European badger (*Meles*) is different from that in our own species (*Taxidea*).

Carnivora, agreeing with the vast majority of existing mammals, are with respect to their teeth, diphyodont, or they develop and shed a "milk set." Now, taking the jaws of this American badger before me, a thoroughly matured animal, and consequently in possession of its full set of permanent teeth, we find in the upper jaw in front a row of six small teeth, the larger ones being at either outer end of the row. They are the "upper incisors," and in writing a dental formula are designated by the letter *i* (in italics). Passing around this upper jaw on either side, we find next quite a considerable interval wherein there is no tooth, and into which fits, when the jaws are closed, the canine of the lower jaw. This interval is called a *diastema*. Next come, on either side, the long curved and pointed canines or "laniary" tooth of the *Carnivora*, which in the dental formula is designated by the letter *c*. Immediately behind this canine tooth in the upper jaw, is a small pointed tooth, the first premolar, followed by another one behind it, about double its size and much the same in form—the second premolar. Glancing at the lower jaw we find two similar teeth there also. Now, behind these in the upper jaw, on either side, we find a third premolar, consisting of a very large tooth with its crown raised into two inner points and a broad outer double point. The third premolar of the lower jaw is a very much smaller tooth and is raised into only two fairly well defined points on its crown. These points are termed cusps, and the ridge encircling them at their bases, the *cingulum*. In the dental formula, the premolars are designated by the letters *pm.*, and in our *Fissiped Carnivora* these last premolar teeth are known as "sectorial" or "carnassial" teeth, being the last teeth in the jaw which have predecessors in the milk set. As they differ markedly in the different families and genera, much study has been given them. Now, the last tooth in the upper jaw of this badger, is a great broad tuberculated molar tooth, while we find two smaller molar teeth on either side in the lower jaw. This completes the dental armature of an adult American badger. But it becomes very convenient for us to write out these teeth for the various species of animals, in order that we may appreciate them at a glance; such abbreviations are known as dental formulæ, and the dental formula in our badger would stand thus:

$$i.\frac{3-3}{3-3}\ c.\frac{1-1}{1-1}\ pm.\frac{3-3}{3-3}\ m.\frac{1-1}{2-2}=\frac{16}{18}=34 \text{ total.}$$

Here the upper line of figures give the number of teeth in the upper jaw, and the lower the lower, and adding these together we find 16 in the upper jaw and 18 in the lower, or a total of 34 teeth in the skull of the animal under consideration.

Sometimes such formulæ are simplified by writing them thus: *i.* ⅜, *c.* ¼, *pm.* ⅜, *m.* ⅛=⅝, and ⅝×2=1⅛=34 total. Written in this way, of course, only one side of the jaw is given, and we must multiply by two to get our total. It is hardly necessary to say that the teeth of either jaw are the same for either side of the jaw.

In properly studying the number of teeth in mammals, and formulating them in this way, we should have before us skulls of the very youngest specimens, and the series complete to include the skulls of adult males and females.

The hints I have been enabled to give above briefly indicate some of the more salient structural features of our *Carnivora;* and in future papers, upon seals, walruses, sea lions, bears, raccoons, the weasels and their congeners, the dogs and the cats, I hope to be able to enlarge a little upon such important matters.

As for fossil *Carnivora*, we find in recent geological formations the remains of forms which are the immediate ancestors of existing types, and the array of species is a large one, taking into consideration all these countries where the geology has been looked into. Passing still deeper, and into the older strata, these types soon begin to show in their fossil remains the evidences of generalization, so that typical *Carnivores* begin to disappear by insensibly shading into such groups as the *Insectivora*, and, no doubt, certain marsupial forms and others. Cope has grouped the entire lot, including our modern *Insectivora*, into his one order *Bunotheria*, a suborder of which, the *Creodonta*, seems to be most nearly related to our modern *Carnivora*. Fossil seals have also come to light from both the Miocene and Pliocene formations of this country and Europe; but thus far the types are only such as are closely connected with modern species, and aid us very little in ascertaining the origin of the suborder. What we hope for in this line is soon to meet, as some day we undoubtedly will, with those generalized phocine types which were the connecting forms standing between the ancestors of our existing eared seals, and those generalized carnivorous extinct types, from which the seals and walruses arose. No such remains have as yet rewarded our researches, and the forms that we have met with have a closer kinship with the true seals (*Phocidæ*) than with the eared seals (*Otariidæ*). It was probably from some time in the Tertiary age that these marine *Carnivores* date their birth.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CARNIVORA.—The bibliography of this order is very large, and it will be impossible here to more than allude to a few works which the student will find of great advantage to peruse in a general reading upon the subject. I present them without any special arrangement as to subject matter, or date of publication. Fuller, D., "Report on the Period of Gestation of the Puma (*Felis concolor*)," P. Z. S., 1832, p. 62. Martin, W. C. L., numerous papers on Carnivora in P. Z. S., 1830-42. Ogilby, W., numerous papers in P. Z. S. on carnivorous mammals, 1832-45. Owen, R., numerous list of memoirs in P. Z. S. touching upon the anatomy of Carnivora, 1830-1846, also "Anat. and Phys. of Verts.," Vols. I.-III., and many other works by the same authority. Waterhouse, G. R., memoirs on the order in P. Z. S., 1836-46, such for example as "On the Skull and Dentition of the American Badger," P. Z. S., 1838, p. 153. White, A., "Dissection of *Felis leo*," P. Z. S. 1844, p. 54. Gray, J. E., Mem. in P. Z. S. on Carnivora, 1848-70, pp. 21-430. Turner, H. N., Jr., "Obs. on Some Foramina at the base of the Skull in Mamm., and on the Classification of the Order Carnivora," P. Z. S. 1848, p. 63. Abbott, Captain C. C., "On the Seals of the Falkland Islands," P. Z. S. 1858, p. 159. Murie, James, "Notice of a Memoir on the Anatomy of the Walrus," P. Z. S. 1870, p. 544, and "On *Phoca grænlandica*, Mull.; its Modes of Progression and Anatomy, op. cit., p. 604. Huxley, T. H., "On the Cranial and Dental Characters of the Canidæ, P. Z. S. 1880, p. 238. Straus-Duckheim, "Anat. descrip. du Chat," 4to, 2 vols., Paris. Flower, W. H., "On the Value of the Characters of the Base of the Cranium in the Classification of the Order Carnivora," P. Z. S. 1869, p. 4. Mivart, St. Geo., "On the Classification and Distribution of the Æluroidea," ibid, 1882, p. 135; also his "Cat." Cope, E. D., "On the Extinct Cats of America," Amer. Nat., 1880, and other papers by same author. Allen, J. A., "History of North

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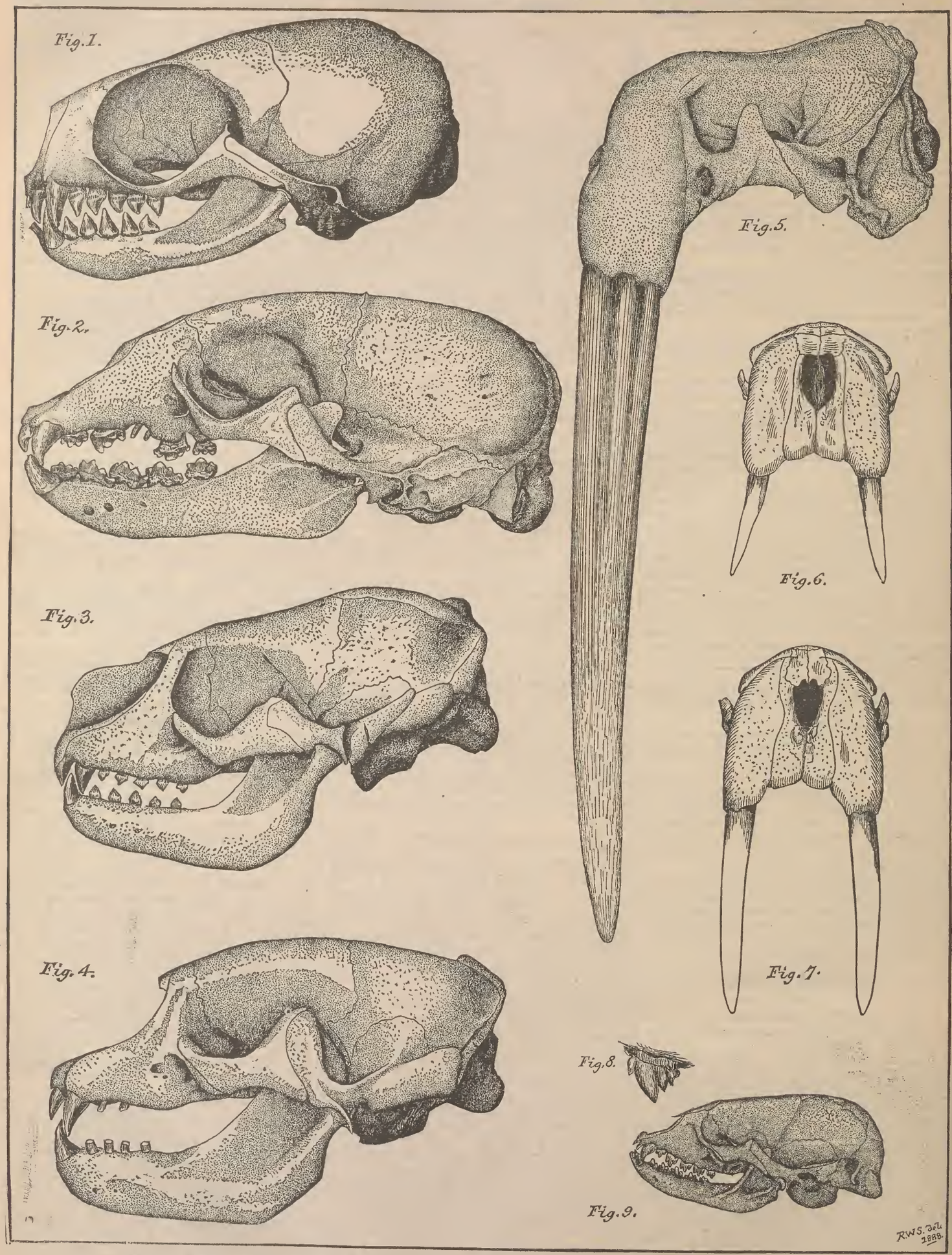


PROFILE AND OTHER VIEWS OF THE SKULL OF NORTH AMERICAN PINNIPEDIA.—DRAWN BY THE AUTHOR.

Fig. 1.—Left lateral view of the skull of the Northern fur seal or sea bear (*Callorhinus ursinus*); ♀, rather young, about ¾ natural size; after Allen.

Fig. 2—Same view of the skull of the West Indian seal (*Monachus tropicalis*); ⅔ natural size; after True and Lucas.

Fig. 3.—Same view of the skull of the hooded seal (*Cystophora cristata*); ½ natural size; after Allen.

Fig. 4—Same view of the skull of the California seal-elephant (*Macrorhinus angustirostris*); ⅛ natural size; after Allen.

Fig. 5—Same view of the skull of the Pacific walrus (*Odobænus obesus*), considerably reduced; after Allen.

Fig. 6.—Direct anterior view of the skull of the Atlantic walrus (*O. rosmarus*); very much reduced; after Allen.

Fig. 7.—The same view of the skull of the Pacific walrus (*O. obesus*); similarly reduced; after Allen. Figs. 6 and 7 go to show certain facial differences in the skulls of these two walruses, the Atlantic and Pacific coast forms.

Fig 8.—Shows form of tooth in the common harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*); after Flower.

Fig. 9.—Left lateral view of the skull of the harbor seal (*P. vitulina*); very much reduced; after Flower.

Game Bag and Gun.

BRANT SHOOTING AT CAPE COD.

THE past winter in New England was a very mild one, and migratory birds were seen earlier in the spring than usual. Brant made their appearance on the Massachusetts coast about March 1. The first one was shot at Monomoy March 12. About one-third of those killed later on were young ones, which gave promise of a good season's sport. The work of putting down boxes and building bars progressed finely, and before the middle of the month each of the four was in its proper place. It must be understood that boxes and bars are each a part of the same contrivance, the one being of no value without the other. Then came the great storm of March 16, that strewed our shores with wrecks, cast down trees and telegraph poles, devastated sandbars and beaches, and also utterly ruined our brant works, which sent dismay into the hearts of the branters. They struggled on, however, from day to day with a diligence known only to the busy bee and the bar builders. A box is planted in the flats today, wheelbarrows and shovels are industriously plied through the whole of low tide and a neat bar constructed around it. To-night the easterly gale continues and forces the tide high up over the box, and the big waves dash against the bar, and lo! in the morning not a vestige of it is left. It again simply forms a part of the great flats. The second day is merely a repetition of the first, with the same result. "Certainly," the men say, "to-morrow will end the strife—the storm must cease," but

> "To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow,
> Creeps in its petty pace from day to day,"

and for six wearisome days did the local members of the club with lusty sinews buffet the flood, each day losing ground, till at last all the boxes—except the mud hole—were out of the flats and had to be filled with sand to prevent their going ashore or to sea, as wind and tide might favor. So strong was the current that rushed through "Uncle Sol's drain" that the south box had to be anchored to save it.

The great Nauset high beach, which for generations has stood as warder of the channel, is now removed by the huge waves, and for more than a mile up and down, east of the club houses, each high tide makes a clean breach over the entire distance. From day to day the tide moves more or less of the sand westward, as the tide runs from east to west. Again, our heaviest of gales, which produce the highest tides, are from the east, and it is these sweeping tides that break up and move these immense sandbars and dunes. Nor can we predict where the end will be. If sand, like "the star of empire westward holds its way," then, wherever those powerful moving agents—wind and water—are found, all the sand and silt on the eastern portion must drift westward till it reaches some permanent island or continent. Any one familiar with the seaboard of our Southern States knows very well that all the land between the Blue Ridge and the sea has been formed in this way, and that the accretions are much greater on the eastern than on the western side of a continent.

But the sand is not destroyed. It has only been moved further westward, and being deposited in the channel has ruined that fine feeding ground, which is now graded nearly on a level with the great flats. The fishing ground, which extended from nearly abreast the club house to Chatham Light, a distance of about three miles, proved so attractive to the brant that every day they would be drawn across the flats to the rich repast. All these miles of eel grass are now buried under this same sand, and the brant have no place to feed, except in the bay or on the common flats, more than a mile to the westward of the boxes. A patch of feeding ground is still left to the northward of the flats, and in passing from the bay to this the birds are liable to come within sight of the decoys, giving some hopes of a continuance of a portion of the sport hitherto so liberally vouchsafed when the brant have to cross the flats to reach the channel. And then the brant, finding their feeding ground destroyed, have sought others at Nantucket, Muskeget and elsewhere, which have drawn away many of the birds that formerly fed here. Still, about the usual number have passed this point, and many of them have stopped in a friendly way to inspect their old haunts.

As soon as the storm ceased the hummock box was replaced and a bar thrown around it. On the 27th of March, eight men with wheelbarrows and shovels were employed to put in place the north box and build the bar, which was covered with heavy canvas. This is supposed to hold the box in place against ordinary tides and winds. Still we doubt if a canvas cover has so winsome a way, so easily beguiles the birds, as a natural or artificial sand bar. They seem to view it with suspicion, nor do they ever fraternize with our live decoys in that degree of confidence they would on a natural bar. On the 29th the south bar was planted and sand wheeled around it to form the bar. This completes the placing of boxes. Not so the work of keeping in repair the boxes. Every high tide and wind cuts them away more or less, which damage must be repaired before they can be used. The mudhole alone survived the great gale.

The Manchester, Providence and Monomoy clubs have this season, as for several years past, united as one club, each assuming control of the property and privileges for a definite period. By this plan we have avoided unpleasant antagonisms. The records of the three clubs are kept on the journal of the Monomoy Branting Club just the same as if it were one club, and this may stimulate a little pleasant rivalry to see which of the parties is the best shot.

We may indulge possibly in a just degree of pride at having been one of the originators and organizers of the M. B. C., that we believe we have the most perfect club journal in the United States. Here are two volumes and part of a third, containing about 800 folio pages in manuscript, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century, embracing minute details of the doings of the club, with all the names of the persons present at the club house, with portraits of many of them, the box each lay in, the number of birds killed at each box, the condition of the weather, winds, tides, mercury, prospects and probabilities, together with any remarkable incident that occurred, such as wrecks or vessels ashore, great flight or scarcity of birds, or any other item that was brought forward and discussed. The endeavor has been to keep so perfect a record of the doings of the club that our successors may be able to compare the shooting of their day with that of ours—the results of the past with those of the future. We should be very glad if any person or club having a more perfect journal than ours, or one covering a longer period of time, would kindly inform the editor of FOREST AND STREAM.

The first regular weekly party went to the club house March 20. Previous to that date 23 brant had been killed. As the havoc of the great storm had not been repaired, only two boxes being available, the party killed only a dozen brant. The second party, March 27, found the south box still anchored on the flats. Although there were a goodly number of birds in the bay, they did not shore well, and the week footed up only 22 brant. The third party was more successful, bagging 61.

The Providence Club came in April 3 as the fourth party with a bag of 51. The last regular party was the Manchester Club, which had the good fortune to beat the Providence 8 birds. Between the departure of the fourth and arrival of the fifth the local members killed 22 brant and made two decoys.

This matter of keeping up the supply of live decoys requires skill and tact. The club wants about fifteen live decoys, in addition to some hundreds of wooden ones. But in the course of events each year, many of the live decoys sicken and die. To make good this loss, care must be taken to save any brant that is wounded in the wing near the carpus, and a portion of the wing is amputated; then, if it survives, it will be counted as a decoy. Sometimes such a wounded bird gives his pursuer a long chase, especially when wind and tide are in his favor. Before breechloaders were so common such cripples must be captured alive or lost. Not so now. As soon as a shot is made, the occupants of the box rush out, breechloader in hand, and if it is found the cripple can keep pace with his pursuer he is shot and lost as a decoy. Particularly is this done where the pursuit is long and the water on the flats grows deeper. But with proper pains we have been able to keep our stock of decoys fairly up to our needs.

Our season for shooting usually ends about the 25th or 26th of April. There are many people whose business cares weigh heavily upon them as the warm weather approaches who are glad of an opportunity to escape for a week's rest or recuperation. We know of no place where this can be accomplished more rapidly than in the pure air of Cape Cod. Forty years ago one could find fair shooting almost anywhere along our shores in spring. Not so to-day. The brant shooting is about all that is left for the sportsman. There was a supplementary party made up of such individuals for April 24, but we do not presume this will materially change the results of the season's work, which foots up 250 brant. This is a little less than the average for the past twenty-five years, but when we consider the rapid decrease of all sorts of game, it may be regarded as quite satisfactory. Then again these birds for several years have been shot in winter on their feeding grounds at Hatteras Inlet and Pamlico Sound. One man from Chatham last year killed over 1,300. The birds before they arrive at Cape Cod have been educated to keep clear of all suspicious objects. If a Northerner can go down there and make a few hundred dollars each winter it will set the natives, who are not a wealthy class, all crazy. As they are all good gunners, they will not be likely to let the opportunity slip to take a hand at that game. W. HAPGOOD.

BOSTON, Mass.

HOLLOW BULLETS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Absence from home has prevented my writing sooner, with reference to a letter by Mr. Stark in your paper for Feb. 28, respecting the behavior of hollow bullets in his Winchester rifle.

It is evident, from his description, that the hollow is too small for the charge of powder and hardness of the bullets. Any required degree of either smashing or penetration can be obtained by modifying the hardness of lead, the depth and diameter of the hollow or the proportion of powder, always remembering that penetration decreases as smashing increases.

Mr. Stark might find his bullets act more satisfactorily if the hollows were filled with beeswax instead of copper tubes, and no doubt making them of pure lead would have a still greater effect; but perhaps the accuracy would be slightly decreased, as the proportion of tin which he mentions is that recommended by the Winchester Company for their rifles. Their 300grs. hollow bullet is made for 125grs. of powder, and if it act properly with that charge, the size of the hollow ought to be increased when only 100grs. are used, in order to obtain the same degree of expansion.

The .45 express bullets used with British rifles generally weigh from 260 to 280grs., and are hardened with ⅛ to ¼ of tin. The hollow is of such a size that with 110 to 125grs. of powder the fore part of the bullet, shortly after passing through the skin of an animal, breaks into pieces which tear a terrible wound, the base, in shots behind the shoulder, generally penetrating to the opposite side of the chest. For side shots at that part nothing can well be more deadly, but as it is often necessary to fire at the point of the shoulder, or at the space between the hindquarters when animals are running straight away, it is better to have the hollow of such a size that the bullet, instead of breaking up, will expand into a mushroom shape. It will thus give great striking surface, and at the same time penetrate deeply.

With the large hollow generally used I have had a bullet from my own rifle tear out a great mass of flesh from the inner side of both hindquarters of even a small-sized deer, and not penetrate any further. Of course in such a case the game is unable to get away, but a second shot is necessary to put it out of misery; and besides spoiling the meat, a disgusting smash of that kind is not satisfactory to a true sportsman. I once shot a spoonbill duck at 120yds., and the bullet carried clean away the whole of the chest and abdomen with the skin which covered them.

The hollow in bullets is generally reduced by diminishing its depth; but for rifles with a slow twist it is better to diminish the diameter and leave the depth unchanged. The accuracy is thus maintained for long shots, because the proportion of weight at the base of the bullet is not increased. When the old English rifles of the British army were converted into Schneider breechloaders, bullets with a hollow in the center were substituted for the solid kind previously used. These were found to give greatly increased accuracy at long ranges, doubtless through keeping up their spin on the principle of the flywheel. The grooves of the rifle had only one turn in 6ft. 6in., which was not enough for the solid bullets.

Mr. Stark speaks of trying the expansion of his bullets in wood or sand, but this will not give a correct idea of their behavior upon game. There is, I believe, no way of testing it except firing into the carcass of some animal. The 100grs. which he uses are quite sufficient for an express charge. Mr. Selons, the celebrated African hunter and explorer, uses .45 rifles with only 90grs. of powder and bullets of 360grs. As he states that these are perfectly satisfactory upon various large animals, including lions, there is no doubt but that the bullets expand properly. J. J. MEYRICK.

DUBLIN, April 5.

DEER HUNTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CACHE CREEK, British Columbia.—We were blessed with an abundance of game through the season, and with exceptionally fine weather for hunting it in. The rifles in general use here for deer and other large game are the Martini-Henry, and the .45-90 and .40-82 Winchester, model '86. They are all good rifles for the business, the timber being open, and long-distance shooting having frequently to be adopted. I use a Martini-Henry, and I find it more difficult to hit the broadside of a deer, at a distance of 100yds., than to knock over a grouse at the same distance. There is a glorious uncertainty about that ridge of furze along a deer's back, that makes him appear taller than he really is, sometimes, and causes the hunter to feel sick as he notices that his bullet has ranged too high, and instead of penetrating the animal's heart has torn a tremendous hole in the snow at some distance beyond.

On Thanksgiving Day I secured a cayuse, and shouldering my rifle, started off for a mountain, the base of which is about two miles from here. The ascent was easily made, and scarcely had I reached the first bench when certain sounds indicated the presence of deer, a little to the north of me. Steering in that direction I had the pleasure of seeing a fine buck standing on the side of a gentle rise that led to another bench a short distance above me. I judged him to be 20yds. away, and getting off the horse I adjusted the sight, and was about to call him when I noticed a still larger one standing to the right of me, under a large fir tree, whose branches nearly touched the ground. The background was so dark that I could scarcely make him out, but from some cause or other I turned and blazed away at him. Not a move did he make, and after blessing myself for shooting at a lump of mud when a real deer was in sight, I remounted, when what was my surprise, to find the supposed lump of mud bounding gaily out of sight over the ridge. I pushed on up the hill and had nearly reached the bench, when a great snort caused me to look up, and there stood my friend, looking straight at me, not 50yds. away. The cayuse was blowing so with climbing that the rifle was carried from one side to the other, and in spite of all my efforts to pull at the right time I scored a clean miss.

Seeing that this would not do, I threw the bridle over the horse's head and started to follow up the deer on foot. I had not gone far when I saw a doe standing on the top of a rock about 100yds. in front of me. Taking aim at her shoulder, I had the satisfaction of seeing her fall backward off the rock, but the next minute over the rock came a doe, and directly towards me. A snapshot failed to connect, and the deer sped down the hill in the direction I had come. Going up to the rock to investigate, I found the snow painted red in all directions, and that the deer that had passed me was the very one I had wounded. Following down the mountain, on her trail, it led into some thick undergrowth, in which I found her, but she hustled off so lively, at sight of me, that I failed to get a shot. Seeing open ground a little way ahead, I hurried along, and reaching it, the next snapshot proved successful, and the doe was my victim.

Hastily bleeding her, I started back for my horse, and as I was about to hitch the deer to the pommel of my saddle, I saw a buck coming down a small gully toward me. My gun was standing about 10ft. away, and while I was getting it, he saw me and stepped behind a tree, from the side of which I could see one eye and about half his head as he watched me. I mention this, as I frequently have seen deer doing it, and have not noticed any of your correspondents mention it. They glide from tree to tree so quietly, and show so little of their heads past the side, that they may easily be gone by without being seen. Fortunately for me, the next tree was smaller, and his ribs were in sight on both sides of it. Taking aim, I blazed away. At the crack of my rifle he ran up the brush, apparently unhurt, but I afterward found that the bullet had passed under three of his ribs. Hurrying along, I soon came to an opening, where a good view could be had. Sitting down, I fixed my rifle sight for 200yds., and had got a breath or two to steady me, when out came my deer and turned broadside to me. Laying the gun over my knee, I succeeded in planting the bullet through both his front shoulders, thus completely disabling him.

I had now secured plenty of meat, but the next thing was how to get it home. The cayuse is a very uncertain animal, and mine proved no exception to the rule. He refused either to draw the deer or come without them, in spite of my persuasive powers (a spur and a fine switch). Finding that I could neither ride nor lead him, I got him backed up to a tree, where I tied and left him, going home on foot. There I secured a better animal, and a friend coming along, we succeeded in getting the cayuse, as well as the deer, safely home before dark.

On other occasions, which I may write of again, I have made better shooting, and got larger deer, but the sport and exercise combined on that occasion were about the best I have experienced during the season. No very large antlers have fallen to my rifle, though other hunters in the neighborhood have secured some fine specimens, but there is no kick coming to me, for all my deer have been very fat, and their meat very tender. C. C.

OHIO.—Ironton, May 20 —I was out on the old camp ground this week and found game in the greatest plenty; never saw the like of quail, rabbits and squirrels. We look forward to a splendid hunt next fall. Wild turkeys are plenty; I saw five gobblers in one bunch; the hens were out on business—laying eggs.—J. D.

THE "FOREST AND STREAM" GUN TEST.

PATTERN AND PENETRATION.

No. 1 Remington 16-Gauge Hammer Gun.

THE test of the various makes of guns now on the American market, which has been undertaken by FOREST AND STREAM, has made sufficient progress to show that just such a trial is greatly needed. It is not to be a grand tournament test, in which each manufacturer will bring out his crack gun carefully made and bored for fine targeting, but it is to be a continuous trial, with appliances ready at any time to be utilized in trying one or another of the myriad questions which are popping up in gun practice.

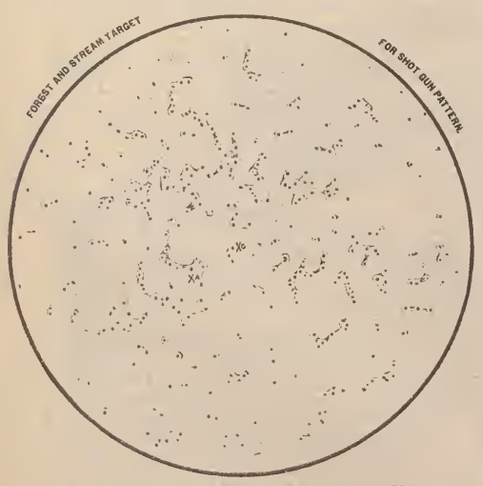
Already several weapons have made their mark, and the makers of the more popular styles of arms are specially anxious to have their wares put through the trial. The fashion of testing is very simple. At Claremont, on the convenient range of the Suburban Shooting Grounds Association, FOREST AND STREAM had erected

REM. 16-GAUGE, SCHULTZE POWDER, RIGHT BARREL, 296 PELLETS.

for its use a stout screen. It is not put up for a day or a season, but for many seasons, and is ready to withstand the peppering which the testing of a thousand guns would subject it to. The gun to be tested has its pedigree taken, what its shop number is, what length of barrel, what weight, what make, etc., etc. Then the conditions of the weather are noted, and then with five shots from each barrel taken at once for pattern at a fixed 30-inch circle, and for penetration at a pad of Dennison paper, a good average may be reached. To get the maximum effort of the gun, three shots at large sheets are taken with each barrel, and the 30-inch circle struck where the pellets lie thickest. All this is done at 40yds. and again at 60yds., and then with three cartridges for examination at the office the performances of the gun in its entirety may be very well judged.

This is the programme for each and every gun, and it was this which a neat Remington, gauge 16, of the original Ilion output, went through on May 17. E. A. Summers was the owner of the handy little weapon, and he fired it himself over the fixed rests provided. He knew the gun was a long and hard hitter, for in company with Mr. Lorillard he had enjoyed capital sport with it. He was particularly desirous of trying it with his favorite Schultze powder as against the best black powder, and so the double trial was made under the same weather conditions, giving not only a basis for judging the gun, but the comparative merits of the two powders as well. The Schultze cartridges were loaded by Mr. Summers, while the black powder charges were made up by Von Lengerke & Detmold, without any knowledge that they were to be used in any formal test.

The trial passed off without incident, and the detailed formal report annexed will show just what the two varying charges of powder did under the careful aiming of the gun owner. In estimating for pattern performance, attention should be paid to the analysis of the cartridge,



REM. 16-GAUGE, SCHULTZE POWDER, LEFT BARREL, 326 PELLETS.

since this shows the average charge of shot used, and of course the percentage reaching the 30-inch circle is the proper criterion of performance. In the same way the sort of shot used in connection with the kind and quantity of powder must be regarded in judging of the penetration showing.

The cuts show the distribution of the pellets on the circle, *A* being the point of aim and *C* the center of the struck circle. In one case the best showing of one of the barrels was upon one of the fixed circles. It would be easy to generalize upon the first exhibit of a gun in the FOREST AND STREAM series, but it will be safer and more satisfactory to draw conclusions after a hundred or more weapons have been tested, and this we hope soon to make. The present published report is interesting as showing what a small-gauge gun can do, and in this time of tendency toward smaller caliber in rifles it is only fair to ask whether there is not too much heft of metal carried and too heavy charges used in the great

REM. 16-GAUGE, DEAD SHOT POWDER, RIGHT BARREL 208, PELLETS.

bulk of shotgun work. In taking the centers for the maximum effort circles, the distances between the centers fired at and the centers used in striking the circles are carefully noted, as they go to show what may be termed the average aberration of the weapon. In this test they ran as follows:

	Black Powder. 40 YDS.		60 YDS.		*Schultze Powder.* 40 YDS.		60 YDS.	
	Right Barrel.	Left Barrel.	Right Barrel.	Left Barrel.	Right Barrel.	Left Barrel.	Right Barrel.	Left Barrel.
1..	3 in.	5½in.	7 in.	4 in.	2½in.	6 in.	8 in.	7½in.
2..	4½in.	5 in.	9 in.	8 in.	4½in.	4 in.	4½in.	7 in.
3..	5½in.	3 in.	7 in.	6½in.	6 in.	4½in.	5 in.	8½in.
Av.	4½in.	4¾in.	7½in.	6 in.	Av. 4½in.	5 in.	6 in.	7½in.

The figures of the Remington test stand:

CLAREMONT, N. J., May 17, 1889.

TEST MADE AT FOREST AND STREAM GUN-TESTING SCREEN.

Gun—Remington, Damascus steel barrels. Cost, $60.00. No. of gun, 22,354. Weight, 7¾lbs. Length of barrels, 32in. Gauge, 16. Right barrel, full choke. Left barrel, full choke.

Weather—Clear. Direction of wind, 11 o'clock. Force of wind, 4 miles per hour. Thermometer, dry, 72°. Do., wet, 65°. Humidity, 65°. Barometer, 30.02in.

Charge, as given by holder of gun:

BOTH BARRELS.

Shell—U. S. Co.
Powder, Brand—Schultze.
Powder, Quantity—3 drs.
Shot—*Make*—Soft. *Quantity*—1 oz. *Size*—8.

REM. 16-GAUGE, DEAD SHOT POWDER, LEFT BARREL, 232 PELLETS.

CARTRIDGE ANALYSIS.

Three Cartridges Taken at Random.

BOTH BARRELS.

Loading.		*Powder.*	*Shot.*	
Card and two pink-edge wads over powder; card over shot.	1...	40 grs.	508 grs.	502 pellets.
	2...	35 grs.	*471 grs.	465 pellets.
	3...	38 grs.	507 grs.	502 pellets.
	Average	37 grs.	492 grs.	489 pellets.

* Three wads in.

TEST AT 40 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 3 pellets.*	LEFT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 3 pellets.*
1. 265 pellets.	8 sheets.	1. 212 pellets.	10 sheets.
2. 173 pellets.	10 sheets.	2. 233 pellets.	14 sheets.
3. 185 pellets.	10 sheets.	3. 240 pellets.	10 sheets.
4. 220 pellets.	10 sheets.	4. 278 pellets.	8 sheets.
5. 251 pellets.	10 sheets.	5. 234 pellets.	12 sheets.
Av. 219 pellets.	10 sheets.	Av. 239 pellets.	11 sheets.

Three shots at 4-foot square; 30 inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 270 pellets.	1..... 175 pellets.
2..... 271 pellets.	2..... 326 pellets.
3..... 293 pellets.	3..... 303 pellets.
Average 278 pellets.	Average 268 pellets.

TEST AT 60 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 1 pellet.*	LEFT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 1 pellet.*
1. 87 pellets.	7 sheets.	1. 108 pellets.	4 sheets.
2. 74 pellets.	3 sheets.	2. 63 pellets.	4 sheets.
3. 101 pellets.	3 sheets.	3. 155 pellets.	5 sheets.
4. 115 pellets.	5 sheets.	4. 58 pellets.	.. sheets.
5. 39 pellets.	.. sheets.	5. 41 pellets.	3 sheets.
Av. 83 pellets.	4 sheets.	Av. 85 pellets.	4 sheets.

Three shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 132 pellets.	1..... 68 pellets.
2..... 67 pellets.	2..... 129 pellets.
3..... 108 pellets.	3..... 104 pellets.
Average 102 pellets.	Average 100 pellets.

CLAREMONT, N. J., May 17, 1889.

TEST MADE AT FOREST AND STREAM GUN-TESTING SCREEN.

Gun—Remington, Damascus steel barrels. Cost, $60.00. No. of gun, 22,354. Weight, 7¾lbs. Length of barrels, 32in. Gauge, 16. Right barrel, full choke. Left barrel, full choke.

Weather—Clear. Direction of Wind, 11 o'clock. Force of wind, 4 miles per hour. Thermometer, dry, 72°. Do., wet, 65°. Humidity, 65°. Barometer, 30.02in.

Charge, as given by holder of gun:

BOTH BARRELS.

Shell—U. M. C. "Club."
Powder, Brand—Dead Shot.
Powder, Quantity—2½ drs.
Shot—*Make*—LeRoy Chilled. *Quantity*—1 oz. *Size*—8.

CARTRIDGE ANALYSIS.

Three Cartridges Taken at Random.

BOTH BARRELS.

Loading.		*Powder.*	*Shot.*	
1 black and 1 pink-edge and card over powder, 1 card over shot.	1...	71 grs.	415 grs.	362 pellets.
	2...	72 grs.	421 grs.	364 pellets.
	3...	71 grs.	432 grs.	376 pellets.
	Average	71 grs.	423 grs.	367 pellets.

TEST AT 40 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 3 pellets.*	LEFT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 3 pellets.*
1. 209 pellets.	25 sheets.	1. 232 pellets.	27 sheets.
2. 225 pellets.	19 sheets.	2. 169 pellets.	18 sheets.
3. 206 pellets.	23 sheets.	3. 188 pellets.	16 sheets.
4. 189 pellets.	32 sheets.	4. 169 pellets.	15 sheets.
5. 140 pellets.	12 sheets.	5. 134 pellets.	17 sheets.
Av. 194 pellets.	22 sheets.	Av. 178 pellets.	19 sheets.

Three Shots at 4-foot square; 30 inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 212 pellets.	1..... 208 pellets.
2..... 242 pellets.	2..... 197 pellets.
3..... 268 pellets.	3..... 211 pellets.
Average 240 pellets.	Average 205 pellets.

TEST AT 60 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 1 pellet.*	LEFT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 1 pellet.*
1. 70 pellets.	8 sheets.	1. 67 pellets.	2 sheets.
2. 76 pellets.	6 sheets.	2. 85 pellets.	4 sheets.
3. 91 pellets.	8 sheets.	3. 97 pellets.	11 sheets.
4. 85 pellets.	8 sheets.	4. 80 pellets.	8 sheets.
5. 89 pellets.	9 sheets.	5. 89 pellets.	7 sheets.
Av. 82 pellets.	8 sheets.	Av. 84 pellets.	7 sheets.

Three Shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 113 pellets.	1..... 106 pellets.
2..... 94 pellets.	2..... 98 pellets.
3..... 110 pellets.	3..... 79 pellets.
Average 105 pellets.	Average 94 pellets.

CHOICE OF RIFLES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The .25cal. rifle is called for. I rise to second the motion. I am now "on the fence" between getting a rifle of .22cal. or one of .32. Neither exactly suits me. The .22 gets foul easily and is so difficult to clean, and worse still, allows so much well-hit game to escape to a lingering death, that its most ardent admirers must admit its defects. The last is a serious matter here, where one may find unexpectedly a deer, coyote or turkey. But the .32cal tears a destructive hole in birds, and sends a dangerously large slug of lead through pastures and fields where may be people or stock. Now that the small-bore agitation is lively, let some enterprising firm bring out a .25cal. Why not?

AZTEC.

MEXICO, May 15.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Happie Go Luckie," a letter from whom appears in your issue of Feb. 7, has been my chosen companion in many a shooting expedition in which the amount of game bagged has been small, very small, in comparison with the amount of work done. But what would you? We had a good as well as fast rowing boat under us, the to me unequalled beauties and glories of Long Island Sound, ever changing but always attractive to look upon, a multiplicity of old wives, etc., to cause consumption of a great quantity of ammunition, a pleasant home to return to when tired, and I think we were fortunate.

In my opinion the Winchester single-shot rifle, with its .22-15-45 cartridge, seems to be slightly ahead of the many other .22cal. rifles I have seen used. Of course, if you have more than one barrel you practically have more than one rifle. I am speaking entirely of outdoor shooting, most of mine having been done upon the water, or at least at objects upon the water. The distances were in many instances, in fact generally, beyond what would be considered possible with the "short," which we generally used at that time. Then came the U. M. C. long rifle cartridge, and though there was an increase in penetration and range, there was also an increase in the report; and there is much to be said in favor of the short cartridge on that account.

If you are shooting on the water, as a rule, the less noise you make the better, and if you can also reduce the

report of your rifle, you will in all probability obtain considerably more chances than you would otherwise. As to length of barrel, I think the 26in. to be an advantage over the 24. There can be no doubt that a rifle made with a stock similar to that of your favorite shotgun would be an improvement upon the ordinary stock such as you see upon the majority of rifles. There can be no reason why your rifle should not come to the shoulder as smartly as your gun.

In the last catalogue of the Winchester Co. mailed me, they advertise the fact that they will put "shotgun stocks" upon rifles purchased from them, if desired. This seems to me a step in the right direction. HAL.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The very able article by W. D. Zimmerman in your issue of May 2, meets my most hearty indorsement.

Every one fond of rifle shooting at small game has doubtless felt the need and necessity of a little larger caliber than .22 and one not so large as .32.

The improvement of late years both in make of rifles and in ammunition have made the .22 a most desirable gun, but really it is out of its sphere outside of a shooting gallery, and the objections to it are many.

I use the Frank Wesson rifle, and a few years ago I had him make me a .25cal. barrel. It was just what I wanted and had been wanting for a long time, but the only cartridges I could obtain for it were so unsatisfactory that I had to abandon it, and I had my barrel rebored to .32.

As Mr. Zimmerman suggests, I would be glad to hear from others on this subject, and I think there will soon be made such a general demand for .25cal. rifles that the manufacturers will readily turn out ammunition with the improvements of both the .22 and .32 to meet the demand.

And further, I predict that the .25cal. rifle, "a happy medium between the .22 and .32," will meet with a wonderful sale. MACN.

A GOOD DAY WITH THE DUCKS.

I HAVE been very much interested in the articles in your good paper from the pen of Mr. Hough, of Chicago. I have read accounts from Mr. H. in other papers, and he always seems to master what he undertakes. In his decriptions of the different clubs in and around Chicago, their grounds, houses, boats, he proves very distinctly what money can do. A man gets in his boat with a pusher, has his decoys, goes to a good place, gets into a blind with his decoys in shooting distance; the ducks come, and the man shoots until his gun burns his fingers, unless he takes time to cool it. After shooting this way all day, and loading his boat, he is rowed back to the club house, and says he has had tolerable good luck. If he has been out half a day and killed 25 ducks he kicks and says there is no game.

This is very different from my experience in duck shooting, which has been confined to central Missouri. There is a place in Charito county, where, when the season is good, ducks come in great numbers, and I have spent many a happy day in this place. We had no boats, no decoys, no blinds.

There are three or four lakes, some of them half a mile wide, and a small river runs through this bottom. When the birds are not on the lakes they are on the river, when some good sport is had; a good gun will kill a duck across this river, but it is very essential to have a dog that will retrieve.

On one bright November morning in 1882 a friend and myself at an early hour started for this bottom. I was armed with a No. 12 Parker, and he had a No. 10 muzzle-loader. I had fifty shells and he had a pound of powder and three pounds of shot. It was 8 o'clock when we reached the ridge on the south of the bottom, and such a sight I have never beheld before nor since. The ducks were flying south in great swarms of 25 to 300. My heart sank as they passed over us too high to shoot. We hurried to the bottom, hoping to get a few shots before they all left. As we entered the timber my companion discovered that he had lost his shot. Hadn't enough to load one barrel. We drove on to a little horseshoe-shaped lake. I got out and left him to mind the team, and as I crept up and peeped over the bank I found the lake perfectly alive with mallards and teal. With each barrel I got a duck.

We had an old setter that a friend in town had insisted on our taking. He was very old and almost deaf, but he was a good one. He retrieved both of these and I moved on a short distance to the river, which was also full of the birds. It was no trouble to kill them in the river if we could see them before they saw us, in which case we would locate the place by a tree or log, and go around and come up to the river at this point; this would most always bring us within forty yards of the game. That day is one that I will never forget, as it was the biggest duck day I ever had. At about 4 P. M. I was standing by a lake when a mallard came along about thirty yards from me over the lake. I let her down and the old dog started after her. As he reached to pick her up she flew and went diagonally across the lake, struck a tree on the opposite side and fell. The dog, instead of coming back to me, started across the lake after her. He had been in the water twenty times that day, sometimes breaking the thin ice around the edges. When he reached the center of the lake he stopped and lay down in the water with only his head visible, some 200yds. from the shore. I walked around, picked up the dead duck, and for the next hour tried to call the dog out, but he wouldn't budge. I shot three or four ducks as they flew over, but he still remained. There was one thing sure, I couldn't go back without that dog, so I built a big fire close to the bank, got a pole, broke the ice at the edge of the water, and began to undress. By the time my feet touched the cold ground, to my great delight, I saw the dog start, he wiggled along slowly, and I met him at the water's edge, took him in my arms and carried him up the bank to the fire, wrapped him in my overcoat, and in twenty minutes he was shaking like an aspen leaf. In about an hour he was ready to get in the buggy. It was then dark and we had eight miles to drive. We counted seventeen ducks after we got back to town, before we had given away any; four of these I took home. I was more than satisfied with this day's hunt, and have never had another one as good. MISSOURI.

SEDALIA MO.

INCIDENTS IN MY HUNTING LIFE.—I.

IN 1863, the first week in May, my brother, home from Australia on a visit, and myself, visited my traps over a line, out and in, of sixty miles, about the Rangeley Lakes. We had secured some fur pelts, gathered some nice spruce gum and caught some fine trout; also had shot some ducks and other birds, all of which we had loaded into our birch canoe at the headwaters of the Cambridge River, which empties into the Umbagog Lake in the town of Upton, in Oxford county. As we floated down the river in our frail shell, we natually felt proud of our week's hunt among the lakes and mountains of old Maine.

The river had just opened after a hard winter, and ice was running freely, and the banks were full, as is usual when the ice first goes out. We took turns steering and paddling the canoe, so we occasionally changed seats, the one in the bow sitting on his knees with gun in hand, ready to shoot any game that might present itself, and as we swiftly turned sharp bends in the river, we often got a shot at a duck or a muskrat or mink or other game.

Toward night of our last day, and when we were within a few miles of the lake, as I sat in the bow with gun in hand, and my brother was paddling, as we shot through a straight open space in the woods, I saw three wild geese very near and almost directly over my head. I drew up instantly and snapped. The cap did not explode. I cocked the gun again, keeping my aim on the geese as they passed over me, and bending backward over the edge of the canoe I pulled again.

I did not hear the report of the gun, but I saw the fire issue from the muzzle, as we were soused into the icy water, and the canoe, bottom up, went swiftly down around a sharp point into a large eddy out of sight. So suddenly were we capsized that I took in a whole mouthful of water, which strangled me so I could not speak, but made a hoarse gurgling noise trying to get a breath. I struck out at once on coming to the top, and soon reached the shore and got hold of the bushes and dragged myself out and ran across the point, and way down in the center of the eddy saw my brother swimming away for dear life, which was hard work, he having his overcoat on. The canoe came ashore on the side we were on, but we had lost most of our plunder.

My brother declared the gun did not go off, as he did not hear it, but I knew it did, for I saw the fire, probably the water was between my eyes and ears when I saw the fire but did not hear the report.

"Did you kill the geese?" Well, everybody asks that.

My brother went back to Australia soon after; but first made me promise to write him after I had found the gun, if it was empty or not. That summer after the river got down to low water mark I went up and fished up my gun and some traps. I found the gun empty and so wrote to him. It was a curious sight to see the fire belch forth from the muzzle of that gun and not hear a sound. J. G. RICH.

NOTES FROM OHIO.

SEVILLE, Ohio.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am of the opinion that spring shooting ought to stop, in fact should have stopped years ago; but unless adopted by other States north and west such a law will make little difference here. The supply of ducks in this section has decreased rapidly in the last ten years. What causes are at the bottom I am unable to say; probably the constant clearing up of the country and the consequent drying up of the marshes have much to do with it, but more than all else, the merciless slaughter wrought by improved arms and appliances in the hands of the host of shooters from Maine to California. I do not believe that there is one duck in existence to-day where there were a hundred ten years ago. In some localities the difference in numbers then and now may not be so noticeable, but taking the country over, one will find that the rule holds good. Fifteen years ago the green-winged teal was very plenty in this section, then suddenly they disappeared and the blue-winged took their place; what the cause was I never knew, all I know is that greenwings are among the rare ducks with us now, while the bluewings are as plenty as any that visit us, with the exception of the ruddy ducks perhaps.

I understand that the different varieties have been quite plentiful this spring at the lake, and I have noticed quite a number of pintails, mallards and other marsh ducks on the overflowed fields along the outlet; no one seems inclined to violate the law to any extent, so the ducks quack and grow fat in places where in former years they had to keep a sharp lookout. I suppose it is all right, but it is a little hard to read of such good shooting as the boys are enjoying in other States and not have any yourself, even if the game comes right into your back yard.

Quail and ruffed grouse wintered well, and prospects for next fall are first-class, as but few birds, comparatively, were killed last season. CHIPPEWA.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 21.—Mr. W. B. Leffingwell, author of the widely-known book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," is in town to-day visiting with his many friends. He returns to his home at Clinton, Iowa, soon.

The Western Arms and Cartridge Co.'s doors were closed last Saturday by the sheriff. At this writing it is hard to speak definitely, but it is thought that arrangements will be made for a continuation of the business. This is sincerely to be hoped.

Barring any laudable and legitimate game shooting at this date, our boys are shooting inanimates now, and in a most singular place. They have a set of traps arranged out on the Government pier, on the lake front of the city, and therefore accessible by a few minutes' tug ride. The birds are thrown so they fall in the lake. The boys seem to think it is a lot of fun to go out there and shoot, and the only wonder is that no one has thought of this before.

The adjourned special meeting of the Grand Calumet Heights Gun Club will be held at Grand Pacific Hotel, Wednesday, May 22, at 1 P. M., to ratify action of the board of directors in making purchase of twenty acres of additional land, and to consult upon further improvements in the matter of buildings and grounds.

Friends from Omaha say that sporting matters never had more interest in that wonderfully live and growing town than to-day. The trap especially is booming. Nebraska remains one of the best game States in the Union. E. HOUGH.

BUCKSHOT LOADING AGAIN.—Mexico, May 15.—Two queries in your issue for April 25, show that others besides myself are interested in this question. In W. W. Greener's interesting little volume, "Modern Shotguns," p. 147, is the following: "To select buckshot which will suit a particular gun, put a wad in the muzzle of the gun about ¼in. down, and fit the shot in perfect layers. There is no need to try them in the case, as it is immaterial how they may fit there. Buckshot which will average 9 pellets to the 1¼oz. will generally fit a full chokebored No. 12 gun, 3 shot to the layer." Now as I have just such a gun I should gladly try the experiment but can't get the shot in this country. Will some one more fortunately situated try it and report? The hunting here is of such a character that it is of the utmost importance to have a few cartridges loaded for large game. Mr. Greener says also that good results may be had from firing a ball from chokebored guns, provided the ball fits the muzzle. This I hope to try.—AZTEC.

MARYLAND.—Sandy Springs, May 17.—We have had a very superior winter for all sorts of game, and will have an abundant supply next fall.—J. C. B.

MINNESOTA GAME LAW.

Chapter 443. An act to amend chapter 374, of the laws of 1887, entitled, an act to secure the better preservation of game.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful to take, catch, kill or have in possession when killed or taken, any woodcock, between the fifteenth day of December and the succeeding first day of August.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful to take, catch, kill or have in possession when killed or taken, any quail, partridge, pheasant or ruffed grouse, prairie hen or prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse or grouse of any other variety, snipe, plover or wild duck of any variety, or wild goose or brant of any variety, or any aquatic fowl whatever, or any squirrel of any kind whatever, between the fifteenth day of December and the succeeding first day of August.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful to kill or take by any means, contrivance or device whatever, or pursue with intent to kill or take or worry, any deer or buck, doe or fawn, between the first day of December and the succeeding fifteenh day of October, or to hunt deer, buck, doe or fawn with dog or dogs at any time. And it shall also be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or expose for sale, or have in possession for the purpose of exposing for sale, any of the kind of game, birds, animals or venison protected by this act after the expiration of eight days next succeeding the time limited and prescribed for the killing of any such birds or animals.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful at any time to take, catch or kill, or attempt to take, catch or kill, any of the animals or birds mentioned in the first three sections of this act, by means of any snare, net, trap or spring-gun or any other contrivance; and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place, spread or set anywhere, or permit to be placed, spread or set, any net, trap or snare for the purpose of catching, taking or killing any of the animals or birds mentioned in the first three sections of this act; and any game warden, deputy game warden, sheriff, coroner or constable having reasons to believe that any violation against the provisions of any of the sections of this act has been, or is about to be committed, may enter upon any land in search of evidence thereof and shall seize, confiscate and remove any net, trap or snare, which shall be found so placed, spread or set as to indicate the purpose of taking, catching or killing of any of the animals or birds mentioned aforesaid, and take the same before any justice of the peace, police court or magistrate of the county, and if it shall be established on the trial to the satisfaction of such magistrate that such net, trap or snare was so placed, spread or set with the design to make use of the same for catching, taking or killing any of the animals or birds mentioned aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, such magistrate shall enter as part of his judgment a finding to that effect, and shall order and cause such net, trap or snare or device to be destroyed by the game warden, his deputy or sheriff, or any other official; and it shall also be unlawful at any time to use in pursuit of any such animal or bird any pivot or swivel gun, or any other firearm not habitually held at arm's length and discharged from the shoulder.

Sec. 5. Section 5, of chapter 374, of the laws of 1887, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "wild pigeon," where the same may occur in the third line of said section, the words "kingbird, robin, thrush, bluebird, swallow, catbird, woodpecker, flicker, pigeon, dove, wren, finch, lark, plover, oriole, hummingbird, bunting, grackle, grosbeak, warbler, flycatcher, swift, waxwing, creeper, chickadee, goatsucker, tanager, or whippoorwill," or to wantonly disturb or molest the nesting place of any such bird or pigeon, or to kill, wound or take any wild pigeon within three miles of the pigeon roost.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful to use in the pursuit of any duck, goose, brant or other aquatic bird, any sneakboat or scullboat, or any boat impelled by scull oars, sail boat, steamboat, or floating raft or box, or any similar device, and it shall also be unlawful to construct or use any blind in the open water outside the natural growth of grass or rushes then and there projecting above the water.

Sec. 7. Is hereby amended by adding at the end of Sec. 6 a new section, to be known as Sec. 6a, which shall read as follows: Sec. 6a. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to use or employ, or cause to be used or employed, in the pursuit, taking, hunting or killing or worrying hare or rabbits of any kind, any ferret, or ferrets, nets, traps, snares, sticks, dogs or clubs, or any other means or contrivance whatever, except a firearm habitually held at arm's length and discharged from the shoulder.

Sec. 8. Section 11, of chapter 374, of the laws of 1887, is hereby amended * * * so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Sec. 11. Any person who shall violate any provision of Sec. 1, Sec. 2, Sec. 4, Sec. 5, Sec. 6, Sec. 6a, Sec. 7, Sec. 8, Sec. 9, Sec. 10, of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemenor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 and not exceeding $25, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any person who shall violate any provision of Sec. 3 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by fine not less than $25 and not more than $100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 16, 1889.

FISH AND GAME WARDENS.

Chapter 414. An act to amend Chapter 456 of the laws of 1887, relating to game and fish.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Governor, upon the passage of this act, to appoint four persons to be known as game wardens, whose duty it shall be to secure the enforcement of all statutes of this State for the preservation of fish and game; to bring or cause to be brought actions and proceedings in the name of the State of Wisconsin, to recover any and all fines and penalties, and to punish all violations of said statutes. Such game wardens shall hold their office for the term of two years from the date of such appointment and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, and any vacancy during such term shall be filled by the Governor. Such game wardens may appoint one or more deputies for each county, who shall have all the authority of the game wardens, except as herein otherwise provided. Such deputies shall receive no salary, but shall be entitled to the same fees as constables now receive in criminal cases for like services and paid in like manner. Such deputies may be removed at any time and their places filled by the game warden who appointed them. One-half of the fines collected for any violation of any law of this State relating to the preservation of fish, game or birds, shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which said fines may be collected, and such treasurer shall pay the same into the school fund. The remaining one-half of such fines shall be paid to the informer.

Sec. 2. Any such game warden or any such deputy shall have full power and authority to serve and execute all warrants and process of law issued by the justices of the peace, police magistrate or any court, under the provisions of this chapter or any other law relating to the preservation of game, fish or birds in this State, in the same manner as any sheriff or constable might serve and execute such process, and may arrest any person or persons by them detected in actually violating any provisions of the laws of this State relating to the protection of fish or game or birds, and may take such person or persons so offending before a justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate having jurisdiction, who shall proceed with such cause in manner and

form as provided by law. It shall further be the duty of such game wardens, or one of them, upon receiving information that any such law has been violated, to immediately cause a thorough investigation to be made of such complaint and to cause proceedings to be instituted if the proof at hand will warrant a conviction. For which purpose and for all purposes of this chapter as aforesaid, and in the apprehending or securing of any person or persons for the violation of any of the game, fish or bird laws of this State, and for the purpose of confiscating any nets, snares, traps or other contrivances of any kind, or of any dog or ferret used in violation of any of the game, fish or bird laws of this State, they and every sheriff, coroner and constable may call to their aid such persons or power of the county as they may deem necessary, and it shall be the duty of every sheriff, coroner or constable of any county of this State, whenever required by such game wardens or any of their deputies to forthwith assist them in the execution of process and the confiscation of any contrivance or animal used in the violation of said law. Said game wardens and the said deputy game wardens shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, to take and confiscate any and all nets, snares, traps, ferrets, dog or dogs and every other means and contrivance whatsoever used in the violation of any of the game, fish or bird laws of this State. Any and all such property, means or contrivance or animals taken and confiscated as aforesaid, shall, upon the conviction of the offender, be destroyed or killed by such game warden or his deputies or the sheriff, coroner or constable of any county, by and under the direction of such justice of the peace, police magistrate or court before whom or in which the conviction may be had.

Sec. 3. Sec. 4, of Chapter 456, of the laws of 1887, is hereby amended * * * so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows: Sec. 4. Such game wardens shall have an annual salary of $600 each, payable monthly out of the State treasury, and actual disbursements while traveling in the line of duty; such disbursements to be audited by the Secretary of State and paid out of the State treasury as other salaries and disbursements are paid, upon sworn vouchers and receipts as other accounts are audited, and also necessary printing and stationery and postage; and in no case shall a game warden appointed under this act receive a sum in excess of $250 per year for disbursements, while traveling in the line of duty and for printing, stationery and postage

Sec. 4. Any justice of the peace or other magistrate upon receiving proof of the probable cause for the believing in the concealment of any game, fish or bird during any of the periods prohibited by any of the laws of this State, shall issue his search warrant and cause search to be made in any house, market, boat, car or other building and for that end may cause any apartment, chest, box, locker, crate, barrel or other device to be broken open and the contents examined.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 16, 1889.

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

268.

NOT long since that genial sportsman and expert angler Dan D. of Newton Falls, O., was made the victim of a practical joke that afforded much amusement to those in the secret, and an allusion thereto was a corker on Dan whenever he got off a good one, as is his custom, on some one else. Dan is an inveterate joker and enthusiastic fisherman, and during the season his leisure time is spent in angling for bass in the waters of the Mahoning River, or in convenient lakes and ponds not too far removed from his place of business, and frequently he goes into camp for a week or two during hot weather for a more thorough enjoyment of outdoor sport, and like a true sportsman he takes his wife and daughter along on such occasions.

When bass were "off their feed" or taking bait gingerly, in order to have a nice fresh fish for breakfast, Dan would occasionally put on an extra large and lively minnow just at the close of day, and with long bamboo rod equipped with reel and float, make a cast at some favorable spot on the river, and then securely fastening his rod, but in a position to allow the line to run off the reel under pressure of the drag, retire to his peaceful slumbers; and not infrequently in the early morning he would thus secure a prize. A friend, unknown to Dan, saw him thus set his trap one evening, and, after Dan had withdrawn to the shades of private life, reeled up the line, and taking off the minnow, fastened the hook into the ring at the larger end of a large tin funnel, and then taking it down into the current let out the full extent of line, and adjusted the rod in position as Dan had left it.

A select few were on the lookout for Dan's début next morning, and followed him to witness operations. As Dan approached the locality of the rod his spirits were bouyant on observing the twitching of the line and the springing of the rod, that indicated the action of a bass of some pretensions. He took up the rod and commenced carefully to reel in, when one of the conspirators approached, and then another, and another, and congratulated him on having hooked something worth handling carefully. Dan asserted that he had at least a four-pound bass in tow, and proceeded to show the group how an expert would handle such in a strong current. He did so skillfully, notwithstanding the fact that frequently the current would send the funnel at full speed transversely across and down with such force that Dan was fain to "give him a little more rope," and then again "work him up," until fully a half hour had passed and the catch was within 20ft., and Dan had directed one of the party to be in readiness with the landing net, when suddenly it took a turn and a rise; and he discovered "what kind of a beast the fish was," and the laugh was of course on Dan. It was too good to keep, but never would have got into print had not Dan in a moment of facetiousness given away the facts in regard to the manner in which he and a friend caught, with silver bait, from a more successful fisherman, the best string of bass that was brought into a camp last year, and forgetting through lapse of time that he was "in the same boat," figuratively and literally, and a party to the transaction, gave the friend full credit. The friend, on being rallied in regard thereto, owned up, and related to us the foregoing.

GREY EAGLE.

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Sea and River Fishing.

THE ANGLERS' TOURNAMENT.

THE seventh annual anglers' tournament of the National Rod and Reel Association was held at Harlem Mere in the Central Park, New York, on Thursday and Friday last. On both days the sun was toiling away a long way to the south of southeast before the first fly raised bubbles upon the surface of the wind-rippled Mere.

Perhaps city life is not conducive to early rising, or the fishermen had to tramp in many a weary mile from the remote woodsy rivulets and sequestered lakes where the trout love to hide; but be that as it may, the only meeting which took place on the grounds at 9 o'clock was between your reporter and the secretary of the Association, who until then had the field to himself and his henchman, who was assisting him in laying out the line of floats.

The position of the platform on the east shore of the Mere admitted of the line being laid out nearly due north and south, but with very little variation from that course, and if the wind had been blowing anywhere north or south of west, the line might have been so laid out as to insure a favorable wind for extending the casting lines, but the wind was due west, and was blowing pretty strong too; still it came in puffs succeeded by momentary lulls, leaving each contestant to hope that if he did his best fortune might favor him with a propitious wind eddy at the right moment.

About half past nine the contestants and officers of the Association began to put in an appearance, and after the first cordial greetings had been exchanged, each in turn proceeded to anathematize the wind, but it was all done very genially and philosophically, as becomes the brotherhood of the angle. This word genial is very properly applicable to fishermen. One found evidences of it on all hands as one after the other reached the ground and saw the gladness of his own heart reflected in the beaming countenances of his friends. In the younger men the geniality of expression was sufficiently characteristic, although its more pronounced phases were evanescent; but with the older fellows the genial look had become stereotyped; with use it had become second nature; the countenances were but the reflection of the souls within, perfected by long culture of the angler's many virtues. Why, there were two or three old boys at the tournament whom we delicately forbear to name, whose faces fairly beamed with geniality. Perhaps if we could penetrate the secret of this sublime content with themselves and with things as they are, we should find that not a little of it is due to the simple faith with which the chronicles of their wonderful fish stories has been received by all but a few constitutionally incredulous people. Nature has her compensations, and every man who reaches 60 years bears on his countenance the stamp of the emotions he has most indulged.

There was a goodly but not a numerous gathering—the kind and courteous president of the Association, Henry P. Wells, with a score or more of vice-presidents and members of committees, all decorated with ribbons of the Association, and Mr. Poey being the most noticeable. As the wind could not possibly be more unfavorable than it was for the direction in which the measured line was extended from the platform south, the only course open to the committee was to extend the line to the north. This was done, and although it made matters no better, it left the officers of the Association in the enjoyment of the satisfaction that they had done all that mortal could do, in and about the premises.

By 10 o'clock most of the competitors were on the ground, but it was 10:30 before the entries were closed for the first event, the single-handed fly-casting for amateurs.

The prizes were in each event: First, gold medal; second and third, silver medals; fourth and fifth, bronze medals; sixth, subscription to FOREST AND STREAM or other journal.

SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING—Class A (Amateur).—Judges: C. H. Mauri, Rev. H. L. Ziegenfuss; referee, Capt. Wm. Dunning. Open to amateurs, under Rule 2. Rods not to exceed 11ft. 6in. in length. Scale of points—Distance actually cast, and accuracy, 40 points. (If a contestant cast 60ft. and is awarded 15 for accuracy, his score will be 75:

	Length of rod. Ft. In.	Weight of rod. Oz.	Distance cast. Feet.	Accuracy.	Total.
P. C. Hewitt	10 05	8¾	73	27	100
Jas. L. Breese	10 10	10¼	71	20	91
G. Poey	11 00	8¼	71	19	90
W. E. Blackford	11 01	10⅛	71	10	81
*R. B. Lawrence	11 00	10	54	..	54

* Lawrence withdrew before his time was up.

The wind was blowing strong and tolerably steady, but not without occasional variation of a few points. At one moment it would veer a little to the south, and afford an opportunity to the contestant to extend his casting line, the next minute it would veer to the northward, and catching the half extended line, would cause it to fall in a great circle with the tail fly within perhaps thirty feet of the caster. The difficulty of recovering the line after such a cast, and extending it backward to secure proper vantage for the next cast is familiar to the initiated. It was a mishap that fell not once, but frequently to each contestant in turn, in this and subsequent contests, and in their several modes of meeting the difficulty they afforded fair tests of the measure of their experience. The least experienced, recognizing that time was short, made strenuous but vain efforts to recover their line, wasting both time and effort without effect, while the more experienced either recovered their lines by a dexterous twist, or failing, drew in the slack, and crept upward again *de novo*. But on the whole the casting was very good. The style of most of the contestants was high for amateurs. P. C. Hewitt especially handled his rod with skill and address.

The casting for accuracy was little better than a farce, the wind occasionally catching a dropping tail fly and whirling it from 5 to 10ft. aside, even to the extent of baffling the eyes of the judges, who, losing sight of the fly, would excitedly ask each other, "Where's that?" But in spite of all this, and the element of chance in casting due to variations of the wind, the results reached afforded a pretty fair test of their best work under favorable conditions.

SALMON FLY-CASTING.—Judges, John A. Roosevelt, A. N. Cheney; C. R. Miller, referee. Open to all. See Rule 14. No limit as to rods. Distance only to count:

	Length of rod. Ft. In.	Weight of rod. Oz.	Distance cast. Ft.
R. C. Leonard	18.00	37	112½
P. C. Hewitt	18.00	37	105
J. L. Breese	18.00	37	101
Archibald Mitchell	18.00	37	97
T. B. Mills	18.00	37	94
Ed. Eggert	15.09	32	86

In this event Leonard took the lead, distinguishing himself by the address with which he husbanded the strength of his sinewy arm for the critical point of the cast, instead of distributing it over the whole action. Eggert was outclassed. The other contestants all got in some very good work, in spite of baffling winds, but the average of the casts was very low. Hardly one of them came within 10ft. of his maximum half a dozen times in the course of his allotted ten minutes.

MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.—Judges: A. N. Cheney, Jas. L Vallotton; John A. Roosevelt, referee. Open to all. (See Rule 15.) Scores—Average distance cast in feet. Accuracy 40 points. Casts for accuracy to be made at a stake or mark, distant 60ft. A stand 12in. high in front, 9in. in rear, and of suitable size was provided to be used at the option of the caster. The sinker used weighed ½oz.:

	Length of Rod. Ft.	Weight of Rod. Oz.	Distance. Ft. In.	Accuracy.	Total score.
			119 08		
			149 03		
			144 05		
			112 03		
			132 04		
R. C. Leonard	8	8	Av. 131 10	40	171 10
			78 03		
			91 09		
			114 05		
			87 01		
			91 01		
G. Poey	9	8¼	Av. 92 10	23	115 10
			99 00		
			83 01		
			81 04		
			89 03		
			103 01		
T. B. Mills	8	8	Av. 90 10	20	110 10
			85 07		
			89 02		
			70 00		
			66 02		
			66 04	Did not cast.	
P. C. Hewitt	9	8¼	Av. 74 10		74 10
			44 08		
			47 04		
			70 06		
			44 00		
			73 04		
Ed. Eggert	8	8	Av. 55 10	9	64 10

Leonard was the only one of the contestants who made any good show, whether for distance or direction. His best cast was 149ft. Excepting Poey the others appeared all unpracticed.

SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING—Expert.—Judges: Fred Mather, Dr. Geo. Trowbridge. Referee, Dr. S. M. Nash. Open to all. Distance only to count. Rods not to exceed 11½ft. in length.

	Length of Rod. Ft. In.	Weight of Rod. Oz.	Distance. Cast. Ft.
P. C. Hewitt	11 03	10¾	83
R. C. Leonard	11 05	10¾	82½
T. B. Mills	11 00	10¼	75½
Arch. Mitchell	11 00	10¼	67
Ed. Eggert	11 06	10¼	66
G. Poey	11 00	8¼	64½

The wind was very strong and puffy during this contest, so that the performance offered no fair criterion of the relative merits of the contestants. This ended the programme for the first day.

The second day was all that the contestants could wish for as regards the weather. It was almost a dead calm at 9 o'clock, and throughout the day it never exceeded a light breath. The direction was still nearly from due west as on the preceding day. There was some delay in getting to work as on the previous day, a delay in this case partly due to time lost in the effort to draw out amateurs for the opening event. The jousts of the first day's event had disqualified most of the performers for further appearance as amateurs, and there being but one entry the worthy president, anxious to provide for the greatest enjoyment of the greatest number, took counsel with his officers and substituted an open-for-all contest, as in the following programme:

SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING.—Open to all. Judges: E. G. Blackford, Hon. H. P. McGown; referee, Hon. Daniel O'Reilly. Rods not to exceed 11½ft.:

	Length of rod. Ft. In.	Weight of rod. Oz.	Distance cast Feet.
R. C. Leonard	10 11	9¾	97½
P. C. Hewitt	11 00	10¾	96
T. B. Mills	11 00	10¾	90
Jas. L. Breese	10 11	10½	90
R. B. Lawrence	11 00	10	89
W. E. Blackford	11 00	10¼	85
Ed. Eggert	11 06	10¼	79
G. Poey	11 00	8¼	79
A. Mitchell	10 11	9¾	78
R. F. Mayhew	11 08	11¾	68

Casting off tie: J. L. Breese 96, T. B Mills 100. Eggert and Poey agreed to decide theirs in black bass fly class.

This event brought out ten competitors, six of whom made a very creditable exhibition of their skill. Of these Breese and Mills tied at 90ft., and in throwing off Breese reached 96ft. and Mills 100ft. A better test of skill would have been afforded by limiting the leaders to 9ft. With the light breeze on the quarter it was only rarely and by chance that the 18ft. leaders could be extended.

Early in this contest Judge Blackford's heart was warmed and his eye kindled by the very creditable performance of his son, who showed himself a worthy chip of the old block, standing fourth in the order of casting. He laid down his rod with a very respectable lead, but there were strong casters to follow, and one by one the judge saw the five medals disappear, but the more practically valuable prize of a year's subscription to FOREST AND STREAM was saved from the general wreck of his hopes.

SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING—Light Rod Contest.—Judges: R. F. Mayhew, W. J. Cassard; C. H. Mauri, referee. Open to all. Rods not exceeding 5oz. in weight

nor 11½ft. in length. All rods with solid reel seats allowed ½oz. Distance only to count:

	Length of rod. Ft. In.	Weight of rod. Oz.	Distance cast. Feet.
R. C. Leonard	9 09	5	90
T. B. Mills	10 00	5	86
J. S. Breese	10 00	5	86
P. C. Hewitt	10 00	5	85½
R. B Lawrence	10 00	5	85

C sting off th; Mills 82½ft.. Breeze 80ft.

HEAVY BASS CASTING.—Judges: Hon. H. P. McGown, W. H. Word; Capt. Wm. Dunning, referee. Open to all, as per Rule 16. A stand 12in. high in front and 9in. in rear was provided, to be used at the option of the contestant:

	Length of rod. Ft. In.	Weight of rod. Oz.	Distance cast. Ft. In.	Average cast. Ft.
John A. Roosevelt	7 05	20	180 04 202 00 188 09 193 00 179 00 94^{8}_{10}	188^{8}_{10}
John Warneck	7 11	12½	162 05 176 00 166 04 190 05 185 07 881 01 135 00 155 02 166 06 155 02 183 06	176^{2}_{10}
D Harris	7 07	21	79^{6}_{10} 145 00 162 05 170 00 150 00	159^{1}_{10}
W L Andrews	7 04	22½	627 05	125^{6}_{10}

This event was contested on the Polo Grounds while the light rod contest was in progress on the Mere, an arrangement which limited the competitors to four.

FLY-CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.—Judges: L. Dinwiddie Smith, A. P. Van Gieson, D.D., Dr. James A. Henshall; Wm. C. Harris, referee. Open to amateurs under Rule 2. Single-handed rod, not to exceed 11½ft. in length. Only one fly required, to be furnished by the committee, and to be tied on a No. 2 sprout hook; distance only to count:

	Length of Rod. Ft. In.	Weight of Rod. Oz.	Distance Cast. Ft.
Jas. L. Breeze	11 00	10¾	90
P. C. Hewitt	11 00	10¾	87
R. B. Lawrence	11 00	10	83
A. Mitchell	10 11	9¾	81
Ed. Eggert	11 06	10¼	80
G. Poey	11 00	8¼	77½
Lr. S. M. Nash	11 02	10½	77

This ended the seventh tournament of the Association, which as a social gathering was eminently successful. The officers were untiring in their efforts to make the meeting a success, and the contestants were cordially appreciative of these efforts, and animated by a spirit of generous rivalry toward each other, such as is rarely exhibited other than by the angling fraternity when engaged in contests of skill.

The public evinced no unusual interest in the meet. Hundreds perhaps had seen the announcement and let memory fondly conjure up the features of some bygone outing, including a mental photograph of the reader in appropriate fishing costume with basket at back and rod in hand, but the business of life claimed them and they went on their several ways to the haunts of Mammon. But the Mere was not wholly deserted of all save the members of the Association; before the first day was well advanced a crowd of men and boys had assembled sufficient at any rate to block the water front, and in the afternoon a number of nurse maids with their charges endeavored to thread their way through the throng.

The crowd appeared very deeply interested in the proceedings, although by no means well informed as to the objects of the meeting. One thing appeared evident to them, that the men who severally went on the platform and commenced whipping the waters, were very much in earnest about the work in hand, whatever it was, and gradually it was whispered, and spread from mouth to mouth, that they were trying to hook the measuring floats with the highest numbers on them.

Perhaps the general public was not much benefited by the meeting—who knows? but for the contestants, at least, it was a period of unalloyed enjoyment. To the president and secretary, and other officers of the Association, although the proceedings may have been wearisome, they were followed by a comforting sense of duty done, and of the achievement of the desired ends without friction or shadow.

WINNERS AT PREVIOUS TOURNAMENTS.

LIGHT ROD CONTESTS. 1882.

Class A, Rods to be 5¼oz. or less—H. W. Hawes, rod 4½oz., distance 82ft.

Class B, Rods not to exceed 4½oz.—H. W. Hawes, rod 4½oz., distance 78ft.

1887.—Rods not to exceed 5oz.—R. C. Leonard, rod 5oz., distance 88ft.

1888—Rods not to exceed 5oz.—R. C. Leonard, rod 5oz., distance 95ft.

B. F. NICHOLS CONTEST, 1882.

All contestants to use the same rod, 10ft., 6½oz.—H. W. Hawes, distance 71ft.

SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING, AMATEUR.

Class A, 1882—H W. Hawes, rod 11ft., 9¾oz., 81ft. (R. C. Leonard cast 85ft., but failed in delicacy and accuracy).

Class B, 1882—R. C. Leonard, rod 11½ft., 10oz., 85ft.

Class A, 1883—H. C. Thorne, rod 11½ft., 8½oz., 80ft.

Class B, 1883—W. E. Hendrix, rod 11½ft., 10oz., 78ft.

Class C, 1883—Thomas Pritchard, rod 10ft., 4½oz., 80ft. 3in.

Class A, 1884—C. A. Rauch, rod 11½ft., 10oz., 80ft.

Class B, 1884—Ed. Eggert, rod 11ft., 7½oz., 75ft.

Class A, 1885—Samuel Wilbeins, rod 11½ft., 9oz., 74.6ft. (W. H. Goodwin cast 76ft. but failed in delicacy and accuracy).

Class A, 1887—Gonzalo Poey, rod 10ft. 11in., 8¼oz., 77ft. (Dr. Geo. Trowbridge cast 81ft., but failed in delicacy and accuracy).

Class B—C. G. Levison, rod 11ft. 1½in., 10oz., 83ft. (Dr. George Trowbridge cast 85ft., but failed in accuracy).

Class A, 1888—R. B. Lawrence, rod 11ft., 10oz., 85ft.

Class B, 1888—Prof. J. P. Silvernail, 80ft.

SWITCH FLY-CASTING, DISTANCE ONLY TO COUNT.

1887—H. W. Hawes, 102ft.

1888—H. W. Hawes, 94ft.

SINGLE-HANDED FLY-CASTING, EXPERT.

Class C, 1882—Harry Pritchard, rod 10½ft., 8oz., 91ft.

Class D, 1883—H. W. Hawes, rod 10½ft., 4½ oz., 85ft.

Class E, 1883—R. C. Leonard, rod 11½ft., 12oz., 87ft.

Class D, 1884—H. W. Hawes, rod 10½ft., 5oz., 78ft. (R. C. Leonard cast 78ft. with a 5oz. rod, but failed in delicacy and accuracy).

Class E, 1884—R. C. Leonard, 83ft.

Class E, 1885—R. C. Leonard, rod 11ft., 9oz., 92ft.

1887—R. C. Leonard, rod 11ft., 9oz. 97ft.

1888—R. C. Leonard, rod 11^{6}_{12} ft., 10¼oz., 102½ft.

SALMON CASTING.

1882, open to all—H. W. Hawes, rod 20ft., cast 116ft.

1883, amateur—Ira Wood, rod 18½ft., cast 98ft.

1883, exper.—R. C. Leonard, rod 18ft., 2lbs. 12oz., cast 124ft.

1884, open to all—H. W. Hawes, rod 18ft., 34oz., cast 131ft.

18.5, open to all—R. C. Leonard, rod 18ft., 37oz., cast 125ft.

Class A, 1887—R. C. Leonard, rod 18ft., 37oz., 132ft.

Class B, rods not to exceed 16ft. in length.—Harry Pritchard, rod 15½ft., 26½oz., cast 113½ft.

1888—H. W. Hawes, rod 18ft., 37oz., 138ft.

MINNOW CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.

1884, open to all—Prof. A. M. Mayer, rod 8ft. 9½in., 8½oz., 97ft.

1885, open to all—A. F. Dresel, 127ft.

1887, open to all—A. F. Dresel, average of 5 casts, 111ft. Hayden's contest, 5 casts, longest to count. G. Poey, 126½ft.

1888—A. F. Dresel, average of 5 casts, 137ft. (Sidney Fry made an average of 145½ft., but failed in accuracy).

STRIPED BASS CASTING (LIGHT).

1882—J. F. Williamson, 2 casts, in lane 20ft. wide, averaged 83^{2}_{5}ft.

1883—H. W. Hawes, 4 casts, in lane 25ft. wide, averaged 100^{8}_{5}ft.

1884—H. W. Hawes, 5 casts, in lane 35ft. wide, averaged 129^{6}_{10}ft.

STRIPED BASS CASTING (HEAVY).

1882—J. A. Roosevelt, 4 casts, in lane 20ft. wide, averaged 127^{1}_{5}ft.

1883—J. A. Roosevelt, 5 casts, in lane 25ft. wide, averaged 157^{2}_{5}ft.

1884—J. A. Roosevelt, 5 casts, in lane 35ft. wide, averaged 201¼ft.

1885—W. H. Wood, 5 casts, averaged 204^{3}_{5}ft. (no lane).

1887—W. H Wood, 5 casts (no lane), average 216^{5}_{10}ft.

1888—A. F. Dresel, 5 casts (no lane), average 181^{8}_{12}ft.

STRIPED BASS CASTING (HEAVY).—DISTANCE ONLY TO COUNT.

1884—John A. Roosevelt, longest cast 214½ft.

1885—W. H. Wood, longest cast 250ft.

FLY-CASTING FOR BLACK BASS.

1887—C. G. Levison, rod 11ft. 1½in., 10oz., cast 80ft.

1888—Jas. L. Breese, rod 11ft., 10¼oz., cast 79ft.

KENTUCKY WATERS.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A little while ago I had occasion to comment on the fact that Indiana has no State sportsmen's organization. After returning from a visit at the annual shoot of the very strong and efficient State organization of sportsmen in Iowa, I am sorrier than ever for Indiana, and wish she would move further away from Illinois, or else reform her ways, which would be easier and pleasanter. And now comes Kentucky. Indiana's neighbor on the south, and on Wednesday, May 15, organizes at Louisville the Kentucky Sportsmen's Association, a union of some of the strongest business and professional men of the State. Following is the call. Indiana please copy:

"Every fisherman and hunter in the State, who takes an interest in the protection of fish and game, is earnestly requested to be present, take part in the proceedings, offer suggestions and join the organization. The prime object of the formation of the body will be to take steps for the rigid enforcement of the existing laws, and the enactment of such measures as will afford a better protection in Kentucky for the long-neglected inhabitants of the forests, fields and streams. It is proposed to establish a permanent fund, to be used as rewards for the prosecution of persons who violate the game and fish laws, and to select a good man to take charge of the money. It will also be suggested that game wardens should be appointed by the Governor, to the number of four or five, each to have his district and be a man who is so interested in the prevention of the wanton destruction, which has heretofore been so universal, that he will see that the laws are enforced. It is understood that the Association will urge this step, and a proposition will probably be made that a small remuneration be paid each warden out of the funds of the organization. Other matters of great interest to sportsmen, and the citizens generally, will be taken up by the Association from time to time."

From notes made on my trip of a week ago to Kentucky and from Kentucky papers I discovered, too late to classify, that fishing is now good pretty much all over that State, except in the once noted waters about the Cumberland gap, which have been ruinously dynamited by railway hands. Fishing at Spottsville, on the Green River, has been good. Sinking Creek, near Stephensport, is so much visited by Louisville fishers that the railway makes a special train to accommodate them. Barbourville and Worthville report good fishing. Lost River is being well patronized. A whole carload of Louisville fishers got off at Fisherville the day I went through there, and they said the "bachelors" were biting well. Silver Creek gives a good account of itself. Beach Fork, although a beautiful and much visited spot, has lately disappointed the anglers. The Highland Camping and Fishing Club, of Louisville, will pitch camp June 1 on the Ohio River, near Goose Creek. Squirrel shooting near Fairfield is good, if one keeps along the running branches. The dryness of the season has driven the squirrels out of their most accustomed haunts. Sunrise along the water catches them. Three squirrels were killed lately near Fairfield, Ky., which were singular. They were all young fox squirrels and had tails of unspotted white, being normal otherwise. This is a freak of albinism which would interest our Chicago albino collector, Mr. Deane. I presume their tails turned white in a single night from sudden fear or grief.

Out in Iowa the fishing is only ordinary. The Des Moines River is very low, but rose a foot last Saturday. Skunk River has not been out of its banks for three years, and it always takes high water to make good fishing there. A few Newton fishermen are taking some bass and catfish, but not many. They are having a wet spring in Iowa, and may have a good "June rise," in which case the fishing will be good for bass, pike, catfish, croppies and goggle-eyes as soon as the waters settle. Numbers of ducks are reported breeding in northern Iowa this year. The wet weather is not favorable to the breeding of the prairie chickens. Nothing is more destructive, indeed, to the pinnated grouse than just such a wet spring.

E. HOUGH.

BLACK BASS IN VERMONT.—In your answers to correspondents you have made a mistake in the time of the opening of the black bass season in Vermont. The opening season begins June 1. You were no doubt misled by an error in the printing of the laws of 1884, since which time no change has been made in the time. If this comes to the eye of F. D. B. in season it may save him a disappointment. You may also tell C. L., of New York, with confidence, that there is no better bait for mink than a bit of muskrat.—AWAHSOOSE.

FOR TROUT.

THEY have been out twice—Uncle Kellup and Old Tom. The first trip was too early. There were signs of spring, indeed, but mostly in shop windows. They did meet one pedestrian in spring overcoat, accented with flowering buttonhole, but he wore a belligerent expression, as if defying expected criticism. In the suburbs there were boys with tops and marbles, and an urchin with distended cheeks, blowing sounds from a coarse grass blade; there were more of them in the exposed fence corners. But outside everything was still brown and cheerless, and in a sheltered valley they discovered the soiled, decaying remains of a great snowdrift. "Skeleton of winter," said Kellup.

This time, however, all was propitious, and Kellup drove round at half-past six, and found his friend waiting with all the paraphernalia, a pair of high rubber boots and a very bad hat.

"Where's your tackle, K.?"

"Oh, I'm going to let you play the trout this time. I've got the gun under the seat."

"What for? You haven't got the law repealed, have you?"

"No; but they say the law's off crows and hen hawks and targets on trees."

Then Tom discovered the dog under the seat, and this was like to make a rupture. He "knew that dog—knew him well. He'd gallop up and down that brook from source to mouth. He'd wallow in it and shake all over everybody and bark. Talk about trout!"

And Dodger under the seat simply wriggled and thumped and whacked his tail against the boards and looked amiable—and stayed.

The first two or three miles passed along in silence, possibly because both were smoking, but by and by, getting out into the "real country," they thawed out and joined their voices in maligning the man who had stripped the wood lot they were passing. They told each other how they would do if they had a farm; how they would only thin out the woods from year to year and yank out the rocks. And they said they would plant trees. Tom wondered if anybody ever loaded up, on the quiet, from the stacks of cord-wood along the road, and Kellup wouldn't blame them if they did, and entered on a dissertation on the habits of trees, how felled wood was followed by a growth of another variety; the evergreens of northern New England, for instance, being succeeded by the supar maple, and how firing a wood lot brought up the blueberries, but he became entangled when Tom inquired what came after the sugar maple, and pointed out a growth of chestnut, springing from the ancient stumps. Kellup said he would get FOREST AND STREAM to write it up some time.

Shortly after this, while Tom was berating the folly of driving a narrow track wagon over a wide-gauge road, his companion suddenly reached for the gun and pointed at a hawk, poising far above, with the slightest motion gained from leaning gently now on this, then on the other pinion.

"Hold up, Kellup," said Tom, shaking the reins, "till I put you underneath and you can drop him into the wagon."

When the smoke had cleared away—and the hawk—Kellup said the gun wouldn't carry so far. They reached the farm about 10 o'clock and the brook shortly after, but Tom looked so truculently at the dog, while he was tackling up that Kellup called him off, and they went on till they found a nice, lonesome spot in a sunny intervale, with scattered clumps of bushes and the woods just far enough for a background. The brook came along with its monotone, just like other brooks, now lurching into this bank then gliding under the other, where it has scooped a well and comes out with a reeling motion, to joggle over some rocks and make a little uproar among the rotten logs, where a bridge might have been. A little further on it strikes a point and separates among a paradise of little boggy islands, green with skunk cabbage, blue with violets, and white with stars of Bethlehem. There are paths worn smooth to the water by some small animals, and an empty turtle shell brought in by Dodger suggests a possible connection between the two.

Long before they come up with Tom, they can tell by the tense, serious expression that he has no fish; but just as they approach he promptly lands one, and looks on with disgust as Kellup carefully unhangs the little fellow and contemplates him in the palm of his hand.

"Well, Tom, the strawberry marks are all there. He's a 'speckled beauty,' if that's what you want."

"Oh, throw him back."

After Dodger has had a smell Kellup quietly drops him in, but he floats away, keel up, with a little wake of blood.

"Ah, Tommy my boy, you played him too hard. You've tired him all out."

To change the subject Tom remarked, "What did you get?"

"Oh, I just sat there and listened to a quail on a fence. Did you ever notice what a full, rich, wild melody it is, with a sort of contralto flavor?"

Tom said he had, but he hadn't. He cared no more for birds than Sidney Smith for dogs.

They figured on getting into town quietly after dark, and avoided all but two acquaintances who fired the salutation, "What did you get?" They drove on fast.

When Kellup and Dodger had settled themselves, the one on the hearthstone and the other in the armchair, to see what Susan would produce for supper, the good woman, by way of saying something pleasant inquired, "Well, what did you get?"

"Oh, 'what did I get!' 'What did I get!' Why will you always ask that question whenever I take a quiet ride in the country?"

This was said with a petulant tone and a frown, but he thought better of it and changed to a benevolent smile.

"Well, I'll tell you what I got. I got a hawk, that is, I got a shot at him and he went off to die, or to get another chicken, I don't know which. Let me see, what else did I get? Well, I got mad with Tom; and I got acquainted with a charming brook; and got the rheumatism lying on the bank; and got wet washing the dog; and got a turtle shell, and I've got it now, and a bunch of violets, they're withered. And I got sunburnt and tired.

JEFFERSON SCRIBB.

CATALOGUES OF FISHING TACKLE have been received from C. F. Orvis, Manchester, Vt., and A. B. Shipley & Son, Philadelphia.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.

V.—LONG ISLAND SOUND.

LONG ISLAND SOUND in the vicinity of New York is a favorite fishing ground for many city anglers, although for sport with rod and reel it can hardly be said to rank with Staten Island and New Jersey waters, or the bays on the south shore of Long Island. A great point in favor of Long Island Sound, however, is the fact that its resorts are within easy reach of the city, and the cost of a day's fishing is comparatively small. The Harlem River Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, starting from the Harlem River station just across the Harlem from the northern terminus of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad, runs along the shore of the Sound to New Rochelle, where it connects with the main line of the same road (Grand Central Station at Forty-second street) and runs near the shore through Mamaroneck and Port Chester, N. Y., and Greenwich, Cos Cob, Riverside, Sound Beach and Stamford, Conn.

On Long Island the trains on the Long Island Railroad (north shore division) run from Long Island City to College Point, Whitestone Landing and Great Neck. Take ferries from James slip (foot of New Chambers street) and from foot of East Thirty-fourth street. There are also several steamboats which make regular trips to points on the north shore of Long Island, but as most of these boats run for the convenience of dwellers in the Long Island towns rather than the denizens of New York city, they leave their city piers in the afternoon, so that a New York city passenger would be compelled to pass a night at any of their ports in order to enjoy a day's fishing.

Long Island Sound, especially between Hell Gate and Mamaroneck, is the flounder fisherman's paradise. These little fish are caught earlier in these waters than in any other about New York; they run larger in weight, are more numerous, and the season lasts longer. Striped bass are also caught in considerable numbers in the same waters, and in the fall they are of large size. Blackfish are very plenty, and some big ones are caught on the reefs and over sunken wrecks, a blackfish weighing 8lbs. or a little over being about the heaviest of which any record can be obtained. The blackfishing has begun now near New Rochelle and in Pelham Bay, and last week there were some large catches of these fish at City Island bridge and on the rocky shoals in the vicinity, weight running from ¾lb. to 5lbs. "Fiddlers" are the best bait for blackfish, and after fiddlers hard clams ("rock clams" they call them at City Island) are most generally used. Fish for them near the bottom, with sinker below the hooks. Weakfish are caught in Pelham Bay after July 1, on shedder crab, shrimp and sandworm bait. They are not so plenty here, however, as at Prince's Bay, S. I., Jamaica Bay, L. I., and Perth Amboy or Boynton Beach (Sewaren), N. J. Bluefish do not run in the Sound any nearer New York than Stamford, Conn., and those caught there are small. Bergalls, tomcods or frostfish, bonitos and porgies are also caught in the Sound.

The trains of the Harlem River Division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. leave Harlem River station week days at 12:10, 6:40, 7:50, 9 and 10 A. M., and on Sundays at 7 and 9 A. M. and 12:01 P. M. Take the Second Avenue Elevated road to the Harlem end of the route, then walk across the bridge over the Harlem River to the station.

The first stopping place for the angler is West Farms (fare, round trip, 20 cents), or West Farms may be reached by horse car from Third Avenue and 130th street for five cents. If the train is taken it is best to get off when the legally required stop is made just south of the Bronx River drawbridge, as West Farms station is several hundred yards north of the drawbridge, and it is at the bridge where boats must be hired. There is little fishing here, however, except for eels, tommies and an occasional striped bass in the river, but at the mouth of the Bronx, a two-mile row from the drawbridge, there is good striped bass fishing in season.

At Van Nest station, the next stop (round trip fare 24 cents), stage may be taken for the "Iron Bridge" on Westchester Creek, where some heavy and not particularly substantial boats may be hired at 50 cents a day. (Stage fare, both ways, 40 cents.) In the spring, if there are striped bass anywhere, they may be found near the mouth of this creek, but it is a two or three-mile row from the iron drawbridge, and a nasty sort of a creek withal, as I know from bitter experience, having been hung up on its mud flats for hours waiting for a flood tide. There are also flounders, eels and tommies in the creek.

The best place of all for the angler to go along the Sound is at Bartow (round trip fare 40 cents), from which station all the fishing grounds of Pelham Bay can be reached. Just before the train gets to Bartow station it crosses Eastchester Creek, an arm of Pelham Bay, which is an excellent spot for striped bass. Here for forty years old Captain Lawrence has kept a fisherman's resort. He has boats to rent at fifty cents a day on week days and a dollar a day on Sundays (the prevailing rate all along this shore), and the visiting anglers would do well to take the Captain's advice as to the best spot to drop a line. The Grand View Hotel here (J. Elliott proprietor) also lets boats, and meals and lodgings can be obtained at reasonable rates. Both places always have bait on hand.

At Bartow station a line of horse cars connects with City Island (fare 10 cents). About half way to City Island on this route is M. Secor's place, where a dozen boats are for hire. It is a long row from Secor's to the best blackfish grounds, although striped bass are caught within easy distance.

At the western end of the bridge which connects City Island with the mainland is Philip Flynn's place, which has been running for eighteen years and is well known to all Pelham Bay fishermen. Flynn has seventy boats for hire, he says, and when I visited him one recent Sunday every one of them was out. Meals can be obtained here, and bait.

At the City Island end of the same bridge, which is dotted for its whole length with anglers on Sunday, is the well kept resort of the Stringham Brothers. The principal hotel of the place (rates $2 a day and upward) is close by Stringham's, and offers good accommodations for lodgers or boarders. The Stringham Brothers have forty good boats, always keep bait, and their cook knows how to get up the right sort of clambakes and clam chowder.

A little beyond the bridge is the boat house of Pell & May. Fifteen well-cared-for rowboats are kept here for hire, and a staunch and pretty catboat, the Maybe, can be hired by sailing parties. Pell & May always have bait on hand, and from them much valuable information can be had about the fishing. Locust or Rodman's Point, just opposite their boat house, is good ground for striped bass and weakfish in season.

Paul Sell, just beyond Pell & May's, has ten good boats to rent and is building more. He keeps bait on hand, and serves a good clam chowder lunch.

A little further along shore H. Walthers and J. Gruse have thirteen boats, and keep bait.

I believe blackfish anglers would do well to bring with them "fiddlers" for bait, as they are better than either sandworms or clams, the baits supplied by the resorts at City Island. The best places to go for blackfish are well out in the Sound. The vicinity of Hart's Island is a good place, or Rat Island, between City Island and Hart's Island, opposite City Island Point. Tom's Reef Rock and the "Chimney Sweeps" are other good places, and there is always a chance to do well at the Four Rocks, the Hog's Back, Hoyt's Point (Twin Islands), and other places which the boatmen will point out.

On Sundays the Pelham Bay fishing grounds may be reached by the steamers Baltimore or Philadelphia from New York to City Island bridge (round trip fare 40 cents). They leave Pier 27, East River (foot of Dover street), at 7 A. M.; Thirty-first street, E. R., at 7:25 A. M., and Morrisania steamboat dock, 133d street and Southern Boulevard, at 8:30 A. M.

A striped bass weighing 13¾lbs. was said to have been taken by one Hop Heddy recently along the Eastchester shore, but a thorough investigation which I made into the matter proved that the fish was caught in a fyke and sold to Mr. Heddy. Its weight was over-estimated, too, according to those who "hefted" it.

At New Rochelle, the terminus of the Harlem River branch of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. (round trip fare 50 cents), horse cars (fare 10 cents) may be taken for the shore of the Sound opposite Glen Island. The fishing in these waters is like that at Pelham Bay, and there are many favorite points for blackfish, striped bass, weakfish, etc., which will be pointed out by either Thomas Odell, who lets boats at the lower harbor, close by the Glen Island ferry, or by Theodore Kissam, who keeps a fisherman's resort at the Upper Harbor. Bait may be had at both places. New Rochelle may also be reached by the main line of the same railroad from the Grand Central Station at Forty-second street (fare, round trip, 70 cents). Trains runs every hour.

It is not worth the angler's time to go further up the Sound than Bartow or New Rochelle. The fishing is no better, and accommodations and conveniences are not so easily attainable.

From the shores of Long Island there are few places which the angler can reach in the Sound proper, because the Long Island Railroad does not touch the north shore except at rare intervals. If we may consider all the waters beyond Hell Gate as Long Island Sound, however, there are several place where a visit will pay, although most of the Long Island fishermen cross to the other side of the Sound to do their fishing.

The bass fishing in the waters of Hell Gate and vicinity was fully described in the first of this series of papers, so it will be sufficient here to give a directory to resorts near Hell Gate on the Long Island shore where boats may be hired.

The only place at Astoria where boats may be hired is Dennis Hayes's, one block south of the ferry landing. Take Second Avenue Elevated to Eighty-sixth street, thence horse car to ferry at foot of East Ninety-second street. Or steamer Morrisania from foot of Fulton street at 11:30 A. M., fare 10 cents.

Bowery Bay is near the bass grounds about Riker's and Berrian's islands and Lawrence Point. There is also good flounder fishing here. Take steamboat from Harlem River Bridge at Third avenue every hour during the summer for the excursion resort, Bowery Bay Beach, where boats may be hired at $1 a day. It may also be reached from East Ninety-second street ferry to Astoria, thence horse cars to the beach. Round trip fare, either route, 25 cents. Bring your own bait.

In Flushing Creek there are flounders, tommies, eels, and now and then a bass. And if the angler can find the little fresh-water creek that empties into Flushing Creek near its head, in the direction of Harry Hill's pavilion, he will be able to catch good-sized striped bass off its mouth or just within the "gut" at high water slack. Take trains of the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City for Bridge street, Flushing (round trip fare, 35 cents). Captain Bill Sands rents boats at the bridge near the station at 50 cents and $1 a day, and will give valuable points to his patrons. Captain Bill always keeps bait on hand.

Another good place to go is Whitestone Landing, reached by the same route (round trip fare, 60 cents). Blackfish are now being caught near there, Sunday's haul being a good one. Row to Fort Schuyler or to the "Stepping Stones" beyond Fort Schuyler, or to the reef of rocks off College Point. C. Watts has 11 nice boats for hire at his boat house and restaurant, which is three minutes' walk from the station, for 50 cents a day. Further along shore boats may be hired at the same rate from Frank Boerum or William Reilly. Bring your own bait.

Weakfish are caught in Flushing Bay and all along shore, but they are never numerous.

I have understood that a law is in existence to prevent the dumping of oil and other refuse into the East River, but I am sure the law is not enforced, as the water on the Long Island side of the Sound from Hell Gate to Little Neck has been thick with greasy filth for the past week, and all the 'longshore people I interviewed attribute the scarcity of fish to the condition of the water. SENECA.

DRUM FISHING ON THE VIRGINIA COAST.—Exmore, Va., May 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The steamer Manatee with Col. Quay's party arrived at Chincoteague Island May 14, and on the 15th went to the point of Assatigue beach, where the party caught sixteen drumfish, some weighing as high as 55lbs., the Colonel catching two at a time. The next morning being the 16th the Manatee started for Exmore station, where we took on board Mr. Hamilton Disston, Thomas South and Sheriff Leeds, of Philadelphia. I then took the steamer to the north end of Hog Island beach, where the party had excellent drum fishing and snipe shooting. If any of your yachtsmen want an elegant trip they can have it at this point. —CAPT. I. W. STILES, Pilot of the trip.

THE RANGELEY TROUT SUPPLY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I was greatly pleased to see in your issue of May 9 an answer to the remarkably unfair statements in reference to the Rangeley Lakes which appeared in that otherwise pleasant little book, "Where the Trout Hide." I wish to add my protest. It has been my custom to make a yearly pilgrimage to the Rangeley region for the past eight years, and though I have never fished on the big lakes myself, I have met many an angler who has. I have yet to meet one, though, whose experience does not condemn Kit Clarke's absurd assertions. Why he should misrepresent, as he most certainly does, this delightful region, does not satisfactorily appear in his reply to your correspondent which is contained in the last issue of your paper. On the contrary, his ill-natured remarks about "gang-hooks" only strengthens the impression that he is endeavoring to boom a region in which he has an interest of some kind, at the expense of one which anglers have hitherto at least preferred.

One can spend a very pleasant hour reading his little book about the Lake St. John country and finish it with the impression that I did, that he has been reading about a virgin country, a fisherman's paradise, and where the skillful angler with his alluring fly is as yet almost unknown. To such a person "The Land of the Winanishe," *Scribner's Magazine* for May, is a revelation. "Where the Trout Hide" is conspicuously lacking in detail, but in this article the authors give us a plain account of their experiences at Lake St. John, before which, with their statements of old-established fishing clubs and preserves, our pleasant allusions of an angler's paradise painfully fade away.

Kit Clarke also paints in his book the charms of Lac de Grand Iles, and well he may, as I see by the papers that a well-known fishing club, of which he is a member, has either completed or is building at this lake an elaborate club house for the use of its members. I venture to predict that the little inns of the Rangeley Lake region, so dear to many a fisherman, will continue to be his accustomed haunts from year to year, until the trout have as nearly disappeared from Kit Clarke's Canadian paradise as he alleges they have from the Rangeley Lakes.

D. IVES MACKIE.

NEW YORK, May 20.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Rangeley Lakes are right here in the same place they have been for years, and in spite of the misrepresentations in regard to the fishing that have been quite freely published in the FOREST AND STREAM for two years, the good old fishing of our boyhood days is here too.

Those who have been here up to the present time have had good fishing, catching more small trout than they cared for, I mean fish running from 1 to 2lbs. and not your 6 or 8oz. fingerlings of the brooks.

Among the visitors to this camp since its opening have been L. A. Derby, Will Lamson, S. H. Jones, E. A. Smith, S. L. Sawtelle and E. W. Lovejoy of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Smith while here caught one trout weighing 8lbs., one of 4lbs., and numerous smaller ones. Mr. Derby caught one of 8lbs., besides numerous others of fair size. Mr. Jones caught one of 6lbs., one 4½lbs., and one 4¾lbs., besides a lot of smaller ones. Mr. Lovejoy caught one weighing 3½lbs., and one weighing 4½lbs., besides plenty of smaller size. Mr. Sawtelle caught three trout weighing 4¼, 4¾ and 8½lbs., a landlocked salmon weighing 6¾lbs., one of the handsomest fish I ever saw, and plenty of small ones. Sid speaks very contemptuously of 1lb. and 1½lb. trout, and says he throws the most of that weight back into the water, only keeping a few of them to eat. This party left for home yesterday, going out across Umbagog Lake.

Mr. Thorndike and wife of Boston, Messrs. W. Coburn and F. Wellman of Lowell, B. B. Mitchell, W. C. Rowley and A. King of Detroit, Mich., and T. A. King of Portland, Me., have been stopping at this house a few days. D. B. Hempstead and Dr. Farnsworth of New London, Conn., J. Flemming, A. Flemming and Geo. S. Clark of Portland, Me., are among the more recent arrivals.

Mr. Hempsted is not only one of the best fishermen who come here, but is one of the veterans. This is his thirtieth year, having made his first trip in 1859, and he has only missed one year during that long period, this being his twenty-ninth annual trip. He has fished almost everywhere in this country, and in many places in Canada, including Lake Edward and Lake St. John, and he says that there is no place that he has ever visited that furnishes as good fishing as the Androscoggin waters, or that has given him the same satisfaction. A great many of your readers are personally acquainted with Mr. Hempsted and know that his statements may be relied on. I give his opinion with his permission, and call the attention of fishermen who are looking for an easily accessible place for good sport to it. His opinion is certainly more worthy of credence and respect than that of the Bombastes Furioso, who takes every opportunity to tilt his broken lance at the Rangeley Lakes, and who has recently been unhorsed by W. G. Stebbins in a late number of your paper. Mr. Hempsted has celebrated his twenty-ninth visit to the Middle Dam, in a modest way, by capturing on his second day of fishing a trout weighing 6½lbs., and he will no doubt leave his usual good record behind him, as he takes many trout each trip. Dr. Farnsworth, his companion, has taken one trout of 3¾lbs. since his arrival, but intends doing better before he leaves.

A well known angler of New York city who has fished about all the waters that are worth fishing in New England and Canada, including the over-puffed Lake St. John and Lake Edward, whom I met within a year at Young's Hotel, in Boston, told me that no place he had ever visited for trout fishing would compare with the Middle and Upper Dams of the Androscoggin waters.

At this writing we are having a cold rainstorm, which the boys say will stir up the trout, and I shall probably be able to send you a record of more "big uns" next week. As Kit Clarke has asserted that all the large trout that have been captured in the Androscoggin waters were taken somewhere back in the middle ages, and that there are no large trout in these waters now, I give you a list of trout whose pictures adorn the walls of the office in the camp, all taken within the past three years: One trout caught by C. F. Chaney, June 1, 1886, weight 6lbs.; three trout caught by E. H. Foote, Aug. 17, 1886, weight 5¾lbs., 7lbs. and 7¼lbs.; two trout caught by E. W. Curtis first, Sept. 6, 1887, weight 8½lbs.; second, Sept. 11, 1887

weight 7¼lbs.; one trout caught by G. S. Whittaker, May 29, 1887, weight 7¼lbs.; one trout caught by C. M. Stark, June 2, 1888, weight 8lbs.; one trout caught by L. A. Derby, June 4, 1888, weight 8lbs., one landlocked salmon caught by R. N. Parish, July 6, 1888, weight 5lbs. These are only a few of the larger ones that have been taken, no complete record of a season's fishing having ever been kept here.

A very desirable piece of information to many fishermen is that Mr. John B. Straw is no longer the agent of the Union Water Power Company, and that this season, and in future seasons, there will be no more fooling with the gates of the Middle Dam, but that a sufficient stream of water to insure good fishing will constantly flow through the dam. CAPT. FARRAR.

ANGLERS' RETREAT, Middle Dam, Maine, May 21.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—Should the question of the weight of the small-mouthed black bass ever come up, there is interesting evidence now on exhibition at Spaldings', in this city, in the form of a stuffed small-mouth black bass which weighed when caught 10lbs. 3oz. This fish is a marvel. It was taken on a light rod, with a live frog, by Mr. Isaac Hendershott, of this city, at Gun Lake, Barry county, Mich., May 11, 1889. Witnesses to the weighing of the fish are Wm. T. Brown, E. C. Band, and R. A. Turtle. The measurements on the stuffed specimen are length 26in., half-girth, belly to back fin, 10in. I presume the full girth would be 21in. Skeptics can easily convince themselves about the size of this fish, for it is here, in all its big and ragged ugliness.

Mr. L. T. Moore has gone to Northonie, Minn., for a fishing trip. He is just back from successful tarpon fishing in Florida. There are few more ardent anglers.

Mr. Fred Taylor and friends are back from a lucky Wisconsin trout trip. Dr. Buechner has also been in our North Woods, and got 136 trout, scoring also the largest fish of the stream he fished in. There are numbers of our anglers absent now in Wisconsin and Michigan. Indeed it is quite impossible to keep track of them, for they go in flocks. Many are going into Wisconsin after mascallonge. Now is the time for that, and the fish are rising. Several good ones have come down, but none larger than that of 45lbs., mentioned earlier.

Twin Lakes, near at home, are looming. One angler took 65 black bass there one day last week, weighing 125lbs., one of over 4lbs.

Lake Maria is showing up well also, and parties there are constant. Fox Lake too has been generous, and plenty of the boys have had fun there. John Gillespie laid aside his shell loading last week long enough to catch a good "mess."

Mr. J. M. Clark, of the Wilkinson Co., Mr. C. Owen, of Owen & Co., Mr. Chas. Porter, and perhaps other friends, start to-morrow for Channel Lake. These are bait-casting anglers. That feature of the sport is growing here.

Now is the best time to go out fishing. The water is still cold, and the fish have more life. Besides, now is always the best time to go fishing. It may rain if one does not go. Those who do go now can hardly go amiss at any of the localities above named, while up beyond, the teeming waters of Wisconsin are fairly in an agony to be fished.

Col. O. Lippincott is requested to come to the front with a good Fox Lake mascallonge story as soon as possible. E. HOUGH.

LARGE FLORIDA BASS.—Indianapolis, Ind., May 17.—In connection with Mr. Hough's mention in last week's FOREST AND STREAM of a newspaper account of two large bass said to have been caught in a Missouri lake, I notice that he refers to 12lbs. bass having been caught on St. Clair Flats, and to having pretty fair authority for some of that weight taken in Florida. I can assure him that his authority as to the latter was correct, for I have seen bass of that weight in that State. In the month of December, five years ago, I saw one that weighed a little over 12lbs., caught in the Upper St. John's River, a few miles from Sanford. I have also seen two bass that weighed a little less than 10lbs. each caught in the same locality. These were, of course, the large-mouth black bass, and weights were determined by scales. They were caught with spoon hooks, trolling with rod and line, and were the largest I have seen, though, no doubt, others of equal weight have been caught in the many interior lakes of that State. In the portions of succeeding winters, since then, spent in the State, I have preferred the Gulf and the Atlantic coasts for fishing, as giving better sport, with more gamy fish than the bass, which are dull and sluggish, especially those of large size, in the warmer inland waters.—D. L. W.

FISHES OF THE LOWER POTOMAC.—We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Lee for recent notes on fishes observed by him in brackish water of the Lower Potomac River. At Point Lookout very few weakfish, shad and herring were taken in the pounds. Top minnows (*Gambusia patruelis*) were nearly ready to bring forth their young. A small species of anchovy (*Stolephorus*) was present in large numbers and almost ripe. The same anchovy was noticed also in the Big Wicomico. Silversides (*Menidia*) were abundant and gravid at both places. One sea horse (*Hippocampus*) was caught at Point Lookout. In the Big Wicomico young striped bass, from three inches to six inches long, were very common. One of the pounds at Cornfield Harbor had two river catfish, a species which is never caught except when the Chesapeake becomes largely fresh; the water at the time was reported to be 1.005, whereas its ordinary specific gravity is 1.022.

FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.—Sandy Spring, Md., May 17.—Fishing at the beautiful falls of the Potomac is better than for years for bass. Some fine strings have been caught; and several weighing 5lbs. have been taken. There being no fish ladder at the falls all sorts of large fish stop there, and carp weighing 20lbs. are taken with the common fishing worm. Upon my last trip I saw a man take some beautiful shad with a dip net of not over three feet in width. His companion put a rope around his body and he stood on the slippery rocks in the rapids below the falls and dipped down stream. Only the very largest fish can climb the lower falls six miles below.—J. C. B.

A NEW INDIANA ASSOCIATION.—New Albany, Ind., May 18.—At a meeting of those interested in the gentle art of angling, held Friday night, an association was formed on a permanent basis. It is designed to include the counties adjacent to Floyd and to take supervision of the principal streams in this part of the State. An initiation fee of $1 and annual dues of $2, payable quarterly, were fixed to cover the expenses of the club. The following persons were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: Pres., J. P. Applegate; Vice Pres. for Floyd county, Henry Terstegge; Sec. and Treas., J. O. Endris; Executive Committee, N. T. DePauw, R. F. Fuller, R. M. Boardman, R. E. Burk and Dr. G. H. Cannon. The treasurer was authorized to prepare card posters offering rewards for conviction of violators of the fish laws, and distribute abstracts of said laws. Vice-presidents are to be elected for the surrounding counties at as early a day as practicable. It is expected that an all-day meeting will be held at some central point during the summer or fall, at which all persons interested in the association will be invited to be present. Persons desiring to become members can do so by calling at the store of Mr. Endris, in New Albany, and signing the articles of association.

THE HERETIC EXPLAINS.—Ferrisburgh, Vt., May 18.—Let me assure my friends "Von W." and "Kelpie" that I am quite aware that my heretical views concerning trout fishing are due to ignorance and lack of opportunity for gaining personal knowledge of the sport, and that no doubt if I had been favored as they have been, I would now be as devoted to it as they are. In my day there have been no trout in this part of the Champlain Valley, though according to old men's tales they once abounded in the upper waters of Little Otter and in Lewis Creek, which was a famous salmon stream one hundred years ago. So my first fishing was not in clear, swift streams for trout, but in the sluggish waters of the "Slang," for bullheads, perch and pumpkin seeds, for the trout brooks of the hill country were too many miles away for a boy's short legs to compass the distance, and when the boy's legs had grown long enough the big trout were all gone. —AWAHSOOSE.

SALMON NETS IN CANADA.—Fredericton, N. B., May 18.—I have just received from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada the inclosed copy of an act passed at the recent session of Parliament: "1. Subsection 5 of section 8 of 'The Fisheries Act,' is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: 5. The use of nets or other apparatus for the capture of salmon shall be confined to tidal waters, and any fishery officer may determine the length and place of each net or other apparatus used in any of the waters of Canada: provided, that no one shall fish for or catch salmon with swing nets in any of the waters of Canada." As this act has a most important bearing upon the salmon angling on our rivers it will doubtless be welcome news to many of your readers.—J. HENRY PHAIR.

A CHANNEL CAT OBSTRUCTIONIST.—Charleston, Ill.—At the water works, three miles east at the Embarras River, the other day the water supply stopped very suddenly, and the engineer, Cooney Scheytt, was frightened. A channel catfish weighing 14lbs. entered the water pipe, thought it had struck a hollow log, and went to the plunger in the suction pipe and had to halt.—OFFICE BOY.

THE ELGIN WALTONIAN CLUB, of Elgin, Ill., will hold its fifteenth annual meeting the first week in June, beginning June 4, at the club grounds, Fox Lake.

SAYBROOK POINT, Conn., May 16.—Four salmon were caught here the last week in the traps.

IPSWICH, Mass.—John A. Blake caught a trout weighing 11b. in Egypt River.

CHICAGO, May, 21.—Everybody has gone fishing.—E. HOUGH.

SEINES, NETS of every description. American Net & Twine Co., Mfrs., 34 Commercial st., Boston, or 199 Fulton st., N. Y.—*Ade.*

Fisheulture.

NOTES ON FISH COMMISSIONS.

THE appropriation for the Nebraska Commission for 1889 and 1890 is $16,000. For the same years New York has $30,000 for fish hatching, $20,500 for protection of fish and game, $5,000 for engineer, $4,000 for clerk, and $1,750 for work in connection with oysters. A violent opposition to this commission was developed among certain associations, some of whose members were fined for violation of the game laws notwithstanding their activity in demanding the punishment of offenders against the laws relating to the preservation of fish.

Ohio is to expend $11,500 during the current year.

Pennsylvania has $35,000 for two years. Opposition to fish protection in this State now comes almost wholly from city members; country members have almost without exception favored it.

In Pennsylvania the fish wardens are now vested with police powers and when they make arrests the magistrates must hear the cases at once. New York has the same provision.

SAWDUST IN STREAMS.—"Piscator" still sticks to his figures, but they do not prove that sawdust is not injurious to fish. He states that the evidence I gave in my last is not the kind that counts in this discussion, but nevertheless it clearly proves that sawdust does not kill fish. He further states that it goes without saying that such a sight as described as the result of sawdust never was seen or occurred in any river on this planet. Now what I described in my last actually occurred, not only once, but several times on the river, and to verify what I have written, I can bring as proof several of the leading men of this county. I have no doubt there are others of your readers who could produce evidence similar to that written by J. M. D.—SPORTSMAN.

OYSTER CULTURE IN FLORIDA.—Rose Hill, Fla.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Are there any works or reports obtainable covering the culture of the oyster? Citrus county has fine oyster fields and desires to take such steps as will develop the industry and get it under control, in order that it may be carried on with some system rather than as it is now—every one for himself. We propose to organize a company to control some of the best waters, and want to be posted as much as possible and to take advantage of the experience of those who have gone before us in these matters. We want all the information we can get. Can you give us the address of the American Fisheries Society? Anything you can do for us will be appreciated.—CHAS. G. WILSON. [The corresponding secretary of the American Fisheries Society is Fred. W. Brown, 1020 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. The president is E. G. Blackford, 80 Fulton Market, New York, who can furnish reports on oyster culture. Numerous papers on this subject have been published within the last few years, chiefly in the reports and other publications of the U. S. Fish Commission and the reports of Maryland, New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut Fish Commissions. Address Col. Marshall McDonald, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C.; G. W. Delawder, Oakland, Md.; John H. Barden, Rockland, R. I.; Dr. W. M. Hudson, Hartford, Conn. Dr. A. Oemler read an address on the oyster before the Georgia Historical Society; price, 25 cents, from J. Gardner, 30½ Bull street, Savannah, Ga. The above reports will give you references to other works.

FROG CULTURE.—Quarryville, Conn.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I intend to experiment on bullfrog culture to the extent of satisfying myself as to whether the business can be made to produce satisfactory results or not. I have one piece or plot of eighty acres of finely located meadow-land, which is a very natural place for frogs to breed, and I think that by flowing this to a suitable depth for breeding purposes and at the same time not so deep but that it will allow the bogs and bunches of grass to remain above water, it will afford the frogs a suitable place to sit upon and obtain their insect food. If flowed too deep it will drive the frogs to the shore and thus reduce the capacity of the pond. As the enterprise progresses I will inform you of its success. I did not intend to have anything concerning the "bull frog plant" published in the papers until I had achieved success or it had proved an entire failure.—NATHAN S. MAINE. [Mr. Maine will find it advantageous to follow the suggestions given in FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 14. A place must be provided for the winter hibernation or the frogs will leave A central pond with a good spring are absolutely required. The system of ditches works admirably, for the insects collect on the strips of land between them and then fall or jump off into the water, where the frogs secure them. The necessary elements of a successful frog farm are a shallow pond for the tadpoles, a deep pond for the frogs to hibernate in, a good spring and a series of ditches.]

FISH FOR NEW JERSEY WATERS.—The Passaic Water Company stocked the reservoirs several years ago with perch, pickerel and other fishes; additional supplies have been added also by pumping fry into the reservoirs. The object in keeping fish there was to maintain the purity of the water; but the number became much greater than was necessary for this purpose and the surplus fish were of no use to any one except a few persons who had permits to fish. Mr. Chas. A. Shriner, the fish warden of Passaic county, obtained permission to remove some of the fish for stocking other waters. At a single haul of a seine about 700 or 800 perch, pickerel and other fish were obtained and transferred to Little Falls and Haledon. Greenwood Lake received a considerable number of small bass and some perch. This lake is already stocked with the species, but the introduction of fresh blood will probably improve the breeds now in the lake. With this object in view young pickerel will be transferred from the lake to waters nearer Paterson.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Secretary.

Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

COURSING IN KENTUCKY.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My visit of a week ago to Lexington, Ky., was something of a surprise to me, in that it showed that the sport of coursing is rapidly becoming known and being largely practiced in that part of Kentucky at least. I presume no one is to be credited with this more than my host, Mr. Roger D. Williams, resident owner of the Rookwood-Landseer Kennels, which, it will be remembered, took about all there was hung up for greyhounds at the Mascoutah Kennel Club's show here. Mr. Williams will be further remembered as one of the judges in the American Coursing Club meet at Great Bend last fall, in which position he achieved the difficult feat of making no enemies. He seems to have grafted his own enthusiasm upon the natural Kentucky love for a fast race, and has accomplished so much, in connection with his younger brother, Mr. G. W. Williams, that Kentucky is now fairly to be classed as one of the coursing States, and one which will send a delegation to Great Bend next fall.

There are no hares in Kentucky, and there is hardly a level place big enough for a mile race track anywhere about Lexington, yet in spite of this, and in spite of the fact that the country is fenced and walled to the last degree, the Lexington men manage to get a lot of fun out of coursing. They have a good-sized "woods rabbit," besides the ordinary cottontail, and these are often found out in the middle of the big blue grass pastures. They are started up by the ladies and gentlemen both riding upon these hunts, in good numbers. The rabbits have room for quite a little run before they get to the first fence, and then the fun begins. If a dog is not a good fencer he never would catch one of these rabbits, for they turn in and out so fast that a greyhound can hardly pick one up on open ground. As it is, about one rabbit out of every two or three is caught, most of them getting away into the woods. This is not rabbit-baiting by any means, and the rider who follows the greyhounds across country, taking fences and walls in approved Kentucky style, does not need complain of the tameness of this novel sort of sport. It is good exercise for the dogs, and as a sport it seems to be held in good favor at Lexington.

Old Snowflight—known as Dandy at Lexington—is now turned out to grass on one of the big farms in the country. He is getting fat, but still shows his vast frame and mus-

cular development. It is said of this dog that it was unsafe to train him hard for a racer, as he got muscle-bound from over-development. Snowflight has whipped about all the dogs in Fayette county, and has retired on his laurels.

Rich and Rare, a greyhound about 12ft. long, at whom I have had a shot or so in these columns on account of his inability to turn around in a forty-acre field, was lately the cause of a most unfortunate affair on one of the horse-breeding farms near Lexington. Some five yearling colts were in paddock, and their owner hallooed at them and clapped his hands to start them off. Rich and Rare thought it a signal for him. He ran in, caught and killed one of the colts, a fine young Longfellow yearling, and very valuable.

Master Rich and Minnie were alive and wagging when I saw them, and so was Catchfly, of whom Mr. Geo. Williams thinks more than the FOREST AND STREAM reporter did at the Chicago show. Will Parsley I did not see, and Mercedes was also out in the country. Black Bess had twenty or thirty puppies, and looked more like a snake than anything I ever saw that wasn't a snake. Miss Rare and Minnehaha are with Dr. Van Hummel in the West, but I saw White Socks—the dog which a slip of the type in the programme made us all call "Locks" last fall at the coursing meet. Speed, a Balkus puppy out of Bonfanti, and Tuxedo, were property of this kennel; the latter dog has been sold to a dog show troupe as a trained high jumper. Josephine II. has been sold to Mr. John L. Lincoln for the ignoble purpose of being bred to a collie; Mr Lincoln wants a lurcher it seems. I don't know anything about Allie Hunt, but in Gracie, a light two-year-old, they have a bitch which ought to be a speedy turner. By far the purest greyhound type in these kennels, however, and I believe as good a greyhound bitch as I have seen, was Creole Belle, who will make trouble at Great Bend next October as sure as she is run, if in condition. She has wonderful quality in head, neck, forelegs and feet, is above serious fault in hindlegs, and barring too long a coupling, which is bad for her, would be well nigh a model. She ought to run. She was troubled with a horrible case of mange when I saw her, but even through that she showed her style. I hope she will run next meet.

Mr. Williams just had news from New York of the arrival of two new greyhound importations from England. I am not at liberty to give the names, but the dogs are good ones, a pair of rare good blood. If they show out well they will be entered at the American meet next October. There is going to be fun at that meet if it don't rain.

I saw the beautiful stock farm and extensive kennels of Mr. Chepu, owner of Meadowthorpe Kennels, about four or five miles out from Lexington. It is a lovely spot, and a dog which couldn't grow up sleek and good-looking there would be a poor sort. Mr. Chepu was absent at Louisville races, and Mr. Boillie, his kennel manager, was called away to New York by a telegram bearing news of his wife's illness. We went through the kennels and passed the time of day with all the dogs. Meadowthorpe is not strong on greyhounds, Douglas Fleming being about all we saw of note.

I left Kentucky feeling as though that were the early home, starting point and breeding place of fine animals of all kinds. Kentucky has set the pace for all sorts of horse contests at speed, and if we do not watch, she will make trouble in the dog records too.

I would like to add, for the benefit of Mr Geo. Bird Grinnell, who once was asking for authentic information of a single greyhound catching a single uninjured antelope, that Mr. Williams told me that early in the seventies, when he was in the West, old California Joe had a greyhound of the Custer stock which he, Mr. Williams, frequently saw catch and kill antelopes under the above conditions. California Joe always starved the dog two or three days before such a chase. If he was not so starved, he could not catch the antelope, but when gaunt and hungry he could, nearly every run. The name of this dog is not known. E. HOUGH.

AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB MEETING.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the American Kennel Club was held at the office of the club May 23. In the absence of the president the vice-president, Mr. Thomas H. Terry, called the meeting to order at 1:35 P. M.

Following is a list of the members represented: Associate Members, Dr. J Frank Perry, E. H. Moore and H. W. Huntington. Beagle Club, A. N. Lewis. Collie Club, Thomas H. Terry. Cincinnati Sportsman's Club, P. C. Ohl. Michigan Kennel Club, Major J. M. Taylor. New England Kennel Club, F. Blackwood Fay. New Jersey Kennel Club, A. Clinton Wilmerding. Philadelphia Kennel Club, J H. Winslow. St. Paul and Minnesota Kennel Club. H F. Schellhass. Southern Field Trials Club, J. L. Anthony. Virginia Field Sports Association, Hon. John S. Wise.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The report of the secretary was accepted and ordered placed on file. The treasurer's report showing a credit balance of $965.35 was accepted. The report of the advisory committee was approved. The committee appointed to investigate the charges of the Michigan Kennel Club in relation to the St. Paul and Minnesota Kennel Club employing Mr. Chas. Weil as superintendent after his expulsion from the former club reported that in their opinion the A. K. C. had no jurisdiction. Report accepted and ordered placed on file.

The complaint that the catalogue of the St. Paul Club contained A.K.R. instead of A.K.C. registration numbers was referred to the Advisory Committee.

The Pointer Club of America, German Mastiff or Great Dane Club and the Long Island Fair Association were admitted to membership.

The application of the Southern California Kennel Club was laid over, under the rules, until the next meeting, and the secretary was instructed to advise the club that when admitted, wins at their show to be held next month would be recognized.

It was voted to grant the request of the Canadian Kennel Club that wins at the London, Ont., show of 1888 be recognized.

A letter was read from Mr. T. O. Hall, Atlanta, Ga., in which he states that his disqualification by the A. K. C. was unjust, inasmuch as he was never the treasurer of the National Poultry and Bench Show Association, as stated. Referred to the Advisory Committee.

Charges were preferred by Mr. J. S. Isgrig against Mr. P. T. Madison, of Indianapolis, Ind., for wrongfully claiming in an advertisement that his dog Rush Gladstone was a champion and for publishing a ficticious pedigree. Referred to the Stud Book Committee.

The charge of Mr. J. S. Hudson against Mr. Geo. W. Ewing, for exhibiting the English setter bitch M'liss C. at the Chicago show with wrong pedigree, was also referred to the Stud Book Committee.

The request of the Great Dane or German Mastiff Club, that the registration rule requiring authenticated pedigree be modified, was not granted.

The appeal of Mr. James Watson against the decision of the Rochester Kennel Club, upon his protest that the collie bitch Metchley Surprise was not eligible to compete in the challenge class at their show, as her fourth win in the open class was not made until after the advertised time of the closing of the entries was sustained, and the decision of the Rochester Kennel Club was reversed.

Mr. J. L Anthony charged the Board of Control of the American Field Trials Club with witholding prize money won by his pointer dog Lad of Bow, at their field trials of 1887, and it was voted to allow the club thirty days to show cause why the prize had not been paid, and that the matter be then referred to a committee.

Mr. Wm. Graham, of Belfast, Ireland, through Mr. R. F. Mayhew, preferred charges against Mr. Lorenzo Daniels in regard to accounting for the sale of the St. Bernard dog Visp II., which Mr. Graham sent to this country for sale in 1887. The complaint states that Mr. Daniels sold the dog for $150, and several months after wrote Mr. Graham to this effect and sent a statement of account showing a balance due Mr. Graham of $50.10; and that still later he wrote another letter, stating that two weeks after the sale he had been obliged to take the dog back, and that he again sold him for $89, and that Mr. Graham owed him a balance of $54.80. Mr. Daniels, in reply, said that everything could be satisfactorily explained, and the matter was referred to the Advisory Committee.

The appeal of Miss Anna H. Whitney, of Lancaster, Mass., against the Worcester Kennel Club for disqualifying her St. Bernard dog Monte Rosa for mange was sustained and the decision of the Worcester Kennel Club was reversed.

The bench show rule regarding the admission of dogs with contagious diseases was amended by providing that a duly qualified veterinary shall examine the dogs, and that any animal suffering from any contagious disease shall be removed from the show before 6 o'clock P. M. of the first day. It was voted that a "duly qualified" veterinary is one who has a diploma granted by an institution entitled to bestow it, or one who has had five years of experience.

It was also voted to add to Rule XXVIII.: "The date of closing of entries shall not be changed or extended. Any club receiving an entry after the original date of closing shall be expelled."

The Advisory Committee reported that in their opinion the rule allowing free registration to all dogs registered in the A. K. R. previous to Jan. 1, 1888, should be rescinded, as owners had had plenty of time to avail themselves of it. Upon motion the rule was rescinded.

The secretary was instructed to notify the Rensselaer Kennel Club that if they did not pay the balance due for registration fees within 30 days, the club would be dropped from membership.

Major J. M. Taylor requested that action be taken in regard to the reports of the committee on standards. The matter was laid on the table until the next meeting.

Mr. James Watson brought up the matter of the protest lodged by him against his collie dog Clipper winning a prize for an American-bred dog at Philadelphia. Mr. Watson stated that he entered the dog as he considered him eligible, but learning that the secretary of the Collie Club thought otherwise, upon the ground that the dam of the dog was sent to England to be bred, he decided to withdraw him; but as he had already been awarded the prize, Mr. Watson protested the award in order to have the matter officially decided, and by mutual consent of him and the Philadelphia Club it was brought before the A. K. C. After a brief discussion it was decided that the dog was American-bred, and the protest was not sustained. The meeting then adjourned.

GRIT.

Editor Forest and Stream.

The article recently published in FOREST AND STREAM over the signature of S. Reicnaf entitled "Grit," caused my thoughts to revert to the past and call up some of the dogs I have known that carries out the idea advanced in the article.

I suppose there are very few sportsmen who can not recall instances where dogs of inferior looks and sometimes breeding, have proven themselves crack dogs in the field.

One of the most notable ones was Burriss' Troop, who seemed to be the embodiment of all the bad points (judged by the bench show standard) that foxhounds are subject to, yet that same old dog was the leader in one of, if not the best, pack of foxhounds in the State. He was about the last dog a hunter would have chosen as having a good tongue, nose or staying qualities, yet he had each of these requisites in a marked degree.

His scenting powers were remarkable. He would give tongue on a trail so cold that few dogs could find it. And such a voice! It was long and tremulous and gathered force as it neared the finish, reminding one of the last tremulous wail of a lost spirit. But how that tremulous, despairing wail thrilled the heart of the fox hunter as it sounded out on the crisp morning air, telling as it did in unmistakable tones that sly reynard had been passing that way.

Troop was a great dog for independent hunts. It was no uncommon thing for him to gather the pack two or three times a week and get up a fox race on his own responsibility, thus leading the pack to the kill in many a hard contested chase.

His speed was not marvelous, but he could be counted on to be "in at the death." Faster dogs might lead the race for a while at the start, but that long wail could always be heard as it rose in swelling cadences as the pack topped a hill or circled through the valleys.

Troop had the shortest ears I ever saw on a hound and looked very much like the proverbial "yaller dorg," but many a finer looking dog was distanced in the general round up by this bad-looking dog.

Not long since I received a letter from an ardent fox hunter in an adjoining county, asking me if I could furnish him with dogs that could kill red foxes. He said his dogs run fast enough, but could not hold out long enough to catch a red fox. (Foxes are caught and not shot in this country. A hunter considers it a grave offense to shoot foxes).

It appears to my mind that some valuable characteristics of the hound have been sacrificed to speed, and this is showing itself in the production of dogs deficient in bottom or staying powers. While I would not lay discredit on the standard for judging, or on bench shows, still the real value of a sporting dog lies in his ability and determination to do work.

A dog combining bench show and field qualities is to be desired, but is there not danger of depending too much on a dog's show record to the overlooking of field qualities? Especially is this likely to be the case with foxhounds and beagles. The champions of greyhounds and bird dogs seem to me to be ahead of the others in regard to field trials.

A few instances are recorded of field trials for foxhounds where points were given for the most desirable qualities in the field, but I do not call to mind an instance of such trials being held with beagles, nor am I aware that a "standard" for judging field work has ever been formulated for beagles.

May we not hope at no distant day to have field trials for beagles, where the proper value shall be given for nose, tongue, hunting, speed, bottom, etc.?

I notice with pleasure the account in last FOREST AND STREAM of the formation of the New York FOX HUNTING Club, where they have purchased forty beagles to be used in the sport. This is a move in the right direction.

Wishing them and FOREST AND STREAM much success I will close. BLUE RIDGE.

DENVER, S. C.

PHILADELPHIA SHOW.—May 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the marked catalogue of the Philadelphia show the Wyoming Kennels' St. Bernard dog Plinlimmon, Jr., was through an oversight not recorded absent, and therefore appears to have been there and not to have taken a prize. As this is an injustice it is right that the true facts of the case should be stated.—H. I. IRELAND, Supt.

DOG TALK.

WE are constantly in receipt of letters containing inquiries in relation to dogs of all breeds. In many cases we are unable to furnish the information desired owing to the vague manner in which the inquiries are made. Correspondents will serve their own interests and save us valuable time if they will plainly state all the facts in their possession that bear on the case in question. "My dog is sick, what shall I give him?" is too much of a tax upon the skill of our veterinary. "Please give the pedigree of my dog Jack?" is a little better, as there is something to start from, but as there are over 20,000 dogs registered in this country and among them are many Jacks, even this is a hard one. If you wish us to prescribe for a sick dog, write a full description of all the symptoms. If you wish a pedigree, or any information, give all the facts that will enable us to identify the animal, and we will cheerfully do the best we can to answer your inquiries.

Fanciers' Gazette has this to say of some of our recent importations: "American buyers have been again busy among the English setters. Only a few days ago Sir Tatton followed Count Howard out, and now Mr. Cockerton's celebrated Monk of Furness, who is probably the best English setter we have had in England for some time, has journeyed across the Atlantic. The drain upon English setters will most probably stop now, as the three above mentioned are about the best we had, and, until a new one is found, they are not likely to be beaten."

Mr. A. C. Wilmerding has had the misfortune to lose by death the well-known field spaniel bitch champion Newton Abbot Lady. She died April 7, from what cause we are not advised. She was well known to the public as she has won upward of 20 prizes on the show bench. In addition to her show qualities she was an excellent brood bitch and among her offspring are a number of well-known winners on the bench.

Mr. Jacob Pentz's well-known white and liver ticked pointer dog Fashion has strayed or been stolen from his home near Newark, N. J. He is about 3 years old with liver colored head and ears with white blaze, body white and thickly ticked with small liver spots. He can be readily identified as he has no eye lashes. Any information that will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received by his owner, Mr. Jacob Pentz, Fanwood, N. J.

We clip the following from the *Stock-Keeper*: Jones (an exhibitor): "Well, Brown, hang it all, I thought you would have given me more than 'second prize,' and a pal, too" Brown (the judge, apparently surprised): "Well, that is good. What more could I do for you? The dog I gave first to is my own!"

We learn that Mr J. F. Campbell, of Montreal, Can., will dispose of his entire kennel of black and tan terriers and that in future he will devote his time exclusively to Yorkshire terriers.

The secretary of the Indiana Kennel Club writes that judging from present indications, there will be over 100 entries for their third annual Derby.

We are pleased to learn that the New England Kennel Club can show balance on the right side of the books for their last show.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Lad of Kent and Lass of Kent. By Geo. Jarvis, New York, for liver and white pointer dog and bitch, whelped March 28, 1889, by champion Bracket (champion Graphic—champion Bloomo) out of Renie (Tammany—Erie).

Golden Wedding. By Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., for apricot fawn pug dog, whelped Feb. 26, 1889, by Joe I. (champion Joe—Pudgie) out of Mandie I. (Ellis's Jim—imported Cute).

Brush Bondhu and Beau Bondhu. By G. A. Colman, Charlestown, Mass., for black, white and tan English setter dog and bitch, whelped March 29, 1889, by Gus Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu—Novel) out of Bo-Peep (Rake—Claradale).

Roy Bondhu, Gus Bondhu, Jr., and Bob White. By Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., for one blue belton, one black, white and ticked and one lemon and white English setter dog, whelped April 24, 1889, by Gus Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu—Novel) out of Rural Neva (Pride of Dixie—Fairy Belle).

Rena Bondhu, Rural Lulu and Buttercup. By Rural Kennels, Wakefield, Mass., for one blue belton and two lemon and white English setter bitches, whelped April 24, 1889, by Gus Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu—Novel) out of Rural Neva (Pride of Dixie—Fairy Belle).

Lulu IV. By Michael Flynn, Jr., Bristol, R. I., for red Irish setter bitch, age not given, by Shay's Dick (Von—champion Floss) out of Scanlon's Lulu II. (Moore's champion Berkley—Lestor's Lulu).

Dixie. By Markus Ford, Madison, Wis., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Jan. 21, 1889, by Kenmore (champion Glencho—Red Lassie) out of Fluff.

Larry. By Warner & Hamilton, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Jan. 21, 1889, by Kenmore (champion Glencho—Red Lassie) out of Fluff.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Queen of Scots—Guelph. Warner & Hamilton's (Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.) collie bitch Queen of Scots (Clifton Hero—Picture) to E. A. Furgason's Guelph, May 2.

Bloomo—Naso of Kippen. Chas. Heath's (Newark, N. J.) pointer bitch Bloomo to Westminster Kennel Club's Naso of Kippen, April 23.

Blanche May—Naso of Kippen. J. C. Schuyler's (Berryville, Va.) pointer bitch Blanche May to Westminster Kennel Club's Naso of Kippen, March 24.

Westminster Gladiola—Lad of Bow. W. G. Austin's (Fort Sill, I. T.) pointer bitch Westminster Gladiola (Naso of Kippen—Glauca) to Westminster Kennel Club's Lad of Bow, March 15.

Patti of Naso—Naso of Kippen. J. R. Daniel's (Cleveland, O.) pointer bitch Patti of Naso (Dick of Naso—Patti M.) to Westminster Kennel Club's Naso of Kippen, Feb. 28.

Polka—Naso of Kippen. Toledo Kennel Co.'s (Toledo, O.) pointer bitch Polka (Bang Bang—Countess) to Westminster Kennel Club's Naso of Kippen, Feb. 9.

Boski—Bang Bang. C. W. Winship's (Bar Harbor, Me.) pointer bitch Boski to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang, Jan. 20.

Sal—Bang Bang. G. W. Amory's (Boston, Mass.) pointer bitch Sal to Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang, Dec. 26.

Lass—Bang Bang. J. R. Daniel's (Cleveland, O.) pointer bitch Lass of Westminster Kennel Club's Bang Bang, Dec. 23.

Kate VIII.—Lad of Bow. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Kate VIII to their Lad of Bow, May 11.

Lass of Bow—Naso of Kippen. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Lass of Bow to their Naso of Kippen, April 17.

Westminster Sal Lad of Bow. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Westminster Sal (Naso of Kippen—Maggstone) to their Lad of Bow, Feb. 24.

Westminster Gladys—Lad of Bow. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Westminster Gladys (Naso of Kipper—Glauca) to their Lad of Bow, Jan. 17.

Madstone—Naso of Kippen. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Madstone to their Naso of Kippen, Jan. 9.

Luckystone—Lad of Bow. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Luckystone to their Lad of Bow, Jan. 12.

Glauca—Lad of Bow. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Glauca to their Lad of Bow, Dec. 24.

Crazy Jane—Tom Thumb. Warner & Hamilton's (Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.) pug bitch Crazy Jane (Cricket—Trinket) to E. E. Parnell's Tom Thumb, April 1.

Trusty Gladstone—Rock Belton. Geo. Jarvis's (New York) English setter bitch Trusty Gladstone (Gun—Pearl Blue) to his Rock Belton (Vale Belto —Princess Lilly), May 21.

Luella Bondhu—Con Gladstone. Acushnet Kennels' (Acushnet, Mass.) English setter bitch Luella Bondhu (Gus Bondhu—Bessie II.) to A. H. Bassett's Con Gladstone (champion Paul Gladstone—Carrie J.), May 9.

Brown Betty—Black Prince. C. Raymond's (New York) spaniel bitch Brown Betty to A. C. Wilmerding's champion Black Prince, April 21.

My Lady Betty—Black Prince. Dr. F. W. Kitchel's (New York) spaniel bitch My Lady Betty to A. C. Wilmerding's champion Black Prince, April 14.

Miss Bend Or—Newton Abbot Lord. A. C. Wilmerding and Dr. F. W. Kitchel's (New York) spaniel bitch Miss Bend Or to Oldham & Willey's Newton Abbot Lord, April 11.

Bradford Lill—Bradford Harry. P. H. Coombs's (Rangor, Me.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Bradford Lill (Tickle'em—Judy) to his Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), April 23.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Nellie S. W. H. Smith's (Jersey City, N. J.) pointer bitch Nellie S., May 19, seven (six dogs), by C. J. Peshall's Jimmie (Start—Maud).

Westminster Sal. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Westminster Sal (Naso of Kippen—Madstone), April 29, eleven (eight dogs), by their Lad of Bow.

Westminster Gladys. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Westminster Gladys, March 21, nine (four dogs), by their Lad of Bow.

Luckystone. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Luckystone, March 14, five (three dogs), by their Lad of Bow.

Madstone. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Madstone, March 13, eight (two dogs), by their Naso of Kipper.

Glauca. Westminster Kennel Club's (Babylon, L. I.) pointer bitch Glauca, Feb. 27, six (four dogs), by their Lad of Bow.

Lady Thora Eberhart Pug Kennels' (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Lady Thora (Santa Claus—Almah), May 23, eight (seven dogs), by A. E. Pitts's champion Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy).

Queen Miranda. H. S. Pitkin's (Hartford, Conn.) St. Bernard bitch Queen Miranda (champion Apollo—champion Miranda), May 5, nine (six dogs), by his Prince Barry (champion Merchant Prince—Bernie V.).

Onota Belle. N. McIntosh's (Providence, R. I.) Irish setter bitch Onota Belle (champion Chief—Bizreena), May 16, nine (five dogs), by M. Wenzel's champion Tim (champion Biz—Hazel).

Dusky Dolly. F. F. Carey's (New York) spaniel bitch Dusky Dolly, April 17, six (three dogs), by A. C. Wilmerding's champion Black Prince.

Suffolk Syren. Jas. Mortimer's (Babylon, L. I.) fox-terrier bitch Suffolk Syren (Splaurer—Pigeon), Feb. 15, four (two dogs), by Messrs. Rutherfurd's Raffle.

Suffolk Spinster. Jas. Mortimer's (Babylon, L. I.) fox-terrier bitch Suffolk Spinster (Splanger—Pigeon), May 8, four (two dogs), by Blemton Kennels' Blemton Rubicon (Regent—Rachel).

Richmond Jewel. Jas Mortimer's (Babylon, L. I.) fox-terrier bitch Richmond Jewel (Corinthian—Jess), Feb. 22, four (one dog), by F. B. Burnham's Jack.

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Royalty. Sable and white collie dog, whelped Dec. 6, 1888, by Chieftain II. out of Sunbeam, by L. H. Boughton, Lancaster, Wis., to Warner & Hamilton, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.

Bracket—Renie whelps. Pointers, whelped March 28, 1889, by G. O. Jarvis, New York, a liver and white dog to Eugene Halpin, White Plains, N. Y., and a liver and white and lemon and white bitch to John H. Hitchcock, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Miss Graphic and Miss Tammany. Liver and white bitches, whelped March 28, 1889, by champion Bracket out of Renie, by Geo. Jarvis, New York, to S. B. Dilley, Rosendale, Wis.

Pearl of Pekin. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped March 1, 1889, by Boycott out of East Lake Virgie, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to Wm. Rowan, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Golden Wedding. Apricot fawn pug dog, whelped Feb. 27, 1889, by Joe II. out of Maudie I., by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to Benj. Nicklaus, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kenmore—Fluff whelps. Three red Irish setter dogs, whelped Jan. 21, 1889, by Warner & Hamilton, Canaan Four Corners, N.Y., to Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lulu IV. Red Irish setter bitch, age not given, by Shay's Dick out of Scanlan's Lulu II., by John J. Scanlan, Fall River, Mass., to Michael Flynn, Jr., Bristol, R. I.

DEATHS.

Newton Abbot Lady. Liver and tan field spaniel bitch, whelped July, 1883 (A.K.R. 2691), owned by A. C. Wilmerding, New York, April 7.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

C. V. Y., Appleton, Wis.—A cocker spaniel bitch has some kind of skin disease, a spot on each cheek about as large as a nickle. The skin thickens and exudes a gummy substance with constant itching. The hair does not fall out as yet; has been troubling her about three weeks. What can I do for her? Ans. Wash the affected parts twice daily with warm water and soap; dry, and rub in gently the following:

℞ Ung. diachylon.
Ung. zinc oxid āā ʒi.
Mix. Sig. External.

Feed low diet if the bitch is very fat. Keep the bowels free by teaspoonful doses of syrup of buckthorn morning and evening.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

SYRACUSE, May 23.—The fourth shoot for the Everson & Co. medals took place at the Onondaga Rifle Club's range at the Valley, Wednesday. There was a fair attendance. 200yds., off hand, standard American target. C. J. Dudley won the gold medal with a score of 75 against A. O. Zischong's 53. C. H. Remer still holds the silver medal. Having won it three consecutive times he will be handicapped at the next shoot. Following is the score in full:

C H Remer	5	5	4	6	3	5	7	10	5	5—55
A O Zischong	6	4	10	7	7	6	7	6	5	5—63
L C Tabor	2	2	7	7	6	3	7	6	6	5—51
C J Dalley	10	10	8	5	5	9	8	8	5	7—75
C D Lathrop	6	4	5	2	6	3	4	1	6	1—38
W B Bucklin	2	4	2	7	2	9	8	2	4	2—42
R D Knapp	4	4	2	6	5	0	1	5	4	2—33
W C Durgan	1	2	2	1	0	1	4	0	0	3—14
J V Knapp	7	7	6	4	8	9	7	9	9	6—69
M B Fairchilds	5	4	6	5	4	3	3	6	3	6—45

In the next match, A. A. Stillman made the highest, his score being 100. Following is the full score:

C H Remer	9	11	8	11	9	8	8	9	9	9—91
A O Zischong	6	12	9	10	8	10	11	9	9	11—95
L C Tabor	8	9	11	6	9	7	8	6	11	12—87
C J Dalley	10	6	8	9	9	8	7	9	11	10—87
*C D Lathrop	6	1	1	9	6	5	3	7	4	6—48
W B Bucklin	8	8	10	8	8	8	9	11	8	9—87
R D Knapp	0	5	8	6	6	6	9	8	12	4—64
W C Durgan	7	5	6	11	7	9	8	7	9	6—75
*J N Knapp	2	9	2	11	9	6	9	5	5	2—60
M B Fairchild	6	7	9	8	8	9	9	11	9	8	8—84
A A Stillman	9	9	10	9	11	8	12	10	12	10—100

*Off-hand.

The next contest for the medals occurs Wednesday, June 5.

TACONY, Pa.—At the Taconv Driving Park, Wm. H. Wolstencroft will to-day give an exhibition of fancy shooting with the rifle and shotgun. He will use a Winchester rifle and a 12-gauge shotgun, and the shots attempted will be as follows: First, shooting at 1 ball; second, shooting at 2 balls; third, shooting at 2 balls, holding the gun with one hand; fourth, shooting at double bluerocks; fifth, shooting at 3 bluerocks sprung at one time; sixth, shooting at 5 single balls thrown with the right hand; seventh, shooting at five single balls with the left hand; eighth, shooting single balls, holding the gun in the right, changing it and shooting from left shoulder; ninth, shooting at 10 pennies thrown in the air; Tenth, shooting at single balls thrown in air with back turned to thrower; eleventh, shooting at single birds, rolled on the ground; twelfth, using .44cal. Winchester shooting a solid ball, and cutting a piece of common sewing thread at a distance of 30ft.

BOSTON, May 25.—At the regular rifle shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association to-day the shooting conditions were unfavorable, there being a bad fishtail wind from 12 o'clock. Mr. Clarke won the champion gold medal, and Mr. Monroe won the gold medal in the 20 shot rest match. Mr. Howe won the bronze victory medal. Following are the best scores made to-day:

Twenty-shot Rest Match—200yds.

J R Munroe	10	7	12	12	12	9	11	12	12	11	
	11	9	11	7	9	12	9	9	10	12	—207
J N Frye	12	9	12	7	8	12	9	12	12	8	
	11	7	11	9	9	10	10	12	10	12	—202
J Francis	11	12	9	10	12	10	11	11	11	10	
	8	11	9	9	8	10	11	9	8	9	—199
S Wilder	9	8	9	8	9	6	8	9	9	8	
	9	9	11	8	11	8	10	12	8	9	—178
W P Conway	9	12	10	11	9	6	12	7	8	7	
	7	10	6	10	8	9	8	11	9	9	—177
B G Barker	10	7	8	9	12	8	6	7	10	8	
	8	10	11	10	8	9	7	9	7	9	—173

Champion Medal Match.

C C Clarke	10	6	7	6	10	7	7	8	7	10—78
H L Lee	8	7	8	5	5	7	8	10	9	8—75
A Loring	10	8	8	6	7	7	7	7	7	6—73

Victory Medal Match.

J S Howe	7	7	6	10	10	10	9	7	7	8—81
A S Hunt	7	7	10	10	6	8	10	9	7	4—77
E Kelley	6	9	5	5	9	6	10	8	5	5—68
T Bond	10	4	10	7	6	5	7	7	7	5—68

Military Match—200yds.

O T Prescott	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4—37
W L Swan	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	3	4—36

500yds.

J W Blake	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—46

600yds.

T B Barrol	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—46

Rest Match, 200yds.

D L Chase	9	12	9	12	10	12	11	12	10	12—108
J N Frye	9	11	12	10	11	9	10	12	12	10—106
S Wilder	12	11	8	8	12	12	10	8	9	12—103
J Francis	12	11	9	9	9	8	12	12	8	12—102
J R Munroe	12	10	11	9	11	9	9	8	12	9—100
A G Horne	12	9	10	9	11	12	8	11	9	8—99
A Ballard	10	7	12	9	10	11	9	11	11	8—97
W C Prescott	11	10	9	9	6	9	12	9	11	10—96
A S Hunt	10	10	10	11	10	8	9	11	9	8—96
S W Hart	10	8	8	10	9	12	10	10	10	9—96
T Bond	9	9	12	7	8	10	11	8	9	10—93
E O Wood	7	12	11	10	8	7	9	11	7	9—91
W A North	6	9	9	7	8	10	9	12	5	10—85
Joel Cutts	8	7	11	4	9	5	7	9	10	6—76

All-Comers' Match.

D L Chase	7	9	8	8	10	10	9	10	9	8—88
H L Lee	10	8	7	9	7	6	8	9	9	7—80
E Kelley	6	6	8	10	10	9	5	8	10	6—78
B G Barker	7	3	6	6	10	9	10	5	8	10—77
A S Hunt	7	10	8	9	7	10	6	7	6	4—74
A King	6	5	4	6	9	8	6	7	6	6—63
J Bayley	7	6	2	6	5	5	6	6	7	9—59
F O Martin	7	7	1	9	8	5	3	6	5	7—56

The bronze victory medal was won on the following 10 scores of 75 or better by J. S. Howe: 78, 75, 78, 76, 81, 81, 75, 77, 80, 81.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 20.—Owing to the unpromising weather there was a small attendance at Healdmoor range. The wind made a complete revolution and blew alternately from all points of the compass with variable force from a zephyr up to a hurricane. The weather changed with amusing capriciousness from mild sunshine to a thundering storm, then to a "norther" with hail, and back again, to warm showers and sunshine. The purpose of the day was to take part in the Bullard champion telegraph match, which is being shot by individual riflemen throughout the United States and Canada this week. Three local riflemen competed in the match. Dr. Knight stopped over between trains to meet old friends and enjoy the fascination of his favorite. The match requires scores of 50 shots for each competitor, and those made are as follows, standard American target, at 200yds.:

Dr R Knigbt	2	5	7	8	4	4	6	7	7	7—55
	5	8	7	4	6	4	3	5	4	5—51
	6	10	6	6	9	9	7	8	5	7—73
	5	3	3	2	10	9	4	9	10	5—60
	10	6	4	3	5	5	7	6	6	5—57—296
A Carlisle	4	5	5	5	2	5	8	3	6	8—51
	7	7	6	3	7	8	6	8	9	3—64
	4	5	5	7	4	7	0	7	7	6—60
	6	6	6	5	3	10	6	5	6	5—58
	8	6	7	7	2	3	5	10	6	8—62—295
H Simpson	10	7	5	5	4	4	7	5	7	6—58
	3	5	7	6	5	4	7	5	3	8—53
	6	4	5	6	8	10	6	5	8	6—64
	2	6	9	7	7	7	7	6	2	8—62
	10	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	3—50—287

Revolver Match—50yds., S. A. Target.

H Simpson	6	6	5	4	6	6	7	10	4	4—58
J K Woodward	10	3	9	4	4	5	4	6	4	4—54
W H Hartlove	5	3	3	2	10	4	3	8	7	8—53
A Macklem	0	5	3	7	6	4	4	6	1	8—45

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—The St. Louis Pistol Club won the first of a series of three friendly telegraph team matches with the Cincinnati Club last Tuesday night. This club has a lead of 85 points, and is confident of ultimate victory. Teams of 10, 10 shots at 12½yds., standard American targets, any .22cal. pistol with 3lb. trigger pull:

E Mobrstadt	9	8	10	10	6	10	10	9	7	9—88
M Summerfield	9	10	7	10	7	7	9	8	9	10—87
L V D Perret	9	9	8	10	7	9	8	8	9	9—86
G Dunn	6	9	9	10	8	8	9	8	9	10—86
G Alexander	7	8	8	10	10	9	8	7	8	9—84
F A Fodde	7	9	8	10	6	9	10	8	10	7—84
M Billmeyer	5	10	10	5	8	10	8	9	10	6—81
O Neuhaus	8	7	8	7	9	7	9	9	7	9—80
W Bauer	5	5	10	10	8	7	9	9	6	8—79
W J Lord	8	9	7	8	6	6	9	9	7	7—76—831

Wednesday night the medal was captured by Summerfield. He made 93, which is the highest score ever made by any one in this city. A 20yds. standard American target and Stevens .22cal. pistols:

M Summerfield	10	10	8	10	9	9	10	10	10	10—96
F A Fodde	10	8	8	9	7	8	9	9	9	9—86
E Mohrstadt	10	10	10	8	9	8	6	7	8	9—85
L V D Perret	5	6	7	9	10	10	8	10	10	10—85
O Neuhaus	10	9	8	6	6	8	9	8	9	9—82
W J Lord	8	9	8	6	8	10	10	8	8	7—82
W H Hettel	8	9	10	6	10	9	5	10	7	6—80
G Alexander	9	7	9	8	5	10	6	9	5	10—78
G Dunn	8	8	8	7	10	6	9	8	7	7—78
J A Lee	7	7	9	8	8	8	7	5	8	9—76
J Albech	6	7	9	4	9	8	10	9	8	4—74
A E Bengel	7	7	7	10	5	8	10	4	8	5—71
O Wallace	9	4	10	7	7	7	7	4	7	7—69
L Dening	9	9	6	4	10	4	5	9	6	0—62

UNSER FRITZ.

MASSACHUSETTS SPRING MEETING.—The spring meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association will be held at Walnut Hill, May 30, 31 and June 1. Five matches will be shot, as follows:

Off-hand Match.—Standard American target, open to all comers. Conditions: Distance 200yds., position standing, rounds seven, rifle, any witbin the rules, five scores to count, entries unlimited at 50 cents each. Members of the M. V. M. using a Springfield rifle, as issued by the State, throughout the match, will be allowed a handicap of five points on each score. Military rifles must be shot without cleaning through each score. In this match there are forty prizes, ranging from a Maynard rifle valued at $50, down to a quarter keg of powder valued at $1.50.

Rest Match.—Standard American target, rest, bullseye, open to all comers. Conditions: 200yds., rounds seven, rifle without restriction in regard to weight, sight or trigger pull, except that bair triggers must be provided with safety lock, and rifles with telescopic sights and weighing over 12lbs. will be handicapped seven points on the aggregate of five scores. Any position or rest allowed, provided the rifle be shot from the shoulder. Five scores to count. For this match there are twenty prizes, from a cash first prize of $20 down to a cash prize of $1.

Revolver and Pistol Match.—Standard American target, 200yds., open to all comers. Conditions: 50yds., rounds seven, rules of the M. R. A., to govern, except that revolvers and pistols will be admitted on equal terms, and blowing into the barrel, and any ammunition will be allowed. Entries unlimited at 25 cents each. Prizes will be 65 per cent. of entry fees, divided into four cash prizes.

Military Match.—500yds., open to members of the M. V. M. Conditions: Rounds seven, rifle, any used by the State of Massachusetts, trigger pull 6lbs., to be tested, cleaning only between scores, "prone" position. Five scores to count. Entries unlimited at 50 cents each. For this match there are eight prizes. The first five are silver medals, and the last three steamer chairs.

A directors' match will also be shot. These matches will be shot under the usual rules.

NEWARK, N. J., May 22.—The Shooting Park was well patronized to-day, upward of a score of society members being present, along with a number of visitors. The wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour during the entire aftern on, making good scores hard to get, but, nevertheless, some succeeded in rolling up big ones. In the fourth trophy match H. Williams was the victor, with a score of 224 Other scores were: Otto Kranss 220, John Coppersmith 214, F. W. Campbell 207, F. A. Freiensehner 205, J. A. Boyken 157, G. D. Weigman 155, Ferd Freiensehner 178, J. H. Huegel 174, C. H. Townsend 170. F. A. Schmitt 170, C. E. Derivaux 170, F. Felshery 155. In the expert match F. W. Campbell captured a silver medal with scores of 64, 62, 64, 65, 64, 66, 66, 64, 63. J. A. Boyken also won a silver medal, his scores being 62, 64, 63, 63, 65, 62, 63, 62, 62, 68. B. Walther made two gold medal scores of 68 and 66, the latter also giving him first money for the day. Second money went to J. A. Boyken on 65, third to Williams on 67, fourth to Coppersmith on 66, fifth to F. A. Freiensehner on 64, sixth to Campbell on 63, and seventh to Weigman on 57. F. A. Freiensehner has one more 57 to make to win the bronze medal. The only one to win a gold medal thus far is Williams. Walther has five scores to make to get his gold one.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The members of Company E, Second Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., held their regular monthly shoot to-day at Shell Mound Shooting Range. A match was shot between two teams for a dinner, with the following result; Creedmoor target, ten shots per man:

Capt J H Flynn	36	Sergt J O'Connor	32
Sergt T J Cunningham	37	Pvt W Bonney	27
Pvt J Solomon	27	Pvt J Laurino	30
Pvt G Davidoff	25	Pvt J Wrin	26
Pvt J Heilmann	35—160	Corp W Gerkin	29—144

REDUCED CALIBERS.—The regulations for the Wimbledon meeting of 1889 provide that the minimum bore of sporting rifles be reduced from .4 to .36, and the minimum charge of powder be 50 grains.

DOLAN VS. WALTHER.—A 300-shot match is shortly to be shot between T. J. Dolan and B. Walther. It will come off at the Newark Shooting Park.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

May 29, 30, 31.—South Side Gun Club tournament, Milwaukee, Wis. C. W. Milbraith, Secretary.

May.—Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association's fifteenth annual tournament, Norfolk. B. B. Locke, Secretary.

June.—Annual tournament Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, Washington Territory.

June.—Ninth annual tournament Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association, Belleville. C. P. Richards, Secretary.

June.—Kansas City tournament.

June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.—New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game tournament, Albany, N. Y. Horace B. Derby, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

June 6, 7 8.—Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association's ninth annual tournament, Belleville, Ill.

June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.—First tournament of the American Shooting Association, at Cincinnati, O.

June 12, 13.—Springfield (Mass.) Gun Club. M. W. Bull, Secty.

June 18, 19, 20, 21.—Illinois State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Aug. 13, 14, 15.—Second Tournament of the American Shooting Association, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

Oct. 8, 9, 10.—Middlesex Gun Club Tournament, Dunellen, N. J. W. F. Force, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

THE DOMINION TOURNAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 24.—To-day's celebration of the Queen's Birthday by the St. Hubert Gun Cluo brought out the finest representation of shooters which the Dominion has ever witnessed. Tho day, which at first looked threatening, cleared off and was strongly favorable. The number of shooters was large and came from Toronto, Montreal, Cote St. Paul and Carleton Place. The judges were Messrs. Morton and E. O. Champagne; referee, A. H. C. Walpole, and official scorer, Alex. Jaynes. First came a sweep at 15 birds each, 18yds. rise, 5 traps, 28 entries:

A H Troop	15	T S Glover	14
F Emond	14	S Glover	14
W J Johnson	14	R Lucas	13
P Trudeau	13	J Locke	12
C H Wallace	12	J Deslauriers	12
V Henrishon	11	W McDonald	11
R Glover	11	C K Riggs	10
C Harrison	10	L C Trotter	10
J Alle	10	Dr Martin	10
R G Dalton	10	Jos Cook	10
W L Cameron	10		

Several others also shot. In shooting off ties at 14, they finished in the order in which they are placed.

For the champion team match, 5 men each, 15 birds, 18yds. rise, there were 6 clubs entered. The Mississippians, of Carleton Place, with fine feather weights, made a bold dash. The Dominions, of Montreal, who held the Lord Lansdowne's cup and gold badges in 1888 for 56, did not catch on as well as last season. The Stanleys, of Toronto, fell off, while the Cote St. Paul, of Montreal were below regulation standard, as also the No. 2 Club, of St. Hubert. No. 1 Club led the way to victory, and now holds the cup and the champions' title for 1889:

St. Hubert No. 1.		Stanley, of Toronto.	
J Deslaurier	14	W McDowall	12
Ed White	12	F Wallet	6
W J Johnson	14	F Emond	12
Geo White	13	C H Riggs	10
A H Throop	14—67	W Harrison	10—50
Mississippi, Carleton Place.		St. Hubert No. 2.	
J Lock	15	O G Dalton	13
R Glover	11	Dr A Martin	10
S Glover	14	W P Lett, Jr	4
R Slater	11	S White	12
T Glover	13—64	P Trudeau	9—48
Dominion, of Montreal.		Cote St. Paul, Montreal.	
L J Trotter	10	B Aubin	12
E O Champagne	12	F Henrishon	9
C H Wallace	11	E Truesdale	7
T W Lesage	7	Jos Cook	9
J Alle	11—51	R Lucas	7—44

For the prize sweepstake, 15 birds, 18yds. rise, $1 entrance and $1 added for sweep, birds included, there were 28 entries with 15 prizes: J. Locke 15, first; W. McDowall 15, second; four ties at 14, and after a three-tie shoot Ed White got third, S. Glover fourth, I. Glover fifth, J. Emond sixth; three tied at 13, and on the shoot-off R. G. Dalton got seventh, J. Allan eighth, A. Throop ninth, three tied at 12; the shoot off gave tenth money to T. Glover, Dr. A. Martin eleventh, C. H. Wallace twelfth, Geo. White thirteenth, J. De laurier fourteenth, and T. Trotter fifteenth.

May 25—The tournament closed with big scores and a triumph for home team for second day.

First match, individual, 28 entries, 15 prizes, 25 birds, 18yds. rise, Saints captured for 22 each, first 3, sixth, fourteenth and fifteenth, Mississippians 2 at 21, the Stanley 2 at 21 and the Dominion 3 at each.

The shooting off of the ties did not close until 24yd. limit was reached.

The 3 men team, 5 clubs, Mississippians won first with 42 out of 45. Nos. 1 and 3 teams of the Saints got second and fourth for 39 and 38. The Stanleys tied at 38 and outshot on tie by 3 birds. The wind-up match, 5 singles and 5 doubles, 18 entries, 6 moneys: Tom Glover and P. Trudeau tied at 14, Glover won the tie. C. H. Riggs and A. H. Throop tied at 13 and had three ties off before closing, the captain of the Stanleys won. W. J. Johnson and S. Glover tied at 12, and after exhausting ammunition in ties, divided.

The mercantile match, 9 birds each, 339 entries, 25 prizes—Huberts got ten.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TOURNAMENT.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The great Minneapolis tournament is over and it was a "blooming success." All the guaranteed purses and cash averages were paid and the club has a handsome surplus, thanks to President Harrison, Treasurer Cutter and Field Captain Fred Lawrence. Everything passed pleasantly, not a hitch nor an unpleasant word during those three days of pleasure. Every one is pleased and satisfied, except with their own poor shooting. The wind howled a hurricane for the whole time, including a rainstorm the first day The shooters faced to the east; a strong northwest wind blew the first day; the second a little stronger wind blew from the southeast around to the southwest, and yestcrday it gor around to the northwest again and blew harder than ever. There was a frost the first night, and the whole time was so chilly that it was uncomfortably cold in the shade, even with a winter overcoat, and this in the latter part of May.

The attendance was large, ranging from seventy-five to fifty. Many prominent sportsmen were present from abroad, among whom were A. E. Fisk of the *Herald*, Helena, Mont., E. H. Young, Hutchinson, Kas.; W. A. Van Saun, Greene, Ia.; J. H. Balsom, Hudson, Wis.; J. Benson and J. H. Rensler, Fargo, Dak.; Capt. Mayne, Devil's Lake, Dak.; W. E. Bremer, Baraboo, Wis.; H. J. Tyler, Bismark, Dak.; Capt. Gove, Creston, Ia.; besides the following from out of town in our own State: J. H. Block, St. Peter, H. W. Jones and "Lee," Atwater; P. E. Hanson, Litchfield; J. A. Ruble, Albert Lea; "Wing" and Stearns, Wabasha; Tuttle, "Newton," Westerson and Noreen, Hastings; "Barnes," Stillwater; "Dunlap" and "Huston," "Crookston; "Stone," "Daly," "Chantler," "Catamaran" Kenedy, Skinner, "Bennett," "Hamlin," "Holt," "Benke," "Bonte," "Forbes," St. Paul; E. W. Bird, the great rifle shot, Fairmont; I. E. Paine, Bird Island; Ahlstrom, Litchfield; and Hull, of Atwater.

J. H. Balsom ("Parker") who shoots a splendid Parker gun) won first average, $60, and first money, $60, under peculiar circumstances. He had been shooting well but in "hard luck" in being shot out in the ties. Once he fell to third place, but on the last day he braced up, and in that fearful gale only missed one bird in the entire day. At the last match, $150 guaranteed, 9 singles and 3 pair, he got his 9 singles straight, and there were only three in the forty-five who did. Great interest was manifested in his doubles as he was the one in the lead for first average. He had the misfortune a few years ago while at the trap to be the victim of a "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" fool who picked up a gun to examine it (which the owner had carelessly left loaded), and pointing it fairly at Balsom's leg from the rear it was discharged, cutting the leg off just below the knee as cleanly as if done with an axe.

As he limped to the score with his wooden substitute, the other day, nearly every one ceased talking and watched every motion. He smashed the three pairs straight amid the applause of the large crowd of shooters and spectators, and captured $120 at the same time. J. H. Block, of St. Peter, sheriff of Necollet county; second, $50; H. W. Jones, Atwater Minn., third, $45; B. F. Schurmeier ("Hamlin"), St. Paul, fourth, $40; W. H. Skinner, St. Paul, fifth, $25; Charles Thompson ("Bennett"), sixth, $30; "Catamaran" (H. C. Lawrence), seventh, $25; Ruble, Joslyn and Kennedy, eighth, $20. Others scattered through, so every one got something. There was no claimant for $25 average or the $20 gold or pair of crutches in the consolation shoot. The crutches were put in a special shoot for poorest score, which were won by Henry Elliott, of Indianapolis. Peoria blackbirds were used, 18 and 15yds. rise, Minneapolis rules (now called "Kevstone" by some), governed. Traps 5yds. apart. Two sweepstakes were shot each day. All purses divided, 40, 30, 20 and 10. The following are the scores made each day:

First Day.

First sweep, $1.50 entrance, 7 single Peorias:

Skinner	1111101—6	Dunn	1110111—6
Block	1111011—6	Brewer	0011110—4
Newton	1001111—5	Hanson	1011111—6
Bird	1100111—5	Murphy	1110110—5
Stokes	1010111—5	Paine	1111111—7
Marshall	0010111—4	Moran	1101111—6
Fisk	1111111—7	Wood	0110111—5
Jones	0010011—3	Cutter	1110110—5
Lawrence	1011111—6	Chantler	1110111—6
Benson	0101011—4	Catamaran	0011111—5
Renseller	1111111—7	Westerson	1111011—6
Dalton	1101111—6	Ahlstrom	1110001—4
Stearns	1111111—7	Boyland	1011001—4
Lee	1010001—3	Hamlin	1111001—5
Van Ess	1101001—4	Bennett	1111111—7

Ties on 7 div. first, Lawrence, Noreen and Westerson div. second, Newton and Hamlin div. third, Benson wins fourth.

First event, 10 singles, $1.50:

Catamaran	1010111111—8	Kelly	0010001000—2
Skinner	1100110111—7	Noreen	1111111111—10
Pratt	0110111011—7	Dalton	1111111111—10
Marshall	0111111111—9	Warwick	0111101101—7
Dunn	1011000010—5	Lawrence	1100111011—7
Block	1111011111—9	Cummings	0101101111—7
Paine	0111111101—8	Ensign	1111111110—9
Chantler	1111111110—9	Griffin	0111101101—7
Jones	1111111111—10	Burke	1111111111—10
Stearns	1111011111—9	L Kennedy	1001110101—6
Fisk	1011111111—9	Cutter	1011111101—8
Nicholson	1000000100—2	Mize	0110010001—5
Fox	1111011111—9	White Comb	1011110101—7
Stokes	1111111111—10	Stone	1111111110—9
Tuttle	1111111101—9	M Kennedy	1111101011—8
Bird	1111110111—9	Van Saun	1111111100—8
Holt	1100111100—6	Ruble	0111101110—7
Hanson	1110110111—8	Balsom	1111111111—10
Benson	1111000111—7	Daly	1110111111—9
Renseller	0111111011—8	Jones No. 2	1111111111—10
Forbes	1111011101—8	Tyler	1010110010—5
Young	1100111011—8	Reed	1111110011—8
Ahlstrom	1011011111—8	Hoffman	1111010100—5
Bain	0011001010—4	Green	0011000101—4
Bennett	1111001111—8	Rome	1110110100—5
Hamlin	1111111110—9	Wilson	0101111100—6
Boyland	1010001010—4	Wing	1111010111—8
Westerson	0101010011—6	Shott	1100011111—7
Searles	0111101011—7	Barnes	1011111111—9
Lee	0110111010—6	Hull	1101111111—9
Brewer	1100101111—7	Kuntz	0011101111—7
Steele	1111111011—9	Walker	1101111010—8
Newton	1001111101—7	Pyle	1111110001—7
Wood	1111111011—9	Huston	1101010101—6
Van Ess	0101110010—5	Dunlap	1110111111—9
Frost	1100111101—7	Murphy	1111010111—7

Ties on 10 div Block, Chantler, Fox, Steele, Wood, Ensign and Stone div. 2d, after shooting 12 rounds of 3 birds each. Renseller, Forbes, Ahlstrom and Kennedy div. 3d, after shoot off, and Brewer and Lawrence div. 4th.

Second event, guaranteed purse of $100, 6 singles and 2 pairs, $3, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent:

Marshall	110111 10 11— 8	Griffin	110110 00 00— 4
Whitcomb	011000 10 10— 5	Ahlstrom	000101 11 11— 7
Catamaran	111011 11 01— 8	Ruble	111111 11 11—10
Van Saun	111011 11 01— 8	Lawrence	111111 11 11—10
Stearns	111010 10 11— 8	Hull	111011 10 00— 6
Westerson	111010 01 11— 7	Plumb	000101 00 10— 3
Barnes	011111 10 10— 7	Shott	000111 10 01— 5
Jones No 1	111101 10 10— 7	Hoffman	101010 10 01— 5
Daly	111111 10 10— 8	Reed	111111 10 00— 7
Forbes	111011 11 10— 8	Noreen	111011 10 10— 7
Block	011111 11 11— 9	Hanson	101001 10 11— 6
Fox	111010 10 10— 6	Lee	101101 10 10— 6
Fisk	101010 01 10— 5	Boylan	100100 01 00— 3
Bird	011101 01 10— 6	Searles	011100 10 00— 4
Tuttle	111011 11 10— 8	Frost	011100 10 10— 5
Stokes	111111 11 10— 9	Bain	010110 00 10— 4
Cummings	111111 11 01— 8	Steele	111011 11 10— 8
Chantler	011011 11 11— 7	Van Ess	111011 01 10— 7
Jones No 2	101111 11 11— 9	Wood	111011 01 10— 8
Pratt	011111 11 10— 8	M Kennedy	111110 10 11— 8
Bennett	111111 10 10— 8	Wing	111011 11 10— 8
Holt	101011 10 10— 6	Paine	111111 01 11— 9
Dunlap	101110 11 11— 8	Cutter	111110 10 10— 8
Stone	101111 11 10— 8	Huston	0011 0 11 10— 5
Durant	101101 00 10— 5	Dalton	101101 10 10— 6
Wilson	111000 10 11— 6	Tyler	111011 11 10— 8
Dunn	001111 11 00— 6	Kennedy, L	100110 10 01— 5
Webley	010010 11 01— 5	Ensign	110111 10 11— 8
Young	111001 11 00— 6	Renseller	011111 10 10— 7
Skinner	011101 10 10— 6	Newton	111111 11 10— 9
Balsom	111111 11 10— 9	Brewer	111111 10 11— 9
Burke	111100 10 11— 7	Sport	100101 10 11— 6
Hamlin	101110 10 10— 6	Walker	100011 10 10— 5
Warwick	111001 11 11— 8	Murphy	111111 11 10— 9

Stone, Ruble and Lawrence divided first; Block, Stokes, Jones No. 2, Balsom, Steele, Paine, Benson, Brewer and Murphy divided second; Catamaran, Tuttle, Bennett, Dunlap and Wing divided third after shoot-off; Jones No. 1, Chantler and Van Ess divided fourth.

Third event, 10 singles, $1.50:

Skinner	1110111111— 9	Huston	1111100101— 7
Cummings	0101101111— 8	Dunlap	1011111111— 9
Barnes	1111111101— 9	Shott	1001101111— 7
Dalton	0111111110— 8	Benson	1111111011— 9
Newton	1111110011— 8	Smith	1001010100— 5
Pratt	1111101110— 8	C W	1100010000— 3
Chantler	1111111110— 9	Bremer	1001101100— 6
Stokes	1101110111— 8	Durant	0111101011— 7
Hamlin	1111111111—10	Tuttle	1101111111— 9
Benuett	1011111011— 8	Hull	1010111111— 8
Fisk	1111110111— 9	See	1111011111— 9
Stone	1111111111—10	Balsom	1111111110— 9
Catamaran	1111111111—10	Burke	1111110111— 9
Block	1100111111— 8	Cutter	0001111111— 7
Forbes	1100010111— 7	Walker	0111100010— 5
Van Saun	0111111101— 8	Warwick	0101110010— 5
Westerson	0110111011— 7	Bonte	1011000111— 6
Daly	0111111111— 9	Sport	1111010010— 6
Wing	1110111111— 9	Reed	1111001110— 7
Noreen	1111111101— 8	Tyler	0110100111— 6
Marshall	1111111001— 8	Holt	1111111111—10
Gove	0101010110— 5	Will	1011101111— 8
Renseller	1001011011— 6	Rome	0111001111— 7
Webley	0110110111— 7	Hanson	1111011111— 9
Kennedy	0111110111— 8	Kuntz	1110111111— 9
Stearns	1110111101— 8	Steele	1111110111— 9
Jones No. 1	1111111111—10	Wood	1111111111—10
Jones No. 2	1101111111— 9	Vaness	1011101010— 6
Lawrence	1111110000— 6	Payne	1111111111—10
Ruble	0111111111— 9	Frost	1011101000— 5
Bird	1111001110— 7	Ensign	1011111111— 9
Young	1111111110— 9	Ahlstrom	1111110100— 7
Renseller	1011111101— 8	Dunn	1101101011— 7
Searles	0100001010— 3	Whitcomb	1101011111— 8
Kennedy	1111111110— 9	Murphy	1010001111— 7

Ties on 10 div. first; Ruble wins second, Stearns wins third, Rome fourth.

Fourth event, 9 singles and 3 pairs, $4, $150 guaranteed, $60, $45, $30 and $15:

Block	111101111 10 10 10—11	Van Saun	001101111 11 11 10—11
Ruble	1d111100 11 11 11—13	Young	111011111 11 11 10—13
Catamaran	101111111 11 10 11—13	Renseller	100110110 00 10 10— 7
Wing	111111011 11 13 11—13	Balsom	001111111 11 11 11—13
Jones No 1	011111 10 10 11 10—12	Lawrence	111010101 11 10 11—11
Jones No 2	111111111 10 10 11—13	Ahlstrom	111011111 11 10 10—12
Whitcomb	011000011 11 10 11— 9	Warwick	100001111 11 00 11— 9
Bonte	111011111 11 10 10—12	Benson	011001010 11 10 00— 7
Stearns	011111010 11 10 11—11	Tyler	111101001 10 11 11—11
Noreen	111111111 10 10 01—12	Morse	100011000 11 10 10— 7
Newton	011101011 10 00 10— 8	Westerson	111011111 11 11 10—13
Dunlap	111111011 00 11 00—11	Pyle	111000111 11 01 10—10
Paine	111101111 10 10 10—14	Brewer	011111110 10 00 10— 9
Dalton	111101001 10 11 10—10	Bird	101111111 11 10 00—10
Marshall	011011110 11 11 10—11	Lee	111011011 10 10 00— 8
Fisk	111010101 10 00 10— 8	Hull	111110001 11 00 10— 9
Barnes	110111111 01 11 11—13	Cutter	111011100 10 10 10— 9
Skinner	111111111 10 11 11—14	Walker	001011111 10 10 11—10
Plumb	011111100 10 10 01— 9	M Kenn'dy	110111110 11 11 11—13
Hamlin	101011111 10 11 10—11	Hanson	011111010 11 10 10—10
Bennett	111111010 11 10 10—11	Eusign	011111011 11 11 10—12
Chantler	111111111 10 11 10—13	Stokes	111111110 10 10 10—11
Holt	111111110 11 11 10—13	Steele	111110111 11 11 10—13
Webley	011000110 11 10 11— 9	Wood	101011001 00 10 10— 8
Dunn	110111100 11 10 10—10	L Kennedy	011100111 00 10 11— 8
Forbes	001011101 01 10 10— 8	Van Ess	101101110 01 10 11— 9
Stone	011010111 00 10 00— 7	Pratt	011111001 11 10 11—11
Fox	100111101 11 10 10—10	Burke	111111111 11 01 11—14
Dunn	111011110 10 00 00— 8	Murphy	100101011 11 01 10— 9

Skinner and Burke div. 1st, Ruble, Catamaran Jones No. 2, Chantler, Holt and Steele div. 2d, Jones No. 1, Tuttle, Noreen, Ahlstrom and Ensign div. 3d, Dunlap, Hamlin and Lawrence div. 4th.

Last sweep, 4 singles and 3 pairs, $1.50, 4 moneys:

Barnes	1111 10 10 10— 7	Fox	1111 11 11 11—10
Stone	1101 10 10 00— 5	Whitcomb	0101 10 10 10— 5
Chantler	1101 10 10 11— 7	Hanson	1111 10 11 10— 8
Thomas	1111 10 10 11— 8	Balsom	1111 11 10 10— 8
Marshall	1111 11 11 11—10	C W	0100 00 10 00— 2
Skinner	1011 10 10 11— 7	Pearson	0101 10 10 10— 5
Ruble	1111 11 11 10—10	Young	1111 11 10 10— 8
Plumb	1100 10 00 10— 4	Huston	1111 10 10 10— 7
Jones, No. 2	1111 10 11 10— 8	Lawrence	0010 11 10 11— 6
Bonte	1110 11 10 00— 6	Kennedy	1111 11 10 10— 8
Dunlap	1111 10 10 10— 7	Cutter	0111 11 10 11— 8
Fisk	1110 11 11 01— 8	Walker	1111 10 10 11— 8
Dalton	1011 11 00 10— 6	Murphy	1110 11 11 11— 9
Holt	1110 10 10 11— 7	Pratt	0001 11 10 10— 5
Burke	0011 11 10 11— 7		

Marshall, Ruble and Fox div. 1st, Murphy 2d, Thomas, Kennedy and Cutter 3d, Chantler 4th.

Second Day.

First sweep, 7 singles, $1.50; 4 prizes:

Fisk	0011010—3	Thomas	1101110—5
Wood	1101111—6	Jones No. 2	1111011—6
Marshall	1011010—4	Cutter	1011111—6
Geney	0111110—5	Dunn	1101101—5
Dalton	1111003—4	Frost	1110101—5
Paine	1011110—5	Willman	1111011—6
Pratt	1110111—6	Hanson	1000001—2
Skinner	1101111—6	Galva	0100110—3
Holt	1111111—7	Stokes	1011101—5
D nlap	0111110—5	Barnes	0111111—6
Young	1011011—6	Lawrence	0010011—3
Kennedy	1000111—4	Newton	0101110—4
Parker	1101111—7	Westerson	0111111—6
Fox	0000110—2	Murphy	1010001—3

Holt and Parker div. 1st. Skinner 2d. Stokes 3d.

First event, 10 singles, $1.50:

Westerson	1101111011— 8	Benson	1111111101— 9
Skinner	1111111110—10	Dunlap	1111110110— 8
Pratt	1011111111— 9	Young	1011101011— 7
Lawrence	1101011111— 9	Newton	1101001110— 6
Holt	1111101111— 9	Cutter	0111110011— 7
Stearns	1100111111— 8	Griffin	1001110100— 5
Bird	0110101101— 6	Stokes	0111111110— 8
Wood	1111111110— 9	Ensign	1011111101— 8
Block	1011111111— 9	Fletcher	1111110101— 8
Catamaran	1101111111— 9	Lee	1010110110— 6
Renseller	1000101100— 4	Stone	0010110110— 5
Jones No. 1	1111111111—10	Daly	1110110111— 8
Jones No. 2	1111101111— 9	Webley	0110001011— 5
Bryant	1010001001— 4	L Kennedy	1111100110— 7
Tuttle	1110111110— 8	Wing	1101111110— 8
Dalton	1111011101— 8	Chantler	1111110111— 7
Marshall	0111111111— 9	M Kennedy	1111111111—10
Noreen	1111111101— 9	Steele	1111111110— 9
Brewer	1111110111— 9	Van Ess	0111010111— 6
Ruble	1111100101— 8	Newhall	0001010011— 5
Fisk	1001101111— 6	Paine	1111113111— 8
Barnes	0101011111— 7	Raymond	1000100000— 2
Hanson	1010011111— 7	Whiteomb	0000110111— 5
Parker	0111111111— 9	Van Saun	1011111111— 9
Burke	0111010110— 6	Dunn	0111111101— 8
Hamlin	1110111111— 9	Kountz	0101111111— 8
Bennett	1110111111— 9	Gove	1110010011— 6
Fox	1101001000— 4	Morgan	0101101111— 7
Ahlstrom	0110110101— 6		

Skinner, Jones and Kennedy div. 1st, Noreen and Benson 2d, Daly and Dunn 3d, Chantler 4th.

Second event, 6 singles and 2 pairs, $100 guaranteed, $3:

Block	111111 11 11—10	Steele	001101 11 11— 7
Skinner	111011 10 10— 7	Van Ess	110111 00 01— 6
Van Saun	111101 10 11— 8	Webley	100100 10 01— 4
Stokes	111011 10 10— 7	Dunlap	111110 00 00— 5
Westerson	011011 10 10— 5	Young	001111 10 10— 6
Jones, No. 1	111010 11 11— 8	Gove	110100 10 10— 5
Jones, No. 2	111111 11 11—10	Dunn	011111 10 11— 8
Lawrence	011010 11 10— 6	Griffin	111001 10 01— 6
Paine	110111 10 10— 7	Benson	001010 00 11— 4
Bird	111100 10 01— 6	Parker	111011 10 00— 6
Barnes	100111 10 10— 6	Kennedy	111111 10 11— 9
Fisk	101110 10 10— 6	Ahlstrom	111110 10 00— 6
Stearns	101110 10 00— 5	Catamaran	111110 00 11— 7
Wing	101110 10 11— 7	Cutter	111111 11 01— 9
Bennett	111111 10 10— 8	Brewer	110111 10 11— 8
Daly	110111 10 10— 7	Ensign	111111 01 10— 8
Hamlin	110111 10 11— 8	Tuttle	011101 01 10— 6
L Kennedy	101111 10 10— 7	Newton	111011 00 11— 7
Stokes	111110 10 11— 8	Pratt	111111 01 10— 8
Holt	011111 10 10— 7	Noreen	011111 10 10— 7
Chantler	011111 11 10— 8	Pratt	100110 11 11— 7
Dalton	111110 00 01— 7	Hanson	101111 11 10—8
Fox	010110 11 11— 7	Thomas	011111 10 11—8
Marshall	011101 10 00— 5	Beck	110110 10 10—6
Burke	111110 10 10— 7	Murphy	101011 11 11—8
Wood	111110 00 10— 6		

Block and Jones No. 2 first, Kennedy and Cutter second, Van Saun third, Skinner, Catamaran and Newton fourth.

Third event, at 4 singles and 3 pairs, $1.50:

Murphy	1001 10 11 01— 6	M Kennedy	1111 10 10 10— 7
Block	0110 10 11 11— 7	Catamaran	1101 10 11 11— 8
Stone	1001 11 00 00— 4	Burke	1001 11 10 10— 6
Ruble	1010 11 10 11— 7	Wing	1000 10 10 10— 4
Skinner	1110 11 11 11— 9	Brewer	0011 01 11 10— 6
Bird	1011 11 10 10— 7	Benson	1100 11 11 11— 8
Marshall	1101 10 00 10— 5	Dunlap	0010 01 11 00— 4
Gove	1010 10 10 00— 4	Cutter	1101 10 10 10— 6
Renseller	1110 10 00 01— 5	Cummings	1101 10 11 10— 7
Jones No 1	1101 11 10 11— 7	Barnes	1100 00 10 10— 4
Jones No 2	0110 11 11 11— 8	Newhall	0000 10 00 00— 1
Hamlin	1111 10 11 11— 9	Wood	1010 10 10 11— 6
Bennett	1111 11 11 11—10	Steele	1001 11 10 11— 8
Ensko	1000 10 11 10— 5	Tuttle	1001 11 10 00— 5
Stokes	1111 01 01 11— 8	Fletcher	1101 11 10 11— 8
Paine	1101 10 00 10— 5	Dalton	1011 01 01 10— 6
Stewart	1111 10 10 00— 6	Griffin	1011 10 11 00— 6
Ahlstrom	1011 01 01 00— 5	Kountz	1111 10 10 10— 7
Stearns	1010 10 10 00— 4	Newton	1011 11 11 11— 9
Daly	1001 10 11 10— 6	Noreen	0010 10 10 10— 4
Parker	1110 11 10 10— 7	Westerson	1100 11 00 10— 5
Chantler	1101 10 10 11— 7	Ensign	1111 00 10 10— 6
Webley	0110 10 01 00— 4	Holt	0111 10 10 10— 6
Beck	0010 01 11 10— 6	Dunn	1100 00 10 11— 5
Van Ess	1111 10 00 10— 6	Pratt	1111 00 10 10— 6
Hanson	1011 10 11 11— 8	Van Saun	1101 11 00 11— 7
Fisk	0100 01 00 11— 4	Fox	0101 01 01 00— 4
Lawrence	1110 11 10 10— 7	Ruby	0111 10 10 10— 6
Young	0111 10 10 01— 6	Genevy	1000 10 11 00— 4
Davis	0110 10 01 10— 4	Frost	1001 10 11 11— 7
Monte	1101 10 10 10— 6	Forbes	1111 10 01 10— 7

Bennett first, Skinner, Hamlin and Newton div. second, ties on 8 div. third, Block and Bird div. fourth.

Fourth event, 15 singles, $4, guaranteed purse $150:

Pratt	111010011111111—12	Wood	111111101111111—14
Jones No. 1	001101100110110— 8	Webley	001111011001001— 9
Jones No. 2	101011111111111—13	M Kennedy	111101111111111—14
Forbes	110011111101101—11	Stokes	111111111110111—14
Van Saun	111111101111100—12	Cutter	101110111111101—12
Dalton	001111111101011—10	Tuttle	110100011110101— 9
Marshall	011111100100101— 9	Fisk	110010111111001—10
Frost	110100100001101— 7	Hanson	111001110111112—12
Holt	111101111111113—13	Ensign	111111110001113—12
Bennett	111110110111100—11	Benson	110001100 00w
Hamlin	100110011111111—11	Bremer	001010100011110— 7
Dunlap	110101010010011— 7	Stone	111011101111100—11
Plumb	110011101011111—11	Westerson	111111111011011—12
Noreen	111111111100100—12	Ahlstrom	100111010110011— 9
Young	101011111111112—12	Dunn	101110100010100— 9
Chantler	111111111110010—12	Barnes	111030011111010— 9
Daly	010101101101111—12	Fletcher	111010101101111—11
Wing	111101110010111—11	Newton	110111111110110—12
Skinner	111011110111113—13	Howe	010001100110101— 7
Block	111011111111114—14	Burke	111011111101111—13
Ruble	101111011111101—12	Catamaran	111011111111111—14
Lawrence	111111111111115—15	Parker	110011111111114—14
Hills	001100011110011— 8	Thomas	011110111110000—10
Van Ess	111110011100011— 9	Murphy	011111101111101—12

First won by Lawrence, second div. by Kennedy, Wood, Stokes, Block and Balsom; Jones, Holt, Skinner and Burke div. third: Young fonrth after shooting 6 straight on tie.

Last sweep, 6 singles and 2 pairs, $1.50:

Paine	110111 00 11— 7	Stokes	111111 10 10— 9
Van Saun	111111 11 11—10	Westerson	110111 11 10— 8
Lawrence	111110 10 10— 7	Barnes	101100 11 10— 6
Marshall	110010 00 01— 4	Brewer	011110 11 11— 9
Hanson	111011 10 10— 7	Noreen	011110 00 11— 6
Wood	111100 01 10— 5	Newton	100111 10 10— 6
Young	111111 10 11— 9	Murphy	100110 11 10— 6
Dunlap	011101 11 11— 8	Parker	011111 11 10— 8
Ahlstrom	111100 10 11— 7	Fletcher	001 00 10 00— 2
Block	111111 11 11— 9	Burke	111111 11 00— 8
Jones No 2	111111 10 10— 8	Skinner	111111 11 10— 8
Jones No 1	100101 10 10— 5	Cutter	100110 11 00— 5
Ruble	111111 11 10— 9	Griffin	001101 00 10— 4
Van Ess	011101 00 00— 4	Catamaran	011111 11 11— 9
Steele	011111 11 11— 9	Hamlin	111001 11 10— 7
Bird	110100 10 10— 5	Bennett	011111 11 11— 9
Fisk	011010 10 10— 5	Ensign	111010 11 00— 6

Van Saun first; Block, Ruble and Bennett second; Jones No. 2, Parker and Skinner third; Hanson and Ahlstrom fourth.

Third Day.

First event, 10 singles, $1.50:

Marshall	1111110100— 7	Ensign	1111111011— 9
Block	1111100111— 8	Ruble	1111111111—10
Burke	1111111111—10	Steele	0111111111— 9
Parker	1111111111—10	Catamaran	1111111011— 9
Skinner	1111111111—10	Wood	1111111010— 8
Lawrence	1100111010— 7	Barnes	1111111111—10
Wing	1011111111— 9	Watson	1101111111— 9
Jones No. 1	1111110111— 9	Christenson	1111101011— 8
Jones No. 2	1001111101— 7	Stone	1111011101— 8
Hamlin	1111111111—10	Webley	0111111111— 9
Bennett	1111111110—10	Hull	0100111011— 6
Stokes	1111011101— 8	Holt	1010111111— 8
Jackson	0000101110— 4	Daly	1111101011— 8
Noreen	1111011110— 8	Dunlap	0111111111— 9
Cutter	0111111011— 8	M Kennedy	1111010111— 7
Van Saun	1111010101— 7	Chantler	0111111111— 9
Young	1111111111—10	Perkins	0110111110— 7
Newton	1101011111— 8	Wilder	0101100001— 4
Pratt	0111101111— 8	Plumb	1111101011— 8
Griffin	0101011111— 8	Gibson	0101001111— 6
Van Ess	1111100110— 7	Kunsch	1111010111— 8
Hanson	1111011111— 9	Chamberlain	1010111100— 6
Bird	1011110100— 6	Murphy	0101011110— 6

Ruble, Barnes and Christenson div. 1st, Block 2d, Wing, Jones No. 1 and Watson 3d, Jones No. 2, Stewart and Van Saun 4th.

Second event, 6 singles and 2 pairs, $3, $100 guaranteed:

Lawrence	111011 10 10— 7	Cutter	011111 11 10— 8
Parker	111111 11 11—10	Griffin	011111 00 10— 6
Burke	110100 00 11— 5	Hanson	111111 11 10— 9
Catamaran	111111 10 10— 8	M Kennedy	1000101 10 11— 5
Block	111111 11 10— 8	Webley	101101 10 10— 6
Marshall	010110 10 10— 5	Newton	011111 00 11— 7
Skinner	111011 11 11— 9	Steele	110011 10 01— 6
Bird	011111 00 10— 6	Dunlap	111111 11 11—10
Young	111111 10 01— 8	Dunlap	111114 00 11— 8
Van Saun	101110 10 11— 7	Ensign	111111 00 01— 7
Genevey	101100 11 10— 6	Watson	111011 10 10— 7
Holt	111111 00 10— 7	Pratt	011111 10 10— 7
Van Ess	111111 10 00— 7	Murphy	111111 10 11— 9

Parker, Daly and Dunlap 1st, Skinner, Hamlin, Jones, Hanson, Barnes and Murphy 2d, Catamaran, Wing and Noreen 3d, Holt, Newton and Westerson 4th.

Third event, 10 singles, $1.50:

Marshall	0010110111— 6	Webley	0111101011— 7
Jones No. 1	1110111111— 9	Newton	1111111110— 9
Jones No. 2	1100111110— 8	Chantler	1111111100— 8
Block	1111111110— 9	Lawrence	1101010001— 5
Plumb	0110110010— 5	Weston	1111111011— 9
Skinner	1101110101— 7	Steele	1111111100— 8
Bennett	1111011111— 9	Van Ess	1111111111—10
Hamlin	1000111111— 7	Wood	0101001011— 5
Young	1111111011— 9	Holt	1111101111— 9
Parker	1111111101— 9	Cutter	1111111111—10
Wing	1011111111— 9	Catamaran	1111111011— 9
Bird	1111111111—10	Noreen	1111111110— 9
Barnes	1111111111—10	Pratt	1011111111— 9
Fisk	1111111111—10	Burke	1111111111—10
Stokes	1111111111—10	Kunsch	1111111111—10
Dalton	1111111111—10	Ensign	1111111111—10
Ruble	1111111111—10	Chamberlain	1111111111—10
Van Saun	1111111111—10	Murphy	1111111111—10

Ruble, Barnes and Dalton div. 1st, Block, Wing, Jones No. 1, Skinner, Catamaran and Bennett div. 2d, Jones No. 2, Hamlin, Lawrence and Young div. 3d, Parker, Chantler and Van Saun div. 4th.

Last sweep, 4 singles and 3 pairs, $1.50, 4 moneys:

Barnes	1111 10 10 10— 7	Fox	1111 11 11 11—10
Stone	1101 10 10 00— 5	Whitcomb	0101 10 10 10— 5
Chantler	1101 10 10 11— 7	Hanson	1111 10 11 10— 8
Thomas	1111 10 10 11— 8	Balsom	1111 11 10 10— 8
Marshall	1111 11 11 11—10	C W	0100 00 10 00— 2
Skinner	1011 10 10 11— 7	Pearson	0101 10 10 10— 5
Ruble	1111 11 11 10—10	Young	1111 11 10 10— 8
Plumb	1100 10 00 10— 4	Huston	1111 10 10 10— 7
Jones, No. 2	1111 10 11 10— 8	Lawrence	0010 11 10 11— 6
Bonte	1110 11

Wieden.... .....1011111111— 9 L Kennedy.... .....1011011101— 7
Rowe.....1111011110— 8 Warwick..... ....0010111100— 5
Dunlap..... ..0011111100— 6 Gooseman.....1101111011— 8

Block and Ruble div. 1st, Young and Newton 2d, Steele, Cutter, Ensign and Pratt 3d, Jones, Pratt and Dalton 4th.

Last event, 9 singles and 3 pair, $4, $150 guaranteed:

Holt.....11101111 11 01 10—12 Cutter.....11111011 11 10 11—13
Wing. ....10001010 10 11 10— 7 Van Ess....1010101 11 00 10— 8
Lawrence..1111111001 11 10 01—11 Warwick..1110111 11 00 10—11
Short ....0010000010 10 11 01— 5 Pratt. ....0111111111 10 10 10—11
Bennett....1011111111 10 01 10—11 Plumb.....1100011000 w.
Guion... ..11101010l1 11 11 10—11 Wood.....1001101010 11 10 10—10
Hamlin....1111111001 10 10 01—11 Skinner...01011111 01 11 10—11
Marshall. 1110110111 10 01 11—11 Stone.....1100001011 10 00 10— 7
Geneva....1010100010 11 10 01— 7 Webley....0111000111 11 10 00— 8
Daly.....0111111111 10 11 11—13 MKennedy1101000111 11 10 10—10
Parker....1111111111 11 11 11—15 Ruble.....1110111000 10 11 11—11
Jones No 1.1110111110 10 10 00— 9 Watson....1111010010 10 10 10— 9
Bird.....1010101011 10 10 01— 9 Newton....0110110001 10 10 00— 8
Burke... ..1111111111 11 11 00—13 Van Saun..0110011111 10 00 01— 8
Dalton....0110111001 01 11 01—10 Dunlap....1111110110 00 00 01— 9
Steelo.....0011110110 11 11 01—10 Catamaran0111111111 10 01 10—11
Barnes....1111111001 10 10 11—12 Noreen ... 1111101101 10 11 00—10
Stokes.... 1110110011 11 10 11—12 L Kennedy1101110010 10 10 10— 9
Block.....1111111111 11 11 01—14 Murphy....1111011111 11 01 10—12
Ensigu ....1010011711 00 10 11—10 Jones No 2.1111110111 11 11 00—12
Hanson....1010000000 10 11 11— 7 Chantler..10110 0110 10 10 11— 9
Young.....11110111l1 11 11 10—13

Parker 1st, Block 2d, Daly, Young, Burk and Cutter div. 3d, ties on 12 div. 4th.

WILLIAMS.

ILLINOIS SHOOT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—The programme for the fifteenth annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, June 4, is ont to-day, and is a very creditable piece of work, of which the publisher, Mr. Al. W. Knox, need not be ashamed. Besides the list of shoots and prizes, it contains the Illinois State rules, the new American Association rules, the English rules, and brief explanations of the Keystone, Loyd and Tucker systems.

The list of prizes, abbreviated below, should be enough to interest almost any shooter:

Shoot No. 1. Board of Trade diamond badge, individual State championship, value $500; second prize, 12-gauge Parker hammerless, 100 fine cigars added; third prize, Douglass boat, silver hat and Mackintosh added; fourth prize, $25 cash from Mussey's, Winchester shotgun, hunting shirt and subscription to FOREST AND STREAM, best sporting paper on earth, added.

Shoot No. 2. L. C. Smith cup, value $500; second prize, cash $60, split-bamboo rod, 200 cartridges and subscription to *Inter-Ocean* added; third prize, cash $40. one corduroy suit, subscription to a Western paper and 200 cartridges added; fourth prize, cash $25, one reel and box, 200 cartridges, subscription to sporting journal added.

Shoot No. 3. Team shoot for club teams of four, non-members of association barred, one diamond ring, value $100: four diamond rings, one to each member added; second prize, cash $50, wall tent from E. C. Cook & Bros. added; third prize, cash $30, 200 cartridges added.

Special Prizes. For best average in shoots Nos. 1, 5 and 7, a Lefever hammerless, value $100; same conditions, Chicago *Herald* medal for State championship; same conditions, adding shoot No. 9, a Colts lightning rifle, offered by Spaldings; for second best score in tie birds for diamond badge an elegant shooting trunk, offered by Haskell Bros; for best team score in team shoot, 100 fine cigars, offered by M. W. Diffley.

The open tournament holds 12 shoots, live birds and Keystones, entrance $2 to $5; two-men team shoot, $15. Any number of sweepstakes.

The convention will be held at the Palmer House, Tuesday evening, June 4, at 8 o'clock.

The grounds are at Watson's Park, Grand Crossing. Shooting will begin at 9 A. M., June 4, and the tournament will continue throughout the week.

The Chicago and Illinois shooters want to see every shooter, East or West, North or South, on hand for the week. This is going to be a shoot to talk about, and everybody wants to bear that in mind and come to it.

E. HOUGH.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN.—New York Suburban Shooting Grounds, Claremont, Jersey City, May 25.—Lefever trophy, 25 birds, 25 cents entry:

Fox .....0101010010100010101010000— 9
C Richards.....0011010101010011110001100—13
Johnson .....0101111111110111101110111—20
Conover .....0011001011011010000101100—12
Tatham .....0111010001010000101001111—13
Hunt.....1011011111101111110101000—18
Hathaway .....1111000100110111101100110—15
Bonland.....0010101001111000010110000—10
Mont.....0011101010101111011110100—15
Medona.....1011100110111011011110011—17
Lindsley.....1101110100000111100111—16
Jersey.....1100111110111001011010101—17
Collins.....1111110111011110111111111—22
Sigler.....0110100111010111101111111—19
Evans.....1000111101110011000100001—12
Moffatt.....1101111010000100111010100—15

Amateur championship trophy shoot, 25 birds, 25 cents entry. Fox, Richards, Tatham, Hathaway, Medona, same scores as above. Matches at 10 singles, 50 cents entry, ties div. No. 1:

Hunt.....0011101110— 6 Brientnall.....1110111111— 9
Miller.....1101011111— 8 Jay Bee.....0011101101— 6
Sigler.....1111100111— 8 Richards.....0101101001— 5
Lindsley .....0111011111— 8 Ferris.....1111010100— 6
Jones.....0100110101— 5 Sandford.....1011011011— 7

Event No. 2:

Hunt.....1111001010— 6 Brientnall.....1000101011— 5
Miller.....1111111110— 9 Jay Bee.....0101111101— 6
Sandford.....0001000011— 3 Ferris.....1110100004— 4
Lindsley.....1100111111— 8 Jones.....1101110110— 7
Sigler.....1110111111— 9

Event No. 3:

Hunt.....1111011101— 8 Jay Bee.....0001111111— 7
Miller.....1111011111— 9 Ferris.....0101111111— 8
Sandford.....0101110001— 5 Jones .....0110111010— 6
Sigler .....0111111100— 7 Conover.....1111110110— 8
Lindsley.....1011011100— 6 Jersey.....1111110111— 9
Brientnall .. ..0011111101— 7

No. 4:

Miller.....1111111111—10 Jay Bee.....0111101011— 7
Sanford.....1111011111— 9 Tatham.....0100010101— 4
Jersey.....1011101111— 8 Conover.....1010101111— 7
Apgar.....0111111000— 6 Dukes.....1111111010— 8
Sigler.....1110011111— 8 Ferris.....0111110100— 6
Hunt.....0101111101— 7 Hathaway.....0010101011— 5
Brientnall.....1111110111— 9 Jones .....0110111110— 7
Lindsley.....1101111111— 9 Medona.....1110010101— 6
Johnson.....1011111110— 8 Richards. .. ....1111110111— 9

No. 5:

Miller.....1111011111— 9 Brientnall.....0011111001— 6
Johnson.....0111111111— 9 Apgar.....1010111011— 7
Sigler.....1111111101— 9 Dukes.....1001111101— 7
Conover.....1110110110— 7 Mort.....1001011001— 5
Lindsley.....1111111111—10 Jones.....1011010000— 4
Jay Bee.....0111001100— 5 Sanford.....1111100101— 7
Ferris.....0101011110— 6 Jersey .....1010111101— 7
Hunt.....1011001110— 6

No. 6: Miller 10, Johnson 7, Sigler 7, Conover 8, Lindsley 7, J. Bee 8, Brientnall 7, Apgar 6, Dukes 8, Jones 9, Sanford 7, Jersey 9, Hunt 4.

No. 7: Miller 10, Johnson 9, Jay Bee 8, Conover 8, Sigler 8, Apgar 7, Brientnall 6, Jersey 7, Sanford 7, Dukes 4, Lindsley 8, Collins 6, Jones 5.

No. 8: Miller 9, Apgar 10, Jay Bee 7, Dukes 7, Collins 9, Sigler 7, Sanford 5.

No. 9: Miller 7, Johnson 8, Jay Bee 7, Apgar 8, Dukes 7, Collins 10, Conover 8, Hunt 9, Jones 6, Jersey 9, Lindsley 6.

No. 10: Miller 7, Johnson 6, Jay Bee 8, Conover 9, Lindsley 6, Jersey 8, Hunt 9, Apgar 9, Dukes 6, Collins 6, Sigler 9.

No. 11: Miller 8, Hunt 8, Johnson 10, Conover 7, Dukes 7, Lindsley 5, Jersey 9, Collins 9.

NEW JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB.—Arrangements have been completed by the Gun Committee of the New Jersey Athletic Club for holding a summer tournament at clay-pigeon shooting for prize medals costing over $100, on the organization's grounds at Bergen Point. The tourney will only be open to members of the club. It will include six matches, in each of which each entry will shoot at 20 birds. The events will be shot at intervals of a fortnight, the first contest being selected for Thursday afternoon, June 6. The privilege of selecting the scores of the best five of his six matches to place in competition for a prize for the best score at 100 birds will be accorded each entry.

BROOKLYN, May 2.—Hillside Gun Club third monthly shoot, Dexter Park. We had three sweepstakes after the shoot for medal, H. Quinn and Geo. Koch dividing first in the first sweep, H. Bergen second. Second sweep, Geo. Koch first, H. Knebel, Jr., second. Third sweep, H. Knebel, Jr. first, John Kessler second. Match at 25 bluerocks, 16yds.. Chamberlin rules, for gold medal:

Jos Link .....1001110101010110101010110—16
Geo Koch.....0110111011101101100111—17
Jos Siebe .....1001101010111010101101101—15
Ph Weihardt.....0101010111001001100100010—11
A Weisser.....0000000010100001011010000— 6
H Knebel, Jr.....0101111111111101011011110—20
H Berger.....1011111011111111111111111—21
John Meyer.....1110101100110111010111011—16
John Reiss.....0101010100010000000100000— 6
John Kessler.....1100001011110010110111111—16
Peter Reiss.....1101100000010011110111000—12
Chris Dethloff.....1001000101000000000100— 5
J H Rauch .. ..1110000001000101100100100— 9

WELLINGTON, May 25.—There was a large attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day, and the weather conditions were favorable for good scores. Perry won in the pitcher match with a score of 14 out of 15 birds. In this match the following scores were made: Wood 11, Bond 13, Field 11, Dill 12, Perry 14, Sanborn 11, Melcher 11. In merchandise match Warren and Sanborn tied with a clean score of 15, and in the shoot-off Warren won the first prize, a gold badge. The winners in the several sweepstake matches were as follows: Five clay-pigeons, Sanborn and Melcher; 6 bluerocks, Smith; 6 bluerocks, Robinson and Bradbury; 6 bluerocks, Smith, Baxter and Field; 5 clay-pigeons, Bond and Robinson; 8 clay-pigeons, Melcher; 7 bluerocks, Bond and Perry; 5 clay-pigeons, Warren, Bradstreet, Dill and Perry; 6 bluerocks, Warren, Schaefer, Robinson, Bradstreet and Sanborn; 5 bluerocks, Stanton, Dill and Wood; 5 clay-pigeons, Warren and Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—A practice shoot of the Wawaset Gun Club was held on their grounds. The shooting was at bluerock targets, and the following scores were made:

W H Hartlove... ....1110010111111001—10 11 11 11 10 11—9
G H Huber..... ....1110000111111001—10 00 10 00 10 00—2
A H Stout..... .....1010110001111—10 00 00 11 11 10—5
W Buckmaster..... .....0110111111001111—11 10 01 00 10 10—4
E Melcher..... .....0100110010100001— 6 10 01 00 01 00—3
H G Buckmaster..... .....0011110010100101— 8 11 10 11 10 11—8
D Buckmaster..... .....1011101111100111—11 10 11 00 11 11—7

MIDDLESEX GUN CLUB.— Plainfield, N. J., May 27.—At a meeting of the Middlesex Gun Club, Saturday evening, May 25, it was decided to hold the club's annual tournament at Dunellen, Oct. 8, 9, 10 and 11 next. Among other interesting events a guarantee purse of $1,000, 50 live birds each, $112.50 entrance fee, will be offered.—W. F. FORCE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, O., May 24.—There was the usual large attendance at the regular weekly shoot of the Sherman Gun Club this afternoon, but the shooting was not up to the average. The only fair score made by the class A shooters was that of Hugo, who won the badge on a score of 20. Walters made a good score for a new beginner, and won class B badge. The cloudy weather and high wind was accountable for most of the poor shooting. The club have arranged for a special shoot on Decoration Day. Score:

Hugo.....11101111111011111111010101—20
Williams.....1110011110011010111101111—18
Spragg.....1011110101001100001011011—15
Nilru.....0011101001001101111111111—17
Hunt.....1010100100011101101111011—16
Walters.....0111110001011010001001011—18
Miller.....1101011001011011100010011—14
Darst.....0110011010110100111111010—15
Colt.....1001110011010101011111000—14
Grossman.....1111011001100001001010011—13
Field.....1000000011011011000101011—11
Flowers.....1111000110111001001000001—12
Fink.....1110111100001000000111000—11

CHICAGO.—Trap shooting at Cumberland Lodge, May 11; 30 live birds, 30yds. rise, English rules:

Geo T Farmer.....0011011111101111111101111111—25
M J Eich.....1110101111100100101111111010—21
W L Shepard.....1110101101100111011010111011—21
Henry Stephens.....1110111010100111011010101011—19
H G Griffin.....0111111101101100101001011000—18

The birds were strong flyers, and wind blowing hard across the traps.

NEW YORK CITY, May 22.—Emerald Gun Club, regular club shoot at Sea View Park, New Dorp, Staten Island; 10 live birds, 5 ground traps, 21, 25 and 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary. Shot under E. G. C. rules; three prizes.

Dr Hudson (30).....0020111022— 6 T J Crystal (25).....2111000100—5
J Bade (25).....2000212201— 6 H Rubino (25) .....0120000012—4
C Horth (25) .....1221022210— 8 Dr Liveridge (25)... 1110111101—8
W Gaccum (30).....1012020011— 6 T P MacKenna (25).1212202221—9
J Measel, Jr (30).....1222222001— 8 S McMahone (25)....0202022111—7
P J Keenan (25).....0120211102— 7 J McConnell (21).....2002060010—3
R Regan (25)... .....2101011020— 6 F Shrader (30).....2020202211—7
P Butz (30).....1022221113— 9 M McMunn (30)....0120222110—7
C Granger (30)..... 1111111211—10 A McHale (21) .....000w.
Schermerhorn (30).1120010018— 5 J H Voss (32).....1111212200—8
G Remsen (30).....0011120110— 6 T Codey (30).....0100120000—3
J J Ryan (21).....2100100001— 4 M W Murphy (25)...2201220107—7
L C Gehering (30)..2121111211—10

Use of both barrels allowed; 2 means used second barrel. In the ties second barrel counts half a bird. Ties on first prize, 30yds.: C. Grainger 0, L. C. Gehering 2, wins first prize second time. T. P. MacKenna wins second prize for first time. John J. Ryan wins third prize for third time and now owns it. The club will hold its annual excursion on Tuesday, June 25.—T. P. MACKENNA, Recording Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A few members of the Bluerock Gun Club assembled at Alameda Point to-day to shoot up back scores and have a little practice at the artificials. The traps were strong and a breeze blew from the marksmen to the traps, so that the birds gained good headway the result being poor scores. Messrs. H. Golcher, Fenno and Campbell shot as guests of the club. The first match was at 20 singles, and resulted as follows:

Kittle.....0100000110001001011— 8
S Golcher.....0101100001000101000— 6
Abbott .....1100000011101001101—10
H Golcher.....1111011110101011001—14
Fenno .....1100101010101001110—11
Campbell .....1110010100011111101—13

The second match was at 5 pairs and resulted as follows:

Kittle ....10 10 01 10 11—6 H Golcher.....10 10 10 11 11—7
S Golcher.....00 10 00 00 10—2 Fenno.....10 11 11 01 10—7
Abbott.....11 10 10 10 10—6 Campbell.....10 10 10 10 10—5

Several pool shots followed, in which the shooting was somewhat improved.

NEWARK, N. J.—The South Side Gun Club, of Newark, N. J., will hold the second shoot of the summer season on Wednesday, June 5, at 9:30 o'clock. The programme includes: 1. Ten clays. 2. Five pairs clays. 3. Ten bats. 4. Five pairs bats. 5. Fifteen bluerocks. 6. Five pairs bluerocks. 7. Ten bluerocks. 8. Twenty bluerocks. 9. Ten clays. 10. Ten clays. All will be class shooting under club rules. Prizes divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Targets three cents each. Rain or shine. An extra set of traps will be provided where novices will not be compelled to compete with the more expert.

BROOKLYN, May 23.—The New York German Gun Club held its annual shoot at Dexter Park, on the Jamaica Plank road, yesterday afternoon. It was the ladies' day of the club, and the fair sex was well represented. Shooting began at 11 A. M. and lasted until late in the afternoon. The first event was a sweepstakes at 5 bluerocks each, in which Messrs. Schlicht, Santer, Bonden, Hassiuger and Carwein carried off the honors. The next contest was at 10 live birds for the club medal, in which J. Baesnecker, 25yds., and J. Carwein, 21yds., tied for first place on 9 birds each; A. Lucas and Dr. Cartrell on 8 birds for second place; J. Schlicht P. Hassinger, P. Garmes, Jr., for third place, on 7 killed, and P. Garmes, Sr., F. Sauter, M. Border, Dr. Von Loemer and J. Dannefelser on 6 birds for fourth place. The team captain, Mr. Sauter, congratulated Mr. Carwein, who won the shoot-off and is a new member of the club, and presented him with the club medal. Mr. R. Spregrade, who made the lowest score, 5 killed and 5 missed, received a special medal of a pasteboard dish. The score of the shoot-off for the club medal was as follows:

J Carwein.....110—1111—7 J Baesnecker.....101—11110—6

Another sweepstakes at 10 bluerocks finished the tournament. A. Duryea, of the North Side Gun Club, acted as referee, and E. H. Dellar as scorer.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

NEXT WEEK'S SHOOTS.—The coming week will see a great smashing of clays and slaughter of live birds. The Illinois and New York State shoots will each gather a brilliant company of shots. The Western men holding the 15th State shoot at Grand Crossing, Ill., and the Eastern men the 31st State shoot under the auspices of the Elm Grove Club, of Albany. Besides these large shoots dozens of clubs announce attractive programmes.

TORONTO, May 18.—The fifth competition of the Stanley Gun Club for the President's gold watch took place on McDowall & Co.'s grounds this afternoon. The day was magnificent—a better trap day could not be desired. F. Mallet won the watch this time with a score of 21 out of 25, at 19yds. rise. Four different members have also a claim on it. They are: W. McDowall, 19 out of 25; J. Rice, 20 out of 25; W. Felstead, 23 out of 25; T. Sawden, Jr., 22 out of 25. In a sweep at 10 birds for three prizes, Beatty broke 7, McDowall 5, Draisey 4, T. Taylor 4.

Canoeing.

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

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS..... } Peterborough, Can.
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON }
Vice-Com. *Rear-Com.* *Purser.*
Central Div..W. R. Huntington. E. W. Masten.....T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div. W. P. Stephens.....L. B. Palmer.....F. L. Dunnell, 186 Jerolemon St., Brooklyn.
Eastern Div..H. E. Rice, M. D....Maxton Holmes.....R. D. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.
N'thern Div..Robert Tyson.....S. S. Robinson.....Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Sec'y-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. R. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

May 27 to June 1. Delaware River Meet, Delanco.
May 30 to June 2. Passaic River Cruise.

JUNE.

8. Ianthe. Spring, Newark.
15-17. Puritan, Annual Meet, Nantasket.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.
16. Puritan, Record Races, No. 2.
17. Puritan, Record Races, No. 3.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.
29. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, Larchmont.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.
13-29. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast Pd.
27. Yonkers, Annual, Yonkers.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5. 14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

PHILADELPHIA C. C. SPRING REGATTA.

THE spring regatta of the Philadelphia C. C. was held on May 18. The prizes consisted of ten handsome silk flags, made under the direction of and from designs furnished by the regatta committee, and in addition the silver trophy was awarded to the winner of the sailing race. This beautiful cup, designed and made by J. E. Caldwell & Co., was presented to the club last year, and under the terms of the gift is awarded once in each year to the member who wins the sailing race in which sail area and ballast are unlimited. The cup was won last year by J. Percival Warr, Jr., in the Water Witch.

The order of the races and the result are given below.

Tandem paddling race, with turn:

Muriel, J. A. Inglis and S. H. Kirkpatrick 1
Pappoose, W. S. Grant, Jr., and H. R. Wray 2
Water Witch, J. P. Warr, Jr., and Lightner Witmer..... 3

Single paddling race, with turn:

Antic, S. H. Kirkpatrick..... 1
Imp, J. A. Inglis..... 2
Water Nixy, H. R. Wray..... 3

Sailing race, course around Petty's Island (say 6 miles); wind light S.W.:

Pappoose, W. S. Grant, Jr..... 1
Antic, Lightner Witmer 2
Nourmoosha, S. H. Kirkpatrick..... 3
Muriel, J. A. Inglis..... 4
Water Witch, J. P. Warr, Jr..... 5
Midge, Russell G. Hubbard..... 6

Paddling upset race, with turn:

Muriel, J. A. Inglis..... 1
Nourmoosha, S. H. Kirkpatrick..... 2
Alys, W. S. Grant, Jr..... 3
Antic, W. J. Haines..... 4

Judges, W. J. Haines and Francis Thibault. 1490.

A PREHISTORIC CANOE.

A DISCOVERY of extreme archæological interest has been made upon the Barton section of the Manchester Ship Canal. While the excavators were at work in what is known as the "Salt Eye" cutting, the steam navvy brought to light a prehistoric canoe. It was imbedded in the sand about 25ft. below the surface. With some difficulty the canoe was removed to a shed in the vicinity of the engineer's office and examined. It was found to consist of a portion of an oak tree roughly hewn and fashioned. In length this relic of a long past age is 13ft. 8in. from end to end, with a width of 2ft. 6in. Notwithstanding the lapse of centuries the marks of the axe are distinctly visible in the interior of the canoe, the width of the blade of the implement used—whether of flint or iron—being apparently about 3in. Unfortunately the vessel sustained some damage in the ruthless grip of the "navvy," the bottom having been cut through at the bow end, while a portion of one side is broken in. But for this mishap the canoe would have been recovered practically intact. The bow is shaped so as to leave a projecting block, through which a hole is driven, evidently for the purpose of fastening it by means of a rope. At this point the grain of the wood is not indicative that the ancient workmen had cut through the heart of the tree, and that a portion had broken away. Another piece of wood appears to have been fitted into its place and fastened with two stout wooden pins. The piece itself is gone, but it is easy to pass the finger into the holes left by the pins. At the opposite end the canoe has been strengthened by the fixing to it of a species of gunwale, consisting of the naturally bent arm of a tree, also held in position with pegs or pins of wood.

It is impossible to fix the precise period of the canoe, but the circumstance that it bears no trace of a nail or any other ironwork may perhaps aid the formation of an opinion upon this point. The wood, particularly of the bottom, is for the most part quite sound. A portion of one side, however, which has apparently been at some period more exposed than the rest, has commenced to crack, and to prevent the spread of this process of decay, now that the relic has been brought into contact with the air, measures will at once be taken. The canoe rested in a bed of sand and leaves, among which hazelnuts were found. In the immediate vicinity several large trees have been discovered, leading to the conclusion that the bed of the canal is being cut through what was once a forest. The ultimate disposition of this interesting link with the remote past has not been decided upon; but it is hoped that it will be added to the archæologic treasures in the museum at Owens College, Manchester.—*Manchester, Eng., Guardian.*

PADDLING RACES AT THE MEET.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It is a pity that the regatta committee have decided to have no special race for the paddling championship. We have had a sailing championship race now for several years; then why not have one for the paddlers, too? Last year it was thought that such a race ought to be in fair sailing canoes, and also subject to the one man one canoe rule. The result was as might have been expected. Two canoes, Narka and Maggie, were built specially for the race, and were only sailing canoes in name (Narka weighed 52lbs.). Even such a canoe as Eclipse, the best all-round boat ever built, did not think it worth while to enter. It would be absurd to call such a race as No. 8 this year a championship race. It reminds me forcibly of the menagerie race they have at military sports: one man may enter in a 16×28 canoe weighing 20lbs., with a single paddle, while the double men can enter in any kind of decked canoe from a Narka down. What is such a race as this going to prove? One might as well pit a running horse in a road wagon against a trotter in a sulky and call it a horse championship race. Why not have two fair out and out paddling races, one for the single, the other for the double paddle championship, both races excepted from the one man one canoe rule, which merely prevents a sailor from competing in paddling races because a fair sailing canoe cannot be built to compete against boats of the Narka class. I would suggest two races such as the following: I. Double paddle championship; any canoe 16×28, one mile, double paddle. II. Single paddle championship; any canoe 16×28, single paddles. 16×28 is merely suggested as the best size for paddling races and the most popular racing size in the past. If we had these two classes we would definitely know who our paddling champions were. It has been admitted for a long time that the double is faster than the single; then why make them compete against one another again? We would also not see the ridiculous sight of men putting light paddling canoes with all the necessary appliances for sailing at a large cost. The "one man, one canoe" rule is all well enough for the record and sailing races, but if applied to the races for the paddling championship it merely prevents sailors from competing for the paddling championship.—W. A. LEYS (Toronto, May 23).

A CANOE MEET AT BOSTON.—The first canoe meet in the vicinity of Boston will be held by the South Boston and Sagamore clubs at Pettick's Island, near Hull, in Boston Harbor, on June 15, 16 and 17, and an invitation is extended to all canoeists, club members or unattached, to be present. On June 16 a cruise will be made to the Weymouth River, and on June 17 the following races will be sailed under A. C. A. rules: Sailing, 3 miles, triangular course; sailing and paddling, half mile sides alternately, 3-mile course; sailing upset; paddling, Class I; paddling, Class 2. Canoeists and clubs intending to be present are requested to send their names to John J. Martin, Sec. South Boston C. C., Box 1767, Boston, Mass.

IANTHE C. C.—The spring regatta of the Ianthe C. C. will be held on June 8, at Woodside, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. The programme includes 11 events, and the races, under A. C. A. rules, are open to all canoeists. The Ianthe C. C. is now in a very flourishing condition, with 25 active and 3 associate members.

NEW JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB, CANOEING ANNEX.—The Canoeing Committee of the New Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point, will hold an open regatta on July 6. Mr. W. H. Mitchell, Bergen Point, is chairman of the committee.

EASTERN DIVISION A. C. A.—A meet will be held on June 5-18 at Calla Shasta Grove, near Springfield.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

MAY.

30. Yorkville, Opening, Oak Pt. Montreal.
30-June 2. Portland, Cruise.
30. Brooklyn, Open, Gravesend.
30. Cape Cod, Cape Cod Bay.
30. New Jersey, Opening.
30. Quaker City, Opening, Phila.
30. Detroit, 1st Pennant.
30. Larchmont, 70ft. Class.
30. King Philip B. C., Fall River
30. Cedar Point, Opening.
30. Newark, Ladies' Day.
30. New Haven, Opening.

JUNE.

1. Quincy, Cash Prizes.
1. Larchmont, Spring.
1. Great Head, Pennant.
1. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
3-5-7. Karma-Saunders, N. Y.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
6. Monatiquot, Opening, Pt. Pt.
7. New Haven, Ladies' Day.
8. Buffalo, Pennant, Buffalo.
8. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, Larchmont.
10. New Jersey, Annual, N. Y.
11. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
11. Atlantic, Annual, N. Y.
12. New Haven, Annual.
13. New York, Annual, N. Y.
13. Miramichi, Miner and Call Cups.
13. Portland Annual, Portland.
15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
15. Brooklyn, Annual.
15. Great Head, Open.
15. Hamilton, 30 and 35ft. Class.
15. Chelsea, Club.
16. Detroit.
17. Cape Cod, Orleans.
17. American, Annual Pennant.
17. Seawanhaka, 40ft. Class, N. Y.
17. Quincy, First Cham.
17. Dorchester, Open, Nahant.
17. Southwark, Annual, Phila.
18-24-22. Kouma-Titania, N. Y.
20. Monatiquot, Pennant, Ft. Pt.
21. Quaker City, Annual, Glouc.
22. Buffalo, Sweep, Classes 2 & 3.
22. Beverly, Marblehead, 1st Cham.
22. Hull, First Cham.
22. Columbia, Annual, N. Y.
22. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
24. Pavonia, Annual, Jersey City
24. Newark, Open, Newark.
25. Pleon, Club.
28. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cor. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.
29. Hull, Club Cruise.
29. Yonkers, Cor., Yonkers.
29. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
30-July 1. St. Lawrence, Cruise, Montreal.

SPRING FASHIONS.

WE lately saw at a wharf in Boston a vessel of nearly 100ft. loadline that from a close inspection would not only be pronounced a yacht, but a handsome and well equipped yacht at that, something so far ahead of the schooners of the great schooner period, from 1845 to 1880, that no one would think of classing them. The model was a handsome one, clean lined and well proportioned from stem to taffrail, showing speed and power, and in no way betraying any relationship to the great coasting or coaster family, with modern clipper stem, fair sheer, and a counter long enough for the demands of beauty and not too long for real use at sea. The spars were tall sticks of clean bright Oregon pine, the iron work was light and well proportioned, the rigging was of steel wire throughout, and finished in the neatest style, while the blocks, of lignum vitæ and like woods, were the best that could be made, each with the name of the vessel on a metal plate. The deck fittings, such as cleats, bitts, cavels, etc., were all of neat design, nothing heavy and clumsy, but at the same time strong and evidently intended for use. And such a craft ranged alongside the fleet of schooners that raced for the America's Cup in 1851, or even half a dozen years later, she would have attracted general attention by her superior style and finish below and aloft. While yacht-like in form and finish, the deck arrangement bore evidence that she was intended for other purposes than mere pleasure, and as a matter of fact she was not a yacht, but only a fishing smack, one of the new Burgess craft that have lately done so much to improve the fishing craft of Gloucester and Boston.

When mere working craft, in which the question of dollars and cents must always take precedence, are often cut in this manner, one would expect to find a proportionate improvement in the pleasure fleet, and a trip through the New York and Eastern yards will show that such is the case. The fine vessel which a small yacht could be built with only a broad axe and a maul, and fitted out from any longshore ship chandlery; when a square balk of timber was made into a bowsprit by chamfering off the edges, and then fastened by a big bolt into the stem head, and when a bit of rough scantling was spiked down and planed off to form a rail, has passed away forever; and to-day nothing is too costly and elaborate for the wants of the yachtsman. Among the many new devices there may be some which savor of over refinement or finish, but without discussing the special merits of each we propose to run over the list of fads or fancies which are at present agitating the minds of many owners of prospective "hull-downers" this season.

While the models of the new craft are based mainly on sound practice and accepted theories, at the same time fashion is an important factor, and never so much as now. The decree has gone forth that clipper stems and correspondingly long counters are the proper thing, and they will be worn by all yachts which aspire to be rated among the leaders of the *ton*. No one would think to-day of being seen in good society in a plumb-stemmed boat, unless she were built at least two years since. How much real good there is in these long ends remains to be seen; there is gain in deck room and also in structural details, but as far as model goes the advantages are likely to be overrated. The absurd claims now made that a 70ft. can be designed so as to sail at a length of 80ft. or more must be laid either to ignorance or dishonesty, as the result of the races at home will show. No one supposes that her long overhang alone will enable Katrina to beat Titania, or that the longest of the new forties has a certainty of winning on that account. The contrary is proven by the races of last year, in which, to say nothing of Vara, little Pappoose, with a plumb stem and 3ft. less length than the above boats, held her own very creditably. The advantage on the score of appearance is obvious; in fact, with the huge sail plans now in vogue, 90ft. from bowsprit end to beem end, compared with 40ft. waterline, the length on deck is a necessity. The most extreme craft in this respect are the two Gardner boats, Liris and Kathleen, in both the ends being the longest yet seen. The fore overhang of Liris is 7ft. and the after overhang nearly 12ft., making an over all length of 59ft. The rest of the class, Chispa, Maraquita, Tomahawk, Helen and Gorilla, run from 54 to 56ft. The excess is made by carrying both ends out to a fine point, far beyond the length where any gain may be had in sailing; but the only disadvantage is a little weight in the ends, and this is reduced by a very light but well braced stern of hackmatack and spruce, the length forward being only in the form of a white pine figurehead.

Another point in the sheer plan in which fashion holds sway is the outline below water, the whole fleet shows the influence of Thistle in the absence of any indication of forefoot. The rake of sternpost is much less than in that notable craft, being perhaps nearer to 25 degrees than 45 in most cases, but the depth is held well aft, near the heel of the post, in all cases; the keel then rising sharply to the loadline at the stem, with very little or no indication of a forefoot. In most cases the keel preserves a fair sweep from the sternpost up into the stem and so on to the trail board, but in both of the Gardner boats this line is broken by an elbow or angle just below the water. It is not apparent, however, that any special benefit is derived from this form as the lateral plane is much the same, in area and outline, as in boats like Chispa, where the angle is rounded into a curve.

If there is one point more than another in which fashion has greatly changed, it is that of draft. It is not so many years since men were wont to boast of the few inches that their yachts drew, and three or four feet was considered enough for almost any length. As the crinoline and bustle have given way to the trimly rigged figure of the tailor-made girl, so the sterner sex has carried its vagaries from one extreme to the other, and where men at one time could not get head room sufficient to stand erect on a cruising yacht, even with a huge barn on deck, they are not content now with anything less than 9ft. deck, high ceilings in the cabin, and a basement and cellar underneath. We have preached the advantages of depth and draft longer than any one else, but when a draft of nearly 11ft. on 40 is reached it is time to call a halt. Nine feet is a good deal to carry in the waters where most of our yachting is done, but it is necessary to the success of a keel boat, as well for speed as for suitable accommodation, and its disadvantages can be borne with at times for the sake of a staunch, roomy and safe little ship that can do any sort of coasting work in safety. More draft than this, however, is likely not only to prove of little benefit, but to bring its own penalty in the shape of increased difficulty in navigation. However, it will be well tried this year, and perhaps by the end of the season the owners of even the more moderate boats, like Chispa, Maraquita and Liris, may be able to furnish valuable notes on the obstacles to navigation in Long Island Sound, while Messrs. Morgan and Prince will be perfect sailing encyclopedias of nautical information up to 11ft. of draft.

Whatever their draft, whether 7 or 10ft., the new boats are much alike in midship section. While the beam varies from 12 to 14ft., the favorite figure being about 13ft. 6in., the sections all show the same high bilge, hollow floor, and the absence of any visible rabbet or junction of keel and hull proper. In some cases the deep keel is chopped off to make a centerboard boat, as in Verena and Gorilla, but at the same time all of the new craft show a strong leaning toward one type, the wineglass section, with full, short body and high bilge and very deep fin.

This year is a notable one in the matter of construction, as in addition to the great improvements made in this direction in wooden craft of the usual build, two methods have been tried for the first time in small craft, the steel and the composite. The improvement made is simply wonderful, the amount of material has been reduced, its quality improved, a very much better distribution of the various parts of the frame has been introduced, while the methods of fastening would surprise any of the old builders. The finish throughout is far better, especially in the fittings about the deck, including rail and hatches. The origin of much of this change may be traced directly to the imported cutters, and the same may be said of the many changes in iron work and rigging. The new Burgess boats, of which Lawley has turned out so many, are very good specimens of the regular wooden construction, vastly better than the old craft. They are strong rather than light, from a racing standpoint, but are all honest and serviceable craft. The best specimen of the wooden boat we have yet seen is the new Gorilla, designed and planned by Mr. A. Cary Smith, and built at Poillon's yard, under the direction of Mr. John Driscoll. She is a single-skin boat, with wooden frames, and by no means an expensive craft, but the material has been carefully selected, the parts are well arranged, and all details very carefully planned. She promises to be very light, and at the same time strong and handsome in appearance. The two Gardner craft at Ayer's yard, Bay Ridge, can hardly be compared with the other new boats, as their construction is very different, especially in the case of the larger. The smaller, Kathleen, described last week, is a single-skin boat, but the deck is double. Her construction has been specially planned with a view to lightness, and her trim shows that it has been done successfully, but at the same time she is a costly boat, with a large amount of lead, and copper fastening. The 40-footer, Liris, is the most elaborate piece of yacht work yet attempted here, and the planning and execution do credit both to the designer and builder. The frames are of angle steel and steamed oak, while the bottom and deck are both double, the former with an inner skin of cedar and an outer one of mahogany, the latter all of white pine. The two skins are thoroughly fastened with screw bolts of yellow metal through the frames and copper rivets elsewhere. The workmanship is as fine and neat as on a canoe or shell boat, every part being perfectly fitted. Of course such work is very costly, but whether it pays or not cannot be known until the boat has been well tried beside her fellows, both as to speed, strength and durability. The composite build is not entirely new here; the Herreshoffs have used it successfully for some years in steam craft, nor is the double skin a novelty; life-boats and navy launches have been built for a long time; Mr. John Harvey has designed several very fine double-skin craft which Piepgrass built, and now and then a sailing yacht, as the Smith schooner Harbinger, has a double skin. At the same time the Liris is the first light racing craft of composite build and with double skin that has yet been built in America, and her success or failure will be a matter of more than ordinary interest.

Though steel has become a common material for large yachts, it is only this season that it has been tried on small craft in the two tons Piepgrass has turned out of, Montecito and Tomahawk. In the case of the former, a cruising craft of 30 tons, it is likely to prove successful, but with the 40 it is yet an experiment. How she will compare with the ordinary construction in respect to weight, strength, durability and speed remains to be seen, but it is certain that, while there is a gain in room over the wooden craft, she is a very expensive boat. It goes without saying that Mr. Piepgrass has done excellent work on both, and the little fellow especially, the more difficult job of the two, is finished like a piece of jewelry.

The stroller about the yards will notice various steaming pots of a black substance, with a not unpleasant odor. This is the English marine glue, used everywhere this season for paying decks. No yachtsman with any regard for the proprieties would think of having anything else to walk on. One point is worthy of notice in looking over the interiors of all the yachts of the last two or three years, the cretonnes, plushes, hangings and incrustrawalton that were once considered a mark of taste on even the smaller boats, have disappeared, giving place to plain finish in light woods, pine, cherry, and a little mahogany. This change is a good one on the score of weight, cleanliness and general comfort, and may be credited in a great part to the cutters, in which a plain, serviceable finish is the rule. Some of the new craft, notably Chiquita and Nymph, are very handsomely fitted out below, but gaudy fittings and superfluous upholstery have given place to better things. Chispa and Baboon are very plainly fitted, Tomahawk has a neat and handsome cabin of cherry, Kathleen is finished very comfortably and costly in California redwood, Liris will have the lightest of mahogany joiner work below, but of very neat design, Montecito is finished in very good taste, pine and mahogany moulding and a light tint on the panels, with white deck. Of course the large craft, Constellation and Merlin, will come in for more elaborate fittings and furnishings, but the prevailing styles, for large as well as small craft, are based on good taste rather than mere showy effects.

If fashion reigns beneath the water and below decks she will be none the less omnipotent aloft, and some of her latest vagaries would startle the ghost of any old-time skipper who should wander around a crowded anchorage. Not only would he find Oregon pine everywhere, but hollow at that. No racing owner with any regard for the finer feelings of his skipper and crew would ask them to go shipmates with a solid mast or bowsprit. In every spar yard of New York and Boston one is reminded of Bunthorne's maiden, "Hollow, hollow, hollow," as the whip saw or band saw cuts its way from end to end of clean bright sticks of spruce and Oregon pine, and the adze and gouge are kept busily at work scooping out the centers of the divided sticks. There are various methods of making a hollow spar, but perhaps the most fashionable just now is the "cheese sandwich" plan. The spar is roughed out from end to end, leaving it in two halves, and the heart or core is then cut out with adze and gouge. The size of the hollow depends on the diameter of the spar. Titania's new boom, of Oregon pine, is 14in. in diameter at the slings, and the hollow in the center is 8in., leaving 3in. walls. For the first 4ft. next the mast it is solid, to take the jaws of the gooseneck, and it is also solid at the slings. Other solid spots, termed bulkheads, are generally left at intervals of 5 or 6ft. After a spar is hollowed the two halves are united by a cement made by mixing lime with pot cheese, the mixture hardening very rapidly into an insoluble mass. The great point is to bring every part of the opposite surfaces into contact as soon as the cement is laid on, a difficult matter with a mast or boom of 60ft or more. If this is not done the union is not perfect, and the owner will be able to sympathize with one unhappy yachtsman who could not sleep at night because, though his boat was all that a boat should be in every other respect, the builder had not put enough cheese in his sandwich and there were open places in the joints of the mast. Bolts are sometimes used to reinforce the cement, but if the joint is properly made this should not be necessary. Mr. Piepgrass made a "cheese sandwich" bowsprit for Cinderella in 1887, and so far it has stood perfectly. Liris and Kathleen will have all their spars, mast, bowsprit and spinaker boom included, made in this way. In some cases, as in Chispa, the spars are hollow and merely bolted together without cement. The yachts will try this year the Mansfield spars, especially for topmasts, top-sail yards and spinaker booms. The spar is first sawn and hollowed, then glued together with a special glue, after which it is wrapped with two spiral layers of strong burlaps, one wound right hand and the other left, laid in glue. Over these two layers of specially made manilla paper are glued, making a strong light spar. Of the many new fads in rigging the latest is flexible steel wire rope, which is used for quarter lifts, jib haliards and outhauls, heel rope for topmast and similar gear. Chispa is fitted with an elaborate arrangement of jibstay, it being set flying by means of flexible wire halliards. The intention is to use the jib on the movable stay in cruising, but to set it flying in racing.

There is no detail of the modern yacht which has received more attention, or been brought to greater perfection, than the blocks. Year by year since the first outfit was made for Puritan the size and weight have been reduced, the strength has been increased by the introduction of better metal for pins and sheaves, the power has been increased by improved bearings, while an infinite number of new attachments and fittings have been introduced. Each block of the entire outfit is now specially made for its particular duty, the shape and proportion are matters of careful study, costly woods and elaborate nickel plate are used to improve the appearance, and the modern yacht block is a work of art that will bear the closest inspection.

Rumor says that, following the fashion set by Boston last year, spinaker booms will be worn very long and cut with an extension joint, by which they may be shut up like a jack knife when not needed. Graying already has one, and other craft among the seventies will be fitted with them. Headyards will also be worn on spinakers this year, and one club, the Seawanhaka, has already taken steps to restrain a proooable extreme in this respect by limiting the length to 1-20 of the loadline. What we could tell of surprises in the way of sails and new fads of all sorts in gear and riggings, of silk sails, of huge spinakers with gaffs, like the old "suadow" sails that preceded the modern spinaker, and of similar devices, would make a most interesting chapter, but we do not dare to reveal such deep secrets, the penalty would be too great, and our readers must wait a few weeks more, by that time there will be plenty of surprises, some of them on the part of the owners of various canny devices, as well as the spectators.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C., JUNE 15-17.

THE two days racing of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C., on June 15 and 17, promises to be the most important of the spring regattas, as special inducements are offered to the 40-footers, which will be sailed on the first day by Corinthian crews and on the second by their regular paid crews. The full programme is as follows:

First Day, Saturday, 19th Annual Corinthian Race,—Open to yachts of the Atlantic, Beverly, Corinthian of Marblehead, Corinthian of New York, Dorchester, Eastern, Knickerbocker, Larchmont, New Bedford, New Haven, New Rochelle, New York and Oyster Bay yacht clubs, to be governed by the racing rules and time allowances and under the direction of the race committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C.

CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE OF PRIZES.

Schooners.—90ft. class.—All over 75ft. and not over 90ft. l.w.l., $175. 75ft. class.—All over 63ft. and not over 75ft. l.w.l., $100. 63ft. class.—All of 63ft. l.w.l. and under, $75.

Sloops, Cutters and Yawls.—70ft. class.—All over 61ft. and not over 70ft. l.w.l., $150; if four start, $200. 61ft. class.—All over 55ft. and not over 61ft. l.w.l., $100. 53ft. class.—All over 46ft. and not over 53ft. l.w.l., $100. 46ft. class.—All over 40ft. and not over 46ft. l.w.l., $100. 40ft. class.—All over 35ft. and not over 40ft. l.w.l., $100; second prize, if six start, $50. 35ft. class.—All over 30ft. and not over 35ft. l.w.l., $50. 30ft. class.—All of 30ft. l.w.l. and under, $50. Any yacht which shall have been launched prior to June 1, 1888, exceeding the higher limit in any class by not over the fraction of a foot, will be included in that class. In case of a walkover in any class, the value of the prize will be reduced one-half. Personal prizes will be given to the members of the winning Corinthian crews.

Special Prizes.—The Leland Corinthian Challenge Cup, open for competition to members of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. only, for this season is put up for contest in the 40ft. class. The following special conditions attaching to the said cup accompany this programme:

Sec. 1. The contests for the possession of this cup shall be open to members of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. only, and shall be confined to yachts in the 50ft., 45ft., 40ft., 35ft. and 30ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls.

Sec. 2. All contests shall be governed by the racing rules and time allowances, and shall be under the direction and control of the race committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C.

Sec. 3. The race committee shall announce at the beginning of each season the class to which contests shall be confined during that season, and the first contest in each season shall take place in the annual Corinthian race in June.

Sec. 4. The race committee shall have power to name the course to be sailed over in every contest subsequent to the first one in each season, and all such subsequent courses shall be of the same length as the club course for the class, but the holder and challenger may mutually agree upon any course of not less than the stated length, subject to the approval of a flag officer or any two members of the race committee.

Sec. 5. If a contest is arranged to take place away from the waters of New York during the club squadron cruise, the flag officer in command shall, in the absence of any members of the race committee, appoint one or more judges to conduct the contest.

Sec. 6. The holder of the cup shall be subject to challenge during the season ending October 15 in each year by any yacht in the same class, and not more than ten day's notice of challenge shall be required by the holder.

Sec. 7. The challenger shall give one notice to the chairman of the race committee of the day agreed upon for the contest.

Sec. 8. The winner of three successive contests in the same season shall have the privilege of declining any further challenge during the remainder of that season.

Sec. 9. A prize, recording the names of the competitors, will be given by the club to the winner in each contest.

Sec. 10. The holder of the cup at the end of each season shall retain possession until the opening of the following season, when the cup shall be returned to the club through the chairman of the race committee, and the holder shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the cup while it remains in his possession.

Sec. 11. The trustees of the club shall have power to modify the special conditions attaching to the cup, excepting between May 15 and October 15 of each year.

A prize of the value of $100 is offered by Wm. Whitlock, Esq., in the 30ft. class, on condition that three yachts start and that the start be from "One Gun." In consequence, the yachts in this class will receive no time at the start for this prize, but will be timed in the usual way for the club prize. A prize of the value of $50 is offered by Vice-Commodore Robert Center, to the helmsman of the schooner, sloop or cutter, irrespective of class, making the best corrected time over the Sandy Hook Lightship course

schooners to receive their allowance for rig. Entries must be made in writing, and filed with the chairman of the race committee, J. Beavor-Webb, Esq., 45 Broadway, N. Y., by 12 o'clock noon on June 13, accompanied by the the S. C. Y. C. measurement of the yacht, certified to by her owner or the measurer of the club from which she i entered, together with a list of the proposed Corinthian members of the crew, their several occupations and addresses. Blank forms of entry, with the club rules for measurement, will be furnish d on application to the secretary. A register of Corinthians is kept at the club house. Yacht owners may complete their Corinthian crews by applying to J. F. Tams, Esq., 48 Exchange Place, or T. C. Zerega, Esq., at the club house, 7 East Thirty-second street, of the committee on Corinthian crews. All protests must be made in writing, and filed with the chairman of the race committee, before 6 o'clock P. M., on the second day of the race. The owner of each winning yacht must deposit with the secretary of this club her lines accurately taken off and drawn upon paper by the measurer of this club, or approved by him and their correctness duly certified. This drawing will remain the property of the club. Prizes cannot be delivered until this rule is complied with. No copies of these lines will be allowed without the written permission of the owner of the yacht. Each yacht must be steered by a member of this club or by some other amateur. Crews must be co posed of amateurs except as hereinafter provided: In all classes and without exception, sailing masters, if carried, must remain below and must not direct or assist in any way in the management or working of the yacht. The term "crew" in the following paragraphs includes all others on board except that stewards and cooks, u they take no part in handling the yacht, will not be counted as members of the crew. There are no restrictions whatever as to number or nature of crew in the 90ft. class of schooners and the 70ft. class of sloops, cutters and yawls. In the 75 and 63ft. classes of schooners, and in the 61ft. class of sloops, cutters and yawls, there are no restrictions as to total number of crew, but the professionals must be limited to one man for each 9ft. or fraction thereof of l.w.l. In the 53, 46, 40, 35 and 30ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls, crews must be limited to one man for each 4ft. of l.w.l. or fraction thereof. The helmsman is not included in this number. Two of the crew in the 53ft. class, and one in the 46, 40, 35 and 30ft. classes may be professionals. Each yacht must have on board, during the race, a member of this club, or of the club from which she is entered. Before the owner of a winning yacht can receive any prize, he, or in his absence, the club member representing him on that yacht, must sign a declaration, stating that all the racing rules were complied with during the race. There are no restrictions as to sails, except that in the 75 and 63ft. classes of schooners, and in the 61, 53, 46 and 40ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls, topsails which extend above the truck or beyond the gaff end shall not be carried. No club or head yard on spinaker shall exceed in length 1 20.h of the l.w.l. of the yacht, and no foot yard or club shall be carried. In the 90.t. class of schooners a serviceable round-bottomed boat with oars and thole pins or rowlocks lashed in, measuring at least 14ft. in length, must be carried. In the 75 and 63ft. class s of schooners and the 70 and 61ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls, a boat at least 12ft. in length, and in the 53ft. class of sloops, cutters and yawls a boat at least 10ft. in length must be carried. Each yacht must carry on deck two serviceable life-buoys ready for immedia e use. Each yacht must fly her owner's private signal at the main peak, and must be distinguished by a number, to be securely fastened on both sides of the mains ail about the middle of the sail and above the reef points. Numbers will be sent by mail to the owners of yachts entered, or may be had on application to the chairman of the race committee. These numbers must be returned by mail to the club house, 7 East Thirty-second street, after the race. A flying start will be made as near 11 o'clock A. M. as practicable, and the time of each yacht will be taken as she passes between the committee steamer and Buoy 18, off Bay Ridge in the Upper Bay. Signals will be given from the committee steamer as follows: 1st. Preparatory. First whistle (long blast). The club signal will be lowered on the steamer. (There will be an interval of five minutes between the first and second whistles.) 2d. Start for all classes of schooners and for the 70ft. class of sloops, cutters and yawls. Second whistle (long blast). A white ball will be hoisted on the steamer. (There will be an interval of five minutes between the second and third whistle.) 3d. Start for all other classes. Third whistle (long blast). A red ball will be hoisted under the white ball on the steamer. Any yacht failing to cross the line within five minutes after the starting signal for her class, will be timed as if she had passed at the expiration of that time. A short blast of the whistle will be given, if possible, as the time of each yacht is taken. In the 30ft. class the time of each yacht as she crosses the line will be taken, and the five minutes limit will be allowed in starting for the club prize, but not for the special prize of $100, the start for which will be a "one-gun start" (namely, from the starting whistle for the class).

Courses.—For all classes of schooners, and for the 70, 61, and 53ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls, from an imaginary line between the committee steamer and buoy 18, to buoy 10 on the S.W. Spit, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy 8½, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over the same course to buoy 15, keeping to the eastward of buoys 9, 11, 13 and 15, on the West Bank, and outside of buoy 5 on the point of Sandy Hook, going and returning. For the 46 and 40ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls, from the same starting line to buoy 10, on the S.W. Spit, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy 8½, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around the Scotland Lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over the same course to buoy 15, keeping to the eastward of buoys 9, 11, 13 and 15, on the West Bank, and outside of buoy 5 on the point of Sandy Hook, going and returning. For the 35 and 40ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls, from the same starting line to buoy 10, on the S.W. Spit, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy 8½, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around buoy 5 on the point of Sandy Hook, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over the same course to buoy 15, keeping to the eastward of buoys 9, 11, 13 and 15 on the West Bank, going and returning.

The finish must be made across an imaginary line between the committee steamer, station boat, and buoy 15. A station boat, with a competent person on board, will be anchored to the eastward of buoy 15, to take the time of each yacht at the finish, in the absense of the committee steamer.

Second day, Monday, special race for the 40ft., 35ft. and 30ft. classes of sloops, cutters and yawls. The race will be open to the same clubs and will be governed by the same racing rules, time allowances and special regulations specified for the first day's race, with the following exceptions: Full professional crews may be carried and no restri tion is placed on their number, but the helmsman must be an amateur, as provided in the rule for the first day's race. Sailing masters may be carried as mates. Club topsails may be carried.

Classification and value of prizes: 40ft. Class: All over 35ft. and not over 40ft. l.w.l., $100; if five start, $150; if seven start, $200; if nine start, $250. Second prize if seven start, $75. 35ft. Class: All over 30ft. and not over 35ft. l.w.l., $75. 30ft. Class: All under 30ft. l.w.l. $75; if five start, $100. In case of a walk-over in any class no prize will be given in that class.

A flying start will be made as near 11 o'clock A. M. as practicable, and the time of each yacht will be taken as she passes between the committee steamer and buoy 18, off Bay Ridge, in the Upper Bay. Signals will be given from the committee steamer as follows: First. Preparatory. First whistle (long blast), the club signal will be lowered on the steamer. (There will be an interval of five minutes between the first and second whistles.) Second. Start for the 40ft. class. Second whistle (long blast), a white ball will be hoisted on the steamer. (There will be an interval of five minutes between the second and third whistles.) Third. Start for the 35 and 30ft. classes. Third whistle (long blast), a red ball will be hoisted under the white ball on the steamer. Any yacht failing to cross the line within five minutes after the starting signal for her class, will be timed as if she crossed at the expiration of that time. A short blast of the whistle will be given, if possible, as the time of each yacht is taken. The courses will be the same as for the first day's race, namely, Scotland Lightship course for the 40ft. class, and buoy 5 on Point of Sandy Hook for the 35 and 30ft. classes.

The race committee consists of J. Beavor-Webb, Chairman, 45 Broadway, N. Y.; Francis O. de Luze, M. Morris Howland, Jules A. Montant and George P. Upham, Jr.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S CHALLENGE.

NO answer has yet been sent to the letters received by the New York Y. C. on May 18, nor has anything further been heard from the Royal Yacht Squadron in regard to its objections. The sub-committee of the plan and scope committee has drawn up a reply, which will be made public shortly.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.—Proposals for membership by G. G. Clapham: Harold Goodwin and Geo. Eastman, Brooklyn, L. I. By D. F. M. Wilson: C. M. Foster, Bridgeport, Conn.

THE NEW YORK Y. C. AND THE Y. R. A. RULES.

THOUGH it most it is probably but a matter of seconds, Lord Dunraven's proposal that a mean of the allowances of the New York Y. C. and the Y. R. A. be taken to govern the races with Valkyrie has given rise to a great deal of intricate figuring, in one case at least with an amusing result. One zealous volunteer who started out to defend the New York Y. C. by proving that such a proposition was actually to Lord Dunraven's disadvantage, and that the club acted most generously in declining it, has fallen outside the breastworks, where he now lies buried under the rules and allowance tables of the two parties.

Lord Dunraven's suggestion, as generally understood here, was the same as that previously made by Mr. Webb in the case of Genesta, that the allowance in minutes and seconds be computed separately by the New York and the Y. R. A. rules, and that an average of the two results be taken; thus if one allows the other say 3min. by New York rule and 5min. by Y. R. A. rule, the mean of the two allowances, or 4min. be adopted. The proposition is a very fair one, and certainly is simple enough, but the ambitious expounder alluded to above is not satisfied to accept it, but interprets it to mean that instead of the final results being taken the two rules themselves are to be combined in one incomprehensible formula. He then goes into some absurd calculations in which Valkyrie is compared with an imaginary Katrina, with the result that the latter would allow the former some 3min. more under the New York than under the Y. R. A. rule, which assumptions and calculations are entirely false and erroneous, as was shown by the *Field* of May 11. The attempt to answer the *Field's* criticism is a most laughable failure, and results in an astonishing display of ignorance. The rating of Volunteer by the Y. R. A. rule, 146 approximately, is taken; and an attempt is made to calculate her time by applying the New York table of allowances to a rating rule, in absolute innocence of the fact that corrected length in feet is a different quantity from the imaginary unit of rating. This is frustrated, however: by the discovery that while the rating is 146, the New York table only goes to 130ft.

The following table will show very closely the comparison of several representative yachts under the New York and Y. R. A. rules. The figures marked * are not official, but carefully estimated; the others are official. Volunteer has never been measured by Y. R. A. rules, but Thistle has been officially measured by both New York and Y. R. A. rule. Some time since, in connection with her designer, we measured Katrina's sail plan very carefully according to the Y. R. A. rule, making it 7,205sq. ft., or 210 t. greater than by the New York rule, so that her actual rating would be 83.21. Valkyrie's rating is 78; the measurements are not yet known, but her length cannot exceed 70ft., which gives 6,689ft. by Y. R. A. rule, or 300ft. less by New York rule, dependent somewhat upon the proportions of the sail plans. This disposes of the fiction that she is larger than, or even as large as, Katrina.

COMPARISON OF NEW YORK Y. C. AND Y. R. A. RULES.

*Figures marked thus are not official. Allowances for 40-knot course.

YACHTS.	SAIL AREA.			MEASUREMENT.		ALLOWANCE.		
	L.W.L.	N. Y. rule.	Y.R.A. rule.	N. Y. corr. length.	Y.R.A. Rating	N. Y.	Y.R.A.	Average.
						m. sec.	m. sec.	m. sec.
Volunteer....	85.88	9271	*10200	89,35	*146.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Thistle.....	86.46	8964	9950	89.20	143.37	06 ..	18 ..	12 ..
Katrina.....	69.30	6995	7205	74.00	83.21	11 34	10 27	11 00
Valkyrie....	*71.00	*6400	*6689	*73.82	78.00	13 43	11 47	11 45
Yarana.....	66.08	*5300	5448	*63.32	60.00	16 47	17 16	17 01

Katrina allows Valkyrie 9sec. by N. Y. rule, 1m. 2sec. by Y. R. A.; average 45sec. Volunteer allows Valkyrie 11m. 43sec. by N. Y. rule, 11m. 47sec. by Y. R. A.; average 11m. 45sec.

Lord Dunraven's proposal, if carried out in a match between Katrina and Valkyrie, would benefit the latter to the extent of 44s. The full official measurements of Valkyrie in addition to her rating will soon be known, when an exact calculation can be made.

The proposal to use a mean of two systems of time allowance in Cup races is a far better solution of the vexed question of time allowance than the adoption of a length rule, as provided by the last deed of gift. Every change in the methods of measurement of late years has tended to bring the large clubs of America and England more closely together, and as shown in the above table the differences now are reduced to a matter of seconds. The probabilities are that in the future they will coincide still more closely. It would hardly be possible to-day for a club winning the America's Cup to change its rules so as to favor the retention of it; for instance, for the Y. R. A. to abandon its present rule and resurrect the dead tonnage rule for the purpose of keeping out wide yachts. The present rule must stand as it is until 1891 at least, unless changed by a two-thirds majority, and if it were changed in such a manner it would shut out Yarana and Valkyrie, as well as Volunteer and Katrina.

GORILLA.

WHILE the keel will be well represented in the 40ft. class by such new boats as Chispa, Liris, Tomahawk and Maraquita, to say nothing of the older craft, the centerboard-keel branch of the family will, though smaller in numbers, be represented by three very fine new craft, to aid Chiquita, Banshee and Nymph to wrest the honors from the keels pure and simple. Two of these were designed by Mr. Burgess, Verena for Mr. Beebe, of Boston, and one unnamed tor Mr. Hasorouck, of Providence, and the third was designed by Mr. A. Cary Smith for Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, of New York. The Gorilla, as the latter boat is named, was launched from Poillon's yard, South Brooklyn, on May 25, and will shortly be in commission, though hardly in good shape for the early races; she enjoys the distinction of being the first flush-deck centerboard boat in the 40ft. class. Two years since Mr. Smith designed the Banshee, a cruising boat of 40ft. l.w.l., a present from a New York gentleman to his two young sons.

The new 40ft. class was not then dreamed of, and Banshee was designed and built without any thought of racing; but when, in the same season, the new Pappoose began to attract attention, Banshee's owner became inoculated with the racing fever and was seized with a desire to try conclusions with the new and successful keel. To this end the sail and spar plans were enlarged, more lead added to the keel, and last year the Banshee entered the lists as a racer. By this time the 40ft. class had grown to a fair size, with such boats as Baboon, Xara, Chiquita and Nymph, all built for racing. Banshee made a very good showing in the rather inconclusive races that were sailed, sufficiently so to encourage her designer to stick to the same general type, which he has done in the new 40 that will represent him, in company with Banshee, in the season's races. We may say in passing that Banshee, with some improvements, including more lead on her keel, made last winter, will be in the races this year, being handled by Mr. Bryan Alley and some others of the old Oriva's crew.

In dimensions and general form the new boat does not differ greatly from Banshee, except in the possession of a clipper stem, but as in this case speed was the main consideration, the model has been carefully revised, while great attention has been given to the construction in order to save weight. Her leading dimensions are: Length over all 54ft., l.w.l. 39ft. 9in., beam 14ft. 3in., draft 7ft., with 11 tons of lead in keel. The sheer plan shows a clipper stem of medium length and a shapely but by no means extravagant overhang aft, with a modern sheer, rather straight, especially forward. The sternpost rakes about 30°, the keel rounding up a very little aft, with its greatest draft a couple of feet forward of the heel of post. The forefoot is rather more marked than in other of the new boats, while there is more depth just under the mast, the keel not rising quite so quickly from its deepest point to the waterline at bow as in some of the others. The midship section has a light bilge and great hollow in the floor, the depth being greater than in the Burgess boats of the same type. The wood keel is 2ft. wide on bottom, and the lead keel, about 18in. deep, is 15in. wide on bottom and well strung out fore and aft.

The hull is of wood throughout, single skin and deck, built in the ordinary manner, but the details are so far superior to this class of work about New York that they deserve careful notice, especially in view of the fact that the cost of the boat has been kept within moderate limits. The keel is of oak, sided 26in. and moulded 10in., with a 4in slot for the board. The stem is sided 4½ in and the sternpost 6in. at tuck, tapering to heel. The frames are part double sawn and part bent, the former, with the 8 single sawn frames in bow and all the frames from the transom aft, being of hackmatack, the latter of oak. The sawn timbers are sided 2 in. and moulded 2½ at heel and 2in. at heads, each pair bolted together with ½in. galvanized screw bolts, the spacing being 4ft. Between each pair of double frames are 3 single bent timbers, each sided 2in. and moulded 2½ to 2in.; the spacing being 12in. The floor knees are also of hackmatack, sided 2½in., two to each sawn frame, one to port and one to starboard; no iron floors being used.

This method was used with success by Mr. Smith in the cutters Wilful and Rajah and the schooner Carlotta. The clamp is 5½× 1⅝, tapering at the ends, with the shelf, 3¼×2in., set inside of it, with copper bolts through both and the wales. There are three bilge clamps—one on the flat of the floor, one above at the turn of the bilge, and one below along the hollow of the floor over the heads of the knees, each 6×1⅝in. All the fore and aft stringers, clamps, shelves and bilge clamps are of clear selected yellow pine in single lengths, tapered at the ends, and through-fastened on every frame. The deck frame is of hackmatack, beams sided 3in., moulded 2½in. and spaced 24in. The partner pieces are of hackmatack, 20in. wide, with 13in. hole for mast, the beams between which they are fitted being moulded 4in. and sided 3in. An iron hanging knee, 2¼×⅝in., is bolted to each beam, four knees in all, with a similar knee aft under the runner plate on each side. The partners are further reinforced by hackmatack knees, sided 2½in., worked under the deck, four in all.

The centerboard trunk is of 2in. white pine, with oak bedpieces and headledges, the latter 3×5in.; and the top of the trunk is 4ft. above the floor. The board is 2½in. thick and 10ft. 4in. long on lower edge. The arrangement of bitts is peculiar: there are two sets, one well forward to take the heel of the bowsprit when run out, and the other, 5ft. 3in. further aft, carrying the windlass and also taking the bowsprit when reefed, thus doing away with a fid hole near the gammon iron. Each pair of bitts is made of two oak knees sided 3in., the lower arm of the knee resting on two deck beams, while the upper or vertical arm forms the bitts proper. The upper arm also extends downward below deck, where it is bolted to a 4×6 carlin or to the deck beam. Under the forward bitts a pair of hanging knees are worked, strengthening the entire overhang of the bow. The chock, quarter timbers and archboard are all of white pine, for the sake of lightness, while the deadwood about the stem is well trimmed away, the planking being carried out to the gammon iron. The planking is of a very good quality of yellow pine, with very few butts, the garboards being of oak, the planksheer is of white pine 1⅛ × 4½, and the deck of white pine 1¼× 2in., fastened with galvanized screws and paid with marine glue. The rail is worked solid, of white pine, 4in. high at stem and 2½in. aft, with a piece of oak set in on each side for the jib sheets to lead through. The chainplates are bolted outside the plank, being set in flush, with no channels. There are two plates with lugs for the bowsprit shrouds on each side, one being used when the horn is run out, and the other, about 5ft. further aft, when it is housed, the turnbuckle on the shroud being shifted. As in all the modern boats, the bowsprit is rigged to take one reef in bad weather, the bowsprit shroud and bobstay tackles being replaced by a bar bobstay and turnbuckles.

The presence of a centerboard trunk above the floor interferes somewhat with the room below, but the cabin plan, though inferior to Chiquita's and some of the new keel boats, gives very fine accommodations for the length. The forecastle is 14ft. long from the hanging knees under the bitts to the after bulkhead, with 5ft. 10in headroom for the whole length. The next 8ft. is taken up with a toilet room to starboard and an icebox to port, the latter opening on the passage beside the trunk. Abaft these is the owner's room on the starboard side and a stateroom to port, the length of each being 6ft. 8in. The main cabin is aft, 9ft. 3in. long, with a wide sofa locker on each side, back of which is a permanent berth, thus sleeping four in the cabin and two in the staterooms. The headroom is 5ft. 10½in. The finish is of white pine, as light as possible but of neat design. The berths in the staterooms are large, the space back of each being divided in o six small lockers. The deck fittings are of mahogany. The topsides are painted black. The rig will be a large one, designed for racing. The work has been done under a shed at some distance from the water, the boat being built without the lead keel. The latter was cast near the water and the boat moved on to it, then the holes, already bored through the wood keel, were continued down through the lead by means of large ship augers, and the bolts driven and set up. The work has been neatly and quickly done and the boat is probably the best ever turned out at the yard.

VALKYRIE'S FIRST RACES.

THE season in England begins rather earlier that usual this year, and up to the time when we go to press Valkyrie has sailed six races, four of which she has won. The various races in which she will take part in May and June are: May 22, New Thames; 23, Royal London; 24, Royal Thames, all from the Lower Hope, around the Mouse Lightship, and back to Gravesend; 25, Junior Thames, Southend to Harwich; 27, Royal Harwich; 28, Royal Harwich, Harwich to Southend; June 1, Royal Thames, Nore to Dover; 3, Royal Cinque Ports, Dover. Valkyrie left Southampton early on May 19, reaching Beachy Head on the morning of May 21, where a tow was taken, Gravesend being reached in the afternoon after an unpleasant passage, with heavy fogs. The course and entries for her first race in the New Thames Y. C., on May 24, were as follows:

Match for yachts of any rig or class exceeding 9 rating; first prize £50, second £25, third £15; course, from the Lower Hope, round the Mouse Lightship and back to Gravesend; Y. R. A. rules and time allowance for 50-miles course:

Irex, cutter, Mr. J. Jameson.....	.....Rating	93
Valkyrie, cutter, Earl of Dunraven...	"	78
Yarana, cutter, Mr. P. A. Rain.....	"	60
Mohawk, cutter, Col. Villiers Bagot.....	"	40
Deerhound, cutter, Mr. C. A. Nottage.....	"	40
Foxglove, yawl, Mr. W. R. Paget.....	"	40—32
Foxhound, cutter, Mr. H. North.....	"	30
Vreda, cutter.....	"	20

Deerhound is a new Watson boat, about 63ft. l.w.l. by 13ft. 5in. beam. Yarana is 66.08 l.w.l. by 14ft. 3in. beam. Her outside ballast has been increased by 4 tons since last season, with a sail plan that brings her up to 60 rating in place of 58. Irex is 83ft. l.w.l. by 15ft. beam. The allowance for a 50-knot course would be Irex allows Valkyrie 5m. 29sec., Yarana 12m. 19sec., Monawk and Deerhound 23m. 27sec., Foxhound 31m. 57sec., Vreda 44m. 49sec. The weather was very light all day, and the course was reduced to 36 knots, with allowance in proportion. The cabled reports of the race were as follows:

At the start, at 11:45 A. M., both Deerhound and Yarana led Valkyrie, the latter being in light air. Irex cut the wind out of Valkyrie, but missed Yarana. When the yachts were off Tilbury Haven the breeze freshened up a bit, and Valkyrie passed Yarana. Yarana tacked to clear, but Valkyrie followed and luffed out on the weather of Yarana, which was unable to pass Valkyrie afterward; though she kept very close to her.

After passing Yarana, Valkyrie followed Deerhound and headreached and stayed across her, but when the yachts were off Lehigh Deerhound was still vanquished. Suddenly the breeze veered from east to southeast, and Deerhound fluked at Medway. Valkyrie had dropped Deerhound astern, but the wind became lighter and Yarana began to close up on Valkyrie again. At Southend she had reduced Valkyrie's one mile lead to a quarter of a mile. When the yachts rounded the cutter steamer anchored off the Nore for the turning point the wind was very soft, and it began to look as though both Yarana and Deerhound were going to pass Valkyrie.

The yachts went round the steamer as follows:

Valkyrie.....	1 56 44	Deerhound.....	2 00 07
Yarana.....	1 57 49	Irex.....	2 07 52

It was a dead run home with spinakers set to Gravesend, Yarana running on Valkyrie, but failing behind when the wind grew stronger. The times were:

	Prize.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Deerhound.....	1	11 45 00	4 47 48	5 02 42
Vreda.....	2	11 45 00	5 04 24	5 19 24
Yarana.....	3	11 45 00	4 42 21	4 57 21
Valkyrie.....		11 45 00	4 47 35	4 52 00
Irex.....		11 45 00	5 00 09	5 15 09

The next day's race was over the same course, shortened as before to 36 knots, in similar weather, but Valkyrie made a better showing, beating Yarana by 25m. 20s., Irex withdrawing. The times at the Nare were:

Valkyrie.....	2 10 20	Irex.....	2 25 18
Yarana.....	2 15 06		

On May 24, in the Royal Thames race, the full course was sailed, the yachts beating out to the Mouse and running home under spinakers. Valkyrie won easily, the times at the Mouse being:

Valkyrie.....	2 22 55	Irex.....	2 34 18
Yarana.....	2 27 26		

The finish was timed:

Valkyrie.....	5 03 47	Irex.....	5 14 40
Yarana.....	5 14 20		

The historic Southend to Harwich match of the New Thames Y. C. was sailed on May 25, with the following entries: Valkyrie, Irex, Yarana, Deerhound and Amphitrite, the latter being an old schooner renovated this winter, with a lead keel, and, it is said, a centerboard. Again the wind was light and variable, Irex

leading at the start, but finally being badly beaten by Valkyrie. Yarana went on the wrong side of the mark boat at the finish, and so was disqualified. The finish was timed:

Valkyrie	6 11 12	Deerhound	7 13 15
Irex	6 38 11	Amphitrite	7 16 19
Yarana	7 12 11		

The Royal Harwich regatta was sailed on May 27, again in light weather, the wind being moderate from E. Valkyrie led all day, while Yarana led Irex for a good part of the race. The yachts were timed at the Sunk Light:

Valkyrie	2 31 10	Irex	2 42 20
Yarana	2 38 40		

From here in a close reach of 8 miles Irex passed Yarana and gained on Valkyrie. The finish was very slow and tedious, being timed:

Valkyrie	4 10 03	Yarana	4 29 29
Irex	4 22 55		

Over the 35 mile course Irex allows Valkyrie 3min. 50sec. and Yarana 8min. 37sec. This race in particular would indicate that Valkyrie, with brand new canvas and untried gear, was in very poor form in the first races, but is improving rapidly.

The return race to Southend was sailed on May 28, Irex beating Yarana by 21min. 9sec., and Valkyrie by 22min. 8sec. No particulars are yet to hand, but the times indicate that the race was sailed in a strong breeze.

While from such meagre reports of fluky and light weather races with larger and smaller boats it is impossible to form any correct idea of Valkyrie's speed; it would appear that she was under the ordinary disadvantages incident to a new boat, and that some of these are disappearing under trial, and also that she is by no means a failure, but a very fast yacht. How she will be with the 70ft. class here is another matter. Her sail plan, if her length is not over 70ft. would be from the above rating, 6,686ft. or 520ft. less than Katrina's. This is a very large sail plan for so narrow a craft, but still small compared with the American yachts of her class.

BEVERLY Y. C., BUZZARD'S BAY.

THE owners of Eina and Kiowa, both dissatisfied with the light wind on which their races of May 15 and 16 were sailed, made a match at that time to be sailed over the same course in the first double reef southwester.

On May 22 it was blowing a three reef southwester and the boats prepared for the race; it was however late before they could meet and after the start the wind moderated somewhat, still there was a good breeze and the sea, though not heavy, was much rougher than on the previous days.

The starting signal was given at 2:58, Kiowa leading off under three reefs, Eina having in only two. Kiowa soon shook out one reef and Eina got the lead while she was doing so; Kiowa began to gain however and passed Eina off Pine's Buoy. She kept on gaining on the long tack to the Bird Island shore; she seemed to her crew three minutes ahead; here Eina got a slant and gained half the distance; as the wind was a little lighter here, both shook out a reef.

Kiowa rounded Bird Island Buoy with a lead of 1min. 15sec. shaking out her last reef as she did so; Eina in shaking out her reef tore the sail at the reef cringle. From Bird Island the boats were dead before it. Eina gained but could not catch Kiowa, who won by 48sec. Course, 10 nautical miles, 5 of them dead to windward. Time of race, Kiowa 2:03:04, Eina 2:03:52. X. Y. Z.

PHOTOS OF NEW YORK YACHTS.—Mr. N. L. Stebbins has met with such success in his useful little volume "The Yachtsman's Souvenir," that he proposes to publish a larger book, including about 300 New York yachts. His plan is to visit New York, the Sound and the Hudson in his yacht Galatea, about June 10, remaining for several weeks, during which time he will be glad of any opportunities to secure good views of yachts.

YONKERS CORINTHIAN Y. C.—This energetic young club will soon be in possession of one of the handsomest houses about New York. The opening reception in the new club house will be held to-night, and to judge from the hustling the entertainment committee has been doing for some time past the members and their friends are bound to have a "bery large time, sah."

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

S. S. H., Creighton, Pa.—1. Deer shed their horns annually. 2. C. R. Tinan.

L. F., Pasadena, Cal.—It cannot be done with good results by an amateur. You should send the arm to a regular gunsmith.

T. Z., New York.—1. See issue of April 18 for "Seneca's" paper. You can buy sandworms also at the Catherine street market. 2. Use shrimp, soft crab or clam.

C. F., Salem, Mass.—Pride of the Border was liver and white. He won first at Springfield, Mass., and second at Watertown, N. Y., in 1875. Diana II. was black and white.

H. E. M., Hazleton, Iowa.—Please give me the name of the bird described below. Length from end of bill to tip of tail about 2ft.; legs 1ft. long; bill 3in. long, black; legs yellow; eyes black with a red ring around them; top of head and back green; a narrow white band across base of bill forward of the eyes; throat and under part of body nearly white, fading to a light drab on the back of neck and wings; three narrow white feathers 7in. in length extend from the back of the head; the middle toe nail is serrated like a duck's bill. It is evidently of the bittern or heron family. Ans. The bird is a night heron, also called "quawk," or qua bird. Its scientific name is *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius.*

A READER, New York.—Kindly inform me of the nearest lake in Canada where good fishing is to be had. Please state the route on which it is located, the car fare and also the address of some hotel close by. Ans. A correspondent recommends Lake Seymour, in Quebec, one of the lakes on the east branch of the Mastigouche River. The trout fishing is said to be of the best. The route is by the Canada Pacific Railway from Montreal (5 P. M.) to St. Gabriel de Brandon (9 P. M. same night), stop there over night, and leave for the lake (15 miles) next morning. The Mastigouche House, on the lake, is kept by E. M. Copeland (P. O. address, St. Gabriel de Brandon); board $1.50 per day, boats 50 cents, guides, when wanted, $1.50.

L. P. N., East Randolph, N. Y.—We have a creek here with lots of trout in its headwaters and the first mile of its length, but there are seven ponds below where the trout are in which they will not stay on account of sawdust. Is there any way of stopping their putting the dust in the ponds? If so, how, and whom shall I see? There are salmon and speckled trout here and lots of them, but they are growing less every year. The owners of the ponds would clean them out and make room for the fish if they can stop their being filled up. If it can be stopped, how much will it cost? Ans. According to the fish laws, sawdust cannot be thrown into any of the waters of the State except in streams which form the motive power of the machinery or manufacturing establishments when it is absolutely necessary for the manufacturing purposes carried on in such establishments to run the refuse matter and material thereof into such stream. Write to S. A. Roberts, game and fish protector, Buffalo, N. Y., stating the case to him. If this does not come under the exception mentioned you should have no difficulty in stopping the deposit of sawdust without any cost to yourself.

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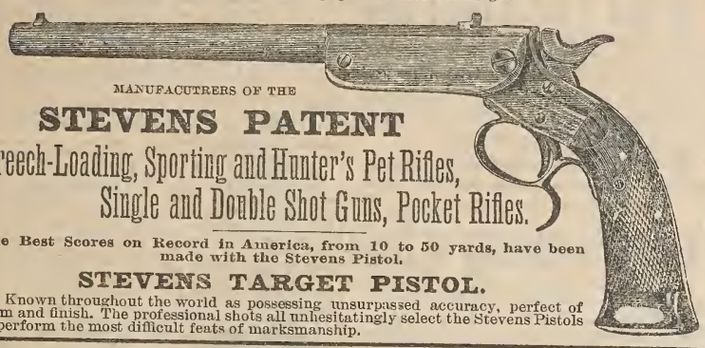

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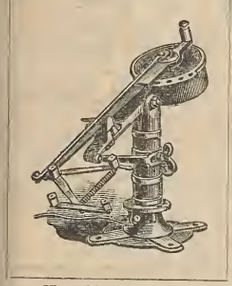
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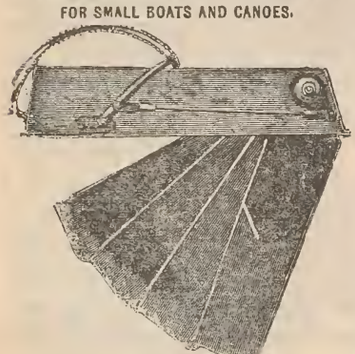

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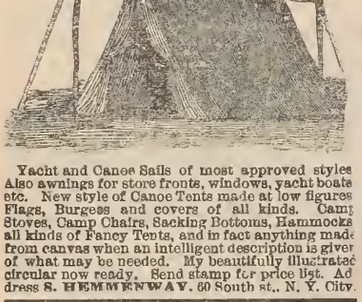

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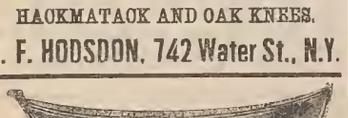

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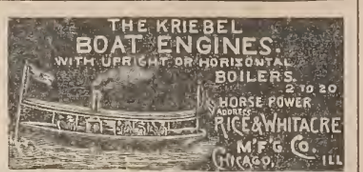

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Lake Conemaugh.
The Seal Fisheries.
Summer Camps for Boys.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
James River Tales.—II.
A Berkshire Brook.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Wild Pets.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Montana Game Law.
Incidents in my Hunting Life.
Cross Shooting.
A Weapon for the Vacation.
Sizes of Trap Shot.
The "Forest and Stream" Gun Test.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
The Sunset Club.—IV.
Sabbling and Brown Trout Hybrid.
Fishing near New York.
Chicago and the West.
Brief Notes from Anglesea.
FISHCULTURE.
Results of Cod Hatching.
THE KENNEL.
San Francisco Dog Show.
Salisbury's Pedigree.
Central Field Trial Club Derby Entries.
THE KENNEL.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Bullard Rifle Match.
Massachusetts State Shoot.
The Creedmoor Programme.
The Trap.
Norwich Tournament.
The Milwaukee Shoot.
Compton Hill.
Colt Gun Club Tournament.
Western Penn. Matches.
Missouri State Tournament.
New York State Association.
CANOEING.
Passaic River Cruise.
Yonkers C. C.
YACHTING.
The Objections to the Deed of Gift.
Valkyrie.
Larchmont Y. C., Titania—Shamrock.
Knickerbocker Y. C. Regatta.
South Boston Y. C.
Yorkville Y. C. Regatta.
Cruise of the Saracen.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LAKE CONEMAUGH.

BY the terrible calamity in a Pennsylvania valley the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, of Pittsburgh, has been precipitated into such melancholy notoriety as no other sportsmen's club has ever had. The flood in the Conemaugh Valley was caused by the bursting of the dam which held the club's artificial lake.

The South Fork of the Conemaugh flowed through a lovely vale, high up amid the mountains; the spot was one specially favored by nature; its beauties had long been known to artists and anglers, who resorted thither. More than fifty years ago, when the valley was dammed to furnish a reservoir to supply the old South Pennsylvania Canal, the trout stream was broadened into a lake. Then the Pennsylvania Railroad supplanted the canal; there was no longer any use for the reservoir; the mountain dam was practically demolished, and the lake shrank again to the stream bed. In 1879 the property was acquired by a number of Pittsburgh sportsmen who formed the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, rebuilt the dam on a grander scale than before, and formed a vast artificial lake, three miles long, from one-half to three-quarters of a mile broad, and in some parts ninety feet deep. This was Lake Conemaugh; and with generous expenditure of money, the club members, all of whom were wealthy, converted the lake into a luxurious pleasure home for themselves and families during the summer season. A magnificent club house was erected; with numerous costly cottages on the shores, and there were steam yachts, sailing craft, canoes, and all the appurtenances of outdoor life. Our issue of March 1, 1882, reported the stocking of the waters with six hundred black bass transported from Sandusky Bay, a successful enterprise which attracted much attention.

But all this time the tremendous volume of water, held in place up on the mountains by its man-made barrier, was a menace to the valleys below with their villages and towns of tens of thousands of inhabitants. There were constant forebodings and apprehensions, and repeated warnings of peril and disaster. Capitalists who had their millions invested here in steel and iron works, and who were responsible for the safety of thousands of employees, sought to have the peril removed; but legal measures to that end only brought out a mass of testimony from engineering experts certifying to the impregnable character of the dam, and giving assurance of its safety. More than this, if the reports be true, at the instance of the club the structure was regularly inspected by the civil engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by them pronounced to be safe. And in truth for those who owned the lake it may have been difficult to see in its crystal waters any hint of its tremendous potency for disaster. To them it was a pleasure lake, bright with the glint of the sunlight, reflecting in its pellucid depths the fleecy clouds of heaven, its surface gay with fairy sail and pennant and streamer; it was associated only with recollections of days of recreation and joyous pastime; and so the warnings were unheeded; the menace was unnoted.

Now that the end has come, the dam has given way, the floods have devastated the valleys, obliterated villages and towns, overwhelmed in an hour with awful death unnumbered thousands of human beings, and filled the whole civilized world with horror at the magnitude of the ruin and woe of last Friday—it is simple enough now to pen paragraphs hot with indignation and cutting with words of crimination of the owners of the dam; and to turn a sentence with satire of the wealthy Pittsburg sportsmen who maintained the Lake Conemaugh reservoir for their summer pleasure. And yet, when sober reflection shall succeed the hasty comments of the hour, it will be realized that the blame for the disaster, wherever it may be laid, can in no wise be made more severe because of the purpose for which the fatal dam was built. To spend one's vacation in outdoor recreation is perfectly legitimate and honorable; to gather in families, as these Pittsburg people did, on a mountain lake, is among the ideal modes of summer life; to provide means and facilities for such vacation outings is not less praiseworthy. To maintain a dam to form a lake for pleasure purposes is an enterprise no less legitimate than to build a dam for running a mill wheel. If the construction be a sham, if the artificial reservoir be a death trap, if ruin and horror ensue, the builders and owners are culpable in an equal degree, whether they are bass fishermen or cotton manufacturers.

Amid the great burst of sympathy which is to-day awakened by the reports of the Pennsylvania calamity, there should be no other feeling than of like compassion for the members of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, for we may be sure that their hearts have suffered not the least among all the multitude upon whom the shadow of the disaster has fallen.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR BOYS.

IT is not generally believed that the average boy studies hard enough at school to do himself very much harm. Perhaps he does not, but there are many boys, who, whether above or below the average, spend too much time over their books and far too little in active outdoor exercise. This is especially true of the boy brought up in the city, where there is little to interest or attract in the streets, unless it be when with a number of his fellows he can join in some active game. One characteristic of the small boy is his perennial energy. His mind is ever active. He insists on having something to do. If he cannot find an adequate vent for this energy in action, he will resort to books: and reading of the adventures of others, he will throw himself into their lives, and work off his mental energy without physical action. The habit of omnivorous and continuous reading is too common among American boys. It is often formed at just the age when the child's physical rather than mental development needs cultivation. It is likely to keep the boy in the house when he ought to be out of doors, tearing across fields, wading in the puddles, climbing trees, and generally letting off steam. It results too often in nearsightedness, in stooping shoulders, in hollow chests, in exaggerated nervousness, in consumptive tendencies. The perfect man must be physically complete, and in the race for life the man with superb physique will be likely to distance the physically weak even though the latter's mind may be more fully furnished. The healthy mind in the healthy body is what is needed, but we must first take steps to secure the healthy body which is to contain the mind.

In a recent examination held in this city by an Army examining board, out of fourteen candidates for positions, five—more than thirty-five and one-half per cent.—were rejected for physical disability. These were professional men and students. If it is true as indicated by this examination that one-third of the men belonging to the educated classes in America are physically deficient, there is small hope for the race of native Americans. Probably it is not true, yet no one who looks over the men that he meets day after day can doubt that the proportion of men who would fail to pass a physical examination is far larger than it ought to be. Too often the pride that parents take in their children and the ambition that they feel for them lead to a mental forcing process which not only destroys their physical health, but reacts on their brain, and a boy who at ten was a marvel of precocity is found at eighteen to be hopelessly dull.

There must be a remedy for this tendency to an overdevelopment of brain and nerves in the American people, and this remedy will be found in part in the physical education of the young and growing boys. The movement now being made toward the outdoor occupation and education of boys during the summer vacation is a long step in the right direction.

There are several summer camps for boys in New England, one in Massachuseetts, one in New Hampshire, and, we believe, one in Maine, and while their methods all differ, their purposes are the same, keeping the boys away from books. At some of these camps boys are taught rowing, swimming and other outdoor exercises, the use of arms, and certain mechanical trades, if they have a bent that way, and are carefully looked after all the time. In others the course is broader, and includes woodcraft, observations in natural history, and such other instruction as will best fit them to enjoy their temporary camp life.

This is as it should be. Physical culture has been too much neglected, and where not neglected has been unintelligently pursued by the bustling hurrying people of America. A boy, if he exercised at all, has felt that he must row in a four-mile race. As a broad proposition it is no doubt true that excess in anything is harmful. To exercise too much may not have the same baneful effects as to drink or to smoke too much, but it is harmful. So is excessive study. So is excessive reading. In summer, then, take the boys away from their books. Make them spend their time in the open air. Teach them to fish, to shoot, to ride, to row, to swim, and above all to study nature. In teaching them all these things they will be taught also something that no one can ever learn from books, that is readiness, judgment, self-reliance, independence. Their health will be benefitted; the weak and delicate ones will grow rugged, the stout ones will become young giants. By cultivating their powers of observation, they will be taught to see nature's beauties and so to love her. Thus will their views be broadened, their resources multiplied, and the possibilities for the happiness of their lives infinitely increased.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

FROM London, from Washington and from the Northwest coast comes the news that war vessels are being dispatched by the United States and the British governments to the Behring Sea. These vessels are sent on the one hand to prevent depredations on the seal fisheries claimed by the United States; and on the other to protect the rights of the British Columbia sealers, who annually destroy great numbers of seals and whose depredations, if not checked, will unquestionably end in the extermination of the fur seals and will render the only important sealing grounds of the United States valueless. The dispute over the fishery rights of North America between Great Britain and the Uuited States seems no nearer settlement now than when it first arose, but there certainly must be some common ground on which an amicable understanding might be reached, which should be fair to both countries. The shouts for war which are heard from some quarters are unworthy of attention.

With a view to securing accurate information on this subject, the FOREST AND STREAM some time ago dispatched a staff correspondent to British Columbia with instructions to investigate this killing of the fur seals in the open sea. This he has done in a very thorough manner.

We shall next week begin the publication of his report on this subject, and this paper will give our readers a very clear idea of the methods employed in taking the fur seal, whether in the legal way upon the land, or illegally in the water. The question of the rights of nations in the premises is one to be settled by international lawyers and diplomats. That it should be settled promptly and peacefully all will agree.

The report of our correspondent will extend over several numbers of the FOREST AND STREAM and will, we are confident, have great interest not only because of its timeliness, but by reason of the special advantages enjoyed by our staff correspondent in gathering his information.

The Sportsman Tourist.

JAMES RIVER TALES.—II.

TURKEY SHOOTING IN SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

"COME here, Dan, you old fatty, while I introduce you to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM. You were with me at the death of many a noble Virginia turkey, and I think you deserve some recognition in print. If, as Mr. Weller says, 'Vidth and visdom always goes together, you should be a wise dog; but I fear if you keep at it much longer, one or the other will be the death of you. I sometimes imagine when I see you asleep before the fire, kicking out your legs and wagging your tail, that you are dreaming of some turkey hunt in which you took a prominent part. Am I not right, sir? I dream of such scenes myself, and why should not you? You cannot boast of the bluest of blue blood, even though your father was a royal red Irishman, for these short ears indicate a plebian strain; but you possess what is of far more value—a most excellent disposition. And what a time I had to teach you even the rudimentary principles of your profession, yet did you repay manifold all my trouble and patience. At first how you would draw most beautifully on every cow and razorback hog that presented itself, laboring, perhaps, under the laudable impression that I could not hit anything smaller or wished to fill the game bag without loss of time. Also that first duck. It was not quite dead, you remember, and every time the thing would give a kick back to the shore you would come, just as if the duck was going to bite off an ear. In time you outgrew all these weaknesses and mastered the art of finding game. You were quite as necessary as the gun when I went for summer duck, for no dead bird fell but that you retrieved it, and no cripple could long remain hidden from your good nose. On quail you were fairly good, though not a flyer, and as for turkeys, I think you knew almost as much as the birds themselves. Now, sir, take a nap while I spin a few yarns about Surry county turkeys.

The river front of Surry county for a mile or more back is little less than a succession of ravines, some deep, some shallow, some with a gentle slope, others with almost perpendicular sides, and nearly all of them with a small stream dancing down the center on its way to the James River. Occasionally you might strike a cleared piece of ground where some negro had built a hut of pine logs plastered within and without with mud, and was endeavoring to raise a crop of peanuts and corn, or else an old field that had been neglected for years; but for the most part it was all woods on the high ground, oak, hickory, beech and pine, the latter predominating to a large extent, while the swamps were filled with cypress.

These ravines were excellent feeding grounds for turkeys, and aided materially in hunting them, as you could approach from either side with little fear of alarming them. The turkey makes a great noise in feeding, especially if the leaves are dry, and can be heard a long distance, provided there is no wind. But while he scratches away at the leaves in search of juicy worms that dissolve in his mouth and hard three-cornered beech nuts that look as though they never would dissolve, he is constantly raising his head to admire the scenery, so that if the woods are open and level the odds are against you every time. It is useless to follow a flock thus flushed, for the chances are that every blessed turkey is watching for you from the thick top of some fine tree. Now is the time to put to practical use your knowledge of the hunting ground and the habits of the birds. Make a detour for a point in the direction you think they will take when feeding is resumed, and station yourself behind a tree, bush or log. It is now a game of wait, and if you have patience enough you are very apt to get a shot.

I shall never forgot my first turkey. I had been up the creek after ducks and was returning through an old field, when my dog flushed a flock of some ten or fifteen and off they went for the woods. Whew! how the sight of those birds did electrify me. I was soon after them on the jump, and more by good luck than skill started a turkey at the mouth of a small ravine. Great smoke! what a flopping of wings before that bird could clear the bushes, and when he did come out he seemed to fill the air and shut out the very sky from sight. I don't know whether I fired from my hip or shoulder, but down came the turkey and I had my hands on him almost the second he touched the ground. What a beauty, and how I admired him and executed a war dance over his carcass while the dog capered around and barked his delight.

I was using a No. 12 Parker and No. 4 shot. I know it is more artistic to shoot a turkey through the head with a rifle bullet, and besides it reads so pretty in print, but fresh meat was too scarce in that section for me to practice on turkeys with a rifle. I did invest in a Winchester and tried it several times, but as it always happened that I got nothing but wing or moving shots when I left the Parker at home and the salt meat was growing salter every day, I soon dropped the rifle for the shotgun.

Returning one morning from an unsuccessful still-hunt after deer I entered the same old field mentioned above, and while crossing it Dan began trailing and came to a stand. Quail, says I, and having nothing smaller, my beauties, I shall have to feed you a few No. 6's, and up I walked. Instead of the expected quail a big gobbler came out of the weeds from under Dan's very nose, and dropped to the report of the gun. He was so close when I pulled on him that I think he must have stopped the entire load.

This was the first intimation I had that turkeys would lie for dogs. One afternoon I started up the creek to get a shot at some geese. I had rowed a short distance when I saw a turkey attempt to fly the creek, but it was one too many for him, and into the water he went within a few yards of the shore. I returned in a hurry, scrambled up the bank and sent Dan after that turkey, knowing he would come my way when the dog struck his trail. In a few minutes I heard a rustling in the bushes to my right, and turning spied Mr. Turkey taking a birdseye view of me through the leaves. Looking carefully for Dan, and seeing no signs of him, I blazed away. Over went the turkey, and likewise Dan, who had been standing a few yards behind him. I thought the poor dog was done for that trip, and with a heavy heart lugged him home. Inside of a week that dog was as good as ever, and stood another turkey not 500yds. from that very spot.

Sometimes I found a turkey call very useful, a small piece of reed about 6in. in length making the very best kind of a call, although on one occasion, having left my call at home, I cleaned out my rifle and decoyed a hen turkey to her death. But a hen turkey or a year-old gobbler is a simpleton in comparison to the old gent of the flock, who dangles a 10in. whisker from his glossy front. No hollow reed or turkey bone, however artistically manufactured, will prevail with him. He will cock his head to one side and thoughtfully listen and then answer as polite as can be, with possibly a tinge of sarcasm in his note, which I took to mean, "Come and see me if you want me." He will answer just as often as you call, but not a step will he move in your direction. I wasted considerable time before I "tumbled to" this trick, and after that I always started to hunt his royal highness without indulging in any further duet business.

Keouk! Keouk! Keouk! How the music of that call electrifies the whole body. Carefully now, the turkey calling is not more than 200yds. off and a false move may alarm him. A few minutes and I hear his step quite distinctly. So does Dan. We started that turkey some distance back and struck for the ravine to head him off. I am crouching behind a pine stump with Dan at my side; the dog is all of a tremble with excitement. Patter, patter, patter in the dry leaves, and out of the bushes he comes down the side of the ravine. What a noble specimen, and how magnificently his bronze coat shines and glistens in the sunlight—50yds., if it's a foot, but he will never come nearer, and snap goes the plunger into a faulty cap. Up he rises. The brown barrels follow him for an instant, and then the other shell speaks. He is limp and motionless when I pick him up and heavy enough to show 18lbs. on the scales.

Once I had an opportunity of watching Dan after a turkey on the marsh. To an uninterested party who did not eat turkey doubtless the spectacle would have been both instructive and amusing. To me it was galling, for I was over a hundred yards off, and with no earthly show of getting nearer. There he stalked through the grass, not ten yards ahead of the dog, seemingly without fear and as dignified and majestic as you please. Every few steps he would halt. Dan would follow suit and turn his head to look for me, as much as to say, "Come on with that gun." Oh! the pain that procession gave me. It was worse than watching the triumphant parade of your opponent after the election returns were all in. Reaching a stream the turkey flew off and Dan returned to me, the most disgusted looking dog I ever saw.

After consoling myself over a pipe we started in again. In a short while Dan began trailing. Thinking he was after quail, for we had hunted that piece of ground not half an hour before, and seeing him come to a stand on the side of a hill where the bushes grew scattering, I yelled at him to go on. Much to my surprise, up rose a flock of turkeys. One chap bore around in my direction and I gave him both barrels, just to let off some of the mad. He appeared to shake as the shot struck him, but kept straight on. I followed his line of flight and hunted for him until it began to grow dark. At last, giving up in despair, I whistled for Dan and turned my face homeward. Hearing a commotion behind me, I looked to ascertain the cause, and, bless me! there was Dan with the turkey in his mouth.

Turkeys emit a strong scent, and a dog with a good nose can wind them further than he can a flock of quail. I was out with a party of three one day looking for turkeys that we had never succeeded in running across. We were all together, the dog at my side. I saw Dan elevate his nose several times and sniff the air. We stopped and listened. Not a sound. Everything as quiet as the grave. "Turkeys," said I, and was laughed at by my companions. The woods was very open and afforded a clear view, but not a sign of turkey. I was left to follow the dog. He led me across a stretch of meadow and up into the woods on the other side to the mouth of a ravine, all the time in a slow walk. Then I heard the birds feeding, and one of them went home with us. After that Dan's nose was a good enough turkey indicator for any of that crowd.

OLD MAN.

A BERKSHIRE BROOK.

IT was a beautiful afternoon in July. A soft, mild breeze crept up from the southwest. Ever and anon a bank of fleecy clouds swept over the sun; in the distance they seemed resting on the mountain tops, and the shadows swept slowly down their distant blue-green flanks. There was a softness, a freshness, an effect of far distance and clearness in the atmosphere. The verdure and the foliage under the genial sunlight, washed and refreshed by the rain of the previous day and night, seemed soft and green as June. The voices of the haymakers and the lowing of distant cattle came faintly from the fields, borne on the sweet, still country air. I sat on the hotel piazza, smoking a post-prandial cigar, in that satisfied, at-peace-with-all feeling that comes after a good dinner, eaten with a healthy appetite. The drowsy peace of the country quiet swept over me and my unopened book dropped to the floor. I fell to watching the cloud castles as they swept across the blue sky, column after column, stately and sure.

Suddenly, as a new thought struck me, I sat bolt upright. "Jove! what an afternoon to fish the Anthony Brook; not a drop of rain before in three weeks; how the old veterans of the stream will be dancing this afternoon." A southeast wind it was and that decided it. I looked at my watch; half past two, and I thought "If I get ready now and start I will be on the stream at half past three." I start at once, quite forgetting Rider Haggard and his tale of "Three Lions," all resting on the floor. In a few minutes I am in old clothes, a stout suit of a red, gray, brown color, which had quite allured me at the tailor's by its possibilities as a fishing suit when old. Heavy wading shoes well laced; and now for the tackle. Split-bamboo drawn carefully from its case, lovingly inspected and laid on the bed. Reel in one pocket, pipe and tobacco bag in the other. Now for the fly-book, open it and out with several leaders, which go into the leader box, a dash of water from the pitcher on the felt and the comforting thought of their softness when needed. Before that wrinkle came I used to cram a leader into my mouth at the beginning of the last half mile before approaching the stream and talk in a disjointed fashion with an occasional gag for the next quarter of an hour. Better that though than a coiling serpent of gut falling on the stream with a plash or a bit of India rubber that frays the gut and only half does the business. (I never knew a man with sufficient strength of mind to sit with his leader in the water, patiently waiting by the brookside until it became pliable. I tried it once, and the long suspense was maddening). Now for a few odds and ends, including the match box and also— "where the dickens is my creel? Ah! I know. I left it in the kitchen last time when I came home, and according to custom, the cook has hung it to a nail outside the window to air." I poke my head out of the window and look down. "Yes, there it is, sure enough, and a precious good soaking it had last night, too. Never mind, it will be clean and sweet." So up rod, and down and around the house for the creel. That on, and then a moment's pause while the mind takes a rapid inventory of the duffle to see that nothing is forgotten. (It's no joke to drive to a distant lake and find you have forgotten your rod, as I did once.)

Everything is on board, and then I go down the pasture, into the road and down the hill to the wood. How sweet and fresh the air is! A woodchuck runs out into the road in front of me and then back again in a startled way. A thrush glares at me as I pass from the bush by the rail fence with a half startled, half saucy twist of his head.

Now I pass the two spectral white birches that stand as guardians of the wood, and am under its leafy canopy through which the afternoon sun sends his lances of light, making a quivering, dancing pattern of lacework on the roadway. I hear the brook in the glen below, and I note with satisfaction its voice deeper, fuller than the last time I heard it. The brook, too, has gained by last night's rain.

Where a little spring trickles down the bankside and oozes into the brook below there is a spot of vivid green, and standing by it, erect and tall, a clump of mint, whose fragrance scents the air. I sniff it, but hurry on, for I am eager to reach the bridge where the brook crosses the road, for there, just above in the wood, a mass of springs gush into the brook, sweetening its water and making it clear and cold as crystal; and at this point I always commence fishing. Soon I see its gray and lichen-covered timbers in the green gold woodlight at the foot of the little knoll I am standing on. I breathe a sigh of satisfaction, and taking my rod from its bag I commence carefully jointing it. Now, on with the reel, and laying it handle up carefully on a grassy spot where no gravel will get into its gear, I commence reeving the line through the rings. What a satisfaction these enameled lines are! How beautifully they cast, and how smoothly they slip! I note that latter particularly, for in my hurry I let the end drop twice in reeving it, and it slips back each time through half a dozen rings. Ah! this impatience piscatorial, how it lurks in the blood! Nothing, not even age, can subdue it. Now for a leader. Our fish, though plenty, are shy and wary as hawks; and, according to custom, I will choose one of drawn gut, a strand of gossamer web, fine as a lady's hair. I tied this myself with one or two heavier strands at the top to make it cast truer. Now for the flies. I glance at the pages of my book, then at the water and then at the sky. My mind is made up and I select a governor, one I tied during the winter on a strand of drawn gut for just such an occasion. I tie them with a slimmer body and less hackle and wing than the hackle makers, and I think them better so for these clear-water brooks where trout are shy, than the more bulky ones we get in the shops. Hook, a No. 12. This fly is the same practically as Thad. Norris's brown hen, except for its little tag of red, which I think improves it. It is practically a winged brown-hackle, and a pattern on which many good flies are made by varying the wing. On with it for a stretcher. And now for my dropper, that old reliable killer, a brown-hackle on a No. 14 hook; and now, after putting some of these ferns in my creel to keep the fish from the basket, we are ready. I step down carefully beside the bridge and glance down the little glen. Ah! what a sight. The brook is bankful and the water clear with a strong brown tint. It is running down rapidly, clearing all the while, and by to-morrow will be too low. In the genial air I note a myriad of dancing insects on the surface of the water. The stream swirls down amid the mossy rocks, with here a pool and there a rapid, overarched by tall trees, through which the afternoon sunlight vainly struggles to reach the water.

I creep down the bank and step into the stream. Ugh! how cold the water is where this spring comes in. Then, with a glance over my shoulder to see that the back cast is clear, the line straightens out and the flies light on the dancing, rippling water where it pours into the first pool. Ah, you little darling! A six-inch trout in his eagerness had jumped clear out of water, and missing the flies in his haste, goes down head first. I let out a little line and cast still further down, where that patch of foam circles round by the rock. Whew! a splash, a mad rush down stream, a heavy "thug" on the flies, and, alas! he is gone and also six feet of my gossamer leader and both flies.

If that is the way they are feeding no need for drawn gut. Why, I didn't have time to strike before he had carried off the whole affair. He must have weighed a pound, at least.

So, on with a heavier leader and try again. The same flies as before. Again they light on the pool and again I have a rise, and this time strike my fish and in a moment it is mine. Alas, though, it is not my friend of a moment before, but a comparatively insignificant 8-inch trout. Never mind, he is the first, and is not the first better than the last! He has taken the brown-hackle. Again I try but in vain, and then I wade through the edge of the pool and cast into the one below. Another here and in the one below two more, and in the pool below that two more, and then in the rapids below still another, and when I come to the edge of the little glen and look out into the broad pasture beyond, through which the brook winds a devious way, I think with satisfaction that there are eight trout in my basket.

Just where the brook pours out into the field from the woods under the fence is a large pool. In it are good fish, portly and aldermanic in proportion, but oh! how shy. Well do I recall how some years since, while chasing a hopper through the grass in the field beyond, I was startled by a yell of triumph from the Professor, and beheld him executing a war dance his students would have traveled far to see, with rod in one hand and a 13in. trout in the other. He had just convicted one of the aldermen of taking a bribe. Let us see if there are any susceptible ones now. Carefully I skirt the pool, and getting below it, I crawl under the big tree, standing at

its foot and concealed by its shadow, and with its trunk for a background, I slowly raise my head and study the pool. In spite of the volume of water running in the brook its surface, as usual, is still and glassy. I never had much success in this pond until I began to use the dry fly on it, and fished from below upward. After noting the look of the pool and deciding where I will put my fly—a serious consideration in this still and somewhat shallow water, for if the first cast is not properly made and in the right spot, it is rare that a rise comes to a second one. I first see that the fly is dry and the hackle well spread, and then crawling forward a little on hands and knees and keeping the hemlock between me and the sky line until I come to a point where I have room for the back cast.

I take a preliminary cast or two in the air to get my line of the proper length, and then light as a feather I drop it just at the edge of the little fall and let it float into the pool as though it were an insect caught by the water and floating with outspread wings unable to rise. It has scarcely gone six inches before there is a tawny flash and I strike with a quickness that makes the line sing. Instantly there is a rush across the pool and a pull that puts a good deal of a strain on my 6oz. split-bamboo, but after a turn or two it slackens, and I haul gently to the edge, not the alderman I had hoped for, but still a respectable trout of some 6oz. in weight. As I rap his head sharply against the metal heel plate of my rod to mercifully kill him and be able to extract my fly at leisure without mangling it, I reflect he is not much, so far as size goes, like the monsters I have taken after hard fought struggles from the icy flood of the rushing Nepigon, while my sweating Indians held the canoe with quivering poles against the arrowy flood; but after all I think sport is not to be measured by mere size alone, and these trout, with the delicate tackle required to kill them and the extreme caution and skill required for success, give the angler the highest phase of intellectual enjoyment the art can afford. It is like a game of chess, the pitting of brain against brain. You know the fish is there, and provided you use enough skill and intelligent planning to overmatch his fishy cunning he is yours. And this I apprehend is the greatest pleasure to be derived from the exercise of our art. I venture to assert that the angler who has received his education and becomes a successful fly-fisher on the well-fished brooks of Connecticut and Massachusetts, will rank respectably on any American water and have little trouble in becoming an expert on them, while repeatedly I have seen and fished with men who have been very successful on the waters of the North Woods, the Adirondacks, or of Canada, but who have given up the fishing on such streams with disgust, declaring that they contained no fish. I have been able on several occasions to give an ocular demonstration of the falsity of this with great pleasure.

Well, the alderman's heeler is in the basket and I saunter on down the stream. Never before have I seen the water in this meadow in better condition. The fish are feeding strongly on the top, for insect life is in full swing. Usually the meadow is not a fruitful place until sundown and after, as the sun shines on the water and it is open and clear. But the sport this afternoon is magnificent. By fishing "fine and far off," I take them one and often two from every pool, returning many fingerlings, which must be handled carefully with a wet hand. In the middle of the meadow I come on a small pond, clear and shallow. Here we repeat the up stream, dry fly tactics, and four fine fellows are basketed. In the old times while a youngster, before I became a fly-fisherman, I took many a trout from this pool by crawling on my knees and elbows carefully to the bank and dropping a lusty grasshopper over the edge, by the bush.

The trout in the meadow are small, there are no large pools save this; they run from 7 to 9in. in length, but what they lack in size they make up in shyness and in toothsomeness on the table. More delicious fish than these fellows, told by their silvery sides and vivid spots and coloring from their dark-lined brothers of the wood above, cannot be imagined. Fat and lusty are they, fed by the myriad insect life from the tall grasses of the meadows around them.

In places a bush growing beside the bank leans over into the water. Under the shade are the haunts of fine fish. However, one cannot cast for them; so, standing back, I practice with the fly a plan every grasshopper angler well knows. Shortening my line and keeping it taut, I let the running stream carry it down, and strike all unseen at the slightest touch. In this way I take several; not as many as I would by the bait, for the fish does not carry my fly, and the interval of striking the unseen fish is of the shortest. Several times a flop in the water and the straightening of my rod tells me of my non-success; while at others I have to wade in and unfasten my fly from a twig. However, by this plan I am able to fish these spots with a fly, which otherwise I could not do without bait.

Now I come to a place where the stream, broadening out, flows downward over a long stretch of fine gravel. It is remarkably even, and the water, though broad, but a few inches in depth. At its bottom is a long, clear, still pool, and as I look downward I see with regret a fine fish rush hastily down from the foot of the rapid, through the pool to a secure hole under the bank. Had I done as I should, I would have made a wide detour, struck in at the bottom, and fishing it carefully from the end upward, as he lay with his head up stream, I might have had him. In streams of this character both up and down and often cross stream fishing must be employed, according to locality. I find the best plan to be to fish in a general direction downward, but employ them all as needed.

Speaking of this rippling shallow and pool below, I recall an absurd adventure that happened to me once at this spot. As I approached it I saw a fine trout nearly at the head of the shallow and trying to gain the top. The water was rather low, and he so large his back fin and part of his back were out, while he was wriggling and worming himself along. The sight was too much for human nature, and into the stream I dashed and endeavored to bear him ashore *vi et armis*. Instantly he turned and began to wriggle swiftly downward. I dropped on hands and knees and hunted him all the way down. Sometimes I had him and sometimes I did not; my hands were wet and he so slippery I could not retain him in my grasp. Finally, with one supreme effort he splashed into the pool below, and in his haste and fright described literally one black line to his retreat at the lower end, while I in my haste went souse at full length into the pool below—a very proper lesson for endeavoring to catch a trout in that style.

Still on I wander, taking them by pairs from the clear water. The stream runs straight against the sun and my shadow falls in the water behind me, a very great advantage and quite offsetting the fact that I have to cast against the southwest wind. However, in this deep valley there is but little air, just enough at times to nicely curl the still reaches and not enough to bother me in putting my flies where I wish.

Now I come to a large, fine-looking pool, from which in all the many times I have fished this stream I have never been able to take a fish, nor, indeed, have I ever seen one in it, and I have finally come to the firm conclusion it is avoided by the trout. Perhaps it has a fishy ghost and is uncanny, though it does not appear so to me. At least, I can see no earthly reason why it should not hold trout or why they should not be seen and caught like in the pool above and below. But so it is, and no doubt every angler can recall some similar spot he has wondered at.

Now as I fish downward I approach the rail fence that divides the long meadow from the copse wood. I sit down to take a drink of the sparkling water, and as I take my creel off it feels heavy, and I pour the trout out on the soft greensward to admire and count them. I have three dozen, and I reflect I have enough and to spare. I have enjoyed the finest sport I have ever had in the meadow; the sun is just sinking beyond the trees on the distant hill, a chill falls on the air. Why should I be a pig when I have had enough both of sport and fish? Enough. I pack my fish carefully in the creel, fill and light my pipe, and wend my way homeward amid the gathering twilight, hearing ever and anon the distant sound of cowbells and the voice of the farm boy as the herds gather to the farm yards. Many goodly pools and stretches and some spots lie below me on the stream, in its course of half a mile before it joins the river, but these we will leave to some later day, and not soon will we forget our afternoon when we took thirty trout from the big meadow.

PERCYVAL.

Natural History.

WILD PETS.

I.—A TAME MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

IT is very seldom that the Rocky Mountain sheep, or bighorn, is seen in captivity. Tame deer are common enough; tame elk are sometimes seen, and so are tame antelope, but tame mountain sheep are very rare.

I think that I have heard of only half a dozen cases where these animals were kept in a state of semi-domestication. One of these was many years ago in Salt Lake City, and I know nothing about it beyond the bare fact of its existence. Another I learned of from my friend Capt. Chas. E. Bendire. This was a young lamb, six weeks or two months old when seen by Captain Bendire, in the spring of 1876 or 1877 at the home of a ranchman named Davidson in Baker county, Oregon. The little animal had been caught after its mother had been killed in the lava beds on the head of Crooked Creek in Baker county, and was perhaps a week old when captured. Captain Bendire wrote me that "it ran loose about the house and seemed to delight in getting on the kitchen table, cooking stove or on shelves and running along the edges of them, keeping as close to the edge as it could without falling off. It was badly burned while running on the hot kitchen stove once, and died shortly afterward I was told."

Another living specimen, and the only adult that I have seen in confinement, is the one captured a number of years ago by "Bony" Ernest in the mountains of Wyoming, and which afterward passed into the hands of "Buffalo Bill," and for a year or two and perhaps longer formed a part of the Wild West Show. This one, was reared on a ewe in a flock of domestic sheep, and he grew to be a large ram. When I saw him several years ago, he was apparently five or six years old, and was very tall with a fine heavy head of horns. He was then miserably thin and in wretched condition. This was explained to me as the result of ill-usage, for it was said that he was so cross that the only way to handle him when he escaped from his pen, as he often did, was to rope him and drag him back again.

There were some years ago two of these animals for a short time at the Cincinnati Zoölogical Gardens during the period when Mr. Frank J. Thompson was its intelligent and successful superintendent. These did not belong to the gardens, but to the traveling menagerie and circus known as the Robinson Show. This show had made a tour west of the Rocky Mountains, and in its wanderings had picked up these two sheep. One of these animals survived nearly two years confined in a close traveling cage.

No doubt there have been other sheep in confinement, but I have never heard of them. The last one that has come under my notice is the one now at Washington, D. C., in the collection of living animals belonging to the National Museum, and in charge of Mr. W. T. Hornaday, the well known taxidermist of the Smithsonian Institution. The history of that specimen is as follows:

Early last summer I learned that a Piegan Indian named "Took-Gun-in-the-Night" had in his possession a young female mountain sheep. The little creature was said to be very healthy, perfectly tame, growing finely and likely to live and do well in captivity. From the beginning, the collection of living animals now being got together by the Smithsonian Institution has greatly interested me, and as soon as I learned of the existence of the little sheep, I communicated with Mr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who expressed a strong desire to secure it for the national collection, and urged me to obtain possession of it if possible. It was not difficult to do this. "Took-Gun-in-the-Night" is an old friend of mine, and when I sent him a message that I desired to purchase the sheep, if he wished to sell it, he replied that he would keep it for me, and that when I wanted it I could come or send for it.

Last autumn I found myself in Montana, and my route led me past my friend's cabin. There I saw the little sheep, sturdy, well-grown, healthy and fearless. By day and night it cropped the grass of the prairie near the house, loafing about the door, or even pushing its way into the kitchen at meal times, in the hope of getting a crust of bread or a handful of potato skins, of which it was very fond. I had quite a long talk with Took-Gun-in-the-Night—whose short name is John—about the creature, of which he seemed very fond, but at which also he swore with some bitterness on account of the amount of glass which it had broken. With a sheep's usual fondness for lofty places and insecure footing, this little animal had taken to jumping on to the ledges of the windows in John's house, which ledges are about five feet above the ground. As they are extremely narrow, the animal each time it jumped up would strike the glass with its nose or shoulder, and either crack or wholly break out the panes.

That the animal was in good condition except in one point, was evident; that it was entirely tame was equally so. At the call "Seep, seep, seep!" it would come deliberately toward me, and, walking up to my side, would thrust its cold muzzle into my hand in search of a bit of bread. If it did not find this, it would try to get a finger into its mouth, and suck on this as long as was permitted.

John told some amusing stories of the sheep's doings. One day in summer, while it was yet a little thing, it was standing just outside the door near the corner of the house. Close to the door stood a large pan containing dough, which had been set aside to rise before the bread was baked. This pan was covered with a newspaper to keep the flies out of the dough and the dust from blowing into it. The sheep was standing near the pan half asleep, when suddenly one of the dogs rushed around the corner of the house close to it. The sheep, startled by the dog, bounded high into the air and came down squarely on the newspaper covering the bread pan. Of course its feet went through, and it was fairly "mired down" in the soft dough. Some one saw the absurd occurrence and helped the animal out of the pan and on to *terra firma*, and for the next day or two it lunched off the dry dough which clung to its legs.

The sheep seemed to be on excellent terms with every living creature about the house. The hens walked about its legs without paying any attention to it, and the dogs did not notice it, except now and then the puppies, which constantly tried to play with it, chasing it about and nibbling its hind legs. It enjoyed its games with them greatly, but when it got tired, or when they hurt it, it would make an effort to stand them off with lowered head and threatening gestures. The puppies, which were perhaps about the same age as the sheep, were often, when they became excited, very rough with it, and occasionally drew blood. On one occasion the animal was made seriously lame by a bite high up on the inside of the thigh.

The only point about the condition of the sheep which was unsatisfactory was the excessive growth of its hoofs. It is well known to most people that the mountain sheep spends its life among the rocks on high mountains, and as it is constantly running over these rough surfaces, its feet are subjected to a constant and very severe wearing, which wearing is compensated for by a very rapid growth of the hoof. The little sheep at John's, however, had no opportunity to wear down its hoofs. Its life was passed on the prairie, and it had never trodden the rough rocks of the mountains thirty miles away. So its feet grew out so long that at times it became lame, and it had several times been necessary to pare down the surplus horn, a proceeding which the sheep did not at all relish.

The little animal seemed to realize that the life it was leading was not altogether a natural one, and to long for exercise. Although John tried hard to keep it about the house as much as possible, yet it would seize every opportunity to follow him on his hunting excursions or when he was out looking up cattle, and although he was usually able to drive it back or tie it up, yet sometimes it would circumvent him and not make its appearance in his wake until he had got so far from home that he could not well return. It would trot or gallop along behind his wagon or his horse in most sedate and business-like fashion, and even if its jaunt led it over twenty or thirty miles of country, it was always fresh and ready to go further.

My journey led me on, and it was six weeks before I again found myself at John's, and had an opportunity to talk with him further about the sheep. I then heard in detail the story of the animal's capture.

It was in the month when they plant potatoes (May) that John and two other men drove their wagons up to the mountains, to cut timber for fence posts and poles. The prairie was bright and green and the young leaves of willows and aspens were growing, but upon the range the far-reaching fields of snow seemed scarcely to have begun to grow smaller, and the nights were still cold. The men worked hard, chopping and hauling, but one day John, thinking that fresh meat was needed, left his axe in camp, and taking his gun instead, started out to hunt.

It was still early in the day when he reached the foot of the great buttress-like shoulder that juts out from the range on the south side of the stream. As yet he had seen no game, and no very fresh sign, but here he suddenly came on the tracks of two mountain sheep, which had passed along late the day before, after the surface of the snow, softened at midday by the rays of the sun, had, as night drew on, begun to freeze again. He followed these tracks for some little distance, and at length as he looked over a low ridge, saw far ahead of him on the upper edge of an extensive snow field two sheep, and at their feet two tiny dark objects, which he knew must be two young ones. They were too far off to shoot at with any reasonable prospect of hitting them, and over the smooth white snow there was no possible means of approaching nearer without their taking the alarm. More in order to see what they would do than with any idea of hitting them, he guessed at the distance and fired a shot.

The two old ones ran off and were soon high up on the rocky ledges, looking back anxiously now and then, but always going higher and higher, but the very young ones remained where they had first been seen. Then it occurred to the hunter to see if he could catch one of them. He toiled along over the snow and was soon close to the little lambs. One of them was lying down, but the other was on its feet, and seemed to regard the strange object that was approaching with some fear. John had no difficulty in placing his hands on the one that was lying down, but all his endeavors to get hold of the other were futile. It did not seem greatly alarmed, but was too shy to be touched. After tying the feet of the captive with his neckcloth, John made up his mind to attempt to run down the little tottering creature, hardly larger than a rat, which insisted on keeping just out of

"SEEP"—YOUNG MOUNTAIN SHEEP IN THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, WASHINGTON.

of his grasp, but run as fast as he might, the lamb avoided him, and presently, when it got among the rocks, it showed such activity that John in despair gave up the pursuit, and returning to his starting point, took up the captive lamb and started for camp.

John was sufficiently interested in the matter to go back over the tracks of the sheep, and he satisfied himself that these lambs had been born either that morning or the preceding night. On both the little ones the umbilical cord was soft and dragging. The tracks that he had been following, and which had been made the night before, were those of the two mother sheep, whose little ones had not then been born.

The little sheep was reared on cow's milk diluted with water, and was weaned about Sept. 1. In nature the lambs suck up to Nov. 1, but not much after that. John told me that the sheep ate "anything," but on questioning him more closely I learned that after she was weaned her main dependence was the dry prairie grass, although she was fed with more or less regularity at the house on bread, crackers, oats, the peelings of boiled potatoes, and the uncooked scrapings of dough from the pan in which the bread was mixed.

I took her away with me shortly after this, and hauled her by wagon nearly 150 miles before I could turn her over to the express company to be shipped to Washington. She was an affectionate little thing, and before I had had possession of her twenty-four hours quite won my heart. Her journey was made in a crate partially filled with hay, but the jolting of the "bad ax" wagon in which she rode was so severe that she could not lie down, but made the whole drive standing up, only lying down at night. During the time she was in my hands I fed her hay, boiled potatoes, bread, crackers and oats, all of which she seemed to enjoy. Oddly enough, she seemed not to know how to drink out of a vessel, and would only do so when sucking a finger held in the liquid. One night I gave her some milk. She enjoyed it immensely, kneeling on the floor of the bar-room where I had her, sucking my finger, butting vigorously with her head and wiggling her short tail from side to side precisely after the manner of a domestic lamb. She was a greedy little thing, and her incisor teeth were so sharp that she wore out several fingers before she got to the railroad. Like domestic goats and sheep, and like tame antelope and deer, she enjoyed picking up papers or rags and chewing them, and this night spent in a bar-room was rather an anxious one for me as long as she was at liberty, for she wanted to eat the cigar and cigarette stumps and the discarded playing cards with which the floor was strewn.

Often at night, after the long day's drive was over, my good-natured comrades and I would take turns standing out in the cold wind under the clear moon so that "Seep" might have an opportunity to graze, and might go to bed with a full belly. I did not dare to picket her out on a rope, for I was not sure that she might not get frightened and break her neck, and besides this, the country was full of coyotes and gray wolves, and a single snap of a pair of savage jaws would have made an end of little "Seep." So we all of us took turns shivering out in the darkness and listening to the howling of the wolves while she fed. It made me feel quite miserable to part with the little creature when at last I got her in; but at the same time a great deal of anxiety was lifted from my mind when I had delivered her over to the express company. If anything happened to her from this on, the responsibility would not be mine.

She reached Washington in admirable condition, and when I learned of her arrival, I took the liberty of making a number of suggestions to the authorities of the National Museum as to her care.

The great need of any wild animal which is kept in confinement is exercise. Therefore this sheep ought to have as large a paddock as possible, and the greatest possible facilities and inducements to keep moving about. Let any one familiar with the habits of the mountain sheep think for a moment of the enormous amount of climbing over the rocks that one of these animals does in the mountains during a single twenty-four hours, and he will realize that the health of a sheep closely confined will be very likely to suffer. Now that the collection of live animals in charge of the National Museum are to have room and suitable surroundings, which will be afforded by the proposed Zoölogical Park at Rock Creek, I hope to see little "Seep" live to be the mother of a considerable band of mountain sheep, for I am not without an idea that in the future I may be able to obtain for her a mate and possibly a number of additional specimens of her kind. Until the collections at Washington have more room, however, she must get along in her present quarters. It is intended before long to give her a companion to play with, either a domestic lamb or two or a young Angora goat. This society will undoubtedly be of great benefit to her. Every convenience which the surroundings admit of will be furnished her at Washington. Her paddock of perhaps 20×15ft., is to be provided with a rock pile for her to climb on, and Mr. Hornaday adopted my suggestion of making a path of rough broken stone all around the fence on the inside, over which the animal will naturally walk, and which will tend to keep her feet worn down and in proper shape.

When this little sheep reached Washington its shoulder height was 22½in., its length from nose to tail 3ft. 6in., and its weight 51lbs. On April 15 last it was found that its height at shoulder was 30½in., its length from nose to tail 4ft. 7in., and its weight 90lbs. In sending me these measurements Mr. Hornaday writes: "Her appetite is much better than during the first two months of her stay here, and now she is as much at home as any domestic sheep. She is very playful at times and fond of attention. When visitors approach her she meets them half way and immediately proceeds to investigate their buttons, watch chains and other salient points, and if let alone she would carry off many a trophy."

For a time it was found impracticable to keep her in her paddock. The fence is 8ft. high, but when she was put in the yard, she managed to go over it while the keeper was passing out through the barn, and to his intense astonishment would meet him at the door. So for the most part she was tethered out on the lawn where she picked away at the grass or fought with the rope, for she does not like confinement.

I visited "Seep" in Washington one day last winter and was told about her constant escapes. Familiar as I have been for years with the agility of the mountain sheep, I could not believe that this little creature had actually made a clear bound over an 8ft. fence. On going inside and examining the wire fence her mode of procedure was made plain. On one of the four sides of her paddock and close to the corner of the fence is a gate leading into an adjoining paddock. The gate is of wire netting, but its frame is of 2in. pine and projects so far out from the wire in the sheep's pen. A cross bar about 4ft. from the ground joins the two uprights of the frame. Here was the ladder by means of which the sheep had scaled the fence. She jumped up 4ft. to the crossbar—2in. wide mind you—and from there 4ft. further up on to the top of the fence, which is 2in. wide, and from there 8ft. down to the ground.

Although so impatient of confinement, this lamb has not the slightest desire to run away. She wants to be free but not to escape. She likes to be petted, to have her head rubbed and scratched, but what she likes best of all is to play, and this she cannot do in her present cramped quarters.

I hope with all my heart that she may live and do well for many years, and I believe that there is every prospect that she may survive in captivity. The mountain sheep is a hardy creature. "Strong lived more than any animal except the buffalo." G. B. G.

Game Bag and Gun.

MONTANA GAME LAW.

AN act for the better protection of game and fish. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana: Sec. 1. That any person who shall wilfully shoot or otherwise kill, for the period of ten years from and after the passage of this act, any bison, buffalo or quail, or who shall wilfully shoot or otherwise kill for the period of six years, from and after the passage of this act, any moose, elk or beaver within this Territory, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than two months nor more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment for each offense committed, in the discretion of the court, and the possession of the skin or meat of any of the above mentioned animals killed during said period shall be presumptive evidence that the person having either in his possession, killed the same in violation of this section. The provisions of this section shall not be deemed or held to apply to persons who raise or own buffalo.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons who shall wilfully shoot or otherwise kill or cause to be killed any white-tailed deer, black-tailed deer, mule deer, mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goat or antelope, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of September of the same year, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense committed.

Sec. 3. That a fishing tackle consisting of a rod or pole, line and hook or spear shall be the only lawful way that fish can be taken in any of the rivers, streams, lakes and ponds of this Territory. That said hook shall not be baited with any poisonous drug or substance, and that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to make any dams or use any fish traps, grab-hooks or similar means for catching fish, or to use any drugs or poison or giant powder or other explosive compound, intending to catch, kill or destroy fish of any species; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of any seine or other catch net used to catch fish in any river or stream below 200 miles from the head of any such river or stream, provided that such seine or catch net shall have a mesh not less than one inch square.

And any person or persons, company or corporations, offending against this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $250 or shall be imprisoned for a period not more than six months and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect on and after its passage.

APPROVED Feb. 28, 1889.

INCIDENTS IN MY HUNTING LIFE.—II.

I WAS camping one night late in the fall of 1849, at the head of Mollychunnkemunk Lake, near a stream which runs from the ponds known as Richardson Ponds, and within ten rods of the lake. It was a dark and windy night, threatening a storm, so I put my night wood inside my shed camp and reloaded my gun, standing it in a convenient place, built up a cheerful fire outside, ate a hearty supper of broiled trout and other fixings and lay down for the night. How long I slept I cannot tell, but when I awoke I was on my knees peering out into the darkness, the rain was pouring and the fire was just about gone. And just then a tremendous yell or screech saluted me in the direction of the lake, not over a gunshot away. My hair stood on end. The situation was alarming and my nerves crystallized. But I did not lose my presence of mind. But holding on to my gun I at once set about kindling a fire, and of the few coals in sight I soon got a blaze with my kindling wood and birch bark. I consider a fire in a dark night the best protection against wild beasts. I heard several more of these fearful screeches, but the animal evidently did not like my fire, for he steered eastward toward the mountain, giving me a stunner of a good-bye yell.

There was no more sleep for me that night and as soon as day broke I went to the lake, and there deep in the sandy shore were the foot prints of a large panther, with toe nails or claws full 2in. long, and the creeping tracks near to each other when he passed my camp showed that he was wicked. When he came to the stream he leaped across some 25ft., sinking his feet deep into the sand, showing that he was a heavy animal.

I have no doubt this was what hunters term the Indian Devil, a creature with which a man in the woods alone has no business. I have tracked a creature like this since, but never heard his voice and never want to.

After 1840 for nearly twenty years, moose were abundant in Maine, and it was lawful to kill them with dogs or at any time of the year; so almost everybody laid in a supply of moose meat each winter for the year, which was saved by smoking, drying or salting. Those farmers who did not care to hunt them, usually had enough given them by their neighbors or bought it cheaply.

At one time four of us were chasing a moose on the side of a mountain west of Rangeley Lake, when, on coming out into an open place in the woods, the moose stopped and "sulked" as we termed it. In our party was a 16-year-old boy who was a brave lad and liked to show off pretty well, so when the old bull stopped, this fellow, Dan, ran into the open place near the moose to get a better look at him. But no sooner had Dan showed himself to the moose than the moose started for him. There was about 4ft. of snow and we all had on snowshoes. Only one of the party carried a gun, and he was a few paces back, just coming up. We all sung out, "Bring the gun! Bring the gun, quick!" So the gun soon got there, but not so quick as the moose, for four or five good strides brought the moose and boy too near together. The boy was not idle for he turned and made for a big knole or hillock of snow a few yards away, and seeing the moose upon him he dove into the snow bank, out of sight, but not until the moose had trampled a beat where the lad was last seen, and in less time than I can write it had a standing place as hard as frozen ground, and under his feet we could see one of the boy's snowshoes.

As soon as it was possible that moose was shot and fell in his tracks, and we all ran to pull the dead body of the boy out from under the moose, where we expected to find him. We soon got the snowshoe, but the boy's foot was not in it; and while digging away the snow searching for him we heard him cry out. We all looked in the direction of the sound, and along the bank of snow about 100ft. the boy stuck up his head through the snow. The bank of snow was formed by a tall tree, blown up by its roots, the snow covering it out of sight, and under the tree was an open space, as the tree lay up from the ground, and under this the boy dove, as the moose reared to crush him down, just coming down on his snowshoe, which in the struggle broke loose from the boy's foot.

That was a scared boy, but he was a wiser boy. Much of his conceit had left him. J. G. RICH.

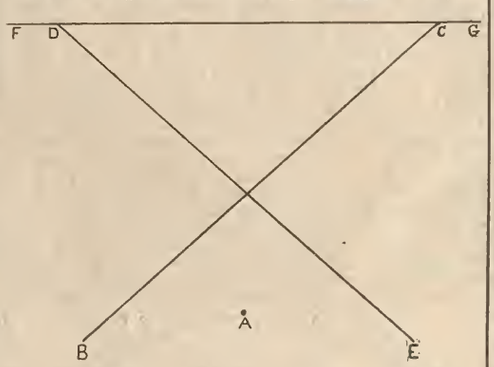
BETHEL, Me.

CROSS SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Novice" appeals to the ancients to take up the parable formulated by "Sinkbox" and expound it. "Sinkbox" argued as a matter of demonstrated fact that a cross shot may be secured first by covering the bird, holding on to it in its flight, and pulling trigger while holding on, or secondly, by covering the bird, throwing the muzzle of the gun round some few feet ahead of it, and pulling trigger, so that the charge aimed ahead will traverse a line which the bird's line of flight will intersect. His explanation of the apparent irreconcilability of the two assumed facts is that in the first the barrel being in motion at the time the trigger is pulled, the shot does not leave the muzzle in a straight line, but in a slight curve, the deflection being due to the sweep of the barrels, while the charge is traversing them.

This is an ingenious method of providing a theory to



square with the assumed facts; the simplest and safest way to meet it is to deny the facts.

A gun placed in a revolving machine and fired while the machine is making a thousand revolutions a minute would impart centrifugal force to the shot during its passage through the barrels, but even assuming that a gun in a man's hands is fired while being swept round, the deflection of the direction of the shot, if it can be theoretically contended for, is so slight as to be inappreciable.

"Sinkbox's" mistake originated in the false assumption that a bird crossing the sportsman at a given angle and distance could be dropped both by throwing the muzzle of the gun ahead of the object, holding it stationary and firing, and by firing while holding on to the bird with the gun in motion.

We have to deal with facts, and the first fact for consideration is that a bird flying sixty miles an hour, as some ducks do, will go two yards while a charge of shot of fair initial velocity is traversing forty yards. That rate of speed on the part of the bird must be allowed for in every cross shot, to bring the bird into the center of the charge, but as the charge may cover a surface of two feet diameter with occasional stray shots beyond, the gunner has to that extent an allowance for error.

Whether the gunner should hold much or little ahead of a crossing bird depends both upon the angle at which the bird is crossing him and the distance. In illustration, the gunner standing at *A* in the diagram sees a bird rise at *C* (40yds. distant) and fly toward *B*. It will not be necessary to hold much ahead to drop the bird on its way, for along that course the width of the charge will almost equal the distance the bird can cover while the shot is en route. At the nearest point, *C*, the gunner fires at right angles to the bird's line of flight, and is more apt to shoot behind; but the distance is short, and the bird must fly sixty miles an hour to get half a yard ahead. Nevertheless, at any point of this line the gunner should aim a little ahead. The same rule applies if the bird's flight be from *B* to *C*, and in either direction between *D* and *E*, bearing only in mind that right-shouldered gunners are much more apt to fire behind a bird crossing them from right to left than from left to right. In this latter case, in trying to hold on to the bird in its flight they hold ahead unconsciously when pulling the trigger.

But if a bird cross the gunner along the line *F G* at a least distance of 30yds., it may traverse a yard and a half or two yards while the shot is spanning the distance, and would, of course, escape if the trigger were pulled while the bird was in a direct line with the barrel. The gunner who does not hold well ahead under these conditions will get left, unless he have the luck to shoot at the drake and kill the duck.

The rule for cross shooting is consequently always to hold ahead of your bird, letting the distance ahead be regulated both by the distance of the bird and the angle at which he is crossing you. The gunner who tells you that standing at *A* in the diagram he can bring down a bird crossing from *G* to *F*, a distance of 30 to 40yds., with the bird in line of fire while he pulls the trigger, asserts what is practically impossible, although he may in that way make fair bags with birds traversing the lines *B C* and *D E*. ANCIENT.

A WEAPON FOR THE VACATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am moved to submit a hint for the benefit of those whose inexperience might lead them to procure a heavy shotgun, or large calibered rifle or revolver.

A young friend purchased an outfit recently, for a three weeks trip to the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia. I have hunted all over the district where he expects to camp, and never killed anything larger than an inquisitive skunk. Yet he had bought a 10lbs. 10oz. shotgun, with 500 loaded shells, a .40-90 Winchester repeating rifle and 200 rounds of ammunition, a Colt's army revolver, and 100 rounds, and a 9in. sheath knife. He was very proud of his armament, and allowed that he was prepared for bear, deer or catamount. I mildly suggested that he would find none of these, but he smiled innocently and remarked: "But supposing I did see one of the other where would I be then?" Now, that young man will pack his mule load of ammunition into camp, and if I were a betting man, I would wager high that nine-tenths of it will be wasted on trees, or kindred inanimate targets, in all probability he will not enjoy himself, and on his return will swear camp life is an unmitigated bore. Had he but used a little common sense, and ordered his equipment to suit his surroundings, or better yet, sought advice from an experienced woodsman, he would have saved money, time, exertion, and gone prepared to properly enjoy his camp life.

Do not, brother outers, burden yourselves with heavy weapons of any kind, a shotgun when it is no trouble to carry is useful; but unless certain to find large game leave rifle and revolver of any larger caliber than .32 at home. Buy yourselves a Stevens pistol either for .22 short or .22 long rifle cartridge and be happy. You can carry several thousand of these little cartridges in the space of a few hundred of the longer caliber, their cost is normal, their accuracy perfect, and they are deadly to almost all small game you will be likely to find during the close seasons. You will have choice of four models, viz.: Lord, Conlin, Gould and Diamond. The first named weighs 3lbs., the two next 2lbs. and a fraction over, the last 12oz. The accuracy of these dainty weapons is simply wonderful, and choice of model is simply a matter of preference; for my own liking the Lord model, being the heaviest, is the king, with the Gould a close second. The Diamond is a little gun, but it "gets there just the same" if held straight. The writer lives in the country, and has little time or inclination to take a vacation beyond such incidental tramps as his professional work allows, but during the season he rarely leaves the house for an extended ramble without a Stevens being with him. I have a broad leathern belt, from which hangs on the right hip a specially made holster containing the weapon, upon the other side, near the buckle, hangs a pouch, such as were at one time issued to the army to carry caps in, and this holds over a hundred .22 shorts or about seventy-five of the long rifle. In this way one's hands are free and the weight is hardly noticed, yet a weapon is handy which is very nearly as deadly up to 50yds. as a rifle. With the .22 long rifle, fairly good target shooting can be done at 200yds., using the Gould model pistol, but I take it, few of us desire a longer range at small game than 50yds., especially if the pot is empty. With both Lord and Gould models I have killed ground hogs, squirrels, doves, hawks, snakes, chickens (my own), rats, such living objects as one naturally takes for targets in lack of something better.

I remember several years ago being one of a crew of a yacht which sailed down the Delaware River on a pleasure trip, to be gone a week. Another member of that jolly crew had with him a "Lord," which added as much to our enjoyment as almost anything in our equipment. When nothing else could be done, or everything else palled upon our hands, the pistol was produced, matches were shot, the principal stakes being cartridges. At one place we tied up for supplies; one genius of the party procured about two bushels of empty yeast powder bottles. These he corked, and when becalmed or at anchor one would be thrown over the side and shot at as it slowly drifted with the tide; or, tied to a long string, a bottle was thrown up in the air to be shot at, and retrieved for another shot if missed.

Try the experiment, brothers, if you have not had the experience I mention. Take a Stevens into your camp, canoeing, bicycling, yachting or pedestrianizing; it costs little for the vast amount of enjoyment you can get out of it. You can, by expending a few thousand cartridges, become a good shot, and will then, I trust, be one more added to the ranks of the ever-increasing number of those who enjoy the use of revolver or pistol at the target, a sport second to none, with a weapon like the rifle to be used by manly men. PICUS.

SIZES OF TRAP SHOT.

TAKING the catalogues of a majority of the shot-making companies of the country as authority, there would seem to be a wide variation in the number of pellets to the ounce of the various sizes of trap shot. The figures for the five sizes generally used at the trap stand as follows:

	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.
Tatham, N. Y.	218	338	472	688	1056
Le Roy, N. Y.	200	337	473	698	1052
Colwell, N. Y.	218	291	399	568	848
Sparks, Phila	245	305	426	615	950
San Francisco Shot Co.	215	303	420	592	874
Pittsburgh Shot Co.	222	301	408	575	854
Chicago Shot Co.	246	323	434	596	854
Cincinnati Shot Co.	241	318	445	590	820

According to this showing two shooters, each using the American standard measure of 1¼oz. on No. 8 shot, might have a difference of 93 pellets in their cartridges; while on No. 10 shot the variation might rise to 295 pellets in a 1¼oz. charge. W.

NEWTON, Ga., May 31.—Our bird hunting last season was poor; very few birds; where we usually have thousands only few; they were killed off by the Texas flea or some disease.—B. F. H.

THE "FOREST AND STREAM" GUN TEST.

PATTERN AND PENETRATION.

No. 2.—Parker Hammer and Hammerless Guns.

IT was entirely proper that the series of tests of shotguns now on the American market which the FOREST AND STREAM is engaged in conducting should open with such a well known and typical arm as the Parker. The Parker gun has been known well and widely for a quarter of a century, and the aim of its makers has been from the start to have it second to none and one entirely worthy of the confidence of the American sportsman. There are probably more Parkers out in the hands of the shooting men of this country to-day than of any other one make of shotguns. The works at Meriden, Conn., are among the most extensive and expensive of any of the private armories of this country or in the world, and a tour through the works will enable the visitor to see the whole process of manufacture, from the rolled rods of steel used in bunching together for the laminated barrels to the completely finished weapon all prettily carved and engraved. The Parker gun now on the market is of the top-action type and claims all the essential qualities of a perfect gun, which are simplicity of construction, excellence of workmanship, beauty of proportion, balance, shooting qualities and capacity to resist the strain of long continued use. The greatest objection to breech-loading shotguns in the past has been their getting loose, caused by constant opening of the barrels, which fall with their weight upon the hinge joint. This objection

PARKER 12-GAUGE, RIGHT BARREL, 40YDS., 407 PELLETS.

is entirely overcome by means of an improved check hook and pin, which sustains the weight of the barrels, preventing any strain upon the hinge joint, and thus adds many years of usefulness to the guns. The locking bolt holds the barrels positively firm, and being of taper shape, allows the locking of the gun, even when a little dirt is in the way. This locking bolt is supplemented by the top fastener upon the end of the extension rib, which prevents the springing of the breech from the barrels and any lateral motion of the barrels at the time of discharge. The fastener has its sides cut upon the arc of a circle, with the hinge joint as a center, which gives a perfect bearing along its entire surface when the gun is closed.

It is the result of experience, that in order to enable sportsmen to use heavy charges, the hinge pin must be removed from the breech a greater distance than formerly. The length of the frame therefore has been materially increased. The Parker gun was the first to use low hammers, which admit of rapid sighting along the top rib of the gun.

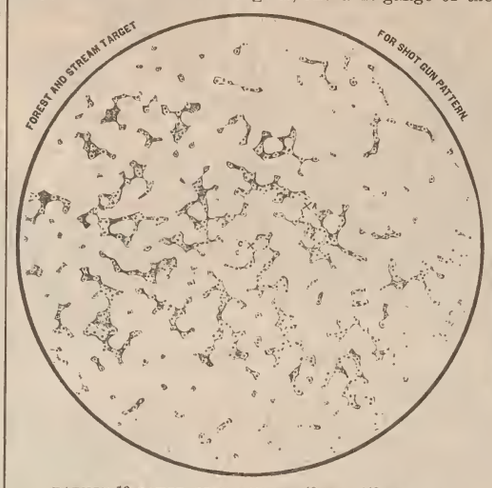
From the beginning a system of boring was followed that aimed at the best results in both pattern and penetration, and the Parker gun has made a remarkable record

PARKER 12-GAUGE, LEFT BARREL, 40YDS., 386 PELLETS.

for close, hard shooting. All guns are thoroughly tested, and each one bears a tag when it leaves the factory, giving its record at the target.

The Parker gun, as a distinctively American production, has all the advantage of the American system of manufacturing, by producing an interchangeable gun, the parts of which are all made to gauge, fit accurately, and are readily duplicated, which is not the case with guns of foreign manufacture. The different parts are made by special machinery, and by workmen who make a specialty of one part only. No metals but the best cast steel and wrought iron are used in its construction. No decarbonized or plain iron barrels in which the grain of the metal runs lengthwise are used. The cheapest guns have genuine twist barrels of good quality, and the fine ones, ranging in price from $75 up, have fine Damascus or laminated steel barrels. Rebounding locks, so essential to the safety and convenience of a breechloader, are applied to all the guns.

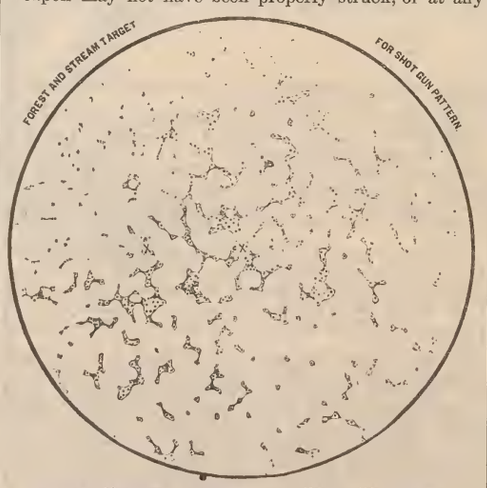
At the suggestion of the FOREST AND STREAM that a test of a good all-round gun of the Parker output would be desirable, Mr. L. J. Gaines, an expert from the factory, came down with two guns, one a 10-gauge of the



PARKER 10-GAUGE, LEFT BARREL, 40YDS., 442 PELLETS.

ordinary hammer type, and the other a 12-gauge of the hammerless style. They were beauties of their class. Ammunition came with the guns, and a short ride brought Mr. Gaines and a representative of the FOREST AND STREAM out to our testing screen on the range of the Suburban Shooting Grounds Association, at Claremont, N. J.

The plan for testing was of the simplest. A table, with a bag of soft earth upon it, formed the rest, and was placed just 40yds. from the screen. Seated in a chair behind the table, Mr. Gaines had no trouble in taking deliberate aim at the conspicuous 30in. circles as they were spread upon the shutters swung in by Range Supt. Moss. It was not that calm, still sort of a day that one would like for a careful trial. In range parlance the wind came with varying force from the 9 o'clock quarter. A few shots into the soft boggy soil and the 10 gauge was warm and dirty for the trial. Five shots from each barrel were fired at this range and each charge not only made a pattern on the large sheet but such pellets as went into the black center passed through the pattern paper into the penetration pad, and made there a record for hardness of hitting. With ten shots so made a record was secured of the entire work of the gun under these conditions; but perhaps the holding was not good, or the proper allowance was not made for wind, or the sighting line on the weapon may not have been properly struck, or at any



PARKER 10-GAUGE, RIGHT BARREL, 40YDS., 433 PELLETS.

rate shooting at a fixed circle is a test of both man and arm, so in order to get the best possible exhibit of the gun's ability for pattern a large sheet of paper 48×52in. was put up and a mark fixed in the middle of it. This was repeated until three shots from each barrel had been taken. Now came the repetition of all this at 60yds., and the trial of one gun was over. While the shooting was going on and as Mr. Gaines took cartridge after cartridge from the box containing them, the FOREST AND STREAM also took five, and of these when brought to the laboratory in our office three were opened for weighing up and counting, with the result shown in the test certificates. How essential this is was shown in the very next gun, for in giving the charge of the 12-gauge weapon Mr. Gaines said he had 1¼oz. of shot in each cartridge, the count, etc., of the opened cartridges shows that he had but 1⅛oz. of the No. 8 shot he was using.

In selecting the circle for the best performance of the guns when fired at the large sheets of paper, the distance of the center of the circle taken marked *C* in the diagram from the center of the temporary bullseye fired at *A*, was taken and they go to show that the guns, especially the 10-gauge, were very closely sighted. The greatest variation between the two centers was 7⅛in. in one of the 12 bore's left barrel shots at 40yds., and the least distance 1in. from the same barrel at 60yds. The averages stand:

		40yds.	*60yds.*
10-gauge	Right barrel	4⅝in.	3in.
	Left barrel	4 in.	3in.
12-gauge	Right barrel	5 in.	5in.
	Left barrel	5⅛in.	4in.

At the opening of the several hours consumed in the careful test the atmosphere was hot and dry, and the guns showed it in the hard ring of caked powder which formed far up the barrel near the muzzle. When the readings on the wet and dry thermometers told that the percentage of humidity was rising, a look into the gun barrel found there a corroboration of this in the disappearance of the hard ring, and the appearance instead of the uniformly mottled interior. In these two weapons the barrels, right and left, were the same build, and they were each of them tried with the same sort of cartridges, and no trial was made of different cartridges from the same gun. At future dates other tests will be made of the Parker gun, and under conditions which will permit it to make a clearer exhibit of both its pattern and penetration abilities. The figures as given in the reports below do not do full justice to the capacity of the weapon as thousands of shooters know it. Yet now, and here at the very opening of this series of tests, we venture to express this opinion, and expect to find it fully substantiated in the returns as they are gathered, that shooters need have no fear of buying any gun sent out from a

PARKER 10-GAUGE HAMMER GUN.

reputable house, so far as shooting qualities are concerned. There are differences of result from various guns and various charges, and these are interesting enough to be worth searching for in careful tests, but

PARKER 12-GAUGE HAMMERLESS GUN.

this leaves the general fact remaining, that the gun in accuracy is in advance of the shooter in ability in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

PARKER HAMMER GUN, 10-GAUGE.

CLAREMONT, N. J., April 11, 1889.

TEST MADE AT FOREST AND STREAM GUN-TESTING SCREEN.

Gun—Parker Hammer, Damascus steel barrels. Cost, $85. No. of gun, 55,254. Weight, 10¼lbs. Length of barrels, 32in. Gauge, 10. Right barrel, full choke. Left barrel, full choke.

Weather—Clear. Direction of wind, 9 o'clock. Force of wind, 12 miles per hour. Thermometer, dry, 59°. Do., wet, 49°. Humidity, 52°. Barometer, 29.95in.

Charge, as given by holder of gun:

BOTH BARRELS.

Shell—U. M. C. Paper.
Powder, Brand—Dupont Crystal Grain No. 1.
Powder, Quantity—4¼ drs.
Shot—*Make*—Cincinnati Chilled. *Quantity*—1¼ oz. *Size*—8.

CARTRIDGE ANALYSIS.

Three Cartridges Taken at Random.

BOTH BARRELS.

Loading.		*Powder.*	*Shot.*
Card and two pink-edge wads over powder; card over shot.	1...	133 grs.	579 grs. 597 pellets.
	2...	132 grs.	572 grs. 592 pellets.
	3...	132 grs.	579 grs. 597 pellets.
	Average	132 grs.	576 grs. 595 pellets.

TEST AT 40 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 5 pellets.*	LEFT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 5 pellets.*
1. 366 pellets.	24 sheets.	1. 330 pellets.	23 sheets.
2. 408 pellets.	18 sheets.	2. 357 pellets.	13 sheets.
3. 406 pellets.	15 sheets.	3. 295 pellets.	14 sheets.
4. 401 pellets.	15 sheets.	4. 312 pellets.	13 sheets.
5. 424 pellets.	19 sheets.	5. 303 pellets.	18 sheets.
Av. 401 pellets.	18 sheets.	Av. 319 pellets.	16 sheets.

Three shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 433 pellets.	1..... 422 pellets.
2..... 432 pellets.	2..... 442 pellets.
3..... 403 pellets.	3..... 413 pellets.
Average 422 pellets.	Average 426 pellets.

TEST AT 60 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 5 pellets.*	LEFT BARREL. *Pattern.*	*Penetration, 5 pellets.*
1. 190 pellets.	16 sheets.	1. 213 pellets.	16 sheets.
2. 205 pellets.	8 sheets.	2. 161 pellets.	9 sheets.
3. 175 pellets.	6 sheets.	3. 191 pellets.	.. sheets.
4. 178 pellets.	7 sheets.	4. 227 pellets.	10 sheets.
5. 181 pellets.	9 sheets.	5. 193 pellets.	7 sheets.
Av. 186 pellets.	9 sheets.	Av. 197 pellets.	10 sheets.

Three shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 233 pellets.	1..... 223 pellets.
2..... 187 pellets.	2..... 221 pellets.
3..... 223 pellets.	3..... 229 pellets.
Average 214 pellets.	Average 224 pellets.

PARKER HAMMERLESS GUN, 12-GAUGE.

CLAREMONT, N. J., April 11, 1889.

TEST MADE AT FOREST AND STREAM GUN-TESTING SCREEN.

Gun—Parker hammerless, Damascus steel barrels. Cost, $80. No. of gun, 56,141. Weight, 8½lbs. Length of barrels, 32in. Gauge, 12. Right barrel, full choke. Left barrel, full choke.

Weather—Clear. Direction of Wind, 9 o'clock. Force of wind, 12 miles per hour. Thermometer, dry, 59°. Do., wet, 49°. Humidity, 52°. Barometer, 29.95in.

Charge, as given by holder of gun:

BOTH BARRELS.

Shell—U. M. C. Paper.
Powder, Brand—Dead Shot FFFG.
Powder, Quantity—3½ drs.
Shot—*Make*—Cincinnati Chilled. *Quantity*—1¼ oz. *Size*—8.

CARTRIDGE ANALYSIS.

Three Cartridges Taken at Random.

BOTH BARRELS.

Loading.		Powder.	Shot.
Card and two pink-edge wads over powder; card over shot.	1...	99 grs.	543 pellets.
	2...	100 grs.	546 pellets.
	3...	98 grs.	548 pellets.
	Average	99 grs.	546 pellets.

TEST AT 40 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.	LEFT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.
1. 327 pellets.	18 sheets.	1. 314 pellets.	17 sheets.
2. 352 pellets.	27 sheets.	2. 379 pellets.	19 sheets.
3. 367 pellets.	21 sheets.	3. 358 pellets.	21 sheets.
4. 340 pellets.	15 sheets.	4. 307 pellets.	19 sheets.
5. 300 pellets.	17 sheets.	5. 361 pellets.	20 sheets.
Av. 337 pellets.	20 sheets.	Av. 342 pellets.	19 sheets.

Three Shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 407 pellets.	1..... 317 pellets.
2..... 346 pellets.	2..... 386 pellets.
3..... 361 pellets.	3..... 366 pellets.
Average 371 pellets.	Average 354 pellets.

TEST AT 60 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.	LEFT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.
1. 174 pellets.	13 sheets.	1. 158 pellets.	11 sheets.
2. 108 pellets.	7 sheets.	2. 171 pellets.	8 sheets.
3. *73 pellets.	.. sheets.	3. 145 pellets.	.. sheets.
4. 133 pellets.	.. sheets.	4. 163 pellets.	8 sheets.
5. 176 pellets.	9 sheets.	5. 188 pellets.	10 sheets.
Av. 148 pellets.	10 sheets.	Av. 165 pellets.	9 sheets.

*Not averaged.

Three Shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 192 pellets.	1..... 175 pellets.
2..... 129 pellets.	2..... 214 pellets.
3..... 161 pellets.	3..... 180 pellets.
Average 160 pellets.	Average 189 pellets.

The second trial took place on May 30, and the early morning gave promise of a damp, misty day. The fog at 10 o'clock, when the firing opened, was heavy enough to give a very high percentage of humidity to the atmosphere, and the conditions were favorable to good results. As the day went on the wind, which had been sluggish from the 6 o'clock quarter, swung around to the 10 o'clock point, and increased up to a sharp, spanking breeze, in which it was necessary to hold over some to get anywhere near the point aimed at. The shooter was fully competent, however, and how well the man and his weapon worked together is shown in the fact that, in selecting four targets showing the best pattern for arm and barrel respectively, no less than three are at the targets whose outlines were fixed in advance of the shot being fired.

The test progressed without any special incident, and the results are interesting as showing what may be fairly

PARKER HAMMER GUN, 10-GAUGE, RIGHT BARREL, 406 PELLETS.

termed a standard degree of excellence. In shotguns as in other things it is not always safe to predict that the best preparations will always bring the best results, and old shooters may recall how on occasion a despised bit of cheap gunnery has distanced the finer grade of arms in pattern and penetration, yet it is safe for any one purchasing a gun to go to a reliable maker, pay a fair price, and then having given the arm a FOREST AND STREAM test so that they may be sure that they are not getting the occasional "duffer" gun which creeps into every large lot, go out to the field with the assurance that the arm is a good deal better than the marksman in the great majority of cases.

In taking the figures for the selected circles from the large sheets, the distances between the point aimed at and the point taken as the center of the struck circle were carefully noted, and show the mean aberration of the gun or the marksman, as the case may be, to be very slight. They stand as follows:

	10-Gauge Gun. 40 Yds. Right Barrel.	40 Yds. Left Barrel.	60 Yds. Right Barrel.	60 Yds. Left Barrel.	12-Gauge Gun. 40 Yds. Right Barrel.	40 Yds. Left Barrel.	60 Yds. Right Barrel.	60 Yds. Left Barrel.
1..	4 in.	4 in.	9 in.	2½in.	7 in.	3 in.	10 in.	2½in.
2..	5 in.	2 in.	5 in.	5 in.	4 in.	3 in.	7½in.	5½in.
3..	2½in.	2½in.	5½in.	3½in.	6 in.	3 in.	5 in.	7½in.
Av.	4 in.	3 in.	6 in.	4 in.	Av. 6 in.	3 in.	7½in.	5 in.

The formal record of the test stands:

PARKER HAMMER GUN, 10-GAUGE.

CLAREMONT, N. J., May 30, 1889.

TEST MADE AT FOREST AND STREAM GUN-TESTING SCREEN.

Gun—Parker Hammer, Damascus steel barrels. Cost $85. No. of gun, 55,254. Weight, 10¼lbs. Length of barrels, 32in. Gauge, 10. Right barrel, full choke. Left barrel, full choke.

Weather—Misty. Direction of wind, 10 o'clock. Force of wind, 7 miles per hour. Thermometer, dry, 70°. Do., wet, 66°. Humidity, 81°. Barometer, 30.4in.

Charge, as given by holder of gun:

BOTH BARRELS.

Shell—Winchester "Star."
Powder, Brand—Dupont Crystal Grain No. 1.
Powder, Quantity—4¼drs.
Shot—*Make*—Tatham's Chilled. *Quantity*—1¼oz. *Size*—8.

CARTRIDGE ANALYSIS.

Three Cartridges Taken at Random.

BOTH BARRELS.

Loading.		Powder.	Shot.
Card over shot; two pink-edge wads and card over powder.	1...	125 grs.	539 pellets.
	2...	125 grs.	531 pellets.
	3...	126 grs.	536 pellets.
	Average	125 grs.	535 pellets.

PARKER HAMMER GUN, 10-GAUGE, LEFT BARREL, 414 PELLETS.

TEST AT 40 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.	LEFT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.
1. 406 pellets.	.. sheets.	1. 370 pellets.	.. sheets.
2. 379 pellets.	13 sheets.	2. 212 pellets.	.. sheets.
3. 395 pellets.	13 sheets.	3. 414 pellets.	.. sheets.
4. 369 pellets.	25 sheets.(?)	4. 339 pellets.	13 sheets.
5. 389 pellets.	.. sheets.	5. 380 pellets.	15 sheets.
Av. 389 pellets.	17 sheets.	Av. 343 pellets.	14 sheets.

Three shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 384 pellets.	1..... 389 pellets.
2..... 274 pellets.	2..... 387 pellets.
3..... 320 pellets.	3..... 390 pellets.
Average 326 pellets.	Average 388 pellets.

TEST AT 60 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30 inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.	LEFT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.
1. 175 pellets.	8 sheets.	1. 192 pellets.	9 sheets.
2. 103 pellets.	11 sheets.	2. 169 pellets.	6 sheets,
3. 193 pellets.	10 sheets.	3. 218 pellets.	7 sheets.
4. 179 pellets.	9 sheets.	4. 190 pellets.	8 sheets.
5. 152 pellets.	8 sheets.	5. 204 pellets.	8 sheets.
Av. 160 pellets.	9 sheets.	Av. 195 pellets.	8 sheets.

Three shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 199 pellets.	1..... 160 pellets.
2..... 153 pellets.	2..... 201 pellets.
3..... 190 pellets.	3..... 173 pellets.
Average 181 pellets.	Average 178 pellets.

PARKER HAMMERLESS GUN, 12-GAUGE.

CLAREMONT, N. J., May 30, 1889.

TEST MADE AT FOREST AND STREAM GUN-TESTING SCREEN.

Gun—Parker Hammerless, Damascus steel barrels. Cost $80. No. of gun, 56,141. Weight 8½lbs. Length of barrels, 32in. Gauge, 12. Right barrel, full choke. Left barrel, full choke.

Weather—Damp. Direction of wind, 7 to 10 o'clock. Force of wind, 7 miles per hour. Thermometer, dry, 70°. Do., wet, 66°. Humidity, 81°. Barometer, 30.4in.

Charge, as given by holder of gun:

BOTH BARRELS.

Shell—Winchester "Star."
Powder, Brand—Dupont Crystal Grain No. 2.
Powder, Quantity—3½drs.
Shot—*Make*—Tatham's Chilled. *Quantity*—1¼oz. *Size*—8.

CARTRIDGE ANALYSIS.

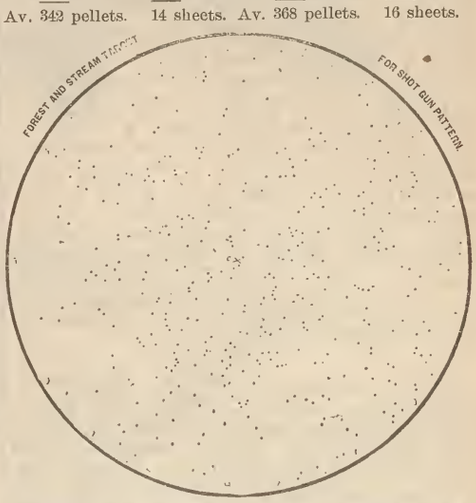
Three Cartridges Taken at Random.

BOTH BARRELS.

Loading.		Powder.	Shot.
Card over shot; two pink-edge wads and card over powder.	1...	109 grs.	535 pellets.
	2...	105 grs.	560 grs. 535 pellets.
	3...	108 grs.	547 grs. 538 pellets.
	Average	107 grs.	554 grs. 536 pellets.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.	LEFT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.
1. 340 pellets.	14 sheets.	1. 392 pellets.	13 sheets.
2. 315 pellets.	12 sheets.	2. 353 pellets.	23 sheets. (?)
3. 331 pellets.	16 sheets.	3. 380 pellets.	14 sheets.
4. 399 pellets.	.. sheets.	4. 357 pellets.	.. sheets.
5. 327 pellets.	14 sheets.	5. 358 pellets.	.. sheets.
Av. 342 pellets.	14 sheets.	Av. 368 pellets.	16 sheets.



PARKER HAMMERLESS, 12-GAUGE, RIGHT BARREL, 399 PELLETS.

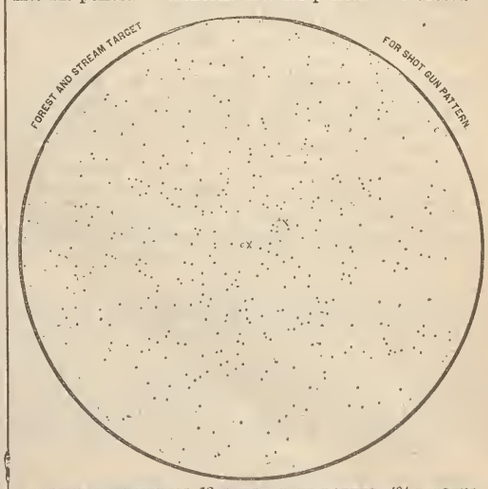
Three shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 367 pellets.	1..... 404 pellets.
2..... 344 pellets.	2..... 385 pellets.
3..... 380 pellets.	3..... 305 pellets.
Average 364 pellets.	Average 365 pellets.

TEST AT 60 YARDS.

Five Shots per Barrel from rest at fixed 30-inch Circle.

RIGHT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.	LEFT BARREL. Pattern.	Penetration, 3 pellets.
1. 126 pellets.	10 sheets.	1. 172 pellets.	8 sheets.
2. 150 pellets.	.. sheets.	2. 205 pellets.	7 sheets.
3. 146 pellets.	9 sheets.	3. 197 pellets.	12 sheets.
4. 109 pellets.	9 sheets.	4. 171 pellets.	7 sheets.
5. 179 pellets.	7 sheets.	5. 159 pellets.	8 sheets.
Av. 142 pellets.	9 sheets.	Av. 181 pellets.	8 sheets.



PARKER HAMMERLESS, 12-GAUGE, LEFT BARREL, 404 PELLETS.

Three shots at 4-foot square; 30-inch Circle selected from best pattern.

RIGHT BARREL.	LEFT BARREL.
1..... 189 pellets.	1..... 162 pellets.
2..... 171 pellets.	2..... 183 pellets.
3..... 93 pellets.	3..... 184 pellets.
Average 151 pellets.	Average 176 pellets.

SMOKING FIREPLACES.—Gardiner, Me., May 25.—One trouble with "Kequk's" fireplace may be that he does not give it time to get thoroughly hot. My experience has been that when fireplaces are left for a long time without use, especially if on the shore of a lake or pond where there is much dampness, the best of them will smoke until they get warmed up. I would advise him to give his a good hot fire as an experiment before tearing this one down. At the same time, I inclose a photograph of the cottage containing this fireplace, and where the FOREST AND STREAM is often read. It is owned by a party of four and was built on the shores of Cobbossee Contu Lake. The lake is full of black bass; last year the fishing was not up to the average, but we look for better results this season, as they are now taking the fly readily, fully three weeks earlier than I have ever known them to before.—W. B. N.

DAYTON, O., June 1.—This is the first day of the open season for squirrel, and the woods are full of them, but the weather is so cold that the hunters met with only indifferent success. Captain L. K. Stroup is here to-day from Anglaize county and says that there will be great squirrel shooting this season.

IN ALBERTA.—Hamilton, Ont.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just read in your very interesting journal a letter signed "W.," which amuses me. It is headed "A Hunt in British Columbia," and yet it all took place place in the Northwest Territories; in Alberta, in fact, and not within two or three hundred miles of the province named. "W." says he had an officer of the Northwest Mounted Police in his party. If so, it seems to me extraordinary that they neglected to take some firewood with them; no one who knows anything of that treeless country ever goes out on the plains so unprovided; a small sheet iron cooking stove and a few armfuls of chips or small dry branches are always taken. Over hundreds of square miles here there is not as much wood as would make a match, and no water fit to drink except in a few little springs, which "W." was not likely to find. Yet they started without wood and without even a keg of water! I do not know anything much nastier than tea made with alkaline water; but when Providence, overlooking their improvidence, sent them plenty of good water for tea making in the form of snow, why did they not use it? The fact is, if people without experience go into the wilderness and through their own simplicity suffer hardships, I think they deserve it; and I hope "W." will pardon me when I say that, for their own sakes, it would be better to say nothing about it. I know the scene of his adventure; in fact, I surveyed a great part of that country for the Dominion Government. "W." is quite right about the ducks, but I do not think that he can tell us much about prairie chickens there. A disconsolate-looking jack rabbit was the only thing in the way of game on land I ever saw, excepting herds of antelope in the sandhills; they are the real game of the country now; but I was not there for sport and so cannot say much about it, though I have seen them in great numbers. I never heard of canvasback ducks there, but as "W." says they shot them, I suppose we must have partaken of that delicacy unawares.—L. S.

MARAUDING INDIANS AND THE PARK.—The evidence regarding the Yellowstone National Park which has been collected by the FOREST AND STREAM proves that the forests of the Park are most seriously endangered by the fires kindled by Indians. The magnitude of the evil will be apparent upon a little consideration. The vast region known as the Yellowstone Park contains the headwaters or important tributaries of rivers which irrigate vast tracts of country. It is the obvious remedy that these marauding Indians should be kept away from the Park, and this remedy might be applied if the miserable reservation life offered any inducements superior to those of vagabondage. As a matter of fact, the danger of the situation has been explained to the Indian Department and the Indian Bureau, and it is just to say that a desire has been shown to keep the Indians under control. But that this is not done is plain even from the cautious report of Captain Harris, Superintendent of the Park, and from the reports of the Indian agents at Forts Lembi and Hall. The latter attempt to deny the depredations of the Indians, but any denial is made impossible by the sworn affidavits which FOREST AND STREAM has carefully collected from reliable persons living near enough to the Park to have personal knowledge of the unrestrained wanderings of the Indians. Now that the attention of the Indian Department has been directed to this danger, we trust that agents may be promptly found who can control the Indians, and that an adequate police or military force may be furnished for the Park and for reservation duty.—*Christian Union, May 23.*

THE BEAUTIFUL OZARKS.—Kansas City, Mo., May 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In issue of May 30, page 375, "The Beautiful Ozarks," is a very bad blunder either on my part or the types. A correction is necessary, as you will quickly see. Unless there is one made it would never be safe for any one having a copy of FOREST AND STREAM to sojourn there. "The natives," say the types, "as a rule are somewhat rude, but very hospitable." I think crude must be meant in copy. Do me the favor of keeping those excellent friends in good nature by making correction; they are far from being rude.—TILE.

FISH CREEK VALLEY.—Glacier House, B. C., May 14.—In a former letter I mentioned the beauties and magnificent scenery of the Fish Creek Valley, which lies five or six miles south of this house. A new and easy trail will within a few weeks be opened into this valley, and a good camp built for the accommodation of tourists. Plenty of big game in that valley. In my last week's letter I should have mentioned the fact that it is, during the open season, unlawful to kill the does or fawn of the blacktail deer.—STANSTEAD.

NORTH DAKOTA PRAIRIE CHICKENS.—Galesburg, Dak.—This is going to be a great year for prairie chickens in Dakota. We had a mild winter and very little snow. Then the birds had plenty of feed, there being a great deal of frosted wheat which was never cut. The prairie is alive with them now. Reports say that they are even more plentiful in South Dakota. I expect great sport about Sept. 1.—J. P. W.

A gun and a wagon. Here is food for thought. Jim Long sold a big road wagon and a single-barrel gun at auction Monday. The gun was about six feet long and brought three times as much as the wagon, the latter selling for $1.—*Concord (N. C.) Times.*

The cats, dogs and poll parrots of England having been properly provided for, a hospital for fish has now been established. Fish are much exposed to dampness, and pulmonary diseases would naturally be most common.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

Sea and River Fishing.

THE SUNSET CLUB.—IV.

TWO quick raps with a bethabara mallet upon a solid slab of live oak called the club to order, and after the president was satisfied that those present were entitled to seats, the opening exercises were hastened, the regular business followed in rapid succession. The usual discussions touching scientific problems and outing experiences were, with the reports of committees, postponed. The members understood the object, for upon the rostrum, with the president, sat a gentleman whose face was familiar, particularly among the yachtsmen.

"The Keeper of the Keys will see if the three candidates—the passenger agents—are in waiting," said the president in a rapid semi-tone. The officer retired to the ante-room, and after a few moments' absence returned.

"The candidates—Sherman, Brown and Smith—are in evening dress, and have been waiting since sunset."

"The attendants will assist the Grand Conductor in properly preparing them for initiation. See that they are supplied with copies of the Inter-State Commerce Law, and a Burlington Route Directory, that they may be able to decipher the law in accordance with public opinion, and to inform us whether there is a clause that could be construed, technically, to debar them from landing fish by way of the long haul, if it is accomplished according to the art, as quickly as by the short haul. Am I understood?"

"Your orders are 'fully understood,'" replied the conductor, bowing low and bringing his hands together over his head. In this position he backed out of the room.

"Brethren," said the president, facing the members, "We will omit the regular order of business. I take great pleasure in stating that we have with us to-night a true yachtsman, a friend to all lovers of outdoor sport and recreation and whose name is familiar to the fraternity all around the great chain of lakes. [Continued applause, during which the gentleman rose and gracefully bowed]. Way back in 1834 the good people of the then beautiful town of Cleveland, Ohio, were awakened by a 'squall' which continued to increase to a

COMMODORE GEORGE W. GARDNER.

moderate breeze as the years rolled round, until to-day we are in the center of the storm, and the great Forest City, teeming with original life and activity, honors her distinguished son by placing him upon the highest seat within the gift of a generous public." Hear! Hear! came from every quarter of the well-smoked room. The clapping of hands and the stamping of feet became loud and deafening. It was the greatest speech the president ever attempted; his face became red, then pale, and he nervously took a drink from the water pitcher instead of the glass, and when the noise died down to a whispering breeze he again resumed. "As I said, in a metaphorical sense, he was born in 1834. His early education was not neglected, he was a boy like the rest of us, but he loved to hear

'The rush of wind, the romp and roar,
Of great waves climbing a rocky shore.'

"And every pleasant afternoon he ran away from school to play upon the beach or climb to the masthead of some vessel anchored in the harbor. He graduated with honors and mastered the classics as taught in those days, but the love of the sea continued, and when he arrived at that age when he was an unhappy land rover, he made application among the vessels for a position. Fortune favored him; he was employed by a healthy-looking skipper of a small schooner in the honored position of cook. Little cared he how the wind blew, for faithfully below he did his duty, and so well did he meet the wants of his fellow sailors and his employer that he was promoted to the office of assistant clerk, and then to clerk, which position he filled with honor to himself and credit to the vessel until he had saved enough money to start a bank in the town of Cleveland. In the interest of yachting and canoeing we find him entering the field as charter member of the Ivanhoe Boat Club, and with their 36ft. ten-oar barge he considered it a pleasant pastime to row to Rocky River, some eight miles away, and return, for an evening's exercise. Among the first movements to introduce yachting on the lakes was his purchase of the sloop yacht Ravenna, from New Haven, Conn., which won every race she entered in the Canadian waters, then quickly followed numerous clubs with winning yachts, and the interest began in earnest. Ballast Island, Lake Erie, one of the jewels of the Put-in-Bay group, he purchased, and exciting regattas followed, bringing together yachtsmen from Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit and Toledo, and the best yachts that ever sailed on fresh water; in time from this sprung the great Inter-Lake Yachting Association, comprising the Michigan Yacht Club, Toledo Yacht Club, Put-in-Bay Yacht Club and the Ohio Yacht Club of Toledo. The gentleman I now take pleasure in introducing is the commodore of this gigantic association, and the respected mayor of Cleveland, Ohio."

Mid uproarous applause the gallant commodore arose and stood expectant until the complimentary clamor had sufficiently subsided for him to speak.

"Fellow yachtsmen and anglers, from the earliest ages we have records of men, and women too, enjoying outdoor recreation, whether in the untrampled forest or in the busy streets of our chief cities. I am pleased to be associated with men who are connected with an institution so widely renowned as the Sunset Club, the object of which is to promote the interest of outdoor amusements. No one can doubt for an instant the utility and importance of yachting and angling in promoting health, and this alone ought to be sufficient to cause their encouragement. In an age like the present, when in a struggle for precedence in the halls of Congress, the bar, or the haunts of commerce, time is considered as of equal value with money, it can scarcely be wondered at that many of the competitors in the race lose health, both of body and mind. Nothing more enfeebles and lowers the bodily and mental tone than an entire giving up of all the energies to one single pursuit. The over-worked lawyer, or merchant, however, has only to bestow an occasional day upon any one of the various sports within reach, and he speedily recovers himself, and instead of losing way in the course which he is pursuing, he is enabled to do more than make up the lost time which his absence has occasioned by the increased vigor that his change of scene and occupation have given him. Many of the happiest hours of my life I have spent upon the water, either riding upon the surging billows or drifting with the placid stream in a light canoe; memorable events come thick and fast before me as I recall hundreds of incidents connected therewith. In my younger days I sailed and paddled a canoe, a boat 22ft. in length and 20in. in width, embarking at Cincinnati, O., and sailing, drifting, paddling down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, camping upon the verdant shore during the nights, and arriving in good time at New Orleans. In this same canoe I paddled from my native city, following the steamboat course, in mid-lake, to the islands of Lake Erie, arriving just in time to cut a watermelon on board the sloop yacht Marietta, which the boys had stowed away under the cockpit seat. It is well understood in our American cities that many of our first merchants make a regular practice of devoting a day or two to some kind of outdoor amusement. Some take to hunting, others to fishing, while many of us love

"'To hear the sea and the splash of rain
And the roar of the northeast huricaue.'

"All these act upon the principle of unbending the bow to enable it to regain its spring, and are attended with the same happy result in various degrees. As to angling, I often recall what Walton says of a Dr. Nowell, Dean of the Cathedral of St. Paul, and author of the present church catechism, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. He is represented as a good man, a constant practicer of angling, and as employing the tenth part of his time in that sport. In an ancient picture he is represented as leaning with one hand on a desk holding a Bible, while at his side lie his lines, hooks and other tackle. Underneath is written, 'Died in 1601 at the age of 95 years; that age had neither dimmed his eye nor weakened his memory, and that angling and temperance were the causes of these blessings.' Sir Henry Wotton, who lived about the same time, says, ''Twas an employment for his idle time, which was not thus idly spent, for angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer to his spirits, a calmer of unquiet thoughts and a moderator of passions.'

"The occasional absence from the scene of toil and care, the breathing of the fresh and healthful air of the country, the lake. I can truthfully state that I have been inspired with the most devout and grateful emotions of the heart in contemplating the beauties of creation, my meditations of Divine goodness and grace have been exalted. In conclusion, let all those who belong to the fraternity having the great, the learned, and the good for example, follow in the footsteps of your illustrious predecessors, may you enjoy many a day of delightful pleasure and happiness. If you love the healthful art of angling may your lines always fall in lucky places, and if yachting,

"'When the dangerous rocks are passed,
And the thundering tempests cease,
May you rest in a silent port of peace.'"

Long and continued applause followed, after which the commodore was elected an honorary life member of the club. The usual business was then resumed.

"Mr. President," said a member from Put-in-Bay, "I move you that Ernest Radder, the genial secretary of the Cleveland Yachting Association, and, in honor of his being a truthful angler, be elected by acclamation an honorary member of this club." The motion was unanimously carried.

"Are the passenger agent candidates still in the closet?" asked the president, "and if so, have they separated into component parts the Inter-State Law, that in their examination they may be able to satisfactorily explain the bearing upon worm fishing, the long and short haul?"

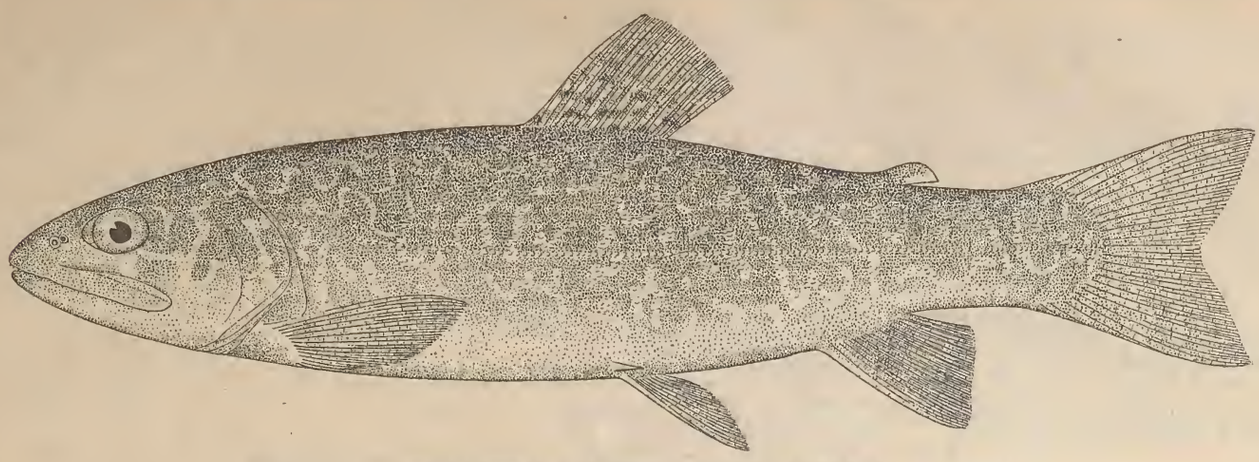
"Mr. President," said the grand conductor, with a peculiar wave of the hands, "I regret to state that the candidates cannot agree among themselves upon the law, and the last time I was at the door Mr. Shearman was entertaining the other candidates with a song entitled 'The Bulgarian Pin.'"

"As the hour is late, and it is as difficult to catch a passenger agent as a muskalonge in an interior Kentucky stream, you will keep the candidates in the closet until our next regular meeting, when I hope to see as many of you present as can possibly attend."

The club adjourned. J. E. GUNCKEL.

GEORGIA.—Newton, May 31.—We are having some sport now catching rockfish; eighteen have been captured weighing from 7½ to 30lbs. I would like to see one killed with a 10oz. rod.—B. F. H.

MAINE JIGGING is not so popular as it used to be.



SAIBLING AND BROWN TROUT HYBRID.—3 YRS. OLD. ABOUT ⅝ NATURAL LENGTH.

SAIBLING AND BROWN TROUT HYBRID.

THE finest and largest series of hybrid trout which we have seen belongs to the United States National Museum, and is the result of crosses between the saibling and the brown trout of Norway, artificially produced at one of the fisbcultural stations in Norway some years previous to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. These hybrids were exhibited in the Norwegian section at the International Exhibition, and were presented to the National Museum at the close of the Centennial. The collection contains individuals ranging in age from one year to six years, and includes the result of crossing both ways between the two species.

In no instance does the hybrid resemble either parent in general appearance. In shape there is a compromise between the two parent forms. The saibling has a forked tail, while the brown trout has the tail nearly truncate when expanded. In the hybrid, until five years old at least, individuals all have the tail more forked than in the brown trout, and less so than in the saibling. One of the largest six-year-olds has the tail fin truncate, about as it is in the brown trout.

The proportions of the hybrid have already been hinted at above; the height of the body equals more than the length of the head, and is contained four and two-thirds times in the length of the fish measured to the end of the scales. The head is one-fourth of this same length and contains the diameter of the eye about six times. The snout is half again as long as the eye and one-half as long as the upper jaw. The maxilla extends far behind the eye, the length of the upper jaw being somewhat more than one-half the length of the head.

The vomerine teeth are invariably similar to those of the brown trout. In all but six individuals of this large series teeth are present and well developed on the base of the tongue, their absence occurring in both crosses and in specimens five and six years old, although it is more common in yearlings.

The peduncle of the tail is one-third of the length of the head. The first dorsal fin is somewhat in advance of the middle of the total length, its anterior two-thirds being in front of the belly fins. The base of the first dorsal is nearly as long as its longest ray. The anal fin is very long; its longest ray is much longer than the length of its base and somewhat longer than the longest ray of the dorsal fin. The short and stout adipose dorsal fin is placed over the end of the anal. The belly fin reaches almost, or quite, to the vent when laid backward. Its appendage is one-third to two fifths as long as the fin. The breast fin is about three-fourths as long as the head. A six year old hybrid, produced by fertilizing saibling eggs with milt of the brown trout, has the breast fin of the right side produced into a long tip, ⅜in. longer than its fellow of the opposite side. There are 142 scales in the lateral line, of which 122 are tube-bearing. There are 14 rows of scales from the end of the anal fin obliquely upward and backward to the lateral line; 16 rows from the end of the adipose fin obliquely downward and backward to the lateral line; 23 rows from the end of the dorsal obliquely downward and backward to the lateral line.

The branchiostegal membrane is supported by 12 rays, the dorsal fin has 10 divided rays, the anal 8, the breast fin 12, and the belly fin 8. The number of gill-rakers is 21, of which 13 are below the angle: the longest raker is nearly one-half as long as the eye. There are 58 pyloric cœca in one individual and 60 in another example crossed the opposite way, that is, by fertilizing saibling eggs with milt of brown trout. The brown trout has 42 cœca and the saibling 42 to 45 in specimens examined.

The general color is vandyke brown, the lower parts lighter. The sides are profusely vermiculated with narrow, pale markings and with small blotches of the same color, the vermiculations or blotches, and sometimes both, extending on the head. The fins are usually pale; occasionally the dorsal and anal have several faint, band-like, brown markings, and the tail fin is inconspicuously banded

Hybrids one year old, between female saibling and male brown trout, are 4in. long; between female trout and male saibling they are 3 7/16 to 4¾in. Two-year-olds vary from 6¾in. to 8⅛in. Three-year-olds, produced by fertilizing saibling eggs with brown trout milt, measure 9½in.; the opposite cross of the same age varies from 10in. to 10⅝in. Four-year-olds (saibling mother and brown trout father) range from 11¼ to 11½in.; those cro sed the other way are 11in. long. Five-year-old hybrids, between male saibling and female brown trout, run from 13in. to 14in. in length. Six-year-olds, between male saibling and female brown trout, measure from 17 to 19½in.; those between male brown trout and female saibling are 17 to 18in.

The figure accompanying this description is from an original drawing made for me by Mr. S. F. Denton; it is about two-thirds of the actual size of a three-year-old fish.

None of the specimens examined by me show any development of the reproductive organs, and it is probable that this hybrid, although a large and beautiful animal, is uniformly sterile. T. H. BEAN.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.

VI.—NEW YORK BAY.

EVERY kind of fish that anglers can catch in the salt waters of bays in these latitudes can be taken in New York Bay, but unfortunately not in large numbers. Striped bass are taken at Liberty Island, which is but a short row from the Battery. Weakfish, bluefish, blackfish, sheepshead, plaice, sea bass and other varieties are caught in and about the Narrows, and such small fry as eels, tomcods and flounders may be taken almost anywhere in their respective seasons. For the larger and most gamy fish, with the exception of the striped bass, it is necessary to go some distance down the bay from the city. On the Brooklyn or eastern side of the bay there is little sport fishing anywhere above Bay Ridge, and from this place a row of a mile or two is necessary to reach remunerative fishing grounds.

Taking the eastern shore of New York Bay first, the nearest place to rent boats for a day's good fishing is Fred. Wardell's, along the shore just south of the steamboat landing at Bay Ridge. One can go from foot of Whitehall street to Bay Ridge by boat for 20 cents the round trip, and climb over a rocky road to Wardell's place. Boats leave 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M.; 1:10 P. M. Sundays, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 1:10 P. M. The better way to reach this resort, however, is via ferry from foot of Whitehall street to Thirty-ninth street, South Brooklyn, thence a walk of two blocks to the dummy cars which run to Fort Hamilton, and ride to Bay Ridge avenue, from which it is six minutes' walk to the beach. Round trip 30 cents, or 10 cents may be saved by getting off the dummy cars at the city line and walking three blocks extra to Bay Ridge avenue. Wardell has fourteen boats, at $1 week days, $1.50 Sundays. Boatman, 25 cents an hour extra. Wardell always keeps clams and sandworms for bait, and will direct fishermen to the best grounds in the vicinity. Blackfish and eels are the only fish caught there now, but there will be fair weakfishing during the latter part of this month. In the fall bluefish (snappers) are quite plenty, and take squid or shedder crabs with avidity. Meals can be obtained in a restaurant near Wardell's.

Ten minutes' walk below Wardell's place is Henry Stillwell's resort, at what is called Owl's Head, on the shore road. Get off the dummy cars at Seventy-ninth street and walk direct to the beach. Stillwell has a sloop in which he takes out fishing parties, and he is generally successful in securing good sport for his patrons.

At Fort Hamilton, the terminus of the dummy car route (round trip fare, 30 cents), there are three resorts within a stone's throw of each other. The one nearest New York is kept by Robert H. Hegeman, who has twenty one boats for hire at $1 a day both week days and Sundays; boatmen, $2 a day extra or 50 cents an hour. Hegeman keeps shrimp fresh caught every day, skimmers, clams and sandworms, and he provides tackle for those who do not bring their own. Paul Sieger, one of Hegeman's patrons, caught a six pound blackfish on Tuesday of last week off the "Wreck," a famous angling spot in the vicinity, and the anglers have been very successful in taking sea bass as well as blackfish. Weakfish will be plenty in the vicinity after the middle of this month.

P. and M. Gates keep the fishing resort just below Hegeman's. They have fourteen boats for hire at $1 every day in the week; boatmen $2 a day or 25 cents an hour. They keep bait for sale, fiddlers, skimmers, shrimp and sandworms. Fiddlers are 35 cents a hundred, shrimp 20 cents a half pint. Gates recommends the mussel beds or a point to the southeast of Fort Lafayette as the best ground in the vicinity for weakfishing. His patrons have caught plenty of blackfish recently.

Just below Gates's place the angler will find a resort kept by the oldest fishermen in these parts, Adrian Stillwell, who has been forty years in the business of renting boats to fishermen and giving them points about how to fish. Mr. Stillwell is three score years and ten, but he is as hearty as a man of half his age, and there isn't a man along these shores whose advice is of more value to the angler. Mr. Stillwell says he has found that the best all-round bait for these waters is shrimp. Every kind of fish will take shrimp, and take them eagerly, if the bait is properly used. The old gentleman has forty-three boats to let, and as he himself says, "Anybody can rent 'em any day for a dollar, except on the Fourth of July." On the day of Independence Mr. Stillwell celebrates it by charging double. He will provide a boatman, if desired, at $2 a day or 50 cents an hour, and furnish bait of all kinds except shedder crabs and sandworms at the prevailing prices. On Sunday, May 19, Marcy Finney, one of Mr. Stillwell's customers, caught three sea bass and ninety pounds of blackfish, and used only one hundred fiddler crabs for bait. Mr. Stillwell favors squid for weakfishing.

To show what the fishing in these waters was some years ago Mr. Stillwell points to the record he made on July 17, 1856, when he caught 104 weakfish in seventy minutes, just about as fast as he could bait his hooks, throw them over and haul in.

At Connolly's, Fort Hamilton, good board can be obtained at reasonable rates.

Taking the western shore of New York Bay we get our first fishing at the vicinity of Liberty Island, where large striped bass are caught both in spring and fall. "The Pot," about half a mile south of the island, is a favorite place, and there is sometimes fair sport angling from the shores of Liberty Island itself. To reach it take steamboat from the Barge Office, foot of Whitehall street, every hour, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Round trip fare, 25 cents. The best way to fish these waters, however, is to hire a boat at the foot of Montgomery street, Jersey City, or take the Central Railroad of New Jersey from foot of Liberty street, to Communipaw station (fare, round trip, 14 cents). A short walk from the station there are boats which may be hired at $1 a day. Bait should be brought from New York. Near Communipaw in the Bay there are also weakfish, bluefish and blackfish. Trains either way every half hour.

The next point at which to stop on the western Bay shore is Greenville, same route. round trip fare, 17 cents. Walk over to the Idle Hour Hotel, on the banks of the canal. W. H. Durkin, the hotel proprietor, has twelve boats for hire at 50 cents a day; Sundays, $1. Boatman, $2 a day extra. Durkin also has three jib and mainsail centerboard skiffs for those who like to sail. Just now fishermen are catching sea bass and blackfish in the vicinity, but the catches are small in numbers. There is good crabbing in front of the hotel in summer and fall. The Idle Hour clambakes, served at 75 cents a head, are famous. Fifty guests can be accommodated at the hotel, and meals obtained at half a dollar. Bait (clams and sandworms) is always kept on hand. One of Durkin's customers caught a sea bass weighing 12lbs. off Robbin's Reef Light two weeks ago. This is on the authority of Mr. Durkin.

There are no boats now to be hired at Pamrapo, the next station along this route. At Bayonne, however, Alexander Ledoux has twenty-four boats to let right opposite the station. He charges $1 a day, and does not keep bait, so fishermen must bring their own. It is an easy row from here to Robbin's Reef Light fishing grounds, where blackfish, weakfish and an occasional striped bass may be caught now. Fish to the northward of the Light above the nets set by market fishermen. Ledoux will be found a reliable man, who doesn't exaggerate the size or numbers of fish caught near his place. Round trip fare 20 cents.

Some of the resorts in New York Bay can be reached to advantage from Staten Island. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad on both north and east shores of the Island runs through all the shore towns. The round trip fare is 20 cents to any point, *via* boat from foot of Whitehall street to St. George, thence cars. At Clifton there are several boatmen who make a business of taking fishermen out to the fishing grounds near the "Monument" in the Lower Bay. John Fence of Clifton has an open sloop carrying ten or twelve persons at $1 each. He will not take out a party of less than five. Other owners of sailboats here that carry anglers to the Lower Bay are Dan Mullan and Harry Nolan. John Sanford has eight or ten boats for hire at $1 a day, and a propeller carrying twenty-five people which he charters to fishing parties to go to the Monument or to the Fishing Banks. Fence keeps all kinds of bait, but I am not sure that the others do. The best fishing grounds, besides those at the Monument, are on the mussel beds in the Swash Channel, and at the "Wreck." They are catching sea bass at these places now averaging over a pound in weight.

H. Hanson, at Clifton, has a catboat in which he takes out parties at the same rate as charged by Fence.

Adam Hemmes, 16 New York avenue, Clifton, has an open catboat 25×10.3, the Adele, in which he will take out a party of ten or under for $6 a day, Sundays $8, this price including bait, which he supplies. Adam generally fishes the Sandy Hook wrecks, and has the reputation of always bringing in fish.

Edward Hemmes, 46 New York avenue, Clifton, takes out fishermen in his 30ft. cabin centerboard sloop at the same rate as charged by Adam Hemmes above. He also fishes the Sandy Hook wrecks and goes out to the banks. His parties have recently made good catches of sea bass and blackfish.

Michael Lynam, Clifton, has four or five boats to let. When I asked him what his charges were he said that he charged a well-dressed dude $3 a day, and a poorly-dressed honest man 50 cents a day. Those contemplating

hiring boats of Michael should have a care as to their apparel.

At Stapleton, next station north of Clifton, John Wahlen has fifteen rowboats for hire at $1.50 a day. He also has two catboats, one of 18 the other 20ft., and two centerboard cabin sloops, one 28 the other 32ft. long. Price for catboats $8 and $10 a day, and for sloops $10 and $12 a day. The large sloop will accommodate twenty people very comfortably. Wahlen visits all the best places in the lower bay, and furnishes lines and bait free. One of his hosts caught thirteen weakfish of small size last week, Tuesday.

At Tompkinsville, next station north of Stapleton, Ex-Sheriff Denyse rents seven rowboats at $1 a day week days, $1.50 Sundays, boatmen 25 cents an hour or $2 a day extra. He also has two catboats for hire at $5 a day, which includes a man to sail them. He also keeps bait (clams). Denyse takes lodgers at $1 a night, and furnishes meals *à la carte*.

At New Brighton, S. I., the first station below St. George on the north shore railroad, Patrick Donovan keeps a place convenient to the Robbin's Reef fishing grounds. Donovan has three rowboats for hire at 50 cents week days, $1 on Sundays. He also keeps four cat-rigged open boats at $4 for week days and $5 for Sundays. One of Donovan's customers caught three bluefish last week Sunday off Robbin's Reef Light.

SENECA.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE Fox Lake country is giving good account of itself. Camp Lake last Saturday showed several fair strings of bass. Mr. J. M. Clark took six, one of 4½lbs.

Mr. F. P. Taylor says he and his party fished on the Oconto, leaving the railway at Ellis Junction. Their luck at the trout was all they could ask. Mr. Frank Arrowsmith, of the C. & A. R. R., a Syracuse angler who wears a medal won for fly-casting, took ninety-two trout in one day with the fly. Mr. Arrowsmith can stand with his back against a wall and cast a rolling cast straight out in front of him to a good distance, and it was the ability to do this which so much increased his catch along the brushy Wisconsin streams. Mr. Arrowsmith tied his own flies and used on the day above mentioned nothing but very small brown-hackles and black-gnats, sometimes using a small wing on the brown fly. For those who contemplate going into Wisconsin woods for trout, the above is worth remembering. It seems the consensus of opinion of anglers who go in there that the bulk of flies should be dark and small. I presume that if one stuck to brown and black hackles, or brown hackle and a small, dark-winged fly, he would do as well as though he took a bookful, although he might strike a capricious stream. But ninety-two trout is too many.

Dr. Buechner, also mentioned earlier as having had a good trip, was at the Gaylord club house. He reports that the fly was not being taken well in their vicinity, although they had fair luck on the whole. He caught his 2½lb. trout in a lake which is fairly alive with black bass. This is a very common feature of Wisconsin waters—to find trout and bass dwelling in harmony together. I leave it to the imagination of Eastern readers to picture what sport these deep, cold lakes would afford; and once more I say to all Eastern men who want to go fishing and catch some fish, that they should send their wives home, or bring them along, and start at once for this place, right here, and then go north.

I was walking down Wabash avenue one evening last week with a friend, when we saw a man stop a buggy and take out from it a fish which he could hardly drag clear of the ground. It needed only a look at the clean yellow sides to show that the fish was a mascallonge in prime order. We walked straight over to the buggy. "Where on earth did you get that fish, and who are you, anyhow?" I asked of the gentleman.

Well, I didn't steal him," said he, "but I caught him in Lake Vieux Desert, above Eagle Waters. This is a little one. It only weighs 31lbs. We caught twenty-eight of 'em altogether."

Later I learned that this gentleman's name is Mr. Winans, of the Wabash Railway, and that his companion was Mr. Cameron, of this city. They had royal sport, if ever two men did. Mr. Winans killed one mascallonge which weighed 37½lbs., and which was subsequently placed in banquet before certain Wabash railway magnates. When Mr. Winans got back and began to tell the boys about this fish, he got wild, and could hardly keep down on the ground at all. He caught the big fish and killed him in worthy style, using a Clark 8½oz. lance mascallonge rod, a No. E Mansfield raw silk line, and an Abbey & Imbrie double multiplier reel with the old Foster drag. He says that outfit suited him, and Jim Clark, of the Wilkinson Co., who is the designer of this rod, is consequently tickled pretty near as much as Mr. Winans.

The Eastern anglers who want to go fishing and catch some fish had better come right out here and start soon. In a very short time now the bloom will be on the lakes, and then no more mascallonge till October. We have got fish out here as is fish. The air is full of them. Two fishers on Fourteenth street pier yesterday caught a string of lake perch which dropped on the ground from a pole between their shoulders. Sam Booth caught 25lbs. of pike and bass in the Grand Calumet near the club house. Another angler, whose name I forgot, caught twenty black bass in the Little Calumet near Liverpool. Ira Pease, keeper of Mak-saw-ba club house, writes up beseechingly for the boys to come down and catch some of the bass out of the Kankakee, as they are biting so much as to be fairly dangerous. There are fish anywhere around Chicago, from the city building out. The atmosphere here is gradually assuming a lurid, dark purple hue, as the fishing season draws on apace and the anglers come in with their creels full of lies. The stories I may tell in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM of these successes will all be true. I would not tell any other kind. But much as I should like to tell a real good fish lie, it would be difficult to exaggerate the actual excellence of the fishing lying—I mean the fishing which lies or is situated—in our new North Woods. This country is open to gentlemen. I sincerely hope that any one who goes in there and kills all the fish he can will fall ont of his boat and be drowned and devoured.

Speaking of that. The best hated man in all Wisconsin lake country is Dr. Robert Hunter, of Chicago. Not a guide, hotel keeper or woodsman who ever knew him but execrates his name, and throughout that whole district his reputation is anathema. Dr. Hunter is the man with the record. To acquire his record he had to stack up fish on the shore and let them rot in heaps. To acquire record and reputation Dr. Hunter invented a little machine, consisting of a good stout spring coiled in a box, to which he attached his trolling line. When a mascallonge struck the spoon, the worthy Doctor could fold his hands and sit and watch the spring kill the fish. He couldn't catch them fast enough with rod and reel—not so fast as was consistent with his idea of the size of the pile of fish rotting on the shore. Dr. Hunter gained his reputation this way some little time ago. He got his reputation. He got into the railway guide books as the man with the record. He got into the papers out here. He has gotten into FOREST AND STREAM; and as quick as I can get time to go up into that country and get some more facts—which are not more facts than these alleged, be sure—he is going to get into FOREST AND STREAM a lot more. He ought to get into every sporting paper in this wide land, and be so held up in all the glory of his success that when the final curtain shall be rung down on his drama, his fellow countrymen shall not say merely in grave reverence, "This was a man!" but shall whisper with bated breath, "This was a champion!" I don't want to be told that I am too severe on such a man, for that is impossible. An example cannot be made too quickly and too surely of any such man and of all such men. Those fish are up there for all of the round table of anglerdom. There is enough for all. It is the business of any man fit to sit at the round table to see that they are sent round in a fair and square divide. Moreover, I do not think that twenty-eight mascallonge is too large a catch for two men, although this may be a first offense. For those who hereafter come to my notice with stories of boat loads of mascallonge I propose to do all I can, in my feeble way, to make them wish it was a first offense, or make them prove a h'alibi if it wasn't. They say those waters can't be fished out. That's all nonsense. Go to the fish dealers of our great lakes. They will tell you that our whole inland seas will be and fairly have been fished out. No amount of game was ever so great it couldn't all be killed, and no amount of fish can swim that cannot all be caught. The time to weep is now, not after the ruin has been wrought. E. HOUGH.

BRIEF NOTES FROM ANGLESEA.

ANGLESEA, N. J., May 30.—Yesterday three fishermen here, from Philadelphia, bagged ten black drum averaging 30lbs. apiece. The birds have been thick, and Chas. W. Barnard, secretary of the West Jersey Game Protective Society, bagged 100 yellowlegs in two days' hunting last week on Seven Mile Beach, which is divided by Hereford Inlet from Five Mile Beach, where four years ago the wild cattle monopolized the right of way in the Holly Woods.

During all the month of June there will be fine fishing for black drum for those who revel in big fish, caught after a gamy fight in the deep sea. But the weakfish, too, have come, and run larger than at any season before in ten years. On the Fishing Banks Chris Ludlam reports that "Holy Joe," Ludlam's boat—his name is familiar to FOREST AND STREAM readers—caught last week 1150 black bass, so called, in three hours, water 30ft. deep, and the largest bass kicked the beam at 8lbs. and a fraction! Good board can be had at the Hereford House, Andrew Weeks, or J. J. Sturmer's, $6 a week. A sportsman's wife, who don't cry for furbelows, or require *pâté de foie gras* at $1 a day board, can be happy here. You can hit the Inlet with a stone from the Hereford Hotel porch, and one can get out in the schooners, which go to the banks every morning 6 A. M., when the wind is not "no'theast," for $1 apiece, and the fisherman has all the fish he can catch. "A ducat to the beggarly denier," to the sportsman who cannot be happy for a month or a week at Anglesea; and I am unselfish enough to wish that my fellow craftsmen with double-barreled Greeners, or rod and reel, or unromantic handline, may enjoy as much, and have as many happy days past, present and to come as I have had and hope to have in angling down by the sea at Anglesea. When a man gets to Philadelphia he need only ask for the West Jersey R. R., and he is within two hours of a sportsman's paradise. J. M. S.

BLACK MOSQUITO NETTING.—Auburn, Maine.—I desire to give my brother anglers a point, which, put in practice during a recent brook-fishing trip, was of much comfort to myself and friend. It was simply a bag of black mosquito netting. I had used white and pink netting on previous trips; but as all know who have tried the light colors or even blue it is at times as imposible to see through as a thick cloth in the sunlight and in thick bushes. The black netting offers no such objections, but it is security against mosquitoes. The small black fly, or "no-seeums," would of course crawl through. The angler must wear a moderately wide hat, with brim sufficiently stiff to hold the netting away from his face and neck. Take of the black netting a strip of sufficient length, so that when stitched up on the short side the hat will pass readily through it. Then with a darning or tape needle run a string through the interstices of the netting below the reinforced edge, so that the edge may be gathered loosely around the crown of the hat at the band, and the thing is complete and ready for use. When on the head it should hang down on the shoulders far enough to be folded under the coat collar and upon the breast in front, It may occasionally double in against the neck, but I had no trouble whatever on that account, though fishing in thick brush a part of the time. I am not claiming originality in this matter, except in the simplicity of the thing and the use of black netting. All arrangements of this sort I have ever seen use white netting or gauze, which interferes very much with the vision, while the black presents no such objection.—NOR'EAST.

SALMON IN THE HUDSON.—Recent captures of salmon in the Hudson River were: By D. Perkins, in a net, near Poughkeepsie, weight 21½lbs.; one of 17lbs. by Charles Harkins, off Hyde Park; one of 12¾lbs. by Wm. Albertson, of New Hamburg.

SAWDUST.—Hingston, N. B.—In my letter published in your last issue, where it reads, "Nevertheless it clearly proves that sawdust does not kill fish," it should read, "Sawdust does kill fish."—SPORTSMAN.

POSTED BROOKS IN CONNECTICUT.—A case of peculiar interest to sportsmen in Connecticut has just been concluded in Wallingford. Dr. Edwin Tabor was prosecuted for trout fishing in Muddy River, which had been "posted" by a Wallingford syndicate, in some cases with and in others without the consent of the owners. It is said that there has been a great deal of this kind of posting of streams in this State this season. The signs are bought at any job printer's for next to nothing, and it has been a common thing for persons to place them along a brook, sometimes with the assent of the owner, but more often without, for the purpose of keeping other persons off their brook. So common has this become, and the trick so well known to Connecticut sportsmen, that the signs are disregarded unless they bear the name of the landowners. In the Wallingford case Dr. Tabor fished on the land of a farmer named Hall, who had given him permission to do so. Hall had previously allowed the syndicate to post his land, but claimed and exercised the right to allow a personal friend to fish there. Consequently the prosecution against Dr. Tabor failed, and he was discharged. It is probable that some united action will be taken against tricksters throughout the State who post brooks without authority, and do not dare to affix a name to their sign.—*Waterbury American, May 31.*

CARP IN OPEN WATERS.—Rock Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River, and boundary between Washington and West Washington, or Georgetown, D. C., is one of the streams which have received a supply of escaped carp from the Government ponds. We are indebted to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Col. Marshall McDonald, for the accompaning letter of Mr. G. Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, containing information about the number recently taken by a single fisherman at one locality: "WASHINGTON, May 23, 1889. —*Dear Colonel McDonald:* I bought a lovely 12lbs. mirror carp this morning, taken in Rock Creek by my neighbor, Dennis Jones. It was one of seven—all mirror carp —caught last night in a dip net below the dam at Lyon's Mill, one weighing about 14lbs. Jones tells me that he has caught at least one hundred in this place, and that they have been abundant there ever since the big freshet. Yours truly, G. BROWN GOODE." Carp from open waters have become a feature of the fish supply in Washington markets and the demand for them is constantly increasing.

HERE IS SOMETHING NEW about fishermen as truth tellers. A Toledo, Ohio, man was recently stricken with paralysis, and is just beginning to speak again. A reporter, calling on him, was talking about fishing, when reference was made to our "Sunset Club" contributor, Mr. John E. Gunckel, of whom the reporter ventured to remark that he could catch more fish on paper than with rod and line. Thereupon the paralysis-stricken man rallied to the defense of his angling friend and, in a more natural tone than he had yet used since his prostration, retorted, "I'll just bet you $10 that John Gunckel can take you out in his boat, do your baiting, take your fish off the hook, and then catch three fish to your one."

MORTALITY AMONG FISHES.—Another serious epidemic among fishes is reported from Iowa, and, as usual, the cause is not ascertained, although pollution from glucose works is suspected to be at the bottom of the trouble. The destruction from Marshalltown down has been wholesale, and the State Board of Health has begun to investigate the matter. The water has been full of dead fish and the banks and eddies are reeking with them. The Musquakie Indians claim that the water has killed some of their ponies, and other deaths of stock from drinking the river water are reported. The poison must have been in the river water alone, for fish transferred to pure water quickly revived.

MICHIGAN TROUTING.—A correspondent writes that there is capital trout fishing in Elliott's Creek, four miles northeast of Cheboygan. Here William Elliott has expended nearly $5,000 in cleaning out the stream and its branches, in building dams and establishing a hatchery. He owns the stream and having expended money generously in putting the stream in shape and keeping it stocked with fish, charges a nominal fee for the privilege of the stream, but when that has been paid the expense is the least for the quality of the sport of any place in the country.

PENOBSCOT SALMON.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A gentleman quite recently from the Penobscot reports salmon fishing at Bangor as very poor now and he and some of his friends up there attribute this fact largely to the existence of acid and pulp factories that were started last year above the dam. What a pity that that fine pool cannot be spared.—BIG REEL.

Fisheulture.

RESULTS OF COD HATCHING.

IT is very gratifying to know that the patient and persistent efforts of the U. S. Commission to sustain and improve the supply of commercial fishes are likely to be crowned with success in the case of the cod—the most valuable of the marine fishes of the world—as will appear from the letter given below. When the first attempts were made to hatch the floating eggs of the cod, about a decade ago, it was soon manifest that none of the apparatus then in use would answer for eggs of that kind, and the ingenious members of the Commission set to work to devise something suited to the new requirements. The history of the experiments culminating in the Chester-McDonald box and Jansen's device for preventing the accumulation of air bubbles, will be found in the publications of the Commission, and we will not relate it here. The anglers are profiting by the increase of cod along the shores, and they well know how to appreciate a species which is far superior in flavor to most of the other fishes taken on their hooks. Capt. Martin particularly mentions the color of these fish and identifies them as ocean cod, and not the brilliantly colored, but somewhat insipid, algæ fish or rock cod of the New England shores. We are sure that the captain's claim to speak as an authority in this matter will not be questioned.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES, Washington, D. C., May 24.—Dr. T. H. Bean, Ichthyologist, U. S. Fish Commission: In a letter which I have just received from Captain S. J. Martin, dated at Gloucester, Mass., May 22,

be makes substantially the following statements regarding the occurrence of young codfish in Gloucester Harbor and vicinity: For some weeks past there has been an abundance of young cod from 7 to 10in. in length in Gloucester Harbor and vicinity. Captain Gill, a well known expert fisherman, states that they are so plentiful on the shore grounds three or four miles from Eastern Point that they cause the handline fishermen considerable trouble, as these young fish nibble the bait off the hooks almost as fast as it is put down, sometimes compelling the fishermen to pull up anchor and shift to other localities. Parties who have been fishing for cunners from the rocks at Eastern Point and vicinity have caught as many cod as other fish. Captain Martin had seen nineteen young cod that were thus caught two or three days before he wrote. He says that these were the true ocean codfish, and not the darker colored variety commonly called the rock cod, which are sometimes found near the shores feeding among the algæ. Some boys have also caught young codfish from the pier at Ten Pound Island. It is the general opinion that these young fish are some of those which have been hatched at the Ten Pound Island station.—J. W. COLLINS, Assistant, in charge of Division of Fisheries.

LET HIM LEARN TO READ.—"Livingston Stone, in FOREST AND STREAM, writing about fishculture, makes great gains in the different food fish. He rates shad as weighing 31 pounds each. If Mr. Livingston Stone's other figures are no nearer correct than his estimate of the weight of shad, they are certainly not to be trusted. A 31-pound shad!" So says the Havre de Grace *Republican* of May 24. We should not refer at all to this unwarranted sneer on one of our esteemed correspondents were it not for the pernicious effect which a false statement of this kind may have upon some intelligent people who have no means of detecting the error of the would-be critic of Havre de Grace. The fact is, Mr. Stone rated the shad at three pounds each, and in this journal, as elsewhere, we express this quantity by the symbol 3lbs. If the *Republican* does not know this we give it the information cheerfully and without cost, but we cannot help thinking that it is "certainly not to be trusted" to write English until it learns to read it.

STRIPED BASS IN CALIFORNIA.—Red Bank, N. J., May 20.—In the Fishculture columns of May 16, speaking of striped bass in California, you mention two large bass being taken, weighing 27lbs. and 17lbs. I think these fish are of the plant of 1880, when the fish were shipped from here by Livingston Stone. These fish may have been full of spawn, and I would suggest to the Commissioners that a reward be offered for females in spawn, and that when caught they be returned to the water, and if taken by responsible parties the reward be paid on receipt of a proper affidavit. I would be pleased to receive from the Commissioners a record of the large bass taken during the last five years, their sex and weight, when caught and manner of capture. Having been instrumental in the taking of the plant of 1885, I am interested as to the success.—GEO. H. WILD.

FISHWAY FOR THE CHITTENANGO.—A law enacted by the last Legislature of New York provides for a fishway in the dam across Chittenango Creek, near Bridgeport, in Madison county.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Secretary.

Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

SAN FRANCISCO DOG SHOW.

THE second annual bench show of the Pacific Kennel Club was held on May 22, 23, 24 and 25 in the Mechanic's Pavilion, San Francisco, Cal. The total number of entries amounted to 229. The show was in every way very successful, except, I believe, financially. The Pavilion is one of the best buildings for holding a bench show I have seen, with ample room to accommodate 2,000 dogs. The arrangements were everything that could be wished for, and all the members of the club seemed to work with an interest for the success of the undertaking. It was one of the cleanest dog shows I have ever seen. With reference to the dogs, speaking generally, the sporting dogs were good, while the non-sporting dogs were not up to what we see at English shows. Dandie Dinmonts, Scotch terriers, Irish terriers, bloodhounds, and bulldogs were conspicuous by their absence.

The first class brought into the ring was mastiff dogs. The winner, Dick, is a good upstanding dog with good feet and legs, but is plain in head. Noble, second prize, is small, has a short face, yellow eye and badly carried ears. Third prize went to another dog called Noble, a large dog, but with no mastiff character. There was only one entry in bitches, Actress, a good sized animal with good feet, legs and body. This bitch, if possessed of more wrinkle, would be difficult to beat in any company. In dog puppies first prize, Tim, is a good, promising young dog—short in face, of good size, good feet and legs, wants wrinkle and character; his color of head was deficient. Bitch puppies were a poor lot. Gypsy arrived too late for competition. She is too large in ears, but she is good in head, good in wrinkle and body, and a very typical young bitch. She would certainly have won had she been in time to be shown.

St. Bernards were a very indifferent lot. I only awarded second prize in the open dog class to a very nice coated and colored animal, but of small size. He was a long way the best of anything in the class.

Newfoundlands had only two entries and the prizes were withheld. Second prize was awarded to a moderate young black Newfoundland puppy, Mr. Schule's Nero.

In Great Danes first went to Cæsar, a good blue dog, not so large as some I have seen. Second to Dora, a good medium-sized brindle bitch. Lea, third prize, good in size, body, feet and legs, but too weak in muzzle.

Only one deerhound was brought into the ring, I understand one turned up afterward too late to be shown. Ossean was given second prize, he is a very moderate animal, shown in bad condition and walking very stiff. The first prize puppy Vaughn is a nice puppy wanting in size and bone.

Greyhounds were a good collection and competition was keen. The winner, a black and white perhaps not so good in neck as the second, but much the best in quarters with grand well bent stifles. Second went to a white not so good in stifles but a dog possessing a great deal of quality. Monarch, third, is of the same type and color as the second, but not so fine in neck and shoulders. Benelon II., another white, is a good dog more loaded in shoulders than those placed over him. In bitches Jennie June, a black, is a very level made animal showing quality all through, she would be better if possessed of more bone. Brunette, second, is another black, she pressed the winner very closely. In dog puppies Chronicle, first, is a level true well-proportioned young dog perhaps too light in bone. Examiner, second, is the same stamp as the winner but moved with his elbows turned in. Rake, placed third, is a stronger dog than the winner but not so fine in shoulders. In bitch puppies Menlo Maid, first, is a brindle in good condition. Second went to a black and white very much out of condition.

No English foxhounds were shown. In American foxhounds first went to Roy. He possesses good feet and legs, good long folding ears with good wrinkle; he is a trifle short in face. Nip, second, is a strong, powerful dog, broader in head than the winner, with no wrinkle and ears not so long. In bitches, Echo, a very handsome black and tan with long, lean head, good peak, plenty of leather in her ears, good feet and legs, with the best of long, sloping shoulders, possessing at the same time bone and substance. Kate, second prize, is the same stamp as the winner only not so good in feet and legs. Fleet, third prize, has bad feet and legs, is of small size and out at elbows. Puppies had only one entry, Elsie, a good specimen of the same stamp as the first and second prize bitches.

Pointers were a very good collection, Pat P., lemon and white, has good feet and legs, beautiful neck and shoulders, with good body well ribbed up, but was shown a little out of condition. Professor, second, a liver and white, is a good mover, with good bone and quarters, and is typical, but not quite so good in neck and shoulders as the winner. Dick H. and Rush T. are larger than those placed over them, and do not possess the general quality of the winners. In bitches over 50lbs. first went to Blossom, a lemon and white of good character, with good head and ears, neck, shoulders, feet and legs; in fact, a very handsome animal, perhaps the best pointer in the show. Donna Sensation, second, is another of the same type, not quite so good in head as Blossom, but yet an animal of more than usual quality. Manzanita is a good bitch, but considerably behind the winners. In small dogs first went to a liver and white, Wade Hampton. He has a good head, is full of character and is good in feet and legs. He might be better ribbed up and is rather leggy. Matchless and Climax, both small liver and white dogs, are good in body but short in head, the latter being rather dark in color of nose for a lemon and white. Patti Croxteth T., the winner in the next class, a very typical liver and white, with good head, feet and legs, and with plenty of bone, might be better in shoulders. Cora and Wanda, both liver and white, are not so good in bone as the winner. Ponto, the winning dog puppy, is a level-made, well-matured puppy. Rob T. and Tennis are good liver and whites, and both likely to furnish into dogs of considerable merit, and will no doubt render a good account of themselves next year. In bitch puppies, Manzanita, first, won third in open bitches. She wants character in head, but possesses good feet, legs and body. Donna Blanca is leggy, rather light in bone and carries her tail too high.

In English setter dogs the winner, Rover H., is a grand, level-made dog with good feet and legs, well ribbed up, and his head is good and typical; he might be better in tail. Bruiser and Rector are both good typical dogs; shown thin, owing to which they appeared flat-sided and deficient in body beside the winner. In bitches Florine, the winner, is a very handsome animal; I would prefer her a size larger. She is a very truly formed animal and possesses quality and moves well. Beezy is a long way behind the winner. Ophelia is a strong, typical animal with a bad carriage of tail. The winning puppies, Peerless and Gypsy Queen, possessed considerable quality, but are rather light in bone and short of feather.

In Irish setter dogs first went to Mike T., a good strong-bodied dog, good in coat, full dark enough in color and plain in head. Sport and Grouse are fine upstanding dogs, but leggy and light in bone compared with the winner. In bitches Lady Elcho T., the winner, is a large fine bitch, possessing quality all through, good color and coat. Taken altogether she is an animal fit for any company. She won the special for the best setter in the show, being closely pressed by the English setter bitch Florine. Lena I., second prize winner, is a fair animal, a long way behind the winner. In dog puppies Dash T., the winner, is a good dog, but coarse. There was nothing striking in bitch puppies.

Black and tan setters were poor. Second prize went to Dorr, the remains of a good type of Gordon setter. The Irish water spaniel bitch Nora P. won first with no opposition. A good specimen not in the best of coat.

In cocker dogs first went to Giffie, a nice little black with a wavy coat and tail too high. Woodstock Belle is a nice typical cocker bitch, better in coat and tail than the winner in the dog class. In cocker puppies the winner Budge is a moderate liver, and likely to be oversized and leggy.

Retrievers and collies were very indifferent.

In beagles Bannerman, Jr., looks old and worn. He is hollow behind the shoulder, and a bad mover. Daisy II. is a nice little bitch of correct type; perhaps, just leggy enough.

No bulldogs were shown, and the bull-terriers were a very poor collection; none possessed any merit for the show bench.

The fox-terrier dog Tromp, placed first, is a very good specimen; good feet and legs, good style and good coat, a little full in eye. Second prize, Regent Jock, is a wonderfully compact, well made dog, too long and soft in coat. Schneider, third prize, is also a good stamp, full in eye, dropped below eye and light in bone. Golden Gem, first in bitches, is above ordinary merit and fit for keen competition.

Black and tan terriers were a very indifferent lot. Only one Airedale was shown, Mr. Kingsley's Nip, a very good specimen fit to be shown successfully in any company. Skyes were poor, and the same remark applies to pugs, Yorkshires, poodles and the remaining classes.

WM. GRAHAM.

Mr. Graham judged all classes. Below is a list of the

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—*Dogs:* 1st, R. Scott's Dick; 2d, J. Stutz's Noble; 3d, C. B. Polhemus's Noble. *Bitches:* 1st, Mrs. E. F. Preston's Actress. —PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, F. Smith's Capt. Sennett. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, C. B. Polhemus's Flora; 3d, Jas. E. Watson's Nellie.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—*Dogs:* 1st and 3d, withheld; 2d, A. W. Manning's Judge. *Bitches:* Withheld.—SMOOTH-COATED —No entries.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—*Dogs:* Withheld. *Bitches:* No entries. *Puppies:* 1st, withheld; 2d, F. A. Schule's Nero.

GREAT DANES.—1st, 2d and 3d, P. W. Nahl's Cæsar, Dora and Lea. *Puppies:* 1st, Mrs. Annie J. Nahl's Leda.

DEERHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, B. Wertheimer's Ossean. *Puppies:* 1st, C. H. Jouett's Vaughn.

GREYHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. E. Watson's Saturday Night; 2d, T. J. Cronin's Snow Ball; 3d and very high com., J. F. Carroll's Monarch and Benelon II. *Bitches:* 1st, J. F. Carroll's Jennie June; 2d, J. E. Watson's Brunette; 3d, C. Auerbach's Uno.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st and 2d, P. F. Canavan's Chronicle and Examiner; 3d, J. F. Carroll's Rake. Very high com., E. O'Connell's Tralee Boy. *Bitches:* 1st, M. B. McGowan's Menlo Maid; 2d, E. O'Connell's Maud S.

FOXHOUNDS.—ENGLISH—No entries. *Puppies:* Withheld.—AMERICAN—*Dogs:* 1st, F. V. Savage's Roy; 2d, R. E. Wilson's Nip; 3d, J. Zammitt's Music. Very high com., A. L. Maass's Manco. *Bitches:* 1st, J. T. McCarthy's Elcho; 2d, C. Roos's Kate; 3d, J. E. Lucas's Fleet. *Puppies:* 1st, W. S. Kittle's Elsie.

POINTERS.—LARGE—*Dogs:* 1st, B. F. Naphthaly's Pat P.; 2d, C. M. Osborn's Professor; 3d, C. A. Haight's Dick H. Reserve, A. B. Truman's Rush T. High com., T. J. Pinder's Scout Croxteth. Com., H. H. Briggs's Laddie. *Bitches:* 1st, G. W. Bassford's Blossom; 2d and 3d, H. R. Brown's Donna Sensation and Manzanita. High com., Mrs. F. H. Fancher's Queen Bess.—SMALL—*Dogs:* 1st, B. Power's Wade Hampton; 2d, H. Spencer's Matchless; 3d, E. W. Briggs's Climax. *Bitches:* 1st, A. B. Truman's Patti Croxteth T.; 2d, G. P. Polhemus's Cora; 3d, G. H. T. Jackson's Wanda. Reserve, G. W. Bassford's Lottie B. Very high com., H. C. Golchers's Vera.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, W. Lumbard's Ponto, 2d, R. K. Gardiner's Tennis; 3d, A. B. Truman's Rab T. Reserve; W. P. Redington's Elko. Very high com., R. Liddle's Clover, S. S. Fellows's Timothy and T. J. Pinder's Tom P. *Bitches:* 1st, H. R. Brown's Manzanita; 2d, G. A. Dickerson's Donna Blanca; 3d, A. V. Stubenranch's Diana. High com., T. J. Pinder's Nell and G. W. Bassford's Lena B. and Lola B. Com., J. Wisenden's Kate.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, T. Higgs's Rover H.; 2d, J. E. Lucas's Bruiser; 3d, H. B. Hosmer's Rector. Reserve, F. C. De Long's Dick. Very high com., J. B. Barber's Pilot. High com., G. Muller's Rock and T. J. Watson's Hamlet W. Com., G. Muller's Ben and H. Wisenden's Actor. *Bitches:* 1st, P. D. Linville's Florine; 2d, H. S. Wort's Beezy; 3d, G. Muller's Ophelia. Reserve, J. E. Lucas's Bessie. Very high com., C. J. Haas's Countess. High com., T. J. Watson's Miss Alice.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, S. A. Wattson's Peerless. *Bitches:* 1st, G. A. Wattson's Gypsy Queen.

IRISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, A. B. Truman's Mike T.; 2d, J Stack's Grouse; 3d, W. D. Hudnall's Sport. *Bitches:* 1st, A. B. Truman's Lady Elcho T.; 2d, J. Stack's Lena I.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, A. B. Truman's Dash T.; 2d, S. Dusenbery's Sport. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d withheld; 3d, H. F. Mann's Pansy. Very high com., L. L. Campbell's Lady Josie C. High com., E. J. Roy's Rosebelle.

GORDON SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, F. A. Taft's Dorr; 3d, J. Ferguson's Sam. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, W. E. Detels's Nellie D.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, J. V. Burke's Ben Nevis. *Bitches:* Absent.

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* No entry. *Bitches:* 1st, T. J. Pinder's Nora P.

FIELD SPANIELS.—No entries.

COCKER SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, H. P. Rennie's Giffic; 2d and 3d, withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, Mrs. H. P. Rennie's Woodstock Belle; 2d and 3d, withheld. High com., Mrs. B. F. Napthaly's Julie and J. W. Bourdett's Rosie Lee. *Puppies:* 1st, H. W. M. Sandbach's Budge.

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—1st, W. V. Helfrich's Maude.

RETRIEVERS.—*Dogs:* Withheld. *Bitches:* Withheld.

COLLIES—*Dogs:* 1st, W. J. Campbell's Tiny; 2d, Lucy M. Craig's Sancho. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, H. Schwartz's Collie; 3d, J. B. Eliot's Kiowilla Queen. *Puppies:* No entry.

DACHSHUNDE—1st and 2d, E. D. Beylard's Damio and Janitor; 3d, E. F. McMann's Senator.

BEAGLES—*Dogs:* 1st, G. W. Bassford's Bannerman, Jr. *Bitches:* G. W. Bassford's Daisy II. *Puppies:* 1st, withheld; 2d, H. W. M. Sandbach's Bobbie. Very high com., G. W. Bassford's Dimple and H. W. M. Sandbach's Bessie.

BULLDOGS—*Dogs:* No entry. *Bitches:* Withheld.

BULL-TERRIERS—*Dogs:* Withheld. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d withheld; 2d, J. Sparrow's Olivette. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d withheld; 3d, W. F. Wattson's Joe.

FOX-TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, A. L. Langerman's Tromp; 2d, J. B. Martin's Regent Jock; 3d and reserve, J. H. Wise's Schneider and Dongal. Very high com., A. L. Creswell's Fingal. *Bitches:* 1st, J. B. Martin's Golden Gem; 2d, Mrs. Vincent Neale's Daisy; 3d, G. W. Debenham's Yum Yum. High com., H. E. Deane's Vixen. *Puppies:* 1st, J. B. Martin's Golden Gem; 2d and 3d withheld. High com., W. D. Catton's Dan. WIRE-HAIRED.—Withheld.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—LARGE—1st, Miss Jennie Napthaly's Dandy Jim.—SMALL—1st, D. Eiseman's Dixie; 2d, Matty Kerr's Major; 3d, Mrs. Joan Sparrow's Beauty.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.—1st, C. H. Kingsley's Nip.

SKYE TERRIERS.—1st, Miss A. A. Pierce's Phœbe.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—Withheld.

YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, F. W. Sierp's Mash; 2d, D. H. Everett's Mash, Jr.; 3d, withheld. *Bitches:* 1st, Mrs. C. E. Rankin's Daisy; 2d, A. J. Martin's Jessie; 3d, withheld.

JAPANESE SPANIELS.—1st, Mrs. Alex McBean's Frou Frou.

PUGS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Mrs. Jackson's Buttsie. *Bitches:* No entries.

POODLES.—BLACK—*Dogs:* 1st, P. W. Nahl's Solo. *Bitches:* 1st, P. W. Nahl's Bella; 2d, A. Andrucx's Fannette.

ESQUIMAUX.—1st, Mrs. J. Zammitt's Wolf, Jr.

MISCELLEANEOUS.—1st, A. Roos's Chihuahua dog Chihuahua.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best kennel of three, any breed, divided between A. B. Truman and J. F. Carrol; kennel greyhounds (2), J. F. Carroll; pointers (2), A. B. Truman; English setters (3), G. Muller; Irish setter, A. B. Truman; trick dog, H. A. Roesler's English setter dog Tom; greyhound puppy (2), Chronicle; bull-terrier, Olivette; Yorkshire terrier (2), Marsh; beagle, Daisy II.; pair beagle puppies, Bobbie and Bessie; greyhound (3), Saturday Night; mastiff (2), Actress; owned by a lady, the same; pug, Buttsie; owned by a lady (2), the same; cocker spaniel (2), Woodstock Belle; fox-terrier, Golden Gem; bitch puppy, the same; dog puppy, Dan; bitch with litter (2), Daisy; Great Dane, Cæsar; owned by a lady, Lena; toy terrier, Dixie; owned by a lady (2) Major; deerhound, Vaughn; poodle, Solo; rough-coated St. Bernard, Judge; setter, Lady Elcho T.; bitch, the same; Irish setter, the same; English setter dog (2), Rover H.; bitch, Florine; American foxhound (2), Echo; Irish setter puppy, Dash T.; Japanese spaniel, Frou Frou; Esquimaux, Wolf, Jr.; pointer bitch, Blossom; with litter, Donna Sensation; greyhound bitch with litter, P. G. Canavan's Lady Emma; wire-haired fox-terrier, J. E. Watson's Antrim; black cocker spaniel dog, Giffie; large black and tan terrier dog, Dandy Jim.

MR. ANTHONY'S CHARGES AGAINST THE AMERICAN FIELD TRIAL CLUB.—Cincinnati, O., June 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I hand you herewith copy of letter addressed to the secretary of the A. K. C. which will explain itself.—W. B. SHATTUC, Pres. A. F. T. Club. Cincinnati, O., May 27.—A. P. Vredenburgh, Esq., Secretary American Kennel Club, 44 and 46 Broadway, New York. Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 25th inst., advising me that at the regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the A. K. C., J. L. Anthony asked for the disqualification of myself and others for reasons stated, and I also note the resolution of the Hon. John S. Wise. I beg to inclose you herewith correspondence between Anthony and myself on this subject, which fully explains the matter. The American Field Trial Club has not yet acted on the matter and until it does I am unable to advise your club what its decision may be. Anthony would make it appear that the American Field Trial Club had declined to pay the prize. He knows such to be false. A check for the amount he claims was offered him and he declined to take it and said he never would take any money from the club and he has so since stated to others. Anthony has changed his mind and now wants the money. His wishes will be made known to the club at its next meeting and Anthony will be advised of its decision. You will note that the club is not at fault at all. Had Anthony's requests been declined, his actions in making charges to your club might have been excused (though he knows very well he relieved the club from payment), but in view of the fact that the club had not considered his request, his actions in making the charges he has are infamous. I shall be glad to give you and your club any further information concerning this matter. Yours truly, W. B. SHATTUC, President American Field Trial Club.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB DERBY.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I send you an additional entry for the E. F. T. C. Derby that was mailed April 29, but only reached me May 26.—W. A. COSTER, Secretary.

BEPPO IV. (E. L. Mayer, Norfolk, Va.), liver and white pointer dog, April 2, 1888 (Beppo III.—Lass of Bow),

SALISBURY'S PEDIGREE.

I THINK I have waited long enough for an answer to my challenge to show anything wrong in the above pedigree, and now comes the live question, Who was it that put the English correspondent, Mr. W. Huscroft, up to this piece of rascality? This has a present and permanent interest, for none but a rascal or somebody criminally negligent could have "stuffed" a novice with such a yarn, evidently with the intention of having it published. Here are the facts: The pedigree of sire and dam is given, "By Monarch ex Duchess. Monarch by Dickenson's Lion ex Empress; Duchess by Victor ex Beldam (sister to champion Turk)," etc. Dickenson's Lion was then owned in Halifax, Mr. Robt. Exley, of Bradford, owned Victor, Mr. F. Heinzman (then of Leeds) owned Beldam and also bred the Victor—Beldam litter. Mr. J. Anderton, of Bingley, owned one of the litter, Tiger, 2,442. Victor was then the crack stud dog of the North, as his owner writes: "He was getting more bitches than all other stud dogs in the north of England."

Now, strictly for the sake of the argument, let us suppose that Mr. Carr was anything that may be imagined, would anybody with a grain of sense stick the names of the prominent dogs of his district right in the beginning of a pedigree he was forging? Would he not have selected dogs from a distance to lessen the chances of detection? Furthermore, Messrs. Exley, Dickenson, Heinzman and Swithenbank were masters of mastiff pedigrees, and knew every dog of note in their neighborhood. Mr. Heinzman was particularly careful as to pedigrees, being more minute as to trifles than even Mr. Wynn. Mr. Anderton owned the brother of Duchess.

Exact on the merest trifles, would not some of these gentlemen have picked up such a fraud? Would Mr. Exley have bred his choicest bitch, Venus, dam of Bosco, to Salisbury if there had been a doubt of his pedigree? Would Mr. Swithenbank have submitted to having that crack, Bosco, beaten by Salisbury had there been a suspicion of the pedigree? Would Mr. Portier have pointed out the value of Salisbury's blood as a source of size and vigor if the pedigree had been suspicious?

Do not all these things "authenticate" the pedigree?

Now, Mr. Huscroft has put himself in a most uneuviable position. A beginner as a public writer, he signalizes his off-start by being made a tool of by somebody to ventilate a base insinuation, and one that the promoter either must have known was a lie, or could have so ascertained by the most trifling investigation. The correspondent's having made a mistake is no serious matter; we are all liable to that; but the serious part is that he admits he derived his "information" from what he considered a trustworthy source; and I assert that facts, as I give them, clearly demonstrate either that his "source" was criminally negligent or viciously untruthful. No man has a moral right to make such charges public until he has used reasonable care to see whether they are approximately true. While I do not wish to set up as an example for anybody, I can say that I could have made such charges four years since, when I was bitterly hostile to Mr. Mason, but it stared me in the face that I would be doing it on very insufficient grounds. I am not fighting Mr. Mason's fight; he is able to take care of himself, and in this matter he needs no defense; but it *is* a matter of concern to all of us to know who the cowardly assassin was that did this dirty trick, and it is worth while to point out to Mr. Huscroft that his personal innocence of wrong intent will not save him from a share of the blame as long as he conceals the identity of the guilty source of this unclean stream. Again I say that it is the duty of everybody in doggy affairs to press the hunt for the author of any such public shame as the publication of this cowardly lie, that the paths of such offenders may be made so thorny that future adventurers may be warned off.—*W. Wade, in the Stock-Keeper.*

CENTRAL FIELD TRIAL CLUB DERBY ENTRIES.

NEW YORK, June 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream.* The total number of Derby nominations received by our club was 131, 37 of which we were compelled to refuse, owing to irregularities. Our club has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. N. Wallace, of Farmington, Conn., for judge, to take the place of Mr. J. M. Tracy, who will be unable to attend the trials this year.

As a number of your readers appear not to have seen the list of our judges as previously published, we take the liberty of again announcing the complete list as follows: The Pointer Derby and All-Aged Setter Stake will be judged by Mr. John Davidson, Mr. William Tallman and Col. Arthur Merriman. The Setter Derby and All-Aged Setter Stake, deciding heat between winner of Pointer Derby and winner of Setter Derby; also deciding heat between winner of All-Aged Pointer Stake and All-Aged Setter Stake will be judged by Mr. John Davidson, Mr. William Tallman, and Mr. N. Wallace. C. H. ODELL, Sec. and Treas.

Following is a list of the nominations, 94 in all, 52 pointers and 42 setters. All were whelped in 1888:

POINTERS.

A. C. (Bang Bang—Lalla Rookh), C. H. Odell.
B. D. (Bang Bang—Lalla Rookh), C. H. Odell.
BRYN MAWR MONA (Bang—Vandalia), Bryn Mawr Kennels.
BUCK (Naso of Kippen—Virginia), Lebanon Kennels.
CARLGROVE (Lon—Neno), W. B. Meares, Jr.
CHARLOTTE CORDAY (Bang—Vandalia), Bryn Mawr Kennels.
CONCAVE (Consolation—Graceful), Luke W. White.
CONTRAST (Consolation—Graceful), Luke W. White.
CONVEX (Consolation—Graceful), Luke W. White.
CYCLONE (Shot—Virginia), W. C. Lindsay.
DEXTER II. (Dexter—Volunteer), E. H. Haight.
DUKE OF TAMMANY (Tammany—Juno), S. S. Banks.
FANCY FREE (Donald—Lady Bow). W. Hoyt.
F. F. V. (Flockfinder—Ion), J. R. Purcell.
FLIRT (Mainspring—Merry Legs), O. W. Donner.
GEM OF KIPPEN (Kent Cob—Magpie). F. R. Hitchcock.
GRAPHIC'S CLIP (Graphic—Lass), J. R. Daniels.
GRAPHIC'S TOPIC (Graphic—Lass), J. R. Daniels.
GROUSE (Tammany—Jennie), Adolph Dill.
HEINEKEN (Flockfinder—Ion), J. R. Purcell.
HOCKANUM (Match—Lill), R. C. Cornell.
JOLLY GIRL (Donald—Underhill's Jane), Chas. Heath.
JOY, JR. (Flockfinder—Ion), W. B. Meares, Jr.
KIPPENCLIFF (Naso of Kippen—Virginia), Lebanon Kennels.
KIPPENDALE (Naso of Kippen—Virginia), Lebanon Kennels.
KIPPENLEL (Naso of Kippen—Virginia), Lebanon Kennels.
LAD OF BANG (Lad of Bow—Lady Belle), J. B. Wallace.
LADY HESSEN (Duke of Hessen—Lemon), Thos. Bond.
LADY TAMMANY (Tammany—Juno), F. E. Lewis.
LEBANON LASS (Lebanon—Virginia), Lebanon Kennels.
LEBANON LADY (Lebanon—Virginia), Lebanon Kennels.
MAMIE BANG (Devonshire Sam—Nellie Bang), W. H. Hyland.
MAY (Mainspring—Fly), J. P. Swain, Jr.
MET (Lumbryer's Phil—Tell), Cashman & Meeker.
MIKE (Mainspring—Fly), J. P. Swain, Jr.
MISS MEALLY (Graphic—Meally), H. P. Dortch.
MOONSHINE (King of Kent—Hops), Chas. Heath.
NASO PESHALL (Nick of Naso—Jipsy P.), Wm. Hepsley.
NAT H. (Springbok—Jennie), J. M. Hawley.
NYE (Naso of Kippen—Virginia), Lebanon Kennels.
RIP RAP (King of Kent—Hops), Edward Dexter.
ROMOLA (Graphic—Meally), Chas. Heath.
SALLY P. (Graphic—Meally), Chas. Heath.
SAMOA (Randolph's Guy—Rita Croxteth), N. W. Lumpkin.
SCOUT (Dexter—Volunteer), E. H. Haight.
SING SING (King of Kent—Hops), Edward Dexter.
SNOWFLAKE (Tammany—Juno), Miss H. Wooster.
SUSIE S. (Ajax—Warwick Rose), W. R. Stinett.
TORY TANNER (Naso of Kippen—Kate VIII.), F. R. Hitchcock.
TOUGH NUT (Consolation—Grace), C. H. Odell.
UNDERWRITER (Tammany—Juno), S. S. Banks.
UNNAMED (Mainspring—Fly), J. P. Swain, Jr.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

ALBERTA (Royal Albert—Diana), Lebanon Kennels.
ALICE (Cassio—Allie James), P. Lorillard, Jr.
AMORET (Cassio—Allie James), P. Lorillard, Jr.
ANNIE F. (Roderigo—Juno A.), Memphis and Avent Kennels.
ARMADA (Roger—Chintz), E. W. Durkee.
BELMORE (Regent—Belle of Bridgeport), John White.
BESSIE M. (Count Noble—Fate Gladstone), C. E. Metzger.
BLUE RIDGE (Count Noble—Belle of Piedmont), E. Dexter.
BRAXTON BRAGG (Roderigo—Lufra), N. B. Nesbitt.
BUCK N. (Count Noble—M'liss C.), G. W. Ewing.
COUNTESS RUSH (Count Noble—Belle of Piedmont), R. V. Fox.
COUNT V. (King Noble—Queen Vashti), J. I. Case, Jr.
DEE (King Noble—Elsie Belton), J. I. Case, Jr.
DASHING CAMBRIDGE (Dad Wilson—Dolly S.), C. P. Rauney.
DENVER (Bridgeport—Miss Elsie), E. F. Thomas.
DRACO'S MARK (Roderigo—Princess Draco), B. Crane.
ERIE (Jean Val Jean—Shuna Van), N. B. Nesbitt.
HARRY C. (Roderigo—Countess House), Memphis & Avent Kennels.
JOLLY GATH (Young Gath—Jolly Flirt), C. P. Rauney.
KATE MILLER (Roderigo—Lufra), N. B. Nesbitt.
KING LEO'S LAD (King Leo—Flossie Gladstone), E. F. Thomas.
LADY JEAN (Jean Val Jean—Shuna Van), N. B. Nesbitt.
LADY KATHERINE (Roger—Chintz), E. W. Durkee.
LATH (Cassio—Allie James), F. R. Hitchcock.
LETTY LYNN (Roderigo—Countess House), Memphis & Avent Kennels.
LILLY BURGESS (Gath's Mark—Esther), G. N. Whitely.
MARQUIS N. (King Noble—M'liss C.), G. W. Ewing.
MONTICELLO (Count Noble—Belle of Piedmont), E. Dexter.
NANNIE B. (King Noble—Queen Vashti), J. I. Case, Jr.
PATTI GLADSTONE II. (Jim Gladstone—Sparkle), A. Smithnight.
PARSON BROWNLOW (Roderigo—Princess Draco), B. Crane.
PAUL DOMBEY (Roderigo—Juno A.), Memphis & Avent Kennels.
RODERICK DHU (Regent—Belle of Bridgeport), J. White.
ROD'S LADY (Roderigo—Gay Gladstone), A. M. Hildebrandt.
ROWDY ROD (Roderigo—Juno A.), Memphis & Avent Kennels.
ROYAL C. (Roderigo—Countess House), Memphis & Avent Kennels.
SAM (King Noble—Cricket), J. I. Case, Jr.
THEODOSIA (Dick Gathmark—Dashing Lady), W. T. Townes.
TRIP OF KIPPEN (Tutsham Trip—Dido), Hitchcock & Lowe.
U. S. DAN (Roderigo—Juno A.), Memphis & Avent Kennels.
ZULU (King Noble—Nellie Belton), J. I. Case, Jr.

IRISH SETTERS.

GARRYOWEN (Avondale—Dora), G. H. Covert.

DOG TALK.

ASSOCIATIONS intending to hold dog shows should make early announcement of dates in our column of fixtures. In almost every instance where a show is to be held it is possible to give notice of the date in advance and thus practically secure a claim for the week desired that will be respected by other associations. New York and Rochester have already announced the dates of their shows for the spring of 1890, and other organizations would do well to follow their example.

The well known greyhound bitch champion Lancashire Witch died suddenly May 25, from rupture of the aorta. She was imported in 1887 from England where she had done a lot of winning at some of the most important shows and in the best of company. In this country she was also a noted winner, and had no less than 45 prizes to her credit in all. She was owned by Mrs. Sarah Leggett Emory, of this city, who writes of her, "All who have known her will concede that she was a rare creature, of fine intelligence, superb strength and courage and of a disposition that was invariably gentle and obedient, but the many prizes that she has won in England and the United States will testify more forcibly to her worth than any words of praise that I can utter. Her sudden taking off has caused me sincere sorrow."

Dr. M. H. Cryer has placed all of his stud pugs in the hands of the Associated Fanciers, 237 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

There is considerable talk of a dog show at Cleveland, O., next fall.

MASSACHUSETTS KENNEL CLUB.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass., held May 6, the following officers were elected for the current year: President, H. Y. Emery; Vice-Presidents, C. S. Hilton and A. J. Hoitt; Secretary, D. A. Williams; Treasurer, Chas. H. Williams. Executive committee, H. Y. Emery, Benjamin Phillips, W. H. Beede, F. A. Frazier and W. H. Walton. Membership committee, D. A. Williams, W. H. Beede and H. A. Marks. Finance committee, W. B. Phinney, G. P. Berry and H. F. Caswell. Delegate to A. K. C., R. Leslie. Veterinary, Warren H. Beede.—D. A. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 or any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Toby Vernon, Waidee Vernon and Gilderoy Vernon. By Vernon Kennels, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., for one liver and two liver, white and ticked pointer dogs, whelped March 17, 1889, by Duke of Vernon (Glendale—Spotless) out of Fleet (Don Dell—Countess L.).

Little Nell Vernon, Glendora Vernon and Wapella Vernon. By Vernon Kennels, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., for one liver and two liver, white and ticked pointer bitches, whelped March 17, 1889, by Duke of Vernon (Glendale—Spotless) out of Fleet (Don Dell—Countess L.).

Lady Don. By M. M. Macmillan, Mahanoy City, Pa., for black and white English setter dog, whelped March 17, 1889, by Don out of Fredora.

Rosa's Joy. By M. M. Macmillan, Mahanoy City, Pa., for black, white and tan English setter bitch, whelped March 27, 1889, by Gath's Joy (Gath—Gem) out of Rosa (Dashing Monarch—Leila).

Doctor. By Jas. K. Boyd, Hempstead, L. I., for white, black and ticked English setter dog, whelped Dec. 30, 1888, by Pride of the Plains (Roderick Dhu—Whitney's Rose) out of Minka (Yale Belton—Zora S.).

Wixen. By R. B. Hamel, Bellport, L. I., for orange belton English setter bitch, whelped Dec. 30, 1888, by Pride of the Plains (Roderick Dhu—Whitney's Rose) out of Minka (Yale Belton—Zora S.).

Prince Ninon. By F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., for red Irish setter dog, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield (Garryowen—Currer Bell II.) out of Nino (Elcho—Noreen).

Buffalo Albert, Buffalo Anson, Buffalo Alice and Buffalo Amy. By A. W. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., for black and tan terriers, two dogs and two bitches, whelped May 30, 1889, by Buffalo General (Halifax General—Lady Lottie) out of Gipsey Queen (Vortigern—Fortune).

Vernon Kennels. By Vernon Kennels, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., for their kennels of pointers and setters.

NAMES CHANGED.

Toney to Skippy. By Geo. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., for black, white and tan beagle bitch, age not given, by Riot (champion Rattler—Spider) out of Skip (Hector—Shoo Fly).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Beauty—Spot Dash. O. J. Stoddard's (Lynn, Mass.) pointer bitch Beauty (Bonnie—Bess), to Fleet View & Reading Pointer Kennels' Spot Dash, May 25.

Topsy—Don. Boyd Bros.' (Hempstead, L. I.) pointer bitch Topsy (Roger's Dan—Roger's Nellie) to Louis Eldridge's Don (Fritz—Virginia), May 17.

Miss Pug - Douglass II. Eberhart Pug Kennels' (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Miss Pug to their Douglass II. (Douglass I.—June), May 31.

Abbess—Gruss Bayard. Wm. Housman's (Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Abbess to Weiner & Lincoln's Gruss Bayard (Bayard III.—Cadess), March 31.

Maud—Gruss Bayard. C. Kammerer's (South Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Maud (Hector—Bernie VI.) to Weiner & Lincoln's Grnss Bayard (Bayard III.—Cadess), April 30.

Hilda—Gruss Bayard. T. N. Vail's (West Roxbury, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Hilda to Weiner & Lincoln's Gruss Bayard (Bayard III.—Cadess), March 13.

Warwick Blonde—Belthus. Warwick Kennels' (Bridgeport, Conn.) English setter bitch Warwick Blonde (Yale Belton—Warwick Countess) to H. F. Sebellhass's Belthus (Rock—Meg), May 9.

Queen Blue—Warwick Albert. J. F. Gorham's (Leominster, Mass.) English setter bitch Queen Blue (Gun—Pearl Blue) to Warwick Kennels' Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida), May 6.

Pebble—Warwick Albert. Warwick Kennels' (Bridgeport, Conn.) English setter bitch Pebble (Count Noser—Maple) to their Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida), May 22.

Nino—Claremont Patsy. F. H. Perry's (Des Moines, Ia.) Irish setter bitch Nino (Elcho—Noreen) to his Claremont Patsy (Frisco—Nellie IX.), May 20.

Bessie Glencho—Elcho, Jr. St. Cloud Kennels' (Mott Haven, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Bessie Glencho (champion Glencho—Flame) to Dr. Wm. Jarvis's champion Elcho, Jr. champion Elcho—champion Noreen), May 19.

Young Venom—Hinks. F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terrier bitch Young Venom (Old Princo—Venom) to his Hinks (White Fawn—Duchess III.), May 20.

Starlight—Hinks. F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terrier bitch Starlight (champion Grand Duke—champion Maggie May) to his Hinks (White Fawn—Duchess III.), May 20.

White Daisie—Hinks. F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terrier bitch White Daisie (Bendigo—Rose) to his Hinks (White Fawn—Duchess III.), May 26.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Skippy. Geo. W. Proctor's (West Gloucester, Mass.) beagle bitch Skippy (Riot—Skip), March 8, five (two dogs), by his Tony (imported Ringwood—Schellhass's Trinket).

Spangle. Geo. W. Proctor's (West Gloucester, Mass.) beagle bitch Spangle (Spottie—Nina), March 24, six (two dogs), by his Tony (imported Ringwood—Schellbass's Trinket).

Uno. G. W. Proctor's (West Gloucester, Mass.) beagle bitch Uno (Little Ned—Spangle), May 6, eight (four dogs), by his Tony (imported Ringwood—Schellhass's Trinket).

Dick's Darling. D. C. Luce's (Great Bend, Kan.) greyhound bitch Dick's Darling, May 14, five (four dogs), by imported Trales.

Say. Fleet View & Reading Pointer Kennels' (Lynn, Mass.) pointer bitch Say (Bang—Belle Rita), May 30, seven (five dogs), by C. Heath's champion Graphic.

Polka. Toledo Kennel Club's (Toledo, O.) pointer bitch Polka (Bang Bang—Countess), April 13, five (two dogs), by Westminster Kennel Club's Naso of Kippen.

Rosa II. Col. R. J. Hamilton's (Springfield, Mass.) pug bitch Rosa II. (Dot—Rosa), June 1, five (four dogs), by his Toodles (Dot—Judy).

Lady Thora. Eberhart Pug Kennels' (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Lady Thora (Santa Claus—Almah), May 23, eight (seven dogs), by A. E. Pitts's Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy).

Maud. C. Kammerer (South Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Maud (Hector—Bernie VI.), Dec. 19, seven (six dogs), by Weiner & Lincoln's Gruss Bayard (Bayard III.—Cadess).

Hilda. T. N. Vail's (West Roxbury, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Hilda, May 12, ten (eight dogs), by Weiner & Lincoln's Gruss Bayard Bayard III.—Cadess).

Abbess. Wm. Housman's (Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Abbess (Guard—Josephine), May 31, fourteen (seven dogs), by Weiner & Lincoln's Grnss Bayard (Bayard III.—Cadess).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Toney. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, age not given, by Riot out of Skip, by H. L. Hayden, Plymouth, Mass., to Geo. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass.

Little Dandy. Fawn pug dog, whelped Nov. 14, 1888, by Toodles out of Rosa, by Col. R. J. Hamilton, Springfield, Mass., to Mrs. Wm. H. Brooks, Holyoke, Mass.

Yale. Fawn pug dog, whelped March 13, 1887, pedigree not given, by Col. R. J. Hamilton, Springfield, Mass., to Mrs. Thos. Park, Cheshire, Conn.

Pride of the Plains—Minka whelp. Orange belton English setter bitch, whelped Dec. 30, 1888, by Jas. K. Boyd, Hempstead, L. I., to R. B. Hamel, Bellport, L. I.

Pride of the Plains—Minka whelps. White and black ticked English setter dog and orange belton bitch, whelped Dec. 30, 1888, by Alfred B. Forsyth, Morristown, N. J., to Jas. K. Boyd, Hempstead, L. I.

Pebble. Blue belton Laverack setter bitch, whelped December, 1881, by Count Noser out of Maple, by Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., to A. R. Cornell, Dorchester, Mass.

Czar. White bull-terrier dog, whelped January, 1889, by Grabber out of Nell, by W. J. Henry, Jersey City, N. J., to A. F. Kelly, New York.

DEATHS.

Donald. Blue Skye terrier dog, whelped May, 1885 (champion Jim—Queen Mab), owned by L. Timpson, Red Hook, N. Y.

Lancashire Witch. Fawn and white greyhound bitch, whelped January, 1881 (Dresden China—Colleen Bawn), owned by Mrs. Sarah Leggett Emory, New York, May 25, from rupture of an artery.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

O. R. S., Rockland, Mass.—I have a female hound pup about 8 mos., and weighing 35-40lbs., that is sick with what I call dog ail. The first I noticed of it she couldn't use her hindlegs well and drooled at the moutb, and had spells of half a minute or so when she would roll on the ground and kick; seemed like a fit. For about ten days she didn't get up, and had'nt any appetite, the next ten days she has been at a standstill. She has a good appetite, but if she starts to turn round quickly or run fast she tumbles over. The trouble is in her bind parts, and she bas been in this condition for about a week. What had I better do for her and what are the chances for her recovery? Ans. A sequel to distemper. Give 5 grains quinine in pill form night and morning. Give 10 drops tincture of nux vomica in a little water in the middle of the day. Gentle friction with some stimulating linament morning and evening over the hind parts and legs. Electricity would benefit.

"Sam Lovel's Camps; Uncle Lisha's Friends Under Bark and Canvas." The present collection of sketches has the same entertaining qualities, and carries most of the odd characters of its predecessor into interesting fishing and camping excursions on river and lake. As before, also, the Vermont and French-Canadian dialects are faithfully—though sometimes a trifle too minutely—reproduced. There is a decidedly wholesome, outdoor air, and a kindly, hearty fun about these tales, which makes them eminently entertaining reading.—*The Teacher and Examiner.*

FOREST AND STREAM.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 4——TRAP TOURNAMENTS.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

June 6, 7 8.—Southern Illinois Sportsmen's Association's ninth annual tournament, Belleville, Ill.

June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.—First tournament of the American Shooting Association, at Cincinnati, O.

June 12, 13.—Springfield (Mass.) Gun Club. M. W. Bull, Sec'y.

June 17, 18, 19.—Tournament of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, W. T. A. W. McNaughton, Secretary.

June 17 and 18.—Tournament of the Massachusetts State Shooting Association, on Jamaica Plain Gun Club Grounds, Clarendon Hills, Mass.

June 18, 19, 20, 21.—Illinois State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Aug. 13, 14, 15 —Second Tournament of the American Shooting Association, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23,—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

Oct. 8, 9, 10.—Middlesex Gun Club Tournament, Dunellen, N. J. W. F. Force, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

COMPTON HILL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23.—The Compton Hill Gun Club's tournament was a grand success, with a good attendance of strangers and local shooters. Keystone targets and the popular walk-around rule for all shooting. The weather, with the exception of the opening day, was favorable.

Ten Keystones, ties div.:

Sieminskie	1101111111—9	Edwards	1110111010—7
Reuss	1011011111—8	Pugh	1001101111—7
Waller	0100110110—5	King	1111110111—9
Smith	1110111111—9	Victor	1111111001—8
Baldwin	1110010110—6		

Ten Keystones, ties div.:

Sieminski	1111111111—10	Reuss	1010101111—7
Pugh	1110001110— 6	Baldwin	0011111111—8
Bell	0011010100— 4	King	1011011111—8
Edwards	0010011001— 6	Victor	1111110110—8
Steffen	0010011001— 4	Waller	1000110100—4

Ten Keystone targets:

Reuss	1111011111—9	Edwards	1000001111—5
Smith	1110011111—8	Sieminskie	1011111101—8
Waller	1001101110—6	Baldwin	1111101101—8
Bell	0010100010—3	Victor	1100110111—8
Pugh	1111101001—7	King	0110110111—7
Steffen	1001010110—6		

Reuss first, Victor second, ties on 7 divided third.

Ten Keystone targets:

Sieminskie	0111111111—9	Reuss	0111011110—7
Bauer	1111011101—8	Waller	1111111000—8
Roy	1110101111—8	Baldwin	1011110101—7
Victor	0000100111—5	Pugh	0001010111—5
Bell	1000100010—3	Steffen	0000010000—1
Edwards	1111001101—7	King	1111010111—8

Sieminskie first, Bauer second, ties on 7 divided third.

Ten Keystone targets, ties divided:

Sieminskie	1111110110—7	Reuss	1110011110— 7
Bauer	1111111111—10	Waller	1101010111— 7
Roy	1110111111— 9	Baldwin	1111110101— 8
Steffen	0011111111— 9	Pugh	1110011111— 7
Bell	1101001010— 5	Victor	1011111111— 9
Edwards	1111101110— 8	Yunge	0110101001— 5

Ten Keystones, ties divided:

Sieminskie	0011111111—8	Victor	1111111111—10
Bauer	1111101110—8	Reuss	1011110111— 8
Pugh	0011011010—6	Waller	1100110110— 8
Edwards	1001111111—8	Steffen	0100110101— 5
Bell	0110110001—5	King	1111111111 –10
Baldwin	1111110111—9	Roy	1001111111— 8
Smith	1110101111—8		

Ten Keystones, ties divided:

Sieminskie	1111111001—9	Steffen	1011101011—7
Baldwin	0010001000—2	Roy	1100111110—7
Junge	0111010101—6	Reuss	0111111110—8
Bauer	0101111001—6	Waller	0100111010—6
Edwards	1111010000—5	King	1111110111—9
Pugh	1101111011—8	Victor	1111101111—9

Ten Keystones, ties divided:

Bauer	1111110110—8	Reuss	0111001111—7
Steffen	1111110011—8	Sieminskie	1111111101—9
Roy	1010111011—7	Victor	0111011111—8
Edwards	0111100011—6	Waller	1110101101—7
Pugh	1111010110—7	King	1100101110—6

Five pairs Keystones, ties divided:

Steffen	11 10 10 11 00— 6	Reuss	11 11 10 11 11— 9
Dick	11 11 10 10 10— 7	Edwards	01 10 11 11 01— 7
Bauer	11 11 11 11 11—10	Baldwin	10 10 11 11 11— 8
Junge	01 11 11 11 10— 8	Bailey	11 10 11 11 11— 9
Victor	11 10 11 10 10— 7	Sieminskie	10 10 11 10 11— 7
Smith	11 10 10 10 11— 7		

Ten Keystone targets:

Waller	0100101100—4	Victor	1011111101—8
Bauer	1110111110—8	Reuss	1101011100—6
Sieminskie	1100111111—8	Junge	0000110101—4
Pugh	1111001111—8	Smith	1100100010—5
Baldwin	1011111111—9	King	1111111111—10
Roy	1111111101—9		

Sieminskie and Pugh third.

Ten Keystones, ties divided:

Bailey	0100011110— 5	Roy	1010001011— 5
Sieminskie	0110101110— 6	Westus	1111111111—10
Reuss	1101101111— 8	Dick	1111111111—10
Beaty	1111110111— 9	Baldwin	1111101011— 8
Bauer	0110010111— 6	Nelson	0011110101— 6
Longsworth	1111100111— 8	Victor	1111101111— 9

Ten Keystones, ties divided:

Roy	1111110111—9	West	0111111110—8
Weber	0001100010—3	Longsworth	1101010000—4
Bauer	1001111111—8	Dick	0111111101—8
Bailey	1101111111—9	Barnum	0111110010—6
Beaty	1110110107—7	King	1010100000—3
Sieminskie	0111111111—9		

Second Day.

Ten Keystones, ties divided:

J Sieminskie	1101111011— 8	L Dening	1111111111—10
F Drayer	1111111101— 9	Ochterbeck	1011011111— 8
Frey	1100001011— 5	C McAninch	1110110111— 8
E Spencer	1011110001— 6	Jones	0101001001— 4
E Meyer	1111111111—10	B Weaver	0100001100— 3
T Bauer	1011111111— 9	A McGivney	0000101100— 4

Ten Keystones, ties div.:

Sieminski	0111111110— 8	N Dick	1101111111—9
Drayer	0111111111— 9	Meyer	0111010110—6
Frey	0001010010— 3	McAninch	0101010111—6
Spencer	1111010001— 6	J Lenbarth	1011101111—8
C R Hutchinson	1111111111—10	Weaver	0000110000—2
Bauer	0111011111— 8	Ochterbeck	1110001101—6
W Horner	1111011101— 8	Jones	1111111001—8
Dening	0111111111— 9	McGivney	0110100000—3

Ten Keystones, ties div :

Meyer	1111111111—10	Drayer	0010100000—2
Sieminski	1011111011— 8	Dening	1011011111—8
Brown	1010011111— 7	Jones	0011001111—6
Dick	0001111111— 7	Ochterbeck	1010001010—4
Hutchinson	1100111111— 8	Lenbarth	1111111101—9
Spencer	1111101111— 9	Hock	0101001000—3
Bauer	1111110011— 8	Berg	1011111000—6
Tack	0110101011— 6	Good	0010000000—1
Williams	1010110001— 5	Weaver	0100110101—5
Frey	1000011101— 5	McGivney	0010010101—4

Ten Keystones:

Meyer	1110111111— 9	Hutchison	1111111110— 9
Drayer	1000110111— 6	McAninch	1111111101— 9
Horner	1011101111— 8	Frey	0001100101— 4
Dick	0001110w	Good	1111111000— 7
Sieminskie	0111011011— 7	Tack	1010010110— 5
Spencer	1110111001— 7	Ochterbeck	0110100110— 5
Brown	1101001111— 7	McGivney	1010110110— 6
Lenbarth	1011110110— 7	Jones	0111111010— 7
C Hunphile	1110100100— 5	Weaver	0100111101— 6
Bauer	0111111111— 9	Flynn	0101110000— 4
Dening	1111111010— 8		

Brown and Lenbarth third, other ties div.

Ten Keystones, ties divided:

Lenbarth	0110111111—8	Sieminskie	1011011010—6
P Labadie	0100001110—4	Dening	1110100111—7
Flynn	0100101000—3	Brown	1101000010—4
Rawlings	0100010011—4	Hutchison	0011010101—5
Drayer	0100011101—5	Bauer	1111111101—9
George	0000001000—1	French	1111101011—8
Hemphill	1110110011—7	Hock	0000111101—5
Good	1100001000—3	Berg	0101111010—6
Tack	1001110011—6	Harris	1001110011—6
Frey	1110100010—5	Horner	1111111011—9
McGivney	1010001010—4	Weaver	0111001000—4
Ochterback	1100000110—4	McAninch	1011110111—8
Meyer	1111011111—8	Jones	0111101110—7
Spencer	1001011111—8		

Ten Keystones, ties divided:

Meyer	1110111110—8	Jones	0111111011—8
Sieminskie	1011110111 –8	Dening	1111111011—9
Bauer	1101011111—8	Brown	0011001000—3
Horner	0110101011–6	Hock	0111001001—5
Spencer	1111111110—9	French	0111101111—8
Drayer	1111111110—9	Hutchison	1111110001—7
Lenhart	1011011111—8	Harris	1001111001—6
Flynn	0111011001—5	Frey	0011110111—7
Weaver	1100110000—4	McAninch	1111110011—8
Rawlings	1111101010—7	McGivney	0111010001—5

UNSER FRITZ.

MISSOURI STATE TOURNAMENT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—The twelfth annual tournament of the Missouri Fish and Game Protective Association was held on May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and June 1, in this city, at the Exposition Base Ball Park. Barring Tuesday, on which it rained very hard the greater part of the day, the boys were favored by the weather. Live birds were used principally, and they were, with few exceptions, a really fine lot. Matters dragged somewhat in the forepart of the shoot, but finally the managers awoke to a realization of the fact that to handle a lot of shooting cranks driving was necessary, and they proceeded to put their suddenly-acquired knowledge into practice. For all live-bird shooting five traps were used, and all had to be filled before a person was allowed to shoot. A trap-pulling indicator was used, and a person shot at five birds before leaving the score.

A boundary somewhat similar to the one prescribed by the rules of the American Shooting Association was in force, but 60 instead of 80yds. This caused many birds to be scored lost which would otherwise have been scored dead. Considerable kicking was indulged by the sportsmen present regarding two of the rules. One was to score lost hird if shot on the ground with first barrel and the other was compelling the butt of the gun to he held below the armpit until the bird is on the wing. Many hirds that were killed were scored lost because in the judgment of the refeiee or judge the gun was not properly held.

One year from now the tournament will be held in Cameron, Mo., and the officers for the coming year are as follows: P. D. Watson, of Cameron, President; Paul Frank, of St. Joseph, Vice-President; C. W. Schnieder, of Cameron, Corresponding Secretary; J. R. Parks, of Cameron, Treasurer. Board of Directors: J. E. Riley, of Kansas City, W. Q. Dallmeyer, of Jefferson City, J. C. Bates, of Palmyra, and J. G. Parrish, of St. Louis.

Mr. A. J. Meade of this city acted as referee during the entire meeting and Mr. James Whitfield as scorer. The scores in detail are as follows:

May 27.

Shoot No. 1, open to the world, 10 birds, 26yds., use of both barrels, ties at 3 birds, 30yds, entrance $5 including birds, $75 cash added:

J A R Elliott	2112211111—10	Ed Guinotte	2011101100— 6
L. Scott	2210102110— 7	A Dixon	1011010101— 6
C Coover	1111211122—10	Kentuck	1111112101— 9
F Deuser	1111101111— 9	J Coles	1011111201— 8
W S Halliwell	1201210111— 8	Ed Bingham	1121112222—10
W Meyers	1122101101— 8	E C Borden	0111212022— 8
H B Hibler	0101011122— 7	C F Holmes	2121111121—10
Paul Frank	2112111111—10	D W Williams	1212011112— 9
C W Budd	1211110101— 8	J H McGee	1111111201— 9
W M Anderson	1000112111— 7	C H Koller	1222010212— 8
O J Owen	0202012002— 5	J E Hagerty	0012212001— 6
J C Combe	2022101111— 8	J S Dukeman	2101000212— 7
R D Minze	2111110201— 8	J Underwood	0110120112— 7
T Kinmouth	1011011121— 8	E N Western	1121000111— 6
O W Cogswell	1222101111— 9	H P Wilson	0112010100— 5
W Kearns	2112100011— 7	F P Dallmeyer	0212120111— 8
J R Stice	2121110222— 9	J E Riley	1111012212— 9
J W St. Cloud	2100000111— 5	J Reeves	0201112211— 8
L Vories	1111111012— 9	W J Baehr	1101111111— 9
R Rickett	2111110201— 8	M McDonald	0111111222— 9
J V Hatchellor	0010121101— 6	A E Thomas	1012121222— 9
C E Bassett	2202012010— 6	G B Orr	1111010220— 7
J Jefferson	2012101101— 7	E H Younge	1122121121—10
J Pitts	2221111111—10	W V Rieger	1121011011— 8
C R Mumma	0110111022— 7	C W Schnieder	0211121110— 8
D Underwood	1121111011— 9	A Livengnth	1021100102— 6
F E Rogers	0120001101— 5	P D Watson	1110112111— 9
Geo Moek	0012100012— 5	J R Parks	1011111221— 9
J S West	0011211201— 7	J C Caldwell	1111111111—10
J H Hubbs	1021020012— 6	J Porter	0211111012— 8
J Savage	1111110111— 9	F J Smith	0111012022— 7
J M Anderson	2221111211—10	A A Bombeck	2110002100— 5
W Atkinson	1112102021— 8	J Owen	2111121101— 9
W Wiggans	1011102210— 7	Ferd Heim	0111102110— 7
C R Lockridge	1011100121— 7	F Frescher	2020201121— 7
D G Newsom	2121110101— 7	G Wasson	1111111101— 9
E E Fuller	0011102110— 6	L Staiger	1011111011—8
Ed Hickman	2122111211—10	B F Daviny	1010011112— 7
C Hagerdon	1221120101— 8	E G Neier	1111121222—10
J Nicols	2121201102— 8	F J Emlin	1120001111— 7
W L Franeis	1101121001— 7	C Guinotte	1210122212— 9
F Fink	0111111101— 8	F C Hinze	0020202020— 5
R Hayson	1221202011— 8		

Ties on 10 divided first.

Ties on 9:

Parks	110—2	Cogswell	10 —1
Watson	0 —0	Stice	121—3
Thomas	0 —0	Kentuck	112—3
McDonald	112—3	Williams	112—3
Baehr	111—3	McGee	121—3
Owen	10 —1	Riley	112—3
Wasson	110—2	C Guinotte	111—3
Deuser	0 —0	Vories	111—3
D Underwood	210—2	Savage	120—2

All those scoring 3 on the shoot-off divided second.

Ties on 8:

Halliwell	112—3	Borden	0 —0
Meyers	10 —1	Koller	111—3
Budd	111—3	Dallmeyer	111—3
Combe	0 —0	Reeves	121—3
*Minze		*Newsom	
*Kinmouth		Atkinson	212—3
Coles	10 —1	*Hagerdon	
*Nichols		Rieger	111—3
Fink	112—3	Schnieder	121—3
*Porter		Staiger	112—3
*Hayson			

* Were not present when the shoot-off took place, and thereby were declared out.

All those scoring 3 on the shoot-off divided third.

Ties on 7:

Orr	10 —1	Hibler	221—3
Francis	101—2	Scott	111—3
Mumma	111—3	Wiggans	111—3
Jefferson	111—3	West	0 —0
Ricketts	211—3	Heim	20 —1
Western	20 —1	Frescher	0 —0
J Underwood	10 —1	Emlin	22 —2
Kearns	10 —1	Daviny	10 —1
W Anderson	211—3		

Second ties on 7:

Mumma	0 —0	Ricketts	0 —0
Jefferson	10 —1	Anderson	211—3
Hibler	10 —1	Smith	220—2
Wiggans	10 —1		

Anderson won fourth.

May 28.

Shoot No. 2, open to the world, 10 birds at 30yds., use of both barrels, ties 3 birds at 30yds., same distance as original shoot entrance $7.50 including birds, $75 added. Fig. 2 second barrel, o dead out of bounds:

Borden	1111o12111— 9	W C Beck	1o011121110— 7
J Underwood	2222212220— 8	Reeves	0111111121— 9
Bingham	1222211111—10	J Anderson	1111210111— 9
Hallwell	0221210111— 8	Elliott	1111121110— 9
C F Jones	2210111111— 9	Erancis	1021021111— 8
Coles	1110001111— 7	Smith	0111o21112— 8
C Guinotte	1110111111— 9	E Chouteau	2111221110— 9
Thomas	1111111111—10	Staiger	1212111110— 9
Deuser	1111101110— 8	Savage	1212110111— 9
Rieger	2122101210— 8	Budd	1111212111—10
W Anderson	1112111111—10	Kiumouth	2202121212— 9
Riley	2222011111— 9	Little Puck	1122221o1o— 8
Mumma	0112112212— 8	Watson	1111021110— 8
McGee	1112101121— 9	Parks	01101112o1— 7
Scott	1211100121— 8	J M Crabill	1110112121— 9
Bassett	2201121110— 8	Vories	1121011202— 8
Hagerty	2221220111— 9	Newson	1102111222— 9
Hickman	0212212120— 8	Nicols	0111112112— 9
J Guinotte	2o10012200— 5	Hibler	0101212100— 6
Batchellor	1112112122—10	Caldwell	12111111o2— 9
W B Cosley	21222o0220— 7	Schneider	1021011210— 7
Atkinson	2o01121201— 7	Kearn	1021022212— 8
Porter	11111122o1— 9	Baehr	1101222111— 9
Dallmeyer	0110111021— 7	Smith	1011211121— 8
Comlee	2121111211—10	Ed Spencer	0101112111— 8
Waggoner	1210120o00— 5	Treseher	2000100121— 5
Younge	1112o12123— 9	Wilson	0221121o11— 8
Kentuck	1111o21111— 9	Fink	1000102200— 4
Franke	11o1111121— 9	West	1220011110— 7
Dukeman	2110111110— 8	D Underwood	0101122111— 8

Ties on 10 divided first.

Ties on 9 proved one of the most interesting contests of any during the whole tournament:

Borden	o —0	Porter	0 —0
Jones	112—3	Younge	111—3
C Guinotte	112—3	Kentuck	212—3
Riley	o —0	Franke	112—3
McGee	12o—2	Reeves	211—3
Hagerty	212—3	J Anderson	10 —1
Elliott	111—3	Chouteau	11o—2
Savage	122—3	Staiger	o —0
Caldwell	211—3	Baehr	111—3
Crabill	120—2	Kinmouth	211—3
Nichols	10 —1	Newson	1o —1

Second ties on 9:

Jones	111—3	Younge	111—3
Guinotte	111—3	Kentuck	111—3
Hagerty	112—3	Franke	111—3
Reeves	0 —0	Elliott	111—3
Savage	211—3	Baehr	111—3

Third ties on 9:

Jones	111—3	Guinotte	122—3
Hagerty	111—3	Kentuck	212—3
Franke	112—3	Elliott	121—3
Savage	111—3		

Fourth ties on 9:

Jones	121—3	Guinotte	10 —1
Hagerty	111—3	Kentuck	211—3
Franke	211—3	Elliott	111—3
Savage	o —0		

Fifth ties on 9:

Jones	o —0	Hagerty	122—3
Kentuck	12o—2	Franke	o —0
Elliott	110—2		

Hagerty won second.

Ties on 8: Halliwell 0, J. Underwood 1, Deuser 3, Mumma 3, Reiger 1, Scott 1, Basset 3, Hickman 0, D. Underwood 3, Dukeman 1, Francis 3, F. J. Smith 1, Kearns 3, G. W. Yeoman 3, E. Spencer 3, Wilson 3, Puck 2, Watson 3, Verles 2. All scoring 3 div. third, ties on 7 div. fourth.

Shoot No. 3, 6 Peorias, entrance $3, National rules:

D Underwood	111111—6	Livenguth	101111—5
Geo Moek	111111—6	Jones	111111—6
W B Cosby	110111—5	West	011111—5
F Heim	011111—5	Hurt	101001—3
J Heim	101000—2	Mize	111111—6
C W Schneider	111111—6	Elliott	111111—6
Schmelzer	111111—6	Hudson	000111—3
Rogers	011011—4	Argo	111010—4
Henze	001101—3	Ashley	111111—6
Hoover	110111—5	Hayson	111111—6
Riley	111111—6	Kentuck	111111—6
Dixon	111110—5	Scott	110111—5
St Cloud	111111—6	Nichols	111111—6
Meier	111111—6	Batchellor	111101—5
Hagerty	111011—5	M Meir	111111—6
Williams	000010—1	Younge	111111—6
Yocum	110111—5	Kaarf	110101—4
Johnson	011100—3	Hagerdon	111101—4
Bingham	101111—5	Rieger	010011—3
Kearns	011110—4	Wiggans	111011—5
Hubbs	011011—4	C Guinotte	011011—4
Wait	000000—0	Porter	110101—4
Holmes	010111—4		

Kentuck and Stice first, Budd and Livenguth second, ties on 4 div. fourth.

May 29.

Shoot No. 4, open to any number of teams of 2 from gun clubs members of the State Association, 5 birds at 26yds. and 5 at 30yds.; ties 3 birds each man at 30yds., use of both barrels, entrance $15 each team, including birds, $75 added to purse:

Riverside, St. Louis.		Forrester, Kansas City.	
H Eikhoff	1o0100201— 4	F Holmes	2110210211— 7
J Hespos	1o0002111— 6—10	W A Alderson	01010co112— 5—12
Sixteen Gauge, Kansas City.		Sportsmen's, St. Joseph.	
J E Riley	1112111110— 9	Paul Franke	1102001121— 8
J B McGee	22o1101121— 7—16	Little Puck	1012010012— 6—14
Sixteen Gauge, Kansas City.		Kansas City.	
C Guinotte	1122111011— 9	J Underwood	1o2220o222— 7
W V Rieger	2111111101— 9—18	D Underwood	1o21001211— 7—14

Kansas City.
W S Halliwell...112122012— 9
G W Yeoman...202102120— 6—15
St. Louis.
J Coles .....1o211e2220— 7
Kentuck .....111o1010c2— 6—13
Independent, Kansas City.
Ed Bingham...2111012111— 9
A E Thomas...112e212121— 9—18
O. K., Kansas City.
J Thompson...02201e212o— 6
J Porter .....211221210— 9—15
Gate City, Kansas City.
L Scott.....2112201e01— 7
J A R Elliott...2211122111— 10—17
Independent, Kansas City.
J M Anderson..2212110011— 8
W M Anderson.2111102110— 8—16
Sportsmen's, St. Joseph.
J Batcheller...1121011l0c— 7
J Combe.....111e1o0012— 7—14
Excelsior, St. Louis.
Dr Pitts.....1121112210— 9
J E Hagerty...11111202l2— 8—17
St. Louis.
L D Dozier.....0111e20111— 7
H P Wilson....1111022121— 9—16
"O. K." Kansas City.
P Corder.....010e0220e—3
R Rickerts.....0010212e01—5— 8
Belt Line, Kansas City.
F Denser .....1001112111—8
W J Baehr.....1110121001—7—15
Keystone, Cameron.
J C Caldwell....22o1211111—9
P D Watson....1o12112111—9—18
Gate City, Kansas City.
J Reeves. .....2002110200—6
W Kearns .....1211o11220—8—14
Keystone, Cameron.
C W Schnieder..022e0100e1—4
J R Parks.....2212202101—8—12
Denser.....0001110111— 4
Doak .....1010110111— 7
Beck.....1000111111— 7
Mock.....1001010011— 5
West.....1111010101— 7
Hudson.....1C1111111— 9
Holmes.....1101001000— 4
Dixon.....0111111101— 8
C Simotto.....0111000101— 5
Smith.....1101110111— 8
J Underwood.....1011111101— 8
Haysom.....1110111110— 8
Batchellor.....1111111111—10
Sportsmen's, St. Joseph.
J J Owens .....1210121212—9
O Cogswell.....2122021c02—7—16
Moberly, Mo.
L Staiger.....c0112221101—7
S Davisy.....000o1020110—3—10
Forrester, Kansas City.
C J Schmelzer..1010121102—7
D P Doak .....1020200000—3—10

Smith and F. P. Dallmeyer, of the Capital City Gun Club, took first and a Baker shotgun. Ties on 18 divided the purse, but on shoot off for cedar hunting boat Caldwell and Watson won. Ties on 17 divided. Ties on 16 were shot off and divided by Riley and McGee, J. M. Anderson and W. Anderson, Owens and Cogswell.

Shoot No. 5, 10 Peoria blackbirds, entrance $2:

Riley.....1011111001— 7
Johnson.....1001100011— 5
Holmes .....1010111100— 6
"Tommie".....0111111100— 7
Cosby.....1100101010— 6
Mensing.....1010110101— 6
McDonald .....0000 00100— 1
Waggoner .....1111111110— 9
St Cloud.....1111111111— 8
Elliott.....1111011111— 9
Rogers .....0011011011— 6
J Anderson .....0111011111— 8
Schaaf.....1100111101— 7
Hespos.....1101111110— 8
Denser.....0001110111— 4
Boak .....1010110111— 7
Beck.....1000111111— 7
Mock.....1001010011— 5
West.....1111010101— 7
Hudson.....1C1111111— 9
Holmes.....1101001000— 4
Dixon.....0111111101— 8
C Simotto.....0111000101— 5
Smith.....1101110111— 8
J Underwood.....1011111101— 8
Haysom.....1110111110— 8
Batchellor.....1111111111—10

Waggoner and Batchellor first, ties on 9 div. second, Hayson third, "Tommie" fourth.

Shoot No. 6, 10 Peorias; entrance $2; ties divided:

Smith .....1010111111— 8
Hespos .....0111111111— 9
J Underwood. .....1110111111— 9
Mensing .....1111111111—10
Lang .....1111101111— 9
Batchellor.....1101111110— 8
Combe.....1111010000— 6
Durkee.....1011111110— 8
Rogers .....1010011100— 5
Tommie .....1111111110—10
Hagerty .....1101111111— 9
Stiee.....1110101111— 8
J Anderson.....1110011101— 7
Waggoner.....1101111111— 9
Staiger .....0011110001— 4
Hudson.....1111111111—10
Scott .....1111111110— 9
Beck.....1011000101— 5
Hayson .....1111111111—10
McDonald.....0001100100— 3
Elliott .....1111111111—10
Little Puck.....1001000011— 4
Newson.....0110011111— 7
Moore.....0100111111— 7
Deuser.....1100101111— 8
Younge.....1111111101— 9
Dixon.....1111110011— 6
Cooger.....1101101111— 8
St Cloud.....1011111111— 9
Nicols.....1101011111— 8
C Guinotte.....1011010100— 5
Cosby.....1001110111— 7
Dentuck.....1010111111— 8

May 30.

Shoot No 7, State Association medal shoot, open only to one team of four from one club belonging to the association, 15 birds each mar. 30yds. rise, nse of both barrels, ties 3 birds at 30yds, entrance $20 each team, birds extra, $100 of entrance to go to the club last holding the medal and the balance of purse divided among to highest scores:

St. Louis, St. Louis.
L D Dozier.....1111212112111—15
H P Wilson....1111202111111—14
J Coles .....2113c2202111— 9
Kentuck.....12011101le1222—12
47

Kansas City, Kansas City.
D A Williams..112oo1e001c2120— 8
J Underwood..1021110010121o—10
D Underwood.1130e21e1o11o12— 6
F Smith .....210g1102002102— 8
34

Excelsior, St. Louis.
F Treseher....0o1012e012012l0— 8
J E Hagerty...1o12201210111—12
J G Schaaf....20a202oo222e121— 9
Dr. Pitts.....0e1o1212o110e21— 9
38

16-Gauge, Kansas City.
J H McGee....2101221220111002—11
J E Riley.....0111211122112—14
W V Rieger...2o12e01e12222e2—10
C Quinotte....022e1220026e0211— 9
44

Riverside, St. Louis.
L Hespos.....e01102e1002e2022— 8
H Eichoff.....2001012205130— 6
F Pohlmann...20e3e0002030oo— 4
Langenbacher oo0020200e02oe2— 4
22

"O. K.," Kansas City.
E Hickman....111e1111021121—13
C E Bassett...0202020e0e002100— 5
J Porter.....oo2o12e2110o00— 6
R Ricketts....o20012e21o1100e— 8
32

Keystone, Cameron, Mo.
J R Parks.....2211112111111101—14
P D Watson...1112106e1o1e3010 — 8
C W Schnieder12e1o0e01e1o101— 7
J C Caldwell ..2111e1o1111l1o1—12
41

Sportsmen's, St. Joseph.
J N Batchellor00e1o1112112l11—14
J Combe .....1111101201le120—11
H Akhurst.....1111121220112—14
Paul Franke...2oo12221212l121—13
49

Forrester, Kansas City.
W A Anderson100e3e200102-o1— 5
C F Holmes....1111211212112—15
C J Smelzer...02022110e01o—6
D P Dock.....1001002010e10110— 7
33

Blue Valley, Mo.
S West..... ..e001co11e2010l20— 6
Hudson.....0010102111101110— 9
E Guinotte....2101200120e100c— 7
Argo .....21e01101101001o— 9
31

Moberly, Mo.
L H Staiger...1021le1122e1011—11
S H Clark.....00212e122102101—10
J McGougin...o121011122121l1—13
J Joncs.....2112122e1221e10—15
46

Independent, Kansas City.
J J Owens.....122e111e2112000—10
J N Herson....02101110021021o1— 9
O W Cogswell.20110e002e0e200— 6
G H Parker....1010011012e210— 9
34

Gate City, Kansas City.
C R Mumma...1e201e200212l2— 9
J A R Elliott..1222212111011—14
L Scott.....o122002102030— 8
H B Hibler....e200021023e1o1o1— 7
38

Independent, Kansas City.
E Bingham....11e01e2112112l1—12
W Anderson...1112101101211o—12
A E Thomas...1122101212121 —14
E C Borden...0022101222122e—12
50

Belt Line, Kansas City.
W R Killy...01100e0e2010121— 7
F Deuser.....1110101001120l1—10
W J Baehr...1221111120110 –13
W Meusing..2101e2021212101—11—41

One hundred dollars was paid the Cameron Gun Club, which won the medal last year. The Independent Gun Club won medal and first money, St. Joseph second, Moberly third, and St. Louis Gun Club fourth.

Shoot No. 8, St. Louis Gun Club medal shoot; open to any members of the Missouri State Association only. To be shot for under the rules of the St. Louis Gun Club; 10 live birds, ground traps, 30yds. rise. use of both barrels; ties 3 birds same conditions; entrance $10, including birds; all of the entrance money to go to last holder of medal:

E W Western.....200e1oo222-5
C Guinotte.....01o2a02222—6
E Bingham.....1220111111—8
J Porter.....2201ccc112—6
W Akinson.....0000011212—5
A E Thomas.....1220e1220l—7
W S Halliwell.....200220202—6
F P Dallmeyer.....12e1212l2o—9
A A Bombeck.....2220200110—6
J A R Elliott.....0122112211—9
J E Riley.....2122220220—8
J E Haggerty.....1222e22022—8
H Waggoner.....111122e00 —7
C J Schmelzer.....,000010100 —2
C F Holmes.....0122221202— 8
W Peters.....0e0402e00—3
J Smith.....2121222110— 9
J Pryor.....o1102112120— 6
J Robinson.....1020122112— 8
W Tanner.....0e002e1200 — 3
M F Myers.....21012e1010— 6
J C Caldwell.....112122e121— 9
C R Mumma .....0211221011— 8
A Akhurst.....1202021112— 8
W Q Dallmeyer....e2e2012102— 6
W V Rieger.....211122012e— 8
D Underwood.....212122e2e21— 8
J G Schaaf.....1112111222—10

Paul Frank.....121e12e110—7
L H Vories.....0111022102— 7
J W Batchellor....1111111122—10
W Evringham.....1111110022— 8
F Denser.....1211212e11— 9
E C Borden.....0120111210— 7
W J Baebr.....1221110021— 8
Sam Hill .....0220101122— 7
L G Clark.....222110c21e— 7
J J Owen.....2210100220— 6
G Mock.....1111212112—10
Kentuck.....1211121121—10
J Bryan.....0e2e10002e— 3
J Boyd.....2e101e2120— 6
J Savage.....e0111112011— 8
J Combe.....2212206012— 7
J Reeves.....0120101000— 4
Little Puck.....0220111021— 7
R Hayson.....21e2202e2— 7

Ties on 10 agreed to divide the purse at the next shoot, to be held at Cameron. The shoot-off for possessiou of medal resulted as follows. The tie was shot at 15 birds, miss and out and wait: J. G. Schaff 5, J. Batchellor 8, G. Mock 0, Kentuck 12, W. Anderson 12, J. H. McGee 14.

Ties on 9 for $50, donated by W. M. Anderson, 3 birds, miss and out and wait: Bingham 1, Dallmeyer 2, Elliott 1, J. Smith, Mensing and Irwin 9 each and divided.

Ties on 8 for a Colt's hammerless shotgun: Riley and Savage 6 each and divided, C. Holmes 5, F. G. Smith 3, Robinson 3, Mumma 2, Akhurst 3, Rieger 1, D. Underwood 2, McDonald 2, Hickman 2, Hagerty 2, Anderson 0, R. J. Holmes not present when called.

Ties on 7 for an 1thaca shotgun; Vories 12, Hayson 11, Hill 7, Thomas 5, Franke 4, Clark 3, Borden 2, Waggoner 0, Combe 1, Puck 1. Scott 1.

Ties on 6 for a Winchester repeating shotgun: Lockridge 6, Halliwell 5, Watsou 4, Bombeck 2, Owen 2, C. Guinotte 1, Porter 1, W. Q. Dallmeyer 1, Boyd 1, Longsdale 0.

Ties on 5 for a corduroy hunting suit: Staiger 41, Atkinson 39, Yeoman 7.

Owing to the nou-appearance of Peters, who was tied with Callahan on the poorest score, the latter killed 3 birds and was awarded a corduroy hunting suit.

Shoot No. 9, 10 Peoria blackbirds, entrance $2: Batchellor 7, Tracey 8, Kelly 7, Hespos 8, Tommy 10, Moore 6, N. Kelly 8, Chouteau 9, Foley 9, Loue Jack 8, Long 8, Eichoff 6, Hampton 9, Rickner 8, Beck 7, Evringham 8, J. Guinotte 4, Marshall 5, E. Argo 9, Merrill 7, Scott 8, Callahan 7, Hudson 7, St. Cloud 9, Allison 5, Hayson 9, F. Smith 8, Hinze 7, Kaller 8, Dukeman 3, Scoville 0, Younge 8, Holly 4. Mensing 10, Knay 6, Stice 10, Crabill 8, Hagerty 7, Budd 9, Parks 8, McGougan 6, J. Underwood 7, Porter 6, West 7, Karl 7, Head 7, Thomas 8. Ties on 10 divided first, ties on 9 divided second, Younge and Crabill third, West fourth.

Shoot No. 10, 10 Peoria blackbirds, entrance $2: Alderson 8, Holmes 9, Hoover 6, Crabill 10, S. Hill 8, Kaller 8, Beck 8, Coley 9, Chouteau 9, Tommy 10, Stice 9, Hespos 8, Eichoff 8, Long 4, Crabill 6, Karl 6, Moore 5, Dukeman 10, Hampton 6, Hayson 9, Grenegger 9, Younge 8, Orange 7, Riley 9, Holly 8, Argo 7, Lone Jack 10, St. Cloud 10, Elliott 8, Scott 6, Hudson 8, Marshall 3, Budd 9, Rickner 8, Head 7, Hinze 8, Mensing 10, Hagerty 8, J. Andersou 10. Tommy, Dukeman and Anderson first; Chouteau, Grencger and Budd second, Holly and Rickner third; Argo fourth.

Shoot No. 11, 10 Peoria blackbirds, entrance $2: Stice 10, Crabill 9, Dallmeyer 9, Hagerty 7, C. Guinotte 8, Waggouer 5, Budd 10, Lone Jack 8, St. Cloud 10, Hespos 8, Younge 4, Eickoff 4, Holly 8, Mensing 8, Long 9, Tommie 9, West 9, Beck 9, Cosby 9, Chouteau 10, Rickner 9, Sauta Claus 7, Riley 7, Evriugham 8, Scott 10, F. Smith 8. Self 6, Wasson 7, Deuser 8, Doak 7.

Friday, May 31.

Shoot No. 12, open to the world, 6 single live birds at 26yds., one barrcl, and 2 pair live birds at 21yds. rise; ties, 2 singles at 30yds., one barrel, and 1 pair at 24yds.; entrauce $7.50, including birds; $75 added:

J H Stice.....111011 10 11—8
E Hickman.....011e91 11 11—7
Kentuck.....111111 11 10—9
Caldwell.....1e1111 10 10—7
J R Parks.....111011 11 11—9
A W Lueas.....e00001 10 11—4
J P Lucas.....10l100 10 00—4
J E Riley.....111100 11 11—8
E Bingham.....e01011 11 11—7
W S Halliwell....111011 10 10—7
W V Rieger.....o111111 10 10—7
C R Mumma.....111001 00 01—5
G Yeoman.....000001 10 00—2
F Arn.....110100 10 10—5
J M Anderson..1100111 10 11—7
W M Anderson..111111 01 10—8
R J Holmes.....111011 10 01—7
L Scott.....111111 10 11—9
E B Holly.....101111 00 11—7
W S Francis.....111011 01 10—7
F Denser.....111111 00 10—7
P D Watson.....111011 10 11—8
C W Schneider...0e1o11 10 00—4
Lone Jack.....101011 01 01—6
E H Young.....1o1o10 10 10—5
J Underwood.....1111111 10 10—8
E W Western.....011011 10 10—6
J E Hagerty.....1o1221012111112—14
J G Schaaf.....20a202oo222e121— 9
Dr. Pitts.....0e1o1212o110e21— 9
38

C W Budd.....111111 10 11—9
J W Wagstaff....0e1110 00 10—4
C F Holmes.....0001e0 10 00—2
C Guinotte.....0e1o10 10 10—4
Lockridge.....011000 11 10—5
G B Orr.....111111 11 10—9
J Reeves .....101e11 01 10—6
D Underwood....0e0e00 01 11—3
Sam Hill.....10e0e11 10 00—4
P Franke.....110000 10 01—4
J Elliott.....111110 11 11—9
L Vories.....111110 11 01—8
Little Puck.....100101 00 00—3
W Wiggins.....011101 11 11—8
J Robinson.....110101 11 11—8
E C Bingham.....111011 11 10—8
Jackson.....000000 11 00—2
J S West .....1111o1 10 11 - 8
F J Smith.....1101e1 11 11—8
W A Atainson...001000 01 00—2
J W Batchellor..011110 00 01—5
R J Ricketts.....000001 00 00—1
W J Baehr.....111100 10 11—7
J Dukeman.....000e10 00 00—1
J Crabill.....111101 11 10—8
M Murphy.....101111 10 10—7
C Mardis.....e00010 11 11—5
R Hayson.....1e0100 10 00—4
G P Cobey .....1e0101 00 11—5
Dr West.....eo1e00 00 11—3
38

Ties on 9, 8 and 7 divided; Caldwell and Anderson won fourth.

Shoot No. 13, open to the world, 10 live birds at 26yds. rise, use of one barrel, ties 3 birds at 30yds., entrance $7.50 including birds, $75 added:

P Franke.....1o10100111—6
W T Wiggins.....1110110001—6
Holly.....00101o11o0—4
J E Riley.....1111111100—9
M Murphy.....10111o1111—8
C F Holmes.....000101101—5
G B Orr.....0e1o01e0e0—2
F J Smith.....111111110—9
W M Anderson.....01111111o—8
Kentuck.....0110e11111—7
C Guinotte.....01000e0111—4
D Underwood.....10111110s1—7
E C Bingham.....1101101o11—7
J Underwood.....000000100e0—1
C R Mumma.....11111101oo—7
W S Halliwell ...1010e01o10—4
J A R Elliott.....1101111111—9
J W Batchellor.....1100111011—7
Ed Bingham.....0101111111— 8
D P Watson.....111e011111— 8
W V Rieger.....111111110— 9
R J Ricketts.....111oo11001— 6
R J Holmes.....1001010e0— 4
J P Lucas.....01o11106e— 6
J M Anderson.....1111111110—9
Dick Miles.....1110011011— 7
W Mensing.....11011o1011— 7
F Deuser.....1010111001— 7
C W Schneider....111e110e11— 7
C W Budd.....1111111111—10
J H McGee. .....111o110111— 8
J Robinsou.....1000101000— 3
L Scott .....e00o01010l— 3
A E Thomas.....o1111010l1— 7
J C Caldwell.....11111o1100— 7
J A Parks.....101111o1lo— 7
38

Ties on 10, 9 and 8 were divided.

No. 14, 10 Peoria blackbirds: Dallmeyer 7, Dukeman 8, Mensing 9, Scott 7, Chouteau 7, J. Anderson 9, Hagerty 7, Stice 7, Foley 7, Budd 10, F. Holmes 2, Crabill 9, Deuser 8, F. Smith 6, Beck 8, Younge 7, Cason 4, Koller 5, Waggoner 9, J. Smith 7, Holly 8, West 8, Knoeker 5, Hudson 10, Hiekman 6, Combe 4, Puck 9, Savage 9. Budd and Hudson first, Puck and Waggoner second, Deuser third, J. Smith fourth.

No. 15, 10 Peoria blackbirds, entranee $2: Keene 3, Mensing 9, Scott 8, Dallmeyer 10, Deuser 9, Koller 8, Waggoner 7, Chouteau 8, Beck 8, Little Puck 6, Dukeman 6, Sutz 2, Crabill 9, Holmes 5, Haggerty 6, Younge 9, Hayson 9, Elliott 8, Hynes 8, St. Cloud 9, Stice 10, Anderson 8, Budd 10, Holly 6, Wiggius 6, Hudson 8. Ties were divided.

No. 16, 10 Peoria blackbirds, entrance $2: Scott 8, Elliott 7, Anderson 10, Hayson 8, Holly 9, Little Puck 6, Schaaf 4, Mensing 9, Dallmeyer 9, Budd 10, Deuser 9, Crabill 10, Chouteau 6, Waggoner 6, St. Cloud 9, Caldwell 10, Beck 10, Hudson 7, Hinze 7, Parks 8, Stice 8, Batchellor 7, Wagstaff 7. Budd first, all balance divided.

June 1.

No. 17, open to the world, 4 pair live birds, 21yds. rise, plunge traps; ties, 2 pair at 24yds., entrance $7.50 including birds, $75 added:

J A R Elliott.....11 11 o1 1o— 6
J Batchellor.....00 1o 11 11— 5
F Deuser.....00 1o 11 11— 5
Kentuck .....00 1o 10 10— 3
J C Caldwell.....11 11 10 11— 7
J R Parks.....11 1o 01 11— 6
C W Schneider....01 10 11 10— 5
C R Mumma.....00 10 10 01— 3
J S West.....00 11 11 e0— 4
Franke.....11 10 o1 00—6
Budd.....11 11 10 11—7
Watson.....01 11 o1 11—6
F Smith.....1o 00 11 11—5
W Anderson.....01 11 11 1o—6
C Guinotte.....11 11 10 11—7
Reeves.....o1 11 o1 01—5
Rieger.....10 00 00 10— 2
Thomas.....11 11 01 11— 7
Mock.....10 00 00 11— 3
A W Lucas.....11 1o 1o 11— 6
J S De Long.....10 1o 00 11— 4
D Underwood....11 11 11 11— 8
J P Kinnsworth....11 00 11 11— 6
M Murphy.....11 00 11 11— 6
E Bingham.....11 11 e0 11—6
McGee.....1o 11 1o 00—4
Wagstaff.....00 11 11 00—4
Koller.....01 10 10 11—5
E C Bingham.....01 1o 11 11—6
Hickman.....oo 11 11 oo 4
Scott.....00 e0 11 01—3

Ties on 8 and 7 divided first and second respectively, Watson and Anderson third, Reeves and Smith fourth.

No. 18, open to members of the State Association only, $150 donated by the Kansas City and Independence (Mo.) gun clubs, 10 birds, 30yds., entranee $2.50, the price of birds only: Wiggans 6, Kentuck 10, F. J. Smith 6, Ed. Bingham 10, Hiekmau 8, Reeves 7, Caldwell 6, Parks 9, Kinmouth 7, J. S. DeLong 4, C. Guinotte 8, Mumma 6, W. T. James 9, J. Guinotte 8, C. F. Holmes 1, Mensing 8, Robinson 7, Riley 8, Hudson 3, Thomas 9, Watson 7, Schneider 4, Porter 7, Halliwell 4, Scott 9, West 4, Savage 8, Elliott 9, L. Porter 7, Deuser 9, Mock 6, C. Koller 5, Baehr 9, D. Underwood 6, Chouteau 9, Orr 5, Longstadt 5, Franke, Bombeck 5, Frescher 7, J. Anderson 8, W. Anderson 8, Rieger 8, Millett 7, E. Bingham 7, W. Stem 5, Yeoman 5, Johnson 6, S. Underwood 6, R. Proctor 8, M. Courtney 5, W. Peters 5, McGee 8, McEvans 1, Francis 4. Bassett 4, J. Underwood 9, B. Holmes 6, Knarf 7, Owens 5, Cogswell 5, Van Brent 7, Western 5. Four moneys and all ties were divided.

Shoot No. 19, open to the world, 10 live birds, 30yds., use of both barrels, ties at 3 birds, 30yds., entrance $7.50, including birds, with $50 added: Knocher 5, C. Guinotte 9, S. Porter 7, Rieger 7, J. Anderson 9, W. Anderson 8, F. Smith 6, Deuser 6, Baehr 6, R. Holmes 5, Riley 10, Halliwell 3, Wasson 10, C. Holmes 7, Murphy 6, S. Underwood 6, Orr 8, Kentuck 7, Dock 5, Thomas 6, Elliott 7, J. Underwood 6, Ed. Bingham 9, Reeves 6, J. E. Guinotte 8, Robinson 9, Scott 6, James 8, Peters 3, Chouteau 6, Hickman 6, Kinmouth 9, McGee 8, Wiggins 9, Baehr 7, West 6, Vories 7, Williams 5. Ties on 10, 9 and 8 divided first, second and third respectively. In shoot off, ties on 7, Elliott, Underwood and Porter divided fourth.

Shoot No. 20, 10 Peoria blackbirds, entrance $2: Crabill 8, Beck 8, Kentuck 6, Keene 6, Cally 8, Budd 10, Frank 5, C. Holmes 8, Murphy 7, Douser 8, Young 7, Savage 8, Hudson 9, Hinze 8, Mensing 9. Ties on 10 and 9 div. first and second, Crabill third.

Shoot No. 21, 10 Peoria blackbirds, entrance $2: Rieger 5, Holly 7, Crabill 10, Colly 7, Beck 8, Kinmouth 8, Mensing 10, C. Holmes 2, J. Anderson 10, Budd 9, Riley 8, Deuser 8, Murphy 6, Hudson 8, F. Holmes 8, Keene 7. Three moneys, all ties were div.

Shoot No. 22, 10 Peoria blackbirds, entrance $2: Deuser 8, Budd 9, W. Anderson 9, Meade 6, Kentuck 8, Mardis 5, Koller 7, Mensing 8, Murphy 7, Riley 5, Kinmouth 10. Kinmouth first, Budd second, and Deuser third.

Summary of the winners of special average prizes: J. A. R. Elliott won a handsome medal donated by Pollock Bros. of this city. Ed. Bingham won a gold medal donated by James Whitfield of the *Referee*. E. Bingham and Elliott tied for an L. C. Smith shotgnu. They will scttle the ownership at some future time. $25 for best average in the two double bird shoots was won by D. Uuderwood. Basket ebampagne for the second best average in the two double bird shoots was tied for by Parks, E. Bingham and Budd. Parks purchased the interest of the other two, and took the wine home with him. A case of imported Rhine wine for the third best average in the two double bird shoots was tied for by Riley, Ed. Bingham, C. Guinotte, Lucas and Watson. By the turn of the dice Watson became the owner. W. M. Anderson became the owner of a Parker shotgun by virtue of his having made the highest average in certain specified shoots. Mr. C. P. Fairman carried home a split-bamboo fishing rod for the lowest scores in three specified events on the programme. A Blanchard loading machine was tied for by Holmes and Dozier, and the ownership is still to be decided. Messrs. Franke, Hickman, W. Anderson and Murphy broke even for a set of pearl handle table knives, and the ownership is still in doubt. UNSER FRITZ.

The figure 2 denotes killed with second barrel, the o dead out of bounds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MATCHES.

COLUMBIA, Pa.—The past three weeks were fortunate ones for our small but prosperous club. Arrangements had been made with the gun clubs of Marietta, Lancastor and Mountville, in the order named, for team contests, the first of which took place at Marietta on May 17. Shooting on this occasion was remarkably poor owing to a very high wind.

The scores at 15 birds each stood—Columbia Club: AC. Krueger 11, C. Franciscus 10, W. G. Taylor 7, J. Broom 7, F. Heckel 5, S. Wayne 1, T Crownshield 1; total 42. Marietta Club: H. Rialc 3, G. Buchanan 3, H. Musselman 4, R. King 3, G. Herbst 4, F. Ruby 10, Sergen 8; total 35.

Second match, at 5 pair doubles—Columbia: Krueger 5, Taylor 5, Franciscus 4, Broom 4, Heckel 3, Stevens 2, Crownshield 1; total 24. Marietta: Riale 3, Buchanan 4, Musselman 2, King 5, Herbst 5, Ruby 4, Sergen 3; total 26.

Third match, 11 singles—Columbia: Krueger 8, Broom 8, Taylor 7, Stevens 7, Franeiscus 6, Heckol 6, Crownshield 2; total 44. Marietta: Riale 7, Buchanan 3, Musselman 6, King 6, Herbst 3. Ruby 8, Sergen 5; total 38.

The next match took place at Lancaster on the 24th of May. Only two matchcs were here intended, but a third was necessary owing to there being a tie. The following are the seores on this occasion: First match, 12 singles—Columbia Club: A. C. Krueger 11, C. Franciscus 9, Heckel 10, Taylor 7, Broom 7, Stevens 6, Crownshield 6, Fendrieh 4; total 60. Lancaster Club: W. Fieles 9, Snyder 9, Dr. Ilyus 8, Reynolds 8, Cummings 7, Anderson 6, Miller 6, Wiley 5, total 58.

Second match, 3 pair doubles—Columbia: Franciscus 5, Fendrieh 4, Heckel 4, Stevens 4, Krueger 3, Taylor 3, Broom 3, Crownshield 1; total 27. Lancaster: Anderson 5, Suyder 5, Fieles 5, Ilyus 4, Cummings 3, Wiley 3, Reynolds 3. Miller 1; total 29.

Third match, 6 singles—Columbia: Krueger 6, Heckel 6, Feudrieh 5. Taylor 4, Broom 4, Franciscus 3, Stevens 3, Crownshield 2; total 33. Laneaster: Miller 5, Fieles 4, Anderson 4, Snyder 4, Wiley 4, Ilyus 3, Reynolds 3, Cummings 2; total 29.

On May 31 the last match was shot, namely, with the Mountainville Club. A heavy rain was falling while the matcb was being shot, which prevented a full attendance from either club. The match was shot at Columbia, and resulted in a decided victory for the home club, and as the Mountainville has of late claimed the championship of Lancaster county, tbat title is now Columbia's.

First match, 15 singles—Columbia Club: A. C. Krueger 14, C. Franeiscus 14, F. Stevens 13, W. G. Taylor 11, T. Crownshield 11, Fendrich 7; total 70. Mountainville Club: H. O. Leachey 12, J. Pennypaeker 12. T. Crane 10, W. Yohn 9, H. Kauffman 8, E. B. Kready 6; total 57.

Second match, 5 pairs doubles—Columbia: Franeiscus 10, Krueger 8, Stevens 7, Fendrich 7, Taylor 6, Crownshield 3; total 41. Mountainville: Kaufman 8, Peunypacker 7, Yohn 6, Kready 4, Leachey 4, Crane 2; total 31. BANNERMAN.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The West End, Locksley, and Rockport gun clubs met on the Rockport grounds to-day to contest for the badge offered by the Standard Target Company. The club winning the badge at three successive shoots is entitled to keep it, and as the Rockports were victorious at the last two shoots, they naturally put forth every effort to win to-day. It is claimed that they took in three or four of the best shooters of the Berea Club as "honorary" members to help them out. The West End Club protested vigorously, but as there was no rnle governing the case, the Berea contingency were allowed to take part. The controversy seemed to have a salutary effect on the West End, however, for they shot better as a club than ever before, and when the totals were added it was found that they were 13 birds ahead. Everything considered, the scores made by all the clubs were good, the rain came down in torrents part of the time and the sky hung like a curtain between the shooters and their targets all day. The conditions were 25 single standard targets, at 18yds.:

West End Club.		Rockport Club.		Locksley Club.	
W Benuett	20	M Eatou	21	C Maila	13
W Bell	18	J Curren	14	J Tegardine	17
N Ranney	22	A Brown	20	E Pease	15
J Prechtel	21	O McMahou	16	J H Byer	20
F Prechtel	20	H T Smith	22	A M Hall	19
C Hebbard	17	E Keyes	12	J Audrews	20
J L Kohn	12	S Pease	15	T C Hall	14
D A Coulter	20	C Sanford	22	F Mulally	17
C Coulter	20	F Smith	17	A Senks	12
H Basset	18	A Fairchild	16	A Hall	15
	188		175		162

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Springfield Shooting Club will hold a two days' tournament on Gunn's lot, on June 12 and 13. The events both days will be open to all and $150 will be offered in prizes. There will be used eight new Keystone traps, and the Keystone rules will govern the proceedings. The committee of arrangements consists of M. W. Bull, secretary; Paul N. Deman, F. Le Noir and H. L. Keyes. All events with 12 entries or more will be divided into "fours," and all under 12 will be divided into "threes."

TORONTO, June 1.—The watch and gun trophy shoot of the Stanley Gun Club took place on McDowall & Co.'s grounds this afternoon. The weather was not at all bad, but could not be ceunted a good field day. The scores are in some instances not up to the aveeage. T. Sawdeu, Jr., the club's yonngest shooter, in all appearances proves himself the best, winniug both watch and gun, with scores of 19 and 22 respectively, out of 25, at 21yds. rise.

THE MILWAUKEE SHOOT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 29.—The fourth annual tournament of the South Side Gun Club, of Milwaukee, began as per programme to-day, some thirty shooters showing up at the scores in spite of the forbidding and thoroughly dispiriting weather. The day was cloudy, cold and gusty, and the cold wave which has been prevalent in the Lake region for the past few days seemed on the point of culminating in frost and snow.

The club grounds are located at National Park, about three miles out from the center of the city. This park is beautiful and beautifully situated, and is the prettiest place for a tournament struck yet on the circuit. It is the recreation ground of the city, and the races and ball games are also held there. The track is a half mile, and lies in a natural amphitheater, the slope back of the stands being luxuriantly covered with trees and shrubbery. There is a pretty little lake; and on the whole the spot would be restful and inviting in any May but this one. The South Side Club has leased the privilege of shooting on these grounds, and has put up for itself a very tasty and commodious club house just inside the track, with proper walks, stands, trap covers, etc. The traps are set facing from the club house door, the birds being thrown toward the center of the track. It is but a step from the warm club house room to the scores, so nobody really suffered very much to-day.

South Side Club is eight years old, having been organized March 1, 1881. It was incorporated in 1888, and of its ten charter members five are still with it. Mr. W. C. Holtz has been the president from the first; Mr. C. W. Milbrath has been secretary since 1882; Mr. Henry Manegold is treasurer. No wonder the club does not change its officers often; the ones it has are surely good enough to keep. The club now numbers 65, and includes the cream of the Cream City, itself a very notable city of sportsmen, and lying in one of the best sporting states of the Union. Not contented with its admirable home facilities, the club is bent on acquiring property further north, in the wilderness of the new North Woods, and but this week a committee has returned from a prospecting trip which will probably result in the purchase of acreage in the upper portion of the lake region of Wisconsin. Milwaukee, like Chicago, has a vigorous club system, and like Chicago, is reaching out after some untouched nature. Following is the full list of the South Side Club: P. H. Archer, Geo. L. Anderson, F. C. G. Brand, Hugo Broich, John F. Burnham, Chas. Cornille, John Cowley, P. H. Davern, Chas. Daumling, John Dickens, George L. Dieter, Geo. Faehrmann, Chas. Fricker, A. W. Friese, T. A. Hanson, Albert Hambach, W. C. Holtz, F. G. Holtz, Wm. Holtz, John Graf, Frank Grant, Chas. H. John, Henry Koenig, John B. Koetting, Louis Kretschmar, Robt. Kretschmar, C. H. Kroeger, John Kurtz, Henry Kelling, Edward J. Wagner, Wm. Hake, P. H. McCarthy, Emil Ludwig, B. Leichendorf, C. W. Milbrath, Henry Manegold, Lorenz Moschauer, John Mennier, Oscar Mohr, Geo. R. Nash, James J. Ormsby, Robt. Pickhardt, L. G. Petit, Henry Richter, Ed. F. Richter, Ed. Richards, Henry Rolfs, Julius Roehr, H. F. Seefeld, F. F. Seefeld, R. Seidel, Wm. H. Split, Robt. Stewart, John Strassburger, Fred Stuth, Robt. Tabert, H. J. Van Ryn, Ed Voss, J. L. Williams, J. E. Warner, W. A. Haig, J. E. Wagner, F. P. Stannard, H. F. Bosworth, H. C. Apel.

The professionals are not out in great force at this shoot, and that is all the better for the shoot so far as a general happiness is concerned. Such as may fairly be called professionals were held mighty level by the home shooters, who are strong. Low scoring prevailed on account of the weather, not from lack of skill. Stice, Budd and Parmalee are not here. J. A. Ruble has blown in from Minnesota in the red shirt. Mr. Tucker, of the Parker Gun Co., as fine and gentlemanly man as walks, has arrived to-night and will shoot to-morrow. C. E. Cahoon and Dan Burrell, of Freeport, Ill., are hopin'. J. H. Brewer, of Fairbault, has cause to hope. D. Starin, one of the best known duck hunters about Lake Koshkenong, although he is deprived of all of both legs below the knees, is none the less plucky and manly and shoots well. Dick Mertz, of Gladstone, Mich., is here for business, and so is B. Anderson, of Eldorado, this State. Other visitors are Ed Foster and J. Gault, of Waukesha; F. Bowe and A. Sharratt, of Eldorado; R. Godfrey, of Whitewater; E. C. Sherwin, of Brandon; M. M. Anderson, of Fond du Lac; G. Anderson and J. C. Lamb, of Waukesha; G. W. Sperbeck, of Chicago; J. H. Hutchins, of Minneapolis.

F. P. Stannard of the home club is a trap shot far above the average. Geo. L. Dieters has been mentioned in these columns as having come down from Chicago and done the boys up for their own medals two or three times. They are a jolly lot of fellows, too.

The bulk of the tournament will be devoted to inanimates. Of these a local paper gravely speaks as follows: "Peoria blackbirds, be it understood, are inanimate birds—saucers in fact, fashioned out of a composition resembling tar, and are propelled upward into the air by a trap constructed for the purpose. Two of the traps are located a short distance in front of the club house, a boy being placed by each one to load it. A clothesline connects the trigger of each trap with a contrivance in a small tent where a man alternately springs one trap and then the other as the shooters called out their commands." With this description it should be fairly clear to all shooters what was going on to-day. There was but one live bird match, the birds a fairly good lot. The first shoot of the day was an extra, a little sweep, ties not shot out, but divided. The score:

J H Brewer	11111—5	Jas Ormsby	11101—4
R H Merts	11111—5	B Anderson	11101—4
H F Bosworth	11111—5	H Seefeld	11110—4
G T Eli	11111—5	F C G Brandt	11010—3
G T Anderson	11111—5	E Sharatt	01110—3
M M Anderson	10111—4	E C Sherwin	01110—3
E Foster	11110—4		

The programme shoots followed in order. The scores:

Match No. 1, 10 single Peoria blackbirds, 5 traps, 18yds., entrance $2, including birds, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.:

E C Sherwin	1001011101—6	D W Burrell	1110011111— 8
C E Cahoon	0011110111—7	E Foster	1100000111— 5
J H Brewer	1111110111—8	D Starin	1101100111— 7
J P Ellis	1011111001—7	B Anderson	1111111111—10
R H Mertz	1111111001—8	A W Friese	1110110101— 6
J A Ruble	1111101111—9	Robt Stewart	1010111111— 8
F C G Brand	1100011101—6	R Godfrey	0111111000— 6
A Sharratt	1100111011—7	H Manegold	1001111101— 7
Jas Ormsby	1111101111—9	C W Milbrath	0001101111— 6
M M Anderson	1111111101—9	H F Seefeld	1101111111— 9
Geo T Anderson	1111111011—9	S Meunier	0011111111— 8
H G Bosworth	1100111111—8	Chas John	1110111010— 7

B. Anderson won first, $21; Brewer, Ruble, Ormsby, M. M. and G. T. Anderson and H. F. Seefeld div. second, $12 50; Mertz, Burrell and Stewart shot out and div. third, $8.25.

Match No. 2, 5 singles and 3 pairs blackbirds, 18yds. for singles and 15yds. for doubles, entrance $3, including birds. 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

C E Cahoon	01101 00 00 11— 5	S Meunier	00101 11 01 00— 6
G W Sperhack	10111 01 01 11— 8	Jas Ormsby	10011 10 11 11— 8
R H Mertz	01111 10 11 00— 7	M Anderson	11111 11 11 11—11
E C Sherwin	11111 11 11 10—10	J A Ruble	11110 10 11 01— 9
J H Hutchins	10101 11 00 00— 5	Thos Hanson	01111 00 01 10— 5
J H Brewer	11111 11 11 11—11	Robt Stewart	11000 10 10 01— 5
A Sharratt	11011 00 11 11— 8	A W Friese	11010 10 10 10— 6
H F Bosworth	01111 01 11 00— 7	R Godfrey	11101 10 10 11— 8
H F Seefeld	11110 01 01 01— 7	D Starin	11110 01 10 11— 8
D W Burrell	10111 10 11 10— 8	B Anderson	11011 11 10 11— 9
F C Brand	00101 10 01 01— 5	C W Milbrath	01001 11 11 11— 8

Brewer and M. M. Anderson div. first, $23.25; Sherwin second, $17.50; Ruble and B. Anderson div. third, $11.50; Ormsby shot and won fourth, $6.

Match No. 3, 30yds., 5 ground traps, entrance $10, including birds, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., no restriction as to gauge of gun:

J A Ruble	1110111110— 8	H Bosworth	1111111011— 9
C E Cahoon	0101011111— 7	H Seefeld	1011111111— 9
E C Sherwin	1101101011— 7	D W Burrell	1110111111— 9
R H Mertz	1111011011— 8	S Meunier	1111110111— 9
W C Holtz	1001010101— 5	B Anderson	1001111101— 7
T Hanson	0001111010— 5	G Anderson	1011101011— 7
D Starin	1010101111— 7	J C Land	0111100111— 7
Dr Eli	1110011101— 7	F T Stanard	1111111110— 9
Jas Ormsby	1001111111— 8	F G C Brand	1110110110— 7
M M Anderson	0001110111— 6		

Bosworth, H. Seefeld, Burrell, Meunier and Stanard divided first, $66. Mertz, Ormsby and Ruble divided second, $49.50. Cahoon, Sherwin, Starin, Eli, B. Anderson, G. Anderson, Land and Brand divided third, $33. M. M. Anderson won fourth, $16.50.

A miss-and-out sweep at $1, followed, and was shot down to six, Starin, Bowe, Eli, Tucker, Cahoon and Ormsby.

Second Day, May 30.

A most abominable day. The wind was a gale, and whipped the birds around so that there was no calculation possible for them. It was very cold. Frost had blackened the leaves on the trees, and crops to the north of here are by the morning despatches reported frozen to the ground, ice forming on some waters an eighth of an inch thick. In spite of all discomforts the sportsman fire never flagged, and in the midst of as bad a day as ever blew over a trap the crack of the gun kept on. The score: Match No. 4, 10 single bluerocks, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, entrance $2.50, including birds; 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

J A Ruble	0110111011— 7	B Anderson	1101111011— 8
C E Cahoon	0111010011— 6	Chas John	1111100000— 5
E C Sherwin	1011111111— 9	D W Burrell	1111111110— 9
J Ormsby	1100111111— 8	G L Deiter	1111010111— 8
E R Richter	1010111110— 7	H F Seefeld	1111111010— 8
John Brewer	1111111111—10	H Manegold	1101000011— 5
John Strassburger	1001110110— 6	D Starin	1011101101— 7
M M Anderson	1101111111— 9	R Godfrey	0110011111— 7
R H Mertz	1110111110— 8	C Schmidt	0101000001— 3
A Sharratt	0101000111— 5	J W Oscar	1011101111— 8
J P Stannard	1111111111—10	F C G Brand	1100110011— 6
A C Mayer	0010011000— 3	Frank Zass	1101111110— 8
W A Haig	1010111001— 6	J F Eli	0111111101— 8
I A Hanson	1001001110— 5		

Brewer and Stannard divided first; Sherwin, M. M. Anderson and Burrell divided second; Ormsby, Mertz, B. Anderson, Dieter, Oscar, H. F. Seefeld and Eli divided third; Godfrey shot out and won fourth.

Match No. 5, 5 pairs Peoria blackbirds, 15yds. rise, entrance $3, including birds, 4 moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

G T Eli	1110111110— 8	F P Stannard	1111111111—10
J Strassburger	0111100100— 5	C E Cahoon	1110101011— 7
G L Deiter	1101001111— 7	H F Bosworth	1000111110— 6
J Ormsby	1100101110— 6	A Sharratt	1010101100— 5
R H Mertz	1110011101— 7	C F Ford	1000111100— 5
E F Richter	0111101011— 7	H F Seefeld	0100011111— 6
D W Burrell	1111010110— 7	J W Oscar	1110110000— 6
A C Mayer	1010111010— 6	Chas John	0110101101— 6
J H Brewer	1110101011— 7	Fred Martin	0101000111— 5
E C Sherwin	1110011001— 6	D Starin	1101100010— 5
M M Anderson	1111001111— 8		

Stannard won first, Eli and Anderson div. second, Brewer shot out and won third, ties on 6 all div.

Match No. 6, team shoot, 10 single Peoria blackbirds, 18yds., 5 traps, entrance $10 per team, including birds and 4 gold medals, one for each man in winning team. Teams competing for above medals to consist of four members in good standing of any organized gun club in Wisconsin. Second prize $10, third prize $5:

South Side Gun Club No. 1.		Whitewater Team.	
E Voss	0001011111—5	R Godfrey	0000101110—4
W E Haig	0000000010—1	D Starin	1011010111—7
C M Milbrath	1011000001—4	Malcolm	1001110110—6
F C G Brand	0111111010—8—18	Sperbeck	1011000101—5—22
Eldorado Team.		South Side Gun Club No. 2.	
A Sharratt	1100111001—6	W C Holtz	1020000011—3
B Anderson	0100111011—6	Robt Stewart	0011110100—5
M M Anderson	1001111101—7	Hy Manegold	1000110010—4
C E Sherwin	0111011001—4—23	Chas Johns	1001000000—2—14
South Side Gun Club No. 3.		South Side Gun Club No. 4.	
Dieter	1111101111—9	H F Bosworthy	0000101011—4
J Strassburger	1111101110—8	H F Secfeld	0111101111—8
Will Eli	1111100011—6	T P Stannard	1001110110—6
Ed Richter	0010001101—4—27	J Ormsby	1010111111—8—26

Dieter, Strassburger, Eli and Richter, of South Side Gun Club No. 3, won first, and each man therefore was soon wearing his medal. The medals are very tasty and appropriate, and make trophies of which the winners and wearers may well be proud. South Side team No. 4 won second, $10, Eldorado team wou third, $5.

A number of sweepstakes followed the programmo shoot, some of which were not recorded in such manner as to permit report in full. Below are results of most important:

Sweep No. 1, entrance $2, 23 entries: Stannard, Brewer and Burrell div. first, $14.25; Tucker won second, $10.70; Strassburger third, $7.15, and Ruble fourth, $3.55.

Sweep No. 2, entrance $1, 19 entries: Scefeldt won first, $5; Burrell and Schmidt div. second, $3.50; Brewer third, $2.50, and the fourth was divided between Hambach, Zass, Ruble and Strassburger.

Sweep No. 3, entrance $1, 23 entries: Tucker, Brewer, Ruble and Schmidt div. first, $7.25; Cahoon won second, $5.50; ties on 7 div. $3.50; Deiter and Lewis div. fourth, $2.

Sweep No. 4, entrance $1, 18 ontries: Burrell won first, $5.85; Richter and Ruble div. second, $3.50, and F. C. G. Brand carried off third, $2.35.

In a minor sweep Mr. F. C. G. Brand (known as Alphabet) shot and won first, to his own infinite delight. Mr. Brand is a gray-haired gentleman, but by no means old, and is nothing if not lively. He is lessee of National Park, and a privileged character with the boys.

Memorial Day had passed pleasantly, the weather, like most other things, proving not bad when faced boldly. A discussion on guns, which lasted an hour and fifteen minutes, closed the day, and it was dark and drizzly when the shooters arrived in town.

Third Day, May 31.

Snow fell over northern Wisconsin to the depth of 4in. on this morning, and melted ice and sleet were visible on the sidewalks of Milwaukee. The weather was fearful for the season. At the grounds the outlook was dismal. The rain blew across the score in sheets, and the birds fell with a soggy squash into the shallow grassy sea which now represented the level turf. In spite of all this, however, the club house was full all day, and the merry crack of the gun never ceased. Waterproof, India rubber trappers were secured, and the shooting progressed regularly. In the citizens' purse the use of the five traps was discarded, and only two were employed, the screen being now erected. This saved the old delay of the trappers running out to load the traps. Squad shooting was not followed during the tournament, and was hardly possible in such weather, although it would have fired three shots to one of the method used. Everybody was good-natured all day long, a pluckier or gamier crowd of shooters, or a better natured one, never met at the trap. They deserve credit, for they made a happy and successful shoot where others would have made a failure. A glance at the number of entries will show that the last day had a better showing than the Iowa State shoot, under a rain far worse than that which knocked Des Moines out on the last day of her shoot. The score:

Match No. 7, 10 single Peoria blackbirds, 18yds., entrance $2.50, including birds, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

E C Sherwin	1101111101—8	A C Mayer	0111111011—8
G W Atwell	1100010111—6	A W Friese	1010010111—6
E F Richter	1101101101—7	D W Burrell	1111111101—9
B Anderson	0110111011—7	H F Seefeld	1111010110—7
H F Bosworth	0100010111—5	F C G Brand	1111101101—8
J C Land	0111001101—6	J Ormsby	1011111011—9
J H Brewer	1111111110—9	G T Eli	1100010110—5
J A Ruble	0101110111—7		

Brewer and Burrell div. first, $17.60, Sherwin, Mayer and Brand div. second, $13.20, Richter, B. Anderson, Ruble and Seefeld div. third, $8.80. Atwell, Land and Friese div. fourth, $4.40.

Match No. 8, a miss-and-out on Peoria blackbirds, entrance $1. Each shootor to pay for his birds; 50, 30 and 20 per cent.:

D W Burrell	1110	A W Friese	0
J C Land	0	J E Warner	110
E F Richter	11111	E C Sherwin	110
G T Eli	0	H Manegold	0
G W Atwell	11111	A C Mayer	110
A A Tucker	0	H F Seefeld	1110
C E Cahoon	110	J H Brewer	110
S Mennier	1110	F Stuth	0
J Strassburger	11111	T A Hanson	10
J Ormsby	10	J A Ruble	0
H S Bosworth	110	F C G Brand	10
G F Anderson	1110		

Richter, Atwell and Strassburger divided.

Match No. 9, team shoot, any two members to constitute a team, 10 single Peoria blackbirds, 18yds., 5 traps, entranco $3 per team, including birds, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

Brand	0110010111—6	Hanson	0101010110—5
Ruble	0111111111—9—15	Atwell	1100101001—5—10
Eli	0110001000—3	Geo Anderson	0111110110—7
Richter	1110111001—7—10	Land	1011111001—7—14
Cahoon	1110110101—7	Gault	1101101001—6
Burrell	1011001001—5—12	Foster	0101111110—7—13
Bosworth	1101001110—6	Milbrath	1000111010—5
Friese	1101001111—7—13	J F Holtz	0100001000—2— 7
Brewer	1111111010—8	Meunier	1101011000—5
Anderson	1110011101—7—15	Tucker	0001011111—6—11
Meyer	0111111011—8	Burg	0000000100—1
Sherwin	0111101110—7—15	Haig	0111100111—7— 8
Seefeld	0110101111—7	Strassburger	1000111111—7
Ormsby	1111010101—7—14	Stuth	0110000111—5—12

All ties were divided, the moneys being $12.30, $9.25, $6.15 and $3.05.

The main interest of the day centered in the citizens' purse, holding 22 guaranteed prizes in cash and merchandise, and 49 men rapidly paid in their entrance fees for the chance of winning something.

Match No. 10—Citizens' Purse, 25 Peorias, entrance $3:

C H John	0010110100100001001100010— 9
E Sherwin	1001001100110010011110110—13
F Bowe	1011100100101001011010001—13
G E Schmidt	1011110100001100011101—15
B Anderson	1111110101111010101011—18
F C G Brand	1110110000111100111011100—14
H Broich	1000111000111011100001000—11
Ed Richter	0100111100110010110111111—16
A C Mayer	1111101101010100011100010—15
J H Brewer	1001111111011110101111111—20
J Mennier	1000111010011100100010010—12
T A Hanson	1111000000100011010111011—14
J C Land	1011101101010010011111101—14
Ed Foster	1001011010001011101210010—14
J A Ruble	1111111111111111111111101—24
C W Milbrath	0111110110010100 0011010—14
H C Seefeld	1100101111100001100001011—
D W Burrell	0111100011111111111111111—21
J H Hutchins	1101110001001110100011001—13
S Meunier	1100001111110000100001101—12
C E Cahoon	1111011110000100010111111—16
Jas Ormsby	1101111011110000011111101—17
H Manegold	0011000000111010101000000— 8
F J Holtz	0101010010000010000000000— 5
J Starsburger	1100110010111001100001011—13
F Seefeld	1111001000111010001100—13
W Clement	0000000011001010101011—10
G W Atwell	0010010000010011000010010— 7
F A Stuth	0111110011000110110101011—15
F P Stannard	1101111111110111111111111—23
G Anderson	1101100110101111001100001—14
F Frank	1010110001111010110101011—15
A S Kahn	1001110000000100010000000— 6
F H Gault	1110000010101011010000001—10
G Schmidt	1011101000111010010000000— 9
S A Tucker	0111101000011101011100011—15
W A Haig	0010010010011100011001000— 9
J W Berg	0100010100000100010000101— 7
H C Apel	0000000001010001000000000— 2
Ed Voss	0110111001001001010101000—11
H J Bosworth	1001110111100001010000000—11
Wm C Holtz	0000100010011000000000101— 6
Emil Ludwig	0100001001010001010011110—10
A Hambach	1010000110011000000101010— 9
R Tabert	1111100101010010110011001—14
A T Eli	0011111101111001110011110—17
P Reilly	1010111010001111010010010—13
C G Ford	0000010001001000000000000— 6
J E Warner	0000011100000011000110010— 8

Ruble's score of 24 out of 25 was pretty good for an amateur, and good enough to take first, $25, and a portrait of himself, lifesize, and wearing a pleasant smile. Stannard won second, the rod and $20, and was a favorite for first. He shot hard all through the shoot. Mr. Stannard is late from Janesville, Wis., and is now with the popular sporting goods house of A. W. Friese, in Milwaukee, where the boys go when they wish to soak themselves full of sportsman lore and shooting news. Burrell, of Freeport, Ill., won third, the reel and $15. He was one of the better shots present. J. H. Brewer, of Faribault, won fourth, and left with his medal and $15 cash for Madison. Prize 22, for lowest score, a

$2,000 Fidelity accident policy, valne $15, was won by Apel, on the truly remarkable score of 2 out of 25.

The tournament now ended. The club deserves compliments for its success under very trying conditions. Many of the shooters present promised to be at Illinois State shoot, tho following Tuesday.

E. H.

COLT GUN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

HARTFORD, May 31.—The Colt Gun Club held a fine tournament here yesterday and to-day. The class of shooters present was the best in New England, and included Streeter, Perry and Dickey, of Boston; Lee, of Providence; Whitney, Sherman, Savage, Longdon, Widman, Bristol, Merriman and E. Folsom, of New Haven; Manley, of Danbury; Yerrington, of Norwich; Brown and Avery, of Meriden; Thomas, of Springfield; Watkins, of Manchester; Sierry, of South Windsor, and many of the best known shots in the home club.

The weather was against good shooting on both days, the wind being strong and rain falling heavily during parts of both days. Nevertheless the scores were very good, and it should be said to the credit of the less prominent shooters that when such men as Stanton, Perry, Dickey, Manley and Yerrington and others did not make almost clean scores, that to be "in with them" means exceptionally good work. In fact, a number of dark horses made big records, which class them way up among the big shooters.

The shoot was managed by President Burbridge, assisted by F. H. Whittelsey, S. B. Douglass, W. H. Nichols and Secretary Willoy, and was a financial success to the amount of over $200. All the visiting trap-shots expressed themselves as highly pleased with all the arrangements. On the first day Mr. H. A. Penrose, of Corry, Pa., representing the Keystone traps and birds, conducted the traps and managed the shooters. He did splendid work, and every shooter was highly pleased with the system, traps and birds. More birds can be shot on the Keystone system than on any other and better satisfaction obtained. The results of the two days' shoot was as follows:

First Day.

First event, 10 Keystones, 5 angles: Yerrington 10, Culver, Perry, Whitney, Merriam 9 each, Hill, Harvey, Gould, Lee, Ross, Brown, Avery 8 each.

Second event, 10 kingbirds, 3 angles: Whitney, Sterry, Longdon, Sherman 10 each, Stanton, Hill, Yerrington, Avery, Brown, Capen, Saunders, Bristol, N. Folsom 9 each, Gould, Perry, Whittelsey, Johnson, Webb, E. Folsom, Lee, Savage, Manley 8 each, Willey, Wildman, Higby, Merriman, Ross 7 each.

Third event, 20 birds from 5 traps: Yerrington 20, Webb, Stanton, Manley, Brown, Longdon, Whitney 19 each, Sherman, Saunders, Dickey, Folsom 18 each, Melrose, Johnson, Savage, Widman, Hill, Bristol 17 each, Ross, Thomas 16 each.

Fourth event, 4 pair clay-birds: Stanton, Perry, Whitney, Honry, Longdon, Savage 8 each, Merriman, Hill, Avery 7 eaoh, Webb, Dickey, Alpaugh, Brown, Saunders, Sterry 6 each, Manley, Sherman, E. Folsom 5 each, Harvey, Thomas, Johnson, Widman, Bristol 4 each.

Fifth event, 10 Keystones, 5 angles: Yerrington, Stanton, Whitney, Manley 10 each, Langdon, Saunders, Avery, Brown, Capen, Henry, Perry, E. Folsom, Savage, Harvey, Widman, Bristol 9 each, Merriman, Thomas, Dickey, Lee, Willey, Sterry 8 each, Webb, Johnson, Ross 7 each, Hill, Vibberts, Alpaugh 6 each.

Sixth event, 10 Keystones. 5 traps: Savage, Whitney, Brown 10 each, Perry, Sterry, Stanton, Dickey, Ames, Sherman, Willey 9 each, Burbridge, Brown 8 each, Longdon, Widman, Yerrington, Merriman, Bristol, Webb, Watkins, Hill 7 each.

The great event of the first day was the $100 guarantee race at 50 birds. In this race some of the best shots in New England entered, and although a strong wind together with rain prevailed, fair scores were made under rather harassing conditions. The scores were: Whitney 49, Perry 48, Stanton, Savage, Longdon, Sherman 47 each, Brown 46, Avery, Yerrington, Bristol, Widman 45 each, E. Folsom 44, Manlen 43, Dickey 42, Sterry, Webb, Henry, Watkins 41 each, Merriman, Melrose 40 each, Wiley, Hooper 39 each, Thomas 32, Hill 28.

The ninth event of the day was 10 birds on 5 traps: Savage, Longdon, Bristol, Stanton 10 each, Widman, Saunders, Webb, Perry, Sherman, Merriman, Yerrington, Lee 9 each, Wiley, Harvey, Hooper, Ames, Dickey, Thomas 8 each, Manley, Watkins, Hill, Whitney, Sterry 7, Johnson 6.

Second Day.

The weather for the second day was bright and clear in the morning and the sweeps opened with all the "big ones" on hand. The first event was a little sweep at 10 straightaways, resulting: Sterry 9, Dickey, Stanton and Manley 8 each, Yerrington 7, Perry and Whittelsey 5 each, Webb 4.

The second event was 12 standards from 5 traps: Savage, Dickey, Ridge and Stanton 12 each, Sterry, Albee, Perry, Longdon and Yerrington 11 each, Porter 9, Stone 8, Manley, Folsom and Carney 7 each.

The third event was at 20 standards, 5 angles: Perry, Stanton and Dickey 19 each, Ridge 18 each, Yerrington, Sterry and Carney 17 each, Longdon, Savage and Porter 16 each, E. Folsom and Albee 15 each.

The fourth event was at 10 standards on 5 traps: Stanton and Ridge 10 each, Yerrington, Dickey, Sterry, Albee, Savage, Longdon and Stone 9 each, Perry 8, Manley, Porter and Carney 7 each, Webb 5.

The fifth event was at 30 standards, the $50 guaranteed race of the day, was next shot. The wind was high and the birds flew with great uncertainty as is shown by the fact that some of the best shots in New England dropped 3 and 4 birds out of 30. The scores follow: Savage 28, Stanton and Dickey 27 each, Perry 26, Longdon 25, Willey, Burbridge, Ridge and Risley 24, Manley, Thomas and Yerrington 23 each, Sterry 22, Melrose 21, Carney and Whittlesey 19.

The sixth event was the two-man team, 10 birds to each man in the team:

Stanton	10	Sterry	6
Dickey	9–19	Ridge	8–14
Perry	9	Carney	8
Yerrington	9–18	Porter	9–17
Longdon	8	Manley	8
Savage	8–16	Stone	7–15

Twelve clays was the seventh event. The result: Perry, Dickey, Ridge 12 each, Willey, Stanton, Porter 11 each, Savage, Sterry, Manley, Ensign 10 each, Longdon, Yerrington, Burbridge 9 each, Golden 7.

Tho eighth event was 10 standards at 5 angles: Willey, Sterry, Dickey 10 each. Stanton, Yerrington, Longdon, Savage, Perry, Porter Ensign 9 each, Higby, Ridge, Carney 8 each, Golden 5.

The ninth event was the 20 standard race, first prize a fine Colt repeating rifle presented by the Colt Fire Arms Company. This was won by Mr. Manley on a score of 19. Other scores: Willey, Ridge, Dickey 18 each, Stanton, Perry, Risley 17 each, Sterry, Yerrington, Burbridge, Savage 16 each, Longdon, Ensign 15 each, Thomas 12.

The tenth event was 5 pair of clay birds: Dickey, Stanton, Ridge, Savage, Carney 9 each, Golden 8, Longnon, Perry, Sterry, Albee, Porter 7 each, Ensign 5.

The eleventh event was 10 standards, 5 traps: Willey, Perry, Risley 10 each, Dickey, Savage, Burbridge 9 each, Thomas, Longdon, Sterry, Yerrington, Douglas 8 each, Stanton 7, Golden 6, Melrose, Holt 5 each.

The same sweepstake repeated for the twelfth event: Dickey, Thomas, Hooper 10 each, Burbridge, Perry, Sterry, Willey 9 each, Stanton 8, Whittlesey 7, Risley 6, Lenoir 5.

Another 10 bird sweep was shot for number 13: Burbridge, Dickey, Stanton 10 each, Perry, Yerrington, Risley 9 each, Savage, Longdon, Melrose 8 each, Thomas 7, Whittlesey 6, Golden, Willey 5.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—The Minneapolis Gun Club's shoot at the club grounds to-day was an enjoyable event, and the usual number of sportsmen were present. The scores follow. Club badge shoot at 10 singles and 5 pairs: Skinner 10, Lawrence 16, Boardman 16, Marshall 16, Stokes 16, Pratt 14, Webley 12, Osmer 12, Griffin 14, Brady 12, Kennedy 15, Warwick 17, Shott 10, Swanman 16, Baegel 15, Whitcomb 11, Daniels 10, Whitcomb, Jr. 10, Ensign 14, Cutter 14, Murphy 12, Sewall 10. Warwick wins senior badge, Kennedy junior badge and Boardman the amateur badge.

Tribune badge shoot at 9 singles and 3 pairs: Ensign 10, Warwick 8, Brady 10, Stokes 12, Lawrence 10, Murphy 12, Cutter 11, Shott 11, Marshall 13, Boardman 12, Skinner 9, Webley 10, Kennedy 9, Swanman 7, Sewall 8, Pratt 9, Bader 8, Whitcomb 9, Coleman 8, Osmer 8, Goosman 8. Marshall won the badge.

ERIE, Pa., May 31.—The Presque Isle Gun Club was formed about two months ago by several young gentlemen, and its growth has been good, it now having about 20 members. All the members are improving in wing-shooting since the first shoot, which was held April 30, and to-day proved that they were not afraid of bluerocks thrown from either right, left or center traps. To-day's shoot was checked somewhat on account of rain, and the high wind caused the birds to fly wild. The score was as follows: H. Abell 5, F. Ball 8, J. D. Heydrick 8, R. Howell 6, W. S. Hunt 9, Chas. Hirt 9, Chas. Siegel 9, Geo. Russell 9, Wm. Siegel 10. Wm. Siegel first, Chas. Siegel second, and James Heydrick third on shoot-off.

NORWICH TOURNAMENT.

THE two-days' tornament of the Norwich, Conn., Shooting Association, held May 28 and 29, was not so largely attended as the management had hoped for. The storm of Monday kept many shooters from a distance at home, and the large number of tournaments occurring about the same date was probably the cause of keeping many more away. On the first day about 30 shooters were in attendance, and 10 events were rattled off. The second day only a bare dozen faced the traps, but managed to have a very enjoyable time; the programme was not finished and the shooting ceased at noon. The weather throughout the shoot was all that could be desired, but on the opening day a strong wind made the shooting quite hard. Mr. H. A. Penrose, of Keystone target fame, had entire charge of the shoot, and he threw about 8,000 Keystones during the tournament. The shooting was done under Keystone rules from one set of 5 traps. The following table of shooters, arms and chargos shows the weapons and their loads used in the tornament:

All guns full choke barrels.

NORWICH TOURNAMENT ARMS AND CHARGES.

NAME.	GUN AND BORE.	LOAD.	CARTRIDGE.
F. H. Whittelsey, Hartford, Conn.	Parker, 12-g.	33/4drs. Hazard's FFFG, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Soft.	Climax.
E. W. Yerrington, Norwich, Conn.	L. C. Smith, 10-g.	33/4drs. Hazard's No. 2, 1¼oz. Leroy's No. 8½ Chilled.	Climax.
C. H. Burbidge, Hartford, Conn.	Colt, 12-g.	33/4drs. Hazard's No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Soft.	Climax.
J.S. Macfarlane, Willimantic, Conn.	Lefever, 10-g.	44drs. Oriental, 1¼oz. Tatham's.	Club.
Jas. H. Hill, New London, Conn.	Colt, 10-g.	33/4drs. Hazard's No. 1, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8¼ Chilled.	Club.
Archibald Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.	Colt, 10-g.	33/4drs. Dead Shot FFFG, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	Climax.
J. W. Webb, Willimantic, Conn.	44drs. Hazard's No. 2, 1¼oz. No. 8 Soft.		
Chas. B. Bristol, New Haven, Conn.	L. C. Smith, 12-g.	33/4drs. Dead Shot FFG, 1¼oz. Leroy's No. 8 Chilled.	Rival.
John H. Gould, New Haven, Conn.	Parker, 12-g.	33/4drs. American FFF, Dead Shot, 1¼oz. Cincinnati.	Rival.
N. D. Folsom, New Haven, Conn.	L. C. Smith, 12-g.	33drs. Schultze, 1¼oz. Leroy's.	Rival.
J. B. Baldwin, Willimantic, Conn.	Colt, 10-g.	44drs. Hazard's, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 7.	Climax.
Geo. E. Albee, New Haven, Conn.	Winchester, 10-g.	33/4drs. American Rifle No. 4, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Chilled.	Win. Rival.
F. E. Watkins, So. Manchester, Conn.	Colt, 12-g.	33drs. Schultze, 1oz. Tatham.	Rival.
"Tee Kay," Plainfield, N. J.	L. C. Smith, 10-g.	44drs. American Wood, 1¼oz. Trap No. 7 Chilled.	Win. Rival.
E. W. Tinker, Providence, R. I.	W. & C. Scott & Sons, 10-g.	33/4drs. American Wood, Special Trap, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8 Ch'd.	Climax.
Oscar Palmer, Norwich, Conn.	L. C. Smith, 10-g.	44drs. American Wood, 1¼oz. Leroy's No. 8.	U. M. C.
L. H. Houghton, Chepatchet, R. I.	Lefever, 10-g.	33/4drs. Dupont's, 1¼oz. Leroy's No. 8 Chilled.	U. S. Club.
		44drs. Dead Shot FFG, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 8.	Climax.

Event No. 1, 10 Keystones, 75 cents entrance, four moneys:

Burbridge	1111010101— 7	McFarlane	1011110011— 7
Whittlesey	1101101111— 8	Tee Kay	0111101101— 7
Conner	0000011110— 4	Pattison	1010110110— 6
Albee	0100100011— 4	Barnes	1011111100— 7
Smith	1100001010— 4	Baldwin	0110111100— 6
Yerrington	1111111110—10	Mershon	1100011010— 5
Ross	1110101101— 7	James	0100000110— 3
Webb	0011111001— 7		

Yerrington first, Whittlesey second, Ross third in shoot-off with 5, Pattison and Baldwin fourth.

Event No. 2, 10 Keystones, $1 entrance, four moneys:

Pattison	1101100111— 7	Johnson	1000011010— 4
Yerrington	1111111111—10	Smith	1110111001— 7
Tinker	1010111010— 6	Whittlesy	1100110011— 6
Houghton	1111111101— 9	Mershon	1000000001— 2
Conner	0110100111— 6	Albee	1111111111—10
Tee Kay	0111111111— 9	Burbridge	1111011111— 8
Ross	1111111111—10	Barnes	1110011100— 7
Webb	1111111011— 9	McFarlane	1100011001— 5
Baldwin	0100110111— 6	Robbins	1 0111111— 9

Yerrington, Ross and Albee first, Houghton, Webb and Robbins second on shoot-off, Burbridge third, Pattison, Smith and Barnes fourth.

Event No. 3, 4 singles and 3 pairs Keystones, $1.25 entrance:

Houghton	1111–4 10 11 01–4–8	Whittlesy	0111–3 11 00 10–3–6
Pattison	1011–3 10 11 01–4–7	Webb	1111–4 00 11 11–4–8
Ross	1111–4 00 10 00–1–5	Barnes	1000–1 01 11 11–5–6
Albee	1011–3 00 11 11–4–7	McFarlane	1111–4 00 10 11–3–7
Yerrington	1111–4 00 11 00–2–6	Burbridge	0111–3 00 10 10–2–5
Tinker	1111–4 01 10 10–3–7	Tee Kay	1110–3 11 10 10–4–7
Baldwin	1011–3 10 10 11–4–7		

Houghton and Webb first, Tinker second on shoot-off at 3 pairs with 5, Yerrington, Whittlesy, Barnes and Tee Kay third, Ross and Burbridge fourth.

Event No. 4, 10 singles, $1 entrance:

Yerrington	1111111111—10	Tee Kay	1111101101— 8
Ross	1111111010— 8	Whittlesy	1111101101— 8
McFarlane	1110000111— 6	Pattison	1101001111— 7
Burbridge	1110110111— 8	Webb	1111111111—10
Conners	1001010010— 4	Barnes	1001011010— 5
Houghton	1100111111— 8	Baldwin	1101110011— 7
Robbins	1010111101— 7	Smith	1011011111— 8
Bidwell	1110111000— 7	Bristol	1011111110— 8
Tinker	1111011001— 7	Folsom	1010111100— 6
James	0100091011— 4	Gould	0111011011— 7
Albee	0011111110— 7	Hill	1011010101— 6

Yerrington and Webb first, Houghton and Bristol second on shoot-off with 5, Albee and Gould third on shoot-off with 5, McFarlane and Folsom fourth.

Event No. 5, 20 singles, entrance $2:

Tinker	10010010111111111011—14	Watkins	11111101011011010000—12
Albie	11110011011111111011—15	Hill	11100110011111101111—15
Ross	00100110111011111101—13	Conner	00110111011101101100—12
Webb	10111110111111111101—17	James	10010009010010010001—7
Baldwin	11010111100111111110—15	Tee Kay	10110111101101011000—11
Houghton	11100011611111001011—13	B'bridge	0100011111011111011—13
Yer'ngton	01111111111001111111—17	Pattison	10111111101101011011—15
Gould	11010111111111111111—17	Whittlesy	01110001111010110010—11
Bristol	11011111111111110111—18	M'F'rlane	01111101011100101101—13
Folsom	11010011111110011011—14	Osgood	11110111011010111110—14

Bristol first, Webb, Yerrington and Gould second, Albee, Hill, Pattison and Baldwin third, Tinker, Folsom and Osgood fourth.

Event No. 6, 10 singles, entrance 75 cents:

Yerrington	1111111111—10	Barnes	0000011111— 5
Osgood	1111001111— 8	McFarlane	1111010110— 7
Harvey	0111101110— 7	Albee	0111111011— 8
Tinker	1111110101— 8	Ross	1111010101— 7
Houghton	1111111110— 9	Webb	1111111011— 9
Gould	1001111001— 6	Baldwin	1111101111— 9
Bristol	1111110111— 9	James	1010000110— 4
Burbridge	1111110111— 9	Pattison	1110111101— 7
Conner	1011111111— 9	Hill	1110101110— 7
Folsom	1010111111— 8	Tee Kay	0101110110— 6
Watkins	1011011111— 8	Whittlesy	1011110110— 7

Yerrington first, Houghton and Bristol second on shoot-off with 5, Watkins third on shoot-off with 5, Hill fourth on shoot-off with 5.

Event No. 7, 6 singles and 2 pairs, entrance $1:

Tinker	011101 10 10—6	Webb	101111 10 00—6
Baldwin	011111 11 11—9	Whittlesy	010111 11 10—7
Gonld	011111 11 11—9	Burbridge	111111 00 00—6
Folsom	011011 01 11—7	Albee	111111 11 10—9
Bristol	111110 01 01—7	Barnes	100111 01 01—6
Watkins	111111 01 11—9	Conner	111110 10 11—8
McFarlan	011111 11 11—9	Tee Kay	1110111 11 10—8
Yerrington	111101 01 01 7	Bidwell	011011 01 01—6
Ross	101011 10 01—6	Hill	1100110 10 00—5
Houghton	011111 11 11—9	Sargent	111110 10 11—8

Honghton first on shoot off, breaking 10; Conner, Tee Kay and Sargent second, Folsom, Bristol, Yerrington and Whittlesy third, Tinker fourth on shoot-off with 5.

Event No. 8, 10 singles, entrance $1.50:

Baldwin	1000011110— 5	Webb	1111111010— 8
Gould	1111011111— 9	Whittlesy	1111111110— 9
Folsom	1011111111— 9	Tinker	1111111111—10
Bristol	1111011111— 9	Albee	1000101111— 7
Watkins	1111011111— 9	Barnes	1111010010— 6
Ross	1010111011— 7	Conner	0111111111— 9
Yerrington	1111101111— 9	Kee Kay	1101111110— 8
McFarlan	1111111111—10	Bidwell	1101010110— 6
Houghton	0111111111— 9	Hill	1011111111— 9

McFarlan and Tinker first, Watkins and Houghton second on shoot-off with 5. Tee Kay and Webb third, Ross and Albee fourth.

Event No. 9, 30 singles, entrance $3.75:

Yerrington	111011001111011111011111111111—25
Tinker	111111111111111011011111111110—27
Tee Kay	111011010111111111111030101010011—21
Watkins	110111600111110110111110011110—21
Honghton	111111111111101111011011011111—26
Albee	111011111011111111111111011111—27
Baldwin	111101110101111101101010111101—22
Folsom	001110111100110110111111011111—22
Gonld	111111011111111001011111011111—25
Bristol	111111111011111111101111111—27
Webb	010001100110011111111111010100—18
"John Smith"	000100011010011111011111101111—19
Hill	111111111011010111011011001101—21
McFarlane	110011111001101000010011011—17
Burbidge	111101101111010111100111111111—23
Whittlesy	001110101111111111111111111011—23
Palmer	011111110111111601111111111111—23

Tinker, Albee and Bristol first with 27, Houghton second with 26, Gould and Yerrington third with 25, Burbridge, Whittlesy and Palmer fourth with 23.

Event No. 10, 10 singles, entrance $1.25:

Bidwell	1011100101— 6	McFarlane	1111011110—8
Conner	0101110000— 4	Mitchell	1110111101—8
Yerrington	1111101111— 9	Whittlesy	1110110001—6
Baldwin	1111011110— 8	Tee Kay	1101111011—8
Houghton	1111011101— 8	Hill	1110101101—7
Gould	0111111101— 8	Albee	1001111111—8
Folsom	1100101001— 5	Johnson	0101001011—5
Bristol	1111111110— 9	Tinker	1111111111—8
Watkins	1111111111—10	Webb	1010110111—7
Burbidge	1111111101— 9		

Bristol and Watkins first, Yerrington and Burbidge second, Baldwin, Gould and McFarlane third, on shoot-off with 5; Hill and Webb fourth.

Event No. 11, 20 singles, entrance $2:

Yer'gton	11011110111111111111—18	Mitchell	01110111100001100001—10
Folsom	10111101111110011011—15	Webb	10111111011111010111—17
M'Farlane	11010110101010111111—15	Hill	11111110101010000100—12
Albee	11111111111011111111—19	Burbidge	10111111111000011001—14
Houghton	10010111011011111110—14	Tee Kay	11110111110111111001—17
Gould	11111000111011110110—15	Whittlesy	11001111010111111101—16
Bristol	11111110101011100011—16	Watkins	10111111011111101101—16
Baldwin	11111101101101010111—16		

Albee first, Yerrington second, Webb and Tee Kay third, Whittlesey and Bristol fourth on shoot-off, breaking 9.

Event No. 12, 2-man team, 10 singles each, entrance $2 50:

McFarlane	1110111111— 9	Tee Kay	1101011101— 7
Hill	1110111111— 9–18	Ross	1111110111— 9–16
Webb	1111111111—10	Watkins	1111110101— 8
Baldwin	0111111111— 9–19	Albee	0111110111— 8–16
Houghton	1111111100— 8	Burbidge	0110011111— 7
Yerrington	1111111001— 8–16	Whittlesy	1111110111— 9–16

Event No. 13, 10 singles:

Yerrington	1111111110— 9	Hill	1111111111—10
Connor	1111011111— 9	Barnes	1000110011— 5
Tee Kay	1111111111—10	Penrose	1100111011— 7
Gould	1111111111—10	Rik r	1011100001— 5
Honghton	1111111111—10	Albee	1111101111— 9

May 29.

Event No. 1, 10 Keystones, entrance 75 cents, 3 moneys:

Yerrington	0111111111—9	Gould	0111111111—9
Hill	1101100101—6	Barnes	1010001100—5
Strong	0011111110—7	James	0000010111—4
Albee	1111010101—8	Penrose	1110011111—8
Houghton	1111011111—9		

All divided.

Event No. 2, 10 singles, entrance $1.25, 3 moncys:

Yerrington	1110110111— 8	Gould	1001100100— 4
Strong	1111011111— 9	James	1110101001— 6
Hill	1111111111—10	Penrosc	0001111111— 7
Albee	0011101111— 7	Leslie	0011111011— 7
Houghton	0111110101— 7		

All divided.

Event No. 3, 4 singles and 2 pairs, entrance $1.25, 2 moneys:

Gould	0111 11 10 00—6	Penrose	0111 10 11 11—8
Yerrington	1111 10 10 01—6	James	0010 00 00 10—2
Houghton	0110 10 10 01—5	Barnes	0110 11 10 01—6
Albee	1011 00 00 10—4		

Divided.

Event No. 4, 10 singles, entrance $1:

Yerrington	1010111111— 8	James	0110100101— 5
Penrose	0101111111— 8	Hill	1110101101— 7
Robbins	1010110011— 6	Story	0111111001— 7
Houghton	1111111111—10	Tee Kay	0111110011— 7
Albee	0000101111— 5	Gould	0101101111— 7
Barnes	1110110101— 7		

Houghton first, Yerrington and Penrose second on shoot-off with 9, Tee Kay and Story third on shoot-off with 5.

Event No. 5, 20 singles, entrance $2, three moneys:

Penrose	11111111111111111111—16	Yerr'gt'n	11111111111111111111—16
Strong	11110011101111111010—15	Hill	11111111111111111111—18
Gould	11011111111111111111—18	Albee	01111111111111111111—18
Tee Kay	11111111111111111111—19		

Penrose, Yerrington and Albee first, Gould and Tee Kay second, Houghton third.

Event No. 6, 10 singles, entrance $1:

Yerrington	1111111111—10	Mershon	1011100101—6
Hill	0110111110— 7	Leslie	1011011001—6
Strong	0111011111— 8	Gould	1011101111—8
Albee	1111111001— 8	Penrose	0111111111—9
Houghton	1111111111—10	Brand	0111111111 8
Robbins	0100101101— 5	Tee Kay	1000110111—6

Event No. 7, 6 singles and 2 pairs, entrance $1.50:

Yerrington	111111 11 11—10	Albee	110111 11 11— 9
Strong	111111 01 10— 8	Hill	110011 11 11— 8
Barnes	101101 11 01— 7	Gould	111110 10 10— 7
Penrose	101111 10 10— 7	Tee Kay	101111 10 11— 8
Houghton	011111 11 00— 7		

Yerrington first, Albee second, Strong, Hill and Tee Kay third.

Event No. 8, 10 singles, entrance $1.50:

Yerrington	1111101111— 9	Houghton	0111011111— 8
Hill	1011011111— 8	Beard	1000111110— 6
Penrose	1011101111— 8	Albee	1101110111— 8
Strong	1101111111— 9		

Yerrington and Strong first, Penrose second on shoot off, Beard third.

TEE KAY.

MONTREAL.—The Montreal Gun Club are in luck again. The competitions for the two Greeners gave rise to a good deal of enthusiasm and caused large turnouts of the members. There is another valuable prize now open for competition. Mr. David Burke, the secretary of the club, has presented a fine D. B. Scott gun for the members to scramble after, and it is calculated the scramble will be a lively one.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.

THE thirty-first annual convention of the N. Y. State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was held at the Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., on Monday evening, June 3. The convention was called to order by the president, Thos. N. Speer. That interest in the State Association has revived was evidenced by the attendance, which was unusually large. The following clubs were represented by delegates:

Audubon Club, Buffalo: John Meheshaer, Theo. Flack, Ph. Stellwagen, Dr. H. C. Frost and Geo. R. Vine.

Lakeside Gun Club, Geneva; Henry B. Whitney, J. S. Barnes, J. G. Stacey, E. H. Kniskern and O. J. Whitney.

Spencer Gun Club, Lyons: W. S. Gavitt, R. J. Marshall, J. W. Putnam, J. B. Stoll and J. O. Meyers.

Northern Wayne Gun Club, Williamson: W. C. Hadley, E. K. Barnum, E. C. Delano, Jas. Kirk and Will McIntyre.

Onondaga Gun Club, Syracuse: Geo. C. Luther, H. McMurchy, E. J. Hudson, Dan Lefever and W. H. Cruttenden.

Johnstown Gun Club: F. W. Partiss, J. A. Banta and J. D. Peirson.

Auburn Gun Club: S. H. Devitt, J. A. Carr, J. E. Bridges, H. V. Kipp and B. Doan.

Queen City Gun Club, Buffalo: F. D. Kelsey, B. Falsama, E. Andrews, O. Besser and W. D. Moore.

Homer and Cortland Gun Club, Cortland: A. M. Schemerhorn and E. C. Rinidge.

Oneida County Sportsmen's Association, Utica: W. H. Beckwith, H. L. Gates, F. A. Elliott, A. S. Hunter and W. H. Booth.

Rome Gun Club: Thos. H. Stryker, Albert H. Golly, W. R. Huntington, W. P. Rayland and L. E. Bertrand.

Steuben Sportsmen's Association, Pultney: Alderman Baker.

Elm Grove Gun Club, Albany: W. G. Paddock, Geo. Knowles, Holly Gardner, F. K. Wood and Chas. L. Gove.

Twenty-four new clubs applied for membership and were unanimously elected. The majority of them were represented by delegates, but a few were not; we give the list below:

Rochester Rifle Club: W. C. Hadley, H. B. Hooker, A. Rickman, Geo. W. Crouth, Jr., and A. D. McMaster.

Union Gun Club, East Aurora: F. D. Kelsey, W. B. Moore and E. Andrews.

Lyons Fish and Game Protective Association, Lyons; Henry Killick, J. C. Myers, Burton Hammond, D. P. Chamberlin and Geo. Kent.

Bradley Gun Club, Waldin: W. Herbert Dupree.

Union Gun Club, Brunswick: W. T. Ford.

South Side Gun Club, Watertown: O. M. Paddock.

Valley Falls Gun Club: John F. Cunningham.

Trojan Gun Club of Troy: A. Paul, G. Zuessen, John Hancock, H. Durffee and S. Goggin.

North Side Gun Club of Woodside, L. I.; Saml. Lyon.

Greenbush Gun Club: S. G. Williams, W. G. Paw, A. P. Cady, J. T. Cappe and E. E. Williams.

New Berlin Gun Club: Wm. Armstrong, D. Carlton, J. P. Hill, C. P. Cushman and J. L. Dykes.

Catskill Gun Club: Louis P. Schutt, Thomas Beach and Wm. Mattice.

Independent Gun Club, Hoosic Falls; N. Y. Suburban Shooting Grounds Association, New York city. Red Hook Gun Club, Little Falls Gun Club, Olean Sportsman's Assn., Saratoga Gun Club, Gloverdale Shooting Club, Chatham Gun Club, Clarksville Gun Club, Lake Ontario Gun Club of Irondequoit, Fountain Gun Club of Brooklyn and the Batavia Gun Club.

There was no new business to come before the convention, so the question of a place to hold the next tournament was taken up. Mr. W. S. Garritt, of the Spencer Gun Club, spoke in favor of Lyons. He mentioned the fact that Lyons had on three previous occasions asked for the convention, and each time had been put off with the promise that they should have it the following year, and now he thought they were justly entitled to it. He spoke of Lyons's capabilities for giving a good shoot and properly entertaining the visitors, and wound up with an eloquent appeal to the Association to fulfil their promises and give Lyons the convention. His associates, W. C. Hadley and J. D. Meyers, ably seconded his appeal. Syracuse put in a bid in the person of Mr. Ed. Hudson, and Rome also advanced W. P. Rayland and A. H. Golley as orators in the effort to secure the prize. After much discussion a ballot was taken, which resulted in 38 votes for Lyons, 22 for Syracuse and 10 for Rome. This vote was then made a unanimous one for Lyons, where the convention for 1890 will be held. The following officers were then elected for 1890: President, Wm. S. Gairth, of Lyons; First Vice-President, Geo. C. Luther, of Syracuse; Second Vice-President, Thos. H. Greer, of Albany; Recording Secretary, John B. Sage, of Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, Ross Parshall of Lyons; Treasurer, Dan Lefever, of Syracuse.

The King bird was adopted by the Association as the standard target for all matches, and the American Shooting Association rules were also adopted. The convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock Tuesday evening.

Tuesday, June 5. The first day of the tournament opened with very unfavorable weather, frequent hard showers doing their best to drown the enthusiasm. The shooting is done on the grounds of the Elm Grove Gun Club at the Fair Grounds on Troy Road. The attendance was very good, about 75 or 80 shooters taking an active part. Two events open to members of State Association only were shot. In both these events, the shooters were classified into three classes, 90, 80 and 70.

The first event was at 9 kingbirds, entrance $4, 4 moneys to 90 class, 5 moneys to 80 class and 6 moneys to 70 class. The winners in 90 class were: First, H. McMurchy, J. D. Kelsey, M. C. Smith and H. B. Whitney with nine straight; second won by Geo. C. Luther alone; third divided by H. Gardner and O. Besser, Jr.; fourth divided by J. E. Brigden and J. B. Webelhoer. The 80 class winners were: First, J. Koch after shoot-off; second, L. P. Schutt, J. F. Cunningham, C. A. Johnston, C. M. Felton and J. D. Pierson; third, W. S. Gavitt, C. L. Gove, J. P. Hill and J. A. Elliott; fourth, Dan Leiever, T. A. Peacock and G. Guinodde; fifth, H. M. Candee and W. T. Lord. The 70 class were: first, J. Eames after breaking 17 straight in shoot-off; second, J. T. Carr and Geo. Mosher; third, M. J. Kinsley; fourth, L. G. Carr; fifth, A. Rickman and sixth E. H. Kruskern.

Event No. 2, at 9 kingbirds, entrance $4; four moneys to 90 class, six to 80 class and six to 70 class. First in 90 class were T. D. Kelsey, J. Koch and H. Gardner; second, H. McMurchy, M. C. Smith, H. B. Whitney and O. Besser, Jr.; third, Brigden and Luther; fourth not awarded in this class. In the 80 class the winners were: First, Dan Lefever, after shoot-off; second, J. Porter and E. Hudson; third, L. P. Schutt, H. Candee and E. M. Felton; fourth, E. Andrews; fifth, J. D. Pierson, and sixth, W. D. Ford. Seventy class: First, A. Baker; second, E. Hudson, Jr., and A. Paul; third, O. M. Paddock, Geo. Mosher, S. Lyons and W. Mattice; fourth, Eames and Stacey, after breaking 23 out of 24 in shoot-off; fifth, G. Buesser; sixth not awarded.

Four events open to all were also shot. No. 1, at 10 kingbirds from 5 traps, Keystoue rules, $1 entrance, four moneys, had for the winners: First, C. W. Yerrington, F. D. Kelsey, W. Collins, Carr, Beach, Gardner, Hudson and Whitney; second, Tee Kay, E. D. Miller, W. C. Smith, Mosher, Luther, Heikes and Bessin; third, Quimby, Brigden and Stockwell; fourth, H. P. Kipp, Richmond, Andrews and Albee. Second open event at 10 kingbirds, same as No. 1: First, Miller, Albee, Lindsley, Brigden, Gavitt, Yerrington, Heikes and Collins; second, Collins, McMurchy and Apgar; third and fourth not decided.

Third open event, at 5 kingbirds, 5 traps, entrance $1.50, three moneys: First, Heikes, Smith, McMurchy, Collins and Choate, after breaking 15 straight in shoot-off; second, Hudson, Baker, Lefever, Schutt and Johnson; third, Devitt and Buesser.

Fourth open event, at 9 kingbirds from 3 traps, $1 entrance, four moneys: First, Quimby, Miller and Luther; second, Choate, Hill, Lindsley and Livingstou; third won by Carr on shoot-off; fourth shot off and won by Buesser.

Full scores of all events will be given in our next issue.

FRANK MASON.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Ct.—The Manchester Gun and Gamo Club will hold a tournament June 20 with the following programme: 1. Five clays, entry 25 cents. 2. Five standards, entry 50 cents. 3. Ten clays, (all divide), entry $1. 4. Five pairs standards, entry 50 cents. 5. Ten clays, (shoot to a finish), entry $1. 6. Fifteen standards, (all divide), entry 75 cents. 7. Four pairs clays, entry 50 cents. 8. Seven standards, (straightaway), entry 75 cents. 9. 15 clays, entry $1.50. 10. Three pairs standards, entry 50 cents. 11. Ten clays, (straightaway), entry 75 cents. 12. Ten standards, (shoot to a finish), entry 75 cents. 13. Five pairs clays, entry $1. Event 9 divided into halves, each half divided in two moneys of 60 and 40 per cent. The rise on doubles will be 14yds. for 12-bores and 16yds. for 10-bores. The rise on singles will be 16yds. for 12-bores, and 18yds. for 10-bores. Straightaway matches will be at 18yds. for 12-bores, and 20yds. for 10-bores.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

THE CORRY GUN CLUB held their weekly shoot on May 28. W. E. Lewis won the gold medal, Dr. Wagoner the silver medal, and Bentley the leather medal. Keystone targets:

Lewis	01111111111111111111111—24
Waggoner	11111110101111111111111—23
Blydenburg	11011111011101111111111—22
Laurie	11111010110111011110111—20
Wetmore	10101111110110011111110—19
Ward	11101110101010100111111—18
Oliver	00111101101101111101101—18
Scott	10011011011111110001101—17
Arnold	01110111001111110001110—17
Edwards	10111100111010101000010—14
Starbird	01101000011111101110001—14
Peacock	00011101101111000100111—14
Wilson	10101101010100010101110—13
Austin	11100101011101100101000—13
Duffy	10010011011111010001101—13
Gordon	00111101110010110100011—13
Kelleher	11001110100110001100001—13
Jacobson	00000010010100311100011— 9
Blair	00100101010010011000001— 9
Ellis	00101000010100100000111— 9
Blydenburg, Jr.	00100010111001000100100— 9
Hammond	01010000010010101000000— 6
Bentley	00110100000001000000100— 5

May 30.—The shoot to-day commenced in a driving wind, which made very difficult shooting, but the cracks were equal to the occasion, as the scores will show. The club shoot of 600 targets was shot off in one hour and eight minutes, and with several new men that had never before shot at the trap. Keystone rules and targets were the order of the day, and sweepstakes closed the afternoon's sport: Lewis 24, Laurie 24, Blydenburg 18, Arnold 18, Wetmore 17, Edwards 16, Starbird 16, Wilson 15, Ward 14, Mead 14, Oliver 13, Austin 13, McCray 12, Duffy 11, Dunbar 11, Hammond 11, Blair 10, Marsh 9, Newman 9, Blydenburg, Jr., Waggoner 9, Jacobsou 7, Eastman 5, Ellis 4. The gold medal was won by Will Lewis, silver medal Blydenburg, leather medal Ellis.

BONE HOLLOW.—Beaver, Pa., May 25.—The Bone Hollow Shooting Club, of this place, held its fourth weekly shoot to-day. Tho reader is respectfully requested in his criticisms of our score to make due allowance for our youth (as a club) and inexperience, none of the members having shot at bluerocks before we organized, and one at least has always shot the rifle. The attendance of members was not what it should have been. The usual crowd of spectators were on hand, and we had four visitors from Industry, Pa. The day was dark. Match No. 1, 10 blnerocks, 3 traps, Keystone rules:

W Atkins	0001011000—3	W Humm	0000110100—3
Aughenbaugh	1100011110—6	Doc Ewing*	1010011111—7
G A Scroggs	1100111011—7	Knight*	1000001100—3
F Wilson	0000010100—2	Campbell*	1001000101—4
Dr Wilson	0001010010—3	Marker*	1010000100—3

Match No. 2, as above:

W Atkins	1000001000—2	G Q Wolf	1010010101—5
Aughenbaugh	0100110101—5	Doc Ewing	1001111011—7
G A Scroggs	1110111101—8	Knight	0011100011—5
F Wilson	1000101100—4	Campbell	1000110101—5
W H Humm	0000001000—1	Marker	1001111100—6

G. A. S.

* Visitors.

ELMSFORD, N. Y., May 30.—Irvington Gun Club, 5 glass balls, 18yds. rise:

Lefurgy	00000—0	Conklin	01010—2
Menzies	11001—3	Rowley	11011—4
Acker	11011—4	Lawton	10000—1
Ward	10111—4	Wilseas	00110—2
Hughes	00010—1		

On shoot-off, Rowley first, Menzies second, Conklin third.

Five glass balls:

Hughes	00000—0	Rowley	00010—1
Menzies	01101—3	Taylor	01100—2
Acker	11101—4	Cameron	00010—1
Conklin	11010—3	Ward	10110—3
Lefugy	00000—0	Strickland	00110—2
Wilseas	10111—4		

Wilseas first, Menzies second, Taylor third.

Five bluerocks:

Ward	00111—3	Lawton	01111—4
Acker	10111—4	Conklin	01011—3
Wilseas	01101—3	Lefurgy	00000—0
Rowley	00111—3		

Acker first, Ward second.

Match at 5 bluerocks: Ward 3, Rawley 2, Lawton 2, Acker 3, Wilseas 2, Conklin 4, Lefurgy 2, Strickland 1. On shoot-off Ward second.

Four of the club shot 5 live birds each for practice, 25yds. rise: Acker 3, Menzies 3, Wilseas 1, Conklin 5.

Same as above: Wilseas 3, Menzies 2, Acker 3, Conklin 3.

Match at 5 bluerocks: Ward 3, Rawley 1, Lawton 2, Acker 2, Wilseas 1, Lefurgy 3, Conklin 0.

Match at 5 bluerocks: Rawley 5, Menzies 4, Acker 2, Wilseas 4, Ward 2, Taylor 1, Strickland 1. On shoot-off Menzies 2d, Ward 3d.

Match at 5 binerocks—Rowley 4, Acker 1, Ward 2, Menzies 2, Lawton 2, Strickland 3.

Match at 5 blnerocks—Rowley 4, Menzies 2, Acker 2, Taylor 0, Wilseas 0, Ward 3.

In a match at 5 bluerocks, Rowley and Menzies scored 3 each, total 6, against Ward 2 and Strickland 1, total 3.

Match at 5 blnerocks—Rowley 5, Menzies 3, Ward 4, Lawton 2, Acker 1, Wilseas 2, Taylor 1, Strickland 2, Conklin 2, Lefurgy 0, Hughes 1.

WARSAW, Ill., May 23.—The regular shoot of the Northwestern Gun Association, representing prominent sportsmen from Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, was held at the fair grounds in this city to-day. There was a good attendance. Clay and live pigeons were used, with National and Illinois rules, respectively, to govern. Ties divided. The scores:

Shoot No. 1, 10 single clays, 18yds. rise:

Worthen	1111011111—9	Britenstein	1101010111—7
D Conover	1100011111—7	John Conover	1110111111—9

No. 2, 10 singles, two moneys:

Worthen	1100001110—5	John Conover	1111111110—9
Britenstein	0011101111—7	L P Conover	0110110111—7
Landis	1111100011—7		

No. 3. 10 singles, two moneys:

Sargent	1111111111—9	Worthen	1111011110—8
Britenstein	1110011111—6		

No. 4, live birds, 21yds. rise, Illinois rulos:

Sargent	1111—4	John Conover	1011—4
Britenstein	1010—3	Worthen	0011—3

No. 5, live birds, one money:

Sargent	1110—4	Worthen	1111—5
Britenstein	1101—4	Banford	1011—4
John Conover	1101—4	Feuhlin	1110—4

No. 6, 5 singles, one money, half birds, second barrel:

Britenstein	0 1 1 0 1—3	Crawford	1 1 1 ½ 1—4½
Worthen	1 1 ½ 1 1—4½	John Conover	1 1 1 ½ 1—4½
L P Conover	1 1 ½ ½—4	Feuhlin	1 1 1 1 1—5

No. 7, 5 singles:

Worthen	01111—4	John Conover	11011—3
L P Conover	01110—3	Feuhlin	11110—4
Crawford	01111—4		

No. 8, 5 singles, two moneys:

Britenstein	11011—4	John Conover	10011—3
Worthen	11101—4	Feuhling	11111—5
L P Conover	01000—1		

The wind was high and the birds were too tame for good shooting. Heavy rainfull put an end to shooting at 6 o'clock.

BROOKLYN, May 28.—The Diana Sportsman's Club were well represented to-day at their fifth monthly shoot of the season at Koch's Bay View Park. Eighteen members went to the traps to shoot for the gold medals of the club, nine in each class. The first shoot was at 5 glass balls, the highest average for six months to win the special prizes given by the club. D. Sullivan, M. Brown and A. Botty scored 5 each. The next competition was for the first and second class club badges, each member to shoot at 10 bluerocks, club handicap. J. Scharff 22yds., M. Brown 18yds., and D. Robinson 18yds. tied with 8 each, and, on shooting off, Scharff won with 3 straight. H. Lorey, 18yds., won the second class medal with 7 out of 10. The following is the score of the first class:

D Froligh	0101110110—6	M Brown	1111011110—8
J Scharff	0011111111—8	J Koch	01011 w.—3
D Sullivan	0111010011—6	D Robinson	1110111101—8
C Koch	0001111011—6	A Botty	0011111001—6
H Brower	1001011011—6		

Second Class:

P Adamsky	1011011000—5	J Hartman	0010101111—6
A Meyer	1100011001—5	H Baden	1101011001—6
H Grimm	0010111100—5	F Gutberlet	1001101010—5
C Medler	0111010110—6	H Lorey	1010011111—7
C Ring	0101011001—5		

Referee, Mr. D. Froligh. Scorer, Mr. C. Medler. After the regular shoot some sweepstake shooting took place.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 25—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The St. Paul Gun Club had its usual badge and sweepstake shoot to-day at the fair grounds for the last time. The new grounds close to Hamlin station are nearly completed and will be ready for use next week. The attendance was smaller than usual, as many who shot through the Indianapolis tournament did not come out. The day was perfect, bright, and little wind, just enough to remove the smoke. Peoria blackbirds, 5 screened traps, 18 and 15yds. rise, 10 singles, 75 cents entrance, three moneys:

Bennett	1111111111—10	Forbes	1011110111— 8
Hamlin	1101111011— 8	Pfister	1111111111—10
Dandy	1111010111— 8	Chantler	0110101111— 7
Max	1111111011— 9		

Industrial challongo badge, 15 singles and 5 pairs, entrance $5:

Forbes	0011111111111	11 10 11 11 10—21	
Max	1011110111111	10 10 11 10 11—20	

Forbes wins badge the second time.

Fifteen singles, $1 entrance:

Bennett	1111101111111—14	Pfister	1111101111111—14
Hamlin	1111111111011—15	Chantler	0111011111111—12
Dandy	0100111110011— 9	Skinner	1111111111111—15
Max	1011011111011—12	Cumings	1110111011101—12
Panl	1111100111111—13	Johnston	0010110000010— 5

Ties div.

Five singles and 3 pairs, $1 entrance:

Bennett	11111 01 11 11—10	Pfister	11101 10 10 10— 7
Hamlin	11111 11 11 10—10	Chantler	00111 10 11 11— 8
Dandy	11101 11 00 11— 8	Skinner	11110 10 11 11—10
Max	01101 00 10 00— 4	Cumings	10101 11 11 11— 8
Forbes	01111 10 10 10— 7	Johnson	11101 10 10 10— 5

Skinner first on shoot-off, Chantler second, Forbes and Pfister third.

Same conditions:

Bennett	11110 01 11 10— 8	Pfister	11111 11 11 10—10
Hamlin	11100 10 11 01— 7	Chantler	10100 10 11 10— 6
Dandy	10111 11 10 11— 9	Skinner	11111 01 11 11—10
Max	01001 10 10 11— 6	Cumings	11111 10 10 11— 9
Forbes	11111 11 11 11—11		

Ten singles, $1 entrance:

Bennett	1101111101— 8	Chantler	1111111111—10
Hamlin	0010101101— 5	Skinner	1111110111— 9
Dandy	1111111111—10	Cumings	1011101110— 7
Max	1111111110— 9	Johnson	1010001000— 4
Forbes	1110111110— 9	Field	0111111101— 8
Pfister	1111010011— 7		

All ties shot off. Chantler first, Skinner second, Field third.

Club badge shoot, 10 singles and 5 pairs, $1 entrance:

Bennett	1111110111	11 11 10 11 11—17	
Hamlin	1111111111	11 11 10 11 10—18	
Dandy	0101110111	01 10 11 11 01—14	
Max	1011111111	11 11 10 10 10—16	
Forbes	1111101011	10 10 01 11 11—15	
Pfister	0010010111	10 10 10 10 11—11	
Chantler	0111111101	11 10 11 01 00—14	
Skinner	1101111011	10 11 11 11 11—17	
Cummings	1101111111	10 01 10 11 10—15	
Field	1111110101	10 10 10 10 11—14	
Blake	0001001111	10 10 00 10 01— 9	

Hamlin takes badge and first, Bennett and Skinner div. second, Max wins third.

Last event, 5 pairs:

Bennett	11 11 10 11 01—8	Pfister	11 00 11 11 10—7
Chantler	11 11 10 11 10—8	Pants	10 10 00 10 10—4
Dandy	11 01 10 10 01—6	Cummings	11 11 11 11 10—9
Hamlin	11 10 11 11 11—9	Field	10 11 11 10 11—8
Max	10 10 11 11 10—7	Blake	00 11 11 10 10—6
Forbes	11 10 10 11 11—8		

Hamlin wins first, Forbes second and Max and Pfister third.—WILLIAMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The Lincoln Gun Club held its second medal shoot for the present season at Alameda Point to-day. This club is the oldest and largest in the State. It was organized first in 1877, and commenced shooting at glass balls in Colma. When the Ligowsky clay-pigeon was introduced the club at once gave up the glass balls and adopted the clay discs. Four years ago the grounds were changed to Alameda Point, as the pious Colma folks objected to the noise on Sundays. Last season the Lincoln Club kept pace with the times and took to the Cleveland bluerocks, which appear to give very satisfaction. The match to-day was for the first and second class medals at 20 single blnerocks, 18yds. rise, International rules to govern. In the first class the scores were plentifully sprinkled with duck eggs, the shooting on the whole being away below the usual average. Scovern won the first class medal. Richter took the leather medal with 7. C. Mellish won the medal last month with 15 breaks.

C Catc	1100111101101101110—13	Richter	0111000111000000100— 7
Wentzel	0011011111101100011—12	J Foster	1010101000101011100—10
Karney	0101111010110000010—10	Bruns	1011111100101010010—12
Campbell	1110000000100111111011—11	Scovern	1001111111111001011—15
Potter	1101100001110101001—10	Parks	1101100000011111011—12

In the second class six men shot, the match ending in a tie between Venker and Quinton. They shot off at 3 pairs, Venker winning for the club with two breaks. The medal shoots commenced at 10 A. M. sharp, all coming later being barred out by the rules of the club:

Venker	1101000110100011001110—10	Bovee	1101001000000100010— 6
Holmes	0000101111010100000010—10	Cohen	0100000001000100000— 3
Quinton	1101010100101100011—10	Horber	0000000001011001001— 6

The Blue Rock Club has made arrangements with the Lincoln to have the use of its grounds for three days in each week. The grounds are hard to shoot on as the background is bad, and the shiny dust, composed of broken shells, is very apt to dazzle the eye. After the medal shoots had been decided, pool shooting was in order, and a 10 bird sweepstake, $2 entrance, was started with 11 shooters. Cate and Campbell divided first and second money, and Bruns and Scovern third. The day was extremely hot up to about 4 o'clock, when a light breeze sprung up and made things a little more pleasant. The Lincoln Club held a selection of officers last week, when the following were elected: Pres., H. C. Quinton; Vice-Pres., S. R. Holmes; Treas., R. Wentzel; Sec., F. J. Cohen, and Sergt.-at-Arms, J. Karney.

SHARP TEAM MATCH.—Great excitement has prevailed for the past month or more among trap shooters of western Pennsylvania, over a live-bird match which was made between James Clark, Francis Reinoehl, and Winfield Bock, all of Lebanon, Pa., against A. C. Krueger, of Wrightsville, Pa.; Wm. Fieles, of Christiana, Pa., and Chas. Franciscus, of Columbia, Pa. The match was made for $75 a side, and forfeits were posted a month ago. The match came off on Decoration Day at Mount Gretna. The entire match was shot and finished in two hours, and no dispute occurred to mar the pleasantness of the affair. The match was at 25 birds each, Rhode Island rules to govern with exception of boundary. There was no boundary, three minutes to gather birds. The birds were an excellent lot for this time of year. Mr. Krueger used a 10-gauge L. C. hammerless, and 24 of his 25 were hard, clean kills; only one flew a short distance after being shot. Mr. Fieles commenced with his own gun and ammunition, a 12-gauge Greener hammerless, and wood powder shells, and lost four birds out of his first six, and then changed off and shot Mr. Krueger's $80 gun and ammunition, and killed his next 19 straight. The result cannot be attributed to any luck on the part of the winners, for the losers were rather favored by a majority of easy birds, incomers, etc. Difficult shots were made by all, but especially fine shots were made by Krueger, Bock and Franciscus. The following aro the scores in total:

A C Krueger	25	James Clark	21
W R Fieles	21	F Reinoehl	20
C Franciscus	19—65	W Bock	22—63

BANNERMAN.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 30.—The regular monthly shoot of the Wawaset Gun Club was held to-day on the grounds of the club. The high wind interfered with the shooting, but some good scores were made. The shooting was at standard targets. The badge was won by R. Miller. The scores were as follows:

R Miller	1111111111111—15	11 11 11 10 11—9—24	
L Fox	1111111101111110—13	11 11 11 01 10—8—21	
W H Hartlove	1111111101111—14	11 11 00 10 01—6—20	
G M Buckmaster	0100111101111111—11	11 11 11 00 11—8—19	
P Ambold	1100011101011111—10	10 11 11 10 11—8—18	
W Buckmaster	0111101011111111—11	10 00 10 11 01—5—16	
J Green	1111011011111111—13	10 10 00 00 10—3—16	
A H Stout	0011010101101111— 9	10 10 11 00 11—6—15	
D Buckmaster	1101010101011110— 9	10 01 10 10 10—5—14	
N B Hill	1101010011001101— 8	10 01 00 01 01—4—12	
J Brown	1011011000100101— 8	01 00 01 00 11—3—12	
T Weldon	1110000110011111— 9	00 00 10 00 10—2—11	
J Colwell	1010103001001110— 6	10 11 00 10 00—4—10	

CAMDEN, N. J., May 30.—The Camden Gun Club had a tournament at their grounds at Stockton Park to-day. The first prize in the first class was won by John F. Armstrong, who killed 27 birds out of 30. I. V. Pancoast won second prize, killing 24 birds. In the second class Joseph Ridgway killed 22 and won the first prize. J. W. Chalmer killed 21 and came in second. Henry Warrington was the winner in the third class with 19 dead birds. A. J. Millette came in second, with 18. Geo. K. Cregian was judge and R. T. Miller, referee.

LEONIA, N. J., May 30.—The Eureka Gun Club of New York city came out for a set-to with the Leonia Club on the ground here and enjoyed a good time and a beating. The scores stood:

Leonia.

Capt H R Goesser	01111011111111101100—15
Dr J A Wells	11111111101101110110—16
R R Debacher	11101111011111101110—16
J R Beam	01111010111011110011—14
J V Moore	01011100100000010111— 9
C D Banta	00011011001101011000— 9
J Sebring	11001101111011001001—13
S G H Wright	11111010100111101111—15—107

Eureka.

Capt J H Ficken	00000000101011001000— 5
L Shortmeyer	00010110000100101110— 8
C A Swindell	00001101100110111111—11
D Buthfer	11101001000001100001— 7
A Schmultz	10000011010101111111—12
T Diffley	11001000001110100101— 9
F Circle	10011001101001011101—11
F C Booth	01101000101111010010— 9— 72

ONEIDA, N. Y., May 30.—The Eaton marksmen came down to Oneida to-day for a holiday shoot with the home team at kingbirds. The wind was very strong across the line of fire. The shooting stood:

Eaton.

Hall	10110110111010111000111110—16
Sackett	10113000010101011010101010—13
Bell	00100100101011110000100110—10
Short	01111110000110000101000110—13
Richardson	11111111110011101010100111—18
Peet	11110101111111100101111111—21
Fryer	01110101000111001110000101—13
Curtis	10111101010111101111010110—18
Briggs	00010000101011110010101111—12—134

Oneida.

Moot	10100011010001111111100011—15
Devereaux	01101111111011111001010111—19
Bailey	10101000001111111101010001—14
Maxwell	11111111111011000101111—20
Dodge	00000000100000000000000001— 2
Tuttle	01100001011010011100000112
Marlie	11110010111111111100000111—17
Chase	01110011000101000011110—12
Markham	10110110001010111101111111—17—128

WILMINGTON, Del., June 1.—The Wawaset Gun Club visited Kiamensi to-day and shot a return match with the Gun Club of that place. The Kiamensi have good grounds and a suitable club house. The club contains some good shots. The match proved an easy victory for the Wilmington Club by a score of 209 to 144. The shooting was at clay-pigeons from five traps at 18yds. rise, 15 singles and 5 pairs:

Wawaset Gun Club.	S.	D.	Kiamensi Gun Club.	S.	D.
C Buckmastcr	13	10—23	W Allen	8	6—14
A H Stout	8	4—12	W Ruth	6	2— 8
J Ryan	13	7—20	G Lancaster	5	4— 9
G Miller	12	6—18	W Deighton	9	4—13
W Buckmaster	11	5—16	J H Crouch	8	4—12
W Sillitoe	10	4—14	E Riley	5	2— 7
H G Buckmaster	13	9—22	F Pyle	11	3—14
G H Huber	9	7—16	T Wamsley	9	7—16
D Buckmaster	11	6—17	A Ruth	9	3—12
J S Brown	7	2— 9	J Pyle	9	7—16
W McKendrick	12	7—19	T Gray	7	4—11
R Miller	13	10—23	F Mann	8	4—12
	209				144

The match was shot in the presence of 300 spectators, many being ladies.

BROOKLYN, May 30.—The members of the Fountain Gun Club extended to the several shooting orgaizations in this vicinity the invitation to join them in a team shoot at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend, to-day, but although there were a large number of wing shots present they did not seem to care about shooting. Sides were chosen by Captains Eddy and Wingert, seven on each team. Following is the score 25yds.:

Eddy's Team.		Wingert's Team.	
A Eddy	1101110011—7	C W Wingert	1111110111—9
Dr Shields	1111011111—9	W A Stuart	0011111101—7
C A Seddons	1110111101—8	H Thorpe	1111110111—9
A Nason	0001111001—5	G L Ayers	1101111111—9
A Crook	1111101111—9	J Beacham	1011100010—5
E K Morris	0000111101—5	J A Carney	0100000000—1
H Blattmacher	1001011101—6—49	H Blitz	1011011011—7—47

Referee and scorer, Mr. C. A. Dellar.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The trap shooting on the Government pier was not very well attended to-day, probably on account of the cold weather. Mr. Deiter was somewhat handicapped by shooting a new Lefever gun which he had just purchased. Following are the scores made by Messrs. Sherman and Deiter at two strings of 25 Keystones:

Deiter	1100110000111111101101110—16
Sherman	1011101110101100111111011—18
Deiter	0011111010101111101011111—18
Sherman	1011111111111111111111111—24

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24.—At this week's meet, at Coal Mine Brook Range, of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club, the classification contest was renewed. There were six events in the classification, with a possible 30 birds, and in the prize score a possible 10. The work in detail follows:

Class A. Classification. Prize			Classification. Prize	
Geo Sampson	23	10	C H Howe	26	7
M D Gilman	27	9	A R Bowdish	24	6
E T Smith	26	9	Class B.		
G J Rugg	23	9	A L Gilman	21	10
E F Swan	22	9	C R B Claflin	19	7
Dr Bowers	24	8	E S Knowles	20	6
W D Dean	22	8	F Foreham	13	4

BROOKLYN, June 1.—The Crescent Gun Club, which has been in existence but a short time, held its second shoot at Dexter's Park. There was a large turnout of club members, of which five only took part in the shoot. There were two contests, the first of which was for the club badge at 23, 24, 25 and 26yds. Each man shot at 7 birds each. W. Gilman (28yds.) won the badge by killing 5 out of 7 birds. H. Hubbell killed 4 birds. The following is the score:

J Matthews	0000001—1	W Gilman	1011011—5
L Hopkins	0110100—3	H Hubbell	1001101—4
H Skidmore	0010011—3		

After the regular shoot a match for sweepstakes between the same team took place. The match was at 3 birds each, with a 25yds. rise, and resulted as follows:

W Gilman	110	111—5	L Hopkins	011	110—4
H Hubbell	111	001—4	J Matthews	100	110—3
H Skidmore	110	010—3			

DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 30.—The Forester Gun Club met on Decoration Day for a holiday shoot. Owing to the cold and unpleasant weather the attendance was low. The following were the two principal shoots. Shoot No. 1, at 10 Keystone targets:

Shado	1111110101—8	Davis	1110111100—7
Emerson	1011111010—7	Brannigan	0000110111—6
Grey	1101101110—7	Maser	1010100101—5

Shoot No. 2:

Brannigan	1110111111—9	Van Horne	1010011110—6
Emerson	0101111111—8	Culins	0011011110—6
Davis	1111011011—8	Shado	1001110001—5
Laffin	1011111001—7	Maser	0001011010—5
Howard	0101100111—6	Grey	1110110000—5

EATON SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—Eaton, N. Y., May 25:

A E Richardson	1010110100—5	C L Hamlin	0100100001—3
S A Curtis	1111011101—8	F Short	0011000100—3
Geo Fryer	0010111111—7	G F Bell	0000100001—2
R Peet	1011101111—8	W Hall	1010101110—7
F L Briggs	0110011010—5		

A ZIG-ZAG TARGET.—Speaking of trap matters reminds me of another Chicago invention, which ought to be added to the mean made earlier of sporting inventions and appliances which have been the product of Chicago men. A South Chicago young man has invented, and will soon have patented an artificial target which is said to be truly a corker. It has a pasteboard rim or wing molded into it at such an angle that it imparts to the bird an erratic zig-zag, which discounts a jacksnipe. The bird flies 80yds., and if the shooter doesn't break it at once and promptly it is liable to come around and hit him the back of the neck. This bird is calculated to remove from artificial target shooting all imputation of its being a mechanical and monotonous pursuit.—E. HOUGH.

COLLEGE SHOTS.—The Harvard Shooting Club defeated the Yale Shooting Club at Cambridge, Mass., May 25, by a score of 121 to 98. The Harvard Gun Club has challenged the Columbia Rod and Gun Club to an inter-collegiate gun match at Watertown, Mass. The University of Pennsylvania will also be represented.

MONTREAL, May 30.—A 50 bird match was shot off on the Dominion Gun Club's grounds this afternoon between two of the club's rivals. There was nothing in the way of stakes up; it was just a friendly match. The day was a bad one for good scores, as it was blowing a gale from the northeast, and from No. 1 and 4 traps the birds were beaten down to the ground before they went 20yds, while the other birds took all sorts of queer directions. Mr. Hackland came off victorious with 37 broken out of 50, while Mr. B. Gustav got 26 out of his 50.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 21.—This week at the regular meet of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club, at Coal Mine Brook Range, the principal event was the second contest for the Norcross trophy, which at the first contest was secured by M. D. Gilman, he making a total of 28 out of a possible 30 clay-pigeons. The birds are thrown from open traps. The wind was very strong and the flight was very irregular and deceptive. The work in detail follows: E. T. Smith 27, G. J. Rugg 26, C. R. B. Claflin 24, E. F. Swan 24, M. D. Gilman 28, E. S. Knowles 22, C. Crompton 22, H. D. Jourdan 21, E. B. Burbank 20, A. L. Gilman 20, C. H. Howe 20, Dr. Bowers 20, Geo. Sampson 19, F. Forehand 16, H. Colvin 16, C. H. Morse 15, C. Forehand 14.

NORFOLK, Neb., May 21.—The Nebraska State shoot, which was to open here to-day, is a fizzle. Stice and Parmalee came up and the local shooters got scared apparently, and a baker's dozen was all that could be got for the first few matches, and the programme was not carried out. Everybody went home after the first day. This is unfortunate and to be regretted, and we must hope the Norfolk boys will have better luck next time. Do they read FOREST AND STREAM? Have they seen the Loyd system.—E. H.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE SHOOT.—The tenth annual tournament of the Massachusetts State Shooting Association on June 17 and 18 will probably attract the largest crowd of this year. All the association badges will be contested for, and the Jamaica Plain Gun Club, on whose grounds the sport will take place, are now making preparations for the event.

AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.—As it does not seem to be thoroughly understood that all persons attending and shooting in the tournament given by the American Shooting Association must qualify by filling out one of their classification certificates and sending it to the association's office in New York, and get a card in return, it has been determined that the manager shall receive all certificates properly filled out and presented to him at Cincinnati, the place selected for their first tournament, where he will issue necessary cards. This action is taken that no one who may attend will be deprived from shooting in his proper class. It is further decided that any shooter may have a *nom de plume* added to his name on his card, which may be used in his shooting.—J. M. TAYLOR, Gen'l Manager.

STOUGHTON, Mass., May 30.—The Port Rosaway Gun Club had a good day's sport on their grounds at Stoughton to-day, in sweepstake shooting, and a close match between the youngsters and the veterans. The winners in the sweepstakes were: Lamb, Harrison, Francis, Belcher, Francis, Gage, Belcher, Francis, Henry, Loring and Francis, Henry, Loring, Morse, Gage and Bird, 16 events. The challenge match resulted in a victory for the youngsters as follows: Youngsters—Henry 9, Morse 8, E. Gage 7, F. Gay 6, H. Bird 7, total 37. Veterans—W. White 4, H. Loring 8, H. Belcher 6, G. Lamb 9, H. Francis 9, total 36.

C. J. PENROSE of the Keystone Target Co. passed through the city one day last week *en route* for home after the tournaments at Norwich and Hartford. The Illinois shooters will have the pleasure of his company at their shoot next week. "Pen." says the Keystone tournament to be held in August next will astonish some people. It is to be held on new grounds, which are being fitted with several new wrinkles in the trap-shooting line, and it is expected that, with their aid, the events can be run off even more rapidly than before. We understand that the diamond ring, which is annually put up for competition to become the property of the winner, has been ordered.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The Orange Special Gun Club has organized with the following members, and they will shoot exclusively at Peoria blackbirds and Keystone targets on every Sunday: G. W. Steininger, President; C. Reddicker, Vice-President: Charles Kunz, Secretary and Treasurer; Aug. Ruff, Field Captain; Chas. Barton, A. H. Laflin, Theo. Runzle, C. H. Prior, H. Wolf, J. Hunckler, J. Ruff, John Kern, Wm. Holtkamper, Wm. Lidderwirth, F. Pitz, J. Pfeiffer, G. B. Reid, Wm. Meier.

CONNECTICUT TRAP EVENTS.—The Manchester Gun and Game Club will give a tournament on the 20th....The Parker Club, of Meriden, hold a tournament on the 18th... It is the intention of the Colt Gun Club, of Hartford, to give a two days' tournament in September, and in every respect it will surpass the one just held. From now out there will be only the ordinary medal shoots until the next tournament.

TACONY, Pa., May 30.—William H. Wolstencroft, of the North End Gun Club, gave an exhibition of fancy shooting at the Driving Park to-day. Among other curious feats he broke 3 bluerocks sprung at one from 3 traps, with a Winchester repeating shotgun.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION.—The annual tournament of the Massachusetts State Shooting Association will be held June 17 and 18 on the Jamaica Plains Gun Club grounds at Clarendon Hills.

AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.—The American Shooting Association makes no charge for its trap-shooting rules, or any blanks that are sent out on application of any one. There seems to be an impression that a charge is made. Our trap-shooting rules, programmes for tournament, and all blanks for classification and for registry of clubs will be mailed free to any one making application for them.—J. M. TAYLOR, Gen'l Manager.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE SHOOT.

BOSTON, June 1.—The spring meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association closed to-night after a very successful three days' shoot, and the result shows that the members of this club hold their ground well against all comers. Below will be found the detailed scores and prize winners, each winning on his five best scores in each match. All-comers' off-hand match, 7 shots per score, 200yds., possible score 70, possible aggregate 350, military rifle allowed 25 points:

A C White(mil)	60 59 58 57 56—315	A E Knowlton	59 58 58 57 57—289
W Charles(mil)	62 61 58 54 54—314	A Edgerly	60 58 57 56 56—287
C M Hill	63 63 63 62 61—312	A L Brackett	57 57 57 56 55—282
E F Richardson	65 63 63 61 60—312	G H Pierce	59 59 56 54 54—282
W O Burnite (m)	68 57 57 56 56 309	W E Smith (mil)	53 51 50 50 49—278
W M Farrow(m)	61 56 55 55 55—307	F Daniels	57 57 56 54 51—275
O M Jewell	63 62 61 61 59—306	J W Bean	57 57 55 52 50—271
E T Stephens	62 62 60 60 60—304	Z C Talbot (mil)	51 50 48 46 46—266
J S Howe	63 62 61 60 58—304	J H Jenkins	57 56 52 51 49—265
Johnston, Jr, (m)	61 57 55 53 51—302	F B Edgell	55 54 53 51 49—262
B Walters	62 61 60 59 59—301	L Ames	52 52 52 50 50—256
H L Lee	62 61 60 59 59—301	C J Crabtree	54 52 52 49 48—255
H E Tuck	61 61 60 59 59—300	J F Kelly	57 52 50 48 48—255
G F Ellsworth	60 60 60 60 59—299	I G Waldo (mil)	51 49 41 41 40—247
J A Frye	61 59 59 59 58—296	J B Osborn	56 49 48 47 44—244
W Hayes	62 59 59 59 57—296	C H Eastman	50 50 49 48 46—243
E J Crapo	63 60 59 57 57—296	I B Lowe	54 50 49 44 43—240
T Warren	63 59 59 57 56—294	T D Earroll	53 47 47 46 45—238
D Newton	61 59 59 57 56—292	H A Baker	50 46 45 38 38—216
G F Prevear	58 59 59 57 57—289	I B Thomas (mil)	38 37 33 31 30—194

All-comers' Rest Match—7 shots per score, possible 84; possible aggregate 5 scores, 420, 200yds.:

J Francis	82 78 78 76 75—390	J N Frye	74 73 73 72 71—363
C H Davis	80 77 76 76 76—386	W C Prescott	72 72 69 69 68—350
F Daniels	80 77 76 75 75—383	J Hurd	74 71 67 66 66—344
J R Munroe	78 77 75 74 74—378	L R Ayaa	72 68 66 65 70—341
S Wilder	77 75 75 75 74—376	W P Stevens	69 68 65 64 61—327
J N Eames	81 77 72 70 70—370	H A Perkins	65 64 63 62 60—314

500Yds. Military Match—7 shots, Creedmoor target:

M Winthrop	32 32 31 31 29—155	A McCarthy	29 29 29 27 25—139
T Bond	32 31 31 30 30—154		

50Yds. Pistol Match—7 shots, decimal target:

H E Tuch	66 66 66 65 65—330	Z C Talhot	64 62 62 59 59—306

BELLEVILLE, Ont., May 29.—The Forest and Stream Club held their second rifle match to-day under unfavorable circumstances, there being a heavy wind at the range. The following is the score out of a possible 100, 10 shots at 100yds.:

	Score.	Hdcp.		Score.	Hdcp.
W H Biggar	53	16—69	J Jenkins	17	25—42
W Mills	50	17—67	J T Bell	21	20—41
J H Mills	51	15—66	R S Bell	28	12—40
R A Davis	40	12—60	E G Porter	19	17—36
R Day	43	19—59	H Tammadge	17	18—35
T S Clark	27	25—52	J H Bell	18	15—33
G Twining	37	7—44	W P Clarke	10	20—30
G F Thompson	26	17—43	E Cronk	12	17—29

THE BULLARD RIFLE MATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 3.—Inclosed please find scores in the match shot May 30 to 25 last. The match is the fifth one in the series. The prize a gold medal, to be won three times by the same individual before it becomes his property. The match has been won three times by Mat Gindele, Cincinnati, O., and he is awarded the champion marksman's badge. The first and second matches were won by Mr. Gindele in 1887, Geo. H. Wentworth, Dover, N. H., in May, 1888, and J. A. Huggins, Pittsburgh, Pa., October, 1888. Mr. Gindele third time in May last. The match has brought out the leading marksmen, and as the match progressed the scores have been increased until the magnificent score of 447 wins the prize. The score of Dr. A. J. Marling, Greenville, O., 200yds. off-hand at American standard (Hinman) target, is worthy of special mention, 95, possible 100

BULLARD REPEATING ARMS CO.

Mat Gindele, Cincinnati, O	92	87	86	90	90—447
G H Wentworth, Dover, N H	90	90	83	90	83—436
Dr A J Marling, Greenville, O	75	82	95	86	85—423
C L Cobb, Brattleboro, Vt	83	84	79	85	86—417
C M Hill, Lawrence, Mass	73	91	81	83	88—416
Dr R S Dinsmore, Troy, Kan	87	81	79	88	81—416
H H Nieman, Cincinnati, O	88	80	82	81	84—415
A C Gates, Baldwinville, N Y					—414
H W Hawes, Central Valley, N Y	80	86	69	87	89—411
E D Richardson, Lawrence, Mass	78	80	81	84	82—405
J A Huggins, Pittsburgh, Pa	81	86	82	72	84—405
A E Knowlton, Gardner, Mass	73	77	85	85	83—403
W C Loveland, Gardner, Mass	76	85	77	84	80—402
J W Rothwell, Washington, Pa	79	73	82	77	85—401
Capt P A Chisholm, Oakland, Md (mil. al. 25)	76	72	71	77	80—401
W H Beardsley, Bridgeport, Conn	75	82	76	83	80—396
D B Wetherald, Sandy Spring, Md	69	70	72	69	59—339
W Hasenzahl, Cin, O					—344
E Brumbach, Cincinnati, O	82	72	71	64	75—364
J B Copeland, Cin, O	68	70	74	65	75—352
J B Stevens, Jr, Dover, N H	80	87	80	78	69—394
H M Wiggin, Dover, N H	6	74	85	77	76—388
H M Thomas, Camden, Del	67	65	70	65	60—327
S H Thomas, Wyoming, Del	65	54	68	68	60—315
Jas Montgomery, Owensville, Ind	74	74	76	79	83—386
W T Roberts, Owensville, Ind	76	76	75	74	80—387
S F Gilmore, Princeton, Ind	71	77	69	78	71—366
A N Wilson, Greenville, O	75	64	67	59	73—338
J E Eberly, St Joseph, Mo	75	80	82	76	75—388
W H Brown, St Joseph, Mo	77	52	60	57	58—284
W A Michael, St. Joseph, Mo	68	61	61	66	62—318
C E Burgess, Antrim, Pa	72	71	68	68	73—352
Dr Baker	80	78	52	69	79—358
Dr E G Drake	58	66	76	75	59—334
John Penrose	75	66	55	53	65—314
Chris Claflea	50	64	73	52	76—315
Jas Estep	60	59	50	70	69—308
Wm Estep	69	62	55	54	61—301
John Brague	70	71	59	66	65—331
E F Payne, Central Valley, N Y					—317
L N Hawes, Central Valley, N Y					—314
A C Gates, Baldwinville, N Y					—412
Alex Stackhouse, Johnstown, Pa	67	63	55	62	65—312
Peter Litzell, Johnstown, Pa	71	67	73	71	73—355
Samuel Fry, Johnstown, Pa	61	74	70	64	65—324
Millard Johnson, Johnstown, Pa	73	61	61	66	65—316
John W Leigh, Johnstown, Pa	63	58	60	65	64—310
G W Hamilton, Johnstown, Pa	57	53	51	61	67—289
Samuel Shay, Johnstown, Pa	46	58	49	56	47—256
J Hammond, Johnstown, Pa	60	61	45	60	57—283
D Donaldson, Johnstown, Pa	53	55	51	45	50—254
C W Nippis, Johnstown, Pa	58	46	43	47	57—251
W Smith, Johnstown, Pa	56	55	54	44	54—263
S Colbert, Johnstown, Pa	48	47	52	47	53—237
C N Edgell, Gardner, Mass	74	69	81	76	86—386
H Knowlton, Gardner, Mass	73	67	75	71	77—363
G C Goodale, Gardner, Mass	67	77	79	77	65—362
F B Edgell, Gardner, Mass	73	75	77	75	80—380
J H Jenkins, Gardner, Mass	76	82	81	65	70—374
C J Crabtree, Gardner, Mass	73	65	78	73	67—356
O M Jewell, Lawrence, Mass	83	81	82	73	80—399
W Fisher, Lawrence, Mass	72	73	76	87	78—386
J W Bean, Lawrence, Mass	83	75	82	70	77—387
M Beal, Lawrence, Mass	68	69	73	86	77—373
Joseph S Lessner, Springfield, Ohio	69	77	68	76	78—368
H Croft, Jr., Springfield, Ohio	70	82	83	81	80—396
J E Perrin, Springfield, Ohio	68	71	70	71	68—348
J B Rankin, Springfield, Ohio	70	87	70	77	83—387
J G Trimmer, Springfield, Ohio	64	61	77	76	62—340
D S Trimmer, Springfield, O	73	67	68	70	70—354
A E Knight, Brattleboro, Vt	78	79	80	79	81—396
H C French, Brattleboro, Vt	72	76	77	72	80—377
H R Knight, Brattleboro, Vt	67	84	72	69	77—369
J M Garratt, Buffalo, N Y (mil allowance 25)	54	53	50	50	31—263
Dr E L Gager, Buffalo, N Y (mil allowance 25)	36	22	36	17	8—144
H Simpson, Wilmington, Del	58	53	64	62	50—287
Dr R Knight, Wilmington, Del	55	51	73	60	56—296
A Carlisle, Wilmington, Del	51	64	60	58	62—235

Highest Single Scores.

Mat Gindele, Cincinnati, O	8	9	10	8	10	9	9	10	10	9—92
	10	8	10	9	9	10	10	8	10	9—93
J B Stevens, Jr, Dover, N H	9	8	9	8	9	9	8	9	8	10—87
Dr A J Marling, Greenville, O	10	9	10	9	10	8	10	9	10	10—95
A E Knight, Brattleboro, Vt	10	8	8	10	9	10	8	8	10	8—89

THE CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME.

THE directors of the National Rifle Association will hold a 10-days' shooting during the three summer months with matches especially for National Guardsmen according to the following programme:

The Qualification Match of 1889.—Members of the N. G., S. N. Y. being in uniform, may count scores as qualifying them to shoot for the N. Y. State marksman's badge, 100 and 200yds., 5 shots at each range, Remington rifle, .50cal. (N. Y. State model), standing at 100yds., kneeling or sitting at 200yds., entrance fee 25 cents each, competitors allowed re-entries in each competition at the discretion of the executive officer.

The Marksman's Badge Match.—Open to all members of the N. G., S. N. Y., 200 and 500yds., 5 shots at each range, Remington rifle, .50cal. (N. Y. State model), standing at 200yds., lying prone at 500yds., entrance fee 25 cents each. Members of the N. G., S. N. Y. in uniform may count their scores in this match as qualified for the N. Y. State marksman's badge, provided that if ordered they have attended (or do once during the season attend) general practice, and provided they have previously qualified or do subsequently so qualify in the second class (100 and 200yds.). See qualification match.

The Sharpsheoter's Match.—Conditions as to distance, weapon and position same as in the marksman's badge match, entrance fee 50 cents each or three for $1, if taken at one time and in one name, but only one score to count, open to members of the N. G., S. N. Y. and N. R. A., members of the N. G., S. N. Y. in uniform may record their scores in this match as qualified for the N. Y. State marksman's badge, provided that if ordered they have attended (or do once during the season attend) general practice, and provided they have previously qualified or do subsequently so qualify in the second class (100 and 200yds.). See qualification match; first prize 10; second, 8; third, 6; fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, 4 per cent. of entrance money.

The competitor making the highest score in each match will be awarded a gold marksman's badge for 1889, offered by the National Rifle Association, to be held by him until the next succeeding match, the badge to finally become the property of the competitor who shall win it the greatest number of times prior to Nov. 5, 1889. In case of a tie it will be decided in favor of the competitor having the next highest total score (or scores) made on a date other than that on which he was a winner, and only the highest score made on any day to count.

Any prize winner making a score of 45 or over may, if he so elects, receive a silver medal in lieu of cash, and a re-winner making a score of 43 or better may receive a bronze badge in place of a money prize, but any winner of a medal or badge cannot afterward compete for a money prize.

Extra Prizes.—Any winner accepting a cash prize may in any subsequent match win a silver medal by making a score of 45 or over, or a bronze badge by scoring 43 or over, and any winner of a bronze badge may, in any match, by making a score of at least 45 points, be entitled to exchange the same for a silver medal.

No competitor can win both a badge and a medal or more than one cash prize.

Winners of medals and badges of 1887 and 1888, who make scores entitling them to again receive such prizes may, if they so prefer, receive a bar for the year 1889.

Messrs. A. B. Van Heusen, Wm. Robertson, J. L. Price, C. H. Eagle, T. J. Dolan and E. T. Lockwood, winners of the champion marksman's badge for the year 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885, and G. W. Munson, J. S. Shepherd, J. F. Klein, S. C. Pirie and G. S. Scott, Jr., winners of the gold marksman's

badges of 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887 and 1889, also members of the National Rifle Association, are not eligible to win the principal prize in this match.

The shooting days for the several matches are as follows: June 8 and 15, July 4, 13 and 27, Aug. 3, 10, 17 and 24, and Sept. 2, commencing at 9:30 A. M., except July 4, when shooting will begin at 8:30.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 30.—Healdmoor rifle range was open all day to-day and riflemen were on the ground early prepared for a full day's sport. The threatening weather prevented many from coming who were expected, but there was a good attendance, and Decoration Day was pleasantly celebrated. In spite of the blustery east wind, which blew directly in the faces of the marksmen and made good holding difficult, some good scores were made. Revolver and pistol practice is steadily growing in popularity, and with the rifle partakes of about an equal share of the fascination of target shooting. Following are the scores in detail, standard American target, off-hand:

Revolver Match, 50yds.

E J Darlington	10	10	6	4	4	10	8	10	8	10	—80
H Simpson	10	4	8	8	6	8	7	6	8	8	—73
E Jackson	5	9	7	6	8	6	7	6	8	8	—70
D Evans	8	7	5	8	10	5	7	4	6	5	—65
H Johnson	5	6	5	5	6	8	5	5	5	4	—54

Pistol Match, Lord Model, 50yds.

E J Darlington	6	9	9	8	7	8	7	7	7	7	6—74
E Darlington	8	6	6	7	8	9	7	8	10	6	—75
H Simpson	2	9	5	7	9	5	9	9	8	7	—70
C Webb	8	7	9	7	7	0	6	6	8	9	—67
C Heinel, Sr	9	9	7	5	5	6	5	7	7	5	—65
E Evans	4	9	6	6	6	4	8	5	6	7	—61

Rifle Match, 200yds.

C Heinel, Sr	7	8	9	9	6	9	8	10	7	3	—74
H A Speerl	6	6	6	6	8	5	5	10	7	7	—64
W Geyer	9	7	6	5	5	8	5	7	5	5	—62
E Jackson	5	5	9	8	2	4	4	6	5	4	—53
H Johnson	2	2	7	1	5	5	7	8	6	7	—50
W Lawton	6	8	3	9	6	4	8	4	3	6	—51
I S Bullock	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	10	—49
G Howard	7	5	5	7	5	6	5	5	3	1	—49

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Pistol Club has again met the enemy and again is the enemy ours, but by a much smaller margin than the first match. The Cincinnati Club pulled up wonderfully, making a gain of 54 points. The most noticeable gain was that of Wicks, who in the first match was low with 51, and in the second was high with 87. It is rumored here that he did not sleep at all during the week, but spent all of his time practicing, and in consequence got there all O. K. For St. Louis, two of its best shots were absent, but still they dropped only 3 points below the first score. The last match of the season will take place next Tuesday, but as the St. Louis Club has a lead of 113 points, it will be easy to pick the winner. Below will be found the score on the standard target, 12½yds., Massachusetts Rifle Association rules for pistol shooting governed the contest:

St. Louis Club.

L V D Perret	8	8	10	10	8	9	6	9	9	—86
M C Billmeyer	9	8	7	7	10	5	6	10	10	—81
W H Hettel	8	10	4	10	8	8	7	7	9	—78
O Neuhaus	8	8	10	10	9	8	10	7	9	10—89
E C Mohrstadt	10	6	9	10	9	10	9	8	9	10—90
G W Alexander	8	9	9	7	9	6	8	8	8	7—79
W A Lard	9	9	6	8	7	7	7	7	10	8—77
W Wallace	10	8	7	9	8	5	7	10	10	6—80
O Wallace	10	8	5	5	7	7	10	7	9	7—75
M Summerfield	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	8	9	8—93—828

Cincinnati Club.

H Goodman	74	E Wilson	75
Wick	87	C Wellinger	87
Al Bandle	82	B Copeland	84
G Hopkins	74	B J Robertson	83
G Kaufman	82	J Beiser	82—800

Bad weather interfered with the attendance at the regular weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club. Below will be found the scores on the 30yds. standard target reduced to 20:

M Summerfield	7	10	9	9	10	8	8	10	7	10—88
O Wallace	10	8	8	8	7	9	10	8	7	10—85
L V D Perret	5	9	8	9	8	8	10	8	9	10—84
E C Mohrstadt	9	8	9	8	9	7	7	8	8	10—83
O Neuhaus	10	9	8	8	5	8	10	8	10	6—82
J A Lee	9	4	8	10	10	8	9	9	6	7—80
S G Dorman	9	10	6	10	8	6	7	6	9	8—79
W H Hettel	9	8	5	10	8	9	4	7	10	6—76
W C Mackwitz	9	5	7	7	7	9	10	7	8	6—75
J B Albach	7	4	7	8	6	9	7	7	10	5—70
A E Bengel	6	4	4	8	8	0	6	7	4	0—47

UNSER FRITZ.

HARTFORD, May 30.—Opposing rifle teams from the Franklin Rifle Club, selected by W. W. Tucker and D. Stuart, contested at the range this afternoon for a supper. The shooting was very close and resulted in a victory for Mr. Stuart's team:

W. W. Tucker's Team.		D. Stuart's Team.	
S J Lyon	70	T H Britton	74
T W Fahy	64	D Stuart	70
W W Tucker	61	H M Pope	61
P K Rand	56	L Robertson	46
Otto Klett	48—294	Frank Covell	46—297

The shoot for the medal was won by T. H. Britton. Following is the score: T. H. Britton 74, S. J. Lyon 70, D. Stuart 70, T. W. Fahy 61, W. W. Tucker 61, H. M. Pope 61, F. K. Rand 56, L. Robertson 46, Frank Covell 46, Otto Klett 43, Geo. Faxon 31.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 30.—Members of the Worcester Rifle Association had a meet on Memorial Day at Broad Meadow Range. The shooting was off-hand, distance 200yds. The work of each man follows:

Sporting Rifles.

Thomas	10	8	10	8	8	8	8	10	8	10—88
White	8	9	9	6	9	10	9	9	6	8—84
Maynard	9	8	8	9	4	7	8	8	7	8—76
Bullanc	8	9	7	8	9	7	9	6	9	8—80

Military Rifles.

White	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—47
Logan	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	4—43
Thomas	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—42
Ferguson	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
Smith	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	5—41

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 30.—The weather at Readmoor was all that could be desired to-day for fine target practice and some good scores were made. That of W. H. Beardsley was of the highest order, surpassing his record of 21 consecutive bullseyes made at Newark last summer, by making 25 consecutive. An unfortunate bursting of a shell in the 26th shot broke the record. Continuing the scores for a 60 shot record the same fine holding was continued and in the 60 shots 52 were bulls. As will be seen by the shots there are two clean scores in success, second and third:

7	7	10	10	10	7	10	10	9	—88	
8	8	8	8	10	8	8	9	8	—83	
7	8	8	10	6	9	9	8	10	8—83	
9	9	10	8	9	9	7	7	10	10—88	

LINDSAY, Ont., May 29.—The semi-annual spring match of the County of Victoria Rifle Association was held over their range here to-day, with the following participants securing prizes. Wind continuous fishtail:

All-comers' match, 200 and 500yds., 7 shots at each range: M. Thompson 65, W. Gamble 62, Capt. E. H. Hopkins 62, N. S. Young 61, J. H. Sand 60, Capt. Russell 60, Staff-Sergt. Williamson 60, Capt. W. H. Hill 56, J. H. Brandon 56, M. Howie 55, Major S. Hughes 54, D. Sinclair 45, J. H. Oliver 53, Dr. Kenny 51, J. Blackwell 51, J. Goodall 50, Capt. Brown 50, Robt. Sylvester 49.

Association match, ranges 400 and 600yds., 7 shots at each range: Wm. Gamble 57, W. H. Sand 54, Capt. W. H. Hill 52, Major S. Hughes 50, N. S. Young 49, Robt. Sylvester 48, Capt. Russell 46, Staff-Sergt. Williamson 46, Mr. Howie 44, D. Sinclair 42, Dr. Kenny 42, H. Austin 40, J. H. Oliver 40, J. Goodall 39, M. Thomson 39, W. Paine 37, J. H. Brandon 36, J. H. Southeran 35.

Extra series, 200yds., 5 shots, two highest scores to count: R. Strathern 48, Capt. Russell 48, Staff.-Sergt. Williamson 47, M. Thomson 46, Wm. Gamble 46, J. H. Sand 46, N. S. Young 45, Capt. W. H. Hill 45, Major S. Hughes 44.

Major S. Hughes, of Lindsay, won the County Council Cup, while R. Strathern, of Orillia, won the silver cup, being first prize in the extra series.

ARMY SHOOTING.—The competition of distinguished marksmen in the army will take place this year at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Omaha, Neb., commencing Aug. 27, and will be conducted by Major Guy V. Henry, Ninth Cavalry. The commanding officers of the different departments have been ordered to select the participants, numbering 20 in all. The cavalry rifle competitions will take place Aug. 12, at Fort Robinson, Neb., for the departments of Dakota, the Platte and the Columbia; at Fort Leavenworth Aug. 26, for the departments of the East, Missouri and Texas; at Fort Wingato, N. M., Aug. 20, for the departments of California and Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—To-day was the greatest day for shooting and enthusiasm that Shell Mound ever saw. The weather was almost perfect, and the crowd was enormous—so great, in fact, that the range had to be partitioned in places to keep the spectators from interfering with the shooters. The event of the day was the twenty-men-a-side match for $100 between Companies C of the Second Artillery and B, First Infantry. The match was the outgrowth of C's defeat at B's hands about a month ago, when 10 men constituted the team. C thought that by increasing the teams to 20 men each it would be able to retrieve its lost laurels. Therefore Captain Huber issued a challenge, and to make it an object put up $100. Each set to work and practiced assiduously for a month. The shooting was far better than could be expected under the circumstances. A strange light played about the targets and the haze and smoke hung lazily around the butts. Throughout the score was very close, and each team took the lead at times, only to lose it again in a moment. Company B, however, retained four of its most steadfast shots until the end, and C having exhausted its able men, was compelled to put inexperienced novices in the boxes and they broke down considerably. Springfield rifles, with 6lb. pull of triggers, and regulation Sin. Creedmoor targets were used. The distance was 200yds., off-hand. Following is B's score: Burdick 45, Shula 44, Unger 43, Ramm 43 Wesson 41, Cook 40, Goetjen 40, Smith 39, Lovett 39, Lundquist 38, Townsend 38, Burdick 38, Bloxome 38, Bone 37, Satzer 37, Cazes 36, Buckbee 34, Sturdivant 31, Taylor 30, Nounan 28—759.

Company C—Capt. Huber 42, Boxton 33, Huber 40, Vichrock 42, Koch 43, Petrie 41, J. Ringen 39, L. Ringen 38, Brooks 34, Tobin 36, Woodall 40, Drieschmann 39, Hustedt 33, Siebe 31, Ruth 36, Repenn 32, Will 38, Menke 35, Wiegmann 40, John Smith 27—739.

The Bay City Rifle Club, which won the gold medal in the recent match open to the different shooting teams of the country, shot for the third time for individual ownership of the medal. According to the rules of the club, six contests will be held, and the member winning it the most number of times will be entitled to its perpetual ownership. Thus far, in two contests, Messrs. Johnson and Hovey have won. The distance was 200yds., each contestant fired 30 shots off-hand, and was permitted to use any kind of a gun under 10lbs., telescopes barred. H. R. Brown, who won it after an animated struggle, deserves great credit for his remarkable performance. He is a young shot, and takes great pains in his work. His score, according to the Creedmoor count, was 46 48, 45—139, in a possible 150.

Then in order came F. Kuhnle 140, J. E. Klein 137, A. Johnson 130, E. Hovey 138, H. Carr 137.

WESTERN RIFLE RANGES.—The future Creedmoor of the Northwest will be at Camp Douglas, Wis., where there is a military reservation of 600 acres. This little village is at the intersection of the two great railway systems. The State Legislature has liberally recognized the present needs of the Wisconsin National Guard by appropriations, and Gov. W. D. Hoard the future needs. The Secretary of War was applied to to allow Army "shoots" here. Mr. Proctor said yes, and Gens. Schofield and Crook, who were present, warmly concurred. So the future competitions of the Division of the Missouri may be looked for here. Apprehension is felt that injunctions will be served on Gen. Ruger preventing further shooting at Fort Snelling. The Commanding General, Dept. Dakota, expects in such case to have his competition at Fort Keogh, M. T., 761 miles west of St. Paul, on the old 5th Infantry rifle range. Lieut. Reade, who has been there, condemns the individual ranges, ten in number, because requiring ten separate targets and markers, shelter, and increasing the dangers. A marker of the 5th Infantry was killed there, and on Monday, May 13, a man of Capt. Mott Hooten's company, 22d Infantry, was wounded at the butt during company practice at fixed distances. Both casualties were due to the butt system, which is unfit for use anywhere except at some little two company post, certainly unfit for Department competition. When the money required to build a secure continuous pit ($400) is allotted, Col. Peter T. Swaine will put Lieut. O. M. Smith, 22d Inf., formerly Inspector Small Arms Firing, Texas, in charge. Lieut. Reade reports to Gens. Ruger and Crook against using Fort Keogh range. Camp Douglas rifle range is only 183 miles from St. Paul. It has good wells, magnificent natural bullet stop, perfect drainage, dry, level, sandy soil and salubrious climate. On this range only the Service military rifles and ammunition will be used.

THE TEAM FOR ENGLAND.—The Massachusetts Rifle Team, that starts for England June 10, had a full practice over the ranges of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, on Decoration Day. The weather was quite unpleasant with rain and mist, the scoring, as much as could be learned of it, was not up to the standard desired. This can be accounted for, as the team had to shoot from the top of the fort across the main channel over to another island, and with no flags for windage, it was impossible to keep in the four ring. There is but little change from the Creedmoor team of last year. The shooting men will probably be Major Hinman, Lieuts. Bumstead, Eads, Johnson and Russey, Sergts. Merrill, Bull and Doyle, Privates Huddleson, Farrow, Farnsworth, Bull. Over $5,000 has been subscribed, and there is no doubt about the balance. The first match of the team will be on July 2 with the Berkshire County Team, with London Rifle Brigade on July 3, with South London Team July 4, Sussex County Team July 5, and with the team of the Honorable Artillery Company on July 6. This completes the series, the team then goes to the Wimhledon meeting.

TORONTO, May 29.—The Off-Hand Rifle Association have arranged a series of ten matches. There are eleven clubs. On stated dates each club is supposed to fire over their own range or face to face with some other club. Each club competing can win ten matches or lose ten matches. Any club neglecting to shoot for three matches in succession is dropped from those competing for the championship. The last and final match will be shot at Aurora, Oct. 10, 1889, when all clubs will meet face to face. In recognition of the honor conferred on Aurora, the town has kindly donated $100 in prizes. The first match of the series was shot May 28, and resulted as follows: Orillia 761, Aurora 717, Scarboro 709, Newton Brook 701, King City 691, Tottenham 680, Alliston 620, Point Edward 591.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 31.—Two teams from the City Guard contested in a shooting match yesterday, making a remarkable score and giving a sharp contest. Following is the score:

Johnson	4544454—30	Bowers	5544445—31
Sterling	5444444—29	Merrick	4444444—28
W E Hosmer	4544443—28	Wilcox	4444444—28
Dean	3435544—26	Taft	3434343—24
S E Smith	3343553—26	H J Smith	3443343—24
F L Hosmer	4433433—24	McDonald	4044344—23
Meinerny	2033444—26—183	Davis	4233352—22—180

WORCESTER, Mass., May 30.—Members of the Worcester City Guards, Co. A, 2d Regiment M. V. M., went out to Peat Meadow Range on Memorial Day. The shooting was with a military rifle, it was off-hand, distance 200yds., and the result follows:

Lieut M H Tisdale	4545444444—42	Pvt McIntosh	4454454444—42
Sergt A Jefferson	5445454544—44	Pvt Bryden	4444434452—38
Corpl W E Wilkins	4444343444—38	Pvt Thompson	5443—19

Canoeing.

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

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS, } Peterborough, Can.
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON }

Vice-Com.	Rear-Com.	Purser.
Central Div.: W. K. Huntington.	E. W. Masten	T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div.: W. P. Stephens	L. B. Palmer	F. L. Dunnell, 136 Jerolemon St., Brooklyn.
Eastern Div.: H. E. Rice, M. D.	Maxton Holmes	H. D. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.
N'thern Div.: Robert Tyson	S. S. Robinson	Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Sec'y-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application on by addressing the Purser.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. R. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

8. Ianthe, Spring, Newark.
15-17. Puritan, Annual Meet, Nantasket.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.
16. Puritan, Record Races, No. 2.
17. Puritan, Record Races, No. 3.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staton Island.
29. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet Larchmont.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4.
13-29. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast I'd.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.
27. Yonkers, Annual, Yonkers.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5.
14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

THE PASSAIC RIVER CRUISE.

THE Passaic canoeists left the Ianthe C. C. at 10 P. M. on May 20, and by midnight were encamped on the old site in Newark Bay, where a sound sleep was enjoyed before the bugle call at 6 o'clock. Breakfast was cooked on the beach, and the fleet was under way by 8:30. At the New Jersey Athletic Club, members of the Bayonne C. C. and of the Pastime C. C., of Red Bank, met the main body, and with a fair breeze and all sail set the canoes fairly flew across the bay to Elizabethport and through Staten Island Sound to Amboy, which the first made by 2 o'clock. The last were in before dark, and all were royally entertained by the members of the Ompoge C.C., at whose club house the cruisers remained until Sunday morning, when with a strong tide and fair wind the Passaic was soon reached.

The regatta committee called the unlimited sailing race at 4 P. M. on Saturday, there were but four entries: Geo. P. Douglas, Ianthe C. C., canoe Nenemooska; Mr. Peterson, Ompage C. C., Naiad; Winfield Scott, Essex C. C.; L. B. Palmer, Ianthe C. C. Idlemere.

There was a reefing breezo and wet sea throughout the race. Mr. Scott upset before the start and withdrew, and Mr. Peterson withdrew after the first round, the course being twice around a triangle. Nenemooska led until the last beat to windward when she was passed by Idlemere, which was ruled out for fouling the buoy at the finishing line. The prize was a beautiful releasing anchor presented by the Ompage C. C., and was awarded to Mr. Douglass.

YONKERS C. C.

THE annual spring regatta of the Yonkers C. C. was held on May 30. The paddling races were:

Single canoes ¾ mile:

Alpha, Everett Masten 1
Golden Rod, Edgar Henriques 2
Day Dream, Louis Simpson 3
Dark Horse, Gabriel Reevs 4

Mr. Reevs broke his paddle at the start.

Tandem canoes, ¾ mile:

Evangeline, H. C. Quick and L. Simpson 1
Nesta, T. L. Oxholm and Talbot Simpson 2
Woneda, A. B. Patton and J. W. Simpson 3

The final ovent was a tournamcnt with Masten as spearman and Reevs as paddler in Woneda, and T. Simpson and Henriques in Lanark, the latter team being victorious. An "unclassified" sailing race was won by Evangeline, H. L. Quick, and also the manœuvering race. In the evening an illuminated parade to the new house of the Yonkers C. Y. C. took place, 30 canoes turning out.

IRRAWADDI C. C.—The Irrawaddi C.'C. elected the following officers recently for the ensuing year: Com., S. B. Lafferty; Vice-Com., E. S. Hammatt; Sec. and Treas., Joel M. Parker. The club was organized April 25, 1883, and ended the first year of its existence with 7 members. They built a tasty club house in 1884 on the bank of the Mississippi, just below the Government bridge between this city and Rock Island. The house cost $5,000. Putting in improvements this spring amounted to nearly $100. When first organized they devoted their time to races and cruising, but lately they have given up racing and devote their spare time exclusively to cruising on the Government Island and up and down the Mississippi and its smaller tributaries. At present there are only nine members: S. B. Laferty, canoe Ounaway; E. S. Hammatt, Lotus; Joel M. Parker, Naiad; M. C. Smith, Isis; L. E. Knocke, Lucille; M. Bunker, Ishkoodle; T. Q. Wilkinson, Solitaire; C. E. Copeland, M. N. Richardson.

TORONTO C. C., May 24.—The Queen's birthday, May 24, was duly celebrated by the Toronto C. C., a three days' cruise to the Etobicoke River being made by a party of 25, together with 15 members of the Tammany Hall Boat Club, of Toronto. Camp was reached about noon, the day being passed with a ball match and a tug of war. The contestants in the latter were Masou and T. G. Elgie in one canoe and Shaw and R. B. Elgie. The latter gentleman carried a long oar, which he drove into the mud unknown to his opponents, securing a victory for his craft. The two following days were spent pleasantly in camp, returning on the evening of the 26th. The club has just received from the Ontario Canoe Company a new canoe 30ft. long and 36in. wide, for 16 paddlers. Mr. D. B. Jaques is captain, with first and second mates and a purser. Her name is Unktahee, or "God of the waters," and she will be taken to the meet in August.

PEQUOT CANOE ASSOCIATION.—The Pequot C. A. held the closing camp-fire of the "out-of-commission" season at New Haven, on May 27. The attendance was large and the evening passed very pleasantly. The music was furnished by the Pequot Glee and Banjo Clubs, and the programme included speeches, toasts, yarn-spinning and discussions on rig, models, etc. The coming meet in July is promising to be a very successful one. A large race schedule for canoes and cruisers, separate classes, has been arranged, and prizes will be offered for races among all types of boats comprising the club list. Nine members have been admitted since May 1.—F. P. LEWIS, Sec.-Treas.

MONTREAL C. C.—The first regatta of the new Montreal C. C. was held at Pointe Claire, on May 24, the following races being held: 1. Single paddle, half mile with turn, for men who do not own a canoe—Entries: C. Fairbanks, Lachine; Louis Gordon, W. Harrison and Colin Drew, Pointe Claire. Won by Fairbanks; prize, a canoe, prescnted hy Mr. W. H. Coltingham. 2. Tandem paddling, half mile with turn—First, E. A. Nash and E. A. Grissett; second, F. Stewart and C. Fairbanks; third, L. Gordon and W. Harrison. 3. Single paddle, half mile with turu—First, E. A. Nash; second, E. A. Grisset; third, F. W. Stewart.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.—Proposals for membership: Harold Goodwin, Geo. Eastman, Roslyn; C. M. Foster, canoe, Bridgeport; Levin Huntington, 15ft. centerboard yawl, New Rochelle; Chas. Coughtry, 18ft. cutter; O. H. Chellborg, 18ft. sloop; John S. Harris, 18ft. cutter; C. J. Dunn, C. L. Weyard, 19ft. centerboard yawl.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Atlantic Division: D. A. Nash, New York; P. Halstead Scudder, Glen Head. Northern Division: Wm. Maynard, Jr., Strafford, Ont.; A. McKenzie, Gananoque, Ont. Eastern Division: T. Erskin Hamilton, Paul R. Hawkins, Springfield, Mass.

STORMBOUND CANOEISTS.—It is reported that four Washington canoeists who were camping on Analostar Island were caught by the flood in the Potomac and made prisoners for forty-eight hours, until rescued by their friends.

OUTLINES OF LESSONS IN BOTANY.—For the use of teachers, or mothers studying with their children. By Jane H. Newell. Illustrated by H. P. Symmes. Boston: Ginn & Co. This thoughtful little work is quite a new departure in the method of teaching botany. Rudimentary works confine themselves mainly to instruction in classification, but Miss Newell, pursuing a more logical method, begins with vegetable physiology, aiming to teach the students what plants are, what their essential characteristics and mode of growth, before entering on the study of specific distinctions which are the basis of classification. The instructions conveyed in this little work are rather for the teacher than for the student, the author's method being not so much to impart information to the pupil direct as to appeal to the wider intelligence of the teacher to direct the pupils' minds into channels of observation, and make them exert their faculties to discover for themselves. The methods employed are practical to the last degree of experimental. Seedlings are raised in the school-room by teacher and pupils, that the wonderful though common process of evolution from the seed to the leaf becoming matter of daily observation may stimulate the pupils' faculties, arouse their interest, and thus bring them into that receptive state of mind so favorable to the pursuit of knowledge of the common things around them. We think very favorably of the plan of the work, and of the author's treatment of it, and have no hesitation in recommending it as a text book.

Yachting.

MEMORIAL DAY, MAY 30.

IN spite of a heavy fog about New York and the Sound, and light airs about Boston, Memorial Day was generally observed by the clubs as the formal opening of the season, either by a race or review of the fleet, followed by an entertainment on shore in the evening.

LARCHMONT Y. C., TITANIA—SHAMROCK.

"LARCHMONT LUCK" was rather at a discount up to noon on Thursday, an east wind, a dense, chilly fog, and a more or less persistent drizzle made a melancholy outlook for a race, and the club members and their guests wandered disconsolately about the piazzas, speculating as to when the race would be sailed in the future. About 1 o'clock, however, a shift of wind to the southward changed the aspect of affairs, driving off the fog and letting a bright sun through the clouds, at the same time promising plenty of wind for a quick race. Every good Larchmont man at once declared that *he* had known all along just what would happen, that fog and drizzle had not thrown a shade of doubt over *his* mind, at least, and that *he* had been perfectly confident from the first in "Larchmont luck." The occasion was one of more than usual interest, not only the first important match of the year, but the rivalry between the two combatants, and the knowledge that each was perfectly prepared for an extended series of close matches, made this first meeting of special interest. The racing of 1887, when both Titania and Shamrock were in their first season, left the yachting world much in doubt as to the superiority of either, each boat having some very strong partisans. Last year, as Titania was not in commission, they did not meet, but this season each is booked for a number of matches, both the regular club events and private matches with members of the 70ft. class. The possibility of the class being called on to meet Valkyrie later in the season, for the Paine cup and in private matches, if not the America's Cup, has also done much to center the attention of yachtsmen on the boats. The present match was for a cup to cost $750, one-third being paid by each of the owners and one-third by the Larchmont Y. C. for these two boats, with an offer by the club to make it $1,000 if either Bedouin or Katriua entered too. Neither of these turned up, and the spectators were treated to a most interesting and exciting duel, in which the capabilities of the two yachts could be carefully studied.

Each has been improved greatly since the last meeting, Titania's sail area being somewhat greater, her steel bottom in better condition than during the first season, while with Capt. Haff and a crew picked from Volunteer's she was far better handled than ever before. Shamrock too had been improved in sail plan since she first came out, besides being materially stiffer through alterations in her ballast and a reduction of weight inside in the cabins. She had also the benefit of last season's experience, which counted for something, though few races were sailed. She was sailed by her owner, Mr. J. Roger Maxwell. On board of Titania were Mr. Iselin, her owner, and Mr. Burgess.

During the delay of the morning both yachts were towed into quiet water inside Flagler's Point, and accurately measured by Mr. Hyslop. When the clear weather finally came, the committee boat, the tug Dalzell, took her load of guests on board and steamed out to the line, marked by two oyster sloops, each with a large blue and white ball at the masthead, anchored just off the harbor. It was blowing a pretty strong breeze over the Sound, with very heavy puffs over the hills and down Hempstead Harbor when the first signal was given. Both of the yachts carried lower sail and working topsails, Titania showing a beautiful mainsail, stretched nearly to the end of the huge boom, and without a wrinkle or pucker in its snowy expanse. Shamrock too had a new sail, but by no means a good one, being badly wrinkled at the start. A batten was run in the leech above the second reef points, and before the start a hand was sent up the leech, and after some difficulty he succeeded in putting a second batten in a pocket lower down. Both were potleaded, with white topsides from the water.

After tacking about for a time between the line and Pagoda Point, neither in a hurry to be first, Titania made for the line on starboard tack, trimming in sheet as she crossed for a close reach over the 4 knots to the first mark, in the mouth of Hempstead Harbor. Shamrock followed some 300yds. in her wake, the time of the start being:

Titania.....1 28 08 Shamrock.....1 29 17

The wind at first was fairly steady, but strong enough to heel both boats pretty well. There was little difference apparent in the angle, Shamrock standing up a trifle straighter. Soon, however, Titania began to feel the Hempstead zephyrs coming in chunks, and down she went, rail ont of sight, luffing up all right without losing ground. She had gained from the start on Shamrock and continued to do so after the squalls struck her. The latter soon began to catch them as well, and both were busy luffing. A short hitch was necessary to clear the mark, and at 1:43 Titania went about, Shamrock following a couple of minutes later. Titania made a very neat turn, tacking around the mark at 1:53:50, setting a balloon jibtopsail and easing the boom off over the port quarter for the reach across to Stamford Harbor mark, about nine knots. Shamrock was timed at 1:55:14, after making a very wide turn. She, too, sent her jibtopsail partly up, but thinking better of it, lowered it before breaking out and set a small jibtopsail in its stead.

Shamrock had lost a couple of minutes, and it promised to be more before the next mark was reached, as Titania steamed away at a great pace, perhaps three-quarters of a mile ahead. Off Greenwich at 2:30 Shamrock lowered her topsail, soon after sending down jibtopsail also. When near the mark Titania took in her balloon jibtopsail, making a very neat turn, but just as she came on the wind a puff struck her and heeled her further, it is safe to say, than she has ever gone before. One of her crew, at the lee runner, was washed off the deck as the rail went down under his feet; fortunately he had a firm grasp of the runner, and though at first he swung some distance away from the boat he was safely taken aboard. The times were:

Titania.....2 45 13 Shamrock.....2 49 15

When at the turn it was discovered that Shamrock had water over her cabin floor, and she sailed home in this condition. The accident was due to leaky ventilating plugs in the planksheer, ten on each side, and as one rail was constantly in the water during the race a great deal leaked in.

The next leg was back to Hempstead, a close jam to windward, and as the race was practically settled, there was little to interest the spectators except the manner in which the leading boat was sailed. In spite of the strong wind, by this time tumbling up the Sound into white caps, she carried her working topsail all the way home, though it is doubtful whether she gained anything by it. With a sure race, a rattling breeze and smooth water for a boat of her size, Captain Haff was evidently making the most of an excellent opportunity to try the boat before the coming matches ontside Sandy Hook. He sailed her hard, the water at times fairly up to the companion, but she stood the test well, working ont to windward and going steadily ahead, even when heeled the worst. Many times on the way over, especially when nearing Hempstead, she lay down at an alarmingly sharp angle, but the spars and gear stood the strain well, and the boat herself seems amply able to carry her sail safely and effectively. As it proved, however, she narrowly missed coming to grief at the height of her victorious career, for just at the mark the end snapped off the bowsprit, the cranse iron and bobstay going into the water. The jib being lashed was held on the spar. By great luck she had passed the mark so far as to be able to bear away instantly and to ease the head sheets, thus saving a disastrous wreck.

The last leg was quickly run with the wind off the quarter, and Mr. Burgess's triumphal handspring was timed at exactly 4:17:45⅘ as the mast cut the line. Shamrock had carried her topmast all the way home in expectation of the wind falling, though she would have been far better off without it After she turned the last mark she set her working topsail and hurried after her rival, being timed at 4.25.50. The times at the Hempstead mark were:

Titania.....4 01 22 Shamrock.....4 09 18

The full times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Titania....	1 28 08	4 17 43	2 49 35	2 49 35
Shamrock....	1 29 18	4 25 50	2 56 32	2 55 43

The time is the fastest ever made over the course.

After the race Titania was taken in tow by the Wbisper steam yacbt for City Island, where she will have a new bowsprit. The broken spar was a fine, clean piece of Oregon pine. Shamrock took a tug for Bay Ridge. The result is in a measure due to the excellent handling of Captain Haff, and also to the difference in the sails, Shamrock suffering from a poor mainsail, but at the same time the race was a perfectly fair one, and Titania evidently won on her merits.

On Friday there came a gale from the south, which blew all the night and through Saturday morning. As a consequence no boats were able to reach Larchmont. Clara came up on Thursday evening, making the run in three hours from Staten Island, Chispa left the same night for Bay Ridge, not intending to enter, and Nymph went out on Piepgrass's ways to prepare for Saturday. She was unable to get off, the sea being too high; Kathleen did not reach Larchmont, while nothing was seen of Maraquita, due from Boston. On Saturday morning Clara, Banshee, and a lot of smaller craft were putting their bowsprits under in Larchmont Harbor, but there were not enough in any one class to make a race. The regatta committee, Messrs. E. J. Greacen, Otto Sarony, and C. C. Munroe, were ready with a tug, but the only thing to do was to postpone the race, the date being June 8. Only one craft was visible under sail, a flat-bottomed skiff with a spritsail, manned by two boys of 15 or so, which put ont from the other shore, beat across to the club float, tacked and ran back, being skillfully handled by her daring young crew. None of the waiting yachtsmen were tempted by her example, but were content with the shelter of the club house.

In the afternoon Madcap and Agnes were in danger of dragging down on the steam yacht Narwhal, but the judges' tug, Dalzell, after some difficulty, took both in tow for Whitestone. The agent of a rubber bag for distributing oil was on hand, and with some difficulty rowed out to the Clara with his apparatus, which was finally attached to her bows. The oil calmed the seas perceptibly and allowed the yachts astern to ride easier.

SOUTH BOSTON Y. C.

THE opening regatta was sailed in poor weather, the wind being light S. E. at the start, with rain, after which came a calm and light N. wind. The following official summary is not complete, as a number of yachts started and withdrew:

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
FIRST CLASS CENTERBOARDS.			
Shadow, John Bryant	34 04	3 29 48	2 58 48
SECOND CLASS CENTERBOARDS.			
White Fawn, W. Cherrington	25.01	3 00 53	2 58 55
Black Clond, Aaron Crown	23.10	3 19 11	2 45 48
Moondyne, Shaw Bros	24.08	3 23 08	2 50 42
SECOND CLASS KEELS.			
Veto, C. P. Pike	26.02	3 23 22	2 52 32
Echo, Bnnnell & Isham	24.05	3 05 15	2 52 32
Judith, W. B. Pigeon	23.04	3 27 17	2 53 18
Anuie Maud, F. O. Vegelahn	23.03	3 28 27	2 54 22
Brycbid, W. D. Smith	26.07	3 26 11	2 55 46
Orna, W. F. Merrill	23.06	3 34 32	3 00 45
THIRD CLASS CENTERBOARDS.			
Eureka, E. B. Rogers	21.00	2 46 31	2 13 14
Tom Cat, C. Lockhart	19.00	2 57 22	2 21 26
Posy, R. G. Hunt	22.02	2 54 12	2 22 19
King Pin, P. M. Bond	21.08	2 58 16	2 25 48
Maud S., T. A. Irving	21.09	2 58 27	2 26 04
Good Luck, J. B. Farrell	22.00	3 00 40	2 28 35
Sea Bird, C. L. Joy	22.08	3 01 04	2 29 45
White Wings, J. H. Perry	19.09	3 05 15	2 30 21
Lark, A. P. Parkhurst	19.06	3 13 43	2 38 28
Sunshine, E. W. Haskell	20.01	3 14 09	2 39 42
THIRD CLASS KEELS.			
Thelga, B. T. Hall	23.01	3 01 04	2 29 05
Alice, R. C. Harding	21.01	3 02 43	2 29 32
Hard Times, W. E. Geyer	18.09	3 11 03	2 34 45
Bride of the Wind, F. J. Toby	22.04	3 12 00	2 40 18
Minnie R., E. D. Dixon	22.02	3 13 57	2 42 04
Flying Yankee, Sawyer & Rich	19.00	3 18 53	2 42 57
Cooper, Thomas Scannell	21.09	3 17 17	2 44 54
Cinderella, J. B. McDonough	21.05	3 23 13	2 50 27
FOURTH CLASS CENTERBOARDS.			
Diadem, L. A. Heyward	18.02	1 56 11	1 31 24
Pocket, H. M. Faxon	16.01	2 00 55	1 35 53
Flora Lee, Packard & Glover	16.08	2 04 11	1 37 49
Mabel D., R. D. Ware	16.07	2 08 29	1 42 01
Wildfire, H. A. Keith	17.03	2 09 07	1 43 23
Nora, G. B. Dennie	16.07	2 10 52	1 44 24
Wild Cat, W. S. Sawyer	16.10	2 10 41	1 44 30
Corsair, W. S. Millett	18.10	2 10 15	1 46 08
FIFTH CLASS.			
Skipper, J. R. Tufts, Jr.	14.06	1 56 36	1 37 14
Minnie, Bertram and Jackson	13.08	1 58 29	1 38 20
Sprite, H. M. Wells	14.06	1 57 43	1 38 21
Enigma, J. F. Small	12.09	2 00 57	1 39 51
Eva, J. E. Maxim	13.10	2 01 17	1 41 17
Nellie, John O'Leary	14.08	2 01 17	1 42 04
Pink, George Corbett	14 04	2 02 03	1 42 32
Lucy, W. H. Ransom	14.06	2 03 37	1 44 15

The judges were G. F. Clark, J. P. Bullard, Thomas Christian, Hubert Pope, William H. Godfrey, J. V. Young. The regatta committee were Commodore Arthur Fuller, Vice-Commodore C. F. Morrill (*ex officio*), A. Henry Hall (chairman), Henry L. Roberts (secretary), J. W. Sherman, Jr., Frank N. Isham, F. G. Cooley, George A. Crawford, Otis A. Ruggles.

Flora Lee was protested for fouling a mark, and Echo and Veto will be remeasnred.

KNICKERBOCKER Y. C. SPRING REGATTA.

IN spite of the weather the Knickerbocker Y. C. sailed a very successful regatta on May 30 over the regular course, from Port Morris around the Gangway Buoy, the return being against a very strong breeze. The times were:

CLASS 1—CABIN SLOOPS AND CUTTERS, 32FT. AND OVER.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected
Dora	10 48 55	2 35 37	3 46 42	3 46 52
John Demarest	10 47 20	3 34 55	4 47 35	4 39 40
Mascot	10 48 40	2 57 26	4 09 22	4 00 04

CLASS 2—CABIN SLOOPS AND CUTTERS, UNDER 32FT. AND OVER 25FT.

Rover	10 49 55	3 37 35	4 47 40	5 47 40
Vision	10 49 18	3 51 00	5 01 40	5 01 39
Yolande	10 50 00	2 51 05	4 04 05	4 13 27
Black Hawk	10 50 00	Not timed.		
Paula	10 50 00	4 26 00	5 36 00	5 23 05

CLASS 3—CABIN SLOOPS, 25FT. AND UNDER.

Trnant	10 48 35	Not timed.		
Wave	10 50 00	Not timed.		
Roamer	10 48 22	Not timed.		
Nanita	10 46 30	3 39 24	4 53 04	4 47 34
Marvel	10 50 00	Not timed.		
Ianthe	10 48 45	Not timed.		

CLASS 4—CABIN CAT-RIGGED YACHTS.

Idalia	10 41 28	4 03 40	5 22 12	5 22 12
Rosetta A	10 31 40	3 54 33	4 12 53	4 11 10
Fannie	10 45 00	Not timed.		

CLASS 5—OPEN SLOOPS, 23FT. AND OVER.

Zena	10 42 12	No competitor; not timed.		

CLASS 6—OPEN CAT-RIGGED YACHTS, 23FT. AND OVER.

Frolic	10 42 50	Not timed.		
Surprise	10 43 20	3 08 18	4 24 58	4 24 18
Alice	10 45 00	Not timed.		
Roi	10 44 40	Not timed.		
Edna	10 43 50	2 33 59	3 50 09	. . . .
Mayotta	10 43 28	3 18 05	4 34 37	4 32 09

CLASS 7—CAT-RIGGED YACHTS, UNDER 8FT.

Torino	10 42 10	Not timed.		
Grimalkin	10 32 40	3 29 20	4 56 40	4 55 25
Maggie	10 41 06	3 36 40	4 55 36	4 49 06

Class 1, Dora wins; Class 2, Yolande; Class 3, Nanita; Class 4, Rosetta A.; Class 5, Zena; Class 6, Surprise; Class 7, Maggie.

Yolande, the little cutter, won easily in her class, and Nanita, another cutter, in hers. Edna, a new sandbag catboat with a very large rig, made the best time over the course.

ATLANTIC Y. C., OPENING SAIL.—The weather sadly disarranged the programme of the Atlantic Y. C., as but few of the fleet started in the scrub race arranged for Decoration Day. The fleet saluted the flagship, Com. Hogan's schooner Cavalier, and then started down the Bay, the larger yachts around the S.W. Spit and the smaller around Buoy 11. The times were not accurately taken and no prizes were offered, but Clara disposed very satisfactorily of Anaconda, while the little Wona did some remarkable sailing. The catyawl Empress, though not starting with the others, did good work to windward with the fleet in the strong S.W. breeze. Fearless lost her maintopmast.

QUAKER CITY Y. C.—The opening cruise of the club to Delanco was a success. The yachts Consort, Juanita, Venitzia, Rosita, Vesper, Osceola, Pearl, Lucetta, Arethusa, and the steam yachts Lilly, Anita and Camera, following Com. Middleton's flagship Helen up the river, where the Anita, Minerva and Alexia of Tronton joined them. The afternoon was spent in watching the canoe races at the camp near Delanco, the fleet returning at 6 P. M.

NEW JERSEY Y. C.—The fog and succeeding rough weather discouraged the tars of the New Jersey Y. C., and the opening sail did not take place.

YORKVILLE Y. C. OPENING REGATTA.

THE spring regatta of the Yorkville Y. C. was sailed over a course from Oak Point around the Gangway Buoy, 18 miles, for Classes A, B and C, and around the Stepping Stones for the smaller craft. The wind was moderate when the race started at 11 A. M., but was blowing a small gale from S.W. on the return. The times were:

	Lengtb.	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
CLASS A—CABIN BOATS, OVER 30FT.				
Emma & Alice, D. McGlynn	33.06	11 07 30	3 00 30	3 06 52
CLASS B—UNDER 30FT.				
Forsyth, Alex Roc	29.08	11 08 30	2 59 00	3 50 30
CLASS D—JIB AND MAINSAIL.				
Florence Tate, Robt Tate	23.11	11 02 00	3 08 15	4 06 15
CLASS G—CAT-RIGGED, 22FT. AND OVER.				
Jessie, John O'Brien	22.00	11 04 00	2 56 30	3 52 30
CLASS H—CAT-RIGGED, 18FT. TO 22FT.				
Bessie R., J. B. Thompson	19.03	11 11 15	2 26 00	3 14 45
CLASS I—CAT-RIGGED, 16 TO 18FT.				
Mollie McCarthy, McMann	16.01	11 11 00	2 12 00	3 00 30
CLASS J—CAT-RIGGED, UNDER 16FT.				
Harry C., H. Porter	14.10	11 14 00	2 23 00	3 00 09

No boats finished in Class C, and Class F was not represented. The judges were Daniel Bell, of the Pastime Athletic Club, and Com. Lalor, of the Harlem Y. C.

Twinkle capsized near Baretto's Point, and the owner of the Surprise walked overboard while trimming the main sheet, just after the finish, but was fished out by his crew.

KING PHILLIP Y. C.—The annual regatta was sailed in Monnt Hope Bay, the first class sailing 18 miles, the others 13. The summary was:

	Corrected.
FIRST CLASS.	
Mignon, C. G. Bloomer, Pawtuxet	2 12 56
Mabel F. Swift, C. W. Anthony, Fall River	2 14 13
Kelpie, Charles F. Jaynes, Providence	2 16 42
SECOND CLASS.	
Climax, E. C. Stetson, Mattapoisett	2 23 56
Windward, D. J. Burdick, Fall River	2 28 21
Madeline, George S. Fields, Fall River	2 28 58
Kickemut, disabled. Gluck Auf withdrawn.	
THIRD CLASS.	
Fanst, Edward B. Wright, Fall River	1 54 14
Fleetwing, Mark Phillips, Taunton	1 54 32
Barbara, Fred W. Macomber, Fall River	1 53 31
Victoria, E. Y. Bowen, Providence	1 58 00
Grota, H. C. Root, Newport	1 55 23
Jessie withdrawn.	
FOURTH CLASS.	
Nora, A. S. Almy, Bristol	2 03 34
Unknown, Elmer B. Young, Swansea	2 04 55
Ranisk, T. H. Shantleff, Providence	2 15 16
Hesper, T. Haggerly, Providence	2 02 25
Florine, L. P. Davis, Somerset	2 03 37
Iola, John Dexter, Mattapoisett	2 08 03

Reba and Rena did not finish.

First class—First prize, silver cup, Mabel F. Swift; second, $25, Kelpie. Second class—First prize, $40, Climax; second, $20, Windward. Third class—First prize, $30, Barbara; second, $15, Greta. Fourth class—First prize, $20, Nora; second, $10, Florne.

CAPE COD Y. C.—A race of first class boats was sailed in a strong south wind, the course being 6⅜ miles, triangular. The summary was:

	Elapsed.
Ariel, Sears Bros	1 34 45
Madge, Cummings and Howes	1 36 19
Nobscusett, F. Tobey	1 37 26
Puritan, J. Penniman	1 44 29

YONKERS CORINTHIAN Y. C.—The principal event of the day was the reception and opening of the new $7,000 club house, just completed. The fleet dressed ship in the morning, after which the club house was opened for inspection, the reception being held in the evening. The Yonkers Canoe Club fleet, thirty canoes decorated with Chinese lanterns, paddled down in the evening, and serenaded the new club.

CANARSIE Y. C.—The opening sail of the club was held on the afternoon of May 30, the yachts Orient, So Ho, Gelert, Ethel, Edda, Gertrude, Nifty, Ajax, Amaranth, Clara, Aurora, Syren, Growler, Wave and Jessie sailing over a triangular course of 10 miles. In the evening a large number of guests was entertained at King's Hotel.

BROOKLYN Y. C.—A reception was held at the club house at Gravesend Bay in the afternoon of May 30, many ladies being present. The foggy weather prevented a review of the fleet, but all hands enjoyed themselves ashore.

PAVONIA Y. C.—The only competitors for the Fnlsome cup, over a course from Communipaw around Fort Lafayette, were the Avalon and Aunt Jenny, the former winning, but being protested.

SING SING Y. C.—The pennant regatta of the Sing Sing C. C. was postponed on account of the rough weather on the river. The club's new house was formally opened in the evening.

NEW HAVEN Y. C.—The spring race took place as per programme, 12 yachts sailing to Brantford Point, where dinner was eaten on shore, followed by a scrub race home.

JERSEY CITY Y. C.—Fifteen yachts of the Jersey City Y. C. took part in the opening sail to the Narrows, a dinner being served in the club house afterward.

DAUNTLESS Y. C.—Only two yachts, Jessie L. and Irene, ventured over the course of the Dauntless Y. C., the former winning.

THE OBJECTIONS TO THE DEED OF GIFT.

IT was a singular circumstance that in 1887 the daily papers of New York and Boston, which had for a year been publishing news of all kinds about international yachting by the column, should stop at once as soon as the revision of the deed of gift was made public, avoiding all criticism and discussion, and contenting themselves with the stereotyped indorsement of the fair play and liberality of the New York Y. C. Whether from a fear of offending the New York Y. C. or from the inability to discuss the technical points at issue, there was but one paper except the FOREST AND STREAM which pretended to discuss carefully the various conditions of the new deed, in spite of the great importance of the subject.

Now, however, that the question of the fairness of these conditions has arisen, these same papers are to the fore as usual in defense of the New York Y. C. The statement is made by them that the objections to the deed of gift are but general, and that no specific charges have been made against it.

In November, 1887, immediately upon the publication of the document, the FOREST AND STREAM took it up in detail, showing the unfairness of many of its provisions, and again early in the following year they were discussed by us in a controversy with two leading dailies. The charges we then made against the deed have never been disproved, and it is now in order for some of these zealous partisans to take them up. No less a person than Mr. Schuyler, the "snrviving donor," is lately quoted in an interview as makiug the same statement, that no specific objections had ever boen presented.

Leaving out the two very serious counts, that any change of the original and only deed made by the five donors was illegal, and also that the last so-called revision, even if it had been legal, was hurried through in a secret and underhand manner, and never submitted to an open vote of the club; there were specific objections made to the conditions themselves. These briefly summarized were as follows: That they limited the competition to but two sizes of yachts, and these of classes not in existence, and in every way undesirable. That they demanded too long a notice of challenge, which same was unnecessary. That they compelled a designer practically to make known the lines of his boat to his opponents nearly a year in advance, giving him no information in return and no security that he would not be outbuilt in size. That they limited the designer in a manner hitherto unknown in legitimate changes of trim or dimension. That they establish practically an obsoleto rule, that of length, for the government of the Cup races. That by means of the provision as to no time allowance they enabled the holders to force almost any terms they might see fit to make on the challenger.

The above specific objections have been indorsed by both the *Field* and *Land and Water*, and yachtsmen who care to read the deed of gift for themselves can easily form an opinion as to their correctness.

It has lately been stated that the sole objection of the Royal Yacht Squadron and of British yachtsmen is to the clause which compels the admission of centerboard vessels to the Cup races; but this very condition has been favorably commented on in the past by the *Field*, and is again mentioned in the last issue to hand

as follows: "The only thing in connection with the new deed and the Valkyrie's challenge which has cropped up since last week, is the fact that the last plea for the new deed is that, if it is not accepted, centerboards may be barred out by a foreign club. The 'new deed' has certainly a clause enjoining that centerboard yachts shall be allowed to compete; but then the original and only authentic deed has no clause saying that they shall not be allowed to compete; and no club rules could interpolate such a clause. Beyond this, the British Yacht Racing Association has abolished the rule against centerboards, and did it with the express approval of practically the whole of the British yacht clubs. Thus we are afraid the New York Y. C. must find yet another plea to justify the new deed. But no matter how it may be justified; it cannot be legalized."

The *Field* also publishes the new deed, commenting severely upon it, concluding as follows:

"So far as we can see, there is only one way for the members of the New York Y. C. to extricate themselves from the disagreeable difficulty they have created, and that is to burn the new deed and revert to the original, which, we repeat, is the only document under which the Cup can be legally held. It would be quite proper, and in accord with common sense, if the club, profiting by the experience of the matches already sailed, drew up certain regulations or explanations to be attached to the original deed; and this they could do in conjuncture with a challenging club or not as they pleased; but for obvious reasons these regulations or interpretations should be agreed upon before the matches are sailed."

It has been plainly apparent that the small clique which has constituted itself the chosen guardian and trustee of the Cup ("We America's Cup people," to adapt an expression that has lately become famous and just fits the case) has sadly blundered in the revision of the deed of gift. To mention only one instance, the clause relating to time allowance was inserted as a compromise in the belief that the troublesome question of measurement was entirely avoided. Instead of this, by laying down a length limit, which, as Valkyrie's case proves, must be built up to, the committee has practically adopted a length rule, with all the bad features accompanying it. There is one other way out of the dilemma beside that suggested by the *Field*, and that is through the complaisance of the Royal Yacht Squadron in connection with Lord Dunraven's generous attempt to help the New York Y. C. at the expense of his fellow yachtsmen.

LENGTH AND SIZE OF VESSELS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The readers of your paper might more generally appreciate your efforts to bring it about that the English yacht challenging for the Cup shall be met by a yacht of her class, rather than by the Volunteer, if attention should be called in a forcible manner to the actual difference in the size of vessels, not varying materially as to length. To ordinary readers there may not appear to be a great difference in size between yachts 70 and 88ft. on the waterline. They probably, if requested to state mathematically their conception of this difference, would give it as 70 to 88. Now the size, the carrying capacity, displacement of the smaller yacht is to that of the larger one, assuming that their models are not materially different, not as 70 is to 88, but as the cube of 70 is to the cube of 88, that is, as 343,000 is to 781,472, say 34 to 78. The longer yacht is more than twice as large as the smaller one. She may carry more than twice as much ballast and may bear a very much larger sail area.

Further, to appreciate the advantages which the larger boat possesses, it must be borne in mind that the relative resistance offered by the water to these yachts may be said, with a near approach to accuracy, to be in proportion to the areas of their (immersed) midship sections. Now, the midship section of the smaller vessel is to that of the larger one, not as the cube of 70 is to the cube of 88, but as the square of 70 is to the square of 88; not as 34 is to 78, but as 49 is to 77. That is, while the capacity of the larger yacht is double that of the smaller one, the resistance she meets with from the water is only, say, one and four-seventh times as great.

These statements may be made plain in this way: Let the complex yacht lines be discarded, and let the principles set forth above be applied to a simple mathematical figure. Instead of the boats we will consider two rectangular blocks from which we may suppose, for instance, that a designer contemplates cutting models of the yachts in question. In their length these blocks are respectively 88 and 70in. The breadth and thickness (beam and depth) have also the relation one to the other of 88 to 70. Thus, for the larger block let the dimensions be, length 88in., width 15in , depth 10in. Then the dimensions of the smaller one would be (in proportion of 88 to 70), length 70in., width 12in. (nearly), depth 8in. (nearly). The solidity (displacement) of these blocks in cubic inches will be determined by multiplying together their length, breadth and thickness. The larger block then contains 88×15×10=13,200 cubic inches; the smaller block contains 70×12×8 =6,720 cubic inches. That is, the larger block is (about) twice the size of (has twice the displacement of) the smaller one.

Again: The resistance offered to the blocks dragged through the water (fully submerged) may be represented with sufficient accuracy by the relative areas of the sections against which the water impinges. The area in square inches of the end ("midship section") of the larger block, found by multiplying its width by its thickness, is 15×10=150sq. in. The area of the smaller block is 12×8=96sq. in.; that is, the resistance offered to the larger block is to that offered by the smaller one as 150 is to 96, or say as 77 is to 49.

While, then, the capacity of the larger model would be double that of the smaller one, the resistance it would have to overcome would be to the resistance presented to the smaller model as 150 to 96.

It may be seen then that a yacht 88ft. on the waterline may be twice as large as one 70ft. on that line, and that it has physical advantages over the smaller vessel which may be represented roughly in figures as 77 to 49.

B.

THE CRUISE OF THE SARACEN.

THE Burgess 30, Saracen, owned by Mr. W. P. Fowle, Corinthian Y. C. of Marblehead, rcached Whitestone on May 31, at 5:50 P. M., after a very rough passage around Cape Cod from Marblehead, her sailing time being 50 hours 43 minutes, and the distance 276 nautical miles; an average of 5.4 knots per hour. She comes here to race in three or four regattas, bringing all her racing outfit on board; spinaker boom, topsail yards, racing canvas and tender. She sailed from Marblehead for Newport at 2:35 P. M. on May 24, with Messrs. W. P. Fowle, F. M. Wood, Geo. A. Stewart, F. C. Newhall, and one paid hand, Martin Johnson. It was necessary to leave her at Newport, returning to Boston for business, resuming the cruise after a few days. Under lower sails, with a moderate breeze, the Saracen crossed Massachusetts Bay, passing the Fredonia bound for Fayal, and at 10 P. M. she had the Highland Lights abeam. Off Chatham the wind came in fresh from south, making a dead beat to Pollock's Rip, under lower sails and working topsail. The buoy off Pollock's Rip was passed at 6:15 A. M. on Saturday. From the Shoveltul to Cross Rip Lightship the wind was fresh and dead ahead, but before the Cross Rip was reached a heavy squall from N.N.E. struck in, and the mainsail was stowed and reefed trysail set, and carried through a heavy sea until the East Chop was reached. At 2 P. M. the anchor was dropped in Tarpaulin Cove. The run of 114 miles had been made in less than 24 hours, the latter part showing 12 miles in 1½ hours under trysail and jib.

The weary tars were glad of a night's rest, but at 5:45 next morning all hands were on deck in brief and airy costumes, a S.W. wind blowing hard into the anchorage and the yacht dragging on to a lee shore. The anchor was weighed, and under headsails and the peak of the mainsail the staunch little ship made a safe offing, then the trysail was once more set and she hammered away in a half gale from N.E. with heavy rain for Newport. A heavy sea was met between the Vineyard and Brenton's Reef, but under trysail and jib the Saracen went along easily, finally beating into Newport and anchoring at 11:55 A. M. Thus the 36 miles had been covered, under storm canvas, in six hours. The crew went by rail to Boston, returning on Wednesday evening, but with Mr. Arthur D. Foss in place of Mr. Wood.

A start for New Haven was made at 4:25 A. M. on May 27, the wind being then moderate from S.E., so the topmast was sent up again and jibheader and jibtopsail set. Point Judith was abeam at 6:11 A. M., and under spinaker the run was made to Watch Hill very pleasantly. Cornfield Light was passed at 1 P. M., the wind now blowing quite fresh, shifting to south, the yacht being under three lower sails. At 5:13 P. M. the yacht was inside the New Haven breakwater, making the run of 76 miles in 12h. 48m., an average of 5.9 knots.

On Friday morning there was a very strong breeze from S.S.E., but at 9:55 Saracen was clear of the Breakwater, under whole mainsail and headsails, but with topmast housed, running across to the Long Island shore, and making good weather for an hour or so, when the wind increased greatly, coming from the south, so the trysail was again set and foresail stowed. The sea was very heavy and a moderate gale blowing, but the little ship was kept on her way, until finally both topsail and jib were stowed and she was run under bare poles, keeping as close as possible to the Long Island shore. After a while the staysail was set and then the reefed trysail, and she was headed more on her course, making Eaton's Neck at 2 P. M. The worst of the trip was over, the wind and sea were less violent under the lee of Long Island, and at 5:50 P. M. the hook was dropped at Whitestone near the Kathleen, her class rival. The run of 50 miles had been made in 7 hours 35 min. The whole performance was a most creditable one for the little boat and her Corinthian crew. Saracen is 30ft. 1.wl., 10ft. beam and 7ft. draft, built by Lawley last year.

VALKYRIE.

AS briefly noted last week, Valkyrie was beaten by both Irex and Yarana on the return race from Harwich to Southend on May 23, the first race in a strong breeze. The course was fifty miles. Irex allowing Valkyrie 5m. 29s., and Yarana 12m. 19s. The wind was strong from the west, making a reach out over the first quarter of the course, and a beat for the remainder, with a heavy sea in places. The start was made at 8 o'clock, the order over the line being Deerhound, Yarana, Valkyrie, Irex, Amphitrite, Mohawk and Vreda. For a time Yarana and Valkyrie held the lead, but before the Cork Lightship was passed Irex had caught the two, going through their lee to first place. Coming on the wind at the Lightship Irex gained steadily, being about ¾ mile ahead at the Cork Sand Buoy; Yarana being then on Valkyrie's lee quarter. A heavy sea was met in the East Swin, Irex being reported as making much the best weather of the three.

When off Gunfleet Head the iron cross through the deck, to which Valkyrie's jib halliard was belayed, drew out, the jib going over the side. She was hove to for some time while the jib was reset, it of course being thoroughly soaked. Meanwhile Yarana had left her astern. In addition to this mishap the mainsail was badly stretched and the lanyards stretched, while the eyes of the main rigging drew down on the masthead, so that the boat had to be sailed very cautiously. Finding smoother water when past the Swin Middle Lightship, the two smaller boats came up a little on Irex, Valkyrie gaining considerably on Yarana but never catching her. Over the last few miles there was more wind again, but the position of the three was not materially altered. The times at Southend pier were:

	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Irex	3 03 44	3 03 44
Yarana	3 25 33	3 13 04
Valkyrie	3 26 22	3 20 53

Irex wins £50, Yarana £30, and Valkyrie £15. The times of the others are not reported.

On June 1 the Nore to Dover match of the New Thames Y. C., 60 miles, was sailed in a strong wind and smooth water, the times being:

	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Valkyrie	6 21 05	6 14 30
Yarana	6 35 55	6 21 08
Irex	6 25 50	6 25 50

Mohawk, Deerhound, Amphitrite and Vreda also sailed, but their times are not given.

The Royal Cinque Ports Y. C. regatta, off Dover, was sailed on June 3, the course being a triangular one of 22 knots, two rounds, or 44 knots in all. Valkyrie, Irex and Yarana started at 10:30 A. M. in a strong W. wind with some sea, all carrying jibheadsrs. Irex won easily with Yarana second. Valkyrie came to grief again with her rigging. The times were: Irex 3:55:51, Yarana 4:09:07, Valkyrie 4:09:53. It is impossible to say from the brief cabled reports just how fast Valkyrie really is with the other two, and how much of her failure in strong winds is due to bad rigging. Both Irex and Yarana have been altered since last year, Irex being lightened as much as possible to suit the hull to her present reduced sail area, while Yarana has had 4 tons of lead moved from inside to the keel, with an increase of sail.

It is practically impossible for anyone who does not see all the races and is not fully conversant with all the alterations in each boat to form a correct idea of the relative speeds. Irex alone is sailing under such different conditions from those under which she met Genesta and Thistle that all estimates of Valkyrie's speed are but rough guesses, and it is certain that little will be known here until she is seen in American waters. Some rash critics have already pronounced her a success or a failure, but they are not to be depended on. From her performances thus far it would seem that she is very badly rigged and was hurried into races without proper preparation and trial; and that with sails and gear in good shape she will be at least as fast as Genesta, Irex and Thistle, Lord Dunravon is reported as determined to come out and meet the 70ft. class, even though his challenge for the Cup is withdrawn. Had he left the Cup alone in the first place and merely come out here with an open challenge to all yachts of his size, he would have stood much higher in the estimation of many fair-minded yachtsmen on both sides of the water.

HAMILTON Y. C.—The first race of the series was sailed by the Hamilton Y. C. on May 24, in a light wind, the summary being:

20FT. CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.
Schemer	10 30 00	1 27 30
Adeline	10 30 00	1 28 00
Comet	10 30 00	1 38 00

Adeline won by 4m. corrected time.

25FT. CLASS.

Stella	10 35 00	... ..
Greyhound	10 35 00	1 27 00
Iapyx	10 35 00	2 11 00

The Greyhound won, but the Iapyx was not given second on account of not rounding the finishing buoy properly, passing on the wrong side. Stella capsized off Huckleberry Point.

30FT. CLASS.

Surge	10 45 00	1 15 00
Alert	10 45 00	... ..
Echo	10 45 00	1 22 09

Surge won, with Echo second. Alert was disqualified for putting back and assisting the capsized Stella. The crew of the Alert have put in a protest to the sailing committee, asking that the race under the circumstances be resailed.

MONTGOMERY SAILING CLUB.—Third race, May 26. Course, Norristown to Indian Creek and return; distance 5 miles:

	Length.	Corrected.
Playford, tuckup	15.00	1 59 30
Gracie, skiff	12.00	2 03 35
Starlight, canoe	16.00	2 04 08
Volunteer, tuckup	15.00	2 05 15
Nellie, tuckup	15.00	2 06 05
Lever, tuckup	15.00	2 06 55
Pennsylvania, hiker	16.00	2 09 50
Frith, tuckup	15.00	2 10 30
Iola, ducker	15.00	2 10 40
Igidious, tuckup	15.00	2 14 15
Priscilla, tuckup	15.00	2 21 00
Stranger, sharpie	15.00	2 23 35
Vesuvius, tuckup	15.00	Withdrew.
Emma L., tuckup	15.00	Withdrew.

The wind was light easterly, making it a run to the buoy and a beat back. Timer, Wm. Alcorn.

ATHLETIC YACHTING.—We understand from reliable sources that there are some novel surprises in store for yachtsmen of an athletic turn of mind, contingent only on the success of the new boats. Moved by a laudable spirit of emulation excited by Mr. Burgess's world-famous handspring, one amateur designer is now practicing daily in a Boston gymnasium, and promises a thrilling and exciting diversion on the gaff end in the event of the possible success of his racing ventures. Another designer has been for some time assiduously engaged in practicing standing on his head on the main boom, but has as yet not reached a sufficient degree of proficiency, and will not undertake the feat in the early races unless he can rig a safety net. Mr. Smith cannot be persuaded to say what he has in contemplation in the event of Katrina's success in the private matches this month, but it is safe to say that he will rise to the occasion. Mr. Watson's plans in this respect are as usual enveloped in a most unjustifiable amount of mystery, and it is confidently asserted by a prominent yachtsman who does not desire his name to be mentioned, that the long overhang ascribed to Valkyrie is but a blind to distract the vigilance of Ex-Com. Smith and the Plan and Scope Committee from Mr. Watson personally.

ELIZABETH Y. C.—Though Elizabeth, N. J., boasts but little water she is not to be left astern in aquatic matters, and has lately organized a yacht club with the following officers: Com., Patrick Sheridan; Vice-Com., John P. Binzen; Admiral, Thos. F. McCormick; Captain and Sailing Master, Capt. Cory: First Lieutenant, John Driscoll; Second Lieutenant, Excise Commissioner Drum; Surgeon, Joseph H. Grier, M.D.; Chaplain, Peter O. Dyke; Steward and Treasurer, John A. Staats.

ABEONA.—A new steam yacht by this name, built for Mr. A. E. Gooderham, by M. Simpson, was launched at Toronto on May 22. She is 81ft. long and 16ft. beam.

GREAT HEAD PENNANT REGATTA, JUNE 1.—The annual pennant regatta was sailed on June 1 in a good S.W. wind, the courses being: First and second classes—From judges' boat to Sculpin Ledge, red buoy No. 2, leaving it on starboard, to black buoy No. 7, leaving it on starboard, to red buoy No. 6, leaving it on port, back to judges' boat, 7½ miles. Third class—From judges' boat to red spar buoy No. 2, leaving it on starboard, to red spar buoy No. 8, leaving it on starboard, to Apple Island red buoy No. 6, east of Apple Island on port, then to judges' boat, 5 miles:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Clio, Goodwin & Merrill	23.60	1 59 00	... ..

SECOND CLASS.

E. A. C., G. H. Worcester	21.04	1 59 39	1 36 29
Etta May, A. H. Lawrence	21.08	2 10 05	1 47 07

THIRD CLASS.

Modoc, B. W. Belcher	15.08	Withdrew.	
Scud, L. S. Eestan	17.02	Withdrew.	
Evelyn, L. T. Harrington	18.03	1 12 30	5 01 55

The judges were: Messrs. J. S. Cushing, F. H. Haley and Harry Hutchinson.

QUINCY Y. C., JUNE 1.—The opening regatta of the Quincy Y. C., on June 1, was partly spoiled by a buoy in the course for second and third classes going adrift, so that the boats, Hester, Hebe, Pet, Mabel, Diadem, Mirage, Racket and Psyche were obliged to give up the race. The course for first class was from a line between judges' yacht and flagboat, off club house, passing between Sheep and Grape islands to red buoy, between Bunkin Island and Downer Landing, leaving it on port; thence leaving Bunkin Island on starboard, to red buoy off Hull, leaving it on port; thence leaving Sheep Island on port to Channel Rock buoy, leaving it on starboard; thence leaving barrel off Raccoon Island on port, to judges' yacht, passing between it and a flagboat; distance 8 miles. The summary was:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Posy, R. G. Hunt	22.02	1 34 45	1 06 25
Moondyne, W. H. Shaw	24.08	1 34 55	1 08 59
Erin, John Cavanagh	26.00	Disabled.	

The wind was moderate south. Erin sprung her boom when leading off Bunkin Island. Posy wins $10 and Moondyne $5.

MCINTYRE'S PATENT SKYLIGHT.—The skylights and companions invented by Mr. Jas. McIntyre, of South Boston, have met with well-deserved favor from yachtsmen and are now in general use. The following new yachts have been fitted with them: Montecito, Yawl, Chispa, Tomahawk, Maraquita, Nepenthe, Nanon, Merlin, Quickstep, Constellation, Gorilla, Verena, Alice, Chrystal, Lotowana, Elfrida, Jathniel, and the unnamed boats for Messrs. Owens, Hasbrouck and Boggs. The U. S. Revenue bark, Chase, has tested the skylight lately, and Capt. D. B. Hodgson, her commander, has recommended its adoption for other vessels of the department.

EASTERN Y. C.—A meeting was held on May 28 at which a number of amendments to the sailing regulations and constitution were adopted. Rule 12 of the sailing regulations was changed to read: "During a race, first class yachts shall carry a serviceable, non-folding boat, not less than 12ft. in length. Second class schooners and second and third class sloops shall carry a similar boat, not less than 10ft in length. These boats shall not be carried below deck. Each yacht shall also carry two serviceable life-buoys, ready for immediate use, within reach of the helmsman." July 15 has been set for the annual regatta.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S CHALLENGE.—There is nothing new to chronicle on either side; the reply of the sub-committee of the "Plan and Scope Committee" to Lord Dunraven, sent last week, was made public yesterday, and we will publish it next week, and nothing has been heard from the Royal Yacht Squadron. One very important detail has been settled, however, and ex-Com. Smith has announced that the committee will view the races from the bridge of the Electra, and will partake of the plain and simple fare always found on the flagship. Such being the case, it will be extremely unfortunate if any trifling questions of fair play and honest dealing should arise to interfere with the enjoyment of the committee.

A CHALLENGE FOR AMERICAN YACHTSMEN.—Mr. P. A. Ralli, owner of the Yarana, has expressed his willingness to sail with that yacht the American champion 70-footer Shamrock, a match for £5,000 a side, although giving away nearly 5ft. in length. —*Land and Water, May 25.*

CAPSIZE OF A CENTERBOARD YACHT.—The Malta, a 35ft. cabin sloop owned in Philadelphia, capsized off League Island in the Delaware River on May 30, and nearly drowned her crew of seven. They were rescued by two boats from the navy yard. Five of them were in the cabin when the capsize took place, and had a very narrow escape.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. OF NEW YORK.—The annual regatta of this club will be sailed on June 19. The following forties have entered for the sweepstakes in August: Gorilla, Liris, Tomahawk, Maraquita, Minerva, Pappoose, Alice, Helen.

COMMODORE GEORGE W. GARDNER, of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association, is the subject of the Sunset Club chapter in our angling columns to-day.

LIRIS, the new 40, built at Ayres's yard for Messrs. Wetmore & Hoyt, from Mr. Gardner's design, was launched on June 2 with great difficulty, owing to the shoal water in the Atlantic Basin. Her sails and gear are all ready, and she will be fitted out in time for the races next week if possible, though she will be heavily handicapped by the lack of any trial in advance.

RHODE ISLAND Y. C.—The following dates have been selected for the season's races: June 13, opening regatta; June 22, ladies' day; July 16, cup regatta: Aug. 5, club cruise; Aug. 26, open regatta.

FREDONIA.—On May 24 the new fisherman Fredonia sailed for Fayal with the following party on board: Mrs. Edward M. Cary, Miss Hester Cunningham, Mrs. H. B. Stone, Miss Alice Stone, Miss A. H. Jones, Miss E. F. Russell, Miss Alice Dabney, Miss Margaret Forbes, Messrs. F. H. Stone, Charles Dabney, Edward Cunningham, Jr., and J. Malcolm Forbes.

OYSTER BAY Y. C.—Officers, 1889: Com., J. A. Weeks, Jr.; Vice-Com., Alfred Roosevelt; Sec'y, E. M. Townsend, Jr.; Treas., Wm. Trotter, Jr.; Meas., R. C. Townsend. The commodore appointed Messrs. F. T. Underhill, F. D. Weeks, and R. C. Townsend to serve as regatta committee.

AUGUSTA, steam yacht, has been sold by her builders, the Herreshoff Mfg. Co., to the State of Texas, to be used by the quarantine officers of Galveston.

MONTECITO.—The new steel yawl, Montecito, designed by Mr. A. Cary Smith for Mr. Ronald Thomas, was launched at Piepgras's yard on May 27. We must defer a description of her until after the spring races, but she is good enough to have been given a more euphoneus and less cumbersome name.

NORMA.—A new sloop by this name has been built by W. Robinson, of Kingston, Ont., for J. C. Strange. She is 33ft. 5in. over all, 25ft. 1.w.l., 9ft. beam and 3ft. draft.

MYRA.—At Marvel's yard, Newburg, a steel steam yacht 70ft. long and bearing the above name, has been built for Mr. W. E. Bartlett, of Newburg. She will have a triple expansion engine, 6, 10 and 16×10in., with a coil boiler.

A FATAL CAPSIZE.—Messrs. John A. Lyons, a reporter of the Boston *Globe*, with his cousin, J. F. Kennedy, were capsized in a catboat off Spectacle Island, Boston Harbor, on May 25 and both were drowned.

QUICKSTEP.—Col. Griunell's new schooner was launched at Piepgrass's yard on June 3.

PLEON Y. C.—The race announced for May 30 did not come off owing to a mistake.

MESSRS. RAND, MCNALLY & CO., of Chicago, announce that they have in press a book by the well-known author and magazine writer, Mr. G. O. Shields ("Coquina") entitled "Cruisings in the Cascades." It is a record of an extended hunting tour made by the author in the Cascade Mountains in Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, and contains many thrilling descriptions of adventures and incidents of travel encountered by the author in his explorations. He carried with him a detective camera, and the work is handsomely illustrated from instantaneous photographs and from drawings. The book contains also special chapters on hunting the buffalo, elk, grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain goat, antelope and deer, and will no doubt prove intensely interesting to general readers as well as to sportsmen.

Answers to Correspondents.

L. M. P., Mahanoy City, Pa.—The address is 280 Broadway, New York.

S. V. P., Providence, R. I.—We should advise a 12-bore, modified choke and cylinder barrels, and as light as your build will permit you to use with comfort.

M. C., Middletown, Conn.—Does Trumbull's new book "Names and Portraits of Birds" describe all of the common species of this section, or game birds only? Ans. Game birds only.

VENATOR.—Can the Springfield rifle be procured except for army or militia use? If so, of whom? Is it sighted for the 405grs., or the 500grs. bullet, or is it suited to both? Can the regular Government ammunition be procured, and if so, by whom? Ans. 1. It can be had through any dealer. 2. Both, if of later model. 3. Of any dealer.

R. T., Victoria Hotel.—Please let me know through the columns of your paper where I can purchase the game laws of New York and New Jersey. Ans. The New Jersey law was published in our issue of May 9, which will probably answer your purpose, but a full compendium of the laws revised to 1888 is for sale at this office, price 25 cents; one of New York same price.

W. C. L., Richmond, Va.—I am anxious to purchase a good gun, but do not know what weight and bore would suit me best. I want a gun for hunting quail. I have a very long neck and short arm and weigh about 135lbs. Please advise me as to the weight, bore, length and drop of stock, length of barrel. Ans. Choose a 12-bore, 7lb., short stock, and much drop. To determine what will best fit you go to a gunstore and experiment with different arms.

G. N. R., Montclair, N. J.—Ans. 1. There are no reports of fishing yet, but the water is low, the season early and indications are favorable. 2. The upper Delaware offers as good black bass fishing as you can find and there is no better place than Egypt Mills, Pike county, Pa. Almost any point on the river, in Pike and Wayne counties, will give you superb fishing, from Hancock down to the lower boundary of Pike. Lake Hopatcong, N. J., is noted for its black bass and pickerel. Reached by Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

CONSTANT READER, Allentown, Pa.—1. Has a property holder the privilege of granting certain parties the right of fishing a stream that contains brook trout with a seine. This question relates to persons or property holders that claim the stream whether the fish are distributed by commission or not. 2. Has the property owner himself the right to fish his stream which he claims with a seine or seines. Ans. It is unlawful to net trout anywhere save for the purpose of propagation, that is a person may only catch trout with a net in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

J. E. S., Brooklyn.—Please inform me what kind of fishing and shooting are to be had in Hancock, Delaware county, N. Y., in open season? Are there any public trout streams in the immediate vicinity? Are there any black squirrels in the State of New York? If so, where? In what month do black bass bite on bait the best? Ans. 1. Black bass, brook trout, ruffed grouse, woodcock, rabbits, etc., are to be had in the region. 2. Trout streams at Colchester and Lordville. Northeastern part of county is said to have bears and foxes and an occasional deer. 3. There are some black squirrels in Lewis county, but they are more plentiful along the south shore of Lake Ontario. Lockport is a favorite locality for this game.

C. A. B., London, Ont.—Few of us have leased a trout pond, about a quarter of an acre in extent. It is fairly stocked with trout now. About what fry should we put in the pond each year to keep it well stocked? We intend putting 5,000 in this fall that were hatched in April, next year nothing, the following year 2,000, and third year 1,000. We have an eight-year lease on the pond. Do you think this proportion will keep it well stocked? Ans. The number ought to be sufficient if your adults do not destroy the fry. The usual way in keeping ponds stocked is to build a small hatchery conveniently situated, and keep the fry in it until able to take care of themselves; 20,000 fry can be kept until three months old, receiving food during the last two months, in a trough 16ft. long, 18in. wide and 8in. deep. These are fed on beef liver reduced to a fine pulp and sometimes varied with curds. If you cannot build hatchery get fry three months old and feed them morning and evening on liver. Feed adult about every other day or twice a week. If your pond contains plenty of natural food your trout will require less care.

H. V. S., Dublin, N. H.—When shall we get a full report of your shotgun test, and will it be printed in book form? I notice an article in the Supplement of April 4 in regard to Dublin pond trout. The writer states that they inhabit other small lakes of New Hampshire. Will he please tell us in what town and lake in New Hampshire those trout can be found except Dublin? The people here claim there are no fish like them in this country. The pond in many respects is different and the fish also. The water of the lake is so clear that on looking down 10 or 15ft. you would think it but 3 or 4ft. deep. Last May a trout was caught that weighed 1¼lbs., and in the stomach was found a trout that weighed almost ½lb. The hook was attached to the small trout only. Some fine strings of trout have been taken here this spring. Ans. 1. We began the reports last week. They will be reprinted in pamphlet form. 2. We have followed Prof. Garman, the describer of the Dublin pond trout, in stating the distribution of the species. He says "it is apparently restricted to the small lakes in the neighborhood of Dublin, and names Ceuter Pond as one of the bodies of water in which it occurs (see 19th Annual Report, Commission on Inland Fisheries of Massachusetts).

New Publications.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND NEW GUINEA.*

THIS is a highly entertaining book of travels, and we regret that it is not more extensive; we should have been especially delighted to learn more about New Guinea—a country whose geography and natural history are so incompletely known. Mr. Denton went to Australia to assist his father in lecturing and in making collections in various parts of the countries visited. Both the lectures and the collecting were highly successful, but the father unfortunately lost his life through his desire to study the unexplored interior of New Guinea.

The publishers have done their part to give the book a lasting value, the paper and presswork being all that could be desired. The illustrations are true to nature, the subjects interesting, and their reproduction admirable. Many of the objects have never before been represented.

The author rapidly sketches the incidents of the overland journey to California, which involved an unusual share of adventure, the long voyage to the antipodes broken only by a brief call at Honolulu and a compulsory sojourn at Quarantine Island, near New Zealand. The misery of seasickness was never more clearly expressed than in the following soliloquy of one of Mr. Denton's shipmates: "I can't see whatever put it into your head to go away from home. You may do well enough in Honolulu, but oh! you'll die before you get there. Charlie, you fool, if you ever get home again you stay there." Early in the narrative the author introduces descriptions of plants and animals characteristic of the countries visited—a charming feature which grows in interest as the chapters progress. At Auckland the Maoris were first met, and the opportunity utilized to secure some excellent portraits. At Oamaru was found the cream-colored limestone, which can be cut from the quarry with a saw and chisel, but hardens on exposure like the coquina of Florida, so that a building made of it becomes a solid mass of stone. Birds were so numerous at Motenau that very little time sufficed to collect more than could be cared for. The Maori hens were such inveterate thieves that they ran off with the tools whenever they had the chance. Remains of the extinct *Moa* were obtained, and with them were parts of a gigantic eagle which must have lived at the same period. Evidence was not lacking to prove that fire had driven these birds to the scene of their destruction. Near Nelson the notorious flesh-eating parrot was obtained—a species which, by some strange freak, has abandoned its natural food of nuts and fruits and now devours the flesh of living sheep. In the Collingwood caves and at Takaka *Moa* bones were again discovered, at the latter place associated with skeletons of small birds and parts of a large lizard. In Australia the naturalists were soon busy with the gorgeous birds and insects, the opossums, pouched cats, Australian bear and the duck-billed platypus. The exquisite song of the lyre bird was often heard, and the difficulties of securing the songster were fully appreciated. The native method of throwing the boomerang is graphically described. The curious jumping fishes (*Periophthalmus*) were at first mistaken for frogs. "They frequently leaped upon stones and even mangrove roots, where they seemed to hang on by means of their pectoral fins. In jumping they doubled the tail up and then suddenly straightened it out, thus propelling themselves one or two feet each time." Colonies of migratory crabs were seen at MacKay, tens of thousands marching in compact company.

The ravages of the white ant and the feeding habits of the ant lion were investigated at Townsville, Australia. On Friday Island we are introduced to the rich fauna of the coral reefs and to the methods of diving for the pearl oyster. It is interesting to note that in a depth of 30ft. of very clear water Mr. Denton could see the boat like a dark shadow overhead. The appearance of the New Guinea natives is briefly, but clearly set forth. Their limited wardrobe, implements and ornaments are described, and, in many instances, figured. The native houses, both ordinary dwellings and tree houses for defensive purposes, are beautifully illustrated. The Papuans of the high tableland, occupying the towns of Narinuma, Shugary and Gidiaruma, were found to be very pleasant and agreeable companions, perfectly honest, upright and industrious. Many interesting accounts of expeditions for birds, kangaroos, wild pigs and other animals are recorded. Conversations with chiefs about foreign countries showed the wonderful shrewdness of the Papuan leaders. Descriptions of scenery, trees and their fruits, gorgeous birds of paradise and butterflies of prodigious size alternate with accounts of native games, a savage battle, native methods of hunting, a burial cave, tribal meetings, the personal characteristics of the people, and many other interesting topics. The Coyaries first ask a stranger his name, next whether he is hungry. They appear to have no idea of a soul or a land of bliss after death, yet they are strict moralists in the best sense of the word. New Guinea is a land of surprises, and in no particular is this better demonstrated than with regard to its fruits. "Some of them were exact representations of fruits I had seen at home, and I was tempted to take the peaches, oranges, apples, plums, pears, cherries, blueberries, grapes and chestnuts that covered the ground in the greatest profusion. Red peppers and cucumbers, too, grew on small bushes, and could easily be mistaken for the genuine. But how different were the insides of these fruits, both in appearance and flavor! The cucumber was full of little nuts; the red pepper, looking ready to blister one's tongue, was a pleasant, juicy fruit, mild enough for a baby; the chestnut was as hard as a stone; the grapes, poisonous; the blueberries, sour as limes; the cherries, tough, fibrous, bitter and full of small seeds; the plums were plums of some kind, I think, but not very good; the apples, which closely resembled our Baldwins, had a large nut for a core; the oranges had skins an inch thick; and the peaches, though looking ripe and juicy, were nearly as hard as billiard balls." T. H. B.

*Incidents of a Collector's Rambles in Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea, by Sherman F. Denton, Artist to the U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C., with illustrations by the author. Boston, 1889: Lee & Shepard. Pp. 272, pls. 15, figures in the text 40.

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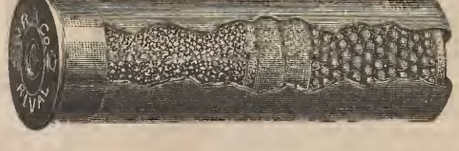
STAR  RIVAL
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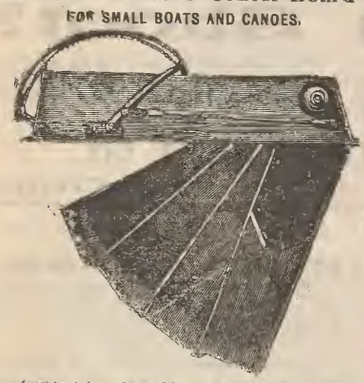

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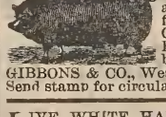

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VOL. XXXII.—No. 21. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Protest Against Black Bass.
Bill Sykes and the Rest of Us.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
Fur Fisheries of the Northwest Seas.
A Mountain Muse.
In Blue Grass Land.—I.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Nesting Habits of Hawks.
Spring Notes on Migratory Birds.
Frogs and their Prey.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Chicago and the West.
The National Park.
The Hunting Rifle.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fishing near New York.
A Quarter with a Hole in It.
Indianapolis Fly-Casters.
New England Streams.
Chicago and the West.
"Trout" in Lower California.
FISHCULTURE.
Loss of Fish from Carp Ponds.
THE KENNEL.
Dog License Laws.
THE KENNEL.
Dog Talk.
"Old English Mastiffs."
Dog Training Instructions.
Maney Trefoil.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Making Military Marksmen.
The Trap.
Illinois State Shoot.
New York State Shoot.
Southern Illinois.
Massachusetts State Shoot.
Brewer on British Shooters.
CANOEING.
Delaware River Meet.
Eastern Division Meet.
YACHTING.
The America's Cup.
Corinthian Y. C. of New York.
The Replies of the New York Y. C.
Larchmont Y. C. Regatta.
Atlantic Y. C. Regatta.
Ten Months' Notice Clause.
The Steam Yacht "W. B."
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROTEST AGAINST BLACK BASS.

THE black bass must go. A combination of shad fishermen and amateur anglers along the banks of the Upper Delaware has decided his fate. Redoubtable warrior, faithful husband, devoted parent, he has been weighed in the scales (perch-pickerel-sunfish-and-other-choice-varieties scales) and found wanting—deficient in flavor and sadly insensible to the rights and liberties of his juvenile associates of every kindred. "Perhaps the highest authority hereabouts on angling matters" has said it, and now we must acknowledge that *Micropterus*, the lion-hearted, has locally degenerated into "a tough and a blackguard" forever. And all this because in the season just passed shad were less plentiful in the Upper Delaware than the above mentioned combination desired they should be. It is, perhaps, a matter of no consequence that the catch of shad in the lower Delaware was the largest known for fifteen years—so large that the price dropped to about one-half the lowest figure recorded in all that time. It may not be conclusive to the average intellect when it is known that the president of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission personally examined thousands of stomachs of black bass taken from the Delaware and found only two or three shad in the entire lot, but observed almost exclusively insect larvæ and crustaceans. Perhaps it is merely a coincidence that myriads of shad and multitudes of black bass occupy the Southern rivers in common and without inconvenience from the association.

If the shad fishermen and amateur anglers of the Upper Delaware really wish to make out a case against the black bass, let them watch the descent of the young shad in July and August, and see whether or not the black bass feed upon them. Find out also whether the perch and pickerel forget their instincts and spare the defenseless travelers. In short we invite them to study the whole subject carefully before antagonizing the work of men who are deeply interested in the successful and judicious stocking of streams for the good of the entire community. Their brethren along the Susquehanna joined in this hue and cry against the bass when the fish first showed their presence in that river because they feared they would destroy all the chubs and suckers, but now they look upon the conversion of a ten-cent sucker into a fifty-cent bass with wonderful equanimity.

BILL SYKES AND THE REST OF US.

A WRITER in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* presents a strong, if not savage, indictment of the dog as a factor in modern civilization. He concerns himself chiefly with the hordes of worthless curs maintained by the lower classes in his own State, and the figures quoted certainly afford a satisfactory basis for the argument that Missouri would take a decided step ahead if the armies of her mongrels were wiped out. When official statistics show that in one county the inhabitants number 12,000 and the dogs 21,000, there is something so manifestly out of proportion that the citizen who preaches a crusade against the canine surplus and rids the land of the mongrels should have a place in the calendar along with St. George and St. Patrick.

In his general indictment of all dogs and all dog owners, however, the Missouri writer has permitted his zeal to run away with his common sense. In casting about for an adequate solution of man's love for a dog and the dog's devotion to man, he claims to have discovered it in that human weakness which finds delight in flattery. The gist of his argument is this:

> There is probably no human weakness so universally diffused among all ranks and conditions of men * * * as love of skillfully administered flattery. Never was there man born of woman to whom cordial and spontaneous praise did not give a glow of satisfaction and raise in his own esteem, nor one that did not think the flatterer a most clever and far-seeing person. The difficulty is to believe the flattering tale to be the expression of genuine feeling, and absolutely free from selfish motives. If, however, dread of men's motives embitters, especially with the cynical, the sweet morsel of man's flattery, it is not so with the dumb flattery of the dog, nor did there ever exist a man, charm he never so wisely, who could flatter as can the hound. It is true that the dog has the nature of the idcal slave. He cares nothing for his own species; to him his master is all in all, and his master's fancies the laws of his being. The more brutal the master the more devoted the dog. The Bill Sykeses, who caress their canine followers with cudgels, and take pleasure in inflicting pain upon their dumb companions, are better served by their dogs than are those who are kind to them. For the brutal master, who has invariably kicked, beaten and ill-used him, the dog will give his life. * * * For those who are habitually thoughtful and kind to him the dog evidently has a certain contempt, as for persons having power, but not using it; to him the noble man and worthy master is he with whom the lash and the bludgeon are in constant use; for him no canine sacrifice is too great. * * *

These conclusions must have been reached after sadly limited opportunities of observation. The theory of flattery may be left to be determined for himself by each sportsman who has shared his lunch with his dumb comrade by the spring's side on the morning of a day afield. It may with equal safety be left to the small boy with the yellow dog: he would be a cynical philosopher indeed who could find base motives in that companionship. The truth is, as a moment's reflection will show, that no single argument can be advanced to prove gratified vanity to be the basis of man's love for the canine race, which could not with equal reason be put forward in support of that weakness as the impelling motive of man's love for man, and the sufficient bond of all family and social ties.

Equally fallacious is the notion that those dogs which are the most severely ill-treated are the most devoted. A familiar spectacle in the police courts of our large cities is the bruised and swollen-eyed wife, pleading with the judge for the brute of a husband who has beaten her; here is an example of the love which survives brutality and clings to its object with utmost devotion. Yet no one has ever seriously advanced the general proposition that the best beloved husbands are they who cudgel and kick their wives; nor has any one ever pretended to discover that a man who treats his wife and children kindly is regarded by them with contempt. The wife-beaters of the police reports enjoy no monopoly of woman's love and devotion. What is true of mankind is true of man and dog; the Bill Sykeses are not alone in winning and holding the affections of their dumb companions; nor is cudgeling the only efficient means of awakening a dog's love. That love will survive blows; it is not created by blows. That the Bill Sykeses are beloved even unto death in spite of their cruelty speaks volumes not for the dog's servility, but for his noble character. It is only another of those good traits with which he has been endowed to fit him for human companionship.

An unfathomable mystery is this depth of the dog's devotion to his master. Who shall say that the capacity to love is not his by the merciful endowment of a Divine dispensation, a mitigation of his dumb lot, an alleviation of that stern fate which has put him on the nether side of the mysterious line between brute and human? What other than an ignorant and presumptuous theorist, looking into the upturned, wistful eye of a dog, can rail at the comradeship of dog and man, and find in it none other than ignoble motives?

SNAP SHOTS.

SUMMER travel in the National Park began May 15th, when from eight to sixteen people were going in every day. The roads were good except that on the one from the Norris Geyser Basin to the Falls there has been snow. The Yellowstone River is up and muddy, but not nearly as high as usual. There is as yet but little activity in any of the Geyser Basins. Road-building crews are at work in the Gibbon Cañon. There seems every prospect for a good season in the Park, and we hope that the visitors to the region this year may be numbered by tens of thousands. The greater the number of intelligent visitors to this Wonderland, the more hope there will be of obtaining from Congress the legislation for its protection and enlargement which is so much needed.

An interesting report as to the action of the swallows of Europe is announced from France. It is stated that these birds have for some years been slain by wholesale in spring as they land on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea on their journey northward from Africa. The Department of the Bouches du Rhône is one of their great landing places, and here machines for killing them in great numbers have been laid along the coast. These engines consist of wires connected with electric batteries. The birds, fatigued by their long flight over the sea, perch on these wires and drop to the ground dead. This has been going on for some years, and it was noticed last spring that the swallows no longer landed on this point, but have gone further east or west, and seem disposed to desert France for other and less dangerous parts of Europe. The Zoölogical Society of France has observed this fact, and has brought the subject to the attention of the Government, warning it that there is reason to think that the swallows will abandon France, and that if this should take place, the loss to her agriculturists would be incalculable.

Now that the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game is about to convene for its regular yearly tournament at the trap, it is a fitting time to repeat our annual suggestion, that the association ought to drop its misleading title and adopt one more in accordance with the truth. Trap-shooting is not game protection. The two things may sometimes go together, but as a rule the trap-shooting swallows the game protection. That was the way it went with the New York Association ten years ago. The records of the yearly meetings since 1878 are absolutely barren of anything attempted or accomplished by the organization for the good of the game or fish supply. The course of events has been precisely what we then said they would be. The only game protection character preserved by the society is in its name, and that name is a misnomer. It should be changed.

Some weeks ago we called the attention of the New York police authorities to reported infractions of the law protecting song birds, which were going on in the upper part of the city. Since then the officials in control of the districts referred to have taken all possible steps to have the law enforced, and especially to watch the particular piece of property mentioned as the scene of the trapping. While danger to the song birds from this source is practically over for this season, the police will no doubt keep a sharp lookout for the trappers hereafter, and will do all in their power to put an end to this nefarious business.

California has appropriated $2,000 to be expended by the Fish Commissioners for importing and putting out "such game birds as they may be able to secure, including wild turkeys, prairie chickens, bob-white quail, pheasants, grouse, skylarks and others valuable as game birds." The introduced species will be protected for a period of years.

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THE FUR FISHERIES OF THE NORTH-WEST SEAS.

[*By a Staff Correspondent.*]

I.—THE SEALING GROUNDS.

THE profitable fur sealing grounds of the world to-day are in the North Pacific Ocean. The fur seals have their breeding ground in the Bering and Okhotsk seas, and for eight or nine months of the year they are either on these breeding grounds or are traveling to or from them.

The range of the fur seal was not always thus limited. During the latter part of the last and the earlier years of the present century, these animals were found in great numbers in the South Seas. More than two hundred years ago, Dampier, who in 1683 spent a few days on the Island of Juan Fernandez, or as he quaintly terms it, "John Fernando," saw them there in great abundance. He says: "Seals swarm as thick about this Island as if they had no other place in the World to live in; for there is not a Bay nor Rock that one can get ashore on but is full of them." He goes on to say that they "have a fine, thick, short Furr; the like I have not taken notice of anywhere but in these Seas. Here are always thousands, I might possibly say millions of them, either sitting on the Bays or going and coming in the Sea round the Island, which is covered with them (as they lie at the top of the Water playing and sunning themselves) for a mile or two from the shore. When they come out of the Sea they bleat like Sheep for their young; and though they pass through hundreds of others' young ones before they come to their own, yet they will not suffer any of them to suck. The young ones are like Puppies, and lie much ashore; but when beaten by any of us, they, as well as the old ones, will make toward the Sea, and swim very swift and nimble, though on shore they lie very sluggishly and will not go out of our way unless we beat them, but snap at us."

The earlier history of fur sealing has to do altogether with these animals in the Southern Seas. They were then found on both the east and west coasts of South America, about its southern extremity, and as Allen says, "on all outlying islands, including not only the Falklands, the South Shetland and South Georgian, but at other small islands more to the eastward, at Prince Edwards, the Crozets, Kerguelen, St. Paul and Amsterdam, the southern and western shores of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and at the smaller islands south of the two last named. They have been found, in fact, at all the islands making up the chain of pelagic islets stretching somewhat interruptedly from Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands eastward to Australia and New Zealand, including among others those south of the Cape of Good Hope, so famous in the annals of the seal fishery."

From 1800 to 1830 the seal fishery in these seas was at its height, but such vast numbers of the animals were taken that the fur market was glutted, and the pelts ceased to bring a price which paid for their transportation. Besides this, the pursuit had been so relentless that the seals had been exterminated on many of the islands, where once they had been abundant, and even where they still existed, their numbers were so diminished that a long voyage was necessary to secure a cargo of their skins. Before this time seals had been discovered on the Aleutian Islands, and were killed there for several seasons at the rate of 200,000 a year. There are still seal rookeries in the South Pacific Ocean about Cape Horn, but the animals are scarce and hard to find, and for many years the seal fishery in these waters has been practiced only in a desultory fashion.

Up to twenty years ago the principal sealing grounds of the North Pacific were owned by the Russians, who carefully guarded these valuable possessions. They owned the Pribyloff and Komandorski Groups and Robben Island, as well as certain other Asiatic islands on which the fur seals "haul." With the sale in 1867 of Alaska, the Prihyloff Islands, including St. Paul and St. George, passed into the possession of the United States. These islands have a history, and as they give shelter in the height of the breeding season to a multitude of seals, estimated at nearly five millions, it is worth while to devote a few words to that history and to a review of the seal life on them.

The discovery of St. George in 1786 and St. Paul in 1787, was at once followed by their occupation by sealers, and a reckless and indiscriminate slaughter was carried on up to the year 1805, which resulted in a corresponding diminution in the number of seals which visited the island each season. During the years 1806-7 no seals were killed, but in 1808 the work of destruction again began, and was continued without restriction up to 1822. In this year orders were issued by the Russian Government to spare enough young seals to keep up the breeding stock. This was the beginning of a government supervision over the islands which has continued up to the present time. The check put upon the killing of the seals was followed by a great increase in their numbers, and it is stated that in the four years following 1822 the number of seals on St. Paul increased tenfold. The good results which followed this supervision were so apparent that the conditions which governed seal life on these islands were each year more closely investigated, and the killing was so regulated that there was a constant increase in the number of seals which visited the island each year. This increase continued from 1834 to 1857, when the animals were as numerous, or nearly so, as they are at present.

Thus, when the Pribyloff Islands passed under the control of the United States, there was a large stock of seals on them. These seals were *ferœ naturæ*, and would belong to whomsoever should succeed in reducing them to possession. Heretofore they had belonged to a government which had carefully protected them, now they would pass into the hands of a government which had never been known to protect any wild creatures. It seemed probable, therefore, that whoever should be first on hand to begin the work of extermination might slay and skin all that he could carry away. The skins were very valuable, and there were enough on the islands to load many ships.

There were not wanting men who stood ready to take advantage of such an opportunity as this, and one of these was a Mr. Hutchinson, the private secretary of General Rousseau, the United States Commissioner who had gone to Alaska to receive from the Russian Governor the public property to be turned over to the United States.

Hutchinson succeeded in making the bargain with Prince Matsukoff, by which all the property of the Russian Fur Company was to be turned over to him, and under this bargain he proposed to take possession of the seal islands and the Alaska fur trade. Accordingly, he went to Victoria, British Columbia, and there entered into partnership with a Mr. Kohl, who owned a British steamship called the Fidelitor. On the plea that this was a Russian vessel at the time of the session, she obtained an American registry, and was thus enabled to carry on the coasting trade. Up to the time of their arrival at the islands in 1868, Hutchinson & Co. believed that by virtue of the bargain with Prince Matsukoff they possessed the exclusive right to take seals on the Pribyloff Islands, but when they got there they found them already occupied by a crew of Connecticut sealers under Capt. Morgan, who also claimed them by the stronger right of possession. For a time it looked as if the rival claims would have to be decided by a battle, but after long wrangling an amicable arrangement was arrived at, and it was agreed to divide the season's catch, which amounted to 250,000 skins. About this time the Russian vice-consul at Honolulu reached the islands, which he supposed to be unoccupied, intending to take possession of them, but his force was obliged to withdraw before the combined crews of Hutchinson and Morgan. The combination between these men continued, and ultimately resulted in the formation of the Alaska Commercial Company, which in 1870 obtained a twenty years' lease of the Pribyloff Islands. By their lease this corporation alone has the right to take seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George and "in the waters adjacent thereto."

All the known rookeries in the North Pacific are leased by the Alaska Commercial Company. These are the Pribyloff Group: the Komandorski Group, consisting of Bering and Copper islands and some small rocks; some of the Kurile Islands, as Musir, Strednoy and Raikoke, and Robben Island, which lies off the southeastern end of the larger island of Saghalin. It is quite possible that there may be rookeries as yet undiscovered on some of the Aleutian Islands and on others of the Kuriles, but our present information goes no further than I have mentioned. All of these rookeries are carefully guarded, but they are deserted for a considerable portion of the year, when the seals are in the open sea, and at this time the animals are wholly without protection from man.

The seals are taken in two ways; (1) on the land when they are at their breeding grounds, at which time the legitimate killing is confined to the young non-breeding males, which are always in excess of the females, and (2) in the water, either during their migrations or while journeying to and from their feeding grounds, when they are killed indiscriminately, the number of females slain being largely in excess of the males.

II.—LAND SEALING.

To explain the method by which the fur seals are taken while on their breeding ground, some brief account must be given of their habits. Early in May the first old bull seals arrive at the islands, and take up their stations on the rocks near the shore. Each animal selects his position and endeavors to hold his territory against all comers. At first this is an easy matter, but after the shore line is filled up and as the arrivals become more and more numerous, a constant warfare goes on between those which are coming out of the sea and those which have taken up their positions. The battles which take place all over the rookery are fierce and long-continued, and terrible wounds are inflicted and received by the combatants. The conqueror in the strife drives his enemy only off his own territory, and the weaker takes up another position further back from the sea, which he again endeavors to hold. Each bull is master of a small piece of ground averaging over the whole rookery perhaps a square rod. By the middle of June all the breeding bulls have arrived, fought out their battles, and for the most part established themselves, though there is always a large number which fail to secure an available station, and take up their positions behind, or on the landward side of the rookery. None of the bulls leave their own territory after they have established title to it, so to speak: if they did they could only regain the possession by fighting for it again. They remain on this little piece of ground without eating or drinking for three months. Their courage is something extraordinary and admirable. They are ever ready to defend their stations against all comers, whether brute or human, but their tactics are purely defensive, and under no provocation do they pursue their enemy.

By this time all the male seals except t[illegible] have reached the islands. As the bulls do not breed before they have attained the age of six years, there is a vast herd of young males which have no place in the rookeries, but "haul up" on the beaches and rocks, where they spend the time in playing like puppies and in sleeping. It is from these young males that the animals are selected for killing, those which are three years old being chosen on account of the superior quality of their fur.

When it is desired to secure them the natives carefully approach one of these herds of "bachelors," and getting between the seals and the sea, drive the frightened animals from the beaches or rocks on to the upland, and thence very slowly—in cold damp weather at the rate of half a mile an hour—to the "killing ground," which may be two or three miles from the point from which they started. If the weather is unfavorable, *i. e.*, warm and dry, a good many die on the way, for though the seals can travel quite rapidly on land for 100yds. or so, a longer journey is very exhausting to them. Mr. Elliott estimates that the loss is as much as 3 or 4 per cent. on the longer drives. When the killing ground is reached, the seals are allowed to cool and rest, and then a number—from one to two hundred—are separated from the main body, driven a short distance and then huddled up close together, and the natives, armed with heavy clubs, kill them by a single hard blow upon the head. They are then separated and stretched on the ground to cool. If the weather is damp and cool, perhaps a thou and are killed in this way before the work of skinning is begun, but if it is warm, each "bunch" is skinned as soon as killed.

In this way about 95,000 seals are killed on St. Paul between the middle of June and the last of July, the work usually occupying not more than forty days.

In the meantime the female seals have reached the islands, have been fought over by the bulls and passed along from one to another, until they are pretty well distributed over the rookery, those bulls nearest the water having usually more females than those further back, but the average being about fifteen females to one male. The females give birth to a single young one soon after landing, and having been impregnated are free to come and go as they please. The young soon get together in swarms, paying no attention whatever to their mothers, who seek them out from time to time to let them nurse. Early in August, the pup for the first time ventures into the water, and at first makes awkward work of his attempts at swimming, but before long he becomes very expert.

By the early part of September, the breeding bulls, which for three months have so steadfastly held their position on the breeding ground, have all retired to the water in a condition of leanness and weakness which is truly pitiable; the boundaries of the rookeries are broken up, and they are invaded by a concourse of young bulls, cows and pups. The seals begin to leave the islands in October, and by the end of November by far the greater number have gone. A few linger up to December, January and, in mild seasons, even into February.

This very briefly is the history of seal life and seal killing on the Pribyloff Islands.

The method of taking the seals described above is legitimate land sealing, as practiced by the lessees of the Seal Islands. There is another form of sealing, which is in fact a modified sort of piracy, and which is carried on to some extent on the Asiatic coast. This is nothing less than the stealing of seals off the "hauling grounds," and is sometimes attempted under the very noses of the owners or lessees. Formerly it was carried on quite successfully, and with only moderate risk, but it is more difficult nowadays, and only four or five vessels, of which a part hail from British Columbia ports, are now engaged in the trade. The schooners set sail for Yokohama, Japan, late in the winter, and there fit out for their cruise. The crew usually consists of four white men, the captain and three hunters, and of fifteen or sixteen Japanese, who are hired for from eight to ten dollars per month. These Japanese are good sailors and fine men, active, willing, obedient, never making any trouble, and ready to follow a good leader anywhere.

The rookeries which have been most troubled by the seal stealers are on Robben Island just south of Saghalin, and those on some of the Kurile Islands, especially on Musir, Strednoy and Raikoke. The latter is a rocky pinnacle of considerable area, while Musir and Strednoy are mere rocks, sticking up out of the sea. All these grounds are leased by Russia to the Alaska Commercial Company.

The vessels leave Yokohama early in April, and proceed north, ostensibly to hunt sea otters among the Kurile Islands. This they do for a part of the season, but they are always ready to take advantage of an opportunity to descend upon the seal islands and make a catch. Copper and Bering islands, of the Komandorski Group, where there are large rookeries, they rarely trouble, because there is always a considerable garrison of Cossacks stationed on them, but until recently Robben Island has not been well guarded, and this has been a favorite ground for the operations of the seal stealers.

The seals here "haul" upon a fairly smooth beach, and back of this the land rises in a precipitous wall. When the crew lands, it "cuts out" from the seals on the beach as large a bunch as it can conveniently handle, and drives them back against the bluff, up which they cannot climb. The frightened animals in their efforts to escape their pursuers hurry toward this wall, which stops those in

advance, while the hindermost in their terror spring over those in front, until there is a writhing mass of seals eight or ten feet deep piled up at the foot of the rocks. Those beneath are soon smothered by the weight of those above them, and such as do not die in this way are knocked on the heads with clubs in the ordinary method [illegible] and sealing. The animals are then spread [illegible] and the skins quickly removed, carried on board, salted and stowed.

This is the method of procedure when all goes well with the illicit sealer, but it is not always so. Sometimes, when all seems favorable for a catch, and they are just about to land, the boats find themselves saluted by a shower of balls from concealed Russian soldiery. In one such case, which occurred not long ago, one of the crew was killed, another severely wounded, and there were thirty-two bullet holes in the boat. A young man of my acquaintance, mate of a sealing schooner, has been taken four times by the Russians while engaged in this business. Robben Island is now guarded by a man-of-war, which cruises in the vicinity, usually leaving a small force of men on the island, which it visits at short intervals. G. B. G.

The Sportsman Tourist.

A MOUNTAIN MUSE.

LAST June, while camping with a party of six on the Greenbrier River, in the wilds of West Virginia, my friend the Doctor proposed a trip to the "Sinks," the headwaters of the Greenbrier, a distance of some ten or twelve miles.

Leaving Camp Cook about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the Doctor upon his roan steed and I mounted upon one of our wagon horses, with a pack-saddle well padded with straw and my overcoat thrown across for a seat, we started for the house of our friend Armentrout, a worthy mountaineer living in a cabin on the summit of Rich Mountain. After a long pull up the mountain we reached the top, stopping a short while at a beautiful spring to refresh both man and beast. Then we journeyed onward for several miles, enjoying the grand and magnificent scenery peculiar to this country, arriving at Armentrout's just before dusk.

Supper was served in a few minutes, and I assure you we were not loth to respond, for the ride had sharpened our appetites. Coffee sweetened with maple sugar, cold bread, milk and ground-hog constituted the meal. Dear reader, did you ever eat ground-hog? If not, I beg you to beware. This was my first experience, and I trust it will be my last. I was helped bountifully, twice, to this insinuating dish, and after supper was prepared to exclaim: "Long live the ground-hog!" Alas for human foresight! I knew not the end. It will come later.

Gathered in the family bedroom by a cheerful wood fire—for even in June the nights on Rich Mountain are very chilly—our host, his wife and three daughters entertained us. I was not long in finding out that Miss Jessie, a bright and comely lass of sixteen summers, was the pride of the family. Living in the wild unsettled mountain country, with no opportunities for mental culture, Miss Jessie had developed a marked talent for expressing her thoughts in verse. A remark from her father, "Jessie, can't you show the gentlemen your piece?" led me to ask her for the paper she was busily engaged in copying. Shyly and with a blush she handed me the paper; and now, kind reader, if you wish to see how the spirit moves some of these far off mountain girls, I will give you the benefit of a copy I took of Miss Jessie's "piece":

SINKS AND SINKS MOUNTAINEERS.

As a general thing, outside of the Sinks,
A person talks and also thinks
That the folks out here in this wooded land
Are not civilized, but a savage kind of band,

Who care for nothing that's civil and good,
And get their living from the waters and the woods.
Out in Crab Bottom and down at Repose,
Where people are clever, as everybody knows,

You hear strange tales of deer and coons,
Of vamps, ground-hogs, and also muskrunes,
Upon which, they believe, we all subsist,
And seem surprised that we still exist.

Well, 'tis true, we are singularly blessed,
And have more wild meat than some of the rest
Of the folks who live in the wide fertile valleys,
Or some city people who shelter in the alleys.

But however wild our food may thus appear,
It imparts none of its nature to the common mountaineer,
Whose home is lifted high in the fresh, pure air,
Where the eagle builds its nest and the lion makes his lair.

The people of the valleys, the cities and the towns
Find it pleasant to be with us in our rich mountain grounds,
We treat them kindly to the best in our store,
And use them so well that they always come more.

But as for book learning and general education,
In styles, fashions, laws, and also legislation,
We're somewhat behind, or backward, they say,
And not quite up with the freaks of the day,

As any one very quickly may see,
By taking a synopsis of the other girls and me.
We work hard and labor and tussle,
And have no time to fix on a fashionable bustle.

You may see, too, by the shape of our waist,
That we don't use cords and splits and go tight-laced,
And thus destroy the beauty of form that nature has given,
Like she has to the forest 'mong which we are living,

Our dresses are cheap but tolerable strong,
And not liable to tear as they're not very long.
Among us, 'tis true, are some a little mischievous,
They do some tricks, you know, that naturally grieve us,

And cast a reflection not upon one, but upon all,
Like in other communities when reflections fall.
But then as for that, I think it's a mistake
To blame all for a step that a few people take.

Some may think that we don't desire a peaceable school.
And care nothing for the teacher's harsh, rigid rule,
But for good schools we have a fond admiration,
And carefully obey orders without hesitation.

There you are, just as I read it; now who can do better? Miss Jessie has the ideas, even though she does not clothe them in the language of Tennyson or Whittier.

At 10 o'clock, bidding good night to our worthy host and his family, the Doctor and I clambered up the ladder to our bedroom in the loft, he "to sleep the sleep of the just" and I to dream of ground-hog. There is a song that comes to my mind at this time:

"That night I shall never forget,
That night with its pleasure and pain."

And so it was with me; I tossed and turned, vainly trying to seek rest and finding none; nor was it until the "wee sma' hours" that I managed to drop into a semi-comatose state. With the rising of the sun the voice of mine host called us down, and we came out in the fresh, pure air to see and enjoy one of the grandest of June mornings. At the well our morning ablutions were performed, and there my troubles began. The water tasted and had the odor of ground-hog. At breakfast the coffee was ground-hog; bread, butter and milk were ground-hog; everything was ground-hog; and I left the table a sadder but wiser man. The Doctor wanted me to stay and go in a party to the famous "Sinks," a stream that enters the base of a mountain, going entirely through and coming out on the other side, but my spirit was broken, and calling for my steed I slowly wended my way back to camp, solitary and alone, musing upon the evils of a misspent life and the folly of attempting to make a meal upon ground-hog. CHAS. L. COOKE.

STAUNTON, Virginia.

IN BLUE GRASS LAND.—I.

OUR notions of things, metaphysical and physical, are often dependent upon premises singularly vague and indefinite. For instance, one never sees a new country without having first formed some sort of an opinion about it: and although it is impossible that such an opinion should be just or intelligent, one can nearly always prowl around in his mental cavities and find some sort of reason for it. I always thought that the Indian Territory should be a dark purple colored country; and this notion I can trace to early reading in a Wild West book about the purple haze of Indian summer; for naturally there should be more Indian summer in the Indian Territory than anywhere else. In somewhat the same way the State of Maine will always appear to me, unless, perhaps, I some day visit it, a cold, slate-colored country, with edges fringed with pinking-iron ornamentation; because so it appeared in the old geography over which I eagerly hung when I was a boy. Kentucky, on the map I studied, was a yellow, clay-colored country, with the Ohio River making a great coasting slide from right to left across the strong hill of its northern edge. This, then, was my Kentucky; and for reasons no stronger, my Blue Grass Region was always a country where the grass was of a heavenly cerulean or azure hue, and where—so I dreamed as the sleeper rolled southward last week—the welcome extended to any stranger took the form of a stately and beauteous dame who, mounted upon a fiery thoroughbred with flowing mane and tail, rode out to extend to the visitor the freedom of the country, offering to him at the same time with one graceful hand a brimming measure of the finest whisky ever seduced from the golden corn. I beg to be allowed to show, in a hurried article or so, how different the real Kentucky and the actual Blue Grass country are from such inefficient ideals, and how infinitely superior, passing mere description, are both from the common notions of the North. It FOREST AND STREAM can do anything toward promoting a general and just conception of this singularly happy land, she will have done what no other journal, certainly, ever yet did in a way handsome enough to fit the merits of the subject.

So much has been said about the Blue Grass country as being the home of the thoroughbred horse, that a notion has gotten out that it is the home of nothing else, and that only those used and fitted to the methods of the turf should care to write about it or read about it. Nothing could be more inaccurate than this. I have nothing to say against the horseman of the North, except that he too often is given over to wide checks, to diamonds with a yellow luster, and to a general aroma of tips, odds and strong tobacco; but I have to say, and am going to say it, that the typical turfman is as different from the thoroughbred Blue Grass breeder of fine horses as a beer glass crystal is from a genuine diamond. The former does not love a horse for itself; the latter does. The former talks stable; the latter talks horse. The former is not necessarily a gentleman; the latter is necessarily and absolutely so. The word "turf" in Kentucky brings to mind no idea of hot and dusty rings, of eager, vulgar interest, of crowds, noise and confusion; but calls up the thought of wide and cool fields, of calm and gentle breezes, of broad perfumes, and of goodly creatures instinct with the grace and beauty of vigorous life, and fit for the scenes wherein they live. To guard and house these creatures, to watch them play and grow, to lean over the fence and note their natural grace and speed, to stroke each silky nose with almost the unapproachable pride of the inventor for his model, and to finally send them off into the world, the proudest, gentlest, gamest, most gentlemanly creatures that tread the crust of earth, and infinitely superior to many of the creatures who subsequently use or abuse them—that is the occupation of the Blue Grass horseman.

Four millions of dollars come into this little Blue Grass strip every year for Kentucky horses, nearly all of which are bought as untried yearlings. My friend with the broad hat and plain clothes, who leans against the gate and watches a groom polish up a horse, for which he has refused, perhaps, $25,000, has small care in life. He yearly sells fifty blue-blood yearlings at an average of $1,000 each. He is a man of leisure, a horseman and not a turfman. His traditions are not of the ring, but of his class, his family, his State. He thinks first of you, then of his horses, then of his traditions. He belongs to a class indisputably the aristocracy of this country, if this country could be ever said to have an aristocracy. I do not like the word, but I mean by it only the aristocracy of courage, of gentleness and generosity. I dare not say that this is found nowhere else; but I know if I could build a net about this little Blue Grass region I would catch so few men whom all the world would not call gentlemen! If I run my net about the same space in a city, and catch the so-called aristocracy, beside my "400" of New York, or Chicago, or any other town, what else must I expect? Why, money-makers, hucksters, and all the unpardonable dross of human life. These I must sift out, to find my men of the angle and the gun, and to find my gentlemen. I like Kentucky, because you do not have to sift. You have your class already, even and consistent, and as uniform as the race of their own thoroughbreds. I was impressed by this truth in the chance remark of one of my new Kentucky friends, as we rode home from a pleasant fishing trip at a club preserve, which I shall presently write about: "There are about 200 members in our little club," said he, contemplatively, "and out of the number I don't believe there is one you would be afraid to ask home to dinner with you."

In a class like this, men of wealth and leisure and with sportsmanlike tendencies strengthened by long heredity and constant opportunity, it might be expected that one would find ardent lovers for every branch of manly outdoor sport. I do not know where the notion arose that a Blue Grass man cared for nothing but a horse race. A good horse he dearly loves, and therefore loves a horse race, wisely and with all his heart. But he who loves a horse as a horse always should be loved, must also love a dog; and when he has gone so far, his love for a gun is certain, and since he must love a gun, so also is his love for a rod assured. There is some silken bond of sympathy between all these, different as they are. I need not discuss it, but only say briefly that Lexington, a city of perhaps 30,000, the capital of the Blue Grass land and the citadel of the equine heaven, is the strongest sporting community I ever saw. It has the strongest and most admirable hunt club I ever met, and one which uses both foxhounds and greyhounds. It has the largest fishing club I ever happened to fall in with. It has devotees and experts at the trap. It has duck shooters and upland shooters in plenty. It has the finest people under heaven, and each of these, bar none, has the biggest and most kindly heart on earth. There is but one question in regard to the relations of FOREST AND STREAM and this country, and that is the question of room to hold what one ought to write about it. I am puzzled to write at all. In the North, if one calls you "dear friend," he usually wants your watch. It takes me quite a while to realize that these people didn't want my watch.

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The Blue Grass region proper, or at least its inner penetralia, may be said to embrace only six counties, Fayette, Bourbon, Scott, Woodford, Clark and Harrison. To these the railway guides commonly add Boyle, Jessamine, Mercer and Madison, with portions of Nicholas, Bath, Pendleton, Franklin, Montgomery, Garrard and Lincoln. At its largest estimate there is not very much of it. Lexington is fairly to be called its center, and a radius of 30 or 40 miles swept about that point would cover all there is of the real Blue Glass country. The line thus circumscribed is a charmed circle, and outside of its circumference there is not in the whole world to be found anything the counterpart or equal of the country lying within it. No king on earth can boast a realm like this, and yet this realm can boast hundreds of kings, unsuspicious and innocent of their royalty. I presume the flower of the South blooms in the Blue Grass country. The war impoverished the planter magnates of the lower South, and Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana have seen decadence in the old Southern life since then, while Virginia, parent of Kentucky and home of a population essentially the same, has known such changes that she is hardly the "ole Virginny" she once was. The war destroyed a principal source of revenue in many of the Southern States, and it has taken years to set on a new order of things, and to inaugurate another era of prosperity. Yet this little Blue Grass kingdom has hardly flagged a moment. It has been prosperous all the time, and satisfied and contented. It does not ask for manufactories, and does not wish railroads. It lacks all of what we in the North call energy, yet has what we fain must call absolute prosperity. It toils not, neither does it spin; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like it. It is a lily country, and a land for lotus eaters.

The reason for this prosperity is almost whimsical in its simplicity, and yet it will be as sufficient a hundred years from now as it has been for the past century. It lies in the natural grasslands of the region, whose like is not to be found and cannot be produced elsewhere. There are nourishing and strength-giving qualities in this grass, and in the limestone water of the district, which even the most skeptical will now admit are not found elsewhere. Broken-down horses are sent to the Blue Grass pasture lands to recover, and they do recover, and grow strong. Kentucky stock bred and raised, say in California, is not the stock of Kentucky. Owners of large racing stables send their horses to the Blue Grass lands during the idle season, knowing that they will acquire vigor there they will not get elsewhere. The buyer of a blue-blood colt leaves him in the Blue Grass paddock as long as possible, knowing it is there he will best gain the bone of ivory and the muscle of steel which mark the winning thoroughbred. Horsemen do not now stop to explain this, but merely accept it as a fact confirmed by experience. It is common to call the Blue Grass country the "Heaven of horses," and this title was applied by no mistake. It rests upon the foundation of the country's natural peculiarities. It has qualities much sought for and not found elsewhere; this demand brings in money, and therefore comfort, ease, luxury are shed upon this region in every ray of the golden sun; happiness bubbles up out of every limestone spring, and dollars grow, not upon the trees, but down among the grass. The growth of the peculiar and admirable social life of the country are therefore natural. All this seems to me a very delightful lesson for the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, for it shows how dependent we all really are upon nature, and how cross, crabbed, inefficient, unrestful and unbeautiful is any man's life removed out of direct touch with nature. If, therefore, we sound pæan for a class which deserves all of that, let the body-harmony of it be praise for the spirit of the sky, the stream, the green fields and the growing trees. This is the spirit of the calm restfulness which lies upon this land of the lotus; and I suppose it must be some vague idea connected therewith which makes me feel that, when I have grown old and can no longer sit a horse or sight a gun, and when my fingers are too stiff for a pencil or a rod, I want to go down to that old town of Lexington and crawl around its narrow, shaded, silent streets and finish up this business in a place where I can comfortably think back a hundred years and know the grass was all right then, and probably will be for the thousand next to come,

The traveler on the railway which carried me into Lexington is told that he has not yet seen much of the real beauties of the Blue Grass country. This will astonish him, for he has certainly passed through a landscape whose alternating vistas of field and foliage have an unspeakable charm. The country, different as I found it from my vague schoolboy notions, was a great delight to me, and I could not get enough of the ceaseless rolling hills, the wooded banks and the strangely blooming trees. Perhaps I grew needlessly enthusiastic about these, for my host—Mr. Roger D. Williams: I presume everybody knows him who was at the Great Bend meet last fall, and everybody else who doesn't know him ought to—laughed at me, and said I had not yet made a beginning. We got into a buggy behind a good square trotter and made our beginning that afternoon.

"This," said Mr. Williams, as we passed a large brick building on one of the most important business streets of the town, "is the spot where Daniel Boone built his first stockade. There used to be a strong spring of water right there, but that has long ago been choked up." Then we fell to talking about Daniel Boone. It appears that Daniel also founded Bryan's Station, Harrodsburg, Boonville, and almost all the other towns in Kentucky. He was an industrious old gentleman, and must have been quite busy founding towns with one hand, while he killed Indians with the other.

We passed the place where Henry Clay was married, and visited the world-famous Ashland, his home. From the lawn of Ashland—said to be the best kept and most beautiful lawn in the world—the magnificent Clay memorial statue is visible, two miles distant, rising up above the graves of Breckinridge, of handsome and gallant if misguided Morgan, of the hundreds of Union and Confederate soldiers who have lain down to sleep peacefully together. Lexington cemetery is the most beautiful natural spot I ever saw, unless that were the headwaters of the Rio Bonito, in New Mexico. The terraces and trees are those of nature, and but little change has been made in the natural appearance of the spot in any regard. It is very quiet and impressive. Squirrels and birds were playing all through it when we were there.

This is one singular feature of Lexington and the country lying about it; there is nothing artificial about it. The country seems scarcely to have been touched, although this is really the oldest-settled point west of the Alleghanies. Real estate has not risen to any fanciful value; in spite of the modern growth of the city, and in spite of the fact that Northern men have lately bought numbers of the larger farms. These old families have great wide grounds, some of them nearly little farms, right in the middle of the city. The forest trees among which Daniel Boone hunted deer are still standing on the unbroken turf, so thickly that in many cases the great, old-fashioned houses can hardly be seen from the road, except as some tall white pillar of the olden days may peep out through the waving walls of green. These old houses are simply delightful. They are precious, and I hope no Queen Anne, ginger-bread, sky-rocket architectural craze will ever invade this land of good old beautiful homes. Commend me to Mr. D. D. Bell, whose magnificent home we passed. A short time ago his house, one of the old regime, was destroyed by fire. Being a man of wealth, it was thought he would rebuild in "modern style." Not so; he was also a man of taste, and he rebuilt the old house in perfect duplicate, stone for stone, cornice for cornice, pillar for pillar, and it stands there now, big and quaint and beautiful, a house doubly of the past, and a good monument to a commendable Kentucky pride.

We headed out of town on what is known as the old military pike. This is an heirloom from General Jackson's days. It is the longest turnpike in America, and extends from Zanesville, Ohio, to Florence, Alabama. Before we struck the pike we passed an ancient-looking cottage, which was the stopping place of the Scotch traveler and historian Mellish, whose quaint old volume on America is to be found in the quaint old library at Lexington—the first library west of the Alleghanies, and full of old, old books. Mellish speaks of Lexington as a place of coming importance. He also speaks of Cincinnati as a place of a few houses, but with fair prospects to become a good settlement. Lexington, it seems, was in those days the supply point for the great and unknown Northwest, especially for the fur trade. Evidences of this are still met occasionally in the wilds of British Columbia.

All these things we discussed as the pike whitened out behind us, and until the beauty of the scene about us forbade discussion of anything else. As far as one could see on either hand the country rolled on and on in a wide sea of green waves, always about to break but never breaking. Near at hand the prevalent tone of color was green, but in the distance, even so early in the spring as it was, the grass seemed to darken, to become bluish and almost purple to the eye. It was impossible to say where one color ceased and the other began. It is this peculiarity which got for the country the name of the "Blue Grass Region." Until the grass is very tall—and it grows knee-high, though still fresh and juicy—it looks dark green near at hand. One could not help realizing the aptness of Campbell's figure:

> "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
> And clothes yon mountain in its purple hue."

The blue grass is said to have been brought to Kentucky from England late in the last century. I do not know as to that, but it is certain that it seems more at home here than anywhere else in the world. It grows so thickly that not a weed shows its head among its dense stems. The turf is as soft and springy as rare velvet. It grows so right under the great oaks and elms which are seen all over that country, and nothing can be more beautiful than one of the many great Blue Grass parks, where, as I am told, the sod has never at any time been touched with a plow. There are no signs up there of "Keep off the grass." The grass can take care of itself. It is grass, grass everywhere, as far as you can see. I did not see a single plowed field, although we rode out several miles. I am told, however, that the natural soil, in such parts of this section as are farmed, is so strong that even constant crops of hemp do not impoverish it; and the cob of the corn raised there is much heavier and stronger than that of corn grown in adjacent counties. Mr. Williams was positive about this, as the Lexington factory, which makes most of the cob pipes in the market, finds it best to purchase its cobs only on Blue Grass soil.

We rode on and on, and the country simply got more beautiful all the time. It is a much-fenced country, divided into a constant succession of pastures and paddocks. The fencing is often a neat and strong stone wall; sometimes the "stake and rider" fence is used, and there are miles and miles of curious, crooked, narrow old country lanes, leading nowhere in particular, and bordered on either hand by whitewashed "post and rail" or board fences. The division fences are nearly all whitewashed, and these white fences, showing up against the strong green or dark purple of the turf, give the country a very clean and tidy look. It would take good riding to go across this country after the hounds, yet there are plenty of gentlemen and ladies there who do it, as presently we may note.

On both sides of the road we saw horses in every field, and little else. These were nearly all thoroughbreds (or running horses; a "thoroughbred trotter" would be a contradiction of terms), and it seemed to me that we must have seen thousands of them. Mr. Williams said we could ride on out for a good many miles, and it would be the same way. We visited Elmendorf, Mr. Swigert's great breeding farm, and saw Glenelg, whose progeny have won nearly $1,000,000 for their owners, and Tremont, whose owner sold him for a few hundred dollars, and bought him back later for $25,000. Then we drove to Dixiana Farm, where King Ban and Himyah grew, and where hospitable Major Thomas wanted us to stop and live forever. I do not know how many beautiful horses we saw, but I know the type of the Blue Grass runner is no more like a city horse or a Western pony than a deer or antelope would be. I have dreamed of those grand creatures ever since. They really do look like the fiery steeds of the picture books. I do not see how anybody can admire a trotting horse, compared to a thoroughbred. Still, there are as many trotters as runners bred in the Blue Grass country.

In all the country we rode over there was scarcely level ground enough for a mile track. Indeed, Lexington race course—established in 1820, and the oldest track in the United States—is not level by any means, but has a pronounced hill at the three-quarters stretch. This is not a detriment, but a benefit, and this track is known to be the fastest of any in the circuit.

I could only say, as we rode back into town, that not the half had ever been said or ever could be said about the beauty of this strange region. You can not catch the charm of it unless you are there in the Blue Grass atmosphere. It is not a wild country, or a new country, but it is a most infatuating country to see and to write about; and if something is not done to stop me, I am sure I shall be writing about it for two or three years.

That night, when the moon came up, I was irresistibly reminded of the old town of Chihuahua, in Mexico. There were the same narrow, indeterminate little streets, almost silent, away from the business part of the town: there were the same little parks, bursts of air and moonlight edged with flowering banks of shadow; there were the old walls, the quiet houses; and here, down the silent street, came the tinkle of the silver harness of a stately pair of horses drawing a stately carriage, wherefrom stepped a stately lady. A low strain of music was coming from some serenade party: across the street was the sound of some low negro melody; a boy walked down the street picking a guitar. Everywhere broke out the faint pulse of a quiet, easy, happy, semi-tropic life. I thought I was in Mexico, till the moon rose over the city and peered from behind a dark church tower—just as it does in the poem and in pictures—and showed the wall draped in heavy ivy. Then I thought I was in England. And by and by I didn't know where I was, for I was fast asleep in Blue Grass land. E. HOUGH.

Natural History.

FROGS AND THEIR PREY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I note in your issue of May 9, a communication from E. T. J., of Bethel, Conn., stating that he had found pickerel frogs in the stomachs of bullfrogs which he had killed, and expressing some surprise at the find. My experience is that bullfrogs will eat anything except fish which they can take alive, if it is one size smaller than themselves. Last fall, in a slough of the Mississippi River, opposite Alton, Ill., I shot an extremely large bullfrog. Noting that the stomach was peculiarly distended, I opened it, and found therein a mud turtle fully as large in circumference as a silver dollar. The head was turned around to the side and closely pressed up under the edge of the shell, and was stiff and rigid in that position. There were no signs of digestion having commenced on any portion of the turtle, and I have often wondered if the gastric juice would ever have proved equal to dissolving and digesting the turtle shell. Ten days ago, while fishing with live minnows for croppy, among some driftwood in this same slough, I saw a large bullfrog sitting on a piece of light driftwood some feet to the left of my line. Out of curiosity I drew my minnow up and dangled it within an inch of his nose, but beyond lazily blinking his big yellow eyes, he paid no attention to it. But when I held my float, the top of which was a bright red, down to the surface of the water near him, he made a vicious lunge and snap at it. Acting on the hint, I cut a small piece of red leather from the inside of my boot-top, and putting it on my hook held it near his nose. He made the same hungry grab at it, and in a minute I landed him high and dry on the bank. From this and other experiences, I judge that a large bullfrog will eat anything that comes within reach, if it has a bright color and seems to be alive, excepting fish, which appear to have no attraction for them. BERT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.

[Red flannel is a common lure for frogs; "Nessmuk" describes this method of "fishing" for them in his "Woodcraft."]

Editor Forest and Stream:

Last summer a friend and myself were frog hunting on the Milwaukee River a few miles from this city. My friend, a school teacher, was engaged in instructing a class in anatomy, proceeded to enlighten me on the subject by becoming demonstrator of anatomy on the body of a large bullfrog I had just shot. Imagine our surprise upon opening the stomach to discover—head, legs, feathers and all—the partially digested body of a small snipe, commonly known here as tip-up.

Mr. K., of this city, relates that while out gunning with a friend in New Jersey two or three years since he shot a bluebird, which fell at the edge of a pond. The bird couldn't be found and his companion insisted that it had not been hit. Passing the place a short time after he killed at the edge of the pond a large bullfrog. Picking the animal up he discovered protruding from its mouth a pair of bird's feet, which proved to be attached to the bluebird he had recently shot, as proved by a .22cal. bullet hole in its body. W. M. F.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 20.

NESTING HABITS OF HAWKS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In a recent article on the great horned owl the writer says that a friend of his took two eggs of this owl, and upon visiting the nest again some time later found it occupied by the red-tailed hawk, which greatly surprised him, as he never heard of the redtail laying in old nests. In this locality the redtail never breeds, being only a spring and fall straggler; but a friend who has spent the last five collecting seasons in southern New York, where this species is very abundant, says that, like the eagle, it occupies the same nest year after year; and he records two instances where a nest was first occupied by *Bubo virginianus*, and afterward, when the young had flown, by this hawk. He states also that when the nest is robbed, the bird will very often lay another clutch. This corresponds almost exactly with my observations of its cousin *Buteo lineatus*, which is the only common large hawk we have here. It arrives in February and departs in December.

Approach any woods of large trees around this city and you are greeted by his well-known cry as he sails in majestic circles over the trees. Soon after his arrival he selects a mate and commences constructing his nest or repairing an old one, as the case may be. The site generally chosen is the main fork of some tall monarch of the forest, in deep, swampy woods. The nest is large and bulky, being composed of sticks and twigs, slightly hollowed, and lined with cornhusks, cut blades of grass moss, leaves and down. In this slight depression the two to five, and sometimes six, eggs are laid. They are about 1¾in. broad by 2¼in. long, and of a grayish white color, spotted and blotched with brown and umber of varying shades. The following are a few notes on their nesting habits:

On March 19, 1886, I found a nest of this species which I robbed of its contents, and while passing through the same woods, a month later, I struck my climbing-irons into the tree, when to my surprise a red-shouldered hawk left the nest. Scarcely expecting another set, I climbed the tree and had the pleasure of gazing upon as handsome a set of two eggs as ever graced the cabinet of any collector, and never since, out of the 175 eggs I have taken, have I found one that could rival them in richness of color. They were profusely spotted and blotched with red and brown on a ground of light buff, and one had a blood red blotch that completely covered the large end. I again visited this nest in 1887, and found it to contain two eggs, one of which I took, leaving the other for a nest egg. It so happenened that I did not go that way for several weeks, but when I at last climbed the tree three plump, downy little hawks met my gaze.

During the last two seasons I have taken two more sets of eggs from this nest. The nesting habits of another pair of hawks, whose first nest I found the same year, are just the reverse of what has been described. This pair built a nest in an ash in a strip of low swampy woods. The tree was very easily climbed, and I had no trouble in securing the eggs. The following year they built another on a piece of hilly ground, covered with beech, about 100yds. from the first; this I also robbed. March 26, 1888, I found their third nest about 50yds from the second, and this year they went back to the first. WALTER C. WOOD.

DETROIT, Michigan.

SPRING NOTES ON MIGRATORY BIRDS

THE following observations were made at Laurel, Md.:

The most abundant warblers were the yellow-rumped, black-throated blue, black-throated green and chestnut-sided, though the bay-breasted was fairly numerous. Cape Mays were few, blackburnian more common. Only one each of Nashville and hooded, and none of the golden-winged, Kentucky or yellow-throated were seen. Blue-winged yellow common in suitable localities. One and perhaps two, prothonotaries were seen, but not obtained. Worm-eating scarce.

Of the smaller thrushes, first the hermit, then olive-backed and tawny were common. Up to May 14 no Bicknells and only one gray-cheeked were seen. (Last year the former was common, two being collected May 14 and 17 respectively.) Two Traill's flycatchers were obtained, also two of the Western form of the redpoll warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*), the Eastern form (*D. palmarum hypochrysea*) having been gone for a week or more.

Of sparrows, Henslow's was rare, but yellow-winged common.

Rose-breasted grosbeaks not common: blue grosbeak not seen at all.

Snipe were phenomenally scarce throughout the season on grounds where ordinarily abundant. Solitary sandpiper very common, however. Woodcock very scarce; hardly any quail, and only one ruffed grouse heard. ROBERT RIDGWAY.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

CHIMNEY SWALLOWS.—Knoxville, Tenn., May 31.—At the spring and fall migration of the chimney swallows vast numbers of them, several thousand, linger for a few days about the University buildings in the large, old-fashioned chimneys of which they find convenient roosting quarters. They passed north about a month ago, remaining here about a week. This morning they are here again in vast numbers, being driven south by the unusually cold storm now prevailing in the north. The cold there probably deprived them of their food. It is unusually cold here.—J. S. C.

RUFFED GROUSE'S NEST WITH FIFTEEN EGGS.—Misses Inez Budding, Winifred Hill, Iva Smith, Kate Smith and Bessie Goddard, high school girls, were out in search of wild flowers last Saturday. When near the old Marm Baird place they frightened a partridge, or ruffed grouse off her nest. The girls were almost as badly frightened as the partridge, at the noise the bird made, but recovered, and succeeded in finding the nest, carefully concealed though it was. Although the partridge was very uneasy about the girls' presence, they carefully examined the nest and its contents, counting 15 of the pretty little eggs, all nicely stowed away. Without realizing what they had found, but taking one egg as a sample, the girls came home. They told of their find, as one of the pleasant incidents of the trip, and, by good luck, the story came to the ears of E. S. Knowles. With his hearing of the story steps were taken to establish its truth. For some years Wm. S. Perry, who probably knows more about the habits of the ruffed grouse than any other man in this vicinity, has been searching for a nest with a dozen eggs, and made a standing offer of $10 reward for one with over that number. Mr. Perry, as a result of years of investigation, has never succeeded in finding more than eleven eggs in one nest. The records at the Smithsonian Institute, and Audubon, give the maximum number found in a nest as twelve, this being very rare. Mr. Perry was sent for, and yesterday he accompanied two of the young ladies to the locality. The nest was found again, and in it were found fourteen eggs, just as had been reported, which, with the one taken when the discovery was made, filled out the number of fifteen. Mr. Perry promptly paid the reward offered.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy, May 23.* [Wilson gives 15 as the maximum number of eggs.]

POISONING FROM SPIDER BITES.—At the last meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, Mr. L. O. Howard read a paper on instances of poisoning by spider bites. He cited the case of a man in North Carolina who was killed by the bite of a spider. Dr. Carson, of Savannah, had six cases of poisoning in his practice. In all of them the mischief was charged to a black spider with a red spot on its back. This description seems to indicate the genus *Latrodectus*, which is known to be a poisonous genus of wide distribution. Mr. Wright, of New Zealand, knew of a case of a fatal bite from a species locally termed the *catepo*. The discussion of this paper was taken up by several members of the society. Dr. Fletcher stated that many cases of death from the bite of the black spider are recorded, and he knew of one such instance. Dr. Theobald Smith remarked that the spider might introduce septic germs. Dr. Fox related a case of poisoning from the bite of a jumping spider. Dr. Marx observed that the statements of people as to the causes of bites are apt to be questionable. Dr. Merriam was bitten by a spider at one time with very serious results.

WOODCHUCKS IN TREES.—Smith's Farm, Stratton, Me., May 29.—I have seen articles in your paper at different times discussing the subject of woodchucks climbing trees. I have just read the one by Milton P. Peirce, in your issue of May 23, in which he states that his dog run one up a tree that was slightly leaning. The 17th of this month, while driving across the plains between this place and Flagstaff, with Mr. Julian K. Viles, we discovered a full-grown woodchuck 10ft. up a Norway pine. The tree stood erect, was about 6in. in diameter, and did not have a limb of any description within 20ft. of the ground. I got out of the buggy, picked up a club and killed him. He was evidently sunning himself, and did not move until I hit him with the club.—W. H. H. . . . To Mr. Milton P. Peirce's testimony regarding the woodchuck's climbing powers, I will add that I once saw one of these animals climb a large upright hickory to a distance of several feet. He might have gone higher but that I jumped high enough to reach him and pulled him down by the tail.—KELPIE.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., May 25.—My neighbor, Sherman Paris, sent for me yesterday morning to ask me what time humming birds hatched out their eggs. He said he had just caught an apparently young bird in his hands on a twine trellis fixed against his piazza, and after releasing it, it fluttered up feebly into the lower branches of a Norway spruce, which stood close by. Could it have been a young bird of this season's hatching? or was it an old one which had been chilled by the cold night? The mercury only stood at 54° F. at 7 o'clock that morning, but had been much higher for a week or two, and I had seen humming birds hovering over some geranium flowers which had been moved out from the house for several days. The unusual and long continued warm weather this spring has brought our bird migration on much earlier than usual, but it seems to me too soon for this year's hatching.—VON W. [It was probably a female bird which had been chilled; the time was too early for young birds.]

IOWA BIRD NOTES.—May 20.—Nearly all the birds have returned to us. Humming and catbirds have reported; but I have not heard the brown thrush. The goldfinches, in flocks, are here. I have not yet seen the green or the purple finch. The bobolink is hardly due. Grosbeaks are making a nest in the same tree where they nested last year. They both sing, the female while on the nest and her song is short and sweet. A wren broke up a bluebird's nest in one of my boxes. We found a broken bluebird's egg on the ground. Then the wrens occupied the other box. So there is a box within a box, for the wren is a chatterbox. Now the bluebirds have taken the wren's box in the next garden. Martins and English sparrows are building and fighting as usual about the tops of high stores.—M. P. S.

CARRIER PIGEON ASTRAY.—Hazel Hill, Fredericksburg, Va., June 6.—There came to my place during the late flood (it was seen here first on the 3d inst.) a carrier pigeon with a ring on each leg, one blank, the other marked Z, 1889. One leg was broken. We set the leg and he is now doing well. If any one having an interest in the stranger will communicate they can have him forwarded when he is able to travel, by addressing BOX 169, Fredericksburg, Va.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS IN MAY.—Purchased—One common paradoxure (*Paradoxurus typus*), two Mexican agoutis (*Dasyprocta mexicana*), one aoudad (*Ovis tragelophus*), two many-colored parrakeets (*Psephotus multicolor*), one Alexandrine parrakeet (*Palaornis alexandri*), one yellow-headed conure (*Conurus jendaya*), one bald eagle (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*), one red-eared bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*), one rose-breasted grosbeak (*Goniaphea ludoviciana*), one long-tailed weaver bird (*Chera progue*), one short-crested quail (*Odontophorus parvicristatus*), two purple gallinules (*Porphyrio martinica*), one Cayenne rail (*Aramides cayennensis*), two Florida terrapins (*Pseudemys concinna*), one alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys lacertina*), three red-eared terrapins (*Pseudemys elegans*), two Trost's terrapins (*Pseudemys troosti*), one soft-shelled turtle (*Aspidonectes ferox*), one yellow-bellied terrapin (*Pseudemys scabra*), two painted terrapins (*Chrysemys picta*), one pine snake (*Pityophis melanoleucus*), two variegated teguixins (*Tupinambis teguixin*) and thirty-four bullfrogs (*Rana catesbiana*). Presented—One gray fox (*Vulpes cinereo-argentatus*), three prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), one raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), one gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), one opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*), one black bear cub (*Ursus americanus*) four great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*), one mocking bird (*Turdus polyglottus*), two purple gallinules (*Porphyrio martinica*), one duck hawk (*Falco cammunis*), two ravens (*Corvus carnivorus*), one screech owl (*Scops asio*), one horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornuta*), one regal horned lizard (*Phrynosoma regale*), one alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), one king snake (*Ophibolus getulus*), one garter snake (*Eutania sirtalis*), one hog-nosed snake (*Heterodon platyrhinos*) and one black snake (*Bascanion constrictor*). Born—one buffalo (*Bison americanus*), four prairie wolves (*Canis latrans*), ten prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) and four Egyptian geese (*Chelanopex egyptiaca*).

Game Bag and Gun.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, June 6.—I was a good deal pleased by the note from Mr. Henry Stevens, in the FOREST AND STREAM of May 23, in regard to the C. D. Gammon medal for largest score of ducks by a Cumberland Club man. I was wrong in the first announcement that the medal was offered for the largest score for the season. Its terms covered only the best score for one day, as I learned later. I am especially pleased with Mr. Stevens's remark mentioning Mr. Gammon as a thorough sportsman. I don't blame our friend "Guadalupe" for hopping on to people who kill so many ducks. I always do myself when I am not killing so many myself. But I would rather he would not jump upon men whom I know personally so well for generous and hearty sportsmen. As a matter of fact the true inwardness of that medal has not yet been brought out. It was not really so serious an affair. I am inclined to think the medal was offered just to disconcert a member or two of that club who have been passing around a good deal on their shape more than on their record, but who were claiming more glory than they deserved as the "best shots in the Cumberland Club." Henceforth let us dwell in harmony together. I am not going to have my men abused, especially when I know "Guadalupe" and Mr. Gammon would be warm friends if they knew each other. As for the scores—well, the older I get the more lenient I grow about human nature. If "Guadalupe" and Mr. Gammon and I were all in one blind, or in adjacent blinds, and that good old Cumberland flight were on, now which do you suppose would have the emptiest shell box?

By the way, Mr. Gammon has lately been sued in Indiana for stealing a dog. He raised the dog, and had always kept him, but the other man thought he ought to have him. The costs have already run up to $220, and the parties have changed venue to almost every county in Indiana. Meantime the dog has died. I don't know who will get possession. The boys are having a good deal of fun about it.

Indiana has slipped a bill through and made it a law prohibiting trap-shooting at live birds in that State. This is nothing on earth but a slap in the face for our club men. I don't see why it is that some folks hate to see anybody else have a good time; yet this is just the attitude Indiana has maintained toward these clubs. And still she is not happy. And still the clubs are.

Below is the full text of the law at date in the State of Illinois, showing amendments made in the late session of our Legislature. Mr. Low, in his annual address to the State Sportsmen's Association last Tuesday night, spoke of a gain having been made of one month in shortening the spring season. My copy of the bill was handed me by Mr. Reed, of the Hennepin Club, who was at the legislative lobby before the committee from the Association got to Springfield, and who was certainly prominent and effective in his work for this measure; and the only change I can see in the old law is in Section 2, which now prohibits night-hunting entirely. It was formerly prohibited only from January 15 to April 15. The season on ducks opens April 15, as before. That this is true is due largely to the efforts of certain clubs, who sent in petitions against abolishing spring shooting, signed by 30,000 names. Here is commentary on what sportsmen can do. Let our sportsmen in the northern part of the State work as effectually if they want to accomplish something. Better yet, let our sportsmen all over the State unite, respecting each others' opinions and necessities. Then we might get a law. Better yet, let the different States unite and frame a scale of laws of some joint sympathy and intelligence. Nothing else will do us any good. A little later I shall show that this is not a new idea, and not due to myself. There is not space to go into that now.

The night-hunting clause above referred to was a House amendment. There is also a Senate amendment, in which the House concurred, which changes the open data on prairie chickens from the 15th to the 1st of September. This is not a gain, but an absolute loss to the sportsmen's interests. The clause giving game wardens police powers is not shown below, but it is safely through, and is indeed almost the only glory of which we may rightly boast in this session of the Legislature. So far it is pretty much the same old story; but we are all bravely keeping up a magnificent lot of talking.

THE ILLINOIS LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That sections one, two and six of an act entitled "An Act to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to the protection of game, and for the protection of deer, wildfowl and birds," approved May 14, 1879, and in force July 1, 1879, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt, pursue, kill, trap, net or ensnare, or otherwise destroy any wild buck, doe or fawn or wild turkey, between the fifteenth day of January and the fifteenth day of September of each and every year, or any pinnated grouse or prairie chicken between the first day of November and the first day of September of the succeeding year, or any ruffed grouse, quail, pheasant or partridge between the first day of December and the first day of October of each succeeding year or any year; or any woodcock between the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of July of each succeeding year or any year; or any gray, red, fox or black squirrel between the fifteenth day of December and the first day of June of each succeeding year or any year. And it shall be unlawful to kill, hunt, destroy, snare, entrap or to attempt to kill, hunt, snare, entrap or otherwise destroy any wild goose, duck, brant or other waterfowl at any time between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of September of any year, and it shall be unlawful to hunt, kill, trap, ensnare or attempt to hunt, kill, trap, ensnare or otherwise destroy any wild goose, brant, duck, rail or other water fowl between sunset of any day and sunrise of the next succeeding day at any period of the year; and it shall further be unlawful at any time to hunt, kill, trap or ensnare, or to attempt to hunt, kill, trap or ensnare or otherwise destroy any wild goose, brant, duck or other water fowl from any fixed or artificial ambush beyond a natural covering of reeds, canes, flags, wild rice or other vegetation above the water of any lake, river, bay or inlet or other water course wholly within this State, or in such part of such stream or water course wholly within this State, or with the aid and use of any device commonly called sneak boat, sink box or other device used for the purpose of concealment in the open waters of this State. And it shall further be unlawful to shoot, kill or destroy, or shoot at any wild goose, brant, or other waterfowl with a swivel gun, or from any sailboat or steamboat at any time in any part of the water of any lake, river, bay or inlet, or other water course wholly within this State. And any person so offending shall for each and every offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars and costs of suit, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid: *Provided*, That such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days, and the killing of each bird or animal herein specified shall be deemed a separate offense.

"SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to buy, sell, or have in possession, any of the animals, wildfowl, or birds mentioned in section one of this act at any time when the trapping, netting or ensnaring of such animals, wildfowl, or birds shall be unlawful, which shall have been entrapped, netted or ensnared contrary to the provisions of this act. And it shall further be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or expose for sale, or to have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling, any quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, ruffed grouse or pheasant, gray, red, fox, or black squirrel or wild turkey, that shall have been caught, snared, trapped or killed within the limits of this State; and it shall further be unlawful for any person, corporation or carrier to receive for transportation, to transport, carry or convey any of the aforesaid quail, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, ruffed grouse or pheasant, squirrel or wild turkey, that shall have been caught, snared, trapped or killed within the limits of this State, knowing the same to have been sold, or to transport, carry or convey the same to any place where it is to be sold or offered for sale, or to any place outside of this State for any purpose; and any person guilty of violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each and every offense, and shall stand committed to the county jail not exceeding ten days until such fine and costs are paid: *Provided*, that the selling, exposing for sale, transporting or carrying and conveying, contrary to the provisions of this section, of each and every animal or bird forbidden herein, shall be deemed a separate offense.

"SECTION 6. No person or persons shall sell, or expose for sale, or have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling, or exposing for sale any of the animals, wild fowls or birds mentioned in section one (1) of this act after the expiration of five (5) days next succeeding the first day of the period in which it shall be unlawful to kill, trap or ensnare such animals, wild fowls or birds. Any person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined and dealt with as specified in section one (1) of this act, and selling or exposing for sale, or having the same in possession for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale any of the animals or birds mentioned in this section after the expiration of the time mentioned in this section shall be *prima facie* evidence of the violation of this act: *Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the killing of birds by or for the use of taxidermists for preservation either in public or private collections if so preserved: *Provided further*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as modifying or being in conflict with section two of this act, or authorizing or legalizing the sale or exposing for sale, transportation or receiving for transportation, any of the animals, birds or game as therein prohibited: *And provided also*, that inhabitants of villages and cities may receive and ship game from other States, and expose and sell the same on the market in said villages and cities, between Oct. 1 and Feb. 1 of the following year."

In the last clause above quoted may be seen the fine Italian hand of our South Water street game dealers. They also had a committee at Springfield, once upon a time. It may be seen that they cannot sell Illinois illegal game in Illinois, but they can sell other States' game in Illinois in Illinois' close season. Of course there is grave wisdom in this. Everybody knows that a mallard duck killed in Missouri can readily be told from one killed in Illinois. They don't look alike at all. They have a different expression about the eyes. When our big Smith case comes up, in 1940, any sportsman or game warden can go and pick up a duck out of the freezer and swear that he knows by the color of its hair whether it is a Dakota, Missouri, Iowa or Illinois duck. Oh, we have got a daisy law out here. We don't need any inter State law. We just look at a duck's physical configuration to tell whether it is a legal or illegal duck. We are going to protect the game, we are! The three-days-in-the-week close season on wildfowl clause was lost, it seems, although many thought it had carried.

This is about all the comment I care to make on the following, which I notice in FOREST AND STREAM for May 23: "PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The inclosed was cut from this morning's *Record*. Can Mr. Hough tell us if it is true? 'A dealer says Chicago ships game to this State all the year round, regardless of seasons.'—ROBIN." I think it almighty probable she does. Why shouldn't she? Do you think Chicago game market is run on sentiment? And what else but sentiment is there to govern in this case? The law is a joke. All these State laws are only additional jokes. Why don't we realize that? What is the use in all our posing? Time to quit posing and to frame a general law on general common sense.

No. 175 MONROE STREET. E. HOUGH.

THE FLIGHT OF SNIPE.—The Cedars, Oakdale, Long Island, June 4.—The flight of snipe along the Long Island coast, on their way to their northern breeding grounds, has been unusually large this season, and lasting a week longer than in previous seasons. A great many have gone by to-day. Large bunches of yellowlegs and yelpers stopped on the meadows, having been headed off by so much easterly wind; and I regret to say they were shot in great numbers (contrary to law) from Rockaway to the east of Shinnecock Bay. For every pair that was bagged we lose just so much shooting next summer and fall, as every pair would have visited us, bringing their family with them.—ALFRED A. FRASER.

NESTS DESTROYED.—Towanda, Pa., June 21.—Hard rains have filled swamps, brooks, creeks and river banks full, destroying hundreds of nests and young of all descriptions of game birds, especially those nesting on low bottoms.—W. F. D.

THE ST. LAWRENCE DISTRICT, N. Y., grme protector just appointed is Daniel Staring, of Alexandria Bay.

THE NATIONAL PARK.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, June 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* On Thursday, May 30, Capt. F. A. Boutelle with K Troop, 1st U. S. Cav., arrived here from Fort Custer. On the next day Capt. B. Bomus with A Troop of the same regiment reached here from Fort McGinnis. The two companies had been several days on their journey, marching with wagon transportation. Capt. Boutelle will be the Acting Superintendent of the National Park, relieving Capt. Harris, who has fearlessly and faithfully performed the duties required for nearly three years. Capt. Harris with his troop will leave the Park on Monday, the 3d, to commence their long march to Fort Custer, the regimental headquarters, from which they have been absent longer than it is usual for a troop to be away on detached service.

Capt. Boutelle is well posted in the duties he will have to perform, and under his charge the Park will be carefully protected and preserved. He will have about 120 men at his command, a greater number than have ever been at the disposal of any former superintendent.

Capt. Bomus with his Troop A will go into camp at the Lower Geyser Basin; from there men will be detached and stationed throughout the southern part of the Park and Geyser basins.

Since the sale of the Cottage Hotel to the Yellowstone Park Association, that syndicate now holds all the hotel leases in the Park with the one exception of John Yancey's, at Pleasant Valley, on the Cooke City road.

Travel has been quite steady since the 15th of May, from eight to sixteen daily, increasing toward the last of the month. A few camping parties traveling with wagons have been making the rounds. The weather has not been all one could wish for a pleasure trip; frequent showers of rain and snow have fallen, though not enough to make the roads heavy.

The game has been back from the line of travel for several weeks. A few elk have been seen by tourists. Antelope have returned to the Hayden. In the upper end of the valley a large band of elk are camping, the cows just beginning to drop their young.

Work on the Government wagon roads is being pushed vigorously. Large crews of men and teams are at work in the Swan Lake Basin and the Gibbon Cañon. Lieut. W. E. Craighill, of the Engineer Corps, is giving the work his personal supervision. H.

THE HUNTING RIFLE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In my younger years I never used a larger caliber habitually than the old 90-to-the-pound round ball. With this caliber I always had marked success, and upon most kinds of game from squirrels to deer, and on one occasion a large gray wolf, which I shot through the heart, killing him instantly. I killed several deer, all I ever fired at, and all with that caliber, and I never shot but one the second time. I killed a large number of wild turkeys, never failing but three times, wounding upon each occasion, but not striking a vital part. Upon one occasion I shot a black squirrel with that caliber of rifle. He had run up the body of a tall tree without limbs for at least 40ft., and stopped when about 30ft. from the ground. It was upon the occasion of a squirrel hunt, and I aimed for the heart as nearly as possible, in order not to injure the scalp. As soon as I fired the squirrel ran up the tree, and the young man accompanying me remarked that I didn't touch him. When the squirrel had run up about 15ft. further he sprang into the air and fell to the ground some 12 or 15ft. from the foot of the tree, and as dead as a salt mackerel. An examination showed that the bullet had actually torn his heart out, the larger portion of it hanging outside with parts of the liver.

Nearly thirty years ago, I bored the grooves out of a Sharps carbine, and fitted to the enlarged bore what is now called an "auxiliary" rifle barrel. The caliber of the latter was somewhat less than the present .32, probably about .28. I prepared for this cartridges similar to those then used in the Sharps rifle, and made and fitted to the weapon a good telescopic sight. The length of this little rifle was 21¼in. It proved to be one of the best hunting rifles I ever used on small game up to 200yds., and that is about the limit that small game is often killed. I have never found any game from deer to wolf, down to squirrels, so hard to kill as woodchucks, but with this little rifle I killed large numbers of them, but it was necessary to strike a vital point of their anatomy, which the telescope sight enabled me to do. I was several times called to shoot vicious beeves, especially dangerous bulls, and invariably dropped them the first shot with this little rifle. Of course, this was at short range, and the bullet was placed in the center of the brain. My experience with this little weapon in particular, satisfied me of the efficiency of small-caliber rifles for the generality of small game, providing the projectiles are properly placed.

Of course, a rifle requires a good marksman to make it effective. A telescopic sight is indispensable for the best work, and is a wonderful aid to the new beginner, or any indifferent marksmen. I do not say this because I sometimes make those sights, for I do not solicit the work, as my physical condition renders it inadvisable for me to attend to it. I have for many years owned a 15lbs. target rifle, muzzleloader, having the present .44 caliber, and mounted with a telescopic sight. Of late years I have been engaged in fishculture in New Jersey, and, in the absence of a smaller rifle, have used this one for destroying herons, minks, muskrats, snapping turtles, watersnakes and other intruders upon the premises. Upon one occasion I shot a large hen hawk with it, on the top of a tall tree, more than 200yds. distant. The hawk flew with violent movement of the wings nearly 300yds., and dropped dead. Upon going to him I found that the bullet had passed squarely through the center of his body from right to left, just back of the butt of the wings, neither of which had been injured beyond the cutting of feathers. Taking him to the house, I passed the smaller end of an ordinary broom handle through the hole made by the bullet, easily, to the extent of a foot or more. I sent an account of the matter to the FOREST AND STREAM at the time, and it was duly published. I recall the matter now as relating to the matter of large and small calibers. I have several times shot hawks in precisely the same manner with the old 90-to-the-pound caliber, and at least once with the little .28 caliber, instantly killing them in each instance.

I hunted foxes several seasons in western Massachusetts in company with another man who used a shotgun. On one occasion I saw him shoot a large fox at a distance of about 130yds., firing both barrels. He dropped instantly at the second shot, and was dead in a few moments. We skinned him on the spot. But one shot had struck him, and that evidently pierced the heart. The size of shot was BBB. Soon after this we were hunting the large white hares common in those mountain swamps. This man had heavy fox charges in his gun (BBB shot), and fired one at a hare. At the same instant we heard his hound give a piercing yell, some distance beyond the hare, and in the thicket from which he had just been started. I remarked that he had shot his dog, and, as we heard no more from him, we passed around the thicket and soon found him dying. In five minutes he was dead. A single shot had struck him between the point of the shoulder and the neck, probably cutting an artery. He was a fine hound, and his owner would not have taken $50 for him before his untimely taking off.

I think I have given some evidence of the deadliness of even very small projectiles, as well as the occasional unaccountable exceptions with large calibers. I have merely sent you a little of my personal experience, hoping it may interest your riflemen.

It may not be improper to say here that I am now mounting a .32-40 Marlin with a telescopic sight, for a gentleman in Arkansas, to be used on deer, antelope, etc. I have made and mounted these sights upon several Marlins and Winchesters of this caliber, for use on the plains, and should mount many more of them if physically able to do so. It seems to me that small calibers are coming more into use of late, though perhaps not more than thirty to forty years ago. MILTON P. PEIRCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.

VII.—SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.

THE most extensive fishing waters near New York are those of the south shore of Long Island. Beginning with Gravesend Bay at the island's eastern end, and including Sheepshead Bay, Jamaica Bay, Hempstead Bay and the vast stretch of water known as Great South Bay, these waters offer such a variety of fishing to the angler as no other waters near by afford. Good catches of striped bass, weakfish, kingfish, bluefish, snappers, sea bass, blackfish and flounders may be made in the portion of the south shore bays nearest New York, and the fisherman who can take the time and afford the journey necessary to fish Great South Bay and the ocean outside of the spit of sand which forms the bay's southern boundary, can be sure of sport that is truly royal.

GRAVESEND BAY.

The nearest of the south shore waters to New York is Gravesend Bay, which reaches in behind the westerly hook of Coney Island. The first stopping place is at Bath Beach, which is reached from the Battery via ferry to Thirty-ninth street, South Brooklyn, thence Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railroad to Bath Beach station. Round trip fare from Battery, 35 cents. Leave on South Brooklyn ferry from foot of Whitehall street to connect with trains at Thirty-ninth street at 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., and every half hour to 7 P. M. The first two trains do not run on Sundays. Returning trains leave Bath Beach every half hour in the afternoon

Near the station at Bath Beach is the place kept by Richard Green, who has twenty rowboats for hire at $1 a day or 25 cents an hour. No raise in prices Sundays. He also has a 35ft. cabin centerboard sloop, which he will hire at $8 a day for parties of ten or under; over ten persons $1 each extra. Boatman, $2 a day extra. Green keeps all kinds of tackle, and shrimp and clam bait. The fishing in the bay near his place now is for blackfish, tommies and flounders. Weakfish aren't looked for before July 1. Meals and lodgings can be had cheaply near by.

The next station beyond Bath Beach is Bensonhurst (Locust Grove). Fare, one way, from Battery, 20 cents; no excursion tickets. Here is Walter Meserole's place. Meserole has seven rowboats for hire at 75 cents a day, weekdays, $1 Sundays, or 25 cents an hour. He also has two open sailboats at 50 cents an hour, $2.50 a day, and $1 a day extra for skipper, if required. Locust Grove dock here is a well known fishing resort, good catches being made by the fishermen who fringe its edges every fair day. The same varieties are caught as at Bath Beach. The first hour of the flood is considered the best tide here. There is fine crabbing and lobstering in season off the dock. Meserole serves meals *à la carte* at reasonable prices, and will furnish lodging for 25 cents.

Two stations beyond Bensonhurst is Club House Station (round trip fare, from Battery, 40 cents), from which it is a short walk to Gravesend Beach, where Captain James Stillwell, a cousin of the veteran Adrian Stillwell of Fort Hamilton, has kept the Stillwell House for thirty-seven years. He has thirty-five rowboats. Flat-bottomed skiffs may be hired for 50 cents a day, round-bottomed boats for $1 a day, no advance in price being made Sundays. Captain Stillwell's patrons are now catching a few blackfish and flukes, and the fishermen expect the weakfish to take hold every succeeding day. The fishing here is good, comparing favorably with that of the most famous resorts on the south shore of Staten Island, and the weakfish are large and gamy. Right off Coney Island is a favorite spot, and Captain Stillwell will point out the best shoals when fishing in shoal water is profitable. The Captain keeps all kinds of bait always on hand, but no tackle.

At Gravesend Beach may also be found John Van Wart, who has his mail sent in care of Captain Stillwell, and who will take you out in his beautiful and weatherly yacht the Loretta S., 35ft. long, for $10 a day for a party of ten or under. Van Wart sails outside and knows where the big sea fish hide, so he is a good man to go along with.

At Gravesend Beach is also the Torquay House, kept by George Curnow. Curnow has twenty-five rowboats, at 50 cents a day for flat-bottomed, $1 a day for round-bottomed; boatmen $2 a day extra. He also has two catboats and one cat-rigged skiff, at from $2 to $4 a day, according to size. Curnow keeps all kinds of bait, supplies tackle to those who forget their own, and furnishes a bed for 50 cents or a square meal for 40 cents to fishermen.

Beyond Club House Station, and just before reaching Coney Island on this route, is the West End Fishing Station, where there are twelve rowboats for hire, and C. Riley's, where there are sixteen rowboats. Prices per day at each 50 cents. Neither of these places is celebrated for cleanliness or handiness, but they are mentioned that this record may be complete.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Sheepshead Bay is reached by all trains that run to Manhattan Beach, it being the last stopping place before reaching that prominent pleasure resort. Ferry may be taken from James Slip or East Thirty-fourth street to Long Island City, where the trains of the Long Island Railroad (Manhattan Beach Division) are taken. Or the Bay Ridge ferry may be taken from foot of Whitehall street, and Manhattan Beach trains from Bay Ridge. The excursion fare is 40 cents from Long Island City, and the same from foot of Whitehall street. The summer time table goes into effect to-day (Thursday), and cannot therefore be given here.

There are a number of fishing resorts near the railroad station at Sheepshead Bay, all of which seem to be well patronized. All fish that can be caught anywhere in the land-locked bay of the south shore may be caught here, although of course not in such numbers as further eastward in Hempstead and Great South bays.

Anton Hinsman's place is a convenient one. He has twenty-six rowboats, mostly of the flat-bottomed variety, for hire at 50 cents a day every day in the week. The few round-bottomed boats that he owns rent for $1 a day. Boatman, $2 a day extra. Hinsman also has a 28ft. cabin sloop in which he takes fishing parties outside at $8 a day. Bait and tackle can always be procured here if desired, and lodgings and meals at 50 cents each. The fish caught now by Hinsman's patrons are blackfish, sea bass, flounders and fluke. Weakfish have just made their appearance, a Mr. Connell of New York having caught two good-sized ones on Friday of last week.

Near Hinsman's place is that of George B. S. Sickles, who succeeded to the stand kept by J. C. Dick for a long time. Sickles has thirty-two rowboats, nearly all flat-bottomed, at the same prices as at Hinsman's, except that he only charges $1.50 a day extra if a boatman is desired. Sickles keeps on hand all kinds of bait and tackle.

W. Esmark, a few steps further along shore, has sixteen boats, for which he charges a running scale of prices, from 50 cents to $1 50 a day. He also has a 32ft. centerboard cabin sloop yacht, nicely fitted up, in which he takes parties outside for fishing at $6 a day week days and $8 Sundays. This sloop fishes at the Monument, on mussel beds, Swash Channel, East Channel and the mussel beds off Gedney's Channel. On Thursday of last week the sloop's party caught seventy blackfish, averaging 2lbs. in weight, and two bluefish. There is good fluke fishing now inside the bay, Esmark says, and he says there is no bait higher estemed by flukes than the little "killies." He always keeps bait on hand, including killies, clams and fiddlers. Esmark is an authority on all the best spots in the bay to drop a line, and if he is away from home it makes no difference, as his wife is just as well posted as her husband.

J. Colwell charges 50 cents a day for his forty flat-bottomed boats, and $1.50 a day for his four round-bottomed ones, or from 25 to 50 cents an hour for a shorter time. Off Colwell's Dock on Friday of last week Colwell himself caught a sea bass weighing 5lbs. and a blackfish weighing 11lbs., the largest of which there is any record in the vicinity. The FOREST AND STREAM man saw these fish, and will vouch for their being the largest of their kind he had ever seen. Colwell always keeps bait and tackle on hand.

Close by here is the Conger Eel Fishing Club, the members of which are Messrs. C. M. Bomeisler, A. D. Hulbert, W. H. Van Deventer, Horace Holden and G. S. Hanks. The club owns the Rhoda C., a 34ft. sloop, in which they sail outside to fish. On Saturday last they went out to the banks with no other bait than clams, and caught 480lbs. of fish. Mr. Bomeisler, who lives at the Navarro flats in New York, caught one blackfish that weighed 12lbs., on the banks off Seabright, with rod and reel, using a rod weighing 15oz. Mr. Bomeisler had quite a tussle with the big fellow. The club will make another try of it in the Rhoda C. on Saturday, June 22. The sloop can be hired on days when the club isn't using it (except Sunday) at $8 a day. She is not allowed to go out on Sundays.

At Tappen's Hotel, Sheepshead Bay, there are ten flat-bottomed rowboats for hire at 50 cents a day, and ten round-bottomed at $1 a day, or 25 cents an hour for all kinds for less than a day. Tappen also has a 32ft. cabin sloop for hire at $8 a day to go outside, and four catboats at $6 a day or $1 an hour. He has bait and tackle always on hand, can furnish lodgings at $1 a night and good meals *à la carte* at reasonable rates. Tappen says the fluke are very plenty now in the bay, and will bite eagerly on killies or sandworms. Off Rich's Point on Friday last Stephen Williamson, of Gravesend, caught a striped bass weighing 15lbs., and another party caught one at the same place on Monday of last week weighing 11lbs. These are the current reports about Tappen's Hotel. If the fish were really taken with hook and line, it was a catch to be recorded alongside the 19-pound bass taken last fall in Hell Gate and the 20-pound bass taken about the same time at the Great Kills.

[*Erratum.*—In last week's article the foot of Jersey avenue should have been printed as the place to hire boats at Communipaw, instead of the foot of Montgomery street, as it appeared.] SENECA.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A SUCKER AT EITHER END.—While visiting a resort in the Adirondacks recently I was interested in examining the tackle one gentleman used in capturing lake trout. The rod was about 5ft. long and as stiff as a horse's tail. A huge triple multiplying reel was suspended at one end, and at the other two deeply-grooved wheels revolved, keeping in place the 300yds. or so of line (?), made from good-sized copper wire, as it was alternately pulled out by the fish and in by the fisher. A gang of a dozen hooks impaling a sucker of a pound or two completed this abominable contrivance. Why not add a galvanic battery to stun the fish and a donkey engine to run the reel? And this is called trout fishing!—F. D.

INDIANAPOLIS FLY-CASTERS.

THE second annual fly-casting tournament of the Fly-Fishermen's Club of Indianapolis, Ind., was held at Broad Cut on the canal May 31. Secretary J. D. Blair writes:

"The weather was very disagreeable to say the least, still there were seventeen entries. The card gives the order in which they cast. The wind was strong all day, making it very difficult to get the line out on the back cast. Better records might have been made all around. The inclosed taken from the Indianapolis *Journal* will give further particulars":

A stiff northwester that carried with it a cold rain was blowing yesterday morning, but not strong enough to prevent the members of the Fly-Fishermen's Club from holding their second annual tournament. Before 9 o'clock the scientific anglers, wearing rubber boots, and coats of like material, and with heads protected by proof hats, began gathering along the banks of the canal at the St. Claire street crossing, where the little steamer General Morris was waiting to convey them to Broad Cut. Many were late in reporting, and it was after 9 o'clock when the start was begun, with about 100 members of the club and their friends on board. The stars and stripes floated from the little steamer, which, with the jolly crowd aboard, attracted much attention as she steamed up the narrow waterway. The bad weather was a great disappointment to those who had anticipated a day of such enjoyment that only a fly-caster can appreciate. It was expected that not less than 500 people would be present, as many fishermen from various parts of the State had signified their intention of witnessing the sport. Nearly all the participants in the day's sport had made arrangements to bring their families with them, but the miserable weather defeated all their plans. Even the brave fishermen, who are prone to expect bad weather when they have planned to go out with rod and line, were almost tempted to turn back when they reached the Cut, and postpone the contest until they were assured winter was over. The success of their first tournament had been marred by unfavorable weather, and it was fondly hoped that the elements might be more favorable this year. It was finally decided to go on with the contest, notwithstanding the wind was blowing crosswise of the canal, making it impossible to attain the best results.

At 10 o'clock the judges, who were Judge Byron K. Elliott, Dr. L. D. Waterman and Capt. DeWitt Wallace, shielded from the rain by immense rubber coats and umbrellas, took their place along the bank, ready to pass upon the merits of each contestant's skill. There were 17 entries for prizes, as follows: A. C. Jameson, G. A. Millard, A. B. Prather, Q. Brown, B. B. Dildine, M. D. Butler, Gen. Geo. F. McGinnis, Ed. H. Neumeyer, C. L. Hanford, George McDougall, George Powell, B. G. Fisher, F. T. Holliday, Dr. P. G. C. Hunt, B. C. Wright, J. H. Blair and James Isgrigg. All but Mr. Powell were members of the club and residents of Indianapolis. Mr. Powell is from Shelbyville. The rules allowed each one ten minutes in which to cast for distance, and he then stood aside until called in his turn to cast for accuracy and delicacy. No single-handed fly-rod exceeded 12ft. When everything was ready Ray Williams, the time-keeper, called the first contestant to come forward, and Alexander C. Jameson, the oldest fly-fisherman in Marion county, stepped out on the barge. There was a drizzle of rain, and a wind blew directly across the direction in which the lines were cast.

Mr. Jameson used a slender rod 11½ft. long and weighing 8½oz. The wind was so strong that it was several minutes before he could make any headway with his line, but after several attempts he laid the fly out 59ft. Considering the wind he showed great skill. G. A. Millard came next with a rod 9½ft. long and weighing 7½oz. After fouling his line several time he made a distance of 54ft. A. B. Prather, with a 10½ft. rod, weighing 7½oz., showed considerable skill and reached a distance of 51ft. Ignatius Brown handled a rod 10ft. 1in. in length and weighing 8oz. and made 56ft. B. B. Dildine used G. A. Millard's rod and cast for the first time. He displayed the skill of an old-timer and made 57ft. M. D. Butler, who tied with H. S. New for first place in last year's contest, next came out on the barge. He handled a rod 11½ft. long, weighing 9oz. He displayed remarkable skill and outdid all those who had preceded him by putting the fly out 62ft. 6in. He dropped the fly 60ft. out on the first throw he made. Gen. Geo. F. McGinnis, another veteran fisherman, used a rod 11½ft. long, weighing 9oz. The wind was blowing harder than ever when he began casting, and when eight minutes of his time was up it was raining so hard that time was called.

After dinner General McGinnis used two minutes due him, and succeeded in getting the fly out 58ft. Ed H. Neumeyer followed General McGinnis, with a rod 10½ft. long, weighing 7oz. He reached a distance of 42ft. Then came C. D. Hanford, who showed great skill. He had a rod 11ft. long, and weighing 9½oz. He outdid all the preceding contestants, except Mr. Butler, and made a record of 60ft. George P. McDougall followed with a rod 11ft. long, weighing 9½oz. He displayed skill, and succeeded in getting the fly out 53ft. George Powell, of Shelbyville, came next. The members of the club were anxious to see what an outsider could do, and they were greatly surprised when Mr. Powell came close up to Mr. Butler by dropping the fly out 61ft. He was applauded. B. G. Fisher, with a rod measuring 11ft. and weighing 9½oz., reached 46½ft., and F. T. Holliday, with a rod 12½ft. in length and 8½oz. in weight, made a record of 56ft. When Dr. P. G. C. Hunt came out to cast, the rain had ceased and the wind was lighter. He used a 9oz. rod, 11ft. long. He handled the line gracefully and made one of the best records, 57ft. B. C. Wright made 55ft. with a rod 11½ft. long and weighing 9oz., and J. H. Blair, with an 11½ft. rod, 9oz. in weight, made a distance of 50ft. The last man to cast was James Isgrigg, who used a rod 10½ft. long, weighing 7oz. His distance was 55ft.

The contestants were then recalled in turn, and contested for delicacy and accuracy, in the following manner: Each contestant was allowed twenty casts at an object in or on the water, 40ft. distant from him. He who reached a point nearest the object was adjudged superior in delicacy. He was judged to be the superior in accuracy who, on an average of all his casts, placed his stretcher-fly nearest the mark. This contest was fully as interesting as the casting for distance. C. L. Hanford made the best average, while that of M. D. Butler was not so good, which greatly reduced his general average. The score of the contest tells the whole story, as follows:

	Rod—Length. Ft.In.	Rod—Weight. Oz.	Distance. Ft.In.	Delicacy.	Accuracy.	Total
A. C. Jameson	11.06	8½	59 00	16	17	92
G. A. Millard	9 03	7¾	54 00	16	18	88
A. B. Prather	10 06	7½	41 00	Did not cast.		
I. Brown	10 01	7¾	56 00	16	14	86
B. B. Dildine	9 07	7¾	57 00	10	9	76
M. D. Butler	11 06	9	62 06	17	15	94½
Gen. G. F. McGinnis	11 06	9	58 00	18	18	94
Ed. H. Neumeyer	10 03	7	42 00	7	6	55
C. L. Hanford	11 00	9¼	60 00	18	19	97
Geo. P. McDougall	11 00	9¼	53 00	17½	16	86½
Geo. Powell	10 03	7	61 00	15	19	95
B. G. Fisher	11 00	9¼	46 00	Did not cast.		
F. T. Holliday	11 06	8½	56 00	18	16	90
Dr. P. G. C. Hunt	11 06	9	57 00	13	16	81
B. C. Wright	11 06	9	55 00	Did not cast.		
J. H. Blair	11 06	9	50 00	5	6	61
Jas. Isgrigg	10 03	7	55 00	17	15	87

A strong breeze from the northwest was blowing during the casting, with occasional rain. Inspector of tackle, G. H. Hull, Lafayette, Ind; timer, M. R. Williams, Minneapolis.

In the consolation match there were four entries. Casts were for distance only. Dr. P. G. C. Hunt scored 59ft., B. B. Dildine 54ft., Ed. H. Neumeyer 47ft., J. H. Blair, 45ft. A strong wind prevailed all the time of this casting. The trial ended at 3 o'clock.

The final scores of the contestants were determined by adding to the distance in feet cast each had been adjudged the score of points assigned for accuracy and delicacy. The prizes were awarded in accordance with that aggregate as follows:

First, C. L. Hanford. Record: Distance, 60ft.; accuracy, 18 points; delicacy, 19 points; total 97.

Second, George Powell, Shelbyville. Record: Distance, 61ft.; accuracy, 15 points; delicacy, 19 points; total 95.

Third, M. D. Butler. Record: Distance, 62½ft.; accuracy, 17 points; delicacy, 15 points; total 94½.

Fourth, Gen. Geo. F. McGinnis. Record: Distance, 58ft.; accuracy, 18 points; delicacy, 18 points; total 94.

Fifth, Alexander C. Jameson. Record: Distance, 59ft.; accuracy, 16 points; delicacy, 17 points; total 92.

Sixth, Frank T. Holliday. Record: Distance, 56ft.; accuracy, 18 points, delicacy, 16 points; total 90.

Seventh, G. A. Millard. Record: Distance, 54ft.; accuracy, 16 points; delicacy, 18 points; total 88.

Eighth, James A. Isgrigg. Record: Distance, 55ft.; accuracy, 17 points; delicacy, 15 points; total 87.

The ninth prize was awarded to George P. McDougall. The consolation prizes were awarded to Dr. P. C. G. Hunt and B. B. Dildine. Considering the extremely bad weather, the records made were excellent. The club has decided to hold a tournament in September or October. But one prize will be offered, and that will be a medal offered by Bingham & Walk, jewelers. Mr. Walk's proposition is that when the medal has been won twice in succession by a contestant it shall become absolutely his property. The medal will be given to the person attaining the highest points for all-around excellence. The club also voted to admit to membership fly-fishermen of the State not residents of Marion county, upon the payment of one-half the regular initiation fee, and annual dues.

A QUARTER WITH A HOLE IN IT.

HAPPENING in the house of a friend a week or so ago, I mentioned the fact that an acquaintance of mine had just caught, by trolling, a 25-pound salmon trout in Meacham Lake, and that the reports of fishing there, taken altogether, were so promising that I had determined to spend Decoration Day there and had persuaded three friends to go with me, all of us hoping for a large trout. My expectations were laughed at by those in the room, but they could not break down my enthusiasm. Just before leaving some one said, "I'll bet you a quarter with a hole in it that you don't catch a ten-pound trout." Another, fairer-minded, suggested five pounds as the limit. In my recklessness I agreed to split the difference, and 7½lbs. of good solid trout under one skin and that quarter should be mine.

I shall not try to describe that ride up on the Hudson to Rutland, St. Albans and Malone to Paul Smith's station; my mind was for trout, and the beauties of river, lake and wood I enjoyed in but a half-conscious way. We jumped into the wagon for our 13-mile drive to Fuller's on the lake, and how filled were we immediately by the good luck that brought us to such a place. The sun now seemed to glow with a kindlier welcome; the brooks laughed loud and long as we asked how their bosom friends the trout were; the trees nodded their bows to ours, and the air, sensuous with pine and balsam, breathed upon us from all sides.

Reaching the dam at the outlet of the lake, we found boats and guides, and sending our luggage to the hotel still 3 miles away, we rigged our rods and then began the search for the quarter with a hole in it. The Doctor, the guide I had selected, was just about getting in his fine work with the ash at his end of the boat and I was waiting to begin mine with a piece of Chubb's bamboo in the other, when thug! my line struck something. In a moment I realized that something had struck my line.

There I was, grasping an 8oz. split-bamboo rod with a light casting line, single snell and three small trout flies on it, while at the other end was something of an unknown weight. It neither rose nor dove, swam nor darted, shook nor winked for full fifteen minutes. What was it? The Doctor suggested a two-pound brook trout as they are sometimes caught there, though later in the season. I sat motionless. The Doctor eyed the curve of the rod, and after taking a drink from the lake, ventured to suggest that it was a turtle. I paid no attention to his words of surmise; I just tried to look through the hole of an imaginary quarter and calculate the size of that fish.

I had gotten him up to about 4lbs. when—well, for about five minutes we had it. He shook and I held; he ran and I let him; he gave way and I wound him in, and just once he came up to see what and how large I was. I must have disappointed him for with a flip of his tail ("A laker," remarked the Doctor) he rushed down again and just sulked for another quarter of an hour, thinking possibly that I would grow tired and let him go. For long over an hour he kept up this see-saw of humor, every rush making me tremble for my light tackle.

The one comforting thing about the whole performance was that he kept growing so rapidly. When I hooked him he weighed about 2lbs. Later he had grown at least a pound with each rush, and his increased weight and age were beginning to tell on him.

"Doctor, that trout with one more rush will weigh between 7 and 8lbs., and he has got to come in out of the wet. He is just the right weight for my purpose."

"All right;" and the professional man grasped his murderous gaff with a determined look. The fish tugged and sawed and circled and slowly came up to the surface, his fat sides panting with his noble struggle and his eyes facing into forgetfulness. A cruel stroke of the gaff, and the fish was in the boat! We rowed the length of the lake and were welcomed by Mr. Fuller, his guests and a crowd of guides at the landing. How I tried to look unconcerned as the Doctor told how that fish was hooked, fought and captured, laying special emphasis on the fact that it was done with an 8oz. fly-rod and single leader, and that I had thus broken the record.

When the scales were brought out I trembled. He measured 26½in. in length, and—"Can those scales be in good order?" I asked, for there were several ounces lacking to make the required 7½lbs. The Doctor set my fears at rest by asserting that a fish of that size always loses several ounces when exposed to the air. I sent that trout home and claimed my reward. The qestion now remains, do I deserve that quarter with a hole in it?

F'LIN.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Messrs. C. D. Gammon, Wm. Cribben, H. P. Thompson, H. D. Nichols and Mr. Magoon, of the Rock Island Railway, started last night for a two weeks' mascallonge camp on Lake Vieux Desert, Wisconsin. They will meet great sport, and have more fun than anybody.

June 8.—The extremely cold and wet weather of the past three weeks has hurt our fishing season seriously. The weather is too dispiriting for even the boldest anglers, and the results are discouraging to dealers in fishing tackle and the keepers of the summer hotels at our northern lakes. It is to be hoped that June will square around and be June before long.

Last week I spoke of the great bass now on exhibition at Spalding's, and called it a small-mouthed bass. It looks to be one, and is so pronounced by many who should be authorities. A denial of this, however, by one gentleman who has seen it leads me to think the assertion may be a mistake, the more so after another examination of the fish. The varnish of the taxidermist covers the skin, and to some extent hides the "median line" of the sides, while the mouth is so arranged that it does not seem to exceed the size permissible to a small-mouthed bass of that size; but the pendulous abdomen and the general ugliness of outline are those commonly seen in the large-mouth, although these might be approached by so aged a specimen of the small-mouth. Until I can find some pronounced authority who will decide this definitely, I can at least claim the credit of having gone on record with a first-class Chicago fish story.

There are six changes in the new fish law from the text of the old law. The first change is in Sec. 1, which prohibits fishing within half a mile below a dam; the limit was formerly 400yds.

The second change is in Sec. 3, which demands a fish-way which shall be approved and kept up in approval of the Fish Commissioners: formerly a dam-owner could put in a plain chute under his water wheel and evade the law by claiming that he had put in a "fishway."

The third change is the very important improvement of granting police powers to fish wardens.

The fourth change is the similar one conveying such powers to the Fish Commissioners.

The fifth change is in Sec. 6, and extends the lawful seining season in navigable waters one month, or till the first of April. Examination of the Illinois seining clause will show that it practically prohibits seining all over the State except below the Henry dam on the Illinois River, and perhaps in a part of one or two other large streams near the mouth. As seining is forbidden "above or below any private or corporate dams," even on "such rivers or streams as are used for navigation wholly in the State," and forbids it also in the "bays and lakes connected with such navigable streams" (which is as legitimate a construction of the text as that seining is permitted in such bays and lakes), I am sure I cannot see how the seining, netting and trapping which have devastated Swan Lake district and all of Lake Senachwine district can any longer be safely carried on. In any construction of the law, these waters lie above "a private or corporate dam," for doubtless the dam at Henry could so be shown to be, and in that case the seining would be illegal at any season there.

The last change is in the same section, and clinches the matter by making it a misdemeanor to have in possession fish taken contrary to the provisions of above seining clause.

I am indebted for the correct copy of the fish law to Mr. Geo. E. Cole, one of the committee present at Springfield from the Fox River Fish and Game Association, and a gentleman prominent in such work. I believe FOREST AND STREAM to be the only paper which has this right. The copy is correct, although I have not checked back on the old law to see whether the changes noted are stated in full or in excess. Mr. Reed, who gave me the copy of the game law, states that it is correct. The revised statutes are not yet out.

E. HOUGH.

FISH PROTECTION IN CONNECTICUT.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose clipping from the Hartford *Telegram-Record*, which will show that our association still occupies a position on this mundane sphere: "Detective W. C. Fielding, of this city, who is employed by that wide-awake, get-there game protective association called the Connecticut Association of Farmers and Sportsmen for the Protection of Game and Fish, secured evidence enough to cause the arrest of Charles Morrison and Geo. Soules, of Chapinville, for spearing in Twin Lakes. Last week the parties were arrested by Sheriff W. B. Perry, of Lakeville, and their fines amounted to $20 each. President A. C. Collins recently put Detective Fielding on the trail of some miscreants who have been using dynamite in a pond in a neighboring county. The parties will be arrested this week, as the association means war on this style of fishing. The dynamite fiends have killed barrels of black bass and pickerel this season by the aid of dynamite." We have successfully prosecuted nine persons for spearing in the Twin Lakes this season. We trust that the Connecticut anglers will help us.—C. A. F. S. P. G. F.

"TROUT" IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

IN FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 31 and April 18, 1889, will be found answers to inquiries of "Guatemala" concerning a kind of "trout" which he has observed in mountain streams in Guatemala. We suggest that some member of the family of toothed minnows (*Characinidæ*) might have been mistaken for a fish of the salmon family; indeed, a species of *Characinidæ* was described by a French author in 1835 under the name of *Coregonus niloticus*, supposing it to be a whitefish. Many writers of equal or greater fame have referred species of Characins to the genus *Salmo*, among them Linné, Gmelin, Bloch, Schneider, Forskal, Hasselquist, Kolreuter and Artedi. It would not be strange, therefore, if a person unfamiliar with the distinguishing characters of fishes should mistake a toothed minnow for a trout. Worse things than that have happened; for example, one of the mullets (*Agonostomus nasutus*) native to mountain streams in Guatemala and Lower California is locally known in the river at San José as *trucha*, or trout, and we have suspected that this may be recognized under the same name at Tumbador. This mountain mullet has the reputation of being equal to the brook trout in firmness of flesh, excellence of flavor, freedom from small bones, and in game qualities. It is possible that an attempt will be made some day to introduce into Georgia and North Carolina one or more of the fine species found in mountain streams of Jamaica, or the one known from the river of San Geronimo, in Guatemala.

NEW ENGLAND STREAMS.

THE present is proving to be the season of big trout, and best of all quite a plenty of them. Massachusetts lakes, ponds and streams have given the anglers a better chance than for many years. A gentleman who has been acquainted with a certain pond in Plymouth for fifty years was telling me the other day of a catch of a dozen trout he made there one afternoon, when on former seasons one or two on a half day was considered fairly good fishing. Another gentleman mentions a brook running into an arm of the sea on the south shore, where no trout had been seen for some years, though they were formerly abundant. His boys came in the other day with the story that they had seen a large trout. The gentleman could hardly believe the report, but the boys went afishing the next afternoon, with the result that they caught a trout weighing 2½lbs. The next day the gentleman himself took rod and line and captured two or three good trout. But we turn to Maine for the most gratifying results.

The trout stories from the Rangeleys are almost too good to be believed, especially since the season started in so early, and the first results were so very poor. Moosehead is also showing excellent results. The streams were never so full of trout, and the fisher for numbers of the little fingerlings is making his usual record up among the hundreds—the record that is so very distressing to the true angler. Where do all the trout come from? What good spirit is fast bringing back the angling of former days? It is evidently protection, though the laws of the several States are poorly enforced. But public sentiment is growing, and the poacher and law breaker is frowned upon in such a marked degree that his life is being made a burden, and he is staying out of the woods. It is a fact that trout have greatly increased in both Maine and Massachusetts waters during the past five or six years, in spite of the fact that the increase in anglers and the love of angling has been more than ten times as great.

SPECIAL.

MIDDLE DAM, Maine, June 7.—The fishing continues to be very good, and both trout and landlocked salmon are rising to a fly, furnishing fine sport to the enthusiastic angler. Mr. Hempsted, who was mentioned in my last letter, has taken one trout weighing 3½lbs. and another of 8½lbs. since I wrote you. Mr. Curtis, who made such a splendid record last year, among many other fish has taken two landlocked salmon weighing 5 and 3½lbs., on a fly, and a trout weighing 5½lbs. Mr. Curtis had rare sport with his 5lb. salmon, the fish breaking water no less than six times, and he told me he had never felt more pleasure in capturing a fish than in bringing this landlocked salmon to net. Besides these large fish Mr. Curtis has taken about a hundred trout. Messrs. Armstrong and Miles have taken 125 trout, all of which would be called large trout in almost any country but this. Mr. Armstrong has taken a 3½lb. trout, and several running between 2 and 3lbs. There was never better fly-fishing than at present, and it will probably be good all through this month, as the conditions are favorable. Messrs. Shattuck and Smart, of Boston, who spent a few days at their camp in the Narrows, carried home a fine lot of fish, among which were two trout weighing 8 and 8½lbs., the largest of which was on exhibition for a few days in Boston, in the window of a fishing tackle store.

The last five years, many of the fishermen visiting the lakes have brought their wives with them, and some of the ladies have developed a love for the sport, and can talk "fish" as well as any man, and seem to enjoy it as much.

Coe & Pingree's drive of logs which annually passes through this chain of lakes, are all through the Middle Dam, and by far the larger part have reached Umbagog Lake. The drive this year was the largest ever known, containing 17,000,000ft., and yet the large land owners here tell me that the lumber is still growing faster than it is cut, so that it will probably be many years yet before the timber is all cut off in this region, if it ever is, for much of the land is worthless for any other purpose than of growing a forest.

We have had rain here for several days past, and last night was one of the coldest I have ever experienced in this section at this season of the year. As I came up Lake Umbagog this morning on the fleet little steamer Parmachenee, the White Mountains presented a grand sight. Our rain of yesterday must have been snow on the mountains, for the granite crown of Washington and its attendant peaks were draped in spotless white, showing finely against the unclouded blue of the sky. By far the most satisfactory view of the White Mountains to be obtained anywhere in this region can be had from the upper part of Lake Umbagog, a little above Moose Point. Here they are in sight from summit half way to base, and each grand peak stands out clearly from its fellows.

Mr. C. P. Stevens, of Boston, who is usually one of the earliest visitors here in the spring, has been detained at home much against his wish by business, and has just made his appearance at his neat little Vine Vale camp in the Narrows. The Narrows is one of the most famous fishing grounds in this region, and as Mr. Stevens is a successful and persistent angler, he will no doubt leave a record behind him when he returns home.

J. P. Whitney and family, of Boston, and a party of friends have already been at their beautiful summer camp on Lake Molechunkamunk for several weeks, and the whole party, I understand, have enjoyed excellent fishing.

A few members of the Boston Club are at their camp, a short distance below Upper Dam Landing, and report fishing good.

One party of four anglers who were here recently and stopped a few days, carried home 480 trout, all nice ones, besides the small ones they ate and gave away and threw back into the water. Every fisherman I have met says he has never known the trout so plenty as they are this spring. As one fisherman told me, "You can catch more small and medium-sized trout than you want, but it is the big fellows I am after."

Those of your readers who have been detained from making their annual fishing trip in May can try it in June this year, with a fair show of success, for there seems at the present time to be more fish than fishermen.

CAPT. FARRAR.

OZARK MOUNTAIN TROUT.—Kansas City, Mo.—Is it possible that, with our present magnificent variety of game birds, fishes and other animals, we can add to them any one of the great salmon family? The beautiful Ozark Mountains are surely being opened, and are to become famous, indeed, as a sporting section, easy of access and good accommodations. Spring River, having its head from one of the largest springs in the world at Mammoth Spring, just over the line in northern Arkansas, is certainly one of the most beautiful and natural angling streams in the country. Those who have traveled over the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad to Memphis will testify to the beauty of the Ozark Mountains and this beautiful stream. It will be a pleasure to read the experience of those who have been in that country, and more especially to hear from others as to whether there are trout in the Ozark Mountains or not. Theoretically, it would seem probable, as the Ozark watershed is the line dividing the waters flowing north into the Missouri, whose headwaters abound in trout, and the waters flowing south into White River and that into the Arkansas, it also being famous for trout at its head. The Ozark streams are clear and cold, with rocky beds, affording naturally a home for trout. It is a question worthy of investigation, and it is hoped the patrons of the FOREST AND STREAM will give it attention and the readers the result of their experience.—TILE.

A TARPON SCORE.—Mr. Edward Prime, of New York city, recently returned from Florida with a record of tarpon fishing which is worth repeating. The fish were caught at Punta Rassa, Charlotte Harbor, on the west coast, and the detailed score is:

	Lbs.	Ft.	In.		Lbs.	Ft.	In.
March 31	78	5	1	May 14	105½	6	2
April 11	116	6	..	May 14	93½	5	6½
April 20	134½	6	4	May 15	119	6	1
April 23	142	6	5	May 15	94	5	10½
April 24	135	6	2	May 15	101	5	10½
May 2	98	5	9	May 16	53	4	6½
May 3	116	6	3	May 16	134½	6	4½
May 6	53	4	8	May 16	79	5	6
May 7	126	5	10½	May 16	120½	6	1
May 8	140	6	2	May 17	146	6	4
May 9	94	5	5	May 17	103	5	4
May 9	109	5	10	May 17	153	6	7
May 10	108	5	11	May 17	132½	6	4
May 11	126	6	3½	May 18	98	5	11½
May 13	106	6	1½	May 18	120	5	4
May 14	94	5	9½				

The fish were taken with an Abbey & Imbrie rod, and gave hard fights.

BLACK BASS IN GEORGIA REFUSE THE FLY.—Macon, Ga., June 3.—The season this year for black bass has been unusually good, some superb catches having been made. The fishing is done, however, with live bait or with a bob. A number of our local amateurs have given flies a faithful trial, but we have unanimously agreed that flies are not adapted to our waters. The fishing grounds contiguous to Macon are mostly mill ponds from 25 acres to 250 acres in area. They are lined with shrubs and bushes and underneath grow grasses and weeds in great profusion. I first tried flies in midsummer and attributed my failure to the fact that insects were then plentiful. But after trying in early spring and late in the fall with no better success I know not how to account for it. Perhaps some of your readers can explain the matter for me. I am told that in the streams and lakes in southern Georgia a fly will induce a rise every time, but that is easily accounted for—abundance of fishes.—MACON ANGLER.

LATE TROUT SPAWNING.—Central Lake, Mich., May 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The articles under the head "Massachusetts Trout Spawning," in your issue of May 16, lead me to send you the following facts: On the 14th of this month I caught one brook trout which contained spawn, on the 23d two, and on the 27th five (out of nine taken that day). I have little knowledge of matters pertaining to fishculture, but I should say that the spawn in no case, except perhaps the first, was ripe or fully developed.—KELPIE. [It would seem from the above statement that late spawning is not limited to trout which have the sea-going habit, and it is important that all persons interested in the preservation of this beautiful species should use their opportunities to ascertain the facts about the extent of the spawning season and govern themselves accordingly. Brook trout are not prolific and can easily be exterminated by killing the gravid females.]

BLACK BASS IN LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—We have good reports from "Samson's," Lake View House, St. Albans Bay, Vt., of the black bass fishing. This is a resort where visitors actually catch fish, as attested by numerous correspondents who have been there.

KINGSTON.—New Brunswick, June 1.—Trout fishing has commenced in this section, and although some good catches have been made, the large fish (sea trout) have not struck in as yet.—S.

SEINES, NETS of every description. American Net & Twine Co., Mfrs., 34 Commercial st., Boston, or 199 Fulton st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

Fishculture.

LOSS OF FISH FROM CARP PONDS.

THE recent flood in the Potomac River caused it to overflow the Government carp ponds at Washington and disperse the carp and gold fish over the reservation almost as far as the Capitol. While the young carp as a rule remained on the reservation, many of the big ones of both sexes were scattered over Pennsylvania avenue and other prominent streets. One 11lbs. fish was captured at Maryland avenue and 4½ street, southwest. Three aggregating about 30lbs. in weight were taken at the doors of the Center Market. Still another, weighing 6½lbs., and measuring 25in., was captured at 12th street and Ohio avenue by a gentleman who alighted from his carriage and dispatched the fish with the butt of his whip. We learn that there are many old fish left in the ponds, and a large number of them have not yet spawned. This is very fortunate, as thousands of the young of last spring's spawning have left the ponds and cannot be recovered. Dr. Hessel fortunately recaptured a great many of the escaping young fish and returned them to the ponds. Associated with the carp were seen gold fish, spring minnows (*Fundulus diaphanus*), small sunfish (*Enneacanthus gloriosus*), minnows (*Hybognathus regius*) and young eels.

The results of this unprecedented flood will be seriously felt for a long time to come.

SALMON IN THE DELAWARE.—The U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, Col. Marshall McDonald, has received a letter from Mr. Wm. J. Thompson, of Gloucester, N. J., stating that he caught a salmon weighing 14lbs. in his shore net May 27. Mr. Thompson remarks that this is the second one caught this season. The fish was sold for ten dollars.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Secretary.

Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

March 25 to 28, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

DOG LICENSE LAWS.

WE begin to-day the publication of our reports on the laws relating to dogs in towns, and the methods adopted to reduce the number of vagrant curs. The information has been secured by correspondence with the mayors or presiding officers of the several places named, and the reports were all made in 1888:

Maine.

The State tax is $1 for dogs and $3 for bitches.

Bath.—We have no unlicensed or stray dogs.—WM. B. BROWN, Pres.

Biddeford.—We have no dog law in force here whatever.—E. A. HUBBARD, City Clerk.

Bangor.—The license for dogs is $1.20 for males, $2.20 for females. Unlicensed and stray dogs are destroyed, principally by shooting. No active measures have been taken for a strict enforcement of the law for a year or two, and consequently I am unable to give any pound statistics.—C. F. BRAGG, Mayor.

Rockland.—The tax imposed on dogs for this present year is $1. Dogs at large without collars with owner's name thereon are subject to seizure by police or pound drivers, and drowned unless owner claims them and pays tax. No license is issued. The clause in ordinance authorizing the seizure of dog is not operative, as little attention is paid to it. Most of the dogs are taxed to the owners by the assessors.—W. S. WHITE, Mayor.

Vermont.

St. Albans.—The license and police regulations in regard to dogs are not matters of municipal regulation, but are the subject of State regulation, and the provisions in respect thereto may be found in Chap. 182, Secs. 4028 to 4052 inclusive, Revised Laws of Vermont, as amended by several acts passed in 1882. The substance of the provisions is that each dog is required to be licensed on or before April 1 each year, the fee being $1 for a male and $4 for a female. On failure to procure license by April 1, party may procure one by May 15, in that case the fee being $2 for male and $4 for female. The fees are paid to the town treasurer and are kept as a separate account by him. Damages done by the worrying, maiming or killing of sheep, lambs, fowls or other domestic animals by dogs in the town are required to be ascertained and certified by the selectmen of each town in December each year, and on or before the first Wednesday in January the treasurer is required to pay such allowances if the dog fund is sufficient, otherwise he is required to pay the same *pro rata* to the extent that the fund will allow. All dogs not licensed as required by law on May 15 are required to be killed. The chairman of the selectmen in each town is charged with the duty to issue a warrant for such slaughter directed to any police officer or constable, and the police officer or constable is required to execute the warrant at $1 per dog killed, to be paid by the town.—ALBERT P. CROSS.

Montpelier.—Dogs are taxed here $1 if paid before the 15th of May, if not until after that $2. The law here is if dogs are not licensed they are to be killed by one of the officers that has the warrant from the proper authorities to put the same in force. Female dogs are taxed $2. The law is not very well executed, only as far as the tax is concerned. This part of it is done all right and according to law.—CLARK KING.

New Hampshire.

Keene.—The tax is $1 on males and $2 on females per year. We intend to tax all dogs in the month of April in each year. No dogs are killed by city authorities unless found committing some depredation or sick. So few are killed that nothing is done with them except to bury them as soon as possible.—MILLERD BLAKE, City Clerk.

Massachusetts.

The State tax is $2 on males, $5 on females.

Brockton.—We have but very few unlicensed dogs, so that we give it very little attention. We usually notify once and that only, which usually has the desired effect. The few stray dogs, or unlicensed ones, are shot by order of city marshal.—ALBERT R. WADE, Mayor.

New Bedford.—We do not impound stray dogs, as is the custom in your city, but they are at the mercy of the police, who have the power to shoot them.—D. B. LUNARD, City Clerk.

Lynn.—I think nearly every one here licenses their dog; 1,882 have been licensed here this year so far; 19 only have been killed.—CHAS. E. PARSONS, City Clerk.

Lowell.—Unlicensed and stray dogs are supposed to be shot, at any rate, such is the law; but very rarely such happens, though frequently owners of unlicensed dogs are arrested and fined. No pound is used.—CITY CLERK.

Lawrence.—Dogs are killed by police if owners refuse to pay license. The number licensed during the current year was 1,210. Amount of license fee collected to date, $2,758.—N. E. MACK, Mayor.

Holyoke.—Unlicensed dogs are shot and the owners prosecuted. We have no dog pound in this city.—J. E. DELANEY, Mayor.

Haverhill.—All parties who own unlicensed dogs after Sept. 15 each year are notified, and if they do not at once get the dog licensed, he is shot by the police officer who attends to that duty, one of the day police. We have no pound. Almost all owners get the dogs licensed; only a very few are killed. We have licensed 1,000 dogs since May 1, 1888. The officer gets a fee of $1 each for all dogs killed.—JAMES M. BALL, Mayor's Clerk.

Amesbury.—The license is given by the town clerk and the fee paid by him to the treasurer of Essex county, who in turn pays for all damages done by dogs out of the accumulated fund, and the balance is divided *pro rata* among the towns and cities of the county. By the 10th day of October the constable of the town, acting under a warrant issued to him in July, which orders him to kill all unlicensed dogs, is obliged to make a return to the selectmen and the county of his doings—of the number of dogs licensed and the number killed. The number of licensed dogs this year is 335. The fee, $2 each. Number of dogs killed, 10. Damage reported, 9 dogs $100.—W. H. B. CURRIN.

Worcester.—The license fee collected on dogs by this city is $3 for males and $6 for females. There is no system of impounding dogs. Any person known to own or harbor an unlicensed dog is complained of before the courts, and if convicted, fined usually $15. Stray or unlicensed dogs that are picked up and no owner found are usually killed, either by chloroforming or shooting.—T. H. BARTLETT, Clerk for Mayor.

Greenfield.—Our town imposes no license fee or tax on dogs. This State imposes a license fee due May 1 each year, or on the dog's attaining the age of 3mos. July 1 a warrant is issued to kill all unlicensed dogs. But the owner is still permitted to pay the license and preserve the dog, and practically in this town only stray dogs are ever killed. Up to date for current year $635 in license fees has been received. This will doubtless be increased by May 1 to nearly $700.—FREDERICK L. GREENE, Town Clerk.

Westfield.—Tax on all dogs $2, on bitches from $5 to $25. There is no impounding of dogs here, the constable is required to destroy unlicensed dogs and lodge a complaint against their owners.—W. C. CLARK, Chairman.

Melrose.—Fee $2 for male, $5 for female dogs, to be paid May 1, annually. July 1 each year the chairman of selectmen issues warrants to constable ordering him to "kill or cause to be killed all dogs not licensed and collared with its owner's name and registered number." Warrant returnable Oct. 1. Complaint is also made against owners of unlicensed dogs when known. Fine, $15 and costs of court. In 1887 we licensed 394 males, 58 females and one breeder's license, $25; total receipts $1,012.40. It will be about the same this year.—LEVI L. GOULD, Chairman Selectmen.

Taunton.—Officers are detailed by the mayor once a year to kill all unlicensed dogs, or dogs found outside of their owner's premises without collars and registered numbers and owner's name thereon. The receipts for dog licenses for the current year are not yet all in, but the sum will be not far from $2,400, which is by the city appropriated for the public library.—EDWIN A. TETLOW, City Clerk.

Springfield.—Unlicensed dogs, if they are worth anything, are given to farmers in the surrounding country; if worthless they are shot; 1,391 dogs were licensed the present year.—J. H. CLUNE, City Marshal.

Last Sunday's Springfield *Republican* had this about the dog licensing in that city:

For some men to pay a dog license is a burdensome, unwelcome duty; for others it is a happy privilege to secure the safety of a beloved pet. The difference in the man's appearance before the city clerk depends, of course, on the ratio of the affection for the animal. The distinction is apparent, however, the minute the door is opened. Those who come through home influences or an uneasy conscience open the door slowly, shuffle their shoes along the marble floor, their lips turned up as if about to take a disagreeable dose of medicine. As they advance the needful $2, with which they part as if from a dear friend, they remark that they have delayed the payment as long as possible, "hoping the old dog would die." Not so do the "willin'" ones enter. They come with glee, remarking eagerly as soon as in sight, "Look here, I want to license my dog; I wouldn't take $150 for him." Sometimes the dog comes, too, and he generally watches the proceeding with great interest; and E. A. Hall's little spaniel always brings the $2 in his mouth, and presents the money to the city clerk with due deliberation. There is one young woman who always brings her Skye terrier with her. It has long silky hair, pathetic eyes, and a ribbon tied in a bow over its head. While the city clerk is writing for the certificate the cute little fellow walks all over the book following the tracings of the pen with its black diamond nose.

A few weeks after the city clerk had been elected a very stylish, well-dressed woman entered the office and requested a dog license. As he bent over the big book, Mr. Newell, pursuing the regular formula, asked: "What is the dog's name?" "You know," was the reply. "Madam, what did you say?" "You know" was repeated again with emphasis. "No, madam, I do not know," said the urbane official, looking inquiringly over his eye-glasses. "Of course you don't," was the explanation; "my pug dog's name is You Know; U-N-O—now do you see?" And so it was entered. Equally puzzling is the answer when the owner says the name of his pet is Ino, or Guess. But the clerk becomes accustomed to these names in time, and it would be hard now to find a dog's name that would suggest ambiguity to one who records 1,150 in a year. Tiger, Tempest, Pill, Pompey, Spider, Jim Blaine (the name of a pug), Darkey, Veto, Comet, Frisk, Cute, Koko, Bijou, Grover, Cussie, Wing, Flint, Ferji and Doctor, these are the names most frequently appearing, although there are many time-honored Jacks, Rovers and Jips recorded on the leaves. Pugs are by far the most numerous in the city, while terriers and Newfoundlands come next. There are about a dozen St. Bernards owned here, but comparatively few greyhounds.

The revenue from these licenses goes to the city library after the damages the dogs may have done have been deducted by the county commissioners. All the licenses are due May 1, but delinquents hang on amazingly. A time of settling comes, however, for about this time warrants are handed over to the policemen. They visit all who are remiss in this respect, and if they continue to overlook or forget about the matter soon the owner is summoned to police court, where he is fined $20 if found guilty. Half this sum goes to the man who makes the complaint. The record licenses show that the number of dogs has nearly doubled in seven years, the number each year being as follows: Last year, 1,399; 1887, 1,315; 1886, 1,215; 1885, 1,068; 1884, 964; 1883, 924; 1882, 741.

Fitchburg.—A special dog constable is appointed each year, and after July 1 he kills all unlicensed canines and prosecutes the owners thereof.—WALTER A. DAVIS, City Clerk.

Framingham.—The fee for a dog is $2, for a bitch $15, with special provision for dogs kept for breeding purposes. All dogs not licensed by July 1 are killed by constables under warrant from selectmen. We do not impound.—WALTER COLLINS, Chairman of Selectmen.

Northampton.—Unlicensed and stray dogs are shot when found by the police on the mayor's warrant to do so. Nearly 600 dogs licensed this year, and no returns of any being killed made to this office.—E. I. CLAPP, City Clerk.

Salem.—This city has passed no regulations, but the licenses are issued under provisions of the public statutes. We have no dog pound. A constable is on duty from July 1 to Oct. 1., for the purpose of killing unlicensed dogs and prosecuting their owners.—H. M. MEEK, City Clerk.

Waltham.—Unclaimed and stray dogs are killed by shooting. They are not impounded. Number of dogs killed the present year 56.—HENRY N. FISHER, Mayor.

Newburyport.—We have no pound for dogs. All dogs not licensed are supposed to be killed by dog officers.—ALBERT C. TITCOMB.

Connecticut.

The State law requires a fee of $1.15 on dogs; $6.15 on bitches.

Middletown.—All unregistered dogs are liable to be shot by any officer. We have no pound in the city. The whole number registered so far this year is 1,466.—CHARLES R. LEWIS.

Hartford.—Stray or unlicensed dogs are impounded and kept two or three days, when, if the owners do not call to claim them they are shot and buried. The impounding and disposal of them are under the supervision of the police department, which receives $1 from the town for each dog so disposed of. Should the owner call and claim the dog, $1 must be paid to the said department before the property can be taken away. If a dog remains unclaimed for two or three days, any person by paying the dollar fee can have the same. Number of dogs impounded was 115; 123 were killed, 3 were claimed by owners, and 2 were given to parties by paying fee.—JOHN E. HIGGINS, Town Clerk.

Willimantic.—We have no pound.—JOHN M. ALPAUGH, Warden.

New Britain.—This city does not require the payment of a license fee or tax for dogs. The State has a statute. Every unlicensed dog may be killed. The number are so few they are usually shot. We have no pound.—JOHN WALSH, Mayor.

New London.—The law requires that all dogs not licensed shall be killed. The law is a dead letter as far as killing is concerned in this city.—ISAAC W. THOMPSON, Town Clerk.

New York.

Rome.—The mayor of Rome reports the dog license in that city as 50 cents on dogs and $2 on bitches, but the dogs are not punished for the failure of their owners to comply with the ordinance.

Watertown.—We impose a tax of $1 on dogs and $3 on females. This we find works well, and all that do not pay the tax are destroyed and buried.—W. E. HART, Mayor.

Peekskill.—The tax on dogs is 50 cents, on females $1. We do not bother much with unlicensed dogs unless called on to do so. We get what tax we can and let the rest go.

Poughkeepsie.—We have no license or tax on dogs in this city. We direct that they shall be muzzled during July and August, and theoretically we impound unmuzzled dogs caught in the streets. None are killed unless exhibiting some symptoms of rabies or other disease. I have urged a tax, and we may come to it some day.—EDWARD ELSWORTH, Mayor.

Utica.—Dogs are neither licensed nor taxed in this city. We have a city ordinance that all dogs running at large between April 1 and Nov. 1 shall be muzzled, otherwise to be shot by the police, the ordinance, however, has not been enforced for many years. We have no pound. The city provides for the burial of dead dogs found in the streets.—HENRY MARTIN, Mayor.

Canandaigua.—There is no license or tax on dogs in Canandaigua. There is no pound and dogs may roam unmolested.

Tonawanda.—We have no dog pound, neither do we impose any tax on dogs—A. A. BELLINGER, Pres. of Village.

Binghamton.—The city does not license dogs. Between June 20 and Sept. 20 no dog is allowed to go abroad in any of the streets unless muzzled with a good and sufficient wire muzzle, rendering it impossible for such dog to bite, under the penalty of $10. And it is lawful for any person to seize and kill any dog running at large, contrary to the provisions of the ordinance. It is lawful for the chief of police when the safety of the citizens require the vigorous enforcement of this ordinance, to employ any number of discreet persons he deems proper, to kill all dogs found running at large unmuzzled, or with defective muzzles, provided the expense shall not exceed 50 cents. Ferocious and howling dogs are prohibited outright, and those that bark and bite, or howl at night, may be killed by any person on sight. We have no dog pound.—TRACY R. MORGAN, Mayor.

Buffalo.—No license is imposed on dogs in this city. They are allowed to go at large if collared and muzzled, and are liable to be impounded if not. (Of course this part of the ordinance is not enforced except during the summer months). If not claimed and released by the payment of a fine of $2 within 36 hours they are killed. The pound-keeper gets a fee for killing.—H. S. THAYER, Mayor's Sec'y.

Ogdensburg.—No license is charged on dogs. There is no regulation in regard to unlicensed or stray dogs. Dogs that are killed from any cause are generally thrown into the St. Lawrence River.—GEO. HALL, Mayor.

Ithaca.—For the current year we have done nothing with dogs except to shoot a cur occasionally.—D. B. STEWART, Mayor.

Dunkirk.—This city imposes a license fee on dogs of 50 cents, on bitches $2. Unlicensed and stray dogs are permitted to run at large, and are not destroyed. We have no dog pound.—W. BOOKSTAN, Mayor.

Troy.—There is no license fee on dogs imposed in this city. Our city ordinance provides that all unmuzzled dogs running at large shall be seized by the police and impounded. The owner may claim the return of the dog within one week by paying to the pound-keeper the sum of $2. If not claimed within one week the pound-keeper is directed to kill the dog by shooting or drowning. All moneys collected by the keeper belong to the city.—DENNIS J. WHELAN.

Penn Yan.—Our village imposes no special tax on dogs. The township collects 50 cents on dogs and $5 on bitches, which includes the corporation. We fortunately are not pestered with enough to make them a nuisance, hence no by-law or ordinance in force relating to dogs; no pound.—G. C. SNOW, President.

Schenectady. No tax is imposed on dogs in the city. The county towns about tax each dog 50 cents. We have no pound. Every dog has a home, and should one be so unfortunate as to be killed by the cars or otherwise lose his life, and in death lie in state upon a thoroughfare, he or she is buried at an expense of 50 cents to the city.—T. LOW BARHYDT, Mayor.

Yonkers.—The city ordinance provides for a license fee of $1 on dogs and $3 on bitches. Neither licensed nor unlicensed dogs may roam the city at any time without muzzle unless he is held on a chain not exceeding 4ft. long, and dogs thus roaming unshackled are taken to the pound, and if not claimed within twenty-four hours are disposed of by killing or otherwise at the discretion of the pound-keeper.

Rhode Island.

Providence.—All unlicensed or stray dogs found by the dog officers are destroyed forthwith and buried. The city has no pound whatever.—MAYOR'S SECRETARY.

Newport.—A license is imposed by law on male dogs of $1.15, on females of $5.15 per annum. Unlicensed dogs or dogs without collars may be killed by any one outside of the owner's premises. All dogs must wear a collar marked with owner's name and number of license. Stray dogs or uncollared dogs are brought in by the policemen, held twelve hours, and if unclaimed in that time, are killed. There is no regular dog pound. Skins or carcasses are not utilized in any way, as the number is never large. A dog brought here can be kept for thirty days before it must be licensed. Any person keeping an unlicensed dog is liable to a fine of $10, one-half to the complainant. Every person keeping or harboring or knowingly suffering the same to be done is liable for all damages done by said dog as if he were the owner. A fine of $20 imposed for removing the collar from a licensed dog's neck.—JOHN HARE POND, Mayor.

Westerly.—The license on a male dog is $1.15, and on a female dog $5.15, payable in the month of April. If not paid in April $1 is added, and after the last day of May if not paid a fine of $10 is imposed, collected by complaint and warrant. We have no dog pound. The dog is killed and buried, and the person doing so recovers $2 from the town, and therefore no use is made of the skin. There are about 400 dogs in this town, the greater part of them pay the tax very promptly. I have had the oversight of them for ten years, and I have had occasion to sue but one, and have had to kill only one dog during the present year.—GEORGE G. WELLS, Town Sergeant.

DOG TALK.

AT the dog show—an old campaigner gives us this: She did not arrive until the judging was over and was evidently ignorant that it had taken place, as with graceful steps and bewitching smiles she hastened to her pet and fondly caressing the darling, sweetly prattled to him of the lonesome hours she had passed away from his presence. Raising her eyes she gave a nervous start as she caught sight of the commended card that adorned the top of the cage, then with a swift glance along the row, she proudly drew herself to her full height and gazed with a look of indignant scorn upon the coveted blue ribbon that adorned the neck of the fortunate occupant of the adjoining cage. Soon, however, the dimpled chin began to quiver, the flashing eyes were veiled with drooping lashes, then with a convulsive shudder and sigh that seemed to tear at her heart-strings, she bowed her beautiful head upon the silky coat of her pet and silently wept. We had been deeply interested in watching the very entertaining performance, but tears, Lord bless us! we couldn't stand them from those gazelle-like orbs; so catching my companion by the coat sleeve, I led him up facing the stall, and as I gently crowded in front of the almost broken-hearted beauty, exclaimed in a tone of voice that expressed deep indignation, "This is the most glaring outrage ever committed at a dog show; just see what the fool of a judge has done, here is this little darling with only a commended card while that brute of a mongrel has been given first prize." Although my back was toward the maiden I could readily see by the changing expression of my companion's countenance that the charm had worked, and when we had reached a safe distance he murmured with a sigh, "I would give one-half my kingdom for the look she bestowed on you."

We understand the advisory committee of the A. K. C. have decided the matter in dispute between Messrs. Wm. Graham and Lorenzo Daniels by exonerating Mr. Daniels, providing he pays Mr. Graham the sum claimed by the latter. The committee have also decided that the American Field Trial Club must pay Mr. Anthony the prize money claimed by him.

Mr. Henry Müller, of Stapleton, Staten Island, arrived in the steamship Wieland, June 8, with three Russian wolfhounds and six Great Danes, a dog and bitch and four puppies. The wolfhounds are orange and white and have won prizes in Germany. The Great Danes are "tiger" marked and are said to be a very handsome lot. They can be seen at the kennel of Mr. Müller.

Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, forwarding agent, of 58 Wall street, informs us that he received on the steamer Egypt, June 7, five setter bitches from the kennel of Mr. George Cartmels, Kendal, Eng. They were forwarded to their purchaser, Mr. Charles Pharo, Bethlehem, Pa.

The *Breeder and Sportsman* publishes a very good portrait of Mr. Wm. Graham, who judged at the San Francisco dog show last month. The paper speaks well of him as a judge. We are sorry to learn that the show did not pay expenses by nearly $500.

We learn from the *Stock-Keeper* that the bulldog bitch Mischief, that was defeated in the recent celebrated bulldog match between Messrs. Peace and Pybus-Sellon, has been purchased for 75 guineas and that she will be sent to this country.

We learn that the "poison fiend" is at work on Staten Island, and that nearly 30 dogs have been killed. Some of them were valuable animals and their owners will spare no expense to find out the miscreant.

Several recent cases of rabies are reported to have occurred in London, Eng., and the *Stock-Keeper* expresses grave fears of an epidemic of the dread disease and recommends that all dogs be muzzled until the danger is over.

Mr. F. F. Dole, of New Haven, Conn., has just received from England the black and tan terrier dog Kaiser, a litter brother to Sheffield Lass recently imported by Mr. Dole.

The celebrated greyhound Misterton, winner of the Waterloo cup ten years ago, is dead. His services in the stud have been in great demand and his owner received over $20,000 from this source.

Mr. D. Baillie, of Lexington, Ky., sails for England to-day. We understand that he will bring back quite a number of dogs of different breeds.

Messrs. Thos. A. Logan and E. O. Hurd, of Cincinnati, O., contemplate importing some Griffons and starting a kennel of this breed.

The dates for the next Birmingham (England) dog show are Nov. 30, Dec. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

ST. BERNARD CLUB SPECIALS.—New York, June 11. —*Editor Forest and Stream:* At an executive meeting of the St. Bernard Club of America, last evening, the following specials were offered for competition at the Toledo Kennel Club show in September: Cup for best American-bred smooth dog or bitch; cup for best American-bred rough dog or bitch.—LORENZO DANIELS, Sec'y.

LYNN DOG SHOW.—Lynn, Mass., June 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Massachusetts Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass., claim the following dates for their second annual bench show: March 25, 26, 27, 28, 1890.—D. A. WILLIAMS, Sec.

"OLD ENGLISH MASTIFFS."

Editor Forest and Stream:

The general tenor of Mr. Taunton's articles on the above recently published, accord so closely with mine, that I correct a few errors in them, in no carping spirit, but that readers may not be confused by them.

Mr. Wynn's contradiction of Mr. Lukey's statement in "Stonehenge" (that he first used Couchez and then Pluto) is sustained by the stud book, which shows that Yarrow was bred to Couchez, and Mr. Wynn's statement is so circumstantial, going into such minute details, that, coupled with his intimacy with the widow and family of Mr. Lukey, it can hardly be doubted. Mr. Lukey was said to pay little attention to pedigrees, being a thoroughly practical breeder aiming only at results. He never kept account of more than the right male line of a pedigree. He certainly owned dogs that never appear in his pedigrees, as for instance, that splendid specimen, Lukey's Lion, that he imported direct from Mt. St. Bernard. Mr. Edward Nichols hardly gets his due meed of praise from Mr. Taunton, as very much credit is due Mr. Nichols for animals of which he does not appear as the breeder. He was really the breeder of both Old Champion Turk and Champion Beau, as he bred Hilda, mated her with Old King and sold her, in whelp, to Miss Aglionby, who appears as the breeder of Turk, Wolf, etc. The same as to Beau, he bred Belle, mated her with his Prince, and sold her, in whelp, to Mr. Beaufoy, who thus appears as the breeder of that great crack, Beau. Nor can I admit that Mr. Nichols owed his early successes to Lyme Hall blood; the renowned Cautley's Quaker was the spring from which Mr. Nichols drew his best results, and although Quaker only served one bitch, his name appears more frequently in pedigrees than that of any other dog of his date. Mr. Nichols's use of Donaldson's Oscar must also be taken into consideration.

Mr. Taunton repeats his "Lyme Hall" mistake in his mention of Hilda, dam of Turk; only one-eighth of her blood was Lyme Hall, and it was certainly overcome by the blood of Capt. Cautley's Quaker, who was in the same degree of relationship, and of Donaldson's Oscar, who was one degree nearer. As to Big Ben, Mr. Taunton somewhat misleads by quoting his descent through Meg from the Duke of Devonshire's Bendigo, as Big Ben is said to be by Turk, whom he must have resembled very little. But it is very questionable if Turk really was his sire. Mr. Nichols had the gigantic Hercules at the time, and, without aspersing Mr. Nichols's truthfulness in the least, "accidents" will happen, in kennels as well as in "the best regulated families." Hercules had a shocking ring tail, a fault that he transmitted very strongly, and which appeared in both Big Ben and Cardinal. (Parenthetically, let me say that I do not owe this piece of scandal to Mr. Wynn.) Green's Monarch was by this same Hercules, who himself was by a pedigreeless watch dog of Lord Marsham's, out of Whynault, and he probably derived all his merit from his dam, she being the dam of Banford's Wolf, etc. Monarch's blood exists in plenty outside of the Cardinal strain, through Idalia and Brenda Secunda, whose produce, Ilford Chancellor, Ilford Coroner, Debonair, etc., are pretty well scattered through England and America. Mr. Taunton omits Monarch's best son in Mr. Curtis's Marquis, who was out of Duchess, 2366, litter sister to Mrs. Rawlinson's Countess, dam of The Emperor. (From photos of the two, Duchess appears to have been much the best.) Marquis was a most frightful savage, however; I think that Mr. Aylmer of Darlington (to whom Mr. Curtis sold the dog) had him killed on this account.

In mention of Colonel, Mr. Taunton omits Negress's chief produce in Crown Princess, who was counted by "Billy" Graham and Marsden as better than Cambriau Princess. In the case of Queen, Mr. Taunton gets somewhat off the track. Her usefulness in mastiffs does not lie through Wolsey, but through his brother, Nichol's Prince, who, as sire of Bean, etc. (not by way of Young Prince), will not often be found out of mastiff pedigrees; and there is an instance of scientific breeding here that Mr. Taunton failed to note: Queen was by the leggy, light-bodied Druid, but she was out of that almost perfect bitch, Hanbury's Phyllis, who was by Banford's (and Pemberton's) Wolf and out of the sister of Governor. To her dam Queen owed all her merits, and I cannot agree with Mr. Taunton as to those, as her head was most coarse and St. Bernardlike; but although Druid was one-quarter deerhound in blood, the cross of Rajah seems to have utterly extinguished it, as no animals were freer from such appearance than Prince, Wolsey, Creole, etc. Note that Prince and Wolsey were inbred to Wolf, 2353, through Phyllis, dam of Rajah and Queen.

"Mr. J. G. Thompson" puzzles me. I never met such a name in mastiff pedigrees. Mr. James Wigglesworth Thompson was a most distinguished mastiff breeder, the one to whom we probably owe more than any other. He bred Saladin, Bill George's Tiger, Lukey's Duchess (dam of Lukey's Countess, through whom Mr. Lukey got his fawn strain) and a host of others. In this he was materially aided by old John Crabtree, the head keeper of Sir George Armitage. Mr. J. W. Thompson certainly did not get his dogs from Bill George, for Sal, Bet, Nero, Waterton's Tiger, etc., were either bred by himself, his father, John Crabtree, or, as in Waterton's Tiger, were imported. If I remember aright, he did buy Cymba from Bill George, and he presented George with his famous Tiger, 2,345. The portraits of Turk and Colonel are, as usual, very poor. These dogs are the direct opposite of Governor in the faculty of reproducing likenesses of them. I have seen several pictures of them, and none preserve the peculiar dignity, power and majesty that characterized the photographs from which they are made. It must be entirely in the expressions, as the portraits of Governor, Rajah and Queen are fac-similes of the photographs from which they are copied, while those of Colonel and Turk are complete failures.

Mr. Taunton's picture of Governor is most admirable (as far as head). There is a peculiarity about this dog that could be recognized at sight in every picture I ever saw of him, including a drawing by Col. Garnier, showing his Lion, Lukey's Countess, and their sons, Harold and Governor. Col. Garnier's description of the dogs accords exactly with his picture, Harold being a reproduction of his dam, short and broad in head, of immence substance, but a bit light in bone, a larger dog than Governor every way. Unfortunately he left no produce; had he done so mastiffs might have been very different, for he was the beau ideal of a mastiff, short-muzzled and large-skulled enough for anybody, yet immense in size and thoroughly sound everywhere.

The pictures of Beau, Cardinal and Crown Prince are also unsatisfactory. I have several photos of Beau (including the one from which this picture seems to have been made), but none of them show the miserable, lanky hindquarters of the picture. Nor does the picture of Cardinal do him justice. I have a photo showing much less of dish face and more depth of muzzle, while the picture of Crown Prince entirely fails to show the horrors of his most detestable hocks, the most wretched abortions I ever saw in a photo of a dog.

The champion funny thing of the year is the editorial note on these pictures, that "we have secured copyrights in England of those of Governor, Turk, Queen and Crown Prince, as we own the only portraits of those dogs in existence, so far as we have been able to ascertain." This just beats Jews and Gentiles! If anybody wants photographs, from the life, of either of these dogs, let him write to S. M. Robinson, photographer, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and he can get them, and I will make Mr. Robinson "divy" with me on the proceeds, as I own the originals from which those photos were made. If the inquirer happens to be in England, let him call at the office of the *Stock-Keeper* or the *Fanciers' Gazette*, where he can find most of them, with the addition of Hanbury's Prince, Field's Nellie (by Cautley's Quaker), Phyllis, Wolf, King, Miss Hale's Lion, etc. The pictures of Governor, Turk and Colonel appeared in *A. K. R.*, FOREST AND STREAM and the London *Stock-Keeper* about two years since, and the idea of parading such chestnuts is too utterly ridiculous. (Don't you send Mr. Robinson a bill for the above "ad.")

In an article on "Pillars of the Stud Book," it is an unfortunate mistake that the names of such pre-eminent factors as Bill George's Tiger, Cautley's Quaker, Lukey's Rufus, Saladin, Pemberton's Wolf, etc., should be omitted. Bill George's Tiger seems to have been the pivot at his time on which the short head turned. Rufus entirely modified the heads of Mr. Lukey's strain by begetting King from the daughter of Cautley's Quaker. Wolf got Hanbury's Phyllis, with her beautiful head, from the slight and long-muzzled Phœbe, and Phyllis produced Rajah and Queen, from whom come Beau, The Shah, The Emperor, Crown Prince, Beaufort, King Canute, Cambriau Princess, Minting, etc., *ad inf.*

Mr. Taunton does not well state the inquiry into the paternity of Crown Prince. It was "violently attacked" because it found that there was "no evidence that the registered pedigree of Crown Prince is not correct," while the evidence pointed most unmistakably toward the conclusion that, be the sire who he may, it was a hawk to a hen that it was not Young Prince. To support the Young Prince sireage (so sapiently championed by our "American Kennel Club, sir!") there was nothing but the word of Mr. Burnell, who had repeatedly said to reputable gentlemen that The Emperor was the sire, and against the statement in favor of Young Prince was the express declaration of Burnell's kennelman (then in the employ of Mr. Sewall), that he had bred Merlin to The Emperor by Burnell's own direction, supported by the Dudley nose so common in the blood of the litter, which was a common characteristic of the Sultan-Flora litter's offspring. Through The Emperor, Stanley and Marquis, sons of Mrs. Rawlinson's Countess and Mr. Curtis's Duchess; my Gypsey, a daughter of Marquis, threw ginger-faced pups to Mr. Hoskin's The Monarch, son of Marquis. Of course, when I refer to a dog's appearance, I mean his appearance in his photo.

W. WADE.

HULTON, Pa., May 27.

DOG TRAINING INSTRUCTIONS.

THIS new book, "Modern Training, Handling and Kennel Management," by B. Waters, is a work that should be in the hands of every one who owns a pointer or setter. Mr. Waters has had an experience in the field that but few men can boast, and in addition to this he has the happy faculty of putting on paper the results of this experience in a manner that will be readily comprehended by all. Although an advocate of the force system, his methods of applying it are such that the system is shorn of its worst features, and we commend this portion of the work to those who, by ill-advised or ill-tempered application of punishment to their dogs have done so much to bring the system into disrepute. We give place to no one, so far as love for the dog and our interest in his humane treatment is concerned, and we have ever championed his cause by opposing the application of force while training him to become the fitting companion of the sportsman, for the reason that a very large majority of those who undertake the training of dogs are unreasonably severe in their methods and in many cases brutal in their treatment of the animals under their charge, the result of their course of instruction being that instead of a loving friend and cheerful companion their dog is an eye-serving slave, ever in fear of the whip and consequently does not perform his part nearly so well as he is capable of doing when he has confidence in his master and is working for the pleasure of both without fear that the cruel lash will, he knows not when or what for, descend upon his cringing form. Mr. Waters believes that dogs are endowed with reasoning faculties, and his system of training is based upon principles consistent with this belief, and he strenuously urges the imperative necessity of the exercise of reason while training them. Above all he insists upon kind treatment and a close companionship that fosters a mutual love, without which not much can be satisfactorily accomplished in the way of training.

In addition to the training of the pointer and setter there is a chapter devoted to the training of spaniels, one to watch dogs and one to foxhounds, all containing valuable information. Mr. Waters also has something to say about guns, the habits of game birds in different sections, together with points to traveling sportsmen and a chapter on field etiquette that is well worth a careful perusal. There are also several chapters devoted to kennel management, breeding, raising, kenneling, feeding, etc. Scattered all through the work are bits of personal experience and words of wisdom that cannot fail to be of benefit to the expert as well as the amateur.

*"Modern Training, Handling and Kennel Management." By B. Waters ("Kingrail"), Chicago. Published by the author, 1889. Cloth, 373 pages. Illustrated. Price $2.50.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

CHESTNUT HILL KENNELS' MANEY TREFOIL.

MANEY TREFOIL.

WE give this week a capital illustration of the Chestnut Hill Kennels' recently imported collie dog Maney Trefoil. He made his first appearance in this country at the Boston show last April. Our report of that show said of him:

"Maney Trefoil, that has caused such commotion in the collie world, is a son of The Squire and Scotch Pearl, whelped July 25, 1887; breeder, Mr. H. C. Wylie. The portrait which appeared in the *Stock-Keeper* of Feb. 22 is a most excellent likeness, except that it shows him to have plenty of bone and good feet, whereas it is here that Maney Trefoil fails. He has a good head, that is not quite equal to Scotilla's, well-set and well-carried ears, good neck, short, strong back, a loin that could only be improved by being a little more arched, and hindquarters that, while not perfect, are decidedly better than can be found in a majority of prominent winners. He has a profuse undercoat of the best quality, and, with the exception that his bodycoat is somewhat soft across the flanks and sides of chest, it is almost perfection, and in mane and frill we have never seen any one that surpassed him. He swings a lengthy stern that is perfectly coated, stands over lots of ground and moves in good style. He is big enough for any kind of work, but, as we have already stated, he is light in bone and not first class in feet. He also shows a disposition to stand over at the knees. While we do not think him the equal of old Charlemagne he is undoubtedly a beautiful specimen, and has no peer in this country."

He was first shown in England at Barn Elms last July, where he won second in the open class under two years, first in the puppy class, the Collie Club Derby and £5 special.

At Darlington, three weeks later, he won a first and second, and at Ecclesfield and Cambridge he also won first. At Birmingham in December he won first in the open class, and the Collie Club specials. These were the only times that he was shown in England. His winnings in this country are first and specials at Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia. The cut is from a sketch by Harry B. Tallman, and is an excellent likeness.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 of any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Koin. By A. E. Pitts, Columbus, O., for silver fawn pug bitch, age not given, by Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloud) out of Peggie II. (champion Joe—Pody).

Eberhart's Cashier, Pitts, Whitney, Gilliran, Duke of Montrose, Spokane and Prince Charlie. By Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., for silver fawn pug dogs, whelped June 2, 1889, by champion Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy) out of Lady Thora (Santa Claus—Almah).

Buffalo Prince. By H. W. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., for orange and white St. Bernard dog, whelped March 7, 1889, by Merchant Prince II. (champion Merchant Prince—Sequa) out of Lady Snowdrift II. (Prince—Lady Snowdrift).

Golden Boy. By J. B. Martin, San Francisco, Cal., for white, black and tan fox-terrier dog, whelped Jan. 16 1889, by Regent Jock (Regent Vox—Blemton Saffron) out of Beatrice (champion Bacchanal—Blemton Arrow).

Bridford Kennels. By W. T. Payne, New York, for his kennels of spaniels; also the prefix Bridford for all spaniels bred by him.

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Lass of Naso—King Don. Wm. New's (Philipsburg, Mont.) pointer bitch Lass of Naso (Nick of Naso—Nelly) to King Don Kennels' King Don (Vandevort's Don—Luck), May 29.

M'liss—Beaufort H. G. W. Lovell's (Middleboro, Mass.) pointer bitch M'liss (Glenmark—Zanetta) to his Beaufort H. (Beaufort—Zuba), May 28

May B.—Beaufort H. G.W. Lovell's (Middleboro, Mass.) pointer bitch May B. (Glen Graphic—Jeanette) to his Beaufort H. (Beaufort—Zuba), May 24.

Lou Tell—Beaufort H. D. F. Wilbur's (Middleboro, Mass.) pointer bitch Lou Tell (Wm. Tell—Daisy A.) to G. W. Lovell's Beaufort H. (Beaufort—Zuba), May 21.

Miss Daisy—Bradford Ruby II. R. L. Wayman's (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Miss Daisy to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Bradford Ruby II. (champion Bradford Ruby—Puss B.), June 2.

Fair Inez—Kash. F. C. Nims's (Painesville, O.) pug bitch Fair Inez (Zango—Nellie) to A. E. Pitts's Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy), May 27.

Dottie—Kash. C. C. McLean's (Janesville, Wis.) pug bitch Dottie to A. E. Pitts's Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy), May 21.

Nun Nicer—Kash. A. E. Pitts's (Columbus, O.) pug bitch Nun Nicer (Douglas II.—Dot) to his Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy), May 10.

Cute—Kash. H. L. Goodman's (Auburn Park, Ill.) pug bitch Cute to A. E. Pitts's Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy), May 7.

Belle Valentine—Beauchamp. Halfway Brook Kennels' (Glens Falls, N. Y.) St. Bernard bitch Belle Valentine (champion Rector—Emmet's Jura) to Teague & Tilton's Beauchamp (Beauchamp—Berengaria), May 8.

Schatz—Herr Otho. Tracy Gould's (Vineland, N. J.) St. Bernard bitch Schatz (Merchant Prince—Bernice V.) to Halfway Brook Kennels' Herr Otho (champion Otho—Swiss Rhona), April 10.

Belle of Halfway Brook—Herr Otho. Halfway Brook Kennels' (Glens Falls, N. Y.) St. Bernard bitch Belle of Halfway Brook (Cato—Belle Valentine) to their Herr Otho (champion Otho—Swiss Rhona), May 3.

Medea—Herr Otho. Halfway Brook Kennels' (Glens Falls, N. Y.) St. Bernard bitch Medea (Merchant Prince—Bernice V.) to their Herr Otho (champion Otho—Swiss Rhona), March 29.

Queen Valentine—Herr Otho. Halfway Brook Kennels' (Glens Falls, N. Y.) St. Bernard bitch Queen Valentine (Cato—Belle Valentine) to their Herr Otho (champion Otho—Swiss Rhona), April 15.

Forest Corinne—Aldershot. F. E. Smith's (Groton, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Forest Corinne (champion Bruce—Little Nell) to D. Rhoads's Aldershot (Chief—Bizreena), June 4.

Bridford Ruby—Newton Abbot Don. Bridford Kennels' (New York) Sussex spaniel bitch Bridford Ruby (champion Bridford Dalliance—Bridford Birdie) to E. M. Oldham's Newton Abbot Don (champion Newton Abbot Darkie—Newton Abbot Lassie), May 26.

Bridford Lady—Newton Abbot Skipper. Bridford Kennels' (New York) Sussex spaniel bitch Bridford Lady (champion Bridford Laddie—Bridford Ruby) to W. T. Payne's Newton Abbot Skipper (champion Newton Abbot Darkie—Newton Abbot Blossom), May 29.

Nell—Jubilee. H. A. Harris's (North Wilmington, Mass.) bull-terrier bitch Nell (champion Count—Bertha) to his champion Jubilee (Bendigo—Queen), June 4.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Hops. E. Dexter's (Charlottesville, Va.) pointer bitch Hops (Mike—Romp), May 31, four (two dogs), by his King of Kent.

Daisy A. Geo. W. Lovell's (Middleboro, Mass.) pointer bitch Daisy A. (Pete, Jr.—Daisy), May 23, ten (seven dogs), by his Beaufort H. (Beaufort—Zuba).

Lass of Maine. H. E. Farnham's (Portland, Me.) pointer bitch Lass of Maine (Graphic—Zitta), May 21, eight (four dogs), by his Duke of Maine (Beppo III.—May F.).

Puss B. Geo. Gillivan's (West Jefferson, O.) pug bitch Puss B. (Treasure—Peggie), June 4, six (three dogs), by A. E. Pitts's Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy).

Sulu C Toledo Kennel Club's (Toledo, O.) English setter bitch Sulu C. (Count Noble—Dasbing Novice), May 24, six (two dogs), by J. Dager's Toledo Blade (Roderigo—Lillian).

Bohemian Girl. J. S. Hudson's (Covington, Ky.) English setter bitch Bohemian Girl (Count Noble—Mollie Belton), June 5, nine (six dogs), by S. Bogg's champion Paul Gladstone.

Psyche. C. L. Griffith's (New York) Gordon setter bitch Psyche (Roy—Dott), June 6, eight (five dogs), by Dr. J. H. Meyer's champion Beaumont (Rondall III—Floss).

Topsy. H. T. Pearce's (Philadelphia, Pa.) cocker spaniel bitch Topsy (Harry Obo—Blackie H.), May 22, six (one dog), by A. W. Pancoast's Marmaduke (Bozique—Daisy Dean).

Daisy. Toledo Kennel Club's (Toledo, O.) cocker spaniel bitch Daisy (champion Brant—Bonita), March 13, five (three dogs), by C. M. Nelles's Red Rover.

Renah W. J. E. Weston's (Utica, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Renah W. (Black Pete, Jr.—Gilt), June 1, six (five dogs), by T. J. Hook's champion Little Red Rover (Obo II.—Woodstock Dinah).

Bonnibel. Bridford Kennels' (New York) spaniel bitch Bonnibel (Wallace II.—Suzette), March 4, six (five dogs), by Dr. Beck's Jerry (Othello—Suzette); bitch and all the whelps since dead.

Cleopatra. Wm. F. Murphy's (New Haven, Conn.) cocker spaniel bitch Cleopatra (champion Black Prince—Zona), June 5, six dogs, by G. D. Gregory's Cubo (champion Black Pete—Riette).

Meersbrook Girl. Rochelle Kennels' (New Rochelle, N.Y.) black and tan terrier bitch Meersbrook Girl (Punch—Meersbrook Jessey), May 28, six (four dogs), by E. Lever's Vortigern (Viper—Gipsey).

Gipsey Queen. A. W. Smith's (Buffalo, N. Y.) black and tan terrier bitch Gipsey Queen (Vortigern—Fortune), May 30, four (two dogs), by his Buffalo General (Halifax General—Lady Lottie).

Glen Ettie. Toledo Kennel Club's (Toledo, O.) Scotch terrier bitch Glen Ettie (Dundonald—Glen Liune), May 11, six (four dogs), by Meadowthorpe Kennels' Donald (Athold—Madge Wildfire).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Beaufort H.—Belle of Maine whelps. Black and white ticked pointers, whelped March 4, 1889, by G. W. Lovell, Middleboro, Mass., a dog to W. W. Hurd, Bridgeport, Mass., and a bitch to C. Russell, Jr., New Haven, Conn.

Beaufort H.—Portland Lilly whelp. Liver and white pointer dog, whelped March 29, 1889, by G. W. Lovell, Middleboro, Mass., to C. T. Carruth, Boston, Mass.

Rush—Daisy whelps. Silver fawn pug bitches, whelped May 4, 1889, by A. E. Pitts, Columbus, O., one each to Eborhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., and H. S. Hume, Greenfield, Ind.

Roxie. Orange tawny, correct white markings, rough St. Bernard bitch, whelped June 17, 1888, by Brunswick out of Lady Marian, by Halfway Brook Kennels, Glens Falls, N. Y., to Mrs. B. H. Kathe, Chillicothe, O.

Pet. White and brindle, black facings, rough St. Bernard dog, whelped April 28, 1888, by Cato out of Nutmeg, by Halfway Brook Kennels, Glen Falls, N. Y., to A. A. Schafer, Crescent, N. Y.

Schatz. Orange brindle and white, black facings, rough St. Bernard bitch, whelped May 26, 1888, by Merchant Prince out of Bernice V., by Halfway Brook Kennels, Glens Falls, N. Y., to Tracy Gould, Vincland, N. J.

Gun—Dora Gladstone whelp. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped June 4, 1888, by Chas. York, Bangor, Me., to H. E. Kleber, New York.

Flash Boy. Red Irish setter dog, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield out of Nino, by F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., to C. W. Sweet, Wilsonia, W. Va.

Nepaul. Red Irish setter dog, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield out of Nino, by F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., to R. Robley, Cathlamet, W. T.

Sarsfield's Blaze. Red Irish setter dog, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield out of Nino, by F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., to H. J. Smith, Louisville, Ky.

Iowa Lad. Red Irish setter dog, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield out of Nino, by F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., to F. W. Hubbard, Huron, Mich.

Mina. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield out of Nino, by F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., to J. B. Charlton, Washington, Pa.

Spinaway. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. 3, 1888, by Chief out of Nellie, by A. B. Tyrell, Haverhill, Mass., to F. Thurlo, Newbnryport, Mass.

Corinne. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield out of Nino, by F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., to G. E. Everett, Grand Island, Neb.

Prairie Rose. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped Dec. 24, 1888, by Sarsfield out of Nino, by F. H. Perry, Des Moines, Ia., to J. C. Sawyer, Oregon.

Marco. Black and tan, with white frill, cocker spaniel dog, whelped Oct. 25, 1888, by Koko out of Pbyllis D., by J. E. Weston, Utica, N. Y., to R. G. Hoerlein, same place.

Golden Boy. White, black and tan fox-terrier dog, whelped Jan. 16, 1889, by Regent Jock out of Beatrice, by J. B. Martin, San Francisco, Cal., to Mrs. Sterrett, same place.

Golden Gem. White and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped Aug. 25, 1888, by Dick out of Norwich Belle, by J. B. Martin, San Francisco, Cal., to C. H. Kobicke, same place.

Regent Jock. White fox-terrier bitch, whelped April 10, 1887, by Regent Vox out of Blanton Saffron, by J. B. Martin, San Francisco, Cal., to C. H. Kobicke, same place.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

R. K. M., Baltimore, Md.—I have a fox-terrier bitch pup about 6 months old who suddenly started to run violently about the house, barking sharply all the time; this lasted about 3 minutes, after it was over she seemed very much frightened and cowed, but knew me and answered to her name. She had been confined in a small house until about 10 minutes before the paroxysm, and was fed about 4 hours previous on meat. What is the name of these attacks and a remedy, if any? Ans. You should never feed a puppy on meat. The attack is due to digestive troubles, possibly worms. Keep the bowels free with teaspoonful doses of syrup of buckthorn, once or twice daily. Feed light diet, bread and milk, soups with bread and scraps from the table. Corn meal mush is excellent. Exercise regularly.

G. H. C., Hartford, Conn.—I have a spaniel pup three months old. A month since small white particles of dandruff appeared in his coat. Then he began scratching, became thin and had diarrhœa and what passed was streaked with blood. For two weeks I gave Fowler's solution of arsenic in three drop doses twice daily, and fed cooked meat chopped fine. The bowels are now all right. To his coat I applied zinc oxide and diachlor in equal parts, also washed him in Little's sheep dip. His appetite is good and bowels regular now. Yet the hair is off on his throat, armpits and thighs. Will you kindly tell me what the trouble is, and the proper treatment? Ans. Do not feed much meat. Give Fowler's solution. 4 drops night and morning in the food, for a month. Exercise regularly and keep the bowels easy.

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MAKING MILITIA MARKSMEN.

FOR now these 16 years the State of New York has led the list of Commonwealths in looking after the instruction of the civilian marksmen in rifle practice. Gen. Robbins has just issued his orders for the practice of 1889, which runs during the season from May 15 to Nov. 9. Each year the entire militia force of the State is classified as shots into several groups.

The third class shall consist of all who do not appear on a range for practice.

The second class consists of all present for practice, without reference to qualification in previous years, and the practice in this class will be at 100yds. standing, on a third class or No. 3 target, and at 200yds. kneeling, or sitting, on a third class or No. 3 target.

The first class consists of those who score 25 and upward in the second class, and the practice in this class will be at 200yds. standing, No. 3 target, and at 500yds. lying prone, No. 2 target. A score of 25 and upward in the first class constitutes a marksman, and entitles the maker to receive the State decoration. A score of 42 and upward in the first class constitutes a sharpshooter, and entitles the maker to receive a silver bar.

All officers and enlisted men who practice must shoot through the regular classes, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, and are prohibited from shooting for a second or higher score in a class in which they have already qualified. The record must stand upon the first qualifying score made. But should any marksman, without expense to the State, on other than a practice day, and under proper supervision, make a score qualifying as a sharpshooter, he will be credited with such score. No score by officer or enlisted man will be recognized unless made at a target to which he has been regularly assigned, and where his name has been previously entered on a score blank.

At the first general practice (*a*) the practice will commence with class firing in squads, under a competent non-commissioned officer, or other duly designated instructor, at each firing point, and the whole under the supervision of an inspector of rifle practice, subject to the orders of the commanding officer present.

Five consecutive shots will be fired at each distance.

This practice will be continued to the end by all present without reference to the scores recorded, except that those who fail to qualify in the second class may be restricted to two shots for practice at each of the higher ranges, and any officer or enlisted man who has won the marksman's decoration for the five years last past need not practice at the lower (*i. e.*, 100yds. and 200yds., standing and kneeling) ranges.

The practice at 500yds. may be postponed until after the course of firing in ranks.

In regular class practice no officer or enlisted man will be permitted to fire more than five consecutive shots at any one distance on the same day, except the necessary sighting shots to ascertain elevation, windage and the condition of pieces, which may be fired by officers or well instructed men, under inspection or approval of an inspector of rifle practice. Trial practice between classes will not be permitted.

At the first distance of either class (*i. e.*, at 100 or 200yds.), a score of 12 or upward is considered as qualifying, and second practice may be allowed to such men as fail to qualify at either distance (as above), provided time will permit; but third practice shall not be allowed in any case. If, however, the entire tour of duty, including volley and skirmish firing, has been performed, and time still permits, such practice may be had as the inspector of rifle practice deems proper.

Those who may have qualified at 200 and 500yds., and not at 100 and 200, may make their scores valid by practicing through the second class without shooting in the first again.

In regular practice each enlisted man will shoot with the piece issued by the State, and brought by him on the ground, unless the same is declared imperfect by the inspector in charge. In that case the man may shoot with the nearest approved piece in the ranks.

(*b*) Volley Firing, Five Rounds.—Firing in ranks at 100yds. shall then be taken up in the following order, the squad or company being formed in single rank: Fire by squad [or company], three rounds. Fire by squad [or company], kneeling, two rounds.

(*c*) Firing as Skirmishers.—The troops shall be exercised as skirmishers from 325 to 100yds. and return; firing, on the advance, one round at 300yds., one at 200yds. and one at 100yds., and on the retreat, one round at 150yds. and one at 250yds. As soon as the last (fifth) shot is fired, assemble on the right (or left), thus leaving the front uncovered, so that the second squad or company may deploy; during this time the marking can be done.

At the second or third day's practice those present will practice in the classes to which they respectively belong. In other respects the tour of duty will be identical with that prescribed for first general practice, including volley firing and firing as skirmishers.

In practice officers shall shoot first, then non-commissioned officers, then privates, on such targets as may be assigned to their companies.

The responsibility of officers on the range is great. Good officers should be proficient in the use of the rifle and able to apply armory instructions in the field. The men will be instructed as much as possible while waiting their turns to shoot, and especially in aiming and position drill, for which a competent instructor should be detailed in each company. They should be taught how to blacken their sights and how to fix the correct elevation and windage before going to the firing points.

Wooden targets for volley and (where needed) for skirmish firing should be erected without expense to the State on each range. A simple fence painted to represent the necessary lines or divisions, or a frame covered with paper or muslin painted, if backed by a mound sufficient for safety, will suffice. Iron targets, second class, may be used for skirmish drill, but must not be used for volley firing.

Front sight covers of such pattern as may be easily detached will be allowed in practice for the marksman's decoration, but they must not be permanently attached to the rifle.

BOSTON, June 8.—In the regular shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association to-day, Mr. Francis won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match, and Mr. Howard won the gold champion medal. Following are the scores finished to-day:

20-shot Rest Match.

J Francis	12	9	12	11	9	12	11	12	9	12	
	10	8	10	12	11	12	11	11	9	12	—215
J R Munroe	12	10	10	12	11	10	7	11	10	11	
	9	11	10	12	11	10	11	12	10	10	—211
S Wilder	10	10	9	9	8	12	12	10	8	9	
	8	9	10	12	9	10	12	10	11	9	—197
W P Conway	7	10	9	7	8	7	10	6	8	9	
	6	8	10	9	10	8	8	10	10	10	—172

Champion Medal Match.

O M Howard	10	8	7	8	10	9	9	8	6	10	—85
H L Lee	10	7	7	7	10	9	10	9	9	7	—84
C C Clarke	10	5	10	6	10	10	7	7	6	7	—78

Medal and Badge Match.

A S Hunt	7	9	8	7	8	6	8	8	4	5	—79

Victory Medal Match.

H L Lee	8	10	9	6	9	9	8	10	7	10	—86
E Kelley	7	3	10	9	9	8	10	8	9	6	—79
W P Conway	7	9	5	8	5	6	5	4	7	7	—63

Rest Match.

J Francis	12	9	12	11	10	11	10	12	12	10	—109
S Wilder	11	9	10	10	12	9	12	12	9	12	—106
J R Monroe	12	11	12	9	12	9	11	8	9	11	—104
A Ballard	12	12	10	8	9	9	8	9	11	11	—100
Pat Maynard	8	10	10	9	8	10	10	10	10	8	— 93
A G Howe	12	12	7	7	10	9	11	9	9	9	— 95
J Hurd	12	11	8	9	9	10	10	9	7	7	— 92

All-Comers' Off-Hand Match.

H L Lee	10	9	8	8	8	8	9	7	10	7	—84
D L Chase	4	6	7	9	9	10	8	8	4	10	—75
E Kelley	6	5	6	8	10	9	6	8	7	8	—73
C H Eastman	9	6	9	5	7	5	9	6	9	8	—73
A Sharp (mil)	8	5	4	5	6	7	8	5	8	7	—63
W P Conway	5	5	8	5	7	5	6	7	8	5	—61
A S Hunt	5	8	5	6	6	9	10	6	5	1	—61

Military Match.

F P Smith	4445444444—41	F Spring	3324454444—37
A S Field	4444433344—38	O T Moore	3434420543—32

ST. LOUIS PISTOL SHOTS.—St. Louis, Mo., June 8.—The last of a series of three matches between the Cincinnati and St. Louis Pistol Clubs was shot last Tuesday night, and, as before, it resulted in an easy victory for the local club. Mr. O. Neuhaus of St. Louis made the highest score, and a member of the Cincinnati club ("Wick") had the honor of scoring the lowest. 10 men, 10 shots, 12½yds., standard American target, strictly off-hand, any .22cal. pistol, any number of sighting shots allowed, but shooter must announce score when ready to shoot at marked target. Scores made by the St. Louis Club:

L V D Perret	10	9	8	9	6	9	10	10	10	8—89
M Billmeyer	9	5	8	9	7	9	10	7	7	10—81
E Mohrstadt	10	10	8	9	8	10	8	9	9	8—89
F A Fodde	7	10	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	9—87
O Neuhaus	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	10—94
G W Alexander	8	8	6	8	9	10	9	9	7	7—81
W J Lard	9	10	6	9	5	8	9	8	8	8—80
G Dunn	7	8	10	7	8	8	7	8	9	7—78
M Summerfield	9	10	9	10	8	8	9	10	10	10—93
W H Hettel	9	10	9	6	6	6	9	9	7	10—81—853

Cincinnati Pistol Club.

H Goodman	8	8	9	6	8	9	7	8	10	7—80
C Hanfman	8	7	10	10	6	9	8	10	9	7—84
B Copeland	9	10	9	10	9	10	7	6	10	10—90
P Koehne	6	7	6	5	7	9	8	10	3	9—70
Al Bandle	8	4	6	7	6	5	7	10	6	7—66
C Wellinger	7	6	5	9	5	10	5	6	9	9—71
E Wilson	8	7	8	6	5	7	6	9	7	7—70
B J Robertso	7	10	8	9	9	7	8	9	10	8—85
Wick	9	6	9	10	10	7	9	9	10	8—87—778

Summary of the three matches:

	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.
First match, May 21	831	746
Second match, May 28	828	800
Third match, June 4	853	778
	2,512	2,324

St. Louis won by 188.

The scores of the last shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club are appended, 20yds., standard American target and .22cal. Stevens pistols:

M Summerfield	8	10	10	9	8	10	9	8	8	10—90
O Neuhaus	7	6	10	9	6	10	10	10	10	9—87
S G Dornin	7	9	10	10	6	9	7	10	9	10—87
G Alexander	8	10	9	7	9	10	7	10	8	7—85
W H Hettel	10	7	10	10	10	9	7	4	8	10—85
L V D Perret	10	6	8	7	8	9	7	10	9	10—84
F A Fodde	9	10	8	7	8	8	8	9	8	9—84
O Wallace	8	8	9	10	8	8	10	9	8	5—83
E Mohrstadt	8	8	7	10	8	8	7	5	10	10—81
J A Lee	5	10	8	10	6	9	7	10	7	6—78
W J Lord	10	7	10	8	9	5	7	7	7	7—77
J Albach	7	7	8	5	9	6	5	4	10	9—70
W Mackwitz	4	4	9	10	7	6	6	7	6	6—65
A E Bengel	9	6	8	7	9	5	0	8	8	9—69

ZIMMERMAN VS. HOFELE.—There was a magnificent showing of marksmanship at the Morrisania Schützen Park on the afternoon of June 11. It was at once a test of shooting and a measure of endurance. For three successive hours Gus Zimmerman of the Zettler Rifle Club and Fred W. Hofele, President of the G. A. R. Rifle Association, stood up and blazed away with hardly a moment's cessation at a 12in. bullseye 200yds. distant. The shooting was off-hand, and the conditions of the match were that the competitor making the greatest number of bullseyes in the three hours should be the winner. All shots not hitting the bullseye were to be counted as misses.

The match grew out of a rivalry between Zimmerman and Hofele, which sprung up at the German Hospital fair several months ago. The first prize, a grand piano, which was to go to the marksman making the greatest number of bullseyes, was won by Zimmerman, who made over 2,500, defeating Hofele by several hundred. Hofele, however, was not satisfied, and challenged Zimmerman to the match which finally came off yesterday. Zimmerman wanted to shoot for $500 or $1,000 a side, but $100 was the sum agreed upon.

Firing began at 2 o'clock, and kept up without a moment's cessation until 5. Zimmerman made only ten stops during the entire three hours, and those were of only a few seconds to perhaps a minute and a half in length. Hofele did not make a single pause. Great drops of perspiration stood upon his brow, but still the crack of his rifle kept sounding as though he were a part of the mechanism which sent home the bullets. Ten minutes after the beginning a violent rain fell and almost obscured the targets for a time, but the marksmen fired right on.

Though Hofele's firing was more constant, his rival's was more rapid. Zimmerman fired 846 shots, an average of 282 per hour, or nearly 5 per minute. Hofele fired a total of 646, an average of about 215 an hour, or a little more than 3½ a minute. Zimmerman used three .38cal. Winchester rifles. Hofele used two .38cal. Ballard rifles. At the conclusion of the match Zimmerman looked remarkably fresh, and said he was good for three hours more. Hofele appeared to be badly used up. Sergt. T. J. Dolan, of the Twelfth Regiment, who acted as referee, announced the result:

	No. fired.	Bullseyes.	Misses.
Zimmerman	846	601	245
Hofele	646	325	321

WILMINGTON, Del., June 3.—As if to make amends for a long line of rainy Mondays, to-day proved a perfect one for rifle shooting at our range. The wind was not strong enough to cause any trouble, and what little there was made it from the field, both refreshing and bracing. The partially cloudy sky produced a mellow, leaden light which a rifleman always gladly welcomes. So being favored with every favorable condition, the riflemen at Healdmoor range commenced early for a good afternoon's sport. Following are the scores, standard American target, off-hand:

Record Practice, 200yds.

H Simpson	8	9	7	6	10	7	9	8	6	8—78
H D Missimer	6	2	4	4	7	8	6	8	8	7—60
S Howard	5	7	6	6	5	3	6	4	7	5 54
W Rice	4	5	4	8	4	5	4	8	6	5—63

Telegraph Match No. 2, 200yds.

S H Thomas, Wyoming, Del	3	4	6	7	7	8	7	9	5	8—64
	5	4	7	8	9	10	8	7	7	6—71
	9	9	7	6	4	7	6	5	7	3—64
	5	9	5	5	7	9	7	6	4	4—61
	8	7	8	7	6	8	8	5	6	6—69—329
H Simpson	4	5	6	6	6	9	5	5	4	5—56
	5	8	6	10	4	8	9	2	5	3—60
	9	7	5	3	9	4	5	9	7	7—67
	4	8	4	4	7	4	9	6	5	9—60
	5	4	3	6	4	3	9	6	3	8—48—291

At 100yds.

E J Darlington	8	9	10	9	8	10	10	9	7	9—89
W S Darlington	10	9	9	9	8	9	10	8	6	8—86
E Darlington	8	9	6	6	7	7	10	10	7	6—83
Dr Cardwell	9	8	7	7	6	8	7	10	7	8—79
J B Webb	4	7	7	8	10	7	10	7	6	7—73
J R Montgomery	5	7	9	9	5	6	7	5	5	5—63
W Griffith	6	5	4	9	5	7	3	7	4	5—55
F A Taylor	7	6	3	4	3	4	6	6	5	9—54

Revolver Match—50yds.

H Johnson	10	3	4	10	3	2	7	5	6	10—59
H D Missimer	7	5	4	2	9	4	3	5	6	10 -54
S Howard	6	7	4	4	5	8	5	2	6	4—51
W Rice	4	7	2	9	3	5	6	5	4	5—50

CREEDMOOR.—New York, June 10.—The first of the series of marksmen's badge matches of the N. R. A. was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, June 8. The conditions were very good as to weather, and the scores made were excellent. The attendance was very large. The 7th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 22d, 23d, 47th and 69th regts., 17th separate company and Governor's Staff were represented, and 140 succeeded in winning their badges. The following qualified as sharpshooters:

			200yds.	500yds.	Total.
*J W Cochran	N C S	7th Regt	22	24	46
*Alex Stein	Co C	7th Regt	24	22	46
*W J Underwood	H	7th Regt	21	24	45
*Geo F Hanlin	I	23d Regt	21	24	45
*W B Thurston	E	22d Regt	21	24	45
*W H Palmer	Staff	7th Regt	20	24	44
*C A Jones	G	7th Regt	20	24	44
W R Pryor	Staff	22d Regt	21	23	44
H M Field	F	23d Regt	21	23	44
W W Martin	G	7th Regt	22	22	44
S W Merritt	B	7th Regt	20	23	43
A D Emery	G	7th Regt	20	23	43
R McLean	K	7th Regt	21	22	43
G S Scott, Jr	A	23d Regt	21	22	43
Frank Stuart	N C S	69th Regt	21	22	43
G L Hoffman	H	7th Regt	22	21	43
C F Robbins	Staff	S N Y	23	20	43
D J Murphy	B	22d Regt	19	23	42
C B Jackson	C	12th Regt	20	22	42
C W Simmons	A	23d Regt	20	22	42
G S Towle	D	7th Regt	22	20	42

*Winners of the cash prizes. Next matches June 15 and July 4.
—J. MANZ, Jr., Asst. Sec'y, N. R. A.

JERSEY CITY, June 5.—At the shoot held by the Marion Club of Jersey City this afternoon the following scores were made: L. P. Hanson 201, William Weber 193, T. Stiff 186, J. Speicher 178, H. Hoersch 165, J. Dieble 161, J. Rebham 150, G. C. Varick 169.

FOREST AND STREAM.

SUPPLEMENT No. 5—TRAP TOURNAMENTS.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

June 17, 18, 19.—Tournament of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, Tacoma, W. T. A. W. McNaughton, Secretary.

June 17 and 18.—Tournament of the Massachusetts State Shooting Association, on Jamaica Plain Gun Club Grounds, Clarendon Hills, Mass.

June 18, 19, 20, 21.—Illinois State Sportsmen's Association's tournament, Grand Crossing, Ill.

Aug. 13, 14, 15.—Second Tournament of the American Shooting Association, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournameut of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournamont, Jerseyville, Ill.

Oct. 8, 9, 10.—Middlesex Gun Club Tournament, Dunellen, N. J. W. F. Force, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—The day dawned fair and the weather kindly continued favorable throughont this, the first day of the fifteenth annual convention and tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association. The assemblage at Watson's Park, Grand Crossing, was jubilant at tho prospect of good weather. The shooters are not yet all accounted for, to-day being of interest only to those resident in this State. Illinois day proved fairly prosperous, the Diamond Badge shoot showing 19 clubs and 61 entries, as may be seen by reference below. The entry was not so large as was wished but was quite sufficient to make this one of the most important trap contests of the country. The birds were a fair lot only, and the scores ran high, phenomenally so in some instances. All appointments were perfect, and the shoot progressed with a regular swing which was gratifying. James Watson as referee was prompt and pnshing, and allowed no time to be lost at the traps. Scores were recorded by the secretary and by a blackboard scorer also, and no crowding was permitted about the books. The scorer at Watson's Park sits in a little wire cage, and is thus afforded immunity. A set of blackbird traps at the right of the gate kept a set of side sweepstakes going, and the L. C. Smith cup match was shot from the shed and traps to the left of the gate. The live bird traps were of course at their old place in front of the grand stand, and here the main interest of the day centered. The scores:

Shoot No. 1, for the Board of Trade Diamond Badge, emblematic of the individual championship of the State, the winner of the badge this year to receive the proceeds of next year's tournament. Ten live birds. Entrance, $10. First prize, the Diamond Badge, value $500; second, cash and merchandise, $150; third, cash and merchandise, $82; fourth, cash and merchandise, $59:

Club.		
John Kleinman	Audubon	1111212211—10
J E Price	Audubon	2020111111— 8
J P Card	Lake George	1111111111—10
A W Reeves	South Chicago	2012111121— 8
E J Reeves	South Chicago	1211112111—10
F E Willard	Gun Club, Chicago	0111112201— 8
H C Scott	American Gun Club	1212200111— 8
W W Foss	Audubon	1212220101— 8
R E Franklin	Crescent City	2021200011— 6
G T Farmer	Cnmberland	0011101111— 7
T Laflin	Geneseo	1111111111—10
C S Willcox	Audubon	1011102222— 8
L C Willard	South Chicago	1110101110— 7
Henry Kleinman	Chicago Shooting	1212210111— 9
C E Cahoon	Freeport	1111012112— 9
Henry Stevens	Cumberland	1200111112— 9
W Harbough	Geneseo	2111200121— 9
Alex T Loyd	Calumet Heights	1111101212— 9
W P Mussey	Mak-saw-ba	1210211111— 9
J R Stice	Genesee	1201112121— 9
A F DeSteiger	La Salle	1221111120— 9
M K Anderson	La Salle	1211121122—10
C M Powers	Crescent City	0111002111— 7
W E Phillips	Naperville	1122221111—10
W G Hammer	Geneseo	2121101111— 9
R B Organ	Gun Club, Chicago	2111112222—10
W Waddington	Freeport	2120200110— 6
F A Place	Lake George	1012102120— 7
A Price	Foresters	1122111011— 9
T Stagg	Audubon	0022210011— 6
S E Young	Gun Club, Chicago	1210111122— 9
W G Payson	Gun Club, Chicago	1111111120— 9
W N Low	Cumberland	1222121011— 9
Cnas Kern	Audubon	2101011111— 8
B J Pervis	Gun Club, Chicago	2111112000— 7
G L Deiter	Gun Club, Chicago	1211110111— 9
G S Bangs	Naperville	1111111112—10
G W Franklin	Evanston	1111120111— 9
F Dilg	Evanston	1210111221— 9
John Watson	Mak-saw-ba	0111112111— 9
W L Shepard	Cumberland	1110212022— 8
B Rock	Gun Club, Chicago	1101211112— 9
Frank Thompson	Gun Club, Chicago	1010112112— 8
G Daley	Gun Club, Chicago	1102121010— 7
T T Holling	Evanston	1111012221— 9
T B Blanchard	Evauston	2210121121— 9
M J Eich	Cumberland	1121120110— 8
T C Bradley	Lake View	1011111121— 9
C E Willard	Gun Club, Chicago	1112112211—10
Geo Davis	Cnmberland	1101101012— 7
N Rowe	Andubon	1112212202— 8
Dr J M Hutchinson	Cumberland	1101121102— 8
S C Hamilton	Lake Geerge	2011222110— 8
W W McDuff	Cumberland	0212121220— 9
G W Randall	Mak-saw-ba	0012112122— 8
R A Tnrtle	Lake George	1111110111— 9
C Beck	Evanston	0112221210— 8
Abe Kleinman	Gnn Club, Chicago	1222121111—10
L P Hanson	Cumberland	1011010112— 7
J Gardnor	Cumberland	1112211111—10
C E Felton	Audubon	2112010111— 8

Ties on 10, diamond badge:

W E Phillips.

11111-5 11112-5 12111-5 12112-5 12201-4 12211-5 12211-5 11111-5 1110

C E Willard.

12111-5 12112-5 11222-5 21111-5 21102-4 11211-5 11121-5 11121-5 2111

J J Kleinman...21111-5 12112ow. Abe Kleinman....11120-4w.

E J Reeves.....10w. Jas A Gardner....0w.

T Ladlin.....12111-5 10w. R B Organ.....11221-5 2210w.

M K Anderson..12121-5 0w. G H Bangs.....22112-5 0w.

The tie shooting between Mr. W. E. Phillips and Mr. C. E. Willard was the finest exhibition at the trap ever seen on these grounds, or probably anywhere in this country, and was especially notable for the rare courtesy and gentlemanly observances shown by each shooter to the other. In the thirties Mr. Willard grassed a bird which stood for some moments with its head up, a fair invitation for a challenge. Mr. Phillips declined to challenge the bird. A few moments later Mr. Phillips landed a right quarterer which stood even more strongly, but which was not challenged by Mr. Willard, although some of his more inconsiderate friends were anxious to have him do so. The excitement grew steadily. When Mr. Phillips missed his 24th tie bird it seemed he had lost, but the next instant a great shout went up as Mr. Willard's bird also got off over the fence. From the 24th bird out the contestants worked beautifnlly, and every shot was greeted with full applause, there being no longer any partisan feeling at all. Mr. Phillips is a mere smooth-faced boy, and belonging to the Naperville Club, had not been heard of here before. Mr. Willard is well known at the trap, and last year won the L. C. Smith cup. Before the sboot was over the friends of either were the friends of both. Both did excellent work, Mr. Willard being exceptionally good at long second shots, and Mr. Phillips extremely good with his first. The latter gentleman does not hold his gnn so well down as Mr. Willard, but is a wonderfully clean killer. Mr. Willard shot a Smith and Mr. Phillips a Lefever gun, both 10-gauge. It was anybody's race until Mr. Phillips's 53d bird, a great red fellow, got away out of No. 5 trap to the right and quartered sharply, carrying off the charge. Mr. Willard killed his 53d bird with the first barrel, and so won the medal amid great hurrahing and congratulations, which would all have gone as freely to his plucky young opponent had the result favored him.

By agreement of the 10-tie men, each man drew out $25 before the tie-shooting began, conditional, of course, upon the next year's entry amounting to so much. In the 25s, the others having fallen out, Messrs. Willard and Phillips agreed to divide the remaining money upon similar conditions. While Mr. Willard wins the beautiful Board of Trade badge, therefore, Mr. Phillips also will have snbstantial reward for his sturdy and gentlemanly contest. It was nearly dark at the close of the first shoot before ties on 9 were begun. Meantime there had been shot all but the ties of the great 26 inanimates race.

Shoot No. 2., for the L. C. Smith cup, emblematic of the individual State championship at inanimate targets, the winner of the cup this year to receive 60 per cent., and the club of which he is a member 40 per cent. of the proceeds of the shoot at next year's tournament, the winner to execute bonds in the sum of $500 to guarantee the production of the cup next year. Twenty Keystone targets per man; entrance $5. First prize, the L. C. Smith cup, value $500; second, cash and merchandise, $98; third, cash and merchandise, $75; fourth, cash and merchannise, $40:

C E Willard	111101111101001011—14
J E Price	0011011001011111101—13
W W Foss	1011011011011100011—13
J R Stice	1011111111111.110011—17
J J Kleinman	1101101101101111111—16
G H Bangs	1111110111011111110—17
Henry Kleinman	1011110111111011111—17
Alex T Loyd	1011011110111111111—17
L C Willard	1110111111011111111—18
F E Willard	0111110011011111111—15
F A Place	0101101111111111011—15
W E Phillips	1101111111101111111—18
Henry Enche	1111101010111111101—16
A B Fogli	1011011110110010011—13
W G Payson	1111111110101110010—16
R J Pervis	0000000111111110001—10
W E Baxter	1110010000111111111—13
W W Stennett	1110100000111111110—13
G L Deiter	1101111111111111111—19
C M Powers	1110101111111111101—17
F Mosher	1111111111110111110—18
R B Organ	1110101011010110101—13
S E Young	1001110101011111111—15
T O'Neil	1110111111010011111—17
H Babcock	1111111111111111111—20
R E Franklin	1100111101911011110—14
A W Peck	0111001111011111111—16
B Sherman	1101011011001111101—14
B Rock	0111011101101101111—15
J P Card	0111100111000011111—13
P E Bradley	1111111110111111110—18
A F De Steiger	1010011111011110110—14
J H Schick	1101001111101111101—15
C B Dicks	0101100101010111110—12
C E Cahoon	1100110111101111011—15

H. Babcock, of Carmen, Ill., won the L. C. Smith cup with the only straight score made. Mr. Babcock wore blue overalls, but he got there just the same. G. L. Dciter, of the Gnn Club, Chicago, won second on 19. Ties dcferred till Wednesday.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The regular business meeting of the Association was held this evening at the Palmer House parlors, the members assembling at about 9 o'clock. Delegates or representatives were present from the following clubs: Mak-saw-ba, Cumberland, Foresters, Grand Calumet Heights, Lake George Sportmen's Association, Audubon, the Gun Club, Chicago Shooting and Prairie clubs, all of Chicago; the American Gun Club, La Salle Rod and Gun Club, Geneseo Sporting Club, Freeport Shooting Club, Prairie Shooting Club of Evanston, Lake View Gun Club and Evanston Gun Club.

After roll call of delegates, which transpired amid some confusion as to who were really delegates and why some delegates were not on hand, Mr. Wolfred N. Law offered the president's address. Mr. Law said:

"Gentlemen of the Association: There is little I care to say or can say, except to glance briefly at the past and give you good hope for tho future. Any look at the past meets, first, that most lamentable occurrence, the death by gunshot accident of our beloved friend and comrade, Harry F. Orvis, first vice-prosideut of this Association, a man noble and beautiful in every way, and whom we mourn as a fit model of what a true sportsman may and should be. The committee who sent to the family of Mr. Orvis the beautiful floral emblem and the engrossed resolutions of respect, have thought that you in this convention would so choose to ratify their action as to make it the offering of this central body, and this will be duly brought before you, I trust.

"I wish to explain the appointment by the president of only Chicago men upon the executive committee. I did this for a reason: which the committee themselves could well explain tonight. It was necessary to have some one right on hand to do the work of preparation and of conduct. What that work has been, we cannot overestimate, we owe our thanks to the gentlemen who have so cheerfully and ably performed it.

"We have struggled with a whole menagerie of ineffective game laws. We sent a committee to the Legislature, and we fortunately met there a committee from the Fox River Fish and Gamo Associatiou. These gentlemen aided us largely, and I am glad to say we secured important improvements in the game laws. We have cut off two weeks of spring shooting, and have the prairie chicken season now opening Sept. 1, materially better than Angust. The bill in full will soon be published in the sporting journals, and you may there see fully for yourselves. A very marked good feature is that we have secured police powers for the game wardens. This State is the most backward and niggardly in the Union in the matter of enforcing the game laws, Nebraska appropriates $10,000 for that purpose. We do next to nothing.

"In the absence of our Fish Commissioner, Mr. Bartlett, I shall ask Mr. Cole, who represents him and his association here to-night for that purpose, to lay before you the plan we discussed in united committee at Springfield. We are going to ally the lovers of the rod with the lovers of the gun, and we are going to make it politically hot in Illinois for any member who will try, as our Chicago representative has quietly tried this session, and will try again next session, to sneak a bill through prohibiting trap-shooting in this State. This worthy legislator thought such a bill would be popular. We will show him what popularity means. This bill had passed the Senate, and was only postponed in the House because it was learned we sportsmen had 5,000 men in Chicago who controlled a little 'popularity' of their own. We are going to add to these numbers all over the State. If it means politics we are going into politics, at least to the extent of going to the polls against these idiotic legislators who belittle the harmless and manly sports of the field."

Applause met Mr. Low's remarks. Mr. Cole was called for, Mr. Cole said:

"In behalf of the Fox River Association, and of the fishing men of this State, I wish to say that the plan proposed is this: We would issue a call to the different and numerous fishing clubs of the State for a State convention similar to that of this honorable body. We would encourage the founding of clubs in every legislative district of this State. We would appoint a committee at our State convention to confer with a committee from this body, and in joint committee wo would discuss the measures needful, and the best way of gaining the political respect so numerous a followiug as ours jointly should command. We should defer to you in game matters, but would back you and would ask you to do so with us."

It was moved by Col. C. E. Felton that a committee be thus appointed to confer with the Fox River Association committee. Discussion was asked. Mr. Harbaugh, of Geneseo, said: "Our little club has kept the game laws enforced. We would indorse this joint action heartily." Mr. Chas. Kern, of Evanston, said: "This is a right move. Wo and the fish men have been too much apart. Let us pull together." Motion carried.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Executive committee submitted that they had no report to make, but simply pointed to their work done. The secretary's report was read and approved, and his resumé of 1889 work showed a small balance on hand at date in the treasury. The resolutions of regret upon the death of Mr. Harry F. Orvis were read, and the action of the committee in this regard made the action of the Association. A letter of regret for absence was read from Mr. H. H. Fahnstock and was duly spread in minutes.

Lively discussion followed the submission by Mr. R. B. Organ of a resulution to change date of the annual tournament to February of each year instead of June. Supporting the motion when seconded, Mr. Organ said:

"I thiuk we ought to consider our country members. They can not come here in corn-planting time, but they can come in February. Besides, we will all be hungry for a shoot in that month. More than that, we can get good birds then. It is a shame to kill birds when they are nesting, as they are now. Moreover, our meeting would then fall when the Legislature is in session, and we could have more influence then in stopping spring shooting and making other reforms."

Mr. Jno. T. Farmer opposed the motion. He would shoot in the spring so long as he could carry a gun, for that matter. But he thought the February date a bad one at any rate.

Mr. Organ offered that the Davenport February tournament always filled well.

Col. Felton thought Mr. Organ's remarks just. He thought winter the proper season for trap-shooting.

Mr. Reed of Evanston moved to amend by snbstituting November for February.

Mr. Keon thought the wild pigeons might come back, and then June would be best. Mr. Gillespie thought that the trap-shoot should be a secondary and not the primary object of the Association. Mr. A. Price thought either February or November rather than June. Mr. Cunningham was in favor of February. There would be at least twenty more country entries in February.

Mr. Colcord here rose to show that the Constitution had yet the date for May or June, and would have to be amended by a two-third vote. Mr. Reed's November amendment was called for. The chair could not decide. The roll was called for, and the chair ruled that delegates shonld vote each for himself and not by majority of delegation. Confusion resulted. It was moved to amend the Constitutiou, following the sensc of Mr. Organ's resolution.

THE CHAIR: "This motion can only be in order when the original motion is withdrawn."

The original motion and the November amendment were withdrawn, and the motion to amend Constitution being then in order, Mr. Reed moved to amend the same by changing February to November. The chair ruled that the matter be left largely to the country members, who should be most consulted herein. Several outside clubs declared themselves for February. On roll call Mr. Reed's November amendment was lost, 29 to 16. The motion to amend Constitution to February was carried, 29 to 17.

THE CHAIR: There being no two-thirds vote of the Association, the Constitution is not amended. The date therefore remains as first provided, for May or June.

On motion of Mr. Colcord, a committee was appointed to revise Constitution and By-laws.

On motion of Mr. Sheehan it was carried that no member should be allowed to participate in any tournament after having been convicted of an offense against the game laws.

On motion of Mr. Organ, the place of the next meet was set for Chicago, and it was voted carried that the

Geneseo Sporting Club.

W Harbaugh.....0011101211—7 J R Stice.....1011111212—9
Wm Hammer.....1120111212—9 F Laflin.....0102111211—8—33

Blue Island Club.

Geo Airey.....1111112202—9 F Willard.....1121210112— 9
L Willard.....1122122111—10 Leuchtenmeyer1211200111— 8—36

La Salle Rod and Gun Club.

A F DeSteiger.....1112100212— 8 C Strawn.....1212111112—10
M K Anderson.....1220011211— 8 A B Booth.....1101221102— 8—34

The Gun Club.

G L Deiter.....1120111210— 8 C E Willard ..1110022112— 8
P F Stone.....1111121201— 9 H A Foss.....0121121202— 8—33

South Chicago Gun Club.

Ed Marsh.....1201220221— 8 B Fogli.....1021201211— 8
A W Reeves.....1221121111—10 E I Reeves.....1121211111—10—36

Evanston Gun Club.

T T Hollinger.....2111111120— 9 F Dig .....2012102211— 8
W B Blanchard.....1021201120— 7 G W Franklin..0210221101— 7—31

Lake George Sportsmen's Association

J P Card.....1021221111— 9 R A Turtle.....2221201112— 9
S Booth.....2122211211—10 F A Place.....1212121202— 9—37

Mak-saw-ba.

John Watson.....1021111112— 9 W H Haskell...1020012111— 7
W P Mussey.....1222110311— 8 G W Randall...2122210020— 7—31

Prairie Gun Club, of Chicago.

A M Hoffman.....0002121100— 5 T Clements.....1012220111— 8
John Heiland.....0213101221— 7 V Hoffman.....2012011221— 8—28

Austin Gun Club.

Bangs.....1212121210—10 J Gardner .....1112111210— 9
Geo Davis.....2122012221— 9 W W McDuff...1021012111— 8—36

Lake View Gun Club.

R J Purvis.....0212110000— 5 Frank Kittelle.....
Fred Babcock.....2111012121— 9 P C Bradley.....

Team withdrew, it being charged that Mr. Bradley was not a member. Entrance fee refused.

Grand Calumet Heights.

W N Low.....0211112211— 9 C S Cleaver.....2102201110— 7
S E Young.....1201222110— 8 A T Lloyd.....2212212061— 8—32

Chicago Shooting Club.

H Kleinman.....2212111122—10 W G Payson.....1112211111—10
R B Organ.....2212010221— 8 A Kleinman. .1221211102— 9—37

The shoot-off was at 5 birds to each man. Lake George Sportsmen's Association and the Chicago Shooting Club, ties on 37 went to the score at once. Mr. Booth, of the former club, dropped 2 birds: The Shooting Club got their 20 straight by hard knocks and won first.

It being now nearly dark, the FOREST AND STREAM reporter returned to the city. It was said that ties on 36, Austin, South Chicago and Blue Island clubs would divide the cash and appoint one man from each clnb to decide the tie for the remaining prizes. This will be announced Thursday morning. Lake County Shooting Club won third on 35. Cumberland and La Salle Clubs, ties on 34, were nearly agreed to divide.

Meantime the blackbird shed had not been idle. The open tournament had begun.

Shoot No. 4, at 15 Keystone targets, to be shot under the Loyd system, entrance $3, six moneys div. into three pots, each 50, 30 and 20 per cent:

M T Hart	111111011111111—14	L Hansen	.0111111010111111—11
Pinny	1001010010110111— 8	L C Willard	.1111011110110111—12
C Powers	0010001111111111—10	J H Brewer	.1011101011111111—12
J E Price	1101101011011101—10	E R Reeves	.1010111111111111—13
H Bentham	1101111111110111—13	Alex T Loyd	.1001101111010111—11
W H Howard	1111111010111111—13	Gibson	.1111101111111111—14
A T Coffin	1111010111111111—14	C E Willard	.1111111111111111—15
R E Franklin	1001100110010111— 8	J R Stice	.1111111010111111—13
Royce	1010110101111110—10	H Stevens	.1111111000111000—10
Gruber	0010011000010011— 7	B Fogli	.0000111000010001— 6
C W Budd	1101111011111111—13	S A Tucker	.1111111111011101—14
Bob White	1111111111110111—14	T O'Neil	.1011011111111111—13
G H Bangs	1110101101011111—12	Geo Beck	.1010110011111111—11
F Wells	0011101011110000— 8	J Glinze	.1110101111000001— 8
H Babcock	1111011111111111—14	Norton	.1111111111110111—14
F A Place	1110011011111111—12	Wadsworth	.1101101111111111—13
H Kleinman	1111011111111111—14	Wm Payson	.1111101111111111—14
F E Willard	1111101011011001—11	M J Eich	.0111110101111000—10
C E Aiken	0001110101011000— 7	J J Kleinman	.1100011101111111—11
C E Strawn	1110111111111101—13	Hollingsworth	1111101111111010—12
B Sherman	1111111100111111—13	C Daley	.1111001111111111—13
R A Turtle	1110101110101111—12	C Clements	.1101111111111111—14
G L Deitor	1101110111111111—13	Dr Steiger	.1001011111101001— 9
C Cahoon	1101110111111111—13	Andersou	.1111010011011111—12
Bradley	1111101111011111—13	Hoffman	.1101010111111111—12
T Laflin	1011010111111113—12	Sheppard	.1001111011110111—12
R Irwin	1001101110101010— 9	Peterson	.0111101111101111—12
H C Scott	0111011011111000— 9		

This shoot being under the Loyd system, there were 6 pots and 4 moneys in each pot. An equal pot was won by ties on 15, 14, 13, 12, 11 and 10, and to each pot the moneys were as below: First, $23.40; second, 11.70; third, $7; fourth, $4.65. C. E. Willard was alone with 15 straight and won first, remaining ties divided. The live bird traps being occupied by the club team shoot, the programme could not be followed by shooting No. 5. The next therefore, as per programme, was shoot No. 6, 18 Keystone targets, under the Tucker system, ties decided on last 6 birds, entrance $4, 5 moneys, 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent.:

R J Purvis	101111111111111111—17	A T Coffin	.111111111111111111—17
M T Hart	111111001111111111—16	Wm Gibson	111001110011110011—12
A T Loyd	111111111111111111—18	J E Price	.000101110000110101— 9
E Marsh	001100101110101111—14	Bob White	.110111111111111111—17
T E Willard	111111100111111111—16	J Brewer	.110111111111111111—17
W Hayward	111111001111111111—16	C Cleveland	111111111110110111—16
C S Cleaver	111111111101111111—17	C W Budd	.111111111111111111—18
A F Schick	110111101111110110—14	Alf Dodd	.111011111111111110—16
J R Stice	111110111111111111—17	T O'Neil	.111111111011111111—17
C E Cahoon	111111001110111111—14	F Babcock	.111111111111111111—18
S E Young	011011011110000111— 8	Strawn	.101110111011111011—14

Budd, Babcock and Loyd divided first, Purvis, Stice, White and Brewer divided second, Hart and T. E. Willard divided third, Strawn shot out and won fourth.

Three or four impromptu sweepstakes were also shot at the blackbird traps. Budd, Stice, Ruble, Tucker and others of the cracks figuring largely in them; but as the scorer did not see fit to leave any record of the results, it will not be necessary to report them. As for the scoring at this shod, it was for the most part about as loose and bad as it well conld have been. The reporters for the dailies were almost unable to get full results anywhere, and helpless as they usually are at such a meet, would have fared badly except for representatives of the sporting press, who were ablo to guess more intelligently. Press accommodations were poor in the extreme throughout the shoot.

Friday, Fourth Day, June 7.

It was raining in the morning, and the day promised to be a wet one, but by 10 o'clock the clouds had partly broken, and noon saw quite a respectable number of shooters on the grounds. It has been a marked feature of this shoot that, while the numbers might have been greater, those that were present stayed wonderfully well, the entries even on such a day as to-day filling very favorably as compared with those of the first day of the open shoot. Phillips, the Naperville boy who ran the great race for the badge with Charlie Willard, is employed in the city and could not attend more than one day. Babcock, the other young shooter—he is only a boy—who won the L. C. Smith cnp, was also absent this afternoon. The oldtimers were on hand, and as usual the chief interest for them centered in the live bird shoots, the first of which was a little sweep. The score:

Sweep, 5 live birds, entrance $5, two moneys, 60 and 40 per cent:

Kleinz	22101—4	White	22111—5
Budd	11210—4	Brewer	10111—4
Stice	11112—5	Bangs	12011—4
Irwin	21221—5	Thompson	12121—5
Watson	12111—5	H Kleinman	21111—5

Stice and Irwin divided first. Budd and Kleinz shot 7 in ties and divided second, Brewer and Bangs falling out.

The next shoot, No. 7 of the programme, hung up a good deal of money and filled well. The score:

Shoot No. 7, 20 live birds, entrance $20, four moneys. 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

F Kleinz	01121111121121121001—17
P Calhoun	11101101101121122111—17
R E Irwin	11111111201221112220—18
J R Stice	11111011212111222121—19
C M Powers	11221112021111121211—19
T Laflin	12121121111111212112—20
Jack Brewer	00112122222211102221—17
F "Townsend"	12012020202021021221—15
C W Budd	12122111111122121111—20
E I Reeves	11102122102121121011—17
R B Wadworth	11211212211212222212—20
Abe Kleinman	02102121111112212221—18
Bob White	11112020121121121212—18
R A Turtle	11120010101111213101—15
M J Eich	12212121222111121211—20
W G Payson	21112111111001111111—18
Henry Kleinman	11111121111012111111—19
W W Foss	12001221112012222010—15
Geo T Farmer	01122110221101111001—16
Alex T Loyd	22210221112210222211—18
W L Shepard	21122020201022110121—15
W P Mussey	22111222021111122110—18
C E Willard	11211202122111111001—18

The ties were not divided by the Tucker system, as billed in the programme. Laflin, Wadsworth, Budd and Eich divided first, $138; Stice, Powers and H. Kleinman divided second, $103.50. Ties on 18, 3 birds tickets: Irwin 12, A. Kleinman 3, White 15, Payson 15, Loyd 12, Mussey 1, Willard 0. White and Payson divided third, $69; Kleinz, Calhoun, Brewer and E. I. Reeves divided fourth, $34.50. It is a singular fact that every man in this shoot who was a wiuner in any of the first three ties received the samo amount, $34.50. Thus the four men who killed 20 straight divided $138, one-fourth of which is $34.50; the three 19 men divided $103.40, one third of which is $34.50, and tho two 18 men divided $69, one-half of which is $34.50. This would not often happen, and is a commentary on the comparative merits of first rate and second and third rate shooting.

Mr. Irwin, who bid very fair to stay in the 18 ties as long as anybody, lost his thirteenth bird in a singular manner. The bird did not take wing, and snapping at it, he overshot. He pulled on it with second barrel, but the gun missed fire. The bird still stood at the trap, apparently about to fly. "Try the shell again," called out somebody. "Kill the bird on the ground," said the referee, Mr. Watson. Without stopping to think very much, Mr. Irwin cut away carelessly at the bird and knocked it over, but did not kill it. It rose and fell dead out of bounds, and the referee declared it a "lost bird" and did not allow another bird. He decided that the bird must have been killed under the circumstances before a "no bird" could be decided, and since Mr. Irwin accepted the chances he must abide by them. Mr. Irwin was thus deprived of the privilego usually following upon a miss-fire. It was obvious that he expected to shoot at another bird, and the puzzled look did not leave his face for about four hours. It was an inelegant no ones remember to have seen before at the trap, and is still puzzling some of the shooters.

Special Prizes.—The Lefever Arms Company offered as a prize for the best combined scores made in shoots Nos. 1, 5 and 7, a Lefevor hammerless gun with all improvements, value $100, made especially to order. For the same contest and under the same conditions the *Chicago Herald* offered a valnable medal emblematic of the championship of the State of Illinois. The gun and medal won at the tournament to be subject to future competition as follows: On the request of five persons, members of the State Sportsmen's Associatiou, the president shall call shoots for these trophies not ofteuer than once in three months, and shall give 30 days' notice of the date of the shoot; the contests shall be held at Chicago, and shall consist of 20 live birds to each man; the entrance fee shall be $20, including birds; from the pnrse $50 shall be awarded to the previous winner of the trophies; the remainder shall be divided into four moncy, on the basis of 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Ties for tbe trophies shall be decided at 5 birds. The gun and medal shall become the personal property of any contestant winning them three times. Enough had now been done to show that Mr. Thos. Laflin, of Geneseo, the first vice-president of the Association for the ensuing year, had won the above special prizes. His score was 40 straight. Mr. R. B. Wadsworth was chasing him with 39. Considering the scores in this last shoot, and the long ties in this and former shoots, it is safe to say that the record of this tournament is far above the average of other late shooters elsewhere.

In the mean time not a great deal had been doing at the inanimates, barring a few sweeps in which the entry rarely exceeded 10 shooters. It was late in the evening and rain was again falling when the only programme shoot at inanimates was run off. The score:

Shoot No. 14, 9 Keystones, entrance $2:

Stice	111111111—10	Budd	111111111—10
Willard	111111011— 9	Powers	111111111—10
Eich	111101111— 9	Cahoon	110111010— 7
Strawn	111111111—10		

Ties on 10, Stice 10, Strawn 10, Budd 5, Powers 10. Stice, Strawn and Powers div. first; Willard and Eich div. second and Cahoon won third. There wasn't anything very big in that shoot. Everybody went home. Rain began to fall steadily before the trains had reached the city.

Thursday, Third Day, June 6.

The members of the Shooting Club of Chicago showed up radiant in the diamond rings wrested from the Lake George men late on the evening before in the tie shoot on 37. Ties on 36, Austin, South Chicago and Blue Island clubs divided the cash, as announced last night. Austin appointed Bangs, South Chicago appointed Reeves and Blue Island chose Airey as champions for their respective club teams, to decide which team should own the tent. Bangs won for Austin. Lake County Club won third on 35, as announced; Cumberland and La Salle divided fourth without shoot-off.

The weather throughout the day was clear and fine, growing warmer. Interest was unabated. Several new faces were seen, among others Mr. J. G. Smith of Algona, president of the last Iowa State meet.

Secretary Shepard was much incensed at a little attack which an irate daily reporter had placed in a morning paper, to the effect that Mr. Shepard refused the scores to the press. The exact truth is that Mr. Shepard offered to the daily reporters the same privileges extended to the sporting press; namely, that of looking over Mr. Shepard's shoulder at the scoring desk when there happened to be room on the bench, or when he did not want all the desk himself in the business of settling ties. The sheets were not divided, and were not accessible otberwise, but there was a short blackboard score on live birds which a reporter could use if he had time to spend all day at it, or if he had some one else to watch the scores at the other sheds. The pampered daily press, not being used to such hustling, grew angry at the enforced delay, and hence the tears of all concerned.

Shoot No. 5, 10 live birds, under the Keystone system of dividing ties, entrance $10, four moneys. 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

Henry Kleinman	1112001121— 8	W P Mussey	2122121010— 8
R B Wadsworth	2111210121— 9	R A Turtle	1011211111— 9
Hickey	1111112112—10	F A Place	2202122120— 8
G H Bangs	1111012111— 9	Wm Middleton	2211110121— 9
Geo Thorn	2111211111—10	S A Tucker	2111111111—10
E I Reeves	2121112111—10	W L Shepard	0111201101— 8
J M Smith	1021211111— 9	Geo T Farmer	2121112111—10
C W Budd	1111112220—10	W N Low	1112201121— 9
L Krauss	2110121110— 8	M T Hart	1102010122— 7
M A Spring	0020010010— 3	C A Crane	2202002201— 6
T Laflin	1111111111—10	C E Aikens	2012211111— 9
Bob White	2122111121—10	M J Eich	1221101111— 9
C M Powers	1111211111—10	C E Cahoon	1220110010— 6
A W Reeves	2110121111— 9	C E Strawn	0111212201— 8
Sam Dingee	2022121111— 9	J P Card	2110111211— 9
F Thompson	1111211112—10	W McDuff	2022111211— 9
Jack Brewer	2201222222— 9	G W Randall	0111122211— 9
J R Stice	1112212122—10	L P Hausen	1000122210— 6
Irwin	1112122211—10	W G Payson	0112122111— 9
Frank Kleinz	2221112211—10	Abe Kleinman	1121111121—10
J E Price	1100101122— 7	Cbas Wilcox	2222211211—10
J J Kleinman	1121111101— 9	C E Willard	1121211101— 9
J G Smith	1211212210— 9	W H Colcord	0110020012— 5
A D Deiter	2220111221— 9	H B Foss	2211210211— 9
W W Foss	1210111112— 9		

In the ties on 10 Wilcox, Thompson and White drew out their entrance money under the system. Other ties as below. Ties on 10, 3-bird tickets:

Hickey	222	10		Irwin	211	221	212—9
Reeves	111	111	0	Kleinz	211	112	111—9
Budd	121	111	111—9	Tucker	210		
Laflin	211	111	10	Farmer	111	221	111—9
Powers	111	112	112—9	Kleinman	212	111	111—9
Stice	111	111	222—9				

Budd, Powers, Stice, Kleinz, Farmer and Abe Kleinman div, remainder of first, $117. In the ties on 9, A. W. Reeves and J. G. Smith drew out their entranco fees, G. L. Deiter, W. W. Foss, M. J. Eich and C. E. Willard shot out and div. second, $90. In the ties on 8 there were eight men, each of these drew out $5 before the shoot off began; then in the second tie of the shoot off Mussey, Dingee, Henry Kleinman and Shepard drew out $5 more; Kleinman, Dingee and Mussey then shot out and div. remainder, $18.50. The above shoot began near noou and lasted all day. Mcantime shooting went on at inanimates.

Shoot No. 10, at 9 singles and 3 pairs of Keystone targets, entrance $3, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent:

Pinney	111110111	10 10 00—10	Stice	111110111	11 11 11—14
Budd	111111111	01 10 11—13	Forbes	111111101	10 10 11—12
Franklin	111101111	11 11 10—13	Magruder	111111111	01 10 10—12
Deiter	101101011	10 11 11—11	Metcalf	011111110	00 10 10—10
Tucker	111111100	10 10 10—10	Sprague	111111111	11 10 11—14
Shepard	011111111	11 10 11—13	Brewer	111111011	10 00 11—11
Powers	111011011	10 11 10—11			

Sprague and Stice div. first, Budd and Franklin div. second, Forbes and Magruder div. third, Brewer shot out and won fourth.

Shoot No. 11, at 10 Keystone targets, entranco $2, four moneys:

Hickey	1011111111— 8	Metcalf	0101111110— 7
Forbes	1111110111— 9	Spring	1110011111— 8
Magruder	1110110101— 7	White	1111111111—10
Sprague	1111011111— 9	Wadsworth	1101111111— 9
Watson	1111011110— 8	Tucker	1111111111—10
Strawn	0011111110— 7	O'Neil	1111111111—10
Smith	1111011110— 8	Powers	1111111111—10
Budd	1111111111—10	Sherman	1111111110— 9
Krauss	0011110111— 7	Thorn	1101010011— 6
H Kleinman	0111110111— 8	Babcock	1111111111—10
Pinney	0001010011— 4	Stice	0011111111— 8
L Willard	0011110101— 6	Cleveland	1110110111— 8
F Willard	1000110101— 5	Place	0110110101— 6
Brewer	0111111111— 9	Cahoon	1110110111— 8
Middleton	1111111111—10	Bangs	0111101101— 7
Franklin	0111111111— 9		

Middleton, White, Tucker, Powers and Babcock shot out and divided first, Sprague, Brewer, Franklin and Sherman divided second, Watson, Spring and Stice shot out and divided third, Hickey was absent from score and was not allowed to shoot to the 8 ties, Metcalf shot out and won fourth. He had to break 14 out of 15 to do it.

Sweep, 20 Keystones:

Stice	11001011110111101111—15	Smith	01100110011101011111—12
Hart	10111100110111100011—14	Krauss	11111011111111111111—19
Brewer	11111101111111111111—19	Forbes	01111011111011111111—17
Franklin	11111111011011111111—18	Magruder	11101111011111101111—17
Seller	10010000100000101010— 6	Price	10011100110011001101—10
Powers	11111111111111111110—19	Deiter	01101100011010101011—11
Mosher	11100111100011111110—15	Babcock	11111111001111101111—17
Budd	11111111111111111111—20	O'Neil	01101100110111111111—15
Hickey	11010110011001011111—13	Strawn	11111110111111111111—19
Sprague	11011111011111111011—17	Metcalf	00010111111111111111—16

Budd won first, $37; Brewer, Krauss and Strawn div. second, $27.40; Franklin won third, $18.45; Taylor, Sprague, Forbes, Magruder and Babcock div. fourth, $9.25.

Sweep at 10 Keystones, entrance $1.50:

Taylor	1111010011— 7	Krauss	1011111111— 9
Mosher	1101110011— 7	Willet	0111111111— 9
Franklin	1101111111— 9	Collins	1011011111— 7
Cleveland	0111111111— 9	Norton	0100111111— 7
Sprague	1111111111—10	Hart	1011111110— 8
Christ	1101001101— 5	Deitor	1011011111— 8
Hill	1001111111— 8	Strawn	1111111111—10
L Willard	1011011011— 7	Budd	1111111011— 9
Tillotson	1100111011— 7	Middleton	1111111111—10
Wichan	1101001111— 7	Stice	0110111111— 8
Brewer	1111111110— 9	Babcock	1101111111— 9

Sprague and Middleton div. first, $10.50, Franklin shot out and won second, $7.92, Hill shot out and won third, $5.28, Willard and Taylor div. fourth, $2.64.

Two or three other minor sweeps were shot, the programme not being followed very closely. As some shooters were also in the live-bird match, the usual confusion existed when it came to shooting out ties and dividing the money. It seems strange that a more business-like system cannot be brought to bear upon these matters. It would make things run far more smoothly. Everybody was good-natured, however, and the day closed pleasantly.

Saturday, Fifth Day, June 8.

Rain fell all tho morning. Nothing was done at the inanimates. There was only one event at live birds. Shoot No. 9—Two-men team shoot, open to any two shooters to constitute a team, at 10 live birds per man, entrance $15 per team, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

H Kleinman	1111012111— 9	H F Price	1001100121— 6
A Kleinman	1121101121— 9—18	Aiken	1111011010— 7—12
W G Payson	1111111112—10	G L Deiter	2111110210— 8
R Wadsworth	1221112122—10—20	Strawn	1121101011— 8—16
T Laflin	1112111110— 9	R A Turtle	1110221211— 9
R E Irwin	2122301200— 9—18	J P Card	0012221211— 8—17
C W Budd	1111221111—10	Geo "Thorn"	1112022101— 8
J R Stice	2111212121—10—20	Hamilton	1111221110— 9—17
A W Reeves	0111222110— 8	H "Calhoun"	2211121210—10
E J Reeves	0121202020— 6—14	G H "Bangs"	0112110121— 8—18
C E Cahoon	2111111120— 9	C M Powers	1111111122—10
John Watson	1101110210— 7—16	"Bob White"	2113220111— 9—19
Jack Brewer	2111112221—10		
Frank Kleinz	2111201111— 9—19		

Ties on 20 and ties on 19 div. first and second. Ties on 18—H. Kleinman 6, A. Kleinman 6, T. Laflin 4, Irwin 3, Calhoun 6, Bangs 6, The Kleinmans, Calhoun and Bangs div. third, ties ou 17 div. fourth.

Special Prizes.—A. G. Spalding & Bros. donated a 44-caliber Colt's magazine rifle, value $38, for the best average in shoots Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 9. As Mr. Laflin had dropped a bird in shoot No. 9, he no longer preserved the lead which had won for him the State championship trophies, but was now tied by Mr. R. B. Wadsworth. Shooting off the tie at 5 birds, Mr. Laflin missed his second and third birds, and Mr. Wadsworth killed 4 straight, thus winning the rifle. M. W. Dilley offered to the Chicago team making the highest score in the club team championship, 100 fine cigars, valued at $20. This prize was won by the Shooting Club of Chicago, when they shot out Lake George Club. Haskell Bros. donated an elegant shooting trunk, to be awarded to the shooter who shall make the second best record in the tie birds for the diamond badge. This prize was won by Mr. W. E. Phillips, the plucky Naperville boy who came so near winning the Board of Trado diamond badge.

The tournament had now reached its wet but happy termination. It was the sentiment of all that the meet had been a success, and those who parted to-night could not help feeling that the cause of sportsmanship had been advanced, and the ties of good comradery more closely knit. Next year's tournament, under the auspices of the strong and able club which will have it in charge, will be a yet larger and more widely known meet than that of this year, although nothing whatever could be said by the most captious man to the disparagement of the tournament just now closed. A carload of shooters will leave here next Monday night for the great American Association shoot at Cincinnati.

E. HOUGH.

BUDD—KLEINZ.—The match between C. W. Budd, of Des Moines, Ia., and J. Frank Kleinz, of Philadelphia, for the championship and $100 a side, was shot at the close of the State tournament, at 100 live birds, Mr. Kleinz being the challenger and Mr. Budd the holder of the cnp. The exhibition was a fine one, and it is doubtful if a closer and prettier shoot was ever seen under the circumstances. In spite of the wet and soggy weather, the birds were a screaming lot, and as by the terms of the match the guns were 12-gauges under 8lbs., the resultant score was phenomenal. It is doubtless true that Mr. Budd has made the best score ever made with the light gun. Mr. H. A. Penrose, of the Keystone Company, was chosen referee. John Watson, of course, furnished the birds. There was no imputation of any unfairness, and the match was one of perfect gentlemanliness throughout. At the beginning of the match Mr. Kleinz's cheek showed discoloration from previous pounding of his gun; at the sixteenth bird his cheek was open and bleeding, and at the close of the match he was covered with blood. He was plucky throughout, however, and never flinched on a bird, so far as any one could see. Two of his birds fell dead just out of bounds. Mr. Kleinz had two miss-fires and two "no birds," the 8th and 99th. Frequent bursts of applause greeted both shooters. They did some of the best second barrel work ever seen here. Mr. Budd is a trifle quicker with his second, and he comes pretty near being a double cross-bolted terror all around at the trap. The score:

J Frank Kleinz	21110210111111212111121—23
	11201212111122101121111121—23
	11121111120221121111121—24
	11121212121121211211220121—24—94
C W Budd	21211222222111102111121—24
	21212212111121112121212—25
	12121211121212111111212—25
	11011121121111111121212—23—98

Budd retained cup and championship. He shot an L. C. Smith under 8lbs., and his load for both barrels was 3¼drs. American wood (trap) powder, and 1⅛oz. chilled Chicago 7s. Mr. Kleinz shot a Greener 8lb. 14oz., and used Schultze powder in both barrels, 3¼drs. in the right and 4drs. in the left, with 7s in the right barrel and 6s. in the left.—E. HOUGH.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 3.—A practico shoot at clay-pigeons was held this afternoon by the Wawaset Gun Club at the grounds of the club. The sport was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators:

W H Hartlove	1110101111111111—13	11 01 00 11 11 11—7—20
A B Stout	0111011111111101—12	01 01 11 11 11—8—20
L Fox	1110111111110011—12	10 11 00 10 00—4—16
J K Woodward	1011100100111111— 9	11 10 01 11 11—8—17
J Eberhardt	1113010001110110— 8	10 11 11 10 11—8—16
J Stafford	1101101111110110—11	00 00 11 00 11—4—15
P Ambold	1010101010110001— 8	00 00 11 00 11—4—12

NEW YORK STATE SHOOT.

THE thirty-first annual tournament of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was given last week on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, at Albany, N. Y., under the auspices of the Elm Grove Gun Club. The members of the various gun clubs throughout the State began arriving on Monday to take part in the business meeting which was held at the Delavan House on Monday evening, and a full report of which was given in our last issue. It will not be amiss, however, to repeat the fact that 24 new clubs applied for membership and were unanimously elected. This uncommonly large accession to the ranks shows plainly the reviving interest in the Association, and is an evidence of the boom in trap-shooting all over the country. At this meeting it was also decided to hold the 1890 convention at Lyons, N. Y., under the auspices of the Spencer Gun Club, and Mr. W. S. Gavitt of that club was elected president of the Association.

There was some talk about adopting a system of classification which would be fair to all and give the amateurs a more equal chance, and a committee was appointed to confer together and suggest a plan. The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock to hear the report of this committee, and also one on financial matters. The adjourned meeting was not held until Wednesday evening at the Stanwix Hall. The classification committee reported that they had been unable to hold a regular meeting or to agree on any plan, and requested to be discharged. This was done and another committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hoadley, Whitney and Gavitt. The committee on finance presented a report stating that in 1881 the Association voted a salary of $300 a year to the recording secretary, Mr. John B. Sage, which had not been regularly paid, and they now owed him about $1,250. Owing to the depleted condition of the treasury Mr. Sage had now kindly offered to donate this amount to the Association. On motion, this was accepted with thanks, which were also extended to the committee for their services.

On motion, adjourned.

Tuesday, June 4.

The tournament proper did not commence until Tuesday morning, and when at 9 o'clock the shooters commenced their journey toward the Fair Grounds, on the Troy road, which is one of the shooting grounds of the Elm Grove Gun Club, everything looked promising for a good day's sport; but during the morning lowering clouds began gathering and finally burst in several hard showers; shooters, as a rule, however, do not mind a little rain, and a half hour's delay during the hardest shower was the only result. A large number were in attendance, and the traps for events open to all, run under the Keystone system, were soon in brisk operation under the guidance of "Tee Kay," who hustled the shooters around in a lively manner; he hustled rather too much for his own comfort on the second day, accidentally stepping into a hole and severely twisting his ankle, and during the balance of the shoot limped around with the aid of a crutch. This did not affect his unflagging spirits, however, nor his shooting form, as the scores show. He appeared on the grounds with breast covered with the badges of the various clubs which gained for him the sobriquet of "The Badger."

While the open events were being shot at five traps, the Association purses were run off at two other sets of three traps, and still another set of three traps was used for events open to all. With all these traps and the number of shooters present, many more birds would have been thrown if the home club had had a few more men to run the traps. There were many visitors from other States, notably New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, etc., who, not being eligible to shoot in the State events, could only use the other traps, and some of them did not get shooting enough to satisfy them, and were compelled to carry home ammunition they expected to use. However, it is no easy matter to run a four days' tournament, with so large an attendance, and keep all shooting all the time.

A great many more events were on the programme than were shot, and of some that were run off it was impossible to get the scores. Enough are given, however, to show the size of the attendance and the quality of the shooting done. In all the State events except that for the Dean Richmond trophy, merchandise prizes were given in addition to the money, and where two or more tied the money was usually divided and then the merchandise shot for. Among the list of donations were pictures, cigars, subscriptions to the sportsmen's journals, rubber coats, an accordeon, cartridges, fishing rods, reels, trousers, shot, decoy ducks, rifles, guns, shoes, powder, candy, and even a ton of coal, so it will be seen the variety was great. Two State events and seven open sweeps were shot as follows:

Contest No. 1, $340 in prizes, entrance $4, class shooting, 9 kingbirds, ties shot off on 6 single kingbirds. Ninety per cent. class: First $45, second $25, third $18, fourth $20, total $108. Eighty per cent. class: First $40, second $25, third $25, fourth $15, fifth $13.50, total $118.50. Seventy per cent. class: First $35, second $25, third $23.50, fourth $10, fifth $10, sixth $10, total $113.50.

	Class.		Class.	
A Baker	.70	111001111—7	C L Gove	.80 111111010—7
J Banta	.70	111011111—8	W M Richmond	.70 111101111—8
E Hudson	.80	111111111—9	Arthur Rickman	70 011011010—5
L P Schutt	.80	111110111—8	S J Lingenfelter	.70 110001101—5
S Lyon	.70	111001110—6	J H Patton	.70 111011111—8
S G Stacey	.70	110111010—7	L H Devitt	.70 011111111—8
H McMurchy	.90	111111111—9	A Paul	.70 111111111—9
F D Kelsey	.90	111111111—9	H N Candee	.80 101001011—5
J F Cunningham	.80	111011111—8	J P Hill	.80 101111110—7
W S Gavitt	.80	111110110—7	Geo Mosher	.70 110111111—8
J H Hillabrant	.70	111110110—7	A Ryan	.70 111111110—8
E H Kniskern	.70	110001000—2	H Shear	.80 101010010—4
C H Stockwell	.70	111111101—8	F Curtin	.80 101000110—4
A Schemerhorn	.70	101110011—6	M B Kingsley	.70 111110010—7
W P Rayland	.70	111011110—7	T A Peacock	.80 111101010—6
C A Johnston	.80	111111011—8	C H Palmer	.70 111011011—7
J Koch	.80	111111111—9	Wm Rich	.70 001111111—7
O Besser, Jr	.90	190111111—7	J E Brigden	.90 111111000—6
G Buesser	.70	101111010—7	O M Paddock	.70 111111111—9
W C Hadley	.70	110110111—7	T B Beach	.70 111110111—8
W H Dupree	.70	111111110—8	H B Whitney	.90 111111111—9
J T Phair	.70	111111111—9	F W Partiss	.70 111110111—8
E Hudson, Jr	.70	111111111—9	G F Tolley	.70 110101011—7
E Gulick	.70	111010001—5	C M Felton	.80 101111111—8
J J Carr	.70	111011111—8	G Guinodde	.80 001111101—6
E Andrews	.80	111111111—9	W B Moore	.70 011010010—4
W R Huntington	.70	111111111—9	J D Pierson	.80 011111111—9
F H Stryker	.70	100110111—6	A Walrath	.80 111111111—9
F Eames	.70	111111111—9	H M Livingston	.80 111111111—9
M C Smith	.90	111111111—9	H Gardner	.90 111111100—7
A H Golley	.70	111111011—8	J E Coolidge	.80 111111111—9
John Porter	.80	111111111—9	T H Greer	.70 011111010—6
Geo C Luther	.90	111111110—8	W T Lord	.80 111010100—5
Dan Lefever	.80	010011111—6	T A Elliott	.80 011111110—7
Saml Goggin	.70	111111111—9	A S Hunter	.70 110111110—7
F Steele	.70	110110100—5	J B Webelhoer	.90 110110110 6

Ties for first in 90 class div. by H. McMurchy, J. D. Kelsey, M. C. Smith and H. B. Whitney, Geo. C. Luther won second alone, third was div. by H. Gardner and O. Besser, Jr., J. E. Bridgen and J. B. Webelhoer div. fourth.

In the 80 class, all ties were div. but those on 9 which was shot off and won by J. Koch, breaking 12 straight.

The 70 class ties were all shot-off. First was won by F. Eames after breaking 17 straight, second div. by J. J. Carr and Geo. Mosher, third won by M. F. Kingsley, fourth won by L. G. Greer, fifth won by A. Rickman, sixth was won by E. H. Kniskern without a tie.

Contest No. 2, $300 in prizes, entrance $4, class shooting, 9 kingbirds, ties shot off on 6 kingbirds. Ninety per cent. class: First, $40, second $25, third $20, fourth $15; total $100. Eighty per cent. class: First $35, second $20, third $15, fourth $15, fifth $10, sixth $10; total $105. Seventy per cent. class: First $30, second $20, third $15, fourth $15, fifth $10, sixth $5; total $95;

	Class.		Class.	
H McMurchy	.90	111111101—8	W M Richmond	.70 111111111—9
T A Peacock	.80	111111011—8	L P Schutt	.80 111011110—7
E Hudson, Jr	.70	101111111—8	W C Hadley	.70 111101111—8
O M Paddock	.70	010111111—7	A Ryan	.70 111111101—8
F E Kelsey	.90	111111111—9	J H Greer	.70 011111111—8
F W Partiss	.70	111111111—9	J E Brigden	.90 111101110—7
G Mosher	.70	101011111—7	W Mattice	.70 111111111—9
J G Stacey	.70	100111101—6	J F Cunningham	.80 000010101—3
M C Smith	.90	111111110—8	H N Candee	.80 001111111—7
A Baker	.70	111111111—9	J Koch	.90 111111111—9
W B Moore	.70	011111101—7	O Besser, Jr	.90 111111110—8
S Lyon	.70	011111011—7	H M Livingston	.80 111111111—9
D Lefever	.80	111111111—9	E H Kniskern	.70 110110011—6
H B Whitney	.90	111111110—8	A Schemerhorn	.70 111111111—9
John Porter	.80	111011111—8	J Banta	.70 111111111—9
F M Eames	.70	110100111—6	L Lingenfelter	.70 111101101—7
H B Kipp	.70	111111111—9	E Hudson	.80 111111101—8
C L Gove	.80	111111111—9	J E Coolidge	.80 111111111—8
M J McIntyre	.70	111111111—9	H Gardner	.90 111111111—9
P M Keel	.70	111111110—8	G Buesser	.70 111101000—5
J J Carr	.70	111110010—7	T B Beach	.80 110111111—8
B Folsom	.70	110111010—6	J H Hillabrant	.70 111111110—8

	Class.		Class.	
E B Doan	.70	011111111—8	G C Luther	.90 111111100—7
A Paul	.70	111111110—8	E M Felton	.80 011011111—7
A Rickman	.70	111111100—7	E S Hunter	.70 111110111—8
J T Phair	.70	111111111—9	F A Elliot	.80 111011111—8
J D Pierson	.80	001011110—5	E Andrews	.80 111111000—6
A Walrath	.80	110111111—8	E Lord	.80 101110000—4

T. D. Kelsey, J. Koch and H. Gardner div. first in the 90 class; McMurchy, M. C. Smith, H. B. Whitney and O. Besser, Jr., div. second; Brigden and Luther div. third; fourth prize not awarded in this class as no score to win it was made. In the 80 class first shot off and won by D. Lefever; second shot off and div. by John Porter and E. Hudson; third div. without a shoot by Schutt, Candee and Felton; fourth won by E. Andrews; fifth by J. D. Pierson and sixth by W. L. Ford. The 70 class moneys went as follows: First, after shoot off, to Baker; second div. by E. Hudson and A. Paul; third by Paddock, Mosher, Lyon and Mattice; fourth shot off and div. by Eames and Stacey, after breaking 23 ont of 24 each; fifth won by G. Buesser alone; sixth was not awarded, as no score was made to win it.

First open event, 10 kingbirds, 5 traps, $1, four moneys:

"Badger" Tee Kay	.1110111111— 9	Eames	.1110100000— 4
E D Miller	.1111111110— 9	Andrews	.0110110111— 7
M C Smith	.1111111011— 9	Carr	.1111111111—10
C W Yerrington	.1111111111—10	Beach	.1111111111—10
Steele	.1111111110—10	Gardner	.1111111111—10
Dupree	.0010001101— 4	Hudson	.1111111111—10
Quimby	.1111011110— 8	Luther	.1111110111— 9
Lindsley	.1111111011— 9	Whitney	.1111111111—10
McMurchy	.1111011111— 9	Brigden	.0111111101— 8
Mosher	.1111011111— 9	Devitt	.0111101000— 5
Cunningham	.1111001001— 6	Heikes	.1011111111— 9
H P Kipp	.1111110100— 7	McIntire	.1111011111— 9
Richmond	.1111010110— 7	Lindenfelter	.1111110111— 9
F D Kelsey	.1111111111—10	Albee	.1110010111— 7
W D Moore	.0110101110— 6	Curtin	.1100000010— 3
W Collins	.1111111111—10	Apgar	.1111111111—10
Sigler	.1111111111—10	Stockwell	.1111111001— 8
Judson, Jr	.0111011100— 6	Bessin	.1111111110— 9

Ties on 10 were shot off and divided by all but Steele, Sigler and Apgar. Ties on 9 shot off and divided by all but Lindsley, McMurchy, McIntyre and Lindenfelter. Third and fourth moneys divided.

THE ORIGINAL DEAN RICHMOND CUP.

Open event No. 2, 10 kingbirds, 6 traps; $1; four moneys:

Miller	.1111111111—10	Besser	.1111111111—10
Stockwell	.1111101101— 8	Mattice	.1011011101— 7
Albee	.1111111111—10	McMurchy	.1111111111— 9
Hadley	.0101110110— 6	Felton	.1110111111— 9
Schutt	.1111111111—10	Gardner	.1111111011— 9
Besser	.0110101111— 7	Quimby	.1111011100— 7
Lindsley	.1111111111—10	Apgar	.1111111011— 9
Peacock	.0111100110— 6	Luther	.1111111111— 9
Brigden	.1111111111—10	Livingston	.0111011110— 7
Robinson	.0110111111— 8	"Badger" Tee Kay	.1111101111— 9
Gavitt	.1111111111—10	Paul	.0101011111— 7
Choate	.1111111111—10	Mosher	.1111111111—10
Yerrington	.1111111111—10	Goggins	.1111111101— 9
Cunningham	.0101010110— 5	Ford	.1010010101— 5
Parshall	.0100010101— 4	H W Roach	.0101001010— 4
Coolidge	.1010111111— 8	Devitt	.1111111110— 9
Heikes	.1111111111—10	Skidmore	.0010010001— 3
McIntyre	.1111111100— 8	Steele	.1111110010— 7
Putnam	.0100101001— 4	Lefever	.1110111011— 8
Eames	.1101011111— 8	Hill	.1111110011— 8
Collins	.1111110110— 8	Patton	.1111001111— 8
Carr	.1111111111—10	Gove	.1101100000— 4
Hunter	.1111011100— 7	Ryan	.1111111101— 9
Candee	.0101101011— 6	Campbell	.0001011010— 4
Beckwith	.1110110111— 8	Richmond	.0100101111— 6
Kipp	.1111111111—10	Sigler	.1011010011— 6
Smith	.1111111111—10	Baker	.1110101110— 7

Ties for first money shot off and divided by all but Schutt, Kipp, Besser, Mosher and Smith. Ties for second shot off after three men had drawn their entrance, and divided by Collins, McMurchy and Apgar.

Contest No. 3, 10 kingbirds, 5 traps, $50 guaranteed, $1.50, four moneys:

Hadley	.0111111111— 9	Whitney	.1111111111—10
Robinson	.1111111011— 9	Apgar	.1111111111—10
Baker	.0111111111— 9	Kipp	.1100011111— 7
Albee	.1111111111—10	Felton	.1111101111— 9
Choate	.1111111111—10	Kelsey	.1111111111—10
Lefever	.1010110111— 7	McMurchy	.1111111111—10
Richmond	.1111111111—10	Hunter	.1111011111— 9
Yerrington	.1101011011— 7	"Badger Tee Kay"	.1111101011— 8
Lindsley	.1111011110— 8	Schutt	.1111101011— 8
Miller	.1111111111—10	A Paul	.1101111001— 7
Mosher	.1010101011— 7	Smith	.1110111111— 9
Candee	.0011001011— 5	Sigler	.1111111111—10
Heikes	.1111111111—10	Gardner	.1111111111—10
Goggin	.1101011111— 8	Johnston	.1111111111—10
Buesser	.1011110101— 7	Hudson	.1111111110— 9
Eames	.1111101111— 9	Gove	.1111110111— 9
Campbell	.1101101011— 7	Stockwell	.1011111011— 8
Collins	.1111111111—10	Gavitt	.1100101111— 7
Luther	.1111111111—10	Steele	.1101110011— 6
Rigden	.1111111111—10		

After a shoot-off, first money div. by Albee, Miller, Heikes, Collins, Luther, Apgar, McMurchy and Sigler; second after shoot-off won by Smith, third div., fourth shot off and div. by Yerrington, Mosher, Kipp, Paul and Baker.

Contest No. 4, 5 kingbirds, 5 traps, $1.50, three moneys:

Miller	.11111—5	McMurchy	.11111—5
Lindsley	.11111—5	Peacock	.10101—3
Heikes	.11111—5	Robinson	.01111—4
Gove	.01111—4	Felton	.11111—5
Hudson	.11110—4	Lefever	.10111—4
Devitt	.11100—3	Cunningham	.01110—3
Mattice	.11111—5	Collins	.11111—5
Hadley	.11111—5	Schutt	.01111—4
Baker	.10111—4	Yerrington	.11111—5
Partiss	.11101—4	Eames	.11111—5
Beach	.00100—1	Buesser	.11010—3
Quimby	.11111—5	Johnston	.11110—4
Smith	.11111—5	Steele	.10001—2
Sigler	.11101—4		

First divided between Heikes, Smith, McMurchy, Collins and Choate, after breaking 15 straight; second divided by Hudson, Baker, Lefever, Schutt and Johnston after shoot-off. Third divided by Devitt and Buesser.

Contest No. 4, 9 kingbirds, 3 traps, $1, 4 moneys:

Carr	.001111111—7	Miller	.111111111—9
Quimby	.111011111—8	Lindsley	.111111110—8
Choate	.111101111—8	Luther	.111111111—9
Collins	.111110011—7	Buesser	.001011111—6
Mattice	.111111111—9	Peacock	.111111111—9
Ford	.111001100—5	Steele	.111011100—6
Roach	.110100100—4	Kingsley	.111011111—8
Hill	.111111101—8	Stryker	.111111100—7
Beach	.101111110—7	Golley	.111111001—7
Skidmore	.011000110—4	Livingston	.111101111—8
Charlton	.101011101—6	Brigden	.111111011—8
Dupree	.110111101—7	Apgar	.111110011—7
Tolley	.101110100—5	Albee	.111111110—8
Armstrong	.100110111—6	Becker	.111111110—8
C J Armstrong	.111110000—5	Vine	.111000100—4
Cushman	.111011111—8	J B C	.111110111—8
Paul	.111111111—9	Hadley	.110111111—8
Dunn	.111111001—7	Robinson	.111111111—9

Ties shot off and divided by Quimby, Miller and Luther. Ties on 8 shot off and divided by Choate, Hill, Lindsley and Livingston. Ties on 7 shot off and won by Carr. Ties on 6 shot off and won by Buesser.

Event No. 5, 5 pairs kingbirds, $1, four moneys:

Besser, Jr	.11 10 11 11 01— 9	Kingsley	.00 10 10 10 11— 5
Lefever	.01 00 11 11 01— 6	Stryker	.11 10 10 10 10— 6
Beckwith	.10 11 11 11 11— 9	Dupree	.11 11 11 10 01— 8
Eames	.11 10 10 11 11— 8	Hadley	.11 11 11 11 11—10
Schemerhorn	.10 10 11 10 11— 7	Ryan	.10 11 11 11 10— 8
Albee	.10 10 01 11 01— 6	Paul	.10 11 11 10 01— 7
Hunter	.11 11 01 11 00— 7	Gardner	.11 11 10 11 10— 8
McMurchy	.11 11 11 11 11—10	Koch	.11 10 11 11 10— 8
Lindsley	.11 10 10 11 10— 7	Gove	.10 10 00 10 11— 5
Felton	.01 10 11 11 11— 8	Buesser	.10 00 01 11 11— 6
Peacock	.10 11 11 11 11— 9	Livingston	.10 11 10 01 10— 6
Quimby	.11 10 11 11 11— 9	Luther	.10 10 00 11 11— 6
Heikes	.11 11 11 11 10— 9	Golley	.00 11 10 10 11— 6
Smith	.11 11 11 11 11—10	Mattice	.10 10 10 11 10— 6
Miller	.10 11 10 10 10— 6	Collins	.10 10 00 11 00— 4
Schutt	.01 11 11 11 11— 9	Whitney	.11 10 11 11 11— 9
Beach	.10 11 10 00 01— 5	Hudson	.11 11 11 10— 8
Apgar	.11 11 00 11 11— 8	Robinson	.11 01 11 11 11— 9
Sigler	.11 11 11 10 11— 9	Choat	.11 10 10 11 11— 9
Cunningham	.11 10 11 00 11— 7	Paddock	.11 11 11 11 11—10
Kelsey	.11 11 11 11 10—		

Those making 10 straight divided first.

Ties on 9 at 3 pairs:

Schutt	.11 10 11—5	Peacock	.11 11 11—6
Robinson	.10 10 01—3	Quimby	.11 11 11—6
Whitney	.11 10 11—5	Heikes	.10 00 00—1
Besser, Jr	.00 11 11—5	Sigler	.11 10 10—4
Beckwith	.11 10 10—4		

Peacock and Quimby divide.

Ties on 8:

Eames	.10 11 10—3	Choat	.11 10 00—3
Felton	.10 11 11—5	Ryan	.11 10 00—3
Apgar	.11 11 11—6	Gardner	.01 00 00—1
Dupree	.11 10 00—3	Koch	.11 11 11—6
Hudson	.10 00 00—1		

Apgar and Koch divide. Ties on 7 divided without a shoot-off.

Contest No. 6, 15 kingbirds, 5 traps, $3, $75 guaranteed, four moneys:

Albee	.101111111110111—13	E Hudson	.111101111111111—14
Eames	.011111111111111—14	A Paul	.110110111111010—11
Lindsley	.110101111111111—13	Candee	.010001010100w.
H B Whitney	.111111111111111—15	Robinson	.010111011111011—11
Livingston	.101101111111011—12	Luther	.111111111111110—14
J P Hill	.011101001111111—11	Kelsey	.111111111111111—15
Carr	.111110111111111—14	Kipp	.111010111101111—12
Gove	.110011101111111—12	Baker	.111111111111111—15
M C Smith	.111111111111111—15	G Mosher	.111111111101011—13
O M Paddock	.101111101101111—12	Gardner	.010111011111010—10
E Hudson, Jr	.111111111111111—15	Collins	.111111101111111—14
McMurchy	.111111111111111—15	Peacock	.011110110110111—11
Apgar	.111011111111111—14	Silkirk	.110000111101010— 8
Choate	.101101011111111—12	Buesser	.111011011011101—11
Heikes	.111111111101111—14	Hadley	.101101111111111—13
Brigden	.111111111101011—14	Tee Kay	.011111111111111—14
Miller	.111100111111111—13	Sigler	.111111011011110—12
Yerrington	.111111111111111—15		

First div., second shot off and div. by Heikes, E. Hudson and Collins, third div., fourth shot off and div. by Livingston, Paddock, Sigler and Kipp.

Wednesday, June 5.

About the same number of contestants were in attendance as on Tuesday, and the arrangements were in somewhat better shape. The weather was fair most of the day, but a few light showers fell in the afternoon. Two State events and six sweeps, open to all, also two extra sweeps were shot with the following results:

Contest No. 3, $392 in prizes, entrance $4, class shoot, 12 kingbirds, ties shot off on 6 single birds. Ninety per cent. class: First prize $40, second $25, third 20, fourth $15, fifth $6.50; total $106.50. Eighty per cent. class: First $40, second $25, third $25, fourth $18, fifth $15, sixth $14; total $137. Seventy per cent class: First $35, second $25, third $20, fourth $20, fifth $18, sixth $15, seventh $15; total $148:

	Class.		Class.	
H McMurchy	.90	111111111111—12	L H Devitt	.70 001110100111— 7
F Steele	.70	010100101110— 6	W Richmond	.70 110011110010— 7
J E Brigden	.90	111111111111—12	A Paul	.70 111101011110—10
M C Smith	.90	111111111110—11	C Stockwell	.70 101001100101— 6
W Steele	.70	110101011110— 8	A H Golley	.70 111111011110—10
F W Partiss	.70	111111111110—11	J Banta	.70 110111010000— 7
L P Schutt	.80	111111111111—12	M B Kingsley	70 111110111001—10
G Buesser	.70	010111010011— 7	T H Stryker	.70 011110111110— 9
S Geggin	.70	011111110111—10	D Lefever	.90 111111111111—12
W C Hadley	.70	111101111111—11	Cunningham	.80 101010111101— 8
O M Paddock	.70	111111110111—11	H N Candee	.80 111101111011—10
A Baker	.80	011111111111—11	A S Hunter	.70 111111111111—12
S Lyon	.70	111110011110— 9	J H Patten	.70 110110111111—10
H W Kipp	.70	111111111111—12	O Besser, Jr	.90 111111111100—10
F Strange	.70	111100011111— 9	H Gardner	.90 111101100101— 8
T A Peacock	.80	111110111111—11	G Luther	.90 111111111000— 9
W Hunt'gt'n	.70	111101111010—10	C M Felton	.80 111110101010— 8
E H Kniskern	70	111110011101— 9	F M Eames	.80 111111111011—11
J G Stacey	.70	111110111011—10	J P Hill	.80 111101111111—11
Schemerhorn	70	110111010000— 7	E Andrews	.80 110111101110— 9
J D Pierson	.80	101101011111—10	G A Mosher	.70 111101111111—11
A Rickman	.70	011111111110—10	M J McIntyre	70 101111111111—11
J Carr	.70	111111111111—12	A Ryan	.70 101111110010— 8
C Howell, Jr	.70	111111111112—12	T H Greer	.70 000111000111— 6
H Livingston	.80	111101111110—10	Lingenfelter	.70 111111111111—12
J Betts	.70	101011100011— 8	B Talsma	.70 111111111111—12
J D Kelsey	.90	111111111111—12	W Lord	.80 111111101111—11
J Koch	.90	111111111112—12	P M Kell	.70 111111111111—12
W S Gavitt	.80	101001111100— 7	J McCormack	90 111111101111—11
T B Beach	.80	111100110011— 8	G Osterhout	.70 110111110111—10
H Whitney	.90	111111111111—12	C E Gove	.80 111111011110—10
G R Vine	.80	111100010010— 7	C Campbell	.80 110111110110— 9
A Walrath	.80	110111110111—10	E B Doane	.70 111110111100— 9
E Hudson	.80	111111111111—12	J E Coolidge	.80 111110011111— 9
W Beckwith	.80	010111011111— 9	J Webelhoer	.80 111111000110— 8
W Mattice	.70	111101110011— 9		

Ties in 90 class for first divided by Brigden, McMurchy, Koch, Whitney and Lefever without a shoot off; second divided by Smith, Kelsey and McCormack, and third won by O. Besser, Jr., fourth by G. C. Luther and fifth by H. Gardner.

In the 80 class first money was shot off and won by L. P. Schutt, second divided without a shoot by Baker, Peacock, Eames, Hill and Lord, third shot off and won by Gove, fourth shot off and divided by Andrews and Coolidge, fifth divided by Beach, Cunningham, Felton and Webelhoer, sixth divided by Vine and Gavitt.

In the 70 class first was divided by those making 12, second

divided, third divided after a shoot off by Golley, Kingsley and Patten, fourth shot off and divided by Logan and Strange, fifth divided and then shot off for the shoes, which were won by W. Steele, sixth shot off and won by Banta after breaking 11 out of 12 seventh shot off and won by Stockwell.

Contest No. 4, $340 in prizes, entrance $4.50, class shooting, 12 kingbirds, ties shot off on 6 single birds. Ninety per cent. class: First $40, second $30, third $20, fourth $10, total $100. Eighty per cent. class: First $30, second $25, third $20, fourth $17, fifth $12, sixth $6, total $110. Seventy per cent. class: First $30, second $25, third $25, fourth $25, fifth $10, sixth $10, seventh $5, total $150.

Class.		Class.	
H B Whitney..90	111111111011—11	E Hudson....80	111111111111—12
H McMurchy..90	111111111111—12	Lingenfelter..70	011111111111—11
F D Kelsey...90	111111111111—12	J G Felton....90	111111101101—10
H Gardner...90	011111111111—11	W S Garrett...90	111111110110—10
M C Smith...90	111110011011— 9	C Campbell...80	011111111010— 9
Dan Lefever..90	011111011111—10	F W Partiss..70	111111111110—11
W N Irving..70	010101011110— 7	G Buesser.....70	011111011111—10
Geo Mosher..70	111111111111—12	A S Hunter...70	111111111011—11
O M Paddock.70	111111111111—12	Schemerhorn.70	111011111011—10
S Goggin.....70	110111111111—11	J G Stacey....70	011111001101— 8
J J Carr.....70	110110011110— 8	E C Rudge. ..70	111010111110—10
J E Brigden..90	111011111111—11	C Howell,Jr..70	110110101011— 9
L P Schutt...90	111111110110—10	G C Luther...90	111111011110—10
A Paul.....70	111011111111—11	J Banta 70	111111011110—10
T A Pancock .80	011111111111—11	P M Kecl.....70	111111011111—11
Huntington...70	110111011110— 9	O Besser, Jr..90	110111110111—10
T H Stryker..70	000101100100— 3	B Tolsma.....70	111111111111—12
H N Caudee..80	111111011010— 9	T H Greer ...70	001111111000— 7
A Baker 80	011111011111—10	C L Gove.....80	111111011101—10
Cunningham..80	111111111111—12	W Beckwith..80	111111010100— 8
S S Lyon.....70	010111111110— 9	E Andrews. .80	111111011111—10
H B Kipp.....80	111111111111—12	M McIntyre..70	011101111111—10
J Koch.....90	111111111111—12	F Steele.....70	111111111101—11
W C Hadley..70	111110011111—10	W T Lord....80	111111111011—11
A Rickman...70	011101011110— 8	W Steel.....70	111111111111—12
F M Eames...80	011110110110— 7	Hillabrant....70	101010111110— 8
F Strange....70	110101001110— 8	H Livingston.80	111111111110—11
C M Felton...80	111111110110—10		

Ties in the 90 class were decidcd as follows: First, H. McMurchy, F. D. Kelsey and J. Koch; second, divided by H. B. Whitney, H. Gardner and J. E. Brigden; third, divided by those breaking 10; fourth won by M. C. Smith alone. The 80 class moneys were won, first by Cunningham after a shoot-off; second by Peacock, Beckwith, Lord and Livingston; third shot off and divided by Gavitt and Gove; fourth shot off and won by Eames; fifth won by E. Andrews without a tie; sixth prize not awarded, no score being made to win it. Ties in the 70 class: First shot off and won by A. Mosher after breaking 18 straight; second money contained $25, which was divided $3 to each of the seven in the 11 hole, leaving $4, which was shot for and divided by Hunter and Keel; third money was divided, but on a shoot-off for the gun Schemerhorn won after breaking 15 out of 18; fourth money was divided and then shot off for the rifle; it was a hot tie, requiring 30 birds to decide, and was finally won by Howell; fifth divided by J. J. Carr, A. Rickman, Fred Strange, J. G. Stacey and J. H. Hillabrant; sixth divided by N. W. Irving and T. H. Greer; seventh won by Stryker alone.

Contest No. 1, 9 kingbirds, 5 traps, $1, four moneys:

Miller	111111111—9	Strange	111111110—8
Quimby	111111111—9	Livingston	111111110—8
Luther	111111111—9	Paul	111101111—8
Stockwell	111100001—6	Short	011111101—7
Sigler	111111111—9	Keel	111111110—8
Richards	111110001—7	Carr	111111011—8
Choate	111111111—9	Yerrington	110011111—7
Partiss	111111111—9	Albee	111111111—9
Robinson	111111111—9	F Steele	011111101—7
Carroll	111101111—8	Peacock	111111111—9
W Steele	111110110—7		

Tie on 9 shot off and div. by Miller, Luther and Sigler; second shot off and div. by Keel and Carr; third shot off and div. by W. Steele; Stockwell won fourth.

Event No. 1, 9 kingbirds, 3 traps, $1, four moneys:

Miller	111111111—9	Hill	111111111—8
Robinson	111111111—9	F Steele	011111111—8
Eames	111111111—9	Kecl	101111111—8
Carr	111111111—9	Albee	110011111—7
Sigler	111111111—9	Paul	111110110—7
W Steele	111111111—9	Hadley	101111011—7
Yerrington	111111111—9	Livingston	111101100—6
Choate	111111011—8		

First shot off and div. by Miller, Robinson, Eames, Carr, Sigler and W. Steele; second shot off and div. by Choate and Hill; third shot off and div. by Albee and Paul; fourth won by Livingston.

Event No. 2, 10 kingbirds, 5 traps, $1, 4 moneys:

McMurchy	1111111111—10	Kipp	1111110111— 9
Collins	1111111111—10	Partiss	1111101111— 9
Choate	1111111111—10	Quimby	1111101111— 9
Brigden	1111111111—10	Stockwell	1111011111— 9
Kelsey	1111111111—10	Eames	1111011111— 9
Sigler	1111111111—10	McIntyre	1110111111— 9
Heikes	1111111111—10	Peacock	1111010110— 8
Smith	1111111111—10	Tolsma	1111011110— 8
Whitney	1111111111—10	Walrath	1111101110— 8
Hadley	1111111111—10	Dupree	1110111110— 8
Carr	1111111111—10	Paddock	1011101111— 8
Miller	1111111111—10	Gove	1110111101— 8
Robinson	1111111111—10	Beach	1111010111— 8
Gardner	1111111111—10	Albee	1111010101— 7
Schutt	1011111111— 9	Greer	0111001111— 7
Baker	1111111110— 9	Lyons	1111000111— 7
Mosher	1011111111— 9	Buesser	1111011000— 7
Paul	1011111111— 9	Gavitt	1111100011— 7
Luther	1011111111— 9	Mattice	1011010110— 6
Yerrington	1110111110— 9	Smith	1100111100— 6
Richmond	1101111111— 9	Devitt	0011011110— 6
Coolidge	0111111111— 9	Condit	0000101111— 5
Livingston	1111111101— 9	Richards	0001111010— 5
Tee Kay Badger	1111010111— 9		

First shot off and div. by McMurchy, Collins, Choate, Brigden, Kelsey, Sigler and Heikes; second shot off and div. by Schutt, Baker and Mosher; third shot off and div. by Peacock and Tolsma; Albee won fourth on a shoot off.

Event No. 3, 5 singles and 5 pairs kingbirds, $1.50, divided 35, 25, 20, 12 and 8 per. per cent.:

Gardner	11111 10 11 11 11 11—14	McMurchy	10111 10 11 00 11 10—10
Kelsey	11111 10 01 01 11 00—11	Whitney	11111 11 11 11 11 - 15
Tee Kay	11111 00 00 10 10 10— 8	Felton	10111 10 11 11 11 10—12
Paddock	11111 11 01 01 11 11—13	Heikes	11111 11 10 11 11 11—14
Gavitt	01010 11 11 10 11 01—10	Jones	01111 10 10 10 11 11—11
Gove	10111 01 00 10 01 11 — 9	Lefever	11111 11 01 11 01 11—13
Hunter	11111 11 10 10 11 10—11	Brigden	11111 11 11 11 11 11—14
Miller	11111 11 11 10 10 10—12	Steel	11111 11 11 11 10 10—13
Hunter	11111 11 01 11 11 11—14	Beckwith	11011 11 11 11 00 10—11
Lindsley	01011 00 00 01 10 00— 5	Paul	11101 00 11 11 10 10 — 9
Peacock	01101 11 11 00 11 10—10	Luther	11111 10 10 10 00 00— 9
Schutt	11111 11 11 11 00 01—13	Apgar	10011 11 11 11 11 00—11
Quimby	10011 10 10 11 01 11—11	Smith	10101 10 00 00 10 00— 5

H. B. Whitney won first, being the only one to make a straight; all others divided.

Event No. 5, 10 kingbirds, 5 traps, $1.50, four moneys:

Gardner	1111111111—10	Buesser	1111111101—9
Choate	1111111111—10	Cunningham	1011111111—9
Mosher	1111111111—10	Stockwell	1111111101—9
Kipp	1111111111—10	Lyons	1111110111—9
Collins	1111111111—10	Felton	1011111111—9
Gavitt	1111111111—10	Greer	1110111110—8
Peacock	1111111111—10	Schemerhorn	1010111111—8
Miller	1111111111—10	Tolsma	1111100111—8
Albee	1111111111—10	Gove	1111011110—8
Apgar	1111111111—10	Baker	1101111101—8
Smith	1111111111—10	Livingston	1111111011—8
Paul	1111111111—10	Huntington	1110111011—8
Goggins	1111111111—10	Hadley	1011110111—8
"Badger" Tee Kay	1110111111— 9	Kecl	1111111100—8
Eames	1111011111— 9	Gardner	1111011101—8
McMurchy	1101111111— 9	Yerrington	0111011111—8
Luther	1111101111— 9	Sigler	0101111111—8
Whitney	1111111101— 9	Dupree	0101111111—8
Quimby	1101111111— 9	Osterhout	0011110111—7
Schutt	1111111110— 9	Paddock	0001011111—7
Brigden	1111111110— 9	A M Condit	1101010101—6
Lindsley	1111111110— 9	G M Smith	0100010111—6
Kelsey	1111011111— 9	Campbell	0101111010—6
Lefever	1111111011— 9	H N Caudee	1100011010—5
Robinson	1011111111— 9	Stryker	1000110010—4
Heikes	1111111101— 9	Knowles	0000101000—2

First shot off and div. by Gardner, Choate, Mosher, Kipp, Collins, Gavitt and Peacock, second shot off and div. by Badger Tee Kay, Eames, McMurchy, Luther, Whitney, Quimby, Schutt, Bridgen and Lindsley, third shot off and div. by Greer, Schemerhorn, Tolsma, Gove, Baker and Livingston, fourth div.

Event No. 9, 10 kingbirds, 5 traps; $1.50; four moneys:

Heikes	1111111111—10	Sigler	0111111111—9
Whitney	1111111111—10	Buesser	1111011111—9
Brigden	1111111111—10	Miller	1111111101—9
Peacock	1111111111—10	Robinson	1011111111—9
Felton	1111111111—10	Goggins	1111111010—8
Lefever	1111111111—10	Lindsley	1111110110—8
Paul	1111111111—10	Hadley	1111111010—8
Choate	1111111111—10	Jones	1110111101—8
Collins	1111111111—10	Ryan	1010111111—8
McMurchy	1111111111—10	Tee Kay "Badger"	1101101101—7
Apgar	1111111111—10	Quimby	1101110101—7
Yerrington	1111111111—10	Cunningham	1110011100—6
Richmond	1111111111—10	M C Smith	1110010011—6
Luther	1111111111—10	Knowles	0110000010—3
Baker	1110111111— 9		

First shot off and a very hot shoot at that, divided by Heikes, Whitney, Brigden, Peacock, Felton and Lefever; other ties div.

Extra event No. 1, 6 kingbirds, 50 cents; three moneys:

Gardner	11111—6	Hill	111011—5
Smith	111111—6	Schutt	101101—4
Coolidge	11111—6	Mattise	111001—4
Beach	111111—6	Betts	110011—4
Carr	011111—5	Lingenfelter	111100—4
Brigden	111110—5	Lyons	110101—4
Kipp	11110—5	Richmond	001111—4
Keel	01111—5	Cunningham	011100—3
Strange	111011—5		

First divided by Gardner and Smith on shoot off; Carr, Brigden and Kipp divide second after shooting off the tie; third divided by Schutt and Mattice on shoot off.

Extra event, open to 70 class only, 9 kingbirds, three traps, $1, four moneys:

A S Hunter	111111111—9	Lyons	011111110—7
Betts	111111111—9	Schemerhorn	011110111—7
Strange	111111111—9	Rudge	110101111—7
Keel	111111111—9	Stacey	111101010—6
McIntyre	011111111—8	F Steele	100011111—6
Doan	111110111—8	Hadley	011100111—6
Gates	011111111—8	Groesbeck	001110111—6
W Steele	011111111 8	Greer	111011010—6
Paddock	111111101—8	Williams	010101110—5
Paul	101111101—7	Knowles	100110011—5
Baker	111010111—7	Banta	011010110—5
Osterhout	111010111—7	Goodrich	010000101—3
Carr	010111111—7	Hancox	001100001—3

First and second div., third shot-off and div. by Paul and Baker, Stacey took fourth after a shoot-off.

Thursday, June 6.

The attendance still held good and quite a number of events were run off. After dinner the wind blew very strong right across the traps and made the flight of the birds somewhat erratic. During the day an extra swcep was shot under the new Tucker system, as a result of some talk between the classification committee. It worked quite satisfactorily to most of the contestants, even to some who did not win. It certainly forces men to shoot and in the long run the luck of winning would be as often in favor of one man as against him.

Only one State event was shot to-day, but that was at 15 birds with 58 entries and 24 prizes to the various classes, of cash and merchandise, so that it took some time to decide.

Contest No. 5, $681 in prizes, entrance $4, class shooting, 15 kingbirds, ties shot off on 6 birds, 90 per cent. class, first $100, second $50, third $20, fourth $17.50, fifth $15, total $182.50; 80 per cent class, first $100, second $40, third $15, fourth $15, fifth $10; sixth $11.50, seventh $11.50, eighth $5, total $218; 70 per cent. class, first $100, second $40, third $30, fourth $25, fifth $17, sixth $13, seventh $16, eighth $14, ninth $12.50, tenth $8, eleventh $5, total $230.50.

Class.		Class.	
Whitney...90	111111111111111—15	W T Lord..80	111111111011000—11
M C Smith 90	110010101010w	Hadley.....70	111111111111111—15
McMurchy90	101011111101111—13	Paddock...70	110101011001111—11
Schutt. ..90	111110101111111—14	Huntingt'n70	111111101111111—14
Brigden...90	110110011111111—12	TH Stryker70	111101011110111—12
F B Kelsey.80	111101111011011—13	Kingsley...70	101111011110011—11
J Koch....93	111111111111111—14	S Goggins..70	111111111111111—15
Cuuning'm90	011011100100100— 9	G Buesser..70	011011001011111—10
D Lefever..90	111011111111111—14	S Lyons....70	110011100111100— 9
G C Luther 90	111111111111110—14	J F Smith..70	010111111111111—13
Besser, Jr..90	111100110111010—10	Kniskern..70	010101011111100— 9
H Gardner.90	111010111101111—12	J Banta....70	110111110100010—10
Peacock...80	111111111111111—15	P M Keel..70	110111011011111—12
A Backer..80	111110101111111—13	J J Carr....70	111111111111111—15
GA Mosher80	011111111110011—12	Stockwell..70	101110100111110—10
H V Kipp..80	111111111111111—15	F Strange..70	111111111111011—14
E Andrews 80	111111111111111—15	Schemer'n.70	111111101111111—13
E Hudson..80	110111101111011—12	A C Hunter.70	111111011011111—14
W C Harris80	001001111010111— 9	B Tolsma..70	101111010100100— 8
HN Candee80	111111011111011—13	J H Patten.70	110101111000111—11
W S Gavitt80	110111111100111—12	H T Eckler70	000011001010111— 5
Livingston.80	101011111010110—10	E B Doan..70	011101101010000— 7
Hookway..80	011111111111111—14	Rickman...70	111111111011111—14
C E Gove..80	111101111111111—14	G Vincent..70	110111010001110— 9
F M Eames80	011101111011111—12	J T Betts...70	111110010110000— 8
C M Felton80	111111110111111—14	Beckwith..70	111101101111111—12
F A Elliot..80	111111011011111—13	L H Devitt.70	100000010001100— 4
C S Ranson80	101111111000000— 8	T H Greer..70	101010011100101— 8
Johnston..80	111011111000000— 9	Paddock...70	000001101111011— 7

Ties in the 90 class: First won by Whitney without a tie, second divided by J. Koch, D. Lefever and G. C. Luther without shooting off, third divided, fourth shot off and won by H. Gardner; O. Besser, Jr., won fifth.

In the 80 class Peacock, Kipp and Andrews tied on 15 straight and shot off, Peacock winning; second shot and divided by Hookway, Gove and Felton; third taken by H. N. Candee, buying the others out; fourth shot off and decided in favor of Hudson after breaktng 17 out of 18 in the tie; fifth prize fell to W. T. Lord without a competitor; likewise the sixth to H. M. Livingston; seventh shot-off and won by W. C. Harris; eighth went to C. S. Ransom.

Ties in the 70 class: First shot off and won by S. Goggin, second shot off and won by Strange, third divided by J. T. Smith and A. M. Schemerhorn, fourth also divided without a shoot by G. H. Stryker, P. M. Keel and C. A. Beckford, fifth divided by Paddock, Kingsley and Patten, sixth won on a shoot-off by G. Buesser, he being compelled to break 12 more straight in the tie; seventh divided between S. Lyon, E. H. Kniskern and G. E. Vincent without a shoot; eighth divided and Betts took the merchandise by consent; ninth divided by E. W. Doan and W. G. Paddock; tenth won by W. S. Eckler and eleventh by L. H. Devitt.

Event No. 1, 10 kingbirds, 5 traps, $1, 4 moneys:

Albee	1111111111—10	Yerrington	1011101011— 7
Yerrington	1111111111—10	Whitney	1111010111— 8
Schutt	1111111111—10	Lyons	1111110011— 8
Kipp	1111111111—10	Brigden	0111011110— 7
Apgar	1111111111—10	Mosher	0111111010— 7
Strange	1111111111—10	Kniskern	0111010110— 6
Coolidge	1111111111—10	Huntington	1011010111— 7
Carr	1111111110— 9	Smith	1011011110— 7
Greer	1111111110— 9	Collins	1011001111— 7
Stryker	1011011111— 8	Mattice	1000111011— 6
Goggins	1100111111— 8	Vincent	0110111100— 6
Gardner	0111011111— 8	Baker	1000101011— 5

First shot off and div. by Albee and Yerrington, second div. without shoot off, third shot off and div. by Goggins and Stryker, fourth div. by Mosher and Brigden after a shoot.

Contest No. 1, 3 traps, 9 kingbirds, 4 moneys:

Quimby	111111111—9	Gove	111110111—8
Miller	111111111—9	Baker	111111101—8
Yerrington	111111111—9	Lefever	111111011—8
Collins	111111111—9	Luther	111110111—8
Strange	111111111—9	Eames	111011111—8
Kipp	111111111—9	Lindsley	011111011—7
Hadley	111111111—9	McCormack	100111111—7
Hunter	111111111—9	Gavitt	111101011—7
Paddock	111111111—9	Felton	111101110—7
Sigler	111111111—9	Andrews	110111110—7
Peacock	111111111—9	Smith	011110110—6
Paul	111111111—9	Elliott	011111010—6
Albee	111101111—8	Keel	110011110—6
Carr	011111111—8	Devitt	110011010—5
Tee Kay	111101111—8	Moore	011101011—5

First shot off at 6 birds and div. by Quimby, Miller, Collins, Yerrington and Paul; second shot off and div. by Gove, Luther and Eames; third div.; fourth shot off and div. by Smith and Apgar.

Event No. 2, 10 kingbirds, 5 traps, $1.50, four moneys:

Whitney	1111111111—10	Albee	1111101111— 9
Andrews	1111111111—10	Strange	1111111101— 9
Luther	1111111111—10	Hunter	1111110011— 8
Baker	1111111111—10	Felton	1011110111— 8
Heikes	1111111111—10	Schutt	1110011111— 8
Carr	1111111111—10	Stryker	0111111101— 8
"Badger" Tee Kay	1111110111— 9	Gates	1101111110— 8

Miller.....1111011111— 9
Quimby.....1111110111— 9
Lefever.....1110111111— 9
Kingsley.....1110111111— 9
Paul.....1111111110— 9
Lindsley.....1111101111— 9
Huntington.....1111111101— 9
Mosher.....1111011111— 9
Yerrington.....1111111011— 9
Goggins.....1111111110— 9
Collins.....1011111111— 9
Sigler.....1111101111— 9
Eames.....0111111011— 8
Brigden.....0111101101— 7
Goggins.....1011100111— 7
Lyons.....0011001111— 6
Hadley.....1010101110— 6
Betts.....0111110010— 6
Greer.....1101100101— 6
Gavitt.....0000101111— 5
Devitt.....0100101101— 5
Loyd.....1000101001— 4
Vincent.....1000100001— 3

First shot off and div. by Whitney, Andrews, Luther, Baker, Heikes and Carr; second shot off and div. by Badger Tee Kay, Miller, Quimby, Lefever, Kingsley and Paul; third and fourth divided.

Event No. 3, 10 kingbirds, 5 traps; $2.50; guaranteed $50; four moneys:

Eames	1111111111—10	Brigden	1111110111—9
Miller	1111111111—10	Buesser	1111111101—9
Sigler	1111111111—10	Livingston	1110110111—8
Goggin	1111111111—10	Hunter	1111101101—8
"Badger Tee Kay"	1111111111—10	Richards	1110011111—8
Hadley	1111111111—10	Hookway	1101111010—7
Peacock	1111111111—10	Collins	0111100111—7
Paul	1111111111—10	Baker	1001111110—7
Heikes	0111111111— 9	Lindsley	0111101110—7
Whitney	1111011111— 9	Letever	0011010111—6
Luther	1111111111— 9	Yerrington	0001101111—6
Schutt	1111011111— 9	Stockwell	0001101011—6
Mosher	1111011111— 9	Albee	1000010101—4

First divided; second tie on 9 was a hot one, and was shot down to 10 birds and dividcd by Heikes, Whitney and Luther. Buesser drawing out; third divided; fourth shot off and divided by Hookway and Collins.

Event No. 3, 9 kingbirds, 8 traps, 50 cts., four moneys:

Lefever	111111111—9	McIntyre	111111011—8
Charlton	111111111—9	Brigden	111111101—8
Collins	111111111—9	Quimby	110101111—7
Eames	111111111—9	Steele	111101101—7
Albee	111111111—9	Robinson	011111110—7
Doan	111111111—9	Heikes	111011011—7
Apgar	111111111—9	Peacock	111111010—7
Luther	111111111—9	Carr	111110110—7
Schutt	111111111—9	Livingston	111011100—6
Baker	111111111—9	Pike	011010111—6
Miller	111110111—8	Adley	111111000—6
Lindsley	111101111—8	A M S	111001011—6
Porter	111111011—8	Choate	100111110—6
B T	111110111—8	C H K	100000111—4

First shot off and div. by Albee, Apgar, Charlton, Schutt and Collins, second shot off and div. by McIntyre, Brigden, Porter and Miller, third shot off and div. by Carr, Peacock and Heikes, fourth shot off and div. by Choate and Livingston.

Event No. 5, 10 kingbirds, $1.50, 4 moneys:

Schutt	1111111111—10	Richards	1111110111— 9
Whitney	1111111111—10	Johnston	1001111111— 8
Peacock	1111111111—10	Sigler	1110111110— 8
Goggins	1111111111—10	Gates	1111001111— 8
Carr	1111111111—10	Eames	1111110011— 8
Kelsey	1111111111—10	Heikes	1011011111— 8
Yerrington	1111111111—10	Doomer	0111110111— 8
Hookway	1111111111—10	Paul	1010111111— 8
Miller	1111111110— 9	Stryker	1101111101— 8
Buesser	1111110111— 9	Kingsley	1111100111— 8
Lindsley	1111111110— 9	Strange	1011011111— 8
Livingston	1111011111— 9	Brigden	1101111010— 7
Quimby	1101111111— 9	Tee Kay	0111111011— 7
Hunter	1111011111— 9	Tolsma	1011011101— 7
Hudson	1111111110— 9	Stockwell	0010111101— 6
Lefever	1111111111— 9	Collins	1111010100— 6
Harris	1110111111— 9	G Knowles	1011100101— 6
Greer	1111111110— 9	Candee	1101010100— 5
Luther	1101111111— 9		

First shot off and div. by Schutt, Whitney, Goggins and Kelsey; second shot off and div. by Miller, Lindsley, Hunter and Luther; third shot off and div. by Heikes and Johnston; fourth div.

Event No. 6, 15 kingbirds, $4, $100 guaranteed, four moneys:

Heikes	111111111111111—15	Gavitt	111101111111011—13
Yerrington	111111111111111—15	Quimby	111111101111101—13
Peacock	111111111110111—14	McCormack	111111101011101—13
Tee Kay	111110111111111—14	Mosher	111111101111110—13
Whitney	111111111111101—14	Collins	111011111110111—13
Lefever	011111111111111—14	Baker	111110110111101—12
Paddock	101111111111111—14	Eames	111111011111101—12
Smith	111111111111111—14	Buesser	111011111111010—12
Gardner	111111110111111—14	Candee	110011111011101—12
Paul	101111111110111—13	Goggins	101010111101101—10
Livingston	111101111111011—13	Hookway	110101011101011—10
Miller	101111101111111—13	Brigden	011111000100101— 9
Luther	111111111111100—13	Lindsley	001110111010011— 9
Sigler	111011101111111—13	Richards	011100000011110— 7
Albee	011111111011111—13		

First and fourth div., second shot off and won by Peacock, third shot off and div. by Livingston, Miller, Schutt and McCormack.

Extra event at 9 kingbirds, under Tucker system, in three divisions of three birds each, the division which shall decide ties to be determined by drawning a numbered wad from a hat. Entrance $1, four moncys. This event was the result of some talk between the members of the Committee on Classification, and was tried to see how the system would work. It has been fully explained in our columns, but for the benefit of those who are nnacquainted with its provisions we repeat them. It was devised by Mr. S. A. Tucker as a means of making men shoot honestly, and to prevent the dropping of birds and pooling against the poorer shots. It provides that all matches shall be shot in specified divisions containing an equal number of birds in each, all the birds in all the divisions having the value of tie birds. The total score of course classifies the shooters, but the division of the money is to depend on a certain one of the tie divisions, which is to be determined by the drawing of numbered wads, of which as many as there are tio divisions are placed in a hat by the referce. The total scores being equal, the man or men who have killed the greatest number of birds in the tie division so designated are the winners. In this event the wads determincd that division number two shonld decide the second money, number three the third money and number one the fourth money. Straight scores of course took first money:

Paddock	111 011 111—8	Richards	111 101 010—6
Lefever	101 111 011—7	Elliott	111 111 111—9
Miller	110 111 111—8	Hadley	011 101 111—7
Gavitt	111 011 100—6	Brigden	111 011 111—8
Stockwell	010 001 000—2	Gates	101 010 010—4
Mathias	110 101 111—7	Badger Tee Kay	111 110 111—8
Lindsley	111 111 010—7	Besser	101 100 010—4
Beach	100 010 000—2	Albee	101 101 011—6
Collins	111 111 110—8	Hunter	111 110 111—8
Heikes	111 110 011—7	Harris	111 111 111—9
Carr	111 110 111—8	Sigler	111 110 111—8
Kipp	111 111 110—8	Felton	111 111 010—7
Strange	101 101 111—7	Candee	111 011 110—6
Paul	101 111 111—8	Hookway	101 001 011—5
Livingston	001 110 111—6	Banta	101 110 111—7
Hillabrant	111 111 101—8	C Beckwith	111 100 111—7
Schutt	110 111 111—9	W H Beckwith	101 111 111—8
Luther	101 110 111—7	Doan	101 111 111—8

Miller, Collins, Paul, Hillabrant, Hunter, W. H. Beckwith and Doan div. second, Mathias, Strange, Luther, Hadley, Banta and C. Beckwith div. third, and Gavitt and Richards fourth because they missed no birds in the divisions which decided their respective ties.

Friday, June 7.

This was the day in which most interest was centered, as the two team contests for the championship trophy and the Dean Richmond cup, the latter at 20 single live birds, were to be run off. The first event for the championship was at 20 single kingbirds, four men to a team, and was hotly contested, each good score receiving rounds of applause, and when the trophy finally went to the Onondaga Sportsmen's Club of Syracuse, the satisfaction was quite general after the first sting of defeat had worn off. As the time for the live bird race drew near, spectators, who had not been present in large numbers at any time, now began to arrive until when the event commenced there were over three hundred present, thus proving that no matter what may be urged against live bird shooting, it is what the average man likes to see. The shooting was done from three plunge traps under N. Y. State Association rules, one barrel, 21yds. rise, gun below the elbow till bird is on the wing. There were but five teams entered for this contest, and all other shooting was stopped while it progressed. The birds were only an average lot, but some strong flyers were among them, and some very long kills were made, eliciting rounds of applause. The Onondaga Sportsmen's Club of Syracuse had held the trophy since last year and were looked upon as probable winners here, but as events proved they were not in the hunt. Considerable money changed hauds on the result, and the winners, the Queen City Gun Club of Buffalo, were very jubilant

over their victory. It was a narrow one, however, as the Elm City Gun Club pressed them very hard and only fell one bird below the winning score.

Contest No. 6, $347 in prizes, class shooting, race for team championship on inanimate targets for New York State, four members to a team, $10 per team, $2.50 per man; each club can enter one or more teams, 20 singles per man, 80 per team, ties shot off on 12 single kingbirds per team. First, championship trophy, bronze French mantel clock, value $80, second $80, third $60, fourth $50, fifth $29, sixth $26, seventh 22; total $347:

Greenbush Gun Club, of Greenbush.

W G Parr.....1011011101110111010100—14
A P Cady.....1111011101111111000100—13
L G Williams.....1101110011111010100—13
E E Williams.....0001001110101011110100—11—51

Auburn Gun Club, of Auburn.

H D Whitney.....1101111111111111111—19
J J Carr.....1110111110111111111—18
H V Kipp.....1111111111111111010—18
J E Brigden.....1111111111111011111—19—74

Queen City Club, of Buffalo.

F D Kelsey.....1110111111111111111—19
J Koch.....1111111111111111111—20
E Andrews.....1111101111011111111—18
O Besser, Jr.....1111111110111111111—19—76

Rome Gun Club, of Rome.

T H Stryker.....0011101110011101111—14
W R Huntington.....1111101111011101111—17
W P Rayland.....0011111011101111111—16
W B Kingsley.....1101111111111111111—19—56

Elm Grove Gun Club, of Albany.

C E Gove.....1101111101011011111—16
L P Schutt.....1111101101111111111—18
H Gardner.....1111111111111011111—19
J Porter.....1011111111111101111—18—71

Oneida Sportsmen's Association, of Utica.

A G Hunter.....1111111111111111111—20
C M Felton.....1111101111111111111—19
W H Beckwith.....1111111111101111111—19
W C Harris.....1111111101101111101—17—75

Saratoga Gun Club, of Saratoga Springs.

H L Livingston.....1111111111111111111—20
J M Ramsdell.....1111111101101111111—18
W A Coster.....1011111101101111001—15
W H Borkes.....1101100111111011001—14—67

Trojan Gun Club, of Troy, N. Y.

W F Lord.....1111111111111111011—19
A Paul.....1111111111111111111—19
J H Patten.....1111111111011111101—18
S Goggin.....0111110111111111010—16—72

Onondaga Sportsmen's Club, of Syracuse.

E Hudson.....1111111111111111111—20
H McMurchy.....1111111111111111111—20
M C Smith.....1111111111101111111—19
Geo C Luther.....1111101101111111111—18—77

Northern Wayne Gun Club, of Williamson.

J E Coolidge.....1101111111111111111—19
W C Hadley.....1111111111111111110—19
W S Gavitt.....0111101101111101111—16
P M Keel.....1110111111101011110—16—70

Onondaga Sportsmen's Association, Second Team, of Syracuse.

J T Elliott.....1111111011101111111—18
F M Eames.....1101111111111101111—18
D Lefever.....0111111111011111111—18
W E Hookway.....0111111101101111111—17—71

Trojan Gun Club, Second Team, of Troy.

John T Betts.....1111101111w.
Gus Buesser.....11110110w.
J H Cunningham.....0000011111w.
A Dunn.....111001w.

This was won by the Onondaga Sportsmen's Club with a score of 77 out of 80, beating the Queen City Gun Club one bird, with the Oneida Sportsmen's Association a close third with 75 out of 80.

First event, 10 kinghirds, 5 traps, $1, 4 moneys:

J J Carr	1111111111—10	Brigden	1111111110—9
Andrews	1111111111—10	Smith	1011111011—8
Kelsey	1111111111—10	E Williams	1101011111—8
Whitney	1111111111—10	Hadley	1011101111—8
Schutt	1111111111—10	A Ryan	1011111110—8
Porter	0111111111—9	S Goggins	1010111110—7
Tolsma	0111111111—9	Cady	0011010111—6
Besser, Jr	1111110111—9	Selkirk	0101100111—6
L Williams	1101111111—9	W Parr	1001110100—5
Gardner	1110111111—9	G Porter	0001110000—3

First div., second shot off and won by Brigden, third shot out and won by Hadley, fourth won by Goggin alone.

Contest No. 7, Dean Richmond Trophy, value $1,000, to be held by the winning club each year in trust, to be accounted for to the State Association to be shot for by three members of a club belonging to the Association, such members to be residents of the county in which the club is located. 20 single live birds to each contestant, entrance fee, $30 per team, entrance money to go to the club making the highest score in this contest; Messrs. H. B. Whitney and W. C. Hadley were the judges, and Wm. Sigler the referee:

Queen City Gun Club of Buffalo.

J H Koch.....1011111111111111111—19
F D Kelsey.....1110111111111101111—18
O Besser, Jr.....1110111110111111111—18—55

Elm Grove Gun Club of Albany.

W G Paddock.....1111111111101111111—19
C L Gove.....1101101111111111111—18
T H Greer.....1111011101111101111—17—54

Onondaga Sportsmen's Club, of Syracuse.

McMurchy.....1111111111111111111—20
E Hudson.....1110111111101111111—18
Geo C Luther.....0000110111101100110—10—48

Trojan Gun Club, of Troy.

C W Campbell.....1101111111001111111—17
S Goggins.....1011010111111011110—15
G Buesser.....1011011101001010—13—45

Oneida County Sportsmen's Association, of Utica.

F A Elliott.....1011110110111100110—14
W C Harris.....1111100111011100110—14
W H Beckwith.....0011101101001110011—12—40

Name.	Incomers.	Right quarter-ing incomers.	Left quartering incomers.	Straightaway.	Right quarterers.	Left quarterers.	Total.
J. H. Koch	7	1	1	3	5	2	19
F. D. Kelsey	8	1	2	5	1	1	18
O. Besser, Jr.	5	.	3	5	2	3	18
W. G. Paddock	4	2	1	7	2	3	19
C. L. Gove	8	2	1	5	1	1	18
T. H. Greer	11	1	1	2	1	1	17
H. H. McMurchy	10	3	1	3	1	2	20
E. Hudson	6	.	.	8	2	2	18
Geo. C. Luther	5	1	.	3	.	1	10
C. W. Campbell	6	2	1	4	4	.	17
S. Goggins	8	.	.	7	.	.	15
G. Buesser	4	.	1	3	1	4	13
F. A. Elliott	4	1	2	4	1	2	14
W. C. Harris	4	.	2	3	3	2	14
W. H. Beckwith	3	1	2	3	2	1	12

This event closed the day's work and the tournament of 1889 was over; guns were hurriedly packed up and preparations made for an early departure, to meet again at Lyons in 1890.

FRANK MASON.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 7.—The Leisure Club match dwindled down into a blood-thirsty struggle between Mr. Henry Halwes, who held the club medal, and Mr. F. M. Gilbert. Mr. Halwes was handicapped by distance, having won the medal at the last shoot. The high wind made the birds hard to hit, and the left quarterer had a way of "ducking" when the wind caught it that made it very uncertain to "find" with a gun. The match was regulation, 15 singles and 5 pair doubles:

Halwes	1111111111011	10 11 10 11 01—21
Gilbert	1111111111111	10 10 11 11 11—23

After this they shot a second match, 7 rounds of the 3 traps, pulled indiscriminately, making 21 birds each. Of these Gilbert broke 20, and Halwes 19. Considering the wind, the shooting was pretty fair indeed.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., June 8.—The eighth annual tournament of the Southern Illinois State Sportsmen's Association was held June 6, 7 and 8. The weather was favorable with the exception of the last day, when it rained almost continuously and interfered very much with the shoot. For three years more the tournaments of the association are to be held in this city. The officers for the year are: A. B. Fleischbein, President; W. E. Craig, of Coultersville, and J. W. Baker, of Bunker Hill, Vice-Presidents; C. F. Krebs, Treasurer, and C. P. Richards, of Coultersville, Secretary. The scores in detail are as follows:

First Day, Thursday, June 6.

Shoot No. 1, 5 bluerocks; entrance $1:

Chas Krebs	10100—2	J Baker	01011—3
W Crosby	01110—3	J Victor	11111—5
W D Craig	11111—5	Simpson	10000—1
G Crosby	11100—3	C P Richards	11111—5
B Baldwin	10010—2	E Spencer	11001—3
P Labadie	11111—5	T Bauer	11111—5
W Baldwin	00111—3	N Crosby	11101—4
A Reuss	11101—4	E Robley	11001—3

Craig, Richards and Bauer first, Reuss and N. Crosby second, W. Crosby third.

No. 2, 10 bluerocks, entrance $1:

Bauer	0111111111—9	N Crosby	0110100101—5
Labadie	0010111001—5	West	1111110111—9
Victor	1011110110—7	Mack	1001010010—5
Spencer	1111111111—10	Simpson	1101010100—5
Craig	0110001111—6	Dr Spencer	0110011111—7
G Crosby	1111011111—9	W J Baker	1111111111—10
R Baldwin	0100010101—4	E Robley	1111111101—9
C Krebs	1110011100—6	J Jarvis	1111101111—9
W Crosby	1101111011—9	A G Fleichbein	1101100111—7
Pike	0110101111—7	C P Richards	1111111111—10
Reuss	0111111111—9	M Heim	1011100011—6
W Baldwin	1110111110—8	Brown	1010101100—5

E. Spencer, Baker and Richards first, Bauer, G. Crosby, W. Crosby, Reuss, Robley, West and Jarvis second, W. Baldwin third.

No. 3, 10 Bandle birds, entrance $1.50:

Bauer	1000010111—5	Jarvis	0100110010—4
Labadie	0000101000—2	W Baldwin	1010111011—7
E Spencer	1001010111—6	Baker	1110011110—6
Dr Spencer	0100101111—6	Brown	0001110100—4
Victor	0111111110—8	Krebs	1111010011—7
Reuss	1111111110—9	G Crosby	1101011110—7
West	1000000111—4	W Crosby	1111111111—10
Craig	1101010111—7	Fleichbein	0011001011—5
Pike	0100111100—5	Robley	1100110100—5
B Baldwin	1111010000—6	Mack	0000001101—3
M Heim	0100110010—4		

W. Crosby first, Reeves second and Victor third.

No. 4, 15 bluerocks, entrance $1:

Renss	110111101011000—9	Baker	111111101111101—14
West	001001101111011—9	M Heim	110100101111101—10
Craig	111111010111101—12	G Crosby	011111111111101—13
Krebs	111111111011111—14	Richards	110110110111111—12
Jarvis	111110111110010—11	Simpson	111111000111100—11
W Crosby	111101111111111—14	W Baldwin	010100111111111—11
Victor	111111001111100—12	B Baldwin	101010011111111—11
N Crosby	010111111101111—12	Fleichbein	100011010011111—9

Ties on 14 div. first, G. Crosby second, ties on 12 div. third.

No. 5, 10 Bandle birds, entrance $1:

Heim	1000011101—5	Renss	0111111111—9
Krebs	1110010110—6	B Baldwin	1111111001—8
West	1110010111—7	Ed Spencer	1010111111—8
Labadie	0100101111—7	W Crosby	1110101111—8
Bauer	0001011110—5	Craig	1111100110—6
Dr Spencer	1111101111—9	Mack	0011010100—3
W Baldwin	0111000111—6	Jarvis	1111101110—8
W Crosby	1111111101—9	Roe	0101010000—3
Roy	1111011011—8	Baker	1111100110—8
Victor	1111111111—10	Robley	0101011100—5
N Crosby	1001101111—7		

Victor first, ties on 9 divided second, E. Spencer and Jarvis third.

No. 6, 5 live birds, ground traps, entrance $2.50:

West	11111—5	Fleischbein	11000—2
Reuss	11011—4	Bauer	11011—4
J Simpson	01111—4	Heim	11110—4
W Crosby	11111—5	Jarvis	01110—3
Craig	01011—3	Labadie	10110—3
G Crosby	01111—4	E Spencer	11101—4
Krebs	11100—3	Victor	11110—4
Robley	11101—4	Roy	11111—5

Three moneys, all ties divided.

Shoot No. 7, 15 bluerocks, entrance $2, $25 added:

E Spencer	011111011111113	Baker	010011010111110
Bauer	111111110111013	B Baldwin	111101111111114
Reuss	111111011111112	W Crosby	111111111111115
J Simpson	111101101111012	G Crosby	111111111111015
W Crosby	011111011010111	Robley	101111111000112
Craig	001000110101011	W Baldwin	101111111000112
Jarvis	111111111011114	N Crosby	110011111111010
Roy	111111111011114	Richards	111111110041113
Fleischbein	011110100101001	Dr Spencer	111111111111014
Victor	011111111111114	West	111110110111013
Heim	101101111011011		

Three moneys, all ties divided.

No. 8, 5 pairs bluerocks:

Jarvis	10 10 11 11 11—8	Fleischbein	01 01 01 11 00—4
E Spencer	10 11 11 11 11—9	Roy	11 11 10 11 11—9
Reuss	10 11 11 11 11—9	Krebs	00 01 11 11 11—7
Simpson	00 11 10 10 10—5	W Baldwin	11 11 11 11 10—9
Labadie	11 00 10 01 11—4	Victor	00 11 11 11 11—8
G Crosby	11 11 11 11 11—10	Baner	11 10 10 01 10—5
West	01 11 11 11 11—9	Craig	11 00 10 10 10—5
Dr Spencer	00 10 11 11 11—7	Mack	11 10 11 10 00—6
B Baldwin	00 11 01 00 11—5		

G. Crosby first, Reuss won second after a shoot-off, ties on 8 div. third.

Second Day, Friday, June 7.

No. 8, 10 Bandle birds, entrance $1:

Reuss	0110111110—7	B Baldwin	1110101110—7
Bauer	1111110110—8	W Baldwin	1111101011—8
Green	1101000110—5	S Baugh	0100111001—5
S H McElroy	0000101001—3	Robley	1011110111—8
J D Smith	1010010001—4	Krebs	1111101110—8
E Spencer	1111110111—9	Simpson	1100101010—5
Jarvis	1111100110—7	W Crosby	1011110110—7
C McAninch	1111001111—8	Dr Spencer	1101011111—8
Craig	1111111011—9	Geo Crosby	1111010011—8
Victor	1111101110—5	Baker	0011111111—9
F Govro	1110000110—5		

Craig first, ties on 9 divided second, on shoot off for third McAninch won.

No. 9, 5 pair bluerocks; entrance $2.50:

Victor	00 11 10 11 11—7	McElroy	10 10 10 10 10—5
Govro	11 11 10 01 01—7	W Crosby	10 11 11 10 11—8
Craig	11 01 10 11 10—7	Baker	10 11 01 10 10—6
E Spencer	11 10 11 11 01—8	Baugh	10 10 11 01 01—6
Greene	10 11 11 10 10—7	McAninch	10 11 11 10 10—7
Jarvis	11 11 10 11 10—8	Robley	00 00 00 01 10—2
Reuss	10 10 01 11 11—7	Gardner	10 11 00 10 11—6
B Baldwin	10 10 01 00 11—5	S Crosby	11 11 11 01 11—9
W Baldwin	10 10 01 10 11—6		

S. Crosby first; ties on 8 divide second; Victor, Govro and McAninch third.

No. 10, 7 bluerocks; entrance $1: Craig 5, Bauer 4, McElroy 4, Govro 5, J. D. Smith 4, Baugh 4, West 6. E. Spencer 7, Jarvis 6, Gardner 5, Franklin 3, Jackson 7, Reuss 5, McAninch 5, W. Crosby 7, C. Spencer 4, Robley 6, Dr. Spencer 6, Richards 4. Three moneys; all ties were divided.

No. 11, 10 Paragon birds, entrance $2: Greene 6, Bauer 10, Franklin 4, Smith 8, Baugh 8, Victor 10, Bailey 2, McElroy 7, Govro 8, Craig 8, E. Spencer 7, West 9, Gardner 7, Jackson 8, Reuss 9, McAninch 8, B. Baldwin 8, Jarvis 9, Simpson 7, W Baldwin 9, Richards 9, W. Crosby 10, Dr. Spencer 8, Robley 9, G. Crosby 9, Baker 8, Krebs 7, Fleischbein 5. Three moneys, all ties were divided.

No. 12, 10 Bandle birds, entrance $1: Jackson 9, W. Crosby 8. Reuss 8, West 7, Greene 7, Victor 9, Krebs 6, Bauer 7, Govro 10, Bailey 8, McAninch 5, Craig 8, E. Spencer 9. Govro first, Jackson second, West third.

Shoot No. 13, for association championship medal; 5 bluerocks, 5 Bandle birds, 5 Paragon and 5 live birds; entrance $3:

Fleischbein	11011 01011 11100—10		12121—15
Craig	11101 11001 11101—12		12111—17
Simpson	11011 01110 11100—10		21110—14
Greene	11110 10000 11110—9		11110—13
Baker	11101 11111 11111—14		21211—19
Reuss	01101 00010 10011—7		20211—11
Baugh	10111 11100 11110—11		12111—16
Smith	01001 11111 01100—9		12111—14
McElroy	11100 01110 11111—11		01111—15
Krebs	11110 11111 11010—12		22121—17
West	10011 10110 11111—11		11212—16
Victor	00110 11101 11111—11		11120—15
W Crosby	11111 11111 11111—15		21111—20
W Baldwin	11011 11001 11011—12		21111—17
Gardner	11000 10010 11011— 8		11201—12
G Crosby	10111 01011 10111—11		22111—16
Richards	11101 01111 11101—12		20111—16
Jackson	00101 11111 11111—12		01101—15

W. Crosby won medal and 50 per cent. of purse; Baker second; ties on 17 divided third. For second lowest score Gardner took a Heikes hand protector, for lowest score Reuss took a 6¼ keg of powder.

No. 14, 10 blucrocks, entrauce $1: Jackson 10, Bailey 7, Dr. Spencer 8, Baugh 5, Robley 6, West 8, McElroy 4, Victor 9, Gooro 8, Krebs 10, Craig 7, Richards 6, E. Spencer 6, Bauer 5, McAninch 9, Greene 6, Brown 5, Baker 8. Three moneys, all ties were div.

Third Day, Saturday, June 8.

No. 15, 10 blucrocks:

Jackson	1111101010— 7	Roy	1110011011— 7
Krebs	1110101100— 6	J Sieminskie	1101111001— 7
E Spencer	0111011111— 8	G Crosby	1101011111— 8
Craig	0111011101— 8	Richards	0111111101— 8
Govro	1111011111— 9	Baker	1111111111—10
N Crosby	0101111101— 7	Robley	1111111111—10
Bauer	1100111011— 7	McAninch	1110011111— 8
W Crosby	1011111111— 9	Victor	1110111110— 8

Three moneys, all ties were div.

No. 16, team contest, 10 Bandle birds each man:

Shilo Valley Gun Club.

W Crosby	1011111111— 9	Roy	0111111101— 8
Krebs	1011110100— 6	Victor	1111110010— 7—30

Bunker Hill (Ill.) Gun Club.

Govro	0111011111— 8	Woods	0111111110— 8
Bauer	1111101011— 8	Baker	1111101010— 7—31

Independent Gun Club, of Belleville.

Craig	1111111111—10	G Crosby	1110010110— 6
E Spencer	1111111111—10	Richards	0011110111— 7—32

Picked Team No. 1.

McAninch	1011111101— 8	West	1111111100— 8
Dr Spencer	1011011111— 8	C Spencer	0100101111— 6—30

Picked Team No. 2.

N Crosby	1110111101— 8	B Baldwin	1100010111— 6
W Baldwin	1101100101— 6	Robley	1111110001— 7—27

Independent Club first, Bunker Hill second, Picked Team No. 1 third.

Shoot No. 17, 10 Bandle birds: J. Sieminskie 9, Bauer 5, Gooro 7, B. Baldwin 8, E. Spencer 9, W. Crosby 8, West 10, Victor 8, Craig 8, Richards 7, N. Crosby 8, Krebs 9, G. Crosby 10, W. Baldwin 8, Roy 8, McAninch 10, Robley 7, Dr. Spencer 10. Ties on 10 and 9 div., B. Baldwin, W. Crosby, Victor and W. Baldwin third.

Shoot No. 18, 10 Bandle birds: West 8, Roy 8, Bauer 9, W. Baldwin 7, N. Crosby 10, Victor 10, Krebs 7, B. Baldwin 9, Craig 8, Woods 6, G. Crosby 6, W. Crosby 9, E. Spencer 9. Three moneys, all ties were div.

Shoot No. 19, 15 Bandle birds, $25 added: West 11, Krebs 12, Craig 14, B. Baldwin 13, Reuss 13, N. Crosby 11, Victor 11, Richards 11, W. Crosby 13, G. Crosby 13, W. Baldwin 11. Craig first, Baker second, West third.

UNSER FRITZ.

BREWER ON BRITISH SHOOTERS.

JOHN L. BREWER, the famous American trap expert, and who has had a recent experience on the Englisb trap ranges, talks vigorously to the able gun editor of the Philadelphia *Item*. He says some very sharp things about his treatment in England, and brings back some interesting notes of how matters are conducted by the trap shooters abroad. He says:

Each State can produce a champion that ought to beat the best man England can afford, and can afford to meet on equal terms. And this is just where the English trap shots are cute. They know that if an American visits England he must be a first-class man, or he would not travel such a distance. The mere announcement that he is an American puts a handicap on him, and this handicap is increased until he has little or no show to win. This is a high compliment to the skill of American trap shots, but it is not fair play. Every man ought to have a chance for his money, but in a country like England, where personal feeling is developed to a frightful degree by personal pride, outsiders must be beaten, and if they cannot be beaten on their merits, they must be prevented from winning by excessive handicapping or other severe conditions. I should like to have used an American gun while in England, but it is probable that if I had done so, I might have been asked to withdraw. If there is any article that is ridiculed more heartily throughout England than the American gun, I failed to hear of it. Manufacturers laugh at it, and the people generally speak of it contemptuously as a "club"—that is, out of balance, awkward, unfinished, and like a club.

You will see that I did not care to raise feeling against me, so I said little or nothing about the American gun. I am inclined to the opinion, however, that the time is coming, when the American gun will make its way not only in England, but on the Continent. English makers will not turn out a good gun unless they get a big stiff price for it. American makers not only turn out a good serviceable gun at a moderate price, but they guarantee its shooting qualities. Those are points that are bound to have effect, and if the English were not bound hand and foot to their prejudices, and so easily deceived into believing everything they are told by interested parties, the people as a whole might be struck with a regular American gun cyclone. I am positive in my opinion that the English high grade guns are the best and only first-class guns made, and that American makers cannot approach such guns any more than a pig can fly to the North Pole; but there is also no doubt in my mind that Americans can turn out a good gun at a much lower price than English makers, and hence can undersell them in their own market. Of course the profit on a high grade gun is proportionately high, but when an Englishman is sure of getting the best results, he never hesitates to pay liberally.

You ask me about the most important event in which I took part. That is rather a hard question to answer, as I took part in a large number of equally important events, while I was constantly shooting to break records and to test the killing range of my gun. Probably the most important event in which I was a part winner was an open-to-all shoot at best bluerocks for £300, equal to almost $1,500 of our money. In this big event I was placed at 35yds., while the next nearest handicap was 29yds. You will see that I conceded 6yds. or 18ft. to my opponents, very much more than any handicapper in an American event would dare to penalize a contestant. I was assured that I was allowed to compete at 35yds, just to show that English trap-shots were not afraid of me. You can bet a toothpick that I smiled, and that I also determined to get a share of the pot, as Englishmen call the stake money, when a fellow is roasted over a pot he might as well smile in, and I fell in by killing 15 straight, and won one-third of the money, or $500. I used a Purdey hammerless, 8lbs. weight, 32in. barrels, both full choke. This gun has an extra set of barrels, 7lbs., 30in., full choke, as a relief in a long shoot.

It may be interesting to know something about this gun. It was shot by me in a rough or unfinished state for four months, at the end of which time it was turned over to Purdey to be completed. It was built specially for trap shooting, and I will back it against any gun in the world. I never saw a gun to equal it for hard shooting at long range. When I first got this gun, I was so well satisfied with it, that I said it ought to kill 60 out of 100 best bluerocks, at 35yds. rise. This bit of boast was at once snapped up by an English sportsmen, who laid £100 to £50 on the birds.

I finally agreed to make the attempt. All previous attempts had been to kill only 50 out of 100, and every attempt had been a failure, the men who backed the birds being heavy winners. The birds in my race were specially picked out of a choice lot, and were all ring-tried; that is, each bird was put through a ring, the size of the ring being a standard for the very best birds, such as were noted for speed and courage. The boundary of this race was 60yds. from the traps, and the wind was with the birds. The betting was £5 to £1 on the birds, and there were not many takers. I was so confident that I would accomplish the feat that I put up all the money I had on it, and the walking was not very good, either. It never is in England. Well, I killed 41 out of the first 50, and still the betting was against me. I closed the race on the 81st bird, having killed 19 out of 31, and scored a win. Final score: Killed 60, missed 21. I thus established a new world's record at the distance and on the number of birds. I never shot in better form or with more confidence, and although I did not win much money, I did something to make my countrymen feel proud of me. In this race my loading was as follows: In each barrel 4 drams Schultze wood powder, 1¼oz. Newcastle chilled shot; Eley's improved paper shell, with specially strong primer. The kills were in nearly every case made with the first barrel, although the second was occasionally used as a precaution, rather than a necessity.

In all English pigeon shooting matches the birds always have

the benefit of the wind. Indeed, a match with the wind against the birds is seldom, if ever, allowed in England, the traps being changed promptly, in accordance with the direction of the wind. The general rule that governs all the shooters in England is to load not over 4drs. powder and 1½oz. shot, and to hold the gun just as the shooter pleases. This is susceptible of explanation. The shooter goes to the traps, has the privilege of taking aim, and can hold the gun to his shoulder or not, as he pleases. This rule is followed everywhere, and the idea of holding the gun below the elbow until the bird is on the wing, is laughed at by English sportsmen. The gauge of gun is limited to a 12, and any weight not over 8lbs. I did not see a 10-gauge gun in use, and only a few at the gun stores, where I was told they were used for duck shooting. I told them that tens were used a great deal in the United States, not only at the trap, but in the field, and that many sportsmen thought that eights, sixes and fours were the proper things for ducks, at which much surprise and amazement were manifested, and the expression was made, "We would call that punting!" The punt gun is a big gun mounted on a swivel, and used principally by sailors who hunt ducks, and want to get enough game with one or two discharges to last for a week!

You ask me which guns stand at the head in England? The Purdey is first in workmanship, the Greener gun first in shooting qualities; Riley of Oxford street stands very high. W. & C. Scott & Son are not recognized in London, and it is well known that their trade is principally among Americans, with whom, it is understood, their guns have given satisfaction. The guns of London makers are considered far ahead of all others made in England; Birmingham manufacturers, with one or two exceptions, are not classed with anything but rubbish. This is probably a little too severe, as Westley Richards, who is a Birmingham maker, undoubtedly turns out a good gun. I saw only one Westley Richards gun in use during my shooting throughout England, and was told that most of their guns were made for foreign trade. Clabrough is another one of the unknown guns in England with an American reputation. I could say more that might be interesting, but I do not want to be considered personal. A number of prominent English gun makers are exceedingly clever mechanics of means in London, who have shops connected with their residences, and employ from ten to fifteen workmen, and only turn out guns to order, putting any name on the gun that is desired. Thus thousands of guns are turned out by these expert mechanics, and named to suit the whim or wishes of the purchaser. With the exception of the Colt Company (which has a store in London), the American guns are comparatively unknown, not only in London but throughout England. Our system of manufacture is laughed at as being rough, clumsy and defective in nearly every respect. Our guns are called clubs. This criticism is on a par with the wholesale condemnation of the Birmingham makers.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE SHOOT.

THE Massachusetts State Shooting Association will hold its tenth annual summer tournament on the grounds of the Jamaica Plain Gun Club, Clarendon Hills, Mass., June 17 and 18. Shooting on the regular programme will begin promptly at 9 o'clock A. M. on each day as follows:

Monday, June 17.—1. Individual Subscription, 6 clay-pigeons, entrance 50 cents. 2. Individual Subscription, 6 bluerocks, entrance 50 cents. 3. Grand Championship, for the individual challenge gold badge of the Association, 15 bluerocks, entrance free, optional sweepstakes. 4. Individual Subscription, 6 clay-pigeons, straightaway, entrance 50 cents. 5. Individual Subscription, 6 bluerocks, entrance 50 cents. 6. Grand Championship, for the amateur team gold badge of the Association, 5 clay-pigeons and 5 bluerocks per man, open to any number of teams of 5 men from each club belonging to the Association, entrance free, optional sweepstakes. 7. Individual Subscription, 5 pairs bluerocks, entrance 50 cents. 8. Grand Championship, for the glass ball team gold badge of the Associatioo, 10 bluerocks per man, open to any number of teams of 5 men each belonging to the Association, entrance free, optional sweepstakes. 9. Individual Subscription, 5 pairs clay-pigeons, entrance 50 cents. 10. Individual Subscription, bluerocks at 21yds., miss and out, entrance 50 cents.

Tuesday, June 18.—11. Individual Subscription, 6 clay-pigeons, entrance 50 cents. 12. Individual Subscription, 6 bluerocks, entrance 50 cents. 13. Grand Championship for the Ligowsky gold badge and the individual clay-pigeon championship of the Association, 15 single clay-pigeons per man, entrance free, optional sweepstakes. 14. Individual Subscription, 3 pairs bluerocks, entrance 50 cents. 15. Individual Subscription, 7 bluerocks, entrance 50 cents. 16. Grand Championship for the individual amateur challenge gold badge of the Association, 8 clay-pigeons and 7 bluerocks, entrance free, optional sweepstakes. 17. Individual Subscription, 6 single and 2 pairs bluerocks, entrance 50 cents. 18. Grand Championship at clay-pigeons, for the team gold badge of the Association, open to any number of teams of 5 men each from each club belonging to the Association, 10 birds per man, entrance free, option sweepstakes. 19. Individual Subscription, 6 bluerocks, entrance 50 cents. 20. Individual Subscription, clay-pigeons at 21yds., miss and out, entrance 50 cents.

The Association will donate two valuable prizes, suitably inscribed, to the shooter in his respective class making the best average for the two days in shooting at 50 clay-pigeons and 50 bluerocks each day. In case of ties, 10 birds per man till won.

A meeting of the delegates will be held on the evening of the 17th. CHAS. HARTWELL, Sec'y, Gardner, Mass.

N. Y. SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS ASSOCIATION.—Claremont, Jersey City.—June 8.—Lefever trophy, match at 25 singles, 25 cents entry:

Johnson	1111011111111111011111111—23
Richards	1110100110001001010001000—10
Collins	1111111111011011111101111—22
Hathaway	1010110110101111011101001—18
Nixon	1011000311101110010000100—11
Allen	0110001011010111000010000—11
Fox	1001111111111101011111110—20
King	1011110110100110010110011—15
Dittmar	1111000100010001111101010—13
Pringle	1111110011111111111111111—22
Zorn	0111111111010011111001110—18
Jersey	1101111011111011111111110—21

Sweeps, 10 singles, 50 cents entry, all ties div. No. 1:

Johnson	1111111111—10	Richards	1100100010— 4
Jersey	1101110111— 8	Hathaway	1010000010— 3
Collins	0000011101— 9	Allen	1101011001— 5
King	1101111111— 9		

No. 2:

Johnson	1111111111—10	Richards	1001110111— 7
Jersey	1100110101— 6	Hathaway	1111111101— 9
Collins	1111111111—10	Allen	1111001100— 6
King	1111010111— 8		

No. 3:

Johnson	1111111111—10	King	1000110000— 3
Jersey	1111111110— 9	Richards	1011000100— 4
Collins	0111011111— 8	Hathaway	1010111001— 6

No. 4:

Johnson	1111111101— 9	Collins	0111111111— 9
Jersey	1100011010— 5	Hathaway	1101011110— 7
King	1111110111— 9	Allen	0101110111— 7

Johnson and Collins div. first on shoot off.

No. 5, same: Johnson 8, Jersey 10, Collins 8, King 5, Hathaway 10, Allen 5.

No. 5: Johnson 8, Jersey 10, Collins 8, King 5, Hathaway 10, Allen 5.

No. 6: Johnson 8, Jersey 9, Collins 8, King 6, Pringle 10, Hathaway 4, Zorn 4, Allen 9.

No. 7: Johnson 9, Jersey 10, Zorn 6, Collins 9, Dittmar 7, Pringle 7. Second divide.

No. 9: Johnson 8, Jersey 8, Pringle 6, Collins 6, Hathaway 9, Evans 6, Dittmar 6, Allen 5. Collins won third on shoot off.

EATON, N. Y., June 8.—Eaton Gun Club. Match at 15 single kingbirds, 3 traps, 18yds., for badge:

Richardson	0010111101011111—10	Bell	1110000010100—6
Peet	1111111111111111—15	Briggs	0000010001010010—4
Hamlin	0001001010000011— 5	Stone	1000000001011110— 5
Curtis	0111011111101110—11	Short	1011110011011111—11

Peet won badge on 15 straight. Five pairs donbles:

Richardson	11 11 10 11 11—9	Briggs	10 01 10 10 00—3
Peet	10 00 11 10 10—5	Stone	10 10 10 00 10—4
Hamlin	00 10 00 10 01—3	Short	00 10 10 10 10—4
Bell	00 11 10 10 10—5		

The most fun of the day was when Richardson and Curtis chose sides, 5 pairs kingbirds:

Richardson	11 00 11 10 10—6	Curtis	00 00 01 10 00—2
Short	10 10 10 10 10—5	Peet	11 10 11 11 00—7
Briggs	00 10 10 00 10—3	Bell	11 10 11 11 01—8
Stone	10 10 10 00 00—4—18	Hamlin	00 10 00 00 00—1—18

The tie not shot off.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

POMPTON PLAINS, N. J.—The annual "shaking up" of the old residenters, who quietly while away the time in solid enjoyment of the beauties with which nature has surrounded their homes so snugly located on the Plains, was celebrated by the Pequannocks, the local gun club, on Thursday, May 30. By a little extra labor and exposne the event was announced through circulars, which brought together young and old—shooters and lookers on—by wagon, on foot, cross lots and other unknown ways, until a hundred people were enjoying the sport, and backing some favorite shooter with a dime or quarter that had lain dormant since a year ago. It is amusing and as good as a circus to attend such an event, and witness the jolly good feeling among all present. But woe be to that class whose ambition to "scoop the pile" and unwillingness to divide a small prize with a whole-souled shooter manifest themselves at such places—all such can get accommodated on the spot, and generally return home wiser, but poorer. The day opened with light rains, which prevented some from getting out in the morning, but as the old hills echoed back the sound of the guns at ten o'clock, and the mist cleared away, they began to gather from far and from near. The puffy winds of the afternoon made the bats very erratic, and, as many of the shooters had never seen a bat thrown from the trap, they were bothered some in their efforts to find them. The following events and scores will show the day's doings:

First event, 10 Lockport balls:

Taylor	1101101111— 8	Demorest	1011101000— 5
Smith	1111101011— 8	Ford	1111111111—10
Clark	0100000100— 2	Card	1111111111—10
Curtis	1010000000— 2	Gormley	0011001111— 6

All ties divided.

Second event, 10 bats:

Taylor	1111110011— 8	Card	0010110111— 6
Smith	0101110011— 6	Kahart	1111111010— 8
Post	1000001001— 3	Porry	1100001011— 5
Kiersted	1110111111— 9	Cook	1121000001— 5
Mead	0110000111— 5	Ford	1111111111—10
Gormley	0110010000— 3	Curtis	0111011010— 6
Demorest	0000010100— 2		

All ties divided.

Third event, 5 balls:

Van Saun	11011—4	Card	11110—4
Hopper	00000—0	Cook	10111—4

Fourth event, 5 balls:

Hopper	00000—0	Perry	11001—3
Van Saun	00011—2		

Fifth event, prize shoot No. 1, 10 balls, entrance 25 cents; first prize, 25lbs. shot; second, 3lbs. powder; third, 100 shells; fourth, 500 wads:

Ford	1111111101— 9	Kiersted	1011111011— 8
Taylor	0111111101— 8	Kahart	0101110111— 7
Smith	0111111111— 9	Card	1111111111—10
Curtis	1101111101— 8	Cook	1111111111—10
Post	0101110101— 6	Gormley	0101010110— 5
Mead	0011111100— 6	Perry	0001111111— 7

First, second and third divided, ties on 7 won by Kahart.

Sixth event, prize shoot No. 2, 15 bats, entrance 50 cents; first prize, 22lbs. turkey; second, pair fowls; third, $1 cash; fourth, 50 cents cash:

Ford	0101111111101100—10	Kahart	0111100010010001— 7
Smith	1001100100011111— 8	Card	0001101101111100— 9
Taylor	0010111111111101—11	Gormley	1011001000010001— 7
Mead	1101000010010111— 8	Demarest	1001000001011111— 7
Kiersted	0000111011110100— 7	Curtis	1100000101010111— 7
Post	1110010111010100— 9	Cook	1001101111113011—11
Doremus	1110110011111111—12	Perry	0001111001110001— 8
Clark	1110001000001001— 6	Stanley	0101101000001101— 6

Ties on 11 for second won by Taylor; on 9 for fourth by Post.

Seventh event, 5 balls:

Card	01101—3	Curtis	11101—4
Demorest	00101—2	Cook	10111—4
Smith	00000—0	Ties div.	

Eighth event, 5 pairs bats:

Taylor	01 10 11 11 11— 8	Ford	11 11 11 11 11—10
Smith	01 10 11 11 11— 8	Curtis	00 01 11 00 11— 5
Clark	11 10 10 01 11— 7	Ties div.	

Ninth event, 5 balls:

Curtis	01111—4	Van Vorhecs	10111—4

Targets used: Balls 232, broke 187, per cent 66$^{3}_{10}$. Bats 440, broke 262, per cent 60.—FORD, Newark, N. J.

MONTGOMERY, Pa., June 6.—The second annual shoot and barbecue of the Capital City Gun Club took place at Jackson's Lake to-day. A large number of visitors were present from different sections of the State and the shooting was good all round. The team match was as follows, 4 from each club, $20 entrance double birds, 21yds. rise:

Clanton Team.		Montgomery Shooting Club.	
Foshee	10 01 00 11—4	S Westcott	11 11 10 11—7
W Callen	10 00 10 11—3	Dickerson	11 00 11 00—4
H Callen	10 01 10 10—4	Frazier	11 00 10 10—4
Gallahern	11 10 10 10—5—15	W H Taylor	11 10 10 10—5—20
Dallas Gun Club.		**Fort Deposit Gun Club.**	
Field	10 11 11 10—6	Rogers	10 01 01 10—4
Norris	11 01 10 10—6	Weaver	01 11 11 10—6
Pettus	00 10 00 11 3	Tyson	00 00 11 11—4
Hosker	00 11 10 11—5—20	Walker	00 00 10 10—2—16
Loundes Gun Club.		**Capital City Club.**	
Robinson	11 11 10 00—5	Abercrombie	01 11 11 10—6
Russell	11 11 00 11—6	R Holte	10 11 10 11—6
Curtis	00 11 11 00—4	Roberts	01 10 11 11—6
Haynes	00 11 00 10—3—18	B Holt	11 01 01 11—6—24
Birmingham Team.		**Snowdown Club.**	
Ceesly	10 11 11 00—5	Mastin	10 11 11 10—6
Warren	00 00 00 00—0	Leigh	10 00 00 10—2
Embank	01 01 10 10—5	Olen	11 10 10 10—5
Abbott	10 11 10 10—6—16	Randolph	11 11 10 10—6—18

The first prize was won by the Capital City Gun Club with a score of 24 out of a possible 32. The second prize was divided by the Dallas and Montgomery clubs.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., June 3.—Scores made by the Union Gun Club at its sixth monthly badge and prize shoot held on its grounds here this afternoon. Twelve of the members faced the traps and found that the targets to be used were Ligowsky clay-pigeons, and thrown as far and as hard as it was possible to make the traps do. The boys caught on first rate, as the following scores will show. The shooting off of the ties was quite exciting, Conover having to break 49 out of 50 before claiming the Keystone trophy. But he got there all the same. Following are the scores, 18yds.:

Miller	1111111111111011111011111111—28
Johnson	1111111111111111111111011111—29
Conover	1111111111111111111111111101—29
Roll	1111111111101111101111011111—27
A Sickley	1111011111100001111111111111—25
H Sayre	1111111011110111011111011111—23
Williams	1111101111111111111111111111—27
	1111111111111111111111111111—22
Terry	1111111111011100011111111110—25
G Pudney	0110111100100110111111111111—25
Dunican	1101111001101101111011111111—28
Eager	1101111101110011111101100110—22
Riggott	1111111111101101111111011111—27

Ties shot off on 29: Johnson missed his 19th and Conover won with 20 straight. Miller 2d. On 3d, at 5 each, Roll 3, Williams and Riggott 5 straight; Williams 4 and Riggott 5 and won 3-1, Sayre 4th. On 5th at 5 each, Sickley 4, Terry 3. Dunican 6th. On 7th at 5, Pudney and Eager 4 each, then Pudney 5 and Eager 4. Next match July 1.—12-BORE.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN., ROD AND GUN CLUB, June 4.—Fifth shoot for merchandise prizes, 15 bluerocks, 5 traps, and 10 Ligowsky clay birds, 3 traps, 18yds.:

	B.R.	Lig.	Tl.		B.R.	Lig.	Tl.
Dunham	13	9	22	Thompson	8	8	16
Ross	10	10	20	Alpaugh	8	8	16
Culverhouse	13	7	20	Smith	6	8	14
Webb	12	7	19	Larrabee	7	7	14
Crane	11	7	18	Clark	7	6	13
J Macfarlane	11	7	18	Alford	4	7	11
Taft	10	7	17	Johnson	5	4	9
Baldwin	10	6	16				

BREWER'S CHALLENGE.—John L. Brewer is out with a general challenge to all shooters as follows: This fall, when the birds get good, I will shoot any man in America or in the world a race at 100 or 200 birds, 30 or 35yds. rise, London Gun Club rules, for $500 a side, match to be shot under the auspices of the Mercer Gun Clnb, Middlesex Gun Club or Suburban Shooting Association, or any other organization of equal prominence. I want to give every champion a chance to meet me, and I don't bar any one.

BROOKLYN, June 9.—The Fountain Gun Club is old in years yet ever young in good works and encouragement of shooting. For the present year it has a rush of prizes, and at the meeting of the club last week no less than six valuable prizes were offered. The first prize for the best marksmen of the season was given by Mr. Abel Crook, a Parker hammerless gun, especially designed for the club members, being a No. 12 gauge and weighing only seven and one-half pounds, costing about $100. The second prize is a handsome hand-painted medallion scarf pin by Bierstadt, the subject being a quail just found by the dog. It was presented by Mr. C. N. Wingert. For the third prize Mr. J. Beacham gave a piece of solid silver of a design known to sportsmen. Mr. Augustus W. Phelps, who has already donated a handsome club flag, gave a championship medal for competition by the members of the club, the winner of the most shoots at the end of the season to claim the ownership. Mr. John H. Sawyer, the late president of the club, who has just recovered from a severe attack of sickness, presented to the club, as a special member's prize for the July shoot, a handsome solid silver tankard by Tiffany & Co., of New York, with a wish that one of the old men would win it and keep it as a memento of the Fountain Gun Club. Several other members present signified their intention to donate prizes at each shoot of the year, so that the members will have a strong inducement to shoot for them. No one member will be permitted to take a second prize. The Seddons medal, which has been competed for during the past season, has not yet been awarded. The late secretary, Mr. C. Lange, and the present secretary, Mr. John Carney, have the disposal of the emblem, and their decision will be given at the next meeting.

WELLINGTON, Mass., June 8.—Several clean scores were made to-day in the sweepstake matches of the Wellington Gun Club, and in the silver pitcher match at 8 clay-pigeons and 7 bluerocks Bond and Field were tied with 14 each, and in the shoot-off Bond won. In this match the following scores were made: Roxton, Choate, Chase, Melcher, Schaefer and Baxter 13 each, Snow and Swift 12 each, Bradbury, Stanton, Dill and Chapin 11 each, Warren 10, Short and Snow 9 each, Wetherbee 7. The scores in the merchandise match were as follows: Schaefer and Field 15 each, Sanborn and Chapin 14 each, Bond, Chase and Snow 13 each, Stone and Warren 12 each, Dill and Bradbury 11 each, Robinson and Coy 10 each, Melcher and Stanton 13, Swift 14. The winners in the sweepstake matches were as follows: Six bluerocks: Chase. Five clay-pigeons: Bradbury. Five clay-pigeons: Bradbury, Baxter and Choate. Six bluerocks: Chase. Five clay-pigeons: Baxter and Perry. Six bluerocks: Choate. Seven bluerocks: Bond. Eight clay-pigeons: Chase and Swift. Five clay-pigeons: Warren, Stanton and Snow. Six bluerocks: Warren and Bowker. Five clay-pigeons: Stone, Chapin, Schaefer, Swift and Warren. Six bluerocks: Dill. At a meeting of the directors of the Wellington Gun Club this afternoon, Messrs. Perry and Snow were chosen delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Shooting Association at Young's Hotel, June 17.

SMALL BORES AHEAD.—Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—The great State shoot has drawn to a close, and some fine work has been done. J. H. McGee of the Sixteen Club, Kansas City, won the big medal with his little 16-gauge yesterday against sixty-four competitors, killing 10 straight and 14 out of 15 on the tie shoot. This is a great victory for small bores over the "spatter guns."—TILE.

NEW HAVEN.—Pres. Chas. B. Bristol issues an order thus: "Attention battalion! You are hereby warned to appear on the New Haven Gun Club grounds, armed and equipped as the law directs, to shoot in the several events on July 4; Keystones, shooting at 9 o'clock A. M.—CHAS. B. BRISTOL, President."

THE TEAM FOR ENGLAND.—Within ten days the team which is to go from Massachusetts to measure shooting skill with the British riflemen will be on the ocean carrying trusty rifles and lots of skill and hope with them. The team is a good one, and it is understood to be practically the same which has represented the State at Creedmoor the past two years. Capt. Mildmay, secretary of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, has notified Maj. Frost of the appointment of Quartermaster Southwicke of Devonshire as honorary secretary of the team while in England. The gentleman has a splendid reputation, and will undoubtedly do the team full justice. The shooting engagements are now complete, and comprise Berkshire on July 2, London Rifle Brigade, July 3; South London, July 4; Sussex, July 5, and either the Honorable Artillery Company or the Lincoloshire team on July 6. The following two weeks will be devoted to individual work at Wimbledon, where the team will be in camp. Many courtesies are being showered upon the team, a notable one being the tendering of a handsome private car by the London & Northwestern Railway from Liverpool to London. Major Frost has declined many offers of escort to the depot with thanks, preferring to slip away without demonstration. He has been a quiet hard worker all along, and for some time past the team has been rolling up rattling big scores in private practice.

Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

15-17. Puritan, Annual Meet, Nantasket.
15. Brooklyn Annual.
16-17. South Boston, Local Meet, Petticks Island.
16. Puritan, Record Races, No. 2.
17. Puritan, Record Races, No. 3.
22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island.
29. Coriothian Mosquito Fleet Larchmont.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4.
10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.
13-29. W. C. A. Meet, Ballast I'd.
27. Yonkers, Annual, Yonkers.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5.
14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.

THE EASTERN DIVISION MEET.

THE annual meet of the Eastern Division of the A. C. A. will be held at Calla Shasta, 4 miles below Springfield, Mass., on the Connecticut River, on June 15-18, the races being on June 17. Meals can be had at a farmhouse by those not prepared to cook, and some extra tents and straw for bedding will be provided. A launch will make regular trips between Howard street, Springfield, and the camp. The prizes will be small cups instead of flags.

The regatta programme is as follows: Sailing races—1. Classes A and B. Sail area unlimited. 2. Classes A and B. Sail area limited to 75ft. 3. Novice. Unlimitcd. 4. Combined sail and paddle. Each one mile. The above to be one mile to windward or leeward and return.

Paddling races—1. Classes A and B. Docked, ½ mile straightaway. 2. Class 1. Any canoe, ½ mile straightaway. 3. Tandem. Open canoes, single blades, 1 mile with a turn. 4. Hand-paddling, 100yds. 5. Tandem, decked canoes, 1 mile. 6. Upset. 250yds. 7. Standing paddling, 300yds. The order of races will be announced as early as possible on race day, and will depend on wind and weather. The usual rules will govern.

R. E. TOWNSEND, CHAS. P. NICHOLS, JOHN F. SEVIN, Jr., Regatta Committee.

DELAWARE RIVER MEET.

THE camp of the Delaware River canoeists broke up on June 2, and though the weather had been very unfavorable during the wole week, it having rained every day of the camp, about 30 experienced canoeists remained in camp the most of the week and others came and went.

If being too unpleasant for sailing and cruising a good part of the time, a good many plans were concocted to keep the ball rolling. Upon one day the boys disguised themselves in as many ingenious costumes as the camp could provide, a striking one being the camp ghost, made up with a model of a skull upon the bearer's head and draped artistically with one of the dude camper's sheets. This was a most appalling sight, as a good many of the natives will testify who saw it at night, illuminated by green lights, parading the town, headed by buglers playing a most solemn air. A good many of the races were cancelled, but the most important were held. The unlimited was sailed in a little gale, as the following schedule will show. Mr. Bair, of the Mersey C. C., England, viewed the races on Decoration Day.

The events were as follow:

Start 2 P. M., Unlimited Sailing, 3 miles.—First prize, silver pitcher; second, silver cup:

	Finish.	Actual.
Naomi, Wm. Roberts	Q. C. C. C.	Swamped.
Fern, F. Geizer	R. D. C. C.	Disabled.
Valesca, H. Kreamer	R. D. C. C.	Upset.
Bubble, F. Seigler	Trenton	2 53 00
Puzzle, J. A. Barten	Q. C. C. C.	Swamped.
Cigarette, F. W. Noyes	R. D. C. C.	2 42 00
Malta, E. H. Barton	Q. C. C. C.	Withdrew.
*Lassie, H. La Motte	R. D. C. C.	0 53 00
		0 42 00

* Lassie stopped to help Naomi, who was sinking.

Start 2 P. M., 75ft. Limit, 3 miles.—First prize, silver cup; second, silk flag:

	Finish.	Actual.
Puzzle, J. A. Barten	Q. C. C. C.	Broke rudder.
Bubble, F. Soigler	Trenton	Withdrew.
Valesca, H. Kreamer	R. D. C. C.	3 23 00 1 22 00
Picknic, W. Norgrave	R. D. C. C.	4 21 00 2 20 00
Pandora, F. Woodwood	Trenton.	3 41 00 1 39 00
Malta, E. H. Barten	Q. C. C. C.	Withdrew.
Naomi, Wm. Roberts	Q. C. C. C.	3 56 00 1 54 00
Waif, A. Fennimore	R. D. C. C.	Withdrew.
Thetis, D. M. Bond	R. D. C. C.	3 19 30 1 16 30
*Cigarette, F. W. Noyes	R. D. C. C.	3 21 00 1 14 00

*Cigarette broke centerboard pennant just before crossing and had to go ashore to fix it, losing 6m.

Novice Sailing—Prize, silver cup:

Pandora, F. Woodwood.....Trenton.....1
Snail, C. H. Cunningham.....Q. C. C., did not finish.
——, Fleischman.....Q. C. C., did not finish.

Class I., Paddling—Prize, silk flag.

Valesca, H. Kreamer.....Red Dragon.....1
Malta, E. H. Barten.....Q. C. C.....2
Puzzle, J. A. Barten.....Q. C. C.....3
Thetis, D. M. Bond.....Red Dragon.....4
Ripple, Lorette.....Burlington.....5
Wave, Haley.....Burlington.....6
Naomi, Wm. Roberts.....Q. C. C. C.....7
Pandora, F. Woodwood.....Trenton.....8
Cigarette, F. W. Noyes.....R. D. C. C.....9
Lassie, H. La Motte.....R. D. C. C, did not finish.

Paddling Upset.—Prizes, first, silk flag; second, A. C. A. flag:

Cigarette, F. W. Noyes.....Red Dragon.....1
Thetis, D. M. Bond.....Red Dragon.....2
Valesca, H. Kreamer.....Red Dragon.....3
Lassie, H. La Motte.....Red Dragon, did not finish.
Pandora, F. Woodwood.....Trenton, did not finish.

1,000yds. Tandem Paddling.—Prizes, first, silk flag; second, bunting flag:

Valesca, H. Kreamer / D. M. Bond.....Red Dragon C. C.....1
Malta, J. A. and E. H. Barton.....Q. C. C. C.....2
Pandora, F. Woodwood....Trenton / F. W. Noyes.....R. D. C. C.....3

Tournament.—Prize, silk flag:

Waif, F. Woodwood.....Trenton / A. Fennimore.....R. D. C. C.....1
Valesca, H. Kreamer / D. M. Bond.....R. D. C. C., upset.....

Hand Paddling:

Thetis, D. M. Bond.....R. D. C. C.....1
Valesca, H. Kreamer.....R. D. C. C.....2
Lassie, H. La Motte.....R. D. C. C.....3

Hurry-Skurry.—Prizes, first, silk flag; second, pocket lamp:

Malta, E. H. Barten.....Q. C. C. C.....1
Pandora, F. Woodwood.....Trenton.....2
Puzzle, L. A. Barten.....Q. C. C. C.....3
Thetis, D. M. Bond.....R. D. C. C.....4
Snail, Wm. Roberts.....Q. C. C. C.....5
Valesca, H. Kreamer.....R. D. C. C.....6
Lassie, H. La Motte.....R. D. C. C., did not finish.....7
Cigarette, F. W. Noyes.....R. D. C. C., did not finish.....8
Waif, A. Fennimore.....R. D. C. C., did not finish.....9

Record prizes, first, silk banner; second, bunting flag:

	Points.
1. Valesca, H. Kreamer.....R. D. C. C.	32
2. Thetis, D. M. Bond.....R. D. C. C.	27
3. Cigarette, F. W. Noyes.....R. D. C. C.	26
4. Pandora, F. Woodwood.....Trenton.	18
4. Malta, E. H. Barten.....Q. C. C. C.	18

All other races had to be abandoned on account of rain.

The regatta committee included Dr. H. La Motte, R. D. C. C.; Western Underwood, R. D. C. C., and J. A. Barten, Q. C. C. C.

THE MEET AT PETTICK'S ISLAND.—The final arrangements have been made in regards to the meet to be held at Pettick's Island, Boston Harbor, on June 15, 16 and 17. The regatta committee's headquarters will be at the large cottage on the island. The entire island will be for the exclusive use of canoeists. All the local clubs about Boston have announced their intention to be represented and compete for prizes. In the paddling, Class A, there will be one first prize, and in Class B, first and second prizes. Sailing and paddling, first and second prizes. Sailing 3 miles, first and second prizes. Upset sailing race, one prize. All the above prizes will be awarded with the honor of champion of Massachusetts Bay, 1889. Arrangements have been made to convey all parties attending the meet from Hull by means of a launch.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Atlantic Division: C. F. Hemmenway, New Jersey. Eastern Division; E. B. Hovey, Springfield, Mass.; J. H. Feunessy, Springfield, Mass.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

15. Corinthian, Marblehead.
15. Seawanhaka, Annual, N. Y.
15. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
15. Brooklyn, Annual.
15. Great Head, Open.
15. Hamilton, 30 and 35ft. Class.
15. Chelsea, Club.
16. Detroit.
17. Cape Cod, Orleans.
17. American, Annual Pennant.
17. Seawanhaka, 40ft. Class, N. Y.
17. Quincy, First Cham.
17. Dorchester, Open, Nahant.
17. Southwark, Annual, Phila.
17. So. Boston, Mass., Open, City Point.
22. Buffalo, Sweep, Classes 2 & 3.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham.
22. Hull, First Cham.
22. Columbia, Annual, N. Y.
22. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
22. Rhode Island, Ladies' Day.
22. So. Boston, Mass, 1st Pcn., City Point.
24. Pavonia, Annual, Jersey City
24. Newark, Open, Newark.
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cor. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.
29. Hull, Club Cruise.
29. Yonkers Cor., Yonkers.
18-20-22. Katrina-Titania, N. Y.
19. Corinthian, Annual, N. Y.
20. Monatiquot, Pennant, Ft. Pt.
21. Quaker City, Annual, Glouc.
29. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
30-July 1. St. Lawrence, Cruise, Montreal.

JULY.

1-2. Miramichi, Annual Cruise.
4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cnp.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
4. Buffalo, Open, Buffalo.
4. Detroit, Cruise, St. Clair.
4. Cedar Pt., Special. Bridgep't.
4. Quaker City Cor., Marcus H'k
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
8. Hull, 76th Regatta.
8. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
8. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
6. Great Head, 1st Cham.
6. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
6. Larchmont, 40ft. Class.
6. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
6. So. Boston, Mass., 1st Cup, City Point.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
8. American, 1st Cham.
9. New Haven, Annual.
—. Knickerhocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
10. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham., Ft. Pt

AUGUST.

3. Quincy, Open Race.
3. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
3. Sippican, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
3. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
3. Cape Cod.
3. West Lynn, 1st Cham., Lynn
3. New Haven, Annual Cruise.
3. So. Boston, Mass., 2d Pen., City Point.
5. American, 3d Cham.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
5. Rhode Island, Club Cruise.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
8. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
8. Miramichi, Vice-Com. Stewart's Pennant.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead.
10. Monatiquot, 2d Cham., Ft. Pt.
10. Buffalo, Annual Cruise.
10. Hull, 2d Cham.
10. Cape Cod.
13. Detroit.
15. L. Y. R. A., Rochester.
16. Monatiquot, Ladies' Day, Fort Point.
16. Great Head, Cham. Sail off.
16-31. Quaker City, Cruise, Chesapeake Bay.
17. Great Head, Open.
17. Quincy, Ladies' Day.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
17. Hull, Special Outside Race, 30 and 40ft.
17. American, Around Plum Island, go as you please.
17. Chelsea, Ladies' Day.
17. So. Boston, Mass., Pen. Sail off, City Point.
19. American, Open.
19. Detroit, 3d Pennant.
19. L. Y. R. A., Hamilton.
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
21. L. Y. R. A., Toronto.
24. Lynn, Excursion, Lynn.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24. Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
24. Hamilton, 20, 25, 30 and 35ft. Class, Whitewings Cup.
26. L. Y. R. A., Belleville.
26. Rhode Island, Open.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
29. L. Y. R. A., Oswego.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.
31. Hull, Cham. Sail-Off.
31. Quincy, 3d, Cham.
31. Chelsea, Club.
31. West Lynn, 2d Cham., Lynn.
31. So. Boston, Mass., Cham. Sail off, City Point.

THE STEAM YACHT "W. B."

THE new steam yacht herewith illustrated was launched on May 28 at the yard of her designer, Dr. C. D. Miller, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. She was built for Mr. W. B. Hayden, of Columbus, O., for use on the St. Lawrence River, and is similar, though larger, to Indienne, by the same designer, whose plans were lately published in the FOREST AND STREAM. The "W. B." is 87ft. over all, 79ft. 6in. l.w.l., 13ft. beam and 4ft. 6in. draft, with a triple expansion engine and Roberts's coil boiler. She is built of wood and is very handsomely fitted below. All the work was done under cover in Dr. Miller's yard.

LARCHMONT Y. C. SPRING REGATTA, JUNE 8.

THE entry list in the postponed spring regatta of the Larchmont Y. C., on June 8, was very little to the credit of yacht owners about New York; in fact, it looks as though all the sporting spirit was concentrated in the club as a body, and had pretty well disappeared among the individual owners. A regatta with good prizes, in the finest of June weather, was allowed to go begging with a total of but twelve starters. This lack of racing spirit was most conspicuous in the 40ft. class, where such boats as Chispa, Tomahawk and Maraquita were sailing over the course without entering, evidently sizing up the only two of their class in the race, Nymph and Banshee. With craft designed and built specially for racing, and after at least sufficient trial to put them in fair form, it would naturally be supposed that they would take the first good chance of a trial, rather than merely knocking about the course where their fellows were racing, and leaving to their smaller sisters to represent the keel class. The result of the race was hardly encouraging to the club or to the members who gave their time to its management, and in view of the limited entries and the fluky and tedious ending, the race can hardly be called a success; but the yachtsmen on the judges' tug were treated to two very pretty and exciting duels during the greater part of the day, and to some very fine bits of sailing at times.

Clara, looking in fine form this year under the blue and red burgee of her new owner, Dr. Barron, and with Captain Barr again at the stick, was hooked to sail alone in her class. Of the big fleet of forties only two of the older boats, Banshee and Nymph, came to the line, though three of the new keel craft were out in full feather to watch the battle of the two centerboards. In the 35ft. class the only entries were Eurybia and Volusia; while in the 30ft. class there were Saracen, Kathleen and Amazon. The latter, a centerboard boat, is an old resident about the western end of the Sound, and needs no description, but of the two new comers, both keels, the former, built last year, was counted the fastest of her class in Eastern waters, while her rival, Kathleen, lately described in the FOREST AND STREAM, is a new boat, this being her maiden race. But little interest was attached to the three cats, Orient, Punch and Giggle, while in the jib and mainsail class the Coyote, lately brought from Boston, had no competitor. Nymph was sailed by Mr. E. A. Willard, Banshee by Mr. A. Bryan Alley, Saracen by her owner, Mr. W. A. Fowle, and Kathleen by Mr. Wm. Whitlock. The course for the cabin boats was around the usual mark in Hempstead Bay, then around a mark off Captain's Island, and home over the same course, 20 knots; the open boats sailing around the red spar buoy on Scotch Caps Reef, leaving it on starboard, thence to and around stakeboat in Hempstead Harbor, passing it on starboard, thence to and around red spar buoy on Scotch Caps Reef, passing it on port, thence finish, 10 knots.

The weather was cool and hazy in the morning, with a light S. W. air, and the start was not made until 11:45. Clara went over promptly, and the others were in position to do so, too, but both forties and thirties wasted valuable time in jockeying above the line. Eurybia, Amazon and Volusia crossed, but Banshee came for the line with a good full and then tacked, waiting for Nymph, who came up and passed her, Banshee going under Nymph's stern and out on her weather quarter. They went over the line on starboard tack, but a few seconds apart, but Nymph was going fairly fast, while Banshee had hardly gathered way after tacking. Just astern of the pair came Saracen, leading Kathleen by a hundred feet or so, the latter having a most unnecessary handicap of 24s., the start was timed:

Clara	11 46 27	Punch	11 53 09
Amazon	11 47 27	Volusia	11 53 09
Giggle	11 49 21	Nymph	11 54 08
Coyote	11 50 39	Banshee	11 54 22
Eurybia	11 51 32	Saracen	11 54 40
Orienta	11 52 37	Kathleen	11 55 00

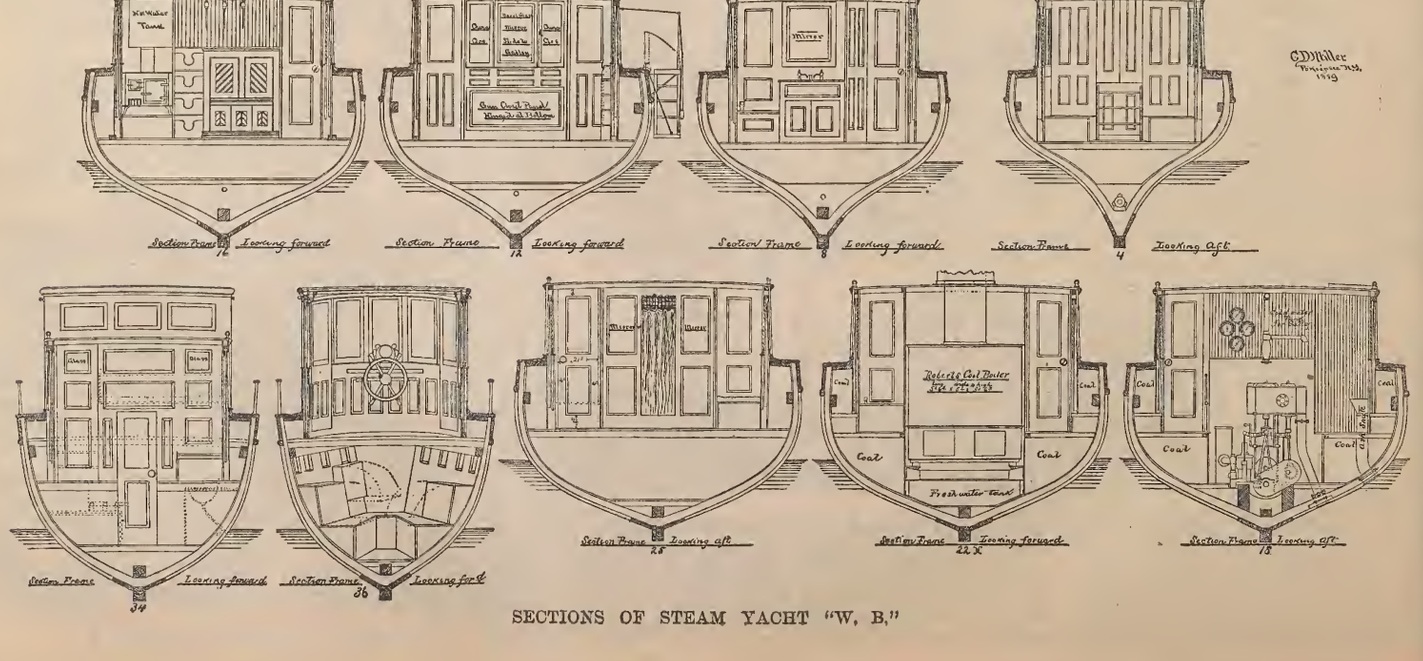
The fonr settled down, jammed well on the wind, for Hempstead markboat, carrying jibtopsails and working topsails. The two smaller boats were soou scuppers-to, in spite of the moderate breeze, both heeling very readily. They weathered out at first, however, on the centerboard boats. Banshee was outsailing Nymph a little from the start; but when, near the middle of the Sound, both eased sheets and reached for the mark, she gained rapidly, and at 12:15 walked handsomely through Nymph's weather and took a good lead just in time for the turn. Saracen and Kathleen held by the wind for a time longer, but when they, too, eased off Kathleen had a very good place on Saracon's lee quarter, but the nearer to the mark, from which she reached ahead, through Saracen's lee, until she was well clear of her at the turn.

Kathleen dropped her spinaker hoom to port, Clara, now well ahead, carrying a spinaker, but while setting the spinaker and for a long time afterward, the jibtopsail sheet was left to mind itself, to the serious detriment of speed. Kathleen had very cleverly passed her rival at the turn, and had a very good lead, but she lost while maneuvering with the spinaker, and Saracen, more carefully managed, soon ran through her lee under working canvas. Saracen set her balloon jibtopsail, sailing faster than Kathleen, and soon set spinaker also. Banshee continued to lead Nymph as long as they could be distinguished, but the fleet was left astern for a time while the tug ran ahead to time Clara at the Captain's Island mark. Mayflower, for the first time under schooner rig, was sailing about in company with Sachem, looking very handsome in her new clothes. Clara of course turned alone, and as the wind was quite light it was some time before the others came up, Banshee leading Nymph by ¼ mile. The two keels Saracen and Kathleen had not only done well in hanging on to the forties, but had overtaken the two 35ft. boats, all four, Banshee, Nymph, Eurybia and Volusia, being centerboard craft. The turn was timed:

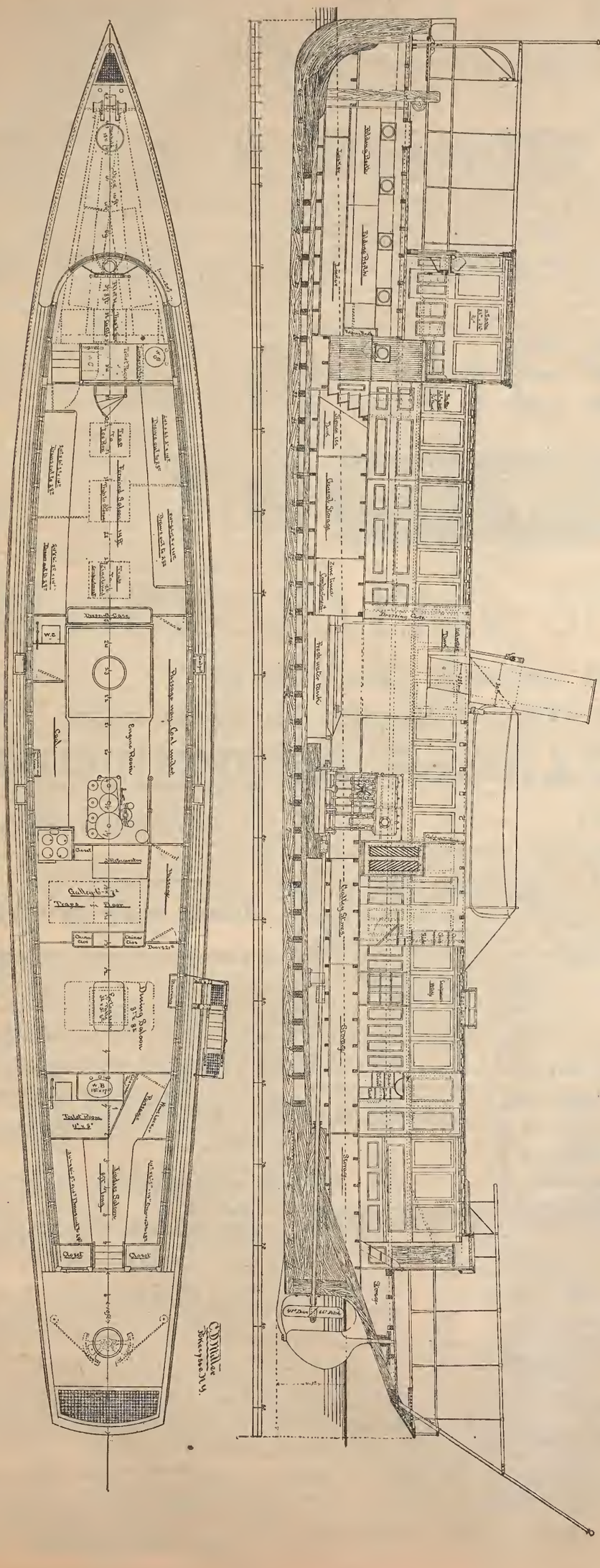
Clara	1 11 25	Volusia	1 36 24
Banshee	1 30 09	Kathleen	1 37 19
Nymph	1 33 12	Saracen	1 37 47
Eurybia	1 35 13	Amazon	1 38 50

The wind was blowing fresh by the time that all had turned, and the two big schooners were having a quiet brush, from which Sachem finally came out victorious. Banshee and Nymph held over toward the New York shore, in spite of the chances of less wind there. Kathleen and Saracen were near enough to make a very exciting race, the latter at first doing much the better work to windward, but after a time Kathleen not only made up what she lost just after coming on the wind, but added more to it. A little rain fell but did not hurt the wind, which was now blowing quite fresh over the Long Island hills, though very light along the opposite shore. Banshee stood in well, but finally came across, jammed hard on the starboard tack, for Hempstead mark. Nymph was some distance to leeward and also astern, but as they came on she outfooted Banshee rapidly, though not heading so high, until she was ahead when near the Long Island shore. How much good this would have done her had the wind held was a question, but she found it stronger well in shore, and a little more favorable as well. Banshee still had a safe lead, however, crossing Nymph's bows and tacking for the last leg to the turn. She held her lead at the turn and seemed a certain winner on her merits this time, but the wind was very light before the pair were far from the Long Island shore, Clara also lying almost becalmed.

When but a couple of miles from the finish a westerly breeze suddenly broke off Banshee and then left her absolutely becalmed, while Nymph, a little to windward, took a nice little breeze that soon placed her ahead and a little later drifted her in, the winner by a minute. The thirties had been visible at a distance when the others turned Hempstead mark, first coming across the Sound on starboard tack and later on port tack for the turn, Kathleen with a long lead all the time. After turning, however, the wind dropped, and it was nearly two hours after Nymph and Banshee that they crossed the line. In the tedious drifting match across the Sound Saracen took the lead and won by 22s., elapsed time, neither being measured. Kathleen was handicapped a little by a new and unstretched mainsail, but she sailed very fast, and is apparently a very dangerous match for Saracen. The latter, handled by her owner, three friends and a paid hand, was the better sailed of the two, taking the lead at the start and also making up by good handling what she lost in



SECTIONS OF STEAM YACHT "W. B."



CRUISING STEAM YACHT "W. B."—DESIGNED AND BUILT BY DR. C. D. MILLER.

speed at the first turn. The honors of the sailing, so long as the wind held, certainly belonged to Banshee and Kathleen, but the luck landed the prizes in the lockers of Nymph and Saracen. The times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
CLASS 5, SLOOPS AND CUTTERS BETWEEN 47 AND 54FT.				
Clara	11 46 27	3 22 34	3 36 07	3 36 07
CLASS 7, SLOOPS AND CUTTERS BETWEEN 35 AND 41FT.				
Nymph	11 54 08	3 35 03	3 30 55	3 30 49
Banshee	11 54 22	3 26 21	3 31 59	3 31 59
CLASS 8, SLOOPS AND CUTTERS BETWEEN 30 AND 35FT.				
Eurybia	11 31 32	5 06 38	5 15 06	. .. ..
Volusia	11 53 09	5 10 34	5 17 25	. .. ..
CLASS 9, SLOOPS AND CUTTERS BETWEEN 25 AND 30FT.				
Kathleen	11 55 00	5 11 22	5 16 22	Not meas'd.
Saracen	11 54 40	5 10 40	5 16 00	Not meas'd.
Amazon	11 47 27	Did not finish.		
CLASS 15, CATBOATS UNDER 23FT.				
Orient	11 52 37	2 19 15	2 26 38	2 26 38
Punch	11 53 09	2 28 30	2 33 21	2 31 13
Giggle	11 49 31	2 07 50	2 18 19	. .. ..
CLASS 13, JIB AND MAINSAIL, 23FT. AND UNDER.				
Coyote	11 50 39	2 00 10	2 09 31	. .. ..

Nymph beats Banshee 1m. 10s. and Saracen beats Kathleen by 22s.; Eurybia beats Volusia 2m. 19s. elapsed time.

THE REPLIES OF THE NEW YORK Y. C.

THE following letters were made public last week as we were going to press, but we give them now in full. As will be seen in the two really important letters to the Royal Yacht Squadron and Lord Dunraven the New York Y. C. reiterates its position in standing by the last deed of gift. A great deal has been made of the exact relations between the secretaries of the Royal Clyde and the Royal Yacht Squadron, especially by the papers, with a view of proving that the latter was fully conversant from the first with the exact terms under which the challenge must come; and some elaborate arguments have been advanced to show just how fully Mr. Grant was in the confidence of Mr. Yorke, and that he must have known from the first that the new deed would be rigidly adhered to. The matter is but a trifling one and has little to do with the main question, which is: Now that the Royal Yacht Squadron does fully understand the case, will it withdraw all objections to the last deed and consent to challenge under it? It is certain that with Lord Dunraven pressing for a race on any terms, and with a boat that is too small to be feared, the New York Y. C. will not depart in the least from the position it has taken since the so-called revision was made. Some time must elapse before an answer can be received from the challenger and it promises to be late in the summer before it is definitely known whether the races will come off. In regard to the minor details of the races in negotiation between Lord Dunraven personally and the club, the latter has good grounds in its past experience for the position it has taken as to the manner of starting. The present method has one serious disadvantage, in that it places a great responsibility on the regatta committee, and even a perfectly fair and impartial decision on their part might, by a change of weather, give rise to a serious misunderstanding. This, however, seems less of an objection than the certainty of a great loss of time in the effort to start the races at a fixed hour, wind or calm, especially with a time limit.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1889.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of April 29, 1889, addressed to the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, was duly received and was referred by the club to the America's Cup Committee. The committee has carefully considered the communication, and notes especially that in acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, dated April 12, you state that it contains a condition in reference to the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron on behalf of the Earl of Dunraven not previously referred to. The committee presumes that you refer to the following provision: "But with the positive understanding than if the Cup is won by the club challenging it shall be held under and subject to the full terms of the new deed, dated Oct. 24, 1887."

I am instructed by the committee to point out to you that the provision referred to was not a condition imposed by the club upon the acceptance of the challenge now under consideration, but it was the condition upon which the club consented to sail a race under the rules which governed the contest between the Genesta and Puritan, Galatea and Mayflower, Thistle and Volunteer, and that such condition was clearly stated in the letter of the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club to Mr. York, Secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, dated Dec. 14, 1888, as you will see by the following extract:

"And whereas, in the deed of gift by which the Cup is now held by this club, any mutual agreement may be made between the challenged and challenging party; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the terms under which the races between the Genesta and Puritan, Galatea and Mayflower, Thistle and Volunteer were sailed are satisfactory to this club, and a challenge under these terms would be accepted, but with the positive understanding that if the Cup is won by the club challenging it shall be held under and subject to the full terms of the new deed, dated Oct. 24, 1887, inasmuch as this club believes it to be in the interest of all parties, and the terms of which are distinct, fair and sportsmanlike."

In your communication of March 19, 1889, addressed to the Secretary of the New York Y. C., conveying the challenge of the Earl of Dunraven, you make the following specified reference to that letter: "In accordance with your cable of Dec. 12, 1888, to Mr. W. York, secretary of the Royal Clyde Y. C., and your letter confirming the same, stating that in the event of a challenge for the America's Cup the same terms would be accepted as in the Volunteer and Thistle matches, I have now, on behalf of the Royal Yacht Squadron and in the name of the Earl of Dunraven, a member of the squadron, to claim the right of sailing a match for the America's Cup," etc.

Thus the condition in question is a part of the terms of the challenge as submitted by the Royal Yacht Squadron and accepted by the New York Y. C. In reference to the mention of such provision in the letter addressed to you by the secretary of the New York Y. C. under the date of April 12, I am instructed by the committee to say that such mention was in no way intended as the imposition of a new condition, but simply as the reiteration of terms already stated and to which you had not referred.

The committee has seized this early opportunity to lay the facts of the case before you as they appear from the correspondence, for the New York Y. C. could not waive this condition and could consent to no arrangement for a contest which would leave any question open concerning the conditions under which the Cup should be held if won by the challenger. I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully, JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.

To Richard Grant, Esq., Secretary Royal Yacht Squadron.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1889.

MY LORD: I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of yours of May 3, and have submitted the same to the committee. They request me to state in reply to your remarks under head of "Date of Races," that they will be glad after your arrival to make such arrangements as to actual dates of sailing as may then be deemed most convenient. They fully agree with you as to the desirability of getting the races off within a reasonable time, but it must be borne in mind that the starting point is about 25 miles from the city, and that it is therefore questionable, on account of supplies, etc., whether either party would care to race more than two days consecutively at the most. This, however, can be arranged much better by word of mouth than by letter, and if agreeable to you, the committee will leave the question in the present shape till your arrival.

As to time of starting, the committee, having had considerable experience in this matter, state unhesitatingly that, in the interests of both parties, and especially with a view of getting the match sailed off with as little delay as possible, the whole question of starting ought, in accordance with their letter to you of the 15th ult., to be left entirely in the hands of the regatta committee, but they are confident that this question can be readily settled to the satisfaction of both parties on your arrival here, and will therefore leave it open till that time—no start, however, to be made in a fog.

Your wishes as to marking out courses shall of course be carried out, and suitable stakeboats with easily distinguishable marks will be provided.

The appointment of Gen. Paine as umpire would, of course, be entirely acceptable to the committee, but as it is uncertain whether that gentleman will be able to act, the committee would like to suggest as an alternative name that of Capt. Lloyd Phoenix, of the Intrepid.

The committee feel that all the more important details of the races may be now considered as settled and the match, subject, of course, to the formal acceptance by the Royal Yacht Squadron of the terms on which the Cup is to be held if won by your yacht. On this point the committee will have the pleasure of addressing you separately in reply to the remarks contained in yours of the 4th inst. to the secretary of the New York Y. C. I remain, my Lord, very sincerely yours, JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Dunraven, etc.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1889.

MY LORD—Your letter of the 4th inst., addressed to the secretary of the New York Y. C., having been referred to the America Cup Committee, I have now the pleasure of acknowledging receipt of same on their behalf. The club also received a letter from Mr. Richard Grant, secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, upon the subject to which you refer, but I inclose herewith a copy of the committee's reply thereto. This reply calls the attention of the Royal Yacht Squadron to the facts of the case as they appear from the correspondence, and you will see that the New York Y. C. could consent to no arrangement for a contest which would leave any questions open concerning the conditions under which the Cup should be held if won by the challenger. The matter now remains with the Royal Yacht Squadron, from whom the committee await a reply, and they have no doubt that such reply will show that no obstacle remains in the way of perfecting the arrangements for a match, which the members of our club look forward to with the greatest interest and pleasure. I remain, my Lord, very sincerely yours,

JAMES D. SMITH, Chairman.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Dunraven, K. P., 20 St. James square, London, W.

THE TEN-MONTHS'-NOTICE CLAUSE.

IN commenting on the objections to the last deed of gift the Boston *Herald* says: "Gen. Paine knows better than any one else the great difficulties and disadvantages under which American yachtsmen were put. Challenged at the last moment by an owner with boat already built, the American was expected to design and build a boat and get her in trim in six months, and such an advantage taken was called sportsmanlike. Ten months' notice is fair, both parties have ample time in which to prepare, and then the contest is placed where it should be best boat win."

As we have repeatedly shown, this plea for a longer notice is entirely groundless in view of the action of all former challengers, who have been only too anxious to arrange all terms a year in advance. The New York Y. C. had ample notice in October, 1886, of a challenge from the Royal Clyde Y. C., but it flatly declined all overtures for a friendly agreement as to size of boat, under the plea that such an agreement would be informal and not a challenge under the existing (second) deed of gift. The New York Y. C. distinctly prohibited a challenger from giving more than seven months' notice; in cases where a longer notice has been given, as by Mr. Webb in 1884 and the Royal Clyde Y. C. and Mr. Watson in 1886, it has brusquely declined to recognize such notice, compelling the challenger to wait until March before sending his challenge. In the face of these facts it is absurd to talk about being taken at a disadvantage and the necessity for ten months' notice. The great point of a ten months' notice is not that the club shall have fair warning to prepare for a challenge, but that it shall have all the leading dimensions of the challenging yacht, in order to be able to outbuild her. Such a demand is so unfair and mean that it cannot be disposed of by the general defense that Gen. Paine was on the Cup committee, and that he would not be a party to any unfairness. The holder of the American's Cup has a right to the measurement of the challenger by the method in vogue, but it has no right to inquire into the specific dimensions which do not enter into that measurement, such as beam at two points and draft; nor has it any right to limit the designer of a challenging yacht in the alterations of her dimensions when the actual work of building commences, nor in altering the trim of his boat after trial.

The whole of the ten months clause is cleverly framed to limit and hamper the designer of a challenging yacht, and to give the greatest possible amount of information to his opponents in addition, they giving nothing in return. It is more than likely that no one, on either side, would object to the mere condition that ten months' notice must be given. Such a demand would be fair enough, and no challenger would be likely to object. The great points, which are carefully avoided by the *Herald* and other papers which have commented on this clause, are the demand for information and the disadvantages under which it places the designer of a challenger. His design must be completed and mailed not later than the first week in December, in order that a series of races may be sailed before Nov. 1. He must give the most important details to his opponents thus far in advance, with no guarantee from them as to the boat they will meet him with in nearly a year's time; and at the same time he is bound not to depart from the dimensions thus put on record, or to change the ballast or trim of his proposed boat after trial. It is not the demand for ten months' notice, or the clause admitting centerboards to race for the Cup which have caused the strong objections to the last deed of gift, but it is such conditions as these mentioned, designed to keep the Cup in the hands of its present possessors.

ATLANTIC Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JUNE 11.

THE Atlantic Y. C. was particularly unfortunate this year in the weather for its annual regatta, the day opening with little wind, a heavy rain squall coming up at the hour for the start, 10:30 A. M. About noon the sky cleared and a light wind from the west came over the bay, so a start was made at 12:41, the tide being then on the last of the ebb. The fleet went over on starboard tack, Titania leading, with Grayling and Sea Fox after her. Shamrock, Gracie and Katrina were together under Sea Fox's lee, the former working clear of the pack, while Gracie and Katrina were hampered by want of room. The starting line was a particularly bad one, being located in the midst of a fleet of yachts at anchor. The times were:

Titania	12 42 54	Banshee	12 51 45
Grayling	12 43 19	Ilderan	12 51 45
Sea Fox	12 44 01	Stella	12 51 45
Gracie	12 44 33	Bijou	12 53 44
Katrina	12 44 54	Marjorie	12 54 19
Fanny	12 46 33	Tarpon	12 54 19
Anaconda	12 47 28	Ma Belle	12 54 40
Clara	12 48 14	Wona	12 55 16
Daisy	12 48 55	Arab	12 51 35
Roamer	12 48 58	Frolic	12 55 46
Cavalier	12 46 58	Kathleen	12 56 38
Hypatia	12 51 23	Mouette	12 56 45

For over half an hour the fleet merely drifted, Anaconda going ashore off Owl's Head and taking a line from a passing tug to get off. Finally a light wind came in from the Narrows, and Titania, Shamrock and Grayling managed by good handling and "leaders' luck" to get well outside the forts, Shamrock now leading. The new 20, Kathleen, was doing very well, having already passed her principal opponent, Arab, when the schooner Fearless on the port tack crossed her bows and knocked her bowsprit off; Kathleen being on starboard tack. One of her Corinthian crew who was on the bowsprit end was taken on board the Fearless, who continued in the race, Kathleen of course giving up. The wind soon fell, and it was 5 P. M. before Shamrock, the leader, was off Buoy 8½, with Titania half a mile astern and Grayling well to leeward of both, the wind being light S. E. Soon after a very violent thunderstorm came up, the sky being black and threatening in all directions.

Katrina, Sea Fox, Gracie and others had given up, but those that were left dropped all canvas, only Shamrock and Titania running under foresails. The storm, though very violent and destructive in this city, did not reach Sandy Hook, there being merely a very heavy rain for half an hour, with no wind. About 6 P. M. the sky cleared, the leaders setting all sail for the Scotland, then but a couple of miles away. There was no prospect of the race finishing within the limit, 10 hours, especially as the ebb tide was now setting out. On being hailed by the judges Mr. Maxwell declared his intention to continue the race in spite of the calm and a heavy mist now rising, and Titania also held her course. The tug returned, passing the other yachts becalmed near Buoy 8. The stakeboat remained at the finish all night to time any boats that might finish, but none succeeded in finishing within 10 hours.

SING SING Y. C.—The pennant regatta of the Sing Sing Y. C. was sailed on June 7 over a 10-mile course on the Hudson; the wind being strong southwest. The times were:

CLASS 1.

Alice, G. F. Secor	2 06 40	Lurline, J. T. Washburn	2 24 55

CLASS 2.

Aller, Sainstag Bros	1 43 53	Cora, B. R. Smith	2 00 22
Madge, Ralph Brandreth	1 49 19	Lotta, Washburn Bros	2 09 26
Pauline, Jas. Smith	1 56 27		

CLASS 2.

Surprise, Osborn & Hoff	2 37 04	Scola, E. S. Pelham	2 37 38

MINNETONKA Y. C.—The first regatta of the Minnetonka Y. C., on Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis, Minn., was sailed on May 30, the corrected times being:

Atlanta	2 08 38	Catherine	2 31 50
Curlew	2 21 07	Princess	2 37 09
White Wings	2 30 52		

YAMPA.—Mr. Chapin's schooner has reached the Azores, her time from New York being 3 days, 21 hours.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. OF NEW YORK.

THE second annual regatta of the Corinthian Y. C. of New York will be sailed on June 19, being open to yachts of any recognized yacht club; to be steered by amateurs. The crews are limited to one man for each 5ft. of length on deck, and one professional is allowed for each 10ft. of l.w.l., or fraction of 10ft., thus a 40-footer may have a crew of 8 to 12, of whom but 4 can be professionals. The yachts will be classed by corrected length; sail area, measured as by the Seawanhaka rule, plus l.w.l. length, divided by 2. The classes will be 50ft. and less than 60, sailing rating as above: 40ft. and less than 50., 30ft. and less than 40, 25ft., and less than 30, and less than 25ft. A flying start will be made at 10 A. M.

Course No. 1, 33 nautical miles. Starting from a line between the club steamer and buoy 15 to buoy 10 on Southwest Spit, keeping it on port; thence to and around buoy 8½, keeping it on port; thence to and around Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on starboard, and return over same course to buoy 15, keeping to eastward of buoys 9, 11 and 13 on West Bank, and outside of buoy 5 on point of Sandy Hook, going and returning.

Course No. 2, 26 nautical miles. From starting line to buoy 10 Southwest Spit, keeping it on port; thence to and around buoy 8½, keeping it on port, thence to and around Scotland Lightship, keeping it on starboard, and return over same course to buoy 15, keeping to eastward of buoys 9, 11 and 13 on West Bank, and outside of buoy 5 on point of Sandy Hook, going and returning.

Course No. 3, 19 nautical miles. From starting line to buoy 10, keeping it on starboard; thence to and around buoy 1, off Point Comfort, keeping it on starboard; thence to buoy 15, keeping to eastward of buoys 9, 11 and 13, going and returning.

If a stakeboat is anchored off buoy 1 it is to be rounded instead of buoy.

Course No. 4, 15 nautical miles. From starting line to and around buoy 16 on East Bank, keeping it on starboard; thence to and around buoy 10, keeping it on starboard; thence to finish line, buoy 15, keeping to eastward of buoys 9, 11 and 13, going and returning.

The first class will sail course No. 1, the second No. 2, the third No. 3, the fourth and fifth No. 4. The regatta committee includes Messrs. E. B. Clarke, W. H. Plummer, W. Gardner and J. W. Wilson.

ATLANTIC Y. C., LADIES' DAY, JUNE 3.—The annual "ladies' day" race of the Atlantic Y. C., was sailed on June 3, after being once postponed. The weather was all that could be desired, clear, warm, and with a fresh breeze. The course was 8 miles in the Upper Bay, off the Atlantic Basin. The times were:

CLASS 2—SCHOONERS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Cavalier	3 31 20	4 47 00	1 15 40	1 15 40

CLASS 3—SCHOONERS.

Azalea	3 30 30	4 35 50	1 05 20	1 05 20
Fearless	3 32 00	4 45 00	1 13 00	1 11 00

CLASS 3—SLOOPS.

Hildegarde	3 30 50	4 32 55	1 02 05	1 02 05

CLASS 4—SLOOPS.

Anaconda	3 33 05	3 34 55	1 01 50	1 01 50
Roamer	3 34 10	3 45 03	1 10 53	1 09 35

CLASS 5—SLOOPS.

Stella	3 35 05	4 51 55	1 16 50	1 16 50

CLASS 6—SLOOPS.

Polly	3 35 07	4 52 50	1 17 45	1 17 43

CLASS 7—SLOOPS.

Daisy	3 38 10	4 52 03	1 13 52	1 12 23
Hypatia	3 38 30	4 51 45	1 13 15	1 13 15

CLASS 8—SLOOPS.

Gem	3 38 10	4 58 00	1 19 50	1 19 50

CLASS 9—SLOOPS.

Iris	3 39 55	5 09 50	1 29 55	1 29 30
Frolic	2 39 40	5 03 00	1 23 20	1 22 55
Mouette	3 37 05	5 06 50	1 29 45	1 28 17

CLASS 11—CATS.

Marjorie	3 38 30	4 53 30	1 15 00	1 15 00
Lotta	3 39 40	Did not finish.		

A prize, an oxidized silver breastpin, was given to each lady on board of a winning yacht. Roamer was protested, but the protest was not decided. During the afternoon a band was in attendance on the grounds of the club, and the club house was opened to visitors who did not care to go afloat, a dinner being served after the race.

MONATIQUOT Y. C.—The opening regatta was sailed on June 6, off Weymouth, in a reefing breeze from the west, the times being:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Moondyne, A. J. Shaw	24.10	1 28 32	1 02 44

SECOND CLASS.

Posy, R. G. Hunt	22.03	1 29 48	1 01 32
Eureka, E. B. Rogers	20.08	Disabled.	

THIRD CLASS.

Flora Lee, E. B. Glover	17.05	1 10 54	0 45 21
Peri, Frank Driscoll	18.10	1 13 50	0 49 43
Hester, R. B. Blackmur	19.11	1 13 59	0 50 52
Maud, H. Nash	19.02	1 14 40	0 50 52
Diadem, L. A. Hayward	18.02	Disabled.	

The judges were Henry Gardner, E. P. Worster, G. H. Bieknell, E. T. Jordan. In the evening a dance was held, with music by Baldwin's orchestra.

NEW JERSEY Y. C.—But seven yachts started in the 18th annual regatta of the New Jersey Y. C. on June 10, the times, as given out, being:

CLASS D—JIB AND MAINSAILS, OVER 20FT.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Eagle Wing	10 49 50	1 58 23	3 08 33	3 08 33

CLASS E—OPEN BOATS, 21 TO 26FT.

Sirene	10 49 35	1 56 15	3 06 40	3 06 40
Leader	10 50 35	1 58 06	3 07 31	3 04 16

CLASS G—CATBOATS, 21FT. AND UNDER.

La Mascotte	10 50 00	1 18 00	2 28 00	2 27 00
Frankie	10 49 36	1 20 00	2 30 24	2 30 24
Eddie	10 49 05	1 19 00	2 29 55	2 28 10
Dash	10 51 20	1 57 45	3 06 25	3 01 55

Winners: Eagle Wing, Leader and La Mascotte.

SAVIN HILL Y. C.—The first race of the season was sailed on June 8 in a light S.W. wind, the times being:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
White Fawn, W. C. Cherrington	23.01	1 46 45	1 12 52
Annie Mand, F. O. Vegelahn	23.03	1 53 00	1 24 26

SECOND CLASS.

Peri, Frank Driscoll	19.00	1 17 15	0 51 28
Nora, E. M. Denny	16.09	1 24 30	1 02 02
Avis, J. H. Odell	18.09	1 39 00	1 10 32

The judges were Messrs. Lyman Spalding, Reuben K. Rice, L. T. Howard.

DORCHESTER Y. C.—The first regular race for the season was sailed off the club house, Harrison Square, on June 5, starting at 3 P. M., the wind at the start being light southwest, shifting to southeast. The summary was:

FOURTH CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Faustina, W. P. Whitmarsh		1 34 50	

FIFTH CLASS.

Peri, F. J. Driscoll		1 50 10	
Water Witch, M. J. Kiley	20.06	1 58 30	

SIXTH CLASS.

Rocket, H. M. Faxon	17.11	1 46 16	1 17 04
Paradox, L. M. Clark	19.00	1 58 07	1 30 10
Psyche, Frank Gray	18.06	2 02 41	1 34 10
Mirage, John Dearborn	18.08½	2 06 45	1 38 22½

The judges were W. C. Gay, A. J. Clark and E. R. Tilton.

OBJECTIONS TO THE DEED OF GIFT.—"The centerboard bogie is the last dying defense of the new deed. All the other preposterous conditions have been thrown overboard by the writers on the subject, and were never indorsed by any considerable portion of American yachtsmen. This is, so far, satisfactory, and we see no objection to the New York Yacht Club and Royal Yacht Squadron agreeing to adopt a by-law as to centerboards; but, as we pointed out last week, there is nothing in the original and only legal deed under which the Cup can be held to prevent centerboards being used, and no club holding the Cup could interpolate any condition barring centerboards. We think it very desirable that the New York Yacht Club, out of their experience with the Cup, should draw up certain by-laws to attach to the original deed, but they should not part with the Cup under any other deed but that bearing the signatures of the five donors. The two deeds signed by the surviving donor in point of law are not worth the paper they are written on."—*Field*, *June* 1.

PARADOX.—Mr. W. Leybourne Popham's lugger, Paradox, designed by Mr. W. C. Storey, was launched on June 7 at Eastbourne, Eng., where she was built by G. Gausden. She is 70ft., l.w.l., 20ft. beam, with two large lug sails.

WHAT WE HAVE ALWAYS CLAIMED.—In speaking of the sale of the Volunteer the Boston *Herald* says: "The boat is of no earthly use to a man as a pleasure boat, because she is too large to handle as a sloop, and too expensive to run, and would have to be turned into a schooner." This bears out the point that the FOREST AND STREAM made in first commenting on the new deed of gift, that the 90ft. class was a most undesirable and unnecessary one, and that it could not be permanently kept up. Mayflower was afloat for the first time in public on Saturday under her new schooner rig, and Volunteer must follow, sooner or later. The *Herald* also hints that a scheme is on foot to buy her in order to prevent her from contending for the Cup; but there is probably no truth in the rumor.

VALKYRIE'S MEASUREMENTS.—The official measurements of Valkyrie are given in the *Field* as follows: L.W.L. 69.64ft.; sail area 6588.1sq. ft.; rating 76.46. This, we believe, is with a sprit instead of a clubtopsail, so that with the latter, which she would carry under New York Y. C. rules, she would measure about as we estimated two weeks since, 6,684ft. The photos of Valkyrie have just reached New York, and are being used as the basis for some very absurd calculations, the *Times* giving her a sail area of 8,208ft. The above figures show, as we have contended from the first, that she must be smaller than the American boats of her length.

SEA BIRDS AND OIL ON WATER.—The English *Army and Navy Journal* prints a letter from a naval officer, who suggests that the ancients, who knew the value of oiling troubled waters, learned this habit from observing the sea birds. All the fish-eating birds, cape-pigeons, petrels and the like, eject oil from the mouth when captured. In the South Atlantic and South Pacific the writer had witnessed sea-birds floating in spaces of comparatively quiet water when the sea around was rough. The unusual smoothness of the water was evidently due to considerable quantities of oil deposited by the birds.

HUDSON RIVER Y. C.—The 17th annual regatta of the Hudson River Y. C. was sailed on June 3, in a very light N.E. wind, the courses being off Seventy-fourth street, River. The winners in each class were: Argo, H. F. Allen; Aggie, J. Kaufer; Cameron, J. McCarthy; Gesine, W. Luther; Oliver, W. Arndt; Lone Star, J. Reis, and Ripple, C. E. Mott. The judges were Frank Oliver, Com. A. J. Prime, and Henry Andrnss. The regatta committee included E. R. Wilson, H. F. Allen, J. Kelly, J. R. Tucker and John Reisenweber.

CEDAR POINT Y. C.—The first of a series of five monthly races was sailed on June 4 over a 15-mile course, in a strong breeze and some sea. The winners were: Class E, Carrie, Chas. Hill; Class F, Teal, Frank Burrett; Class H, Roana, John H. Jennings; Class K, Rival, F. Hitchcock; Class L, Kit, Herbert Woodward.

STEAM YACHTS, BOATS AND CANOES.—We have received from the St. Lawrence River Skiff, Canoe and Steam Launch Co. a very complete catalogue of small craft, including the St. Lawrence skiff, of which they make a specialty, together with canoes and steam launches. The illustrations of the various boats are very good, showing both lines and details of fittings.

ANOTHER CUP FOR THE FORTIES.—Com. Henry S. Hovey, of the Eastern Y. C., has offered a handsome cup for the 40ft. class in the regatta of the club on July 15, off Marblehead, and 8 entries have already been made.

ARRIVAL OF THE LADY EVELYN.—The keel schooner Lady Evelyn, lately purchased in England by Sir Roderick Cameron, arrived off Staten Island on June 8, after a somewhat stormy passage, in which some damage was done to her bulwarks and skylights. She left Cowes on May 1, taking a southerly route and meeting heavy S. W. winds.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN Y. C. OFFICERS, 1889.—Com., Colonel W. Seward Webb, of New York; Vice-Com., W. A. Crombie; Meas., A. C. Tuttle, Burlington; Pres., John Gregory Smith, St. Albans; Vice-Pres., Elias Lyman H. LeGrand Cannon; Treas., Horatio Hickok; Sec., Joseph Antel, Burlington.

ROYAL CANADIAN Y. C.—A lively race was sailed on June 1 for the following yachts, over 25ft. l.w.l.: Aggie, Mariatt & Armstrong; Verve, N. B. Dick; Escape, F. Turner; Rivet, Hume Blake; Whistlewing, E. C. Rutherford. The wind was strong southwest: Verve won, with Aggie second and Rivet third.

KATRINA AND SHAMROCK.—A series of three matches was sailed last week between Katrina and Shamrock, under the management of the New York Y. C., Katrina winning every race.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.—Two successful races were sailed at Larchmont on June 8 and 10, but reports were received too late for publication this week.

ELF, Mr. Wilkinson's 30ft. cutter, left Boston on June 6 for New York, where she will enter the races this week. Her owner, with three friends sails with her.

VOLUNTEER.—Gen. Paine has lately advertised Volunteer for sale in a Boston paper.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

M. D. R., Elmira, N. Y.—The A. K. R. number of the Yorkshire terrier Lady Dido is 6923.

T. T. L.—Maine is a good State, and you will do well to communicate with F. C. Barker, Raugeley, Me.

E. L. B., Fitchburg, Mass.—Would a Marlin .32-40 rifle be large enough for deer? Ans. Yes, where the hunting is done in a timbered country.

A. G., Ottawa, Can.—Dr. M. H. Cryer's Max won first in the open class for pug dogs at New York in 1884, and John Parker's Punch won first in 1885.

E. M. B., Lowell.—Please give date when entry of cocker spaniel was sent, also name of dog. We cannot trace anything from the meager information given.

M. E. A., New York.—Will you kindly settle au argument about the plumage of the quail. A says the white-necked bird is the male one. B says the brown-necked one is the male bird. Which is right? Ans. A.

L. S. G., Richmond, Va.—I have a very fine gun, and would like to ascertain the trigger pull; how shall I do it? Ans. Set the trigger, then ascertain with a spring scale, the weight indicated by the pull to fire the gun. You can readily accustom yourself to a light or heavy pull.

G., Negaunee, Mich.—While fishing last week in a small brook for trout I caught 30 trout that weighed 20lbs., the largest was 16½in. long and weighed 3lbs., and was 11in. around the thickest part. Is this large for brook trout, or how large do they grow? Ans. See reports of larger fish in our angling columns from week to week.

C. W. S., New York.—Will you kindly tell me the best locality on the Delaware River for black bass fishing? Ans. The tributaries of the upper Delaware abound with black bass. Callicoon (N. Y. & L. Erie R. R.) is a good place. Egypt Mills, Pike county, Pa., is noted at present. Go to Mr. Van Gordon's; board about $1 per day; minnows and helgramites can be had for bait; boats can probably be obtained at the house.

F. P., Saugerties, N. Y.—It was stated in your paper several weeks ago that the upper waters of the Delaware and the Susquehanna were teeming with black bass. Will you be kind enough to furnish more specific information, especially in regard to the Delaware, saying exactly at what point it would be best to strike the river with a view to fishing with a fly, and whether the fishing would be from a boat or by wading? Ans. Go to Port Jervis (N. Y., L. E. & Western R. R.). Between that place and the East Branch of the Delaware you will find many good points for black bass, among them Pond's Eddy, Lackawaxen, Cochecton and Callicoon. Boat fishing is preferable.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

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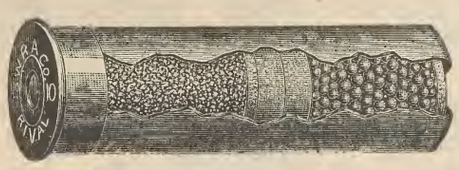
STAR  **RIVAL**
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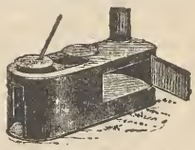
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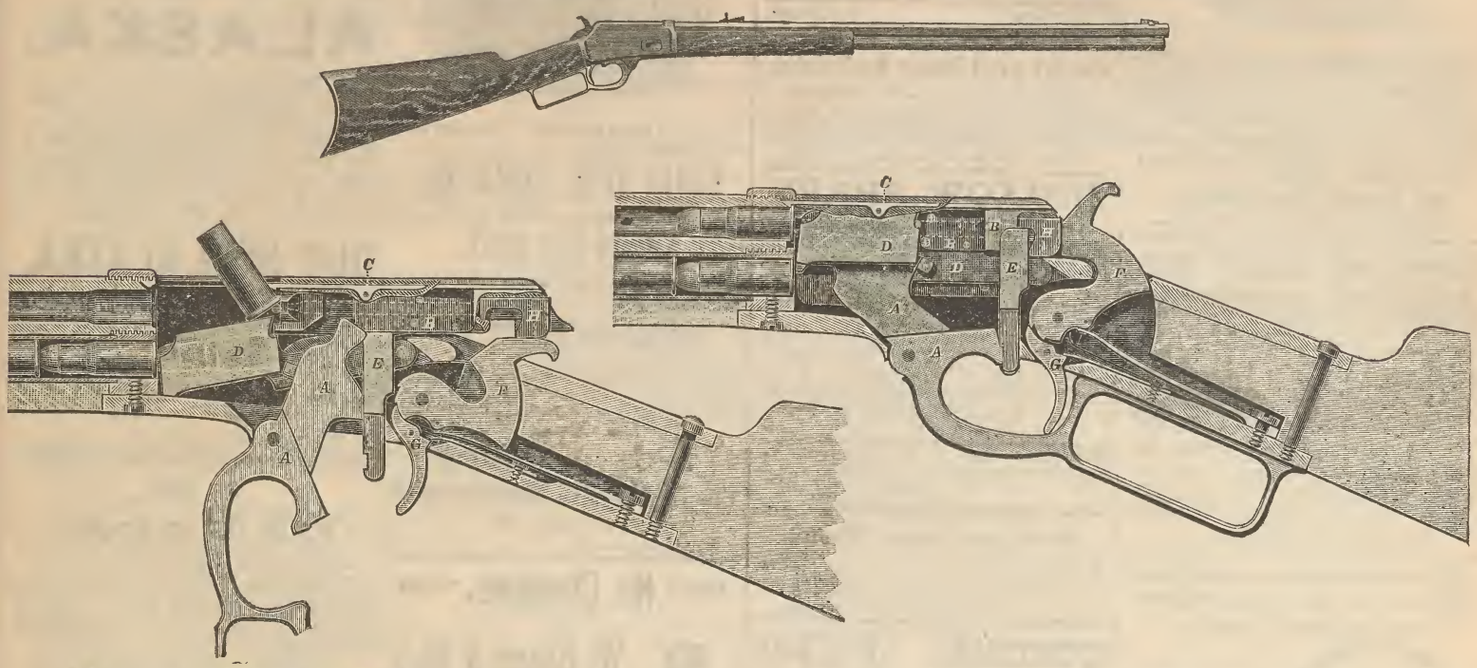

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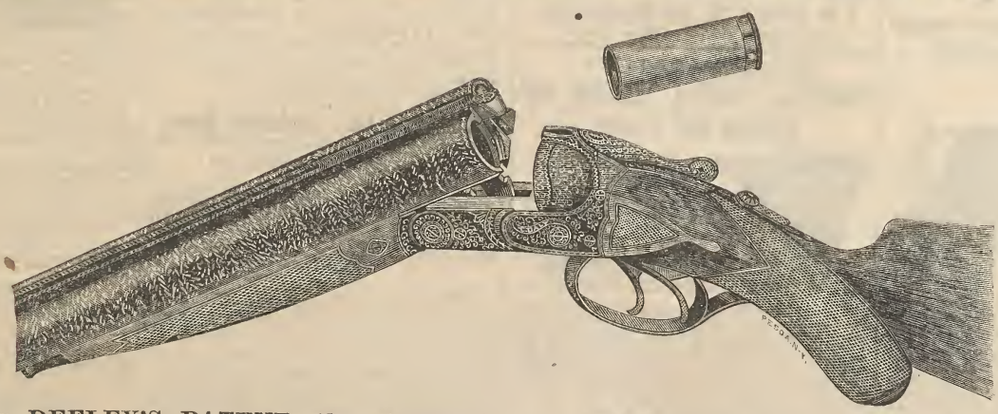

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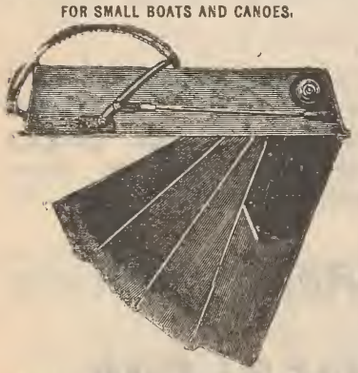

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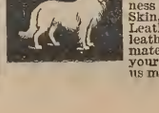

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NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 22. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Maine Deer Doggers.
Dams.
Snap Shots.
Fur Fisheries of the North-west Seas.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
In Blue Grass Land.—II.
The Veteran of Panther Leon Island.
Maine Fish and Game.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Long Island Birds.
The Lost River Sucker.
GAME BAG AND GUN
Duck-king from a Catamaran.
The Arkansas Deer Law.
Camps on the Little South.
On the Sault Ste. Marie.
Rifles for Small Game.
The Newfoundland Law.
Game Notes.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fishing near New York.
Near-by Fishing.
Angling Notes.
FISHCULTURE.
The Food Carp.
THE KENNEL.
Dog License Laws.
Rational Breeding.
Glencairn.
Indiana Kennel Club Derby.
Texas Field Trials.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
The Team for England.
Canadian Wimbledon Team.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
American Association Shoot.
Massachusetts Association.
Classification.
CANOEING.
Ianthe C. C. Regatta.
Corinthian Mosquito Fleet.
Toronto C. C. Notes.
YACHTING
New York Y. C. Regatta.
Seawanhaka C Y. C. Regatta.
Give the Little Fellows a Chance.
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DAMS.

IF it be remembered that only within a short period has any considerable attention been paid to the conserving of a food fish supply in the inland waters of this country, we need look no further for an explanation of the improvident and foolish methods of damming rivers and streams without making any provision whatever for the ascent of fish to their spawning grounds. So eager have the American people been to exploit the material resources of the land, its forests, mines and agricultural capabilities, that they have gone ahead without thought of what a tremendous waste they were guilty of in respect to the wealth of the waters. In this way it has come about that one of the most important questions of the day in connection with our inland fisheries is the provision and maintenance of suitable fishways in the thousands of dams, which now constitute insurmountable barriers to the ascent of fish.

The laws on our statute books governing this subject are by no means satisfactory. Take New York. Here before a necessary fishway can be constructed it must be made a subject of special legislative enactment. When the Hudson has been stocked with salmon, the next thing in order is found to be the task of getting a bill through the Legislature providing fishways, that the fish may make their way to the spawning grounds. This is equivalent to jeopardizing the whole project by the whims, stubbornness and petty peanut trading of the professional politicians who make up the legislative body. There should be no necessity of going to the Legislature for individual fishways where the State is not an owner. The law should be a general one compelling dam proprietors to provide the ways whenever called upon to do so by the Fish Commissioners.

The Illinois law is more sensible than that of New York. It requires all owners of dams to erect suitable fishways, and provides that in case the owners fail to build the fishways after due notice from the Fish Commissioners, the Commissioners may build and recover from the owners double the cost of so doing. The chief drawback to this system, as found in practice, is that the Commissioners have no funds to pay for the work as it progresses, and cannot therefore carry out the intent of the law without special legislation, or unless the funds are guaranteed to them by outside sources.

Last year we reported a movement set on foot by the Fox River Fish and Game Association, a body organized at Chicago, for the special purpose of supporting the Commissioners in the task of providing fishways in the Fox River. This river was obstructed by twelve dams impassable by fish; and when the owners refused to build fishways the Commissioners were powerless for want of funds. The Association therefore, as the most wise and practicable step, pledged the necessary financial aid; notice was served on the owners; and at last accounts the evil in this particular case was in a fair way to be righted.

So far, throughout the country at large, the fishway problem is not settled; it is one to which the several Legislatures may profitably give their attention. The expenses of erecting these ascents should be borne by dam owners; individuals should no longer be permitted to practice this imposition on the community. As the enormous value of our waters and the possibility of largely augmenting that value become better understood, fishways will multiply and rivers and creeks will more nearly contribute their full share to the wealth of the country.

MAINE DEER DOGGERS.

THE report which comes to us from an intelligent correspondent, of lawlessness in the Nicatous Lake region of Maine, is not at all surprising. That district has long been known as one where the law against dogging deer was systematically derided and set at naught. Deer always have been driven into the lake there and killed in the water, and in all probability they will be killed in that way for years to come. The root of the evil is this, that there are in Boston, New York and other cities men who find satisfaction in going "down to Maine" and defying the game law in this particular respect. They want deer, and they want them in the water, where they can have a dead sure thing of it. In the Nicatous Lake district live men who are always ready to take these city fellows' money, if their mongrel hounds can earn it for them by dogging the game into the lake. They are always ready for a job of this sort, and just so long as there are city tourists in Maine willing to pay the natives for deer dogging, the practice will go on.

An end might be put to it perhaps if the suggestion of our correspondent were acted upon and a warden or a force of wardens were assigned to the region. To arrest and convict the offenders would be no child's play, for there are among them men who have vowed to shoot down the wardens as wardens have been shot before. The enforcement of the non-hounding law in the Nicatous Lake region is one of the grave problems for the Maine Commissioners to solve; in it they have to cope not alone with the defiant spirit of the natives, but as well with the rascality of Robin Hoods from the cities, who seem to find in their hunting added zest if it be in violation of a wise law.

SNAP SHOTS.

WE understand that Captain Boutelle, the new Superintendent of the National Park, is about to start out on a long trip with pack animals to visit remote sections of the Park. It is expected that he will start from the Mammoth Hot Springs, go through the mountains to the western boundary line and follow that as nearly as possible south to the Falls River Basin. He will visit the summer range of the buffalo in the Park. This indicates that Captain Boutelle understands that the first thing necessary to an intelligent care of the Park is a knowledge of the region. We have good reasons for stating that Captain Boutelle will take all possible measures not only for the protection of game in the Park, but also, when it is practicable, will lend his influence to assist in enforcing the Territorial game laws. The public is to be congratulated on the wisdom and intelligence which seems to be directing affairs in the National Park.

The posting of trout streams goes on apace, and the questions involved in the custom are coming year by year to have more importance. In the last report of the Wisconsin Commissioners of Fisheries they say that the renting of streams in some parts of the State has become so common as to make virtually a monopoly of the fish food supply, and the Board will henceforth decline to furnish fry for stocking such waters. In New York many are the bitter disputes over certain streams which have been taken up by clubs to the exclusion of the public. The same holds true of Connecticut, whence a correspondent, who has done very much in years past to secure proper game laws and to promote their observance, writes us: "To my mind, one fact is certain; that is, that all fishing for the general public in this State, except in navigable waters, is a thing of the past, all good streams and ponds having been taken up by clubs or individuals. I exceedingly regret this state of affairs; it is not right, but cannot be helped, as far as I can see. And what makes it worse is, that it was just at a time when the general public was beginning to appreciate the game laws and to respect them."

Human nature is much the same the wide world over. The slave of business here in America, who cannot resist the impulse to take to the woods, when the fish are biting, has his counterpart in far off Siberia. In Kennan's paper in the June *Century* describing the Kara penal settlement is a paragraph relating how in early summer, when the convicts of the free command hear the notes of the cuckoo, they run away for a free life in the forests. The Russian name of the cuckoo is Kukushna; it is called by the convicts General Kukushna; its first call in those northern wastes is a sign that summer has come; and those who in response to that note run away are said "to go to General Kukushna for orders." It is stated that no less than 30,000 of these free convicts obey General Kukushna's orders, and live the life of a brodyag, or tramp, in the trackless Siberian wilds. Their period of freedom is short; they are constantly pursued and hunted down by the soldiers, and in the end are compelled to return to their convict life; but in spite of all this, it is related, they cannot resist the cuckoo's early summer summons.

In our issue of May 2 we spoke of the work of the Sociedad de Caza, of Havana, Cuba, in introducing exotic species of game birds into that island. The importation of Spanish partridges which we then reported has been followed by another one of chachalacas from Mexico. These promise to constitute a valuable accession to Cuba's game resources; they are strong, hardy birds, easily domesticated, and will no doubt thrive in their new habitat. The Sociedad has much to contend against, notably the lawless spirit which prevails in Cuba; but a step in advance has already been gained, for the club has secured an order from the Governor of the Province to the officers of the law for the strict enforcement of the close season, and although this will be resisted by all the instincts of the race, the energetic club will no doubt succeed in a comparative degree.

The floods in Pennsylvania have played havoc with many famous trout streams of the Susquehanna watershed. Drift and débris have effectually blotted out some of the streams; some have been diverted from their old courses; the channels of others have been scooped out into ditches; and the banks of others are unsightly with driftwood and that dismal desolation which always is left in the path of a flood. Bridges have been swept away, favorite pools filled up, and the ancient, familiar loved scenes destroyed beyond recognition and enjoyment, and beyond reward to the angler as well.

Our trap columns give evidence of the popularity of this form of sport. The increased attendance at tournaments, the frequency of club shoots and the multitudes of new clubs constantly springing up all testify to the growth of trap-shooting of artificial targets. It is doubtful if such popularity could ever have been attained for live bird shooting at the trap, even were the supply of live pigeons sufficient.

"For shooting, fishing and the enforcement of the game laws." That is the customary formula of a new club's purpose. As a matter of fact the shooting and fishing programme is carried out, but there soon ceases to be any fun in the rest of it; and all the game and fish protected could be stuck into a small headed man's hat. But the formula has the dignity of age, and promoters of new clubs will keep on using it.

In Australia recently a sale of thoroughbred horses and greyhounds resulted in larger returns for the dogs than the horses. We have not got so far as that yet in this country, but enthusiastic greyhound fanciers are looking forward to a time when America will be as advanced as Australia in these matters.

THE FUR FISHERIES OF THE NORTH-WEST SEAS.

[*By a Staff Correspondent.*]

III.—WATER SEALING.

WITHIN the last few years an entirely different method of taking fur seals has been pursued on the Northwest coast and in the Bering Sea. Instead of killing the seals upon their "hauling grounds," that is, upon the land, the sealers look for them in the water; either as they are on their way north in the spring, or when they have come off their hauling grounds to feed. In other words, the sealers have adopted the method of seal hunting which has always been employed by the Indians of the British Columbia coast, who know the seals only as migrants and not as residents.

The seals which pass the months of May, June, July, August, September and October on their breeding grounds, leave these islands at the approach of winter, and passing southward disappear into the illimitable waste of waters of the Pacific Ocean.

Just where they go, or what they do for the next two months, is not certainly known, but it is more than probable that they spend their time resting and feeding in the open sea, recuperating from the exhausting cares of the breeding season. However this may be, we know that on their return journey for their summer home, the seals reach the coast of California and British Columbia at the same time, usually from Dec. 15 to Dec. 25. They are always off these coasts by Jan. 1.

The sealing vessels usually leave Victoria, B. C., in December, and proceed south as far as the Farallone Islands to meet the advancing droves. They spend the months of January, February and March off the coasts of California, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, and in May return to port to refit for their voyage to the Bering Sea. Each captain keeps a careful record of the date and place where he finds seals abundant, and the next year tries to be back at the same spot at the same time. This does not always insure a good catch, for the seals are somewhat irregular in their movements, but usually they pass the same places at about the same dates each year. When the seals have been found, the vessels try to keep with them as long as possible.

No seals are killed nearer the land than from fifteen to twenty-five miles, and the animals are found and killed up to 125 miles from the coast. The "fishing" is more successful at the greater distances. Near the shore the animals are moving forward and backward, traveling either to or from their feeding grounds, and so are always awake and difficult of approach, while, after reaching their feeding grounds and having a hearty meal they turn over on their backs and go to sleep on the surface of the water. It is at this time that the sealers take them.

Two methods of taking the seals are employed; (1) with white crews and (2) with Indians, and the vessels used are schooners of from 25 to 100 tons burden.

If the crew consists of white men, it usually numbers from 20 to 25. For a crew of this number six boats would be required. These sealing boats are double-ended, built on the same principle as a whaleboat, and are so small that two men can pull a pair of sculls each. They are provided with a mast and sail, and when there is wind they proceed under canvas. Each boat carries a compass and a fog horn, and the vessel has always a fog horn and a bomb gun or small cannon, for sometimes the boats get lost in a fog, though it is unusual for anything serious to happen to them. Each boat is provided with a water breaker, holding from three to five gallons, and with enough cooked food for two or three meals. The sculls are fitted with leather, so that progression shall be as nearly noiseless as possible. The seal hunter carries a repeating rifle and a double-barreled shotgun and an ammunition box.

One day on board a sealing schooner is very like another. If the vessel is on good sealing ground, and at the approach of evening considerable numbers of the animals are in sight, the captain endeavors to remain as nearly as possible in the same position. If it is calm or the wind is light, he heaves to, or if there is much wind, he beats a little to windward. If he is not on good sealing ground, sail is made for the next nearest known ground—some spot where seals have previously been found—so as to be there by daylight the next morning.

All hands are called a little before daylight, breakfast is hastily eaten, and the boats are at once lowered. If the weather is calm they row off, but if there is a breeze the sail is raised. The boats take parallel courses, keeping about half a mile apart, and if there is wind the schooner follows, keeping near the leeward boat. If it is still the boats must, of course, return to her. They usually come on board at night about dark.

Each boat has a crew of three men, who are known as the "seal hunter," the "boat puller" and the "boat steerer." When seals are plenty the boat steerer remains at the tiller, the boat puller handles the oars and the seal hunter stands in the bows. When a boat sights a seal it is carefully approached, and if asleep, there is usually no difficulty in getting near enough to it to shoot it. If it is awake, however, the task may be much more difficult. Sometimes the seal through curiosity will come quite close to the boat, and in this way they sometimes swim up to within fifteen or twenty yards. Others take the alarm at once, move off and are hardly seen again. With a "wake" seal it is always a question whether it is best to take a long shot at it with a rifle at the first opportunity or to wait for a closer, and more certain, chance with the shotgun. From his position on the bows the hunter can see each motion of the seal upon the surface of the water, and from its actions must promptly make up his mind what the animal is going to do.

Good judgment and discretion are prime requisites for the seal hunter. He must know when to shoot and when to hold his fire. He must avoid alarming the seal, and must make a sure shot. Experience and judgment, therefore, are more important qualifications for success than good marksmanship. An experienced man can tell almost at once by the actions of a "wake" seal, whether it will be possible for him to get a shot at it or not, and when it dives can determine pretty nearly where it will appear again. The hunter always tries to shoot the animal through the head. Unlike the hair seal, which on receiving a wound, at once sinks like a stone, the fur seal after being fatally wounded floats for some minutes, sometimes even for half an hour. Most of the seals taken are shot within thirty yards of the boat, and a few strokes of the oars bring the boat alongside. The hunter stands ready with his gaff, and the animal is quickly lifted in. It is said that very few are lost by sinking, probably not three per cent., and twenty-five seals to a boat are considered a good day's work. Ten a day for a month are a good average. Sometimes a boat may get fifty or sixty in a day, but this is very unusual. In the season of 1886-87 Captain William O'Leary had two boats, one of which got fifty-seven and another forty-eight the same day. That day's catch for the six boats was 242 seals. The same season Captain Alexander McLean got 247 in one day to his six boats. Such good luck as this does not come often, however.

As soon as a boat gets twenty five or thirty seals the men begin to remove the pelts, one man attending to the boat while the others skin. The operation is not a long one. The hide is ripped along the median line of the belly from chin to tail, a cut is made around each foreflipper and around both hind ones, and the hide is rapidly peeled off. A very quick workman will skin a seal in three minutes, an ordinary workman in from six to seven. The average time occupied is perhaps between four and five minutes. If the seals are plenty they are skinned in this way, but if less than thirty are taken they are usually brought on board unskinned, and if there is time after reaching the vessel the men skin them that night; if not, the work is done next morning after breakfast. The hides are then salted in bulk, stowed in the hold and left there until the vessel reaches port.

The white crews are hired in various ways: Sometimes for wages, sometimes for "lays," or shares in the catch, and sometimes by the piece, that is a boat's crew is paid a certain price for each seal that it brings in. These systems are only different names for the same thing, since either method amounts to about $30 per month for the ordinary hands. A lay might be as follows:

Vessel, including interest, time, outfit, provisions, etc.	1-3
Captain	1-10
Mate	1-30
Hunter (where there are six boats)	1-30
Boat steerer and puller (where there are six boats), each	1-60
Cook, who is always hired for definite wages, say $60	1-30
Total	51-60

The remainder of the catch would be the owner's profit.

No dependence is placed on getting fresh provisions, and all eatables are brought on board before leaving port. Sometimes the liver and tongue of the seal are eaten, and the vessel catches some codfish, but usually their provisions are salt.

The perils which attend this method of sealing are not many, and are only those to which fishermen in general are exposed. The sealers never attempt to capture any of the larger marine mammalia, such as whales, walruses or sea lions. The loss of the boats in rough or thick weather is the most serious danger, but as they seldom get more than eight or nine miles from the vessel, loss of life very rarely results from this cause. In May, 1887, however, Capt. Wm. O'Leary, of the schooner Pathfinder, lost a boat which was never heard of afterward. The morning on which it started out was fine, but soon became foggy; the wind, which had been blowing from the northwest, whipped around to the southeast and blew a gale, and the boat never got back to the schooner. In a case like this there is manifestly nothing to be done except for the larger craft to await the return of the smaller, and the schooner remains as nearly as possible in the position which she occupied at the time of the boat's departure. For her to go in search of the latter, sailing through the fog over the wide ocean, would be worse than looking for a needle in a haystack, and by leaving her position she would of course miss the boat if it returned.

When Indians are employed as hunters a somewhat different method of pursuit is followed. Boats are not used, but the Indians go out from the vessel in their canoes. A large vessel will carry twenty-five of these canoes, and the average is perhaps fifteen or twenty. To each canoe there are two Indians, each of whom wields a paddle. They do not shoot the seals, but use altogether the native spear. The seal spear is about 12ft. long and two-pronged, the second prong being lashed to the shaft about 3ft. from the end and at a very acute angle with it.

The spear heads, which fit on the prongs, are movable and barbed, so that when struck into the animal they readily become detached from the shaft. A line is attached to each spear head, and these two come together a few feet back from the points, and are knotted to a main line 10 or 12 fathoms long, which in turn is fastened to the spear shaft by one or two half hitches, the spear line being coiled in the bow of the canoe. The object of the double-headed spear is to give two chances at the seal; if one head misses, the other may pierce him. Sometimes it happens that an Indian, who comes upon two seals sleeping together, as they often do, may secure both at a single throw. These people are very skillful with the spear and paddle, and never wake a sleeping seal when approaching it. When the spear is thrown and the points strike a seal, the shaft falls away from them, but the barb remains imbedded in the flesh. The end of the line is firmly held by the hunter and the animal is allowed to run free—to "play," so to speak—until partially exhausted, when it is hauled up to the side of the canoe and killed by beating over the head with a heavy club carried for that purpose.

Although these Indians never get as many seals as the white boats' crews, yet they are very skillful and successful hunters. On the sealing ground they work somewhat differently from the white crews, the canoes radiating out from the vessel in all directions, while she either heaves to or beats about in one place, instead of following the small craft.

All the Indians employed in this trade are from the west coast of Vancouver Island, Ahousit, Hesketh, Barclay and Nootka Sound tribes. All these were at one time very troublesome, and not a few crews of white men wrecked on this stern coast were murdered for the clothing they wore when they reached land. One of the last cases of this kind occurred over twenty years ago, and when at length the news reached Victoria, Admiral Denman despatched the man-of war Sutlej to bring back the offenders or punish the village. The chiefs laughed in the face of the officer when he demanded that the murderers should be delivered to them, and the vessel proceeded to shell the village. Shells were something new to the Indians, who at once took shelter in the woods in a panic, but a few shells thrown beyond them drove them back to the beach again, and in a very humble frame of mind. The lesson they then received was not forgotten. The next year after this occurrence an American crew was wrecked near this same place, and a number of the crew got ashore alive. They were well received by the Indians, who cared for them and took them to the settlements. In return for this they were given some medals and a lot of clothing by the United States Government.

A souvenir left at this village by the Sutlej was a shell, which for some reason had failed to explode. Some time after the departure of the vessel it was found by the Indians, who, in complete ignorance of what it was, laboriously transported it to the village and placed it in the largest house, where for several years it served as a seat. But one day while a chief was giving a great "potlatch," or feast, some of the Indians who were drunk began to try to open the shell to see what was inside of it. They never found out, for when it exploded it killed all the investigators and some others, blew the roof off the house, and the chief who was giving the "potlatch" was blown either entirely away or at all events into such small fragments that no portion of him was ever found. This added somewhat to the respect which these Indians already felt for the "Boston men's" warships.

Of late years several Roman Catholic priests have gone among these people, and under their tuition and guidance they are rapidly becoming civilized. G. B. G.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Sportsman Tourist.

IN BLUE GRASS LAND.

II.—KENTUCKY FOX HUNTING—THE IROQUOIS CLUB—NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

IN an earlier paper, perhaps, I have rambled over enough space to convey the idea that the Blue Grass region, provided it were the possession of foxes, would be a great country for fox hunting. As a matter of fact I presume there is no place in the United States where that sport is more zealously followed, or where it can be seen in better form. There are plenty of red foxes within a dozen miles of Lexington, and the country is certainly hard enough to provoke all the energy of the most daring rider, even in that section, which is more than any other of our land, a country of fine horses and fine horsemen. There is plenty of leisure, plenty of foxes and fences and plenty of skill and grit in riding. Every town of consequence in the Blue Grass country has its pack, and some of these are famous. They tell me that Kit Clay's pack, of Bourbon county, is the finest pack of foxhounds in the United States. Jack Chinn's pack, kept not far out from Lexington, is another of renown. The class of foxhounds used in this section is very high. If it were not good the Blue Grass men would not tolerate it, for in the matter of four-footed running creatures they are connoisseurs of the most ably critical sort.

There is no more typical hunt in the entire Blue Grass country than that of the Iroquois Hunting and Riding Club, of Lexington, composed of twenty-five gentlemen and twenty-five ladies. Their winter hunts are the talk of the day. They are a set of hard riders, and there is not one of them, gentleman or lady, who does not follow the music until something breaks. It is cross-country riding of the hardest sort. The turf is usually good, but the innumerable fences fairly keep the horses in the air. There is little difficulty with the stone walls and stake-and-rider fences, but the stiff post and rail fences sometimes balk the best of them. Once in the hunt there is no getting out of it. The average Blue Grass thoroughbred goes fairly wild when he hears the hounds open, and there is no stopping him. Mr. Williams was remarking to me that his horse, Abstembler, was too nervous and high strung to be pleasant on the road. "Why don't you take it out of him?" I asked. "Do you want the job?" he said. "You can ride him twenty miles across, as hard as you please, and that won't take it out of him. Some of these horses are demons when they get started." In this wild work—the very thought of which is enough to set one's pulses tingling in eagerness—there have been several pretty serious accidents, and recently one fatal mishap, although I do not recall that the young gentleman who lost his life was a member of the Iroquois Club. Once, Mr. Williams told me, he was riding for a fence, with two other riders in front of him. Both of the latter fell at the fence, and they and their horses were tangled into a confusion whose only result seemed death or maiming. There was no time to stop—for full speed is the only way to take a fence—so over went he, clearing the whole bunch of fallen horses and riders. Out of this apparently ugly accident everybody came unhurt, beyond a few bruises.

There is one peculiarity about Blue Grass fox hunting, which may be very well known to the general public, and which may not; I know it was a surprise to me. This is, that all the fox hunting is done at night! There is no meet of a clear and crispy morn, and no return at bluff and stinging evening. At night the fox plays around in one locality, and does not lay a straight line out of the country as he is apt to do in the daytime. The scent lies better at night, the time is cooler in warm weather, and not too cold in that mild climate. Above all, the multifold hum of the day has subsided, so that the wild music of the hounds comes across the fields with double volume and melody. To this music the horses will go, and little is left but to ride straight, never to flinch or waver at a jump, and keep the horse's courage backed by that of his rider. The Black Forest stories of the night-huntsman and his demon pack would have good foundation if on some starlit time of midnight one heard the swelling cry of the running pack come near and die away, and saw flitting by shadowy figures which faded off across the fields or vanished in the wood, with few sounds save the pant of the straining steeds and the thunder of their hoofs upon the sturdy turf. For some unknowing stranger, belated on some lonely lane of that quiet country, what a rare midnight experience that would be! How he could tell his children of the clash of bit, and gleam of spur, and glitter of eye, and body at the horse's neck as he rose to a fence, and well back to save his knees when he took the ground—each spirit riding like a human being, but all so wild, following the music of the spirit pack that lessened and sank in the distance of the rolling fields! Tam O' Shanter himself had not so good an opportunity! Yet

such is the real custom of the country, and so devoted do the people become to it that I was told of one farmer and his daughter who have more than once arisen from bed, saddled up their horses and joined a midnight hunt which their pack had started on their own account, as country foxhounds sometimes will. I saw this young lady on the street, and she looked equal to such an exploit. Some of the most skillful and daring of the riders of that whole country are ladies. In passing I should say that I had heard much of the beauty of the ladies of the Blue Grass country, but not enough. I do not think one could speak too respectfully of them. They follow much one type, are usually tall and of slender form, though rounded and graceful to a degree. Their complexions are beautiful and indeed wonderful to a city dweller, their hair is pure silk of the corn, and they have an exquisitely thoroughbred look. No wonder they can ride. They can and do, and they belong in any talk of Kentucky fox hunting.

Accounts of New England fox hunting with a gun excite the liveliest disgust in a Kentuckian. If it were known that a man had killed a fox with a gun, he could never after that be received into good society in Blue Grassdom, that is certain; but there is small danger of such a contingency, for to kill a fox with a gun is something not to be dreamed of in that country. Equally Homeric is a Blue Grass man's laughter at a drag hunt, which latter is my own pet abomination. There is not in the history of Kentucky the record or remembrance of more than one drag hunt, and that is spoken of to-day with as much gusto as that of the story of the fox which took to earth under the doorstep of General Wm. C. Preston's elegant home in the heart of Lexington, or that of the fox which ran straight down the street of Winchester town. I presume the story of Deacon Dick Redd's drag hunt will be remembered as long as Lexington has a court house. Mr. Redd was candidate for county assessor, and he had a hard opponent. The election drew on apace, and Mr. Redd felt that something had to be done to appeal to the patriotic ardor of his constituents. He waited till midnight of the day before election, and then sent out a trusty emissary, who dragged a dead fox through all the streets of Lexington, taking especial care to double through all the shaky districts of the aforesaid constituents, and winding up the trail on Mr. Redd's front doorstep. Presently, just as Lexington was falling asleep, and "in light-winged dreams ascending up to Heaven," there burst out in the shady, silent streets the full-voiced music of a pack in full cry. Round and round they went, till every wall and spire was alive with echoes. It was too much. Doors and windows flew open, and out came men half clad and buckling on their spurs, while halloas sounded on every hand. All Lexington turned out and joined the hunt, which, of course, wound up at Mr. Redd's house, where the dogs had the fox killed. Then there was a little speech, in which Mr. Redd modestly alluded to himself as a child of destiny. He was more than that; he was a genius! The people placed the seal of approval upon the man who could afford the whole town a fox hunt. Mr. Redd was elected assessor without a dissenting vote, and he is assessor to-day, and always will be as long as he lives. That is the only drag hunt I ever heard of that was of any account, and I think that was a pretty good one.

The Iroquois Hunting and Riding Club see this thing with perfect clearness. When they want to hunt foxes, they hunt; and when they want simply to ride, they ride. They very often form riding parties and go out to points of interest, their little cavalcade of fifty bang-tail thoroughbreds with well-dressed riders making a pleasant commotion along the quiet country lane. Russell's Cave, about five miles out from the city, not far from Major Thomas's farm, Dixiana, is one of the points often thus visited. This is a very considerable cavern, whose entrance we could plainly see from the road. The family house is built directly above. There is a pleasant rivulet of cold water running out of the cave, upon whose banks grows abundance of that peculiar herb which lends flavor to mint juleps. Just within the cave entrance is a little châlet, and here, doubtless, the equestrian picnickers partake of the refreshments, which on an occasion of this kind are always sent out in advance by servants. This summer the club will take a riding tour across country to Crab Orchard, stopping there and visiting points about there for ten days or so. It is a part of Blue Grass religion to go somewhere in the summer. The famous White Sulphur is much visited by Lexington people. I found many whom I met very well acquainted with notables in Washington and New York. There seems to be no intermediate step between Lexington and those points.

The Iroquois Club members all own their thoroughbreds, and every year they hold a midsummer racing meet on the Kentucky Association track. Only members are allowed to compete, and it is customary for each member to ride his own horse, no jockey being allowed to mount. At these meets some remarkably fast time has been made.

Not satisfied with fox hunting and riding and racing, the Iroquois Club very often go out with the greyhounds after a little sport, the peculiar nature of the country making the coursing of the local cottontails or woods rabbits a thing quite difficult enough for greyhounds and horsemen.

It has been said that there are 50 members of the Iroquois Club. I recall the following among the names: Mr. and Mrs. Roger Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Suydam Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Will Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moore, and Mrs. William Bright; Misses Hettie McDowell, Ida Barker, Linda Payne, Jennie Jeffrey, Mary Payne, Anna McClellan, Lucy Shelby and Misses Gibson and Gratz; Messrs. E. L. Hutchinson, Percy Talbert, Garland Barr, G. W. Williams, W. K. Massie, Ed. L. Graves, John Patterson, John Payne, Will McDowell, Winslow Dudley, Henry McDowell, Will Talbert, Albert France, Robt. Swigert, Lee Stedman. Wm. Ford, Percy Walker, Hart Gibson, Will Shelby, Geo. B. Kinkead, Chas. Berryman.

The club has a board of six governors, three ladies and three gentlemen. Its present executive officers are R. D. Williams, president, and Miss McDowell, vice-president. The latter is a granddaughter of Henry Clay, and lives at the old place, Ashland. She is famed as a beautiful and skilled horsewoman.

I think this little club is entitled to notice as a genuine sporting organization of a superior sort, and the little that has been said may give some idea of the heartiness with which they enter into the enjoyment of life and the greatest of life's privileges—the following of rightful pastimes in the open air and in scenes blessed by the beauty of unhurt Nature. I left the Blue Grass country more fully than ever impressed with the belief that people of the North do not know how to live. They are learning, and the sporting instinct is growing; but for a long time yet they may seek their scheme for a happy life down among the blue hills of old Kentucky.

In a trip of the kind, one cannot help falling upon an amount of information which can hardly be called sporting news, but which might be of interest to sporting readers. For instance, I saw at a restaurant counter at Lexington race track a card hung up bearing the inscription "Genuine Kentucky Burgoo." Now, I didn't know what genuine Kentucky burgoo was and I was afraid to ask for any, because I didn't know whether you drank it with a straw or ate it with a fork. Later on I learned that the Kentucky burgoo is nothing so ghastly and weird as its name would indicate, but is a regular institution of the great thoroughbred sales of the large breeding farms. It is of the same purpose as the barbecue, but differs from the latter in that it is a boil and not a roast. It is a boiled aggregation of meats, fowls, squirrels and vegetables of all sorts. It is made in a kettle that will hold about 400 gallons, and is served in cups. The real burgoo is not found except at the thoroughbred sales on the large farms, and I fear my friend of the restaurant did not tempt the knowing ones who live in that country.

A mint julep is where a man pours whisky in a glass of ice, and pokes green mint into the glass with three straws. I saw the fellows do that.

When you ride up to the gate of one of the big stock farms, there is a little nigger boy standing to open the gate for you. You pitch him a quarter. When you drive out there is another nigger boy waiting to shut the gate. You pitch him another quarter. They both say "Thank ye, boss," and look happy. They say all our best negro waiters come from Kentucky. I am inclined to think all our Pullman car porters do also. There is one negro to every white man in the Blue Grass country, and two negroes to every horse. One negro cannot take care of a horse. The colored people are far more deferential in that country than they are in the North.

There is no real hospitality in the North. We are too busy, too selfish, and too ignorant of how that is done. In the Blue Grass country hospitality is princely, because it is simple, sincere, spontaneous and unstudied. You are simply temporary owner of the establishment and circumjacent earth; and things are run to suit your notions. These old Southern customs are admirable, and I pray they may never change. They are almost all that is left to us of a pure American life. They are not conventionalities, but have root in the gentle and generous part of human nature, all too much obscured to-day. It is this breath of a kindlier life which makes the lingering charm of a visit to this country, and which makes you feel the force of the Blue Grass farewell, laughing as it is—"Good-bye. We will see you again whether you come soon or not. You will have to pass through here, you know, on your way to heaven." E. HOUGH.

THE VETERAN OF PANTHER LEON.

There died in Chester, a few miles from Fernandina, several days since, the oldest person probably in the United States. He claimed to remember perfectly incidents of the revolution, and was brought from Africa seven years before that period, and was at that time nearly twenty. The nearest estimate of his age is 130 years.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

THE above clipping "reminds me." On Panther Leon Island, seven miles from Cape Romano, lives an old Frenchman, John Gomez. I met him first some three years ago, when he told me he was over one hundred years old. On my canoe cruise round the cape last year I called there and had a long conversation with the old man. He told me he was born on the island of Mauritius, and that his parents soon removed to Bordeaux, where he lived until 1814 or 1815, when he came to the United States. He followed the sea around Florida and the West Indies until the first Seminole war, when he joined the forces under Col. Taylor, and served through the war.

He told me of one experience he had on the Caloosahatchee. Col. Taylor arrived at the mouth of the Caloosahatchee with troops and provisions. Col. Smith was in charge of Fort Demon up the river. Col. Taylor sent Gomez with a letter to Col. Smith for boats to carry stores up river. Gomez missed his way and wandered through the woods five weeks, subsisting on roots and berries. Once during that time he saw what he took to be a mule lying by the side of a large log. Gomez thought, "Here is my chance; I'll creep up and catch him, and he'll carry me somewhere where I can get something to eat." He says, "I started to crawl up as close as possible to make a rush and catch him. When I got within a rod or so—*Boof!* Up jumped a big black bear, and as he tore away through the woods my heart fell again."

On the last day he went staggering through the bush, regardless whether there were Indians about or not. Near night he came in sight of a man carrying a gun. The man raised his gun, but Gomez said, "For God's sake don't shoot, I'm hungry," staggered forward and fell in a faint. He knew no more until he found himself in Fort Thompson, where all care and kindness were shown to bring him back from death's door. As he had an excellent constitution he soon recovered and was in active service again.

His experience during the last war would fill a book. He was on the west Florida coast, dodging the blockaders, running cotton out and provisions in, always with small craft that could work through the inland channels and among the keys.

Since I saw Gomez last I have met with a French naturalist from Bordeaux. He told me he had become interested in old John, and had written to Bordeaux to find out his age if possible. He told me that the records in Bordeaux show that a family named Gomez came from Mauritius to that place in 1784, that the family consisted of the father, mother and a five-year-old boy named John. This, if correct, would place his birth in 1777, making him 112 years old.

The old man is bright and active, and makes his own living by fishing. He has a wife much younger than himself, perhaps fifty years old, but the old man is the smartest of the two. On the morning I left the island the old man was going off fishing. He remarked to us that he would like a boy to go with him. His wife said, "Why don't you take Clement? Clement was a man living on an adjoining island, and was apparently some thirty or forty years of age. "Oh!" said John, "he's too slow."

The old man has a little garden on the island; he raises a few vegetables, but his main dependence is the water and what it brings him. Fish, turtle and turtle eggs, with a little coffee, sugar and meal, make up the sum of their subsistence.

It looked like a lonely, sad life, but I don't know as in all my wanderings I ever saw a happier couple than old John Gomez and his wife on Panther Leon. TARPON.

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla.

MAINE FISH AND GAME.

THE Kineo Club got back to Boston the other day from Moosehead well pleased with the trip. This club is made up of Boston merchants and professional men, and the trip is made annually to Kineo. A steamer is hired, and the club and its invited guests, with guides and boats, goes to some part of the lake each for fishing. The party is much pleased with the fishing this season. Trout of 3lbs. and over were caught with the fly. The members of the club are chiefly fly-fishermen, some of them never fishing in any other way, though others will deign to take a trout with bait, if a trout is to be had no other way. The party is "well browned up" this time, though the story is that it could hardly have been the sun, for it rained about every day that the club was at the lake.

The people of Maine themselves are giving more and more attention each year to sporting matters. The early fishing at the lakes is pretty thoroughly followed up by her prominent business and professional men, and later in the season other methods of sport are adopted. Grouse hunting is very popular. The streams are thoroughly fished. A party, made up of Hon. H. M. Bearce, Freeland Howe, F. H. Noyes, F. W. Sanborn, editor of the *Oxford County Advertiser*, S. D. Andrews, Esq., and H. D. Smith, cashier of the Norway National Bank, all prominent citizens of Paris and Norway, or formerly citizens, have been making a fishing trip through Sumner and vicinity, and camping in tents on the ponds and streams. They also went with two-horse wagons, gypsy-like.

One has only to take up the Maine papers to become convinced that there are still some game and fish left in the State. Bears are getting to be numerous and rather free, so far as the farmers' sheep are concerned. The barn of Albert Parsons, of Pittsfield, was entered the other night by a very large bruin, and three sheep and one lamb were killed and partly eaten. The beast entered through a manure window, some four feet from the ground. Hunters have since tried to capture the fellow, but without success; though several bears have been trapped in that section this summer. In Washington county bears are reported to be very numerous, and the farmers are losing sheep and lambs from their depredations. Here is a field for the hunters. Why is it that no more attention is given to bear hunting in Maine? The hunters of the State scarcely know of any other way to capture black bruin than by the heavy steel trap, and even in that way not many are taken. The farmers would welcome sportsmen from the cities who desire to hunt the bear, and would render them all the aid in their power.

Deer are certainly more plenty than ever before in the Pine Tree State. It is easy to talk by the book, and one can write on deer all the better for having seen them. I was favored with a sight, on May 29 of this year, that well repaid me for many an excursion into the woods. We had been fishing the stream that joins the two ponds. (I would say exactly what ponds, did I not fear that those two deer would fall unlawfully to some poacher's shotgun before Oct. 1.) I had come down to the first pond before the others of the party. We had seen fresh tracks, and I happened to look a little way over the water to the east shore, not more than 100yds., and there was a deer, though it was about midday. I kept perfectly quiet, in order to watch the motions of the handsome animal. It would feed along the rushes and wade into the water for a minute, and then bound back into the thicket. This lasted for several minutes, when behold there were two of them! They would turn and butt each other, like lambs at play, and then would bound into the water and jump into the air. Such grace I have never seen in any animal. The bounds would sometimes be straight up into the air several feet. They would whirl and whisk their "cotton," all in play, in a manner that would make any sportsman long for his rifle. But for me the sight was too grand for shooting, even if I had been armed with any other weapon than a ten-ounce fishing-rod. My only desire was that the beautiful creatures should remain till the others of the party came up, but they did not. They evidently satisfied their desire for the fresh grass of the shore of the pond, and disappeared into the forest. From all parts of the State come the stories of deer, and prospects for shooting in the fall are excellent, if the poaching is kept down through the close season. In Washington county the farmers are again complaining of the depredation of deer in their grain fields, if we may believe the papers. "Last week several farms at the Ledge were raided by deer and a good deal of damage done." But it must be remembered that this story comes from the section where the two wardens were shot while trying to enforce game laws a few years ago, and where the people have but little love for the deer that the State tries to protect during the breeding and helpless seasons.

The Aroostook *Republican* tells a rather bad story, if it is true, on this subject. That paper says that the game laws are not enforced in that county, and hints that the game wardens are not doing their duty. "Trout are being netted and killed by dynamite in the Madawaska lakes by the thousands, and in the region of Woodland and Perham yards of deer were broken up, nearly every animal being slaughtered. This is a matter for the people of Aroostook county to attend to. If the game and fish are slaughtered wantonly by poachers there will be no inducement for tourists to travel that region in the spring and fall."

I do not echo this because I know it is true, neither

would I blame those who have the enforcement of the game laws in their power. But I hear sometning of the same story from other parts of the State. In the case of the two deer that I saw, I am assured by guides and others that they both will be killed before the beginning of August; that jack shooting in close time is regularly practiced on the pond in question. If any one in authority, and desiring to look after that pond, will write the FOREST AND STREAM, the letter will be forwarded to me and I will give the needed information. SPECIAL.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have just returned from a fishing trip to the Maine woods, having visited the Moosehead and Nicatous region. In Moosehead Lake and at its west outlet the fishing was all a sportsman should desire. Fly-fishing was not as good as I have seen it there, but large trout could always be gotten trolling with flies. The fishing in Nicatous Lake and Passadumkeag stream, its outlet, was decidedly poor, there being too much water from the recently heavy rains.

What I especially wish to call attention to is the lawless spirit of the inhabitants of both Moosehead and Nicatous. While fishing at the dam at the west outlet of Moosehead (Wilson's) I saw a river driver deliberately jigger a large trout which was lying in water a foot deep on the apron of the dam. Upon being asked if he knew he was breaking the law he said, "Yes, but there is no law in the woods." This fellow was a Canadian Frenchman, and a hard-looking specimen. I told several people around the dam about it, but they seemed to think it was all right.

In the Nicatous region a large part of the inhabitants gain a living by assisting self-termed sportsmen in clubbing deer to death in canoes. From the time one gets out of the train at Olamon station on the Maine Central Railway till the lake is reached, a unanimous and loudly expressed contempt for the law against hounding deer is expressed. They openly declare that they will hound deer, and defy the authorities to stop them. Preparations for next fall's shooting were already in progress, and men boasting of the ability of their dogs to drive deer to water or pull them down. The only way the game commissioners can stop this Nicatous poaching is to send several game wardens to establish a camp on the lake the first of September and keep them there till the lake freezes, or the poachers are all arrested. An efficient fish warden should be kept at the west outlet dam, Moosehead Lake, from June 1 to Dec. 1, and one not connected with the lumbering or hotel interests. Winter hunting and fishing should be prohibited in future, for incalculable harm is done both interests by permitting such latitude.

PISCATAQUA.

Natural History.

LONG ISLAND BIRDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Will you be good enough to ask your readers to inform me whether they know of any specimens of the following species of birds that have been taken on Long Island, New York, within the last twenty years; if so, are they now extant and where? The numbers and names are from the American Ornithologist's Union Check List.

WM. DUTCHER, 51 Liberty street, New York city.

No.	*Name.*	*No.*	*Name.*
9.	Black-throated Loon.	327.	Swallow-tailed Kite.
13.	Puffin.	349.	Golden Eagle.
27.	Black Guillemot.	354.	Gray Gyrfalcon.
30.	Murre.	354b.	Black Gyrfalcon.
38.	Long-tailed Jaeger.	372a.	American Hawk Owl.
62.	Sabine's Gull.	445.	Gray Kingbird.
65.	Royal Tern.	465a.	Traill's Flycatcher.
71.	Arctic Tern.	486.	American Raven.
80	Black Skimmer.	511b.	Bronzed Grackle.
90.	Manx Shearwater.	514.	Evening Grosbeak.
98.	Black-capped Petrel.	515.	Pine Grosbeak.
104.	Stormy Petrel.	547.	Henslow's Sparrow.
126.	Brown Pelican.	593.	Cardinal.
136.	Widgeon (European).	597.	Blue Grosbeak.
138.	European Teal.	601.	Painted Bunting.
150.	Ring-necked Duck.	618.	Bohemian Waxwing.
171a.	Am. White-fronted Goose.	642.	Golden-winged Warbler.
174.	Black Brant.	645.	Nashville Warbler.
184.	White Ibis.	648.	Orange-crowned Warbler.
185.	Glossy Ibis.	650.	Cape May Warbler.
194.	Louisiana Heron.	679.	Mourning Warbler.
203.	Yellow-crown Night Heron.	724.	Short-billed Marsh Wren.
219.	Florida Gallinule.	730.	Tufted Titmouse.
225.	American Avocet.	736.	Carolina Chickadee.
226.	Black-necked Stilt.	763.	Varied Thrush.
260.	Ruff.	765.	Wheatear.

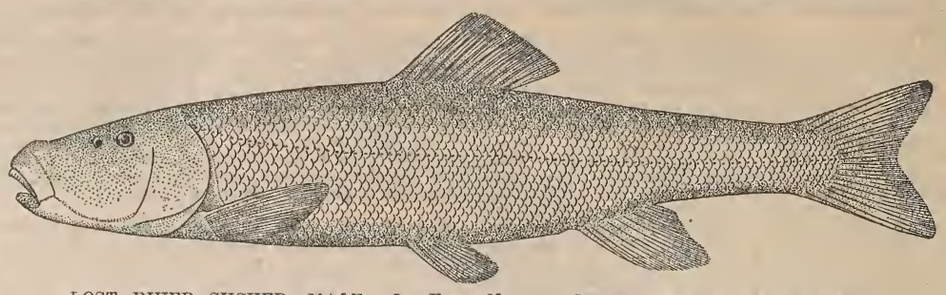
THE LOST RIVER SUCKER.

THIS is the local term, applied to a good-sized fish, first described by Prof. E. D. Cope in the *American Naturalist*, Vol. XIII., 1879, p. 784, under the name of *Chasmistes luxatus*. He tersely describes it as follows: "Elongate in form, head long, flat above and with a large fontanel. Mouth terminal, the spines of the premaxillary bones projecting, so as to form a hump on the top of the snout. Lower lip very thin, dermal fold extending entirely around the chin. Scales 12-80-9. Radii: D. 11; A. 9.

"Color, clouded above with black punctuations, below paler, with red shades in some specimens, fins uncolored. It attains a length of nearly 3ft. It ascends the streams in thousands in the spring, and is taken and dried in great numbers by the Klamath and Modoc Indians. The former call it Tswam. Its habitat is given as Klamath Lake, Or."

This is all there is on record regarding this species, and as it has never been fully described nor figured, I make this the principal excuse for this article at this late date, believing that a short description of the mode employed in catching the fish will be of interest to some of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM.

While stationed at Fort Klamath, Oregon, during parts of the years of 1882 83, I learned from the settlers and Indians living in the vicinity of the post that early in March each year countless thousands of a large species of sucker ascended Lost River out of Tulé Lake, for the purpose of spawning about the headwaters of this stream, and that it was a sight well worth seeing. From the descriptions given me I believed that this fish was then still unknown to science, and I therefore at the time caused drawings to be made of fresh specimens, both colored and uncolored, which are inclosed herewith. These were made by Sergt. C. Gloster, Troop K, 1st Cav.,



LOST RIVER SUCKER, MALE. ONE-FIFTH NATURAL LENGTH. (From Alcohol Specimen.)

and are good likenesses. A pair, male and female, were skinned by me on account of their large size, and forwarded to the National Museum at Washington, D. C., where they are still the only representatives of this species. The only other specimen in the hands of a naturalist, so far as known to me, is the type in the possession of Prof. E. D. Cope, at Philadelphia. The following detailed description was kindly made for me from the skins above referred to, by Dr. T. H. Bean, the ichthyologist of the U. S. Fish Commission:

Chasmistes luxatus Cope.—The two skins in the U. S. National Museum are about thirty inches long and represent two sexes. The dorsal has eleven developed rays and the anal nine; there are twelve rows of scales between the lateral line and the beginning of the dorsal fin, nine rows between the lateral line and the beginning of the anal fin, and from eighty to eighty-two scales in the lateral line. The eye is one-fifth as long as the snout and is contained between ten and eleven times in the length of the head. The head is about one-fourth of the total length to the end of the scales. The distance between the eyes is nearly four times the length of the eye. The length of the dorsal base is about one-half the length of the head and is somewhat greater than the longest ray of this fin. The anal base is about equal to the distance from the tip of the snout to the anterior nostril. In the male the longest ray of the anal equals the length of the pectoral fin, which is a little more than one-seventh of the total length to the end of the scales. The male is profusely covered with minute spiny tubercles most abundant on the snout, top of head, the fins and the posterior half of the body. The table of measurements given below will enable authors to compare this species with others of the same genus.

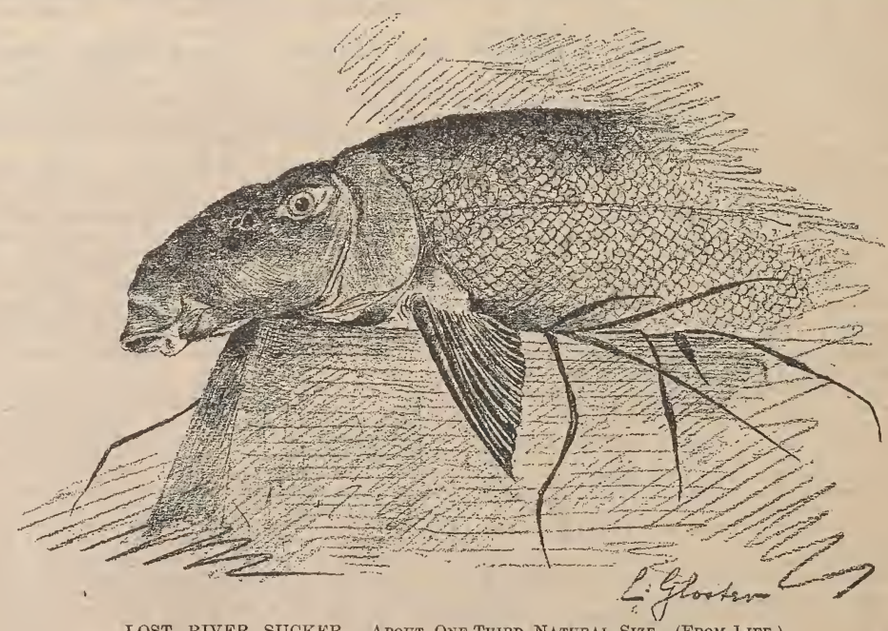
	Female. Inches.	Male. Inches.
Total length	30.00	29.75
Length to end of scales	26.50	26.75
Head, length of	7.00	6.40
greatest depth	3.20	3.80
width of mouth	1.70	1.30
length of lower jaw	2.30	
upper jaw	1.50	1.80
snout	3.40	3.30
snout to nostril	2.50	2.50
nostril to eye	.50	.50
width of interorbital space	2.50	2.30
length of eye	.70	.60
Dorsal, length of base	3.25	3.50
longest ray	3.20	2.90
Anal, length of base	2.40	2.40
longest ray	...	4.00
Pectoral, length of longest ray	4.20	4.00
Ventral, length of longest ray	2.80	3.10
Caudal, length of middle rays	2.00	1.80
external rays	4.00	4.00

The maps examined by me show no Tulé Lake on them; but according to these Lost River flows into Rhett Lake, which is evidently the same body of water universally known in that region under the former name. This lake is located about forty miles from Fort Klamath in a south-southeasterly direction, and is not quite so large as either of the Klamath lakes. As near as I have been able to ascertain, the so called Lost River sucker is indigenous to Tulé Lake, and is not found in either the Upper or Lower Klamath lakes, as stated by Prof. Cope in his original description. In a conversation I have had with him recently on this subject, he told me that he obtained his specimen from an Indian, and understood that it was caught in Klamath Lake. During the eighteen months I was stationed at Fort Klamath, I never heard of nor saw a fish of this kind caught in the Klamath Lakes or their tributaries, but am aware that a smaller and less important species of the same genus, the *Chasmistes brevirostris* Cope, is found in these waters, and may be seen in considerable numbers along the shores of the upper lake from the wagon road running along Modoc Point almost any day in the spring of the year. This species is much smaller, and one of the large Lost River suckers would be noticed at once among such comparatively small fry. As I was making a general collection of the fishes found in that region for the U. S. National Museum, I am certain that such a conspicuous fish as the latter would not have been overlooked by me.

In order to obtain some of these fish I made a special trip to the fishery on Lost River, some forty miles south of the post, and secured several specimens, which I packed in ice, and after having drawings made of a pair, male and female, I skinned and forwarded them with a general collection for the National Museum.

I arrived at the fishery on Lost River early on the morning of March 6, 1883. The surrounding country is flat and uninteresting and for the greater portion covered with sage brush. Looking westward, Tulé Lake could be seen probably about ten miles distant, and beyond it the outskirts of the Modoc stronghold, the lava beds, appeared in plain view. A few scrubby willows fringe the banks of the stream, which at the fishery is probably 30ft. wide. There the river flows over a rocky ledge, forming shallow riffles with perhaps 2 or 3ft. of water on them. The riffles are about 100yds. in length and the banks on each side some 3ft. high. Above and below these the stream widens out and the water in most places seems to be sluggish and deep. At the time of my visit it was quite muddy from the melting of the snow in the mountains, and the run of these fish was not at its height yet. However, it appeared to me that they were caught quite abundantly even then, and both sides of the streams were lined with whites and half-breeds as well as Indians, the last camped in the immediate vicinity with their families and a full complement of papooses and dogs. The squaws were busy splitting the fish up along the back, removing the heads and backbones and spreading the split fish upon the numerous sage bushes in the immediate vicinity to dry. The stench from the mass of decaying offal, which was scattered about everywhere, was anything but pleasant, but one can get used to most anything in time, and after having been there a little while I forgot all about the odoriferous condition of the atmosphere and enjoyed the scene almost as much as the Indians.

The bucks, encumbered with but little clothing, although the air was still anything but spring-like, did the fishing proper. The only implement I saw in use was a long slender pine pole about 20ft. long, to one end of which a piece of iron rod about half an inch thick was



LOST RIVER SUCKER. ABOUT ONE-THIRD NATURAL SIZE. (FROM LIFE.)

attached. This rod was bent in the shape of a hook with the point well sharpened. The operator would reach out into the stream with his pole, as far as practicable, the curve of his rod dragging on the bottom, the point upward, and when coming in contact with a fish, a sharp jerk would be given, which usually impaled the poor brute in some part of the body, and after considerable struggling on its part to break away, it would be landed and at once removed from the hook by one of the squaws in waiting. As the majority of the fish will average from 6½lbs. to 7lbs. it took quite a skillful hand and no little labor to raise them up the steep bank without allowing the slender and pliable pole to turn and let the fish drop off before being properly landed. It all seemed simple enough looking on, so I concluded to try my hand also, but found it everything else but easy work to land my fish after hooking one. They make things especially lively when hooked near the tail, and my vain efforts to get control of one so hooked by me afforded considerable amusement to the entire Indian population then at the fishery. I never worked so hard to get a fish, and after all my endeavors it managed to wriggle off, just at the

time I thought I had it all right, much to my mortification, and the gratification of the large audience present. Of course it was the largest one hooked that morning; at any rate I thought so. An expert will readily catch in this manner a hundred such fish a day, and even more, and I am sure that he will not be disturbed by unpleasant dreams at nightfall after such a day's work, judging from my limited experience.

A handsome young Modoc, while engaged in this work, especially attracted my attention, as well as that of several of the young squaws present. He proved himself exceedingly skilled in the handling of his pole, his graceful and sinuous figure anticipating every movement of his victim and preventing his escape. He probably landed two fish to most of his competitors' one. There seemed to be a good deal of rivalry among the younger members to see who could catch the most fish, and while a bungler was most unmercifully chaffed, every one notwithstanding seemed to be in the best of humor, and I presume that your humble servant came in for his full amount of their jokes. Possibly, for my peace of mind, it was about as well that I did not understand all that was said about myself.

These fish vary from 5 to 8lbs. in weight and an occasional one will reach 10lbs. It certainly cannot be called handsome, but its flesh is firm and white, much freer from bones than ever I supposed a sucker to be, and well flavored, free from the muddy taste that even sticks to many of the larger trout found so abundantly in that region. I certainly preferred those I had cooked on my return to the post to any of the average trout in the Klamath basin, excepting the small ones possibly, and I was not alone in that opinion. The females were full of nearly ripe eggs which were almost ready to be deposited. They are about the size of a No. 4 shot and pale straw yellow in color. The Indians made no use of these as food. I am told that this fish, when slightly salted and then dried, tastes very much like codfish, and some of the cattlemen in the vicinity put up barrels full yearly. The Indians use no salt on them whatever; after having the entrails and head removed and split open, they are simply spread out on sage bushes to dry, and occasionally the drying process is accelerated by smoking.

When the run of this fish is at its height, these riffles at the fishery are said to be completely covered with a struggling and squirming mass, fairly raising each other out of the water at times in their efforts to rush over the narrow and shallow stretch of river at this point. As one of the old residents expressed it, "By gosh, Cap, there are millions of them there." After the spawning season is over the fish return to the lake and few are caught while they remain there, the shores of this lake are shallow and a dense growth of tulé obstructs the ready approach to deep water in most places.

Of course this species cannot be considered a game fish, and would probably afford but poor sport to the angler, still its abundance and edible qualities as well as its size, entitle it to some importance as a food fish, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that excepting the *Salmonidæ*, the Pacific coast has but very few other edible fresh-water fishes that attain such a size, excepting the sturgeon.

Should my surmise be correct, which, however, is entirely based on the statements of settlers and Indians, who (especially the latter) would be likely to know, that this fish is only found in Tulé or Rhett Lake, and not in any of the other numerous sheets of water abounding in southeastern Oregon and northern California and Nevada as well—some of these, like Harney and Malheur lakes in Grant county, Oregon, of considerable size—it appears to me that it would be well worth the trouble for the U. S. Fish Commission, which has already done so much valuable and successful work in the line of propagation and distribution of food fishes, to investigate this species to a certain extent. Inasmuch as one of the most complete stations, the one at Baird, Shasta county, Cal., is now within comparatively easy reach, it would not entail such a great amount of labor to do it. I believe the Lost River sucker to be a hardy one, that would stand transportation and transplanting very readily.

CHAS. E. BENDIRE.

TO PENNSYLVANIA ORNITHOLOGISTS.—West Chester, Pa., June 6.—Having been informed that you are interested in the study of ornithology, I take the liberty of addressing you and stating that by a recent act of our State Legislature I have been directed to prepare a second and revised edition of the "Birds of Pennsylvania," for gratuitous distribution. I am exceedingly anxious to correspond with competent field naturalists in every county of our Commonwealth. If it is not imposing too much on your time and good nature I will be pleased to correspond with you relative to the bird-life occurring in your section of the State. Inclosed please find a printed list of birds recorded as occurring in Pennsylvania. I will be greatly obliged if you will kindly mark the list as indicated and return it to me at your earliest convenience. Should you decide to furnish me with information relative to the feathered tribes, which is worthy of special mention, full credit will be given in the forthcoming edition of the "Birds of Pennsylvania." If you know of any naturalists in this State with whom I can correspond in relation to birds and mammals, please give me their names and post office address.—B. H. WARREN, State Ornithologist. [A provisional list of the birds of Pennsylvania accompanies this open letter.]

FEMALE NARWHAL WITH TUSKS.—The male narwhal has only one developed tusk, and that is on the left side. The female has two tusks, but they are usually not functional. About the month of July, 1887, Captain James Fairweather harpooned a female narwhal with two tusks in Prince Regent's Inlet. Specimens of narwhal with two tusks are rare in museums. About eleven examples are recorded, but the sex of only one of these is certain. A female captured in 1684 is preserved in the Hamburg Museum. Robert Brown says that double-tusked narwhals are not rare; Scoresby denies this. In the specimen recently obtained by the National Museum the spirals turn in the same direction and the symmetry of the two sides is wonderful. It is questionable whether a male narwhal with a right tusk is known.

PENNSYLVANIA SONG BIRDS are protected by a law patterned after the New York law. To take birds for scientific purposes a certificate must be obtained from the county prothonotary.

RANGE OF THE TURKEY BUZZARD.—Belmar, N. J., May 27.—On Saturday last while driving along the beach at this place I came across a pair of turkey buzzards. As they did not take wing until I was within 50ft. of them I was enabled to get a good view and to recognize them as being the same species I had so often seen on the Homosassa River, Florida. I have also seen them at the southerly end of Barnegat Bay, but never in this neighborhood before. What is their northern limit?—BIG REEL. [The turkey buzzard occurs as far north as southern New England on the Atlantic coast and on the western plains to latitude 53°. We have seen them in Connecticut.]

Game Bag and Gun.

DUCKING FROM A CATAMARAN.

A GUST of wind swept in through the car door as the brakeman swung it open. His indistinct exclamation of "Amityville!" recalled my dozing senses.

"Come, Ed, wake up; here we are!" "All right, old man; I'm not asleep; only thinking. Let me help you with that bag."

The train moved off into the darkness, leaving us the sole occupants of the little station room. We were speculating as to whether Frank had received the telegram and considering the advisability of setting out for his shanty without him, for he usually met us at the station.

"Hello, boys! Darned if I ain't glad ter see yer, Shake!" was his greeting as he stalked into the clean house, making havoc with the neat floor wherever his cowhides, covered with mud, landed.

"It's good you youngsters had sense enough to fetch 'long them ileskins of yourn. Better crawl right into them now, an' doan't waste no time. Thars supper waitin' fur yer down ter the ranch."

Keeping within the narrow circle of Frank's lamp we plodded through mud and water, congratulating ourselves that our backs were to the fierce storm of wind and rain. The eye could trace nothing beyond the circumference of that little spot of light emanating from Frank's lamp, the only cheering ray or sign of life in this vast gulf of palpable darkness. How the wind did moan through the low pines that lined the road, driving the rain in vicious sheets among the branches and upon us with all the fury of a March nor'wester. It was a relief, after tramping over a mile, when we saw in turning a bend the ruddy glow from the windows of our guide's house.

All those who love the gun for the scenes and incidents it brings them among, know the enjoyment of being one of three or four sportsmen when grouped together around the after-supper table. Who cannot recall such evenings? Who cannot, if he is a sportsman, recollect some of the reminiscences that accompany the curling haze of tobacco smoke?

"Wall, boys, yer'll have a clear day ter-morrow, I'm thinking," said Frank in his paternal tone. "This yer storm has been a whooping things up fur the last two days, an' it'll blow itself out ter-night. I've got everything all ready ter jump right inter, so as we'll not waste no time in the mornin'. The broadbills have been rather plenty lately."

"By the way, Frank, where is that catamaran that you used over on the beach last summer?" I inquired.

"She's over there yet hauled up 'longside my fishing shanty."

When the ducks are migrating they fly along the shore, some days in numbers. Ever since my eyes had fallen on that little double boat, the idea occurred to me that it might be used as an excellent means of preventing the onward course of a few south-southerlies. This scheme had become firmly fixed in my mind, and I determined to give it a trial this trip.

Like all old settlers, Frank's head was stored with stories of hunting trips and happenings that are inseparably connected with the pursuit of sport upon land or water. It required little more than an interrogative word now and then to extract these retrospections from him. We all know these genial characters. Frank possessed all those virtues that make a man universally liked. Good-natured, honest, a child of nature, living but to-day, taking the world with the same even philosophy, whether the days bring misfortune or good luck. It was a very tender point with him to have his friends call him Frank. This arose rather from an indication of sincere fellowship than to make him feel young, for he had scarcely reached the half century line and was as tough as any of his fellow baymen.

It was late before we turned in, and when we last looked at the heavens the clouds were commencing to break. It seemed to me that I had been underneath the blankets something less than five minutes when I was roused by some fiend, with a lamp, shaking me.

"Come, Frank, let's have another wink," I muttered drowsily.

"All right, but yer'll have ter sleep without ther blankets," and the cold-blooded villain swept the covering over the foot of the bed.

A couple of cups of hot coffee restored the good nature in both of us. The night still hung over the earth when we sallied out, loaded down with stools, shells and guns. A small arm of the bay reached up back of the house, where Frank moored his catboat. Stowing everything hastily away, we tied down two reefs and went skimming down the little creek before the night breeze. How strange and unearthly it all appeared. The little boat swept onward over the long waves that still remained out on the bay. Everything was dark and unreal, the only sounds that disturbed the silence were the dismal sing of the wind and and the surging of the water parted by the bows. The gloom threw over my mind a feeling of vague hallucination; for a few minutes it seemed like some unusual dream. A dash of the cold briny in the back of the neck dispelled this illusion. The skipper headed the Sanderling into one of the small coves on Oak Island, threw her into the wind and let go halliards.

We were all ready, with some fifty deceits bobbing in front of our blind, by the time the daylight commenced to creep over the waters. For some time before it was light enough to distinguish anything we could hear in the air above the ducks swinging along on whistling pinions.

The sun was just peeping above the banks of clouds when the first flock came in. Only three forgot to depart. By 10 o'clock we had scored but 13 birds, and things were getting dull.

A storm of any duration from out the north and northwest, smooths the ocean close to shore. The wind beats down the surf so that there is scarcely a break. It was so to-day. The blow of the last three days had the effect of making the sea as placid as a millpond. The sun toward the middle of the day came out very warm and the dying out of the wind made it more like an April than March day.

Now or never! I could see flock after flock of "old mammies" skirting low over the water just out of range of the shore. Taking about twelve decoys I tied them together with twine (two and two) about two feet long and slung them over the supports of the catamaran. She was but fourteen feet long. Just light enough for Ed. and myself to lift easily. Before launching I fastened a short stick in each corner and wound a strip of light green muslin some eighteen inches high around them, to serve as a blind.

Running out about 300yds, I joined the strings of the stools together so that they formed a long line, each bird 2ft. from its neighbor, connecting the whole crew to my floating battery by a long cord.

Things were not fairly ready. I was just attempting to discover the softest position to assume while lying flat on a level board upon my back, when in dashed a flock of seven or eight. Drawing on one of the old birds, I let go some No. 4, and catching two as they cross tangled them up with an ounce of No. 2. One was only wing-tipped and dove instantly on touching the water. Two more flocks swing in, leaving five of their number, and I was lying low watching another approaching string, when a shadow passing just in front caused me to look up. There, almost directly above, was a large gull. Straightening to a sitting position and throwing the gun to my face, I pulled the trigger. As he turned over I recognized a bird I had long been anxious to procure. He was dead as a mackerel when I picked him up, but he was a magnificent bird. It was the only crack I had ever got at those wily pirates of the ocean, the great black-backed gull.

The wind was beginning to work around to the west and rising. The long ocean swells were gradually increasing in length and size, so I rowed in, with a number of south-southerlies, and among the lot some beautiful male birds with their long tail feathers and ruddy breasts. Ed and Frank had not been idle on the bay side. Gathering stools, etc., together we went scudding across the broad breadth of water between the beach and mainland, with a good mess of birds stowed away forward. They were not canvasbacks, true, but there was some consolation in knowing that the reason they were not of that species was because there were none of them around, *i. e.*, in the particular vicinity of our blind. Shooting ducks on the broad ocean from a catamaran is a unique experience, at least to one individual, and one not likely to be forgotten, even if the game is nothing more than the despised "south-southerly." Try it some quiet March day, and if the recollection of it in summer does not make you several degrees cooler, the writer is as wide of the mark as he once was of a certain woodcock who refused to be persuaded by two charges of No. 12.

REX B.

THE ARKANSAS DEER LAW.

BALD KNOB, Ark.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the category of States that have lately distinguished themselves by the supreme idiocy of their attempts at game-protective legislation, the great State of Arkansas is certainly deserving of the red ribbon. The old law as it stood prior to the last session of the Legislature, was sadly deficient in some respects; only preventing the killing of deer for seven months in the year; the open season beginning ten weeks too soon, Sept. 1, and holding on until Feb. 1. Still it effected a great deal of good, doing away with hounding while the does and fawns were comparatively powerless to escape, and preventing the butchery heretofore common during the buffalo gnat season, when any boy with an army musket could score a half dozen deer by a day's sitting near a smoking stump. As a consequence there was a marked and visible increase in the game supply to such an extent that our market gunners could make fair wages supplying the Memphis market, where it often happens that venison and wild turkey are quoted lower than beef and tame poultry.

However, our toothpickian Solons were determined not to let well enough alone. That there was room for improvement in the old law was quite apparent, but whether their effort in this line was crowned with success I leave the reader to decide.

First, instead of cutting the open season down to three months—from Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, or Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, either of which changes would have been better—they added on another month, August; so that now the ambitious sportsman who may be lacking a firearm, stands a very fair chance of running down and capturing an infantile "monarch of the forest," thus winning his laurel wreath in a manner strictly legal, though quite unique. How this change adds to the welfare of the game I am as yet unable to learn.

There has been for years a law that assessed a license on all "non-residents following hunting or trapping in Arkansas." Numerous attempts have been made to have this statute apply to sportsmen hunting in this State merely for sport alone, but the ruling has invariably been that the meaning of the clause was, "following for a livelihood," and therefore, inability to furnish proof that the accused had sold, or attempted to sell, game, naturally resulted in his acquittal. However, sportsmen who visited Arkansas with speculation in their eyes very often got poor returns for their game shipments, in the long run; and many a poor settler who found himself at the close of the crop season poorer in pocket than he had been in the spring, turned his attention to the game of the vicinity, and made more money in a month with his old "Human" rifle—as muzzleloaders are derisively termed by the happy owners of breechloaders—than he had made with the plow and hoe in the six months preceding.

Now this resource in the time of need is shut off by legislative decree. "Six years shall the Memphians hunger for the flesh-pots of Arkansas," spoke the law makers, and Gov. Eagle saw that it was good and signed

the bill with his official hieroglyphic; and the angular, hungry-looking mossyback in the wayback districts straightway broke his old rifle in disgust and gave his better half the barrel for a fire poker. (Mem.: I'm going to buy myself another gun soon.)

It is hard to understand why such a law should be necessary in a country where game is more abundant than in any other portion of the Union. When, in an "off year" for most crops, nearly a hundred deer can be killed in a circle hardly four miles in diameter—and most of these by four still-hunters poorly armed and little versed in hunting; when such a score as this is made within five miles of an old established railroad and in one of the most populous counties in the State, why should such strenuous efforts be made to prevent the farmers from getting value received for the sweet potatoes and peas destroyed by the deer during the months when they may not be molested? Possibly the framers of the bill knew what they were about.

As it stands, an impenetrable fence is built between the average Arkansas gunner and the Arkansas deer; for most of our local nimrods must combine pleasure and profit in their sports, and the majority of those able to enjoy a week in the woods without detriment to their business interests, are confronted by another new-fangled, progressive idea which makes it a misdemeanor for the resident of one county to "camp-hunt" in another. So to condense the matter in a nutshell, one must adopt the words of a late correspondence in the Little Rock *Gazette*, which asserts that the only party who can hereafter devastate our forests is the wealthy amateur "able to hire some particular friend, in the best range, to invite him to spend a few days as his honored guest."

Give us less legislation and more protection—and to the Arkansas sportsmen as well as the swamp deer.

S. D. BARNES.

CAMPS ON THE LITTLE SOUTH.

IN a letter to FOREST AND STREAM some time ago I promised some camp notes from our hunting trip to the Barnes Camp country on the Little South, or South Fork of the Cache La Poudrie River, a beautiful stream that heads high up on the Snowy Range and comes dashing down the mountains through beautiful forks and grand cañons to the fine agricultural valley of the Poudrie and empties into the South Platte River below the city of Greeley. The Little South is a fine stream for trout in the summer, but go down to deeper water for winter quarters.

Old Grey has come with me and here we are on Nov. 22 in camp all snug and nice after a two and a half days' hard pull up the mountains. Three times did we have to unload and carry our oats and bedding up the steep places in the road in order to make our load light enough so our horses could get up with the wagon and grub. Our camp is in a beautiful basin near the top of Barnes Mountain; we have pitched our tent in a grove of young aspens with plety of dry wood at our tent door. Some 30yds. distant an ice cold spring sends its waters dancing down the mountain side, and all around the camp is abundant grass for our tired horses, the snow having melted off the south slopes and in the basins.

It being late when we got our camp all in shape we made but a short trip from camp. I saw a fine flock of about a dozen of willow grouse, but did not shoot any of them for there was plenty of deer signs about, and I never allow myself to shoot at small game when hunting for deer. On my return, when near camp and just as the shades of evening were creeping through the pines, I jumped a fine blacktail doe, but the timber being so thick I missed.

Old Grey came in empty-handed. Supper over I clean and oil my Marlin .40-60 and hang in its place ready for its deadly work to-morrow, and as I write my camp notes old Grey has the camp stove red hot and is cleaning his doublebarrel muzzleloader, an old arm with the hammers on the side, shooting about a .32 ball and very accurate. Old Grey is a Virginian, seventy-one years old.

Nov. 23.—Up before day this morning, and at daylight I find that my horses have "hit the road" for home. While hunting for their tracks near camp I start two deer not more than 300yds. from our camp; most too far off for a good shot. Taking my horses' tracks I follow them to the road below camp, and after a hard tramp of about ten miles find them at the gate of a cattle ranch we had to pass through on our way in on my return. When within 500yds. of camp two deer skip across the road just ahead of me, but do not stop for my Marlin. Arriving at camp at 1 o'clock I find old Grey at work cleaning grouse to fry for supper. The inner man being satisfied I shoulder my Marlin for a short hunt over north of camp to get the lay of the country. In less than a half mile of camp I jump three deer out of a gulch of dead pines and get a running shot, but no venison for camp yet. I take their tracks and follow slowly, and as I pass over a rocky ridge and down around the mountain side, sparsely covered with dead timber, I see a deer standing and looking at me up on the side of the mountain. Knowing it will stand there but a moment I make a quick shot. Up the mountain side goes my deer, and at the crack of my gun another deer springs to its feet and goes plunging down the mountain a little quartering to me. I throw my gun on to it and fire three shots in rapid succession, the third shot breaking its neck. Pacing down to where it lay I found it was just 135 paces. Then I go to look for the one I shot at first. Where it stood I find plenty of blood; following the trail about 50yds. up the hill I find it dead, shot through. Dressing and hanging up the game I hurry to camp for a pack horse and have them both hanging in an aspen tree by the tent before dark. They were both buck fawns. Old Grey got more grouse, so there is no prospect of a meat famine in camp soon. The evening passes off pleasantly, listening to old Grey's stories of wild turkey shooting away down in old Virginia.

Nov. 24.—Had a big tramp to-day and saw no deer. Saw a beautiful white snowshoe rabbit and a white weasel, but did not shoot them. Old Grey got three grouse.

Nov. 25, Sunday.—Thought I would take a ride to-day up toward the timber line on the west side of Little South, where I camped six years ago. Found about six inches of snow, but saw no game sign except a fresh lion track, and I had not lost any lions. Returned to camp about 2 P. M. Old Grey was in camp cleaning grouse and a snowshoe rabbit. About 3 P. M. I take my gun and go over the green ridge south of camp. While going down the south side I see a nice sleek fawn in some dead timber, which I kill with the first shot; and then see another bound away down the gulch. My dead deer proves to be another buck fawn. I see the other deer walking slowly about among the dead timber a little below, apparently waiting for the other. I fire and wound it; left a strong trail of blood; but there being no snow over here, and it now most dark, I dress my dead deer and return to camp, intending to return early in the morning and follow my wounded deer. A lady passed our camp this evening on horseback, carrying a Ballard rifle, the wife of Mr. Barnes, who has a cattle ranch about three miles from our camp over on the Little South; she had killed two deer this fall: she had been helping Mr. Barnes take out a bunch of cattle and was on her return home, where she expected to remain by herself until his return, some three days later. She was a typical Western woman; a lady with plenty of grit.

Nov. 26.—This has been a red-letter day for us. Early this morning we went over the mountain and took the trail of the wounded deer. It was with great difficulty that we were able to follow it over the bare ground and rocks; but in a short distance we jumped it up out of a lot of down timber away up on the mountain side. I fired three shots at long range, but failed to get a ball into the right spot to stop it. The trail soon led me over into a thick belt of dead timber with three inches of snow; here I could follow very easily, and soon discovered that I had broken the deer's right hindleg well up in the thigh. After following over a mile, and being very cautious, I crept on to it and shot it through the heart. At almost the same instant I heard two shots fired at a short distance to my right, which proved to be by Old Grey; he had shot a fine two-point buck, a dead match to the one I had just killed. He had seen the buck coming before I shot, and snapped a cap at him, which sent the deer bounding off in my direction, when the report of my gun turned him back again. He then came just right for the old man to get a shot at—not more than 35yds.—with the other barrel; this Grey always kept loaded light for grouse, but being so close he broke the shoulder.

Hanging up our deer we again parted company. I had not gone more than 300yds. when I jumped a band of five or six just around a point on a mountain side. I fired a wing shot and wounded one, which I followed until most dark, but had to give it up. I don't think it was wounded very bad. Old Grey saw several more deer, but did not get a shot. He is as happy to-night as a schoolboy with a pair of new skates, and says he is good for a big day's hunt to-morrow. Have now hunted four and a half days, and we have five fine young deer, all bucks.

It looks stormy to-night; have doubled the blankets on our horses; got in a big pile of wood, and tied the tent down tight; old Grey has it hot; and I jot down my notes while he sits on the spring seat in front of the stove and tells about that possum he and the darky "caught up a 'simmon tree down in ole Virginia."

Nov. 27.—Looking out of the tent at the first peep of day we discover that it has snowed about an inch, just enough for a good tracking snow. We are again off for the hills and pine woods; a fine mist is still falling and a thick fog hides the high mountain tops above us. Old Grey strikes a fresh track near camp and follows it, but fails to get his deer, and comes into camp at 3 P. M. with a nice fat rabbit. I went over the mountain and found the fresh trail of three deer. After some distance they were joined by two more, and passed through the timber where we killed the two bucks yesterday, passing within a rod of each deer. I followed very cautiously now as the tracks were getting quite fresh. Going up the side of a high mountain thickly covered with green pine and spruce, I see something away up ahead of me that looks like deer hair; can just see it between two trees not more than a foot apart, but cannot tell which end the head is on. As the smoke clears away my deer is gone and all is quiet. I stand still a little while and then move cautiously up. Pretty soon I hear a loud thumping and breaking of brush, and directly I see four deer cross the head of a gulch some hundred yards up above me. Going on up I find my deer lying on its back down in a small gulch, about two rods from where it was standing when I shot. This was rather an odd shot; the deer, a very fat yearling doe, must have been standing with her head doubled back biting her right hindleg, for my bullet passed through that leg about 10in. above the hock, through her ear and then through her neck, killing her almost instantly. Dressing her I drag her down over the snow to the big gulch below and hang her up.

The air has now become thick with fog, and I think best to make for camp. To be certain of making no blunder in getting to camp, I take my back track until near where I killed the fawn on Sunday evening. I turn off here to take a look at it and find the magpies are at work on it, so I take it on my shoulder and carry it some 200yds. up the mountain in the direction of camp, thinking I will now look out a good jack trail from the deer to camp. In dodging some thick timber and a ridge of rocks I get too high up, and in the fog I pass over the top of the mountain, and instead of going to my left down through the thick green pines to our camp, I keep bearing to my right and am going directly away from camp, when hearing a noise above me, there I see old Grey coming down. I stop until he gets down to me, when he wants to know, "Where are you going?" "To camp, of course," "Camp haint off thar, it's right down here." "Not much, old man, you can't fool me in these hills if it is foggy. I just came from my fawn over there not over ten minutes ago, and I guess I know where I am a going," and on I started. "Better come with me, for I was down most to camp just a leetle spell ago, was down so I seed the hosses." Thinking perhaps the old man was right and I was wrong, I reluctantly followed him, and it was well for me I did, or I would have pulled up back in the thick timber in a dense fog. As it was we reached camp in a short time. It was now 3 P. M. Going out for my horses, I found them gone again; the one on the picket rope had become untied, and no sooner was she loose than she put for home. She had just weaned her colt. I have had her on three hunting trips up in Wyoming, and she never bothered me before, and I always let her run loose until now. I took a cold lunch in my fist and struck out as fast as I could, for I had but two hours of daylight, and when it did get dark it would be awfully dark. The way being for the most part down hill, I went nine miles in one and a half hours, when I arrived at a ranchman's house and found my horses tied up to the fence. I made the acquaintance of Mr. Hake. His wife, seeing the horses going past, had run out and caught them. I declined a kind invitation to remain over night in the cabin, and arrived at camp at 7 P. M., cold and hungry. But old Grey had things hot for me. Supper over, dishes washed and stored away in the mess box, old Grey takes his accustomed place on the spring seat in front of the camp stove, and the day's hunt is all gone over again, winding up with some of his "old Virginia" yarns.

Nov. 28.—Forty years old to-day. The fog is still thick, and the pines are beautiful with their white coating of frost, which seems to me a fitting tribute for my fortieth birthday, for ere long the frosts of many winters will whiten the top of my old head. As it was rather a poor day for hunting, we concluded to pack our game into camp. Having but one saddle, we strapped a blanket on to the other horse. By going over Barnes's Mountain on to the Little South, we have a good trail around to where our deer hangs. About three miles from camp some fresh tracks cross the road. I give my horse to Old Grey and go on ahead; at the top of a ridge a fresh track crosses the trail; judging from the size of the track, I take it to be a fawn. Keeping a sharp lookout to my right as I move slowly up the trail, I discover a deer some 70yds. distant standing behind a small green pine. I can only see its hindquarters. Holding where I think it shoulders ought to be, I fire, and such a jump and rush and running in a circle as that fawn made; but I knew I had it, so I held my fire, and it soon went down. The ball had hit it in the neck and came out through the right shoulder. I went over, and as Old Grey came over the ridge I motioned him up to me. We soon had it hanging up on a pine, and went on and got the three deer we had killed the two days previous. We packed the two bucks on the horse with a saddle on, and Old Grey took the doe on before him until we got back to the fawn killed on our way out, when we tied the legs of these together and slung them across the horse with the blanket on, and I took them. And now didn't I have a picnic packing two deer on a blanket over a big rough mountain! But all things have an end. After many stops we arrived in camp. We met Mr. Hake on our way in and he returned to camp with us. After dinner I take a horse and go over the ridge and get the fawn I killed on the 25 h, and to-night we have seven deer hanging in camp, five bucks and two does. I killed one and helped pack in five to-day. How is that for a fortieth birthday party?

Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving Day. Cold and frosty and trees still loaded with their white coating of frost. Old Grey starts out early and I remain in camp to do some camp work. Leaving camp at 10 A. M. I find trail of three deer, but only follow it a short distance when the track of old Grey comes in on the trail, so I turn off. I see plenty of tracks; several big, old bucks are out on the war path, but I fail to see a deer in all the day's tramp; the fog is too thick and the snow is crusted from the fine mist falling and freezing. We do not care to kill any more deer except one big buck; would like to get one big fine fellow if we can. There are plenty of them here, but they are smart old fellows. Old Grey did not get his usual grouse to-day, so by hard work (as they are froze hard) I skinned out a leg of venison to-night for camp meat. It is now 9 P. M., and as I write on a box by the light of a tallow candle, stuck on one corner of the box, old Grey is eating roast venison, and he says that fat venison ribs beats fat coon or 'possum down in ol' Virginia any day.

Nov. 30.—Clear and frosty, but the sun came up bright and warm, so we thought we would make one more effort for a big buck. We hunted all day and got nothing except a snowshoe rabbit, which I shot high up on the mountain among the green pines. Saw three beautiful snow-white mountain quail, but did not succeed in getting one of them. To-day is the close of the open season for deer in Colorado, and to-night we end our hunt.

BERTHOUD, Col. A. A. K.

ON THE SAULT STE. MARIE.

AS this has been one of the most peculiar seasons ever known in the region, I cannot refrain from giving some account of a three weeks' trip on the Sault Ste. Marie River and Munoshkong Bay. I call 1889 a peculiar season from its forwardness, opening one month earlier than usual, and the scarcity of migratory birds which heretofore have settled and nested in the bay in countless numbers every spring. Munoshkong Bay, about half way between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, is a widening of the Sault River, about 7 miles deep; around this are several smaller bays, which in the autumn are full of tall rushes, covering thousands of acres, with many open places where the lilies grow—a perfect paradise of a wildfowl shooting ground. This is surrounded by soft swampy grassland, extending back to the timber, making a perfect home for the muskrats, which until this spring could be found by the hundreds, but were almost totally annihilated during the past winter by the ice freezing to the bottom; this caused them to perish in great numbers and their carcasses can now be seen by the score. These facts, coupled with the total failure of geese to alight and only a few small scattering flocks of ducks, go to make up a very peculiar state of affairs in this ancient and famous hunting ground of the Indians, who used to congregate here in early spring for a slaughter of ducks, geese and muskrats.

My Indian friend, Mr. Ed Shawwauna, with whom I made a most enjoyable five days' trip last September, has often given me such glowing accounts of the great quantities of duck and geese which congregate here in spring flight, that it has always increased my desire to visit the place, more out of curiosity than a desire to destroy game. Mr. S. having gone with dog and canoe over the ice early in April, to be on hand at the earliest breaking up of the ice, my desire increased each day to join him. The 20th of April found me amid the drifting ice, under sail, in a small boat with camping outfit, making down the river with a spanking breeze. After I had run the gauntlet of the little rapids amid crushing cakes of ice, and laying to in Hay Lake to partake of a cold lunch, a sailboat passed to windward with man and boy, who shouted that they were going to camp at the mouth of Charlotte River if they could get there. I set sail and followed, but fell behind and reached C. River about 5 P. M.; found Chet Perry and his little brother preparing to camp; was in-

vited to join them, which I gladly did, as they were out for a trip to Munoshkong also; and it proved a most agreeable meeting, for I found young Perry one of the best woodsmen and agreeable companions I ever met. He is a perfect genius in every sense of the word, for with axe and pocketknife he can make anything a woodsman needs.

The first night in camp we were awakened by the arrival of two canoe loads of whooping Indians, who camped near us. Next morning we moved further up the river into the thick timber where it was warmer, and we found better camp wood. Young P. set a gill-net and caught some pickerel; and here was where my companion showed his hand at cooking boiled fish and potatoes. Did I ever eat fish with such a relish? Our white tent and soft bed of sweet green balsam boughs gave as picturesque a scene as one could wish. The third day we started down the river, encountered about a mile of ice and camped on an island near the mouth of the Munoshkong, a lovely spot on high ground among the balsam, birch and poplars. Here we had smoked fish, fried fish and fish boiled. Young P. served up woodchuck, muskrat and porcupine, all of which I tried and pronounced excellent, except the muskrat, for which I confess some prejudice: it may be palatable when properly prepared, but I fancied I could taste in one dish of this kind a little musk, which settled the thing with me.

After a few days we went around into the bay and camped in the hardwood. Up to this time we had seen but few ducks, and no geese would alight, though many flocks passed over every day, and cold northwest winds and snow made life anything but agreeable. One night P.'s dog barked at something near camp. I got up, untied him and tried to sic him, but he would not seek; we concluded it was a bear, as it walked off slowly, cracking the brush as it went. Next day while building a deadfall bear trap I had the misfortune to cut my foot badly with an axe, which put a damper on our prospects. Almost every day and night deer came close to our camp, and on Sunday, April 27, an inch of snow lay on the ground and deer tracks could be seen in every direction. P. went out about two miles in the bay to a reef to get a shot at some geese, but failed to get any; the flock could not be driven away. He tried to get a shot several times afterward but finally left them unmolested.

We made our island camp a few days later, P. carrying me on his back through the swamp to the boat. One evening while drifting about in the twilight I discovered some animal poking along the shore among the rushes; paddling close I discovered it to be a porcupine. After watching his movements for some time I made a noise and sudden motion, when he suddenly lowered his head and started slowly for the woods, muttering and turning his horrid looking white back of bristling quills toward me in a defiant manner. This was more than I could stand, so I gave him a charge of No. 4 shot. He attempted to climb a log, but fell back with a stifling groan. Then I was sorry I had shot the harmless creature, and at this moment came the exact thoughts expressed by your correspondent, H. W. D. L., who asks "Is there in the ethics of the field such a thing as a sportsman's change of heart," etc.? I answer, there is. It is a clearer knowledge of right, justice and compassion, which comes to us in our advancing years. There is "less desire to kill," more of a love of the "divine revelations of nature." This love of nature is so strong in me that I am going back to feast on it for the whole summer, camping on the banks of the beautifully picturesque Sault Ste. Marie, where hot nights are never known.

ED. H. BOWERS.

RIFLES FOR SMALL GAME.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have owned during the past ten years no less than a half dozen rifles of as many different makes, but mostly of .22cal. I have at present a No. 3 F. Ballard gallery rifle, which has been re-chambered to take the Winchester cartridge, containing 15 grains powder and 45 grains lead. Although I cannot complain of inaccuracy, I find one fault which every one who uses a .22cal. rifle on game seems to find, it too often causes a lingering death, giving the game a chance to escape. I agree with your correspondents that there should be a rifle placed on the market, midway between a .32cal. and .22cal., but I do not think the .25cal. would fill the bill, being but .03 of an inch larger in caliber than the .22. I would consider an ideal small-bore rifle a Colt repeater, .27cal., 25 grains powder, 85 grains lead, 26in. barrel, 9lbs. This would undoubtedly do good work up to 250yds., and would be in caliber about midway between the .22 and .32.

GREENHEAD.

NEVADA, Ia.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I would like to ask some of the writers who advocate the .25cal., if that will be much improvement on the .22. Would it not be better to make a rifle a little nearer half way between .22 and .32, say .27 or .28cal.?

Has any one tried the .30cal. in a rifle? If so will they give their experience? It does not seem as though a .25cal. would have much advantage over a .22 in point of ease in keeping clean. However, if any one turns out a good .25cal. rifle with good ammunition to suit, I will try and have one. I hope too they will make a good article in rim-fire cartridges, as they are cheaper, and so far as we can learn give about as good results in that size shell as the center-fires.

Cheapness in ammunition should go a great way toward making a small rifle popular. Witness the rifles using .22 short, and we predict for a .25 or .27cal. rifle with rim-fire ammunition suited for it an immense sale.

BUCKEYE STATE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I must say that I am very glad to know through the FOREST AND STREAM that there are good men taking an interest in having a .25 rifle made. I think it would be the gun for all-around work. I have often wished for a larger bored gun than the .22, and a .32 is too dangerous for yard practice. I am sure the .25 would meet the demands of most sportsmen. It could be much more easily kept clean, although I do not find much trouble in keeping my .22 in fine condition. It would not cripple so much game to go off and die, and it would do its work at longer range.

R. H. F.

SENECA, Mo.

NEWFOUNDLAND DEER LAW.

HARBOUR GRACE, Newfoundland, May 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inclose a copy of the "Deer Preservation Act," passed in the present session of the Legislature. The act has not yet been officially promulgated, but I think you may rely on this copy as correct. It will receive the sanction of the Governor to-morrow at the close of the Legislature. This abridgment of the law gives all the provisions of interest to foreign sportsmen:

I.—Hereafter no person shall kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any caribou, except from the 1st day of October until the 15th day of February, both inclusive, in any year, nor shall any person expose for sale or have in his possession any green caribou skin or any part of the carcass of a caribou, except during the period aforesaid and the first ten days in March in any year.

II.—No one person shall, during any one year or season, kill or take more than five stag and three doe caribou.

III.—No person shall kill or take caribou without having first procured therefor to himself a license, issued for the year or season as hereinafter provided.

IV.—Every such person not usually resident in this colony or its dependencies, shall pay for such license an annual fee of $50, and every person domiciled in this country shall pay a fee of $10 for such license.

V.—The license required by this act may be issued by a stipendiary magistrate, collector or sub-collector of customs, a justice of the peace and such other officers or persons as may be empowered by the Governor in council for that purpose, the person requiring the licence first paying therefor a fee of $1 and making oath or affirmation that he will not take or kill for the season for which the license is issued in manner provided by this act a greater number than five stag and three doe caribou, and that he will use his best endeavors to have the carcasses or flesh of any caribou he may kill, and which may not be consumed for food and which is suitable for food carried out of the woods, or interior of the country into some town or settlement within ten days after the caribou shall have been killed. And that he will duly clear at the Customs' House any caribou heads, antlers, skins or other parts of the caribou which he may lawfully export or carry out of this colony.

VI.—Any person knowingly or wilfully making a false declaration on oath or false affirmation under the preceding section of this act shall in addition to any other penalty to which he may be subject under this act, be liable to be indicted, tried, convicted and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

VII.—Every holder of a license granted under the provisions of this act, must produce the same when required so to do, by any magistrate, justice of the peace, constable, collector, or sub-collector of customs.

VIII.—No person shall export or carry with him out of this colony any venison, or the heads, antlers, skins or other parts of caribou, without first clearing the same at some customs' house, or with a duly authorized officer of customs or an officer empowered, for the purpose of this act, and the person so claiming shall make oath or affirmation of the quantity and numbers of the property aforesaid so exported or carried, and the manner in which the same shall have been obtained and that the same is not exported as an article of commerce, and shall also make oath or affirmation of the numbers (if any) of the caribou he himself or any party in his shall have killed or taken in the course of the then or of the immediately preceding season, and he shall pay a fee to the officer of $1 for each clearance.

IX.—No person shall export in any form the flesh of caribou as an article of commerce.

X.—No person shall set or attempt to set any snare or trap or pit for the destruction of caribou, under a penalty of not less than $25 nor more than $50 for each offense, and any person finding any such snare or trap may destroy the same. The possession of any such snare or trap shall be presumptive evidence of the attempt of the person in whose possession it is found to set the same for the destruction of caribou.

XI.—Any person who shall hereafter hunt or chase or kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any caribou with dogs, shall be liable to a fine of $25 in addition to any penalties to which he may be otherwise liable under this act to be recovered in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace by any person who shall prosecute the offender to conviction.

There are one or two points in it which I think are objectionable; for instance, I think the open season should commence on Sept. 1. The horns are then hard and the venison is fat and in prime condition until the 20th or 25th of the month. During the rutting season and until the end of October the stag meat is not good food. Therefore I think they have unwisely prohibited killing in September. Besides, if September were an open month sportsmen could supply their camps with good stag meat, and there would be no necessity for killing does.

The section prohibiting hunting with dogs is an absurdity. That would apply to moose and your Virginia deer, small-hoofed animals easily brought down in deep snow, but the caribou is broad-hoofed, and in deep snow lays his hindlegs almost like a hare going over the snow, and easily distancing any dog that ever ran. However, the section is harmless, and no person is likely to violate it.

On the whole, I think the act is sufficiently liberal. Eight caribou ought to satisfy any reasonable sportsman. The license fee is not heavy, and the other requirements are necessary if it is not to remain a dead letter.

Hitherto we have always welcomed sportsmen from abroad, and had they confined themselves to reasonable limits no restriction would have been made, except those in the law I sent you. Last season some of them were ruthless in their slaughter. Of course the accounts were exaggerated in the papers, but the bare truth was bad enough. I took the trouble to investigate and found one man carried away 28 heads, another 37 heads, another 22 heads.

Am off to-morrow for a couple of days' good trouting. The spring is here, the delicate-footed May, with her fingers full of leaves and flowers, and with it comes the thirst to be away, wasting in wood paths the voluptuous hours.

B.

STAMFORD ROD AND GUN CLUB.—Stamford, Conn., June 15.—The Stamford Rod and Gun Club is the title of a new organization formed quite recently, chiefly by New York gentlemen having summer residences in Stamford and Noroton. The headquarters of the club is at Stevens Point. The club will devote itself to the promotion of the sports of shooting and fishing, and to this end will exert all its influence for the enforcement of all laws relating to game and fish. The club consists of the following named gentlemen: W. J. Parks, President; George Geis, Secretary; William Eckhert, Steward; George Costigan, Jacob Senjer, S. A. Wolf, H. C. Mount, Henry Kleisch, E. Hodgeman, William A. Ross, R. Vander Henden, Joseph Jordan, James W. Campbell, A. J. Pixley, Thomas J. Murray, J. G. Dotterwich, George A. Peters, George Rebsamen, Samuel Howard, Alfred Hopcroft, W. G. Williams, D. Budd Scofield.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—Mr. J. E. Miller has resigned charge of the gun department of the Western Arms and Cartridge Co., and on July 1 will open at Cincinnati, O., his old home, a general agency office of the Oriental Powder Mills, of Boston. Mr. Miller's friends here regret that he must leave Chicago, but wish him all the luck in the world.—E. HOUGH.

THE WOODCOCK SEASON IN NEW JERSEY embraces the month of July and then the months of October, November and the first fifteen days of December.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.

VIII.—SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND—*Concluded.*

CANARSIE BAY has been the most popular fishing resort near New York for years. In fact, it is almost too popular, for, although the majority of fishermen who go there are gentlemen and behave themselves as gentlemen, there are unfortunately many anglers met there who carry more liquid bait than any other kind, and who conduct themselves like loafers. If you are a respectable, law-abiding and peace-loving fisherman—as of course you are—go to Canarsie on any day but a Sunday or a holiday, and you can have a good quiet day's fishing.

CANARSIE SHORE.

Canarsie station, on the bay shore, is the objective point for the fishing on the north shore of Canarsie Bay. Take the Rockaway Beach and Canarsie R. R. from the Howard House, East New York, from which point the round trip fare to Canarsie is 20 cents. To reach East New York take any of the Brooklyn ferries and connection can be made on the other side for East New York by horse cars. The quickest route of all is *via* Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated R. R. Trains to Canarsie run from a half hour to an hour apart.

The fish now being caught within reasonable distance of Canarsie station are flukes, blackfish, sea bass, bluefish and weakfish. Some of the favorite spots for dropping a line are Barren Island, quite a long sail from Canarsie, Ruffle Bar, Pumpkin Patch and Fishkill. Weakfish will be very plenty after this week. There is a line of steamers (fare 10 cents) that makes connection with all trains at Canarsie for Seaside station, Rockaway Beach, the southern boundary of the bay.

On the left side of the station as you alight from the cars are the following resorts:

D. B. Morrell has twelve rowboats for hire at 50 cents a day, except on Sundays and holidays, when the price is $1. He keeps bait of all kinds constantly on hand, and can provide tackle if desired. One of Morrell's patrons, Charles Freeman, of Canarsie, caught one 5lb. and one 4lb. blackfish three Sundays ago.

John O'Brien has fifteen round-bottom and twenty flat-bottom boats, for which he charges 50 cents a day week days and $1 Sundays and holidays; boatman $2 a day extra. O'Brien keeps always supplied with bait and tackle.

Eden & Madson have six round-bottom boats, for which they charge the same rates as the others. They also have a 32ft. centerboard cabin sloop for hire at $8 week days and $10 Sundays and holidays. The sloop takes fishermen to Fire Island, Sandy Hook, the Banks, or anywhere her skipper thinks is a likely spot for hauling in big fish. Eden & Madson keep bait and tackle always on hand.

The resorts mentioned below are all on the right side of the station (south side):

James Sellers has twenty-nine rowboats which he rents at the prevailing rate. He also has three 18ft. catboats, which he rents at $2 week days, $3 Sundays and holidays; boatman $2 a day extra. Bait and tackle are always supplied if desired. Sellers says that shrimp are the best bait just now, and that fluke are the most plentiful fish at this season. Weakfish are probably biting well by this time.

William H. Lisk has thirty-one rowboats for hire at the prevailing rate. He also has five catboats from 17 to 20ft. long for hire at $3 week days, $4 Sundays and holidays; sailing master $2 extra. Lisk reports that plenty of bluefish and flukes are being caught, the last of the ebb and first of the flood tide being the best time for fishing. Eels are as plenty hereabouts now as flies in a country barroom in August. The prospects for crabbing this season Lisk declares to be great.

Garrett S. Braisted has twelve round-bottom rowboats at the prevailing rate. He also has five catboats to hire at $2 week days and $3 Sundays and holidays; sailing master, $2.50 a day extra. Braisted reports good catches of blackfish, flounders, fluke and weakfish by his patrons. He always keeps bait and tackle on hand. The celebrated catboat Ours, champion cat of Canarsie Bay, is owned by Braisted.

John Kavanagh has sixty rowboats for hire at the prevailing rates. He also has one 20ft. catboat, five 16ft. cats and two of 18ft. length, for which he charges from $1 to $4 week days, with an advance of half a dollar on holidays and Sundays. Beside these he has two sprit-sail round-bottomed boats at $1 a day week days. Kavanagh is the owner of the 40ft. centerboard cabin sloop the Katie Kavanagh, and the 35ft. centerboard cabin sloop the Fleetwood, for which he charges $8 a day week days and $10 Sundays, which prices include a sailing master. Kavanagh has bait and tackle always on hand, and can lodge fishermen at 50 cents a night. Kavanagh reports a big haul of sea bass and fluke in the bay at Fishkill recently by John Reither, of Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY BEACH SHORE.

The south shore of Canarsie Bay is formed by the spit of sand well known as Rockaway Beach. The best fishing grounds in Canarsie Bay are reached from the stations on the New York & Rockaway Beach Railroad, which crosses Canarsie Bay on a long trestle, and runs along the beach to its western end. Trains may be taken from Long Island City, from Bushwick avenue (round trip 50 cents), or from Bedford and Flatbush avenues (round trip 45 cents). The summer time table will be in effect soon, but at present trains leave Long Island City at 5, 6:35, 9:10, 11:10 A.M., 1:30, 3, 5, 6:45 P.M.; Sundays, 7:10, 9:10, 10:30, 11:50 A.M.; 1:15, 3:15, 3:20, 4:30, 5:45, 7 and 8:10 P.M. From Bushwick avenue trains leave at the same time as from Long Island City, except that in some instances they are five minutes earlier, and the last train at night is at 6:30 instead of 6:45. On Sundays the time tables are identical. From Flatbush avenue trains leave at 6:15, 9:20, 10:57, 11:40 A.M., 1, 1:40, 2:40, 3:50, 4:40 and 6:20 P.M. Sundays at 7, 9:20, 10:15, 11:40 A.M., 1, 1:50, 2, 3, 3:50, 4:27, 5:50 and 8:10 P.M. All these trains stop at the fishing stations, which are, in the order reached by rail, the Aqueduct, Goose Creek, The Raunt, Broad Channel, Beachanel, Hammel's, Holland's and Seaside. When the angler arrives at his destination, he should make inquiry at once as to time for taking his return train. The

time table is as complex as the weakfish tackle illustrated in a New York evening newspaper.

The steamers crossing the bay from Canarsie to Rockaway Beach make their landing there at Seaside station. This is the last station if the angler comes by rail at which there is a fishing resort. It is the nearest place from which to reach the fishing grounds off Barren Island, and is convenient to several other favorite places. Martin Schultz, of this place, has for hire twenty-one flat-bottom rowboats at 75 cents a day; three round-bottomed boats at 50 cents an hour or $3 a day; one small catboat at $3 a day, and one 21ft. catboat at $1 an hour or $7 a day, including sailing master. Schultz makes all his own boats and guarantees them dry. He reports good catches of weakfish, blackfish, sea bass, bluefish and fluke. One of his customers, Mr. Charles Newman, of Brooklyn, in one day's fishing recently caught thirty fluke, which averaged two pounds in weight. Schultz always has bait and tackle on hand.

At Holland station, the next stop above Seaside toward Brooklyn, is Charley Frey's place. He has thirty-seven rowboats at 50 cents weekdays and 75 cents Sundays and holidays; one 22ft. catboat at $6 a day, and one 19ft. cat at $5 a day. He also has one 37ft. cabin centerboard sloop at $10 a day, which includes sailing master. Frey and Charles Miller caught fifty weakfish at Moxie's Creek at the head of the bay as early as June 8. On the same day Messrs. A. Phillips and J. F. Burke caught twenty-eight large blackfish at the Block House wreck opposite Barren Island. Frey keeps both bait and tackle.

At Holland station is the headquarters of the Redfield Fishing Club, of which Mr. Andrew Sutton of New York is the president.

Hammel's station (Willow Grove) is the next stopping place. E. G. Babcock has twenty-two rowboats at from 50 cents to $1 a day; three catboats from 16ft. to 22ft. at $3 a day without sailing master or $5 with one, and one 20ft. sloop at the same rates. Babcock is a boat and yacht builder and does good work. Bait and tackle can always be supplied.

M. A. Magerus, at Hammel's station, has fifty rowboats at 50 to 75 cents week days, 25 cents extra Sundays and holidays; one 21ft. catboat at $8 a day, and one 26ft. open sloop at $10 a day, sailing masters included in the last two craft. One day recently Henry Snyder, of Williamsburgh, one of Mr. Magerus's patrons, caught a 7lb. blackfish at Block House wreck, and the party he was with took twenty blackfish of an average weight of 4lbs. Magerus keeps bait and tackle.

J. Carle, at Hammel's station, has fifteen rowboats at 50 cents week days, 75 cents Sundays and holidays; one 13ft. flat-bottom catboat at $1.50 a day: one 16ft. catboat at $3 a day, sailing master $1.50 extra. He also has a 26ft. steam launch, accommodating from ten to twelve persons, at $8 week days, $10 a day Sundays and holidays.

At Hammel's station is the luckiest fishing club on the bay, the Lonesome Six. They are also the jolliest and happiest crowd that exists in all Long Island. Three of them, Louis Diessle, George Groesch and George Roehm, were down the day the FOREST AND STREAM man visited Hammel's, and they had been making a big record. They enticed 17 fluke out of the wet, one more than they coaxed the Sunday before, and their average weight was 6lbs. The night before they bobbed to get 30lbs. of eels but took 40lbs. by mistake. They want to see the Columbia Club, of Staten Island, try to beat their fishing record this season.

At Beachanel, the station between the beach proper and Broad Channel, is T. A. Smith's place. He has thirty rowboats for hire at 50 cents week days, 75 cents Sundays and holidays.

At Broad Channel, one of the most famous fishing spots on the bay (get off at Broad Channel station) is Fuller's Hotel, Charles Fuller, proprietor. He has seventy-five rowboats at 50 cents week days, 75 cents Sundays and holidays, two flat-bottomed 16ft. catboats at $2 a day, one 19ft. catboat at $4 week days, $6 Sundays, one 20ft. cat, same price, and one 24ft. open centerboard sloop at $6 week days, $8 Sundays. Last three craft are provided with sailing masters. Fuller always has bait and tackle. He will furnish lodgings and the finest fish dinners around the diggings at reasonable prices. Weakfish are being caught in plenty by Fuller's customers. The season opened here very early, Dr. Houghton, of Brooklyn, having caught 38 weakfish averaging 1½lbs. on June 7, and 2lb. snappers are also plenty. The last of the flood is the best tide.

Babcock & Rasweiler are also at Broad Channel. They have seventy six rowboats at 50 cents week days, 75 cents Sundays and holidays; four catboats from 13 to 17ft. long at $4 a day with boatman, $3 a day without, $1 extra on Sundays; and one 27ft. cabin centerboard sloop at $5 a day for service inside the bay, $7 outside. Bait and tackle can be procured here, and lodgings at 50 cents a night. Meals can be had *à la carte*.

At Dorman's Atlantic Fishing Station, Broad Channel, there are fifty rowboats at the same price as Fuller's; three flat-bottom catboats at $2 a day; one 25ft. catboat at $7 week days, $8 Sundays; and the handsomest yacht I saw on the whole bay, the Gracie Young, 40ft. over all, with cabin, which is hired at $10 a day with a crew of two. Dorman keeps bait and tackle. His patrons have caught good creels of weakfish, the first big catch of the season being that of Mr. William Chase, of New York, who caught seven weakfish June 7. Bluefish are also caught now in large numbers. Frank Hammond, of Brooklyn, took a 5-pound sheepshead under the Broad Channel drawbridge, June 6.

The Entre Nous and the Empire, two well know fishing clubs, have their headquarters at Broad Channel.

At The Raunt, the next station above Broad Channel, there are several resorts. Michael Hanson has about thirty rowboats for hire at the prevailing price, and one 35ft. schooner at from $8 to $10 a day.

Christopher Muhr, at The Raunt, has forty rowboats, no sailboats Prices same as at Broad Channel.

Hamm's Fishing Station, at The Raunt, has plenty of rowboats at prevailing prices.

Phillip Schappert, at Goose Creek, the next station above The Raunt, has fifty rowboats and some small sailboats. Prices same as at Broad Channel.

The Amphion Fishing Club, composed of New York business men, is at Goose Creek.

John Dayton, at the Aqueduct station, the first stopping place on the bay as you come out on the cars from New York, keeps a small place and has a few boats for hire. SENECA.

NEAR-BY FISHING.*

MR. A. M. SPANGLER, president of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania, has recently published a very useful little pamphlet for the benefit of anglers, telling them where, when and how to go for fresh and salt water fishing within a radius of 100 miles of Philadelphia. The information is intended primarily for the unscientific angler, and includes "something about the habits and qualities of 'near-by' * * * fishes, where they are usually found, when they can lawfully be taken, how to reach their haunts, and the kind of tackle and bait requisite to tempt and capture them." The introductory pages are devoted to a brief sketch of the growth of scientific angling, with the consequent improvements in tackle, a glance at the depletion of streams, and the steps necessary to replenish them. Then follow directions for taking the yellow perch, the white perch, the sunfish, the wall-eyed pike, the striped bass, the species of black bass, the brook trout, the fall fish, the pickerels, the catfish, the shad, the roach and the carp. Mr. Spangler tells us a great deal about the fishes without circumlocution and in very plain terms.

Salt-water fishing introduces us to the flounder, the blackfish, the weakfishes, the bluefish, the kingfish, the Spanish mackerel, the sheepshead, the sea bass, the spot, the croaker, the black drum, the channel bass and the scuppaug. With very few exceptions the illustrations are good; the small-mouthed black bass and the pike are very poor. We believe a work of this kind should omit scientific names altogether; but the author who insists upon using them should adopt the latest names accepted by competent authorities. The source from which most of the figures were derived would have served equally well as a guide to the current nomenclature. There is, however, so much valuable information in the little volume, that we can afford to overlook its minor defects. Favorite waters for perch fishing mentioned by Mr. Spangler are the Bohemian River, a tributary of the Chesapeake, and Lake Hopatcong in Morris county, New Jersey. Good catches of large yellow perch are reported now on the flats in the eastern branch of the Potomac River at Washington. The creeks near Havre de Grace, Md., are full of spawning perch in February and March. The spawning season is the best time for taking them, and they are then in prime condition. In the lower Potomac and as far up as Washington, we find perch full of eggs in April and May. Lake Erie furnished such an abundance of this species last year that the fish were often given away.

Mr. Spangler tells us that Betterton, on the eastern shore of Maryland, has lost its glory as a place for white perch fishing through the agency of seines and fyke nets, although good scores may yet be made there when the tide and weather are favorable. He recommends the waters at the head of Chesapeake Bay, near Spesutia Island, and various points on the Susquehanna from Port Deposit to the Columbia dam. He finds the tributaries of the Delaware River, to considerably above Lambertville, full of white perch, which come early in the spring, spawn in May, and then go for a while into deep water, returning later to their retreats under submerged timbers or among the rocks and sand. At the mouth of the river at Beesley's Point, N. J., the white perch is very common in August, but large individuals are scarce in the shallow water. In the salt-water creeks emptying into Great Egg Harbor Bay vast numbers may be taken on the last of the ebb tide, and among them will be many large examples. The tidal rivers and salt creeks of New Jersey are almost everywhere well supplied with this fish. At Somer's Point some of the fishermen call it "yellow perch," and sometimes pronounce it "peerch." The finest fish at this place are caught in gill nets in winter.

Mr. Spangler names shrimp, soft-shell crabs, earthworms, minnows, sturgeon spawn and pieces of fish as baits. We have never found anything better than the first two of these.

For pike-perch, or wall-eyed pike fishing, black bass or striped bass tackle is suitable. Minnows are the most killing bait, but insect larvæ, small frogs, worms, tadpoles and crayfish will not be refused.

Mr. Spangler states that the striped bass ascends the Susquehanna as far as Columbia, but before the dam was built they ran up to Luzerne county. Almost any town along the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad is the best place for this species, individuals weighing 20lbs. being frequently taken. The best months for striped bass fishing at Port Deposit are June and July. In the Delaware River, on the Pennsylvania side, he mentions the outlets of Pennepack and Neshaminy creeks as good localities, and says that the species ascends to Lambertville. On the New Jersey side there are numerous creeks which contain striped bass nearly all spring and summer. At Somers Point, on Great Egg Harbor Bay, the mouths of the rivers and creeks in the vicinity are moderately good places for this fish. About the middle of September fish weighing 2 or 3lbs. are pretty freely caught with a hook at the mouth of Tuckahoe River. In the Potomac the striped bass runs up to the Great Falls, eighteen miles above Washington. On the Susquehanna Mr. Spangler mentions salted eel tail as a favorite bait, and has found the spoon or spinner effective, although not equal to live minnows. Early in the morning and late in the evening are the best times for fishing and clear water is essential to success. The tackle must be selected with reference to the character of the water and the size of the fish. A well constructed rod, a multiplying reel and about 100yds. of 9 or 12 thread Cuttyhunk line are recommended for this species.

The history of the introduction of the black bass east of the Alleghanies and its rapid increase in that region are briefly sketched. The bass is defended from its detractors, and its merits, from the angler's standpoint, are recounted. The localities for black bass fishing in the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers are so numerous that it is scarcely necessary to name them. Little Washington, on the Susquehanna, and a half a dozen other places below it on the same road, are especially noted, and Lake Hopatcong, in northern New Jersey, is a celebrated bass ground. Mr. Spangler prefers an 8 or 9ft., 10 to 12oz. split-bamboo rod. Among the wooden rods he recommends bethabara, lancewood, greenheart and dagana. He advises the use of a rubber multiplier reel with a check, capable of holding 50 or 60yds. of waterproof enameled line, size G. For baits minnows, stone catfish, lampreys, crawfish and helgramites are in general use.

Brook trout streams in northern Pennsylvania are practically limited to Monroe, Pike, Luzerne and Sullivan counties, the first two preferred. Bedford, Blair, Centre, Huntingdon and Mifflin also contain some trout, and a small number of brook trout are found in Cumberland county, where also rainbow trout have recently been introduced with some success. Henryville, Monroe county, furnishes good fishing. Canadensis, reached from Cresco, is another of the places mentioned. Fork's Station is a good fishing center. Streams entering the Delaware in Pike and Wayne counties, Pennsylvania, are recommended by Mr. Spangler, as also New York tributaries of the upper Delaware. The Mongaup is especially mentioned. The Shohola and its upper tributaries and most of the creeks falling into the upper Lackawaxen are celebrated waters. Masthope and Calicoon creeks afford fine fishing. From Hancock many renowned streams of Sullivan county, New York, are reached. The author names the following choice flies for northeastern Pennsylvania: "Epting, queen-of-the-waters, black-gnat, white and royal-coachman, Cahill, Beaverkill, red-hackle, Imbrie, grizzly-king and Montreal."

The pike, which is *Esox lucius* of the books, is to be found at May's Landing, Millville, Atsion, Spring Mill and in Lake Hopatcong; also in some branches of Forked River, New Jersey. The spoon and live bait are the most successful means of catching pike, and cloudy days, early in the morning and late in the afternoon, are best for fishing. The chain pickerel, Mr. Spangler remarks, is most readily taken by skittering and trolling, the former meaning "jerking or drawing the bait along the top of the water," and called "bobbing" in Florida.

Mr. Spangler passes on to the catfish, the shad, the roach and the carp. The last he finds in Woodbury Creek, a tributary of the Delaware, in the Neshaming and the Pennypack. He refers to its capture in the Susquehanna. The common red worm is mentioned as the most killing bait, and grains of wheat, peas, bread crumb paste and partially boiled macaroni are effective. Light bass tackle is recommended and the line is to be kept on the bottom. A gut leader, a very small hook and a small bait are essentials. For salt-water fishing a rod about 7½ft. long is the most suitable, and Mr. Spangler recommends that an extra rod be carried to provide against accidents. He advises the use of a nine-thread cable-laid hemp line and a smooth-running reel that will not corrode, and holding about 100yds. of line. Leaders and snoods of gut are superior to all others. Tightly twisted snoods are to be avoided because they will unravel in salt water. Dipsies must be varied with the strength of the tide, their weight ranging from ½oz. to 4oz. A reel for drying lines is necessary for their preservation.

The first of the fishes in Mr. Spangler's marine list is the flounder, a ubiquitous species of moderately good table qualities. It is to be found in all the bays along the coast from Virginia to Labrador, arriving on the New Jersey shores in April, and leaving late in the fall. Small hooks must be used, and generally on the bottom, but one species of flounder may often be seen catching minnows within a foot or two of the surface. This species (*Paralichthys dentatus*) is one of the best for the table; it may be seen cautiously rising in the shadow of a pile when small fish are schooling about the wharf, and suddenly darting into the midst of the school, it seizes one of the fish and slowly descends to the bottom with its prey. In such places live bait will be very successful. The species figured by Mr. Spangler is called winter flounder at Somers Point because the adults are more abundant in winter than in summer. During the spawning season, which is in January and February, this fish is at its best, and is really delicious. The summer flounder at Somers Point is the fish whose feeding habits we have described above; it is common in all parts of Great Egg Harbor Bay.

The blackfish, or tautog, is a very free biter, frequenting submerged timbers, rock-strewn tideways, and the borders of meadows where the water is deep and the tide moderate. It comes in April and continues to take the hook in suitable waters until the middle of October. At its month is very small and the jaws strong, the hook should be small and stout. Mr. Spangler recommends the Chestertown, and would suspend the hook about one foot from the bottom. Crabs, sandfleas and fiddler crabs are good baits; hermit crabs and soft crabs are still more taking. The scales can be removed readily after dipping in strong vinegar; but it is better to skin the fish. At Somers Point the tautog is called smooth blackfish. The weakfish, or squeteague, has been caught by Mr. Spangler at Cape May early in May, gravid females only taking the hook. They arrive at Atlantic City and Barnegat Bay two or three weeks later. They remain on the coast until September, when they begin their migration southward. After the middle of September the fishing from Somers Point is almost entirely in the ocean near the inlets. One method of angling for weakfish is by means of a float and small sinker, keeping the hook only two or three feet from the surface. For fishing in from two and a half to five fathoms we are advised to use a sinker heavy enough to keep the line taut and the lower bait on or near the bottom. "At a snell's length above the sinker loop a single snell on to the line and 3 or 4ft. further up a 2 or 3ft. leader, or a single length gut snell. The lower hook should be smaller than the upper, as the chances are largely in favor of capturing hake or kingfish while angling for weakfish." Weakfish seek their food in the channels during flood tide and retire to the deep water during the ebb. The latter half of the flood and beginning of the ebb afford the best fishing, and night is the best time. Soft and shedder crabs are excellent baits, but shrimp, clam, mussel, shiners, and a piece of the throat or eye of the weakfish are all used with good results. Cape May is recommended for the earliest fishing on the New Jersey coast. Later in the season Slaughter's Point, Ship John Light, Fortescue Beach, Bay Side, and the "Shell Beds" opposite Fishing Creek furnish good sport.

The erratic bluefish is on the coast for a varying period depending on the temperature of the water and the presence of its food; but generally lasts from the first of June until late in October. The outfit for fishing includes a strong cotton line about 300ft. long, a bright metal squid and a pair of woolen or leather gloves to prevent injury to the hands from the friction of the line. A sailboat and a good breeze complete the requisites for

*"Near By" Fresh and Salt Water Fishing, or Angling within a Radius of One Hundred Miles of Philadelphia. Where to go. When to go. How to go. By A. M. Spangler, President of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania. With numerous illustrations. Philadelphia, 1889. Pp. 96.

trolling. For fishing with rod and reel the author advises the use of 200yds. of 18-thread Cuttyhunk line, holding a large stout hook fastened to a piece of piano wire, the wire necessary on account of the sharp, lancet-like teeth in the powerful jaws. A piece of menhaden is one of the best baits, or an artificial minnow is sometimes used. Anchor the boat in some place frequented by the fish and fasten a float several feet above the bait; then wait for developments, which may be prompt and will surely be startling. The important rule in reeling in a bluefish is to keep a taut line until the game is landed. At Ocean City, N. J., the species is sometimes called mackerel, but the usual designation is snap mackerel or snapping mackerel, and this will illustrate its method of taking the bait.

The kingfish is generally associated with the weakfish and arrives and leaves about the same time as this species. Mr. Spangler observed a great increase in the size of the kingfish in 1888, and especially at Anglesea, where he and a friend took 168 on a single tide. The kingfish is a vigorous biter and is decidedly a game species. It is to be found on the bottom, and a small bait and correspondingly small, but strong, hook are needed. Mr. Spangler recommends the use of a single gut snood looped 3 or 4in. above the sinker. The tackle must be light. Clams and mussels are used for bait, and small pieces cut from any of the silvery fishes, particularly the spot, or even the darker colored sea bass, will be accepted. Shedder crab is the best bait. The kingfish is one of the species which sometimes disappears from our northern waters for a term of years and then reappears in large numbers. Two kinds of kingfish are taken at Somers Point.

The Spanish mackerel shows some resemblance to the bluefish in its style of taking the hook, but has not the strength and courage of that species. This elegant fish occurs in abundance in the waters of the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia. It is occasionally taken by trolling. The species comes in June and migrates southward in September. Fine specimens are caught at Seabright, New Jersey.

The sheepshead arrives on the New Jersey coast about the 1st of June, sometimes in large schools and sometimes in small bodies. It is usually a cautious biter and hard to land. Fiddlers and hermit crabs are in general use for bait, and some anglers use the large sand flea (*Hippa*) with good results. The best time for catching sheepshead is on the slack of the tides. A twelve-thread cable-laid Cuttyhunk line and the largest-sized Chestertown hook is preferred by the author. A light but strong rod, not more than 8ft. long, and a smooth-running reel are necessary. Sheepshead are especially fond of the vicinity of wrecks and steep meadow banks in deep but not swift water. Mr. Spangler mentions Barnegat Bay, Great Egg Harbor Bay and Carson's Inlet as furnishing good localities for this fishing. The catch in Great Egg Harbor Bay recently has been very small.

The sea bass is very abundant at five-fathom bank off Cape May, also on the banks opposite Anglesea. The fish range from ¼lb. to 5lbs. in weight. Parties are taken out to the banks in sloops and schooners, paying a dollar each for their trip. They are furnished with lines and bait and receive all the fish they catch. The baits are usually clam and cut menhaden. A stiff rod, a heavy sinker and two or three hooks of medium size are desirable. Slack water is the best time for fishing. The shoal waters swarm with young and half-grown sea bass, which become a nuisance to the angler.

The black drum is one of the largest of the angler's fishes along our northern coast, reaching a length of 4ft. and a weight of 70 or 80lbs. Its teeth are admirably adapted to crushing shellfish, the teeth in the pharynx being large and very coarse. Drum are caught with a hand line or with rod and reel. The fisherman either casts from the shore or fishes from a boat, in either case using a heavy sinker. Clams are used for bait, and the force of the tide makes a bait string necessary. The fish bites best on the flood tide. It arrives on the New Jersey coast in May.

The red drum, or channel bass, is an occasional visitor to the New Jersey coast, sometimes found on the shell beds, but usually in the surf; it is not a ready biter, but fights vigorously when hooked.

The scup, or porgy, called sea porgy at Somer's Point to distinguish it from the spot, which is also styled porgy, arrives on the New Jersey coast in May, and begins to take the hook freely in June, after the close of the spawning season. The scup will take almost any bait, but is very hard to hook; its mouth is small, with thin lips and strong, incisor-like teeth.

The pamphlet closes with a brief sketch of surf fishing for striped bass. Some of the noted places for this kind of fishing is Key East and Asbury Park. The line must be strong and of the best quality. An 18-thread Cuttyhunk line is advised by Mr. Spangler. The favorite hooks are No. 6 or 7 Sproat, 5 or 6 O'Shaughnessy and Limericks of the same sizes. The rod must be strong and stiff, but not unwieldy. Shedder crab is the most satisfactory bait, and it must be secured to the hook. In the bays and inlets smaller fish are taken, but they are more abundant and furnish rare sport.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK.—The fishing in Lake Giles has been surprisingly good. A large number of bass have been taken running from 1 to 2lbs., and several over 2lbs. A few days since one weighing 3½lbs. was taken on minnow, and same afternoon one weighing 2¾lbs. was taken on a fly. The trout in the lake are giving great sport. Since the season opened upward of 150 have been taken averaging 1lb., quite a number of them weighing 1½ to 1¾lbs. As this is the second year since the stocking of the lake with trout began, the results are proving that Lake Giles will become one of the best trout lakes in the country. The annual fly-casting tournament of the club members, on Decoration Day, did not result in scores that are deserving of record.—XXXX.

MADISON COUNTY, New York.—Our county, especially the southern half, contains many small lakes and four or five large reservoirs which are used as feeders for the Erie Canal. Most of these have been stocked with black bass. Most of the time since the season opened it has rained, therefore not many bass have been taken. One catch of three weighing 10¼lbs. is reported. From one of these lakes two of our experts with 8oz. rods captured 70lbs. in one day. Seven of these bass weighed 28lbs. and two tipped the scales at 9lbs.—WING.

PARADISE CLUB.—Lac des Grandes Iles, Canada, June 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Paradise Club of anglers of New York have completed their club house here and can boast of the finest house of its kind in the Dominion. Several members are here at present enjoying the fly-fishing, which is splendid. Catches of 50 trout weighing about 2lbs. each are an everyday incident. I took a 4 pounder with a brown hackle at noon yesterday from the boat landing. Alexander Edgley, formerly keeper of the Windsor Hotel at Lake Edward, has been appointed guardian of the new club. The building and its contents were brought from New York, and the fleet of cedar boats were made by R. J. Douglas & Co., of Waukegan, Ill. A new and commodious hotel has been erected at Lake Edward, and new and roomy boats are on hire. The trout fishing there is simply unsurpassed. Many anglers prefer to camp upon the beautiful shores of the lake. To this end everything needed can be rented at the station, and ice in plenty can be had to send fish home. I leave to-day for a tussle with the winninish of Lake St. John and an exploration of the Mistassini River.—KIT CLARKE.

LARGE TAUTOG.—The largest tautog ever taken in American waters, it is said, was caught by Elijah Elbridge at Tinker's Island, Marblehead, Memorial Day, weighing 14lbs. Elbridge caught twenty, the average weight being 3lbs. The largest salmon ever caught in that vicinity was taken off Sherman's Point at Camden, Me., Memorial Day. It weighed 35lbs. and measured 3ft. 6in. in length. Another weighing 25lbs. was captured in the same net at the same time.—*Gloucester Daily Times.*

BLUEFISH ARE SWARMING in the Great South Bay, and big catches are reported from Sayville, Bayshore, Islip and Babylon. These points are reached by the Long Island Railroad from this city; and at any of them boats may be chartered. The boatmen charge $5 a day for the boat and their services, no matter how many may be in the party; the bait costs extra, a dollar, more or less. This is the time for bluefish.

TROUT CASTS. — Cleveland, O. — *Editor Forest and Stream:* I send to you by express a plaster cast of some brook trout raised by the late Seth Green, who did so much to advance fishculture in this country. He sent the fish to me in the early spring of 1870. As it was impossible to remove the winter coating of slime from them, I could not make a perfect cast; however, they give good satisfaction.—DR. E. STERLING.

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., June 7 — Fishing is good. Groupers are out in force. Quail will be quite plenty, if one may judge from present indications. I counted five broods the other day in less than an hour's walk. Weather cool and delightful.—TARPON.

PICKEREL IN MEACHAM LAKE.—We are told that several pickerel have been caught this year in Meacham Lake, in the North Woods. This will be unwelcome news to those who know what a fine trout water the lake is.

Fishculture.

THE FOOD CARP.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The food carp is not a German fish, and there are no German carp in this country, except a few specimens in the hands of the U. S. Fish Commission. The fish is of Chinese origin, and has been cultivated in that country for thousands of years, as was positively ascertained by Hon. John Russell Young while U. S. Minister to that Empire.

The food carp has been amazingly improved by the intelligent and systematic methods of cultivation by a comparatively few Americans, and that, too, without intelligent cooperation on the part of Fish Commissions, except in a very few instances.

There are not three varieties of the food carp, as is so often stated. There is really but one variety, while there are an infinite number of types, distinguishable only by the quantity of scales found upon individual specimens, varying from an entire covering to a partial covering of all grades up to no scales whatever, the finer bred being of these particular types having the least number of scales. By breeding from selected specimens of any of these types specimens of all the other types are almost certain to be found, showing conclusively that there is but one variety of the food carp.

Your angling correspondent in the issue of May 23 gives seven points favorable to the carp, the first and fourth being identical; but he has failed to give the most favorable points. I here repeat, and without the least fear of successful contradiction, that our best-bred carp, as a table fish, is the peer of any fresh-water fish excepting only the *Salmonidæ*. No elaborate cookery is required. Take a properly cultivated carp of 5lbs. or upward, and prepare it in the simple manner in which Americans prepare the Thanksgiving turkey—sew it in thin muslin and bake brown—and there are few epicures who will not acknowledge its excellence. It is in season during the late fall and winter months only, and this fact has caused most of the abuse of the carp. Epicures have eaten it out of season.

Another point, and in many respects the principal one, is the important fact that the carp is as yet the only known variety of fresh-water fish that can be successfully cultivated. I mean by this that the few other varieties of edible fishes that can be cultivated at all will cost at least three times as much as they will bring in any market in this country. Take the brook trout, which has been the principal fish propagated by State Fish Commissions; not a pound was ever served upon a table that has not cost some State at least $5! Indeed, it is rare that a solitary specimen of the scores of millions of young trout consigned to public waters is ever seen again by mortal eye! In America's thirty-five years of experience in fishculture the carp is, so far, the only notable success; and, although millions of dollars have been expended, this one success will ultimately repay all the prodigious expenditures of the past. MILTON P. PEIRCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 27.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Secretary.

Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Sept. 17 to 20.—Dog Show of the Pet Stock Association at Elmira, N. Y. J. Otis Fellows, Superintendent, Hornellsville, N.Y.

Jan. 27 to Feb. 1, 1890.—Dog Show of the Colorado Poultry and Pet Stock Association, at Denver, Col.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

March 25 to 28, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

Jan. 20, 1890.—Seventh Annual Field Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club at Bakersfield, Cal. H. H. Briggs, Secretary, 313 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.

COURSING.

Oct. 24.—Fall meet of the National Coursing Club at Hutchinson, Kan., M. E. Allison, Manager.

DOG LICENSE LAWS.

[*Continued from page 425.*]

WE continue below the publication of our reports on the laws relating to dogs in towns, and the methods adopted to reduce the number of vagrant curs. The information has been secured by correspondence with the mayors or presiding officers of the several places named, and the reports were all made in 1888:

New Jersey.

Bridgeton.—Tax on dogs, $1.50. First Ward of this city has just filed a list of dogs: they amount in this ward to 187. We have four wards. 12,000 inhabitants If all the rest have as many we have plenty of dogs. We have an ordinance that all dogs shall be muzzled or chained up from June 1 to Aug. 31. This ordnance is not enforced. Dogs go as they please. If one gets cross we order it muzzled. This is done by general consent, thinking a dog is more likely to go mad muzzled than unmuzzled; therefore we have no dog pound or killing of dogs in any way. But the city council talk of passing an ordinance to have dogs registered; if not, to be sent to pound and killed.—J. DUBOIS, Mayor.

Jersey City.—There is no license fee or tax imposed on dogs in this city, and there is no dog pound. The Mayor is empowered by law to issue a proclamation at any time authorizing the killing of all dogs found running at large in the streets and without muzzles, and the killing is usually done by policemen. The contractor for the removal of dead animals from the streets takes the bodies away.—D. MCAGHON, Sec'y.

Asbury Park.—We have no license fee or tax on dogs. Two years ago we employed a dog catcher and caught a few. What dogs were not claimed in a reasonable time were killed and burned. Nothing has been done in the matter the present year. I rather guess some have been stolen here the past summer, as my son lost a very valuable setter dog.—C. T. BAILEY, Chief of Police.

Newark.—The owners of dogs are taxed $1 for male and $2 for female, which when collected is applied to the contingent fund of the city. It is estimated that there are about 15,000 dogs in the city, but the assessors only find on an average about 2,300. During the dog days (the same as in other cities) they are all supposed to be muzzled or they are liable to be impounded and destroyed unless redeemed by their owners. When destroyed the carcasses are turned over to a contractor. The pound has not been in operation for a year or two until this year, and then only for a period of fifteen days.—JOSEPH E. HAYNES, Mayor.

East Orange.—There is no tax on dogs. We have an ordinance to compel persons (if enforced) to take out a license for one year, at 50 cents per year, also an ordinance imposing a penalty of $10 on the owner of any dog, male or female, running at large in the streets of the township unless properly muzzled with a wire muzzle about the nose and head, and any dog running at large without being so muzzled can be killed by any person. The ordinance is not strictly enforced. We have no dog pound. Any dogs killed in the streets are turned over to the township scavenger.—ALFRED F. MUNCE, Township Clerk.

Morristown.—No license fee or tax whatever is imposed on dogs in this city. We have no method of disposing of unlicensed or stray dogs. They are not destroyed. Until this year a tax was imposed, but it was more bother to collect than it was worth, and hence abandoned. We have not availed ourselves of the authority permitting the destruction of vagrant and worthless dogs, but in my opinion we should.—GEORGE T. WERTS, Mayor.

Paterson.—The mayor of Paterson reports that a license fee of $1 is imposed on dogs, but there is no pound and unlicensed dogs are not interfered with.

Princeton.—Dogs are taxed 50 cents apiece to owner. They are not allowed to run at large between July 15 and Sept. 15 without a substantial wire muzzle securely fastened. If so they may be impounded, and the owner has to pay $1.50 to redeem them. If not so redeemed they are destroyed and the borough pays for killing and burying, 50 cents each, $1 altogether. No statistics of the pound this year.—LEROY H. ANDERSON, Mayor.

Pennsylvania.

Bradford.—The licensed fee or tax imposed on dogs in this city is, on dogs $1, on bitches $5. There is no pound. Unlicensed dogs are shot. Revenue from license fee $100 a year.—R. A. DEMPSEY, Mayor.

Johnstown.—The registry fee for one dog is 50 cents, for each additional dog kept at same residence $1. Our method of disposing of stray dogs is a brutal one—shooting the dog; and this is usually done by an inexpert marksman. If the dog has an owner, the owner is fined if he does not pay fees. The dogs killed are not utilized. In the neighborhood of 500 dogs are registered. Only a few have been killed; I have not the record before me to give exact numbers.—CHAL. L. DICK, Burgess.

Here is a little story of one of Johnstown's five hundred, as told by a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*: "JOHNSTOWN, June 6.—A large crowd of people attracted my attention about 6 o'clock this evening on Main street. On going closer I noticed that a number of men and women were surrounding a dog, on which each and every one of the crowd was anxious to lavish attentions and endearing terms more appropriately bestowed upon a favorite child than upon an animal. The dog, a beautiful water spaniel,

whose fur was clipped so as to give him the appearance of a miniature lion, stood as quiet and dignified among the people as if he understood each word addressed to him, taking the evidences of appreciation as matters of course which he had every right to expect. Soon I understood what it all ment. Romeo belonged to Mrs. C. F. Kress, of Washington street, Johnstown. Last Friday, the day the flood gates of the South Fork reservoir broke loose, that lady went to the house of her sister, Mrs. A. C. Kress, on Main street, taking the dog with her. While there the awfully disastrous waters came sweeping down upon them from Conemaugh so that all the people in the house were compelled to get upon the roof. There were seven in the party, and Romeo made a good eighth. But soon the terrible waves and floating débris raised horrible havoc with the buildings. Suddenly a big wave dashed upon the roof. Mrs. C. F. Kress was knocked off her place of refuge and rapidly floated along with the wild stream. No human being attempted to jump after her or make any effort for her rescue, because the surging flood had already dragged her beyond all human reach. But Romeo, the lady's dog, forgetful of his own danger, had apparently been expecting what was coming. The water had no more than closed above the sinking lady when the dog jumped after her, and when her dress appeared again above the surface he immediately grasped it between his teeth. It was a heavy burden, but the animal seemed to make a double effort. Holding the dress in his mouth he gently but firmly pushed her forward through the waters toward a frame house, which was still defying the waves. Romeo's noble efforts proved successful, and in a few moments Mrs. Kress was able to lay hold of one of the spars on the frame house and drag herself into comparative safety. But alas! it was only temporary safety. Even before the woman had realized her escape the devastating waves came mountain high, rushing against the frame house. This time the building could not withstand. With a terrific crash the wooden walls seemed to be bursting apart, and once more the woman and her dog were at the mercy of the flood. The noble brute, however, was not to be daunted. Again he clung to his mistress very closely, not as if he were to rescue her from a watery grave, but as if his whole life depended upon her safety. Constantly swimming by her side while she was borne upon the current, he contrived to keep her head above water so as to prevent her drowning. For over half an hour the dog battled with the waves for her preservation. His noble, faithful endurance was at last rewarded. He succeeded in directing his valued burden toward Alma Hall, and here Mrs. Kress was pulled out of the water. As she reached the roof unconsciousness overcame her, and during all that time Romeo, who seemed to think the woman dead, barked and howled in the most frantic manner. Only her returning breath pacified him, and then he quietly and contentedly lay down at her feet. This was the story gleaned from the people surrounding the dog, and when I called to see Mrs. Kress at her sister's home she verified every particular of the above."

Allentown.—The tax on dogs is $1 and on bitches $2 per year. There is a muzzling law in force for ninety days in the year, with a penalty of $1 for infringement with costs of suit for recovery. Unmuzzled dogs at large during this period may be shot by any one, and shooting such dogs is enjoined on the constables as a special duty.—H. W. ALLISON, Mayor.

Franklin.—The mayor of Franklin reports a license fee of $1 on dogs and $2 on bitches. Unlicensed and stray dogs are shot by the police. There is no pound.

Beaver.—There is no license for dogs in our town; all dogs are free, hence we have no method of destroying unlicensed or stray dogs. If a dog bites any of our people a policeman is sent to shoot the dog, and he is buried, as with all other dogs found dead in the streets, and at the expense of the city. We have no statistics of the number of dogs in our city, but their name is legion, and they are about as annoying as the legion we read about in disturbing nervous people of their sleep with their nocturnal barking and howling serenades, so that some evil-disposed, exasperated individual disposes of a lot of these quietly with dog buttons.—JAMES PIPER, Mayor.

Corry.—Our dog tax is $1 per year on males and $2 on females. Dogs on which no tax is paid are liable to be killed, but the penalty provisions of our ordinances have been but little observed, although some dogs have been killed. Stray dogs are seldom impounded, although our ordinances provide for that method and their destruction. We have no statistics for the past year about the dog pound.—W. ED. MARSH, Mayor.

Harrisburg.—We do not impose a license tax on dogs.—JOHN A. FRITCHY, Mayor.

York.—We have no ordinance licensing dogs. They roam at large according to their own will, and little or no restraint is put upon them. An ordinance requiring license for keeping dogs was reported to Councils, but naught has come of it yet.—D. K. NOELL, Mayor.

Oil City.—We have an ordinance that requires dogs to be muzzled during the summer months, but it is very poorly enforced. I also think that there is an old ordinance that requires a tax of $1 on dogs and $2 on a bitch; but there was such a complete failure some years ago in enforcing it, that it, too, is a dead letter.—J. H. PAYNE, Mayor.

Lancaster.—The only law we have on dogs in this city is when they are ordered to be shut up for thirty days. Penalty, $3 for obstruction of same. During said period dogs may be redeemed by their owners on payment of $1.50, and if not redeemed at expiration of said time they shall be killed and buried. This is in force only when the dogs become rabid.—J. R. M., for the Mayor.

Erie.—The only tax we now have is one of $1 on each dog, assessed by the city assessors like any other tax and collected in the same way. We do not have any license system or provision for impounding dogs.—JOHN C. BRADY, Mayor.

Pittsburgh.—This city imposes no fee or tax on dogs. Our method of disposing of unlicensed or stray dogs is by poisoning, between July 15 and Sept. 15, and the bodies are turned over to the city fall master, who makes soap out of them. There is no dog pound in this city.—WM. MCCALLIN, Mayor.

Towanda.—We formerly collected a tax on dogs, but as the county assesses a dog tax for the purpose of raising a fund to pay farmers for sheep destroyed by dogs, we no longer collect a tax on dogs.—JOSEPH KINGSBURY, Sec.-Treas.

Pottstown.—Dogs are taxed 50 cents each, bitches $1. Strays are killed by the police when a complaint is made. We have no pounds. To register a dog a fee of $1 is charged by the clerk of the court. He then becomes personal property, and the owner can sue for damages in case of a violent death.—S. HAZLETT.

Washington.—We have no law against dogs of any kind. Should any be found dead they are passed over to scavenger for burial.—W. S. RYDER, Burgess.

Eaton.—Dogs must wear collars and be assessed $1 for dogs, $2 for bitches. Collar must have on it number as assigned and recorded by the officer. Every dog or bitch not claimed or fed by any one is taken by our city dog assessor, impounded for not less than twenty-four hours, and if not called for and tax paid is shot and buried. Our city dog assessor is paid 25 per cent. for each dog or bitch on which the tax is collected, and 50 cents for each one killed and buried.—CHARLES F. CHIDSEY, Mayor.

Norristown.—Dogs are not allowed to run at large within the borough limits after June 1 and during the summer months. If found at large the officer arrests and confines them for twenty-four hours; the catcher shall kill and bury them unless within that time he shall be ordered by the Burgess to deliver the same to the owner thereof; and for every dog so killed and buried the catcher shall be entitled to be paid $1.—E. A. KITE, Burgess.

Scranton.—All dogs must be muzzled between May 20 and Sept. 20. Our manner of disposing of unmuzzled dogs at large has been to send out one of our officers (who is an expert marksman) armed with a double-barreled shotgun and accompanied by two other officers with a horse and wagon in the early morning only. The squad take a section of the city for a trip, the officer with the gun goes ahead of the others and shoots all unmuzzled dogs he finds at large, the others follow on, pick up the bodies and throw them into the wagon, and they are finally taken to a boneyard and sold for ten cents each, which about pays expenses. We have killed this year in this way about 400 dogs, all or nearly all of which were worthless curs or mongrels, the officers being instructed to spare blooded or valuable dogs, which are generally taken care of by their owners, but which might be at large by accident. We have found this plan to work well so far, and have carried it out for two seasons without accidents nor many complaints, but lots of commendations from many citizens, as it has been the means of causing people to either muzzle or keep under control their ugly curs or suffer their loss. This way of killing dogs is somewhat dangerous and should only be done by a good shot and with great care and judgment, but as our city has at present no proper pound the difficulty of catching the dogs and of disposing of them afterward is such that we deem this to be the best way of disposing of them under the circumstances.—B. R. WADE, Chief of Police.

Reading.—Our ordinance regarding the tax on dogs is a dead letter as well as the method of disposing of them. The tax on male dogs is $1 for first, $2 for second, $3 for third and $4 for fourth. For females, $3 for first and $5 for second. For harboring unregistered dog, $5 for male, $10 for female, half in each case for informer and half for city. Dogs killed and buried after twenty-four hours impounding, with notice given to owner if known. Penalty for obstructing dog catchers $10, to be divided as above. No dogs impounded for five years here.—JAMES R. KENNEY, Mayor.

Chester.—Our register fee is $1, which is good during the life of the dog. The owner is liable in addition to $1 county tax levied each year. We destroyed this year 97 dogs. We pay the dog catcher $1 each for catching them and the man who removes dead carcasses 20 cents each for taking them away.—J. R. T. COATES, Mayor.

Altoona.—We tax dogs $1 and bitches $2 per annum. Our ordinance provides that unlicensed dogs found running at large must be killed by police officers, but does not state in what manner. We have no pound. The whole ordinance is a dead letter and has never been enforced, like many other ordinances of our city, and since my induction I have been too busy with other reforms to do anything with this, but will give it my attention ere long.—E. H. TURNER, Mayor.

Lebanon.—Our city for the past two years imposed a $1 license fee on dogs. Unlicensed dogs were caught and if not redeemed in twenty-four hours, killed by shooting them. Law was not enforced under my predecessor and was so difficult to carry out that it has been repealed. We propose to enact a dog muzzling ordinance for 1889, months of June, July, August, September and October, during which months dogs must be muzzled, or will be seized, impounded, and if not redeemed, killed.—P. WEIMER, Mayor.

Delaware.

Wilmington.—The tax imposed on the owners of dogs is $1 per annum and upon the owners of bitches, $2. The method of disposing of them is by shooting. They are kept in the pound before being destroyed for 24 hours and the fee to the dog catcher, paid by owners in redeeming within that time, is 50 cents if the dog is registered, and if not registered a fee of $2.—AUSTIN HARRINGTON, Mayor.

District of Columbia.

The law requires that dogs be registered, and that the owners be furnished with a metallic tag to be attached to the dog's collar in evidence of payment. The collar is indispensable and must have the owner's name legibly engraved on it. Dogs running at large without the tax are seized and impounded and put to death at the expiration of 48 hours if not redeemed or sold. A dog wearing the tag tax is personal property and is so regarded in all the courts in the District. The owner is responsible for all injury caused by his dog, and may not let him go at large unmuzzled between May 15 and Oct. 15.

Ohio.

Columbus.—We have at present no ordinance licensing dogs. Had one some years ago, but owners of dogs kicked so much that it was repealed. Only ordinance in force is in regard to vicious dogs which have to be tied up or muzzled.—P. H. BRUCK, Mayor.

Cleveland.—The city imposes a license fee of $1 for each male dog and $2 for each female, and every dog must be provided with a tag. This permits the dog to run at large, and is only a regulation in that respect. The police are directed to kill any dog running at large not wearing a tag. The tags are renewed each year. We have no pound.—CHAS. P. SALEM, City Clerk.

Norwalk.—Our city imposes no tax or license on dogs. We dispose of none unless they are sick, cross and vicious, or mad.—P. C. BRECKENRIDGE, Mayor.

Cincinnati.—City license $2 on dogs. Any person can kill an unlicensed dog, but it is seldom done. The city pays a fertilizing company for removing dead animals, and the company sells the skins and uses the carcass for fertilizers.—E. W. PETTIT, Mayor's Secretary.

Piqua.—We have no tax or regulations (as to dogs) of any kind, but they are allowed full liberty.—G. A. BROOKS, Mayor.

Dayton.—We have an ordinance, passed in 1842, providing for the assessing and collecting a tax (50 cents per head) upon dogs, to prevent bitches from running at large, and to provide against the prevalence of hydrophobia. Now this ordinance is a dead letter law and has been for years. It was found impracticable. In fact we do not need the workings of such an ordinance. In this State (Ohio) we have a statute making a person guilty to permit a dog to run at large unaccompanied with some person. We cause the arrest of quite a number of persons each year upon such a charge, and find it has the desired effect. Dogs are kept confined and we have comparatively little complaint.—IRA CRAWFORD, Mayor, by CHARLES W. DALE, Clerk.

Sidney.—There is a State tax on all dogs in Ohio. We have no city tax and we have no pound. They run at large. Under our State law any person has a right to kill any dog away from its home or master. Dogs are plenty. I see 15 now from my office window playing in the street. The niggers sometimes kill them and utilize the skin. There are hundreds of them in our town, and it would be a blessing if they could be extirpated.—M. C. HALE, Mayor.

Painesville.—The city imposes no restriction whatever. The county imposes a tax of $1 a head.—MAYOR.

Mt. Vernon.—We have no license or tax on dogs, no pound or destruction of dog, unless hydrophobia exists, when mayor by proclamation orders all dogs killed by marshal unless muzzled.—W. B. BROWN, Mayor.

Chillicothe.—We have no city license or tax on dogs. We have no pound system. We have a city ordinance which requires owners of dogs to keep their dogs securely muzzled, so that they cannot bite, during the months of July, August and September; if this ordinance is not complied with, dogs not so muzzled may be killed.—DAVID SMART, Mayor.

Elyria—There are no city ordinances affecting dogs in Elyria.—P. H. BOYNTON, Mayor.

Springfield.—All stray dogs are destroyed under our city ordinances and buried, pelt and all. We have no pound for dogs.—O. S. KELLY, Mayor.

Mansfield.—We have no city tax or license. We shoot unclaimed and stray dogs. We have no pound. Some unprincipled party has been poisoning dogs by the dozen during last month, perhaps 100 or more. We cannot detect them; if so, we will deal with them severely.—R. B. MCCRORY, Mayor.

Oberlin.—We have a tax of $1 per year on each dog. The marshal or health officer are authorized to destroy and bury unlicensed dogs.—ARDEN DALE, Mayor.

Wooster.—Our city imposes no license fee on dogs, as no ordinance of that kind has ever been passed. Our State imposes a tax of $1 upon each animal of the dog kind, provided the owner places no value upon the dog. When owner places a value, the tax rate is the same as on other property. In our city dogs are prohibited from running at large unless muzzled, and when found at large without, are summarily disposed of by the marshal by killing them; they are not impounded. During the past eighteen months of my term there have been disposed of in the manner stated 207 animals of the dog kind.—J. R. WOODWORTH, Mayor.

Delaware.—The city has no ordinance on dogs except one to prevent dogs running at large. Dogs outside of premises or not with the owner or if not muzzled can be shot down.—J. K. NEWCOME, Mayor.

Sandusky.—The city ordinance provides for the registration of all dogs at a charge of $1 for dogs of the male kind and $3 for each dog of the female kind. All dogs must wear a collar with metallic plate with owner's name engraved on it. Dogs must also be provided with a muzzle, to be worn whenever the Mayor shall issue a proclamation requiring it. Stray dogs or dogs roaming without owners may be captured by the marshall or his subs, and if the same cannot be captured they may be killed. A dog with collar and tag and muzzle in the season is not allowed alone on the street, but it is the duty of the officer seeing such dog to notify the owner,; but the dog is to be captured or killed if loose at night in spite of license, collar, tag and muzzle. The owner of a dog loose on the street without register, collar and muzzle may be fined $5. Impounded dogs are killed after twenty-four hours if not redeemed. The cost of redemption is $1 for dogs, $3 for bitches, and 50 cents for whelps, with 25 cents for the dog's keep for the day.

Portsmouth.—The city of Porsmouth does not assess any tax upon dogs. We have no particular method of dealing with stray or other dogs, except if a dog is a nuisance, whether the owner is known or not, we find means to get rid of him under our ordinance. No dogs impounded, save and except there may be fears of hydrophobia; then I issue a proclamation to muzzle all dogs, and orders are issued to police to kill those not muzzled; they are then removed by sanitary police.—JOHN A. TURLEY.

Ironton.—Dogs are not licensed or taxed by municipal law. Under our statute laws all animals of the dog kind found running at large—unaccompanied by the owner, or some person in charge—may be killed, without penalty to the person killing the same. Persons owning dogs are allowed to fix any value they wish on their dogs, and pay taxes as upon personal property, and will be protected so long as they comply with the provisions of the law above mentioned. We have no dog pound.—JOHN M. CORNS, Mayor.

Salem.—We have no ordinance on the subject. No tax is imposed by the city, and no pound kept.—A. W. TAYLOR, Mayor.

Youngstown.—Our State law taxes $1 on every dog returned by the assessors. Nothing is done with stray dogs unless they are found committing some nuisance; then they are shot by the officers. We have no dog pound.—R. MONTGOMERY, Mayor.

Zanesville.—Our city imposes a tax of $1 per year on dogs; it is also a State tax. A city ordinance requires all dogs to be muzzled from May 1 to Oct. 1, running at large; if found on the street unmuzzled the officers are justified in shooting them. We have no pound for dogs.—JOHN W. CONRADE, Mayor.

Lima.—We have no tax on dogs in the city except the State tax. We have no dog pound.—WM. MCCOMB, Jr., Mayor.

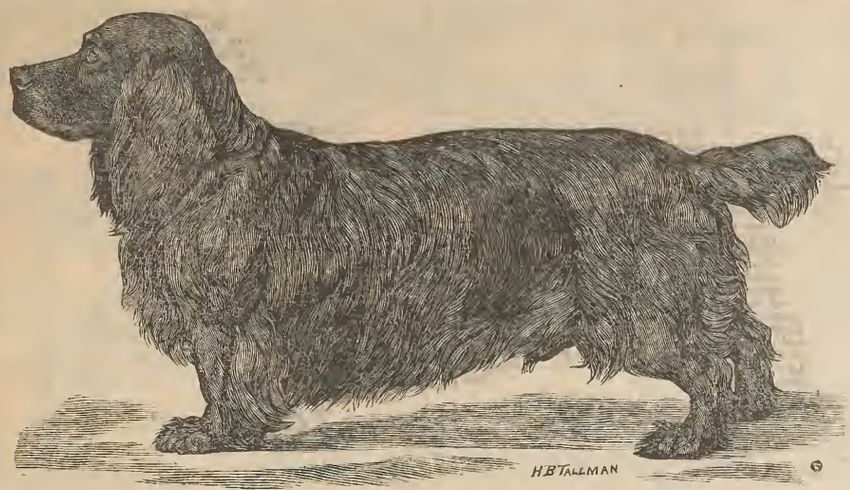
RATIONAL BREEDING.

EVERETT MILLAIS, a well known breeder of Basset hounds, acknowledges very candidly that in the first decade of his career as a breeder he made a great many mistakes, but these mistakes resulting in a greater or less measure of failure, only stimulated him to an investigation of its causes, of the origin and perpetuation of family and strain types and of the general principles of successful breeding. As a member of the Basset Club in which he took a very lively interest his attention was very naturally occupied by the evident tendency to deterioration of the English Basset hounds. These dogs were, as is well known, of the famous Couteulx strain, founded upon Fino de Paris, a dog of great excellence and well marked characteristics, which he had very successfully perpetuated in his family, until at length too close inbreeding produced its usual results of general deterioration. Millais was not alone in attributing this deterioration to its true cause, but when he proposed to remedy this evil by crossing with Basset hounds of another strain—the Lane—he was met with the very general objection that such a cross, while it might improve the physical stamina of the Couteulx strain, would destroy all its leading characteristics. The Basset hounds of the club's strain were all dogs of three colors, while the dogs of the Lane strain were simply lemon and white, and such a cross it was feared would involve the sacrifice of this special excellency of the breed; but Millais, who had by that time got a pretty clear insight into the measures necessary to bring in fresh blood without sacrificing type, succeeded in carrying his point, after making it clear that his object was not to replace the Couteulx sires by Lane sires, but to breed dogs with a greater infusion of Couteulx and a lesser of Lane strains for sires for the club's kennel.

The experiment verified his anticipations. The families of the first cross were about one-half of them true to type in the matter of color; selecting these and breeding with them back to the Couteulx strain, the Lane characteristics have gradually disappeared, while the desired end has been attained; the hounds, invigorated with a dash of alien blood, have recovered from the ill effects of too close inbreeding, and regained the normal size and vigor of the strain.

This experiment or series of experiments which Millais has noted with careful detail, points conclusively to the leading axioms of the successful breeder, viz., first that the fundamental laws on which family and strain types are founded are the laws of individual variability, along with the laws of heredity. Second, that selecting any dog or other animal with marked individual characteristics and breeding in to him, his individual characteristics become perpetuated and intensified in a family type. Thirdly, that this inbreeding necessary to the perpetuation of an individual type as the type of a family or strain, will inevitably result in degeneration; and fourthly that this degeneration may be checked without prejudice to the maintenance of type by the introduction of a modicum of fresh blood selected with judgment.

In breeding then the laws of heredity render it possible to perpetuate the leading characteristics of an individual of any type, however aberrant it may be, even in the absence of a mate of the same family, the same strain, or even of the same variety. The greyhound, for example, may be bred to the bulldog, the terrier, or the mastiff, and bred back to its original type, the better for the infusion of fresh blood, but this has been done so frequently that if inbreeding in a family of greyhounds is carried on too far by a breeder, he has only



OLDHAM & WILLEY'S FIELD SPANIEL "GLENCAIRN."

to select sires from another strain of greyhounds to correct the evil, for every strain has its infusion of alien blood.

Dog breeders do not all breed with the same object. Some breed for no type beyond the variety. Some breed for strain and variety types, others for family, strain and variety types. Others again breed to an aberrant individual for the establishment of a family on his type; but whichever of these objects is kept in view, there is always room for the display of the keenest judgment in the selection and pairing of breeding stock. A dog may be true to family, strain and variety types, in all the essentials of these types, and yet have very bad points, and it is only by judicious selection and mating that good points in the offspring can be secured.

Successful breeding is admittedly a curiously complex question, but Everett Millais, in his "Theory and Practice of Rational Breeding," has not shrunk from the task of furnishing formulæ for achieving it with some approach to mathematical exactitude, and his little work is perhaps the best work on the subject extant.

GLENCAIRN.

THE picture of the field spaniel Glencairn published this week is from a sketch by Henry B. Tallman, and is an excellent likeness. Glencairn was imported last February by Messrs. Oldham & Willey, the well-known spaniel fanciers. He was whelped April 17, 1884, and is by Easten's Bracken (Solus—Beverley Bess) and out of Easten's Belle, a full sister to Easten's Bracken. He won in England no less than 41 first prizes, many of them at the largest shows. He made his first appearance in this country at New York, where he won first. This he repeatad at Troy, Albany, Utica, Rochester and Boston. At Worcester and Philadelphia he won first in the challenge class. In addition to these wins he received a number of valuable special prizes. His breeding is of the best, and as a sire he will undoubtedly prove to be a valuable acquisition to the spaniel breeders of the country.

INDIANA KENNEL CLUB DERBY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The entries for the third annual Derby of the Indiana Kennel Club closed June 1 with fifty-seven nominations, forty setters and seventeen pointers, fifty-four of which are hereinafter described, one was rejected and two are held for further information. All were whelped in 1888.

P. T. MADISON, Sec'y.

SETTERS.

ALICE (P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.), lemon and white bitch, Aug. 7 (Cassio—Allie James).

AMORET (P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.), black and white bitch, Aug. 7 (Cassio—Allie James).

BEN HARRISON (J. H. Ricksicker, Sterling, Kan.), black and white dog, April 1 (Marksman—Don's Nellie).

BESSIE GLADSTONE (W. A. Kinsley, Indianapolis, Ind.), black and white bitch, April 19 (Rush Gladstone—Queen of Tennessee).

BRAXTON BRAG (N. B. Nesbitt, Chesterville, Miss.), black, white and tan dog, June 13 (Roderigo –Lufra).

CHIEF (N. K. Fairbanks, Chicago, Ill.), black and tan dog, Aug. 3 (Don—Fannie Mitchell).

CLOCHETTE (P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.), black, white and tan bitch, Feb. 3 (Roderigo—Lavalette).

COUNT V. (J. I. Case, Jr., Racine, Wis.), blue belton dog, May 15 (King Noble—Queen Vashti).

DAD WILSON'S BOY (J. Shelly Hudson, Covington, Ky.), black, white and tan dog, July 15 (Dad Wilson—Dolly S.).

DAISY GIRL (G. R. Howse, Trenton, Tenn.), black, white and tan bitch, May 6 (Count Paris—Nellie Cambridge).

DEE (J. I. Case, Jr., Racine, Wis.), black, white and tan bitch, July 18 (King Noble—Elsie Belton).

DORA DEAN (L. Gardner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.), black, white and tan bitch, May 6 (Count Paris—Nellie Cambridge).

ERIC (B. Nesbitt, Chesterville, Miss.), black, white and tan dog, July 1 (Jean Val Jean—Sheena Van).

FRANKIE FOLSOM (A. J. Gleason, Alma, Kan.), lemon and white bitch, April 1 (Marksman—Don's Nellie).

GATH'S HOPE II. (Dudley & Fisher, Nashville, Tenn.) lemon and white dog, March 13 (Gath's Hope—Daisy F.).

GEORGE (R. Riley, Indianapolis, Ind.), black, white and tan dog, May 1 (Nick—Quail).

HOPE'S RAY (D. E. Rose, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.), black, white and tan dog, Jan. 16 (Gath's Hope—Lady May).

KATE MILLER (N. B. Nesbitt, Chesterville, Miss.), lemon belton bitch, June 13 (Roderigo—Lufra).

KING LEO'S BOY (Wm. Dingle, Denver, Col.), black, white and tan dog, Aug. 25 (King Leo—Flaxey Gladstone).

LADY HARRIET (Elms Kennel, Forest Lake, Minn.), blue belton bitch, Aug. 17 (Rockingham—Princess Phœbus).

LADY JEAN (N. B. Nesbitt, Chesterville, Miss.), black, white and tan bitch, July 1 (Jean Val Jean—Sheena Van).

LILLY BURGESS (G. N. Whiteley, Helena, Mont.), orange and white bitch, June 29 (Gath's Mark—Esther).

LADY GLADSTONE (P. T. Madison, Indianapolis, Ind.), black, white and tan bitch, April 18 (Rush Gladstone—Queen of Tennessee).

MODESTY (Dr. J. McDowell, Bruceville, Ind.), blue belton bitch, June 29 (Gath's Mark—Esther).

MONK OF LINDUM (Elms Kennels, Forest Lake, Minn.), lemon and white dog, March (Monk of Furness—Queen of Rosebury).

NANNIE B. (J. I. Case, Jr., Racine, Wis.), lemon belton bitch, May 15 (King Noble—Queen Vashti).

NED CLEARY (J. Shelly Hudson, Covington, Ky.), lemon and white dog, April 14 (Dad Wilson—Lit).

PAUL NOVICE (J. O'H. Denny, Pittsburgh, Pa.), black, white and tan dog, April 30 (Paul Gladstone—Dashing Novice).

QUADROON (P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.), liver and white bitch, Feb. 3 (Roderigo—Lavalette).

RODERICK RANDOM (W. H. Colcord, Chicago, Ill.), black, white and tan dog, July I (Jean Val Jean—Sheena Van).

ROY (R. H. Wehrle, Blairsville, Pa.), black and white dog, Oct. 27 (San Roy, Jr.—Roberta H.).

RUBY WHISTLE (W. H. Colcord, Chicago, Ill.), orange belton bitch, April 9 (Pegbid—Lady Athol).

SAM B. (J. I. Case, Jr., Racine, Wis.), lemon belton dog, March 8 (King Noble—Cricket).

SIMONIDES (Rose & Madison, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and Indianapolis, Ind.), black, white and tan dog, March 10 (Gath's Hope—Gladys).

SIR DARNOC (Elms Kennel, Forest Lake, Minn.), black, white and tan dog, Aug. 17 (Rockingham—Princess Phœbus).

SPINSTER (W. H. Colcord, Chicago, Ill.), blue belton bitch, June 13 (Roderigo—Lufra Cross).

TEMPIE CAMBRIDGE (G. R. Howse, Trenton, Tenn.), black, white and tan bitch, May 6 (Count Paris—Nellie Cambridge).

ZULU (J. I. Case, Jr., Racine, Wis.), black, white and tan dog, March 3 (King Noble—Nellie Belton).

POINTERS.

CLOVE DEE (J. W. Blythe, Burlington, Ia.), lemon and white bitch, June 18 (Cornerstone—Dee).

CROXTETH C.(Thos. F. Howell, Indianapolis, Ind.), liver and white dog, Jan. 29 (Beauvoir—Devonshire Flirt).

DEVONSHIRE JILT (J. W. Patterson, Noblesville, Ind.), liver and white bitch, April 25 (Fowler—Cherrystone).

ELECTRIC (F. Carlisle, Newton Falls, O.), orange and white dog, January (Croxteth—Young Beulah).

FANCY FREE (W. Hoyt, Cleveland, O.), liver and white bitch, Feb. 5 (Donald—Lady Bow).

FEDORA (F. W. Samuels, Indianapolis, Ind.), black, white and tan bitch (Graphic III.—Topsy W.).

GRAPHIC'S CLIP (J. R. Daniels, Cleveland, O.), liver and white bitch, March 16 (Graphic—Lass).

GRAPHIC'S TOPIC (J. R. Daniels, Cleveland, O.), liver and white dog, March 16 (Graphic—Lass).

INDEX (P. T. Madison, Indianapolis, Ind.), liver and white dog, July 20 (Ossian—Nellie E.).

LOU (Castleman Kennels, Trenton, Tenn.), liver bitch, July 6 (Reximus—Katy).

MISS FREEDOM (L. Gardner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.), liver and white bitch, July 4 (Pilate—Fairy II.).

NANCY STONE (W. H. Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.), liver and white bitch, December (Cornerstone—Firenzi).

PEARL'S DOT (J. B. Turner, Chicago, Ill.), liver and white bitch, June 1 (Trinket's Bang—Pearl Stone).

ROBERT SPRING (H. F. Schmidt, Columbus, O.), liver and white dog, Jan. 3 (Hairspring—Diables).

TAFFY (L. Gardner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.), liver and white bitch, July 4 (Pilate—Fairy II.).

THOMASTONE (W. H. Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.), liver and white dog, December (Cornerstone—Firenzi).

TEXAS FIELD TRIALS.

MARSHALL, Texas, June 13. — *Editor Forest and Stream:* The fourth annual meeting of the Texas Field Trial Club will be run on partridges (quail) near Marshall, beginning on Feb. 11, 1890, open to amateurs only:

DERBY—Open to all pointers or setters whelped on or since Jan. 1, 1888. Retrieving required. Entrance fee, $5. $50 to first, $25 to second, $10 to third. Entries close Feb. 10, 1890, at 9 o'clock P. M.

ALL-AGED STAKE—Open to all pointers and setters, regardless of previous winnings. Entrance fee $5. $100 to first, $25 to second, $10 to third. Entries close Feb. 10, 1890, at 9 o'clock P. M.

Prizes will be paid in cash or silverware at the option of the prize winner.

President, Edmund Key, Marshall; First Vice-President, W. J. Wolz, Marshall; Second Vice-President, R. R. Scott, Scottsville.

For particulars, running rules, etc., apply to W. L. THOMAS, Sec'y-Treas., Marshall, Texas.

DOG TALK.

MR. E. H. MOORE has met with a great loss by the death of his well known mastiff dogs champion Minting and Ilford Caution, and the bitch Countess. All the particulars we have are that Minting died from heart disease, and Ilford Caution and Countess from peritonitis. The loss is a severe one not only to Mr. Moore, but to the breeders of the country as well. A description of the dogs and a list of their many winnings is unnecessary, as readers of FOREST AND STREAM are familiar with their record. The many friends of Mr. Moore, we are sure, will sympathize with him in his great loss and join us in the wish that he may succeed in securing specimens of the breed worthy to fill their vacant stalls.

A kennel club has been formed at Kansas City, Mo., with Hon. J. E. Guinotte, President; Messrs. J. A. Graham and S. F. Field, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. F. B. Rice, Secretary and Treasurer. The club will probably hold a dog show as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Mr. Wm. Graham sailed for home yesterday on the Celtic He reported having had a most enjoyable time during his brief visit, and stated that he had learned at least one new wrinkle about dog dealing that he would not soon forget. We understand that he received a number of important commissions from prominent fanciers for the purchase of dogs to be sent out in season for the shows next spring.

Mr. E. M. Oldham, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., has made an addition to his kennels and will take a few dogs to board. This will be welcome news to residents of the city, who wish to leave their dogs in good hands while they are absent on their summer vacation.

Mr. D. Baillie, of Lexington, Ky., sails for England to-day instead of last Thursday, as noted last week. Mr. Baillie takes with him the Chestnut Hill Kennels' collie Dublin Scot for competition at the Kennel Club's show, Olympic, London, next month.

Mr. E. D. Morgan, of this city, has recently purchased in England the bull-terrier dog Spotless Prince, a well known winner, said by some to be one of the best in the country. He was whelped January, 1888, and is by Cato and out of Young Venus.

We hear complaints that some of the special prizes that were offered at two or three of the spring dog shows have not been paid. The A. K. C. should see to this.

The fall meet of the National Coursing Club will take place at Hutchinson, Kan., Oct. 24. The address of the manager is Mr. M. E. Allison, Hutchinson, Kan.

Schipperkes are looking up, Mr. W. J. Comstock, of Providence, R. I., has recently imported a pair, and we understand that others will soon arrive.

There will be a dog show at Kingston, Ont., the first week in September, in connection with the exhibition of the Central Fair Association of Canada.

Mr. J. H. Naylor, of Chicago, will shortly visit England, and if he finds a terrier or two that suit he will bring them over on his return.

Mr. H. S. Pitkin, of Hartford, Conn., has quite a kennel of St. Bernards, and is doing his best to breed some winners.

Where is the new list of judges that the Spaniel Club was to vote for? Is it not about time that they were announced?

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 or any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Nellie Naso. By W. H. Larison, Madison, N. J., for liver and white pointer bitch, whelped March 17, 1889, by Nick of Naso (Naso II.—Pettigo) out of Nellie (Duke of Bergen—Dora).

Erminie. By Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., for fawn pug bitch, whelped May 4, 1889, by champion Kash (Bradford Ruby—Lady Cloudy) out of Daisy.

Alpine Monarch and Alpine Ben Adolin. By Alpine Kennels, Fairfield, Conn., for white and orange St. Bernard dogs, whelped May 17, 1889, by champion Ben Lomond (Barry—Thetis) out of Satellite (Monk II.—Sheila).

Alpine Friar and Alpine Monk. By Alpine Kennels, Fairfield, Conn., for orange and white St. Bernard dogs, whelped May 7, 1889, by champion Ben Lomond (Barry—Thetis) out of Satellite (Monk II.—Sheila).

Alpine Nun, Alpine Rose and Alpine Maud. By Alpine Kennels, Fairfield, Conn., for orange and white St. Bernard bitches, whelped May 7, 1889, by champion Ben Lomond (Barry—Thetis) out of Satellite (Monk II.—Sheila).

Salvo. By McBeth Kennels, North Lawrence, O., for black and white English setter dog, whelped May 5, 1889, by Rollick B. (Royal Ranger—Kit Kilbird) out of Fanny McBeth (McBeth—Vic).

Edge Mark. By D. A. Goodwin, Jr., Newburyport, Mass., for black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Feb. 7, 1888, by Skidmore (Roderigo—Gem) out of Flo Maclin (Gath's Mark—Cosy).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Brunette—Caro. Prof. L. P. Braive's (New York) Newfoundland bitch Brunette (Bruno—Mirza) to Chris. Eimer's Caro (Jumbo—Nora), June 10.

Regina—Keeper. Contoocook Kennels' (Peterborough, N. H.) St. Bernard bitch Regina (champion Sirius—Hilda Josepha) to J. F. Smith's Keeper (Ivo—Sans Pour). April 9.

Flo Maclin—Bob Gates. D. A. Goodwin, Jr.'s (Newburyport, Mass.) English setter bitch Flo Maclin (Gath's Mark—Cosy) to J. L. Breeze's Bob Gates, May 2.

Nell—Terry. J. J. Goary's (South Boston, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch Nell (Maloy's Jack—Daisey) to C. S. McClellan's Terry (champion Tnrk—Nellie), June 11.

Lady Nell—Black Duke. J. G. Jorgenscn's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Lady Nell (Burmah—Molly) to Jas. Luckwell's Black Duke (champion Obo II.—Woodland Queen), June 10.

Lillias Beverwyck Trap. Jas. E. Unke's (Muncie, Ind.) fox-terrier bitch Lillias (Splauger—Blemton Lilly) to his Beverwyck Trap (Dusky Trap—Daze), April 19.

Jessie—Bradford Harry. J. Hackett's (Hamilton, Ont.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Jessie to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), May 1.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Olga. Geo. Shepard Page's (Stanley, N. J.) decrhound bitch Olga (Dunrobin—Shelloch), June 5, six (four dogs), by John E. Thayer's Chieftain (champion Bevis—Heather).

Fannie M. Hornell-Harmony Kennels' (Covert, N. Y.) greyhound bitch Fannie M., May 25, seven (one dog), by their champion Memnon.

Lady Olivia. Hornell-Harmony Kennels' (Covert, N. Y.) greyhound bitch Lady Olivia, June 8, nine (four dogs), by their champion Memnon.

Harmony. Hornell-Harmony Kennels' (Covert, N. Y.) greyhound bitch champion Harmony, June 4, eight (four dogs), by their champion Memnon.

Sall La Blonde. H. W. Neefus's (Elizabeth, N. J.) pointer bitch Sall La Blonde (Ted of Bergen—Duchess of Hessen), May 27, three dogs, by his Sancho Pedro.

Regina. Contoocook Kennels' (Peterborough, N. H.) St. Bernard bitch Regina (Sirius—Hilda Josepha), June 11, twelve (three dogs), by J. F. Smith's Keeper (Ivo—Sans Peur).

Fanny McBeth. McBeth Kennels' (North Lawrence, O.) English setter bitch Fanny McBeth (McBeth—Vic), May 5, ten (eight dogs), by H. A. Wise's Rollick B. (Royal Ranger—Kit Kilbird).

Nellie. B. J. Rae's (Woodstock, Ont.) cocker spaniel bitch Nellie (Obo, Jr.—Woodstock Belle), June 11, five (three dogs), by Jas. Luckwell's Black Duke (champion Obo II.—Woodland Queen).

Black Meg. H. S. Reynolds's (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) cocker spaniel bitch Black Meg (Obo II.—Darkie), May 25, five (one dog), by J. P. Willey's Black Pete (Obo, Jr.—Phonsie).

Lady. J. F. Campbell's (Montreal, Can.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Lady, June 15, four (two dogs), by P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady).

Floss. Chas. N. Symonds's (Salem, Mass.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Floss (Dreadnaught II.—Maggie), May 19, two (one dog), by his Toons Royal (Kavanagh's champion Dreadnaught—Hamilton's Tricksey).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Trumpeter—Nellie whelp. Beagle dog, whelped Jan. 23, 1889, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to H. J. Tiffin, Courtney, Fla.

——— — ——— *whelp.* Beagle bitch, whelped Feb. 17, 1889, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to H. J. Tiffin, Courtney, Fla.

Archie. Collie dog, whelped June 16, 1887, by Glenlivat out of Nellie McGregor, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., to John Dupee, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Donald—Miss Hero whelps. Fawn mastiff dogs, whelped Jan. 13, 1889, by Associated Fanciers, Philadelphia, Pa., one each to Wm. Darrow, Jr., New York, and E. R. Abadie, Grass Valley, Cal.

Mars II. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped Aug. 5, 1882, by Rover out of Lady Edna, by E. Ponn & Co., Gretna, Man., to Schutze & Hansen, Morden, Man.

Prince Edwy. Stone fawn, black points, mastiff dog, whelped March 24, 1889, by Edwy out of Ilford Comedy, by Dr. George B. Ayres, Omaha, Neb., to Hugh Murphy, same place.

Belle Comedy. Light fawn, brown points, mastiff bitch, whelped March 24, 1889, by Edwy out of Ilford Comedy, by Dr. George B. Ayres, Omaha, Neb., to P. P. Stone, same place.

Rod Roy. Orange and white English setter dog, whelped February, 1888, by Skidmore out of Flo Maclin, by D. A. Goodwin, Jr., Newburyport, Mass., to S. A. Ellis, Harwich, Mass.

Ponto, Jr. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped Jan. 12, 1889, by Havey's Ponto out of Nell, by J. J. Geary, South Boston, Mass., to Frank Wood, same place.

Roger. Black and tan Gordon setter dog, whelped April 25, 1889, by Royal Duke ont of Jennie II., by Louis Parisette, Brooklyn, N. Y., name of purchaser not given.

PRESENTATIONS.

Nellie Naso. Liver and white pointer bitch, whelped March 17, 1889, by Nick of Naso out of Nellie, by E. McConnell, Madison, N. J., to W. H. Larison, same place.

DEATHS.

Minting. Mastiff dog, whelped May, 1885 (Maximilian—Cambrian Princess), owned by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., from heart disease.

Ilford Caution. Mastiff dog, whelped May, 1883 (Crown Prince—Ilford Claudia), owned by E. H. Moore, Melrose, Mass., from peritonitis.

Alice Royal. Black and white English setter bitch, whelped July 23, 1886 (Frank Royal—Lee's Belle), owned by McBeth Kennels, Massillon, O., in parturition.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

W. A. G., Boston.—I have a pointer dog 2 years old next August. He is a handsome dog, but has always been inclined to be quite thin. Eats pretty well, but for a year or more he appears every day to he sick at his stomach and vomits. This does not seem to be a natural state of things, and what would you advise me to do for it? This dog Joe has been sire to two litters, and the puppies all seem to be stronger and more robust than the sire. It looks as if he had some trouble in digesting his food; hut is there any remedy for such a trouble? Ans. Give 5 drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic in food night and morning as stomach tonic. Also give a 3-grain quinine pill three times daily. You can conceal the pill in a small morsel of meat. Do not feed much meat. Keep the bowels free. Exercise regularly.

F. A. E., Clinton, N. Y.—My pointer bitch, 14 months old, rather fat, fed with scraps from table, very little meat, apparently in healthy condition and feels well, has an eruption on outside of both hindlegs. Looks very red, and the hair has come out largely. It does not seem to annoy her any as yet. Is it probably a species of mange; and if so, what would you suggest? Ans. A form of mange. Keep the bowels open. Give two or three compound cathartic pills every day for four or five days. Reduce her weight. Exercise. Use the following ointment:

℞ Ung. diachylon.
Ung. zinc oxid.....ää ʒi
Mix. Sig. Externally applied twice daily after washing.

G. F. M., Maynard, Mass.—An Irish setter, 1 year old, has been troubled with the under eyelid turning up in his eye every time he closed it; the lid would turn up so as the hair would touch the eyeball; he has been troubled with it since he was 3 months old. Ans. Turn the lid out and examine for ingrowing hairs or a growth. Let a few drops of solution of zinc sulphate (2grs. to the ounce) fall into the eye. It may be congenital and incurable.

ELMIRA DOG SHOW.—*Editor Forest and Stream;* I have been engaged as superintendent for the dog show to be held under the auspices of the Inter-State Fair, at Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 17 to 20, 1889. The Pet Stock Association will apply for membership in the A. K. C. We will give over $1,000 in premiums, and I think will have no puppy classes. Lots of specials have been promised.—J. OTIS FELLOWS.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.—Boston, June 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The New England Kennel Club claim dates of April 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1890, for their sixth annual bench show of dogs at Boston, Mass.—J. W. NEWMAN, Sec'y.

Rifle and Trap Shooting.

THE TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

ON Tuesday last the rifle team of the Massachusetts volunteer militia left for England to test their prowess with the crack shots of the English volunteers.

The team met at noon, and by special invitation of the proprietress of the Hotel Bellevue, on Beacon street, sat down to a substantial lunch shortly before 1 o'clock. At 2 P. M. the members took a handsome drag with six horses, and through the courtesy of Sergt. Kenney of the artillery staff, were driven to the State House, where at 2:15 P. M. Adjt.-Gen. Dalton made the formal inspection of officers and men, and Maj.-Gen. Frost received the official paper, giving the team leave of absence, permission to take State property across the sea and the royal permit of the English authorities to enter Great Britain armed and equipped as a military body. The members were then presented to Gov. Ames, who officially bade them "Godspeed." Many of the ladies who were instrumental in the presentation of the stand of colors given to the team were present and gazed with pride at the beautiful emblems borne by two sergeants of the team.

The next stop was at City Hall, where Mayor Hart, in behalf of the city, said "good-by." Then Treasurer Asa B. Potter was complimented with a call at the Maverick Bank about 3 P. M., and after marching through Faneuil Hall market the team were driven to the Boston Athletic Association's building, where the club held an informal reception complimentary to Maj. Frost, who is a member, and the association was the last to say good-by. The team arrived at the Boston & Providence station at 4:45 P. M. and at 5 o'clock rolled away in a special car, handsomely decorated with flags by General Passenger Agent Connor, on the Shore Line express for New York. The team slept and breakfasted at the Sturtevant House, and sailed for Europe on the City of Chicago of the Inman line at 10 A. M. On arrival at Liverpool a special saloon carriage will be in waiting on the London and Northwestern Railway, decorated with American and English flags, and on arriving in London the team will proceed direct to the First Avenue Hotel, Holborn, where the members will quarter until they go into camp at Wimbledon. Team matches will be shot on July 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the men will be under canvas July 8 to 20.

The Massachusetts men are fortunate in the selection of Quartermaster G. F. Gratwicke of the 4th Devonshire as their English honorary secretary. Quartermaster Gratwicke is adjutant of the English Twenty, and honorary secretary as well, and one of the best known and posted rifle shots in England.

The final acknowledgment of subscriptions will be made by Treasurer Potter on Monday morning, and shows a fund of some $7,000. The personnel of the team is as follows: Major J. P. Frost, Second Brigade, Captain; Major C. W. Hinman, First Brigade; Major O. H. Marion, First Infantry (Surgeon); Major G. H. Benyon, Fifth Infantry (Adjutant); First Lieut. S. B. Newton, First Cavalry (Quartermaster); First Lieut. S. S. Bumstead, Second Infantry; First Lieut. R. B. Edes, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. W. G. Hussey, Eighth Infantry; Sergt.-Major W. M. Merrill and Sergt. W. C. Johnston, Jr., Second Brigade; Sergt. M. W. Bull, Second Infantry; Sergt. George Doyle, Fifth Infantry; Corporal W. D. Hnddleson, First Infantry; Privates F. R. Bull, L. T. Farnsworth and W. M. Farrow, Second Infantry.

The team is considered fully equal, if not superior, to any team yet representing Massachusetts. If these men should wear all the championship medals which they have won they would be nearly invisible, for they own among them the enormous number of 246, all of them genuine tokens of championship.

Major Frost, who commands the team, is 33 years old, and has had 15 years experience in the Massachusetts militia, largely in the cavalry arm. He is an expert with the rifle and has numerous medals and trophies to show. Mr. Frost won all the cavalry matches during his term of service in that branch, and his record at mid-range with the carbine has never been equalled in the United States.

Major C. W. Hinman, of Boston, has been a member of two international teams, and at present holds the record with the United States Springfield rifle at 200yds., and the record with sporting rifles at 800, 900 and 1,000yds. He has won the President's match at Creedmoor, which carries with it the military and naval championship of America, and also won the Judd match at off-hand work. At Creedmoor last year he accomplished the feat of winning the Governor's match, 500yds., with a clean score.

Dr. Marion is surgeon of the First Regiment, a bright, wide-awake Harvard graduate, who, though not one of the shooting men of the team, is a good marksman. Adjutant Benyon, of the Fifth Infantry, is appointed because of his executive ability and his good nature. Lieutenant Newton is probably without a superior as a military caterer, having been for seven years quartermaster of the First Battalion of Cavalry.

Lieut. Bumstead is a Springfield man. He was a member of the famous army team years ago, and came within one of being selected for the last international team. He has been a member of the State team four years, and for three of the four led the entire team in the interstate match.

Sergt. Doyle, of Boston, is the military and naval champion of America. He served ten years in the regular army, most of the time in the Engineer Corps at Willet's Point. In 1887 he won the Division of the Atlantic Skirnishers' medal; also the fourth gold medal in the division match. In the same year he won also the first prize department gold medal, the first prize department skirmishers' medal and the first sailor medal on the Division of the Atlantic team, and was made a "distinguished marksman." In 1880, at Creedmoor, he won the President's match with a score of 47 in a possible 50 at 600yds.

Corp. Huddleson, of Boston, is another old army shot. He was five years in Battery K, Fourth Artillery, stationed at Fort Warren. He represented his battery in the department and division competitions of 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, being a member of the winning team in Sheridan's skirmishers' matches in 1884 and 1885. He won the division gold medal at Fort Niagara in 1886 with a total of 449 points.

Private F. R. Bull, of Springfield, is probably without a superior in the use of the Springfield rifle, for he is head mechanic in the National Armory, and tests nearly every rifle which the Government issues. All the extremely fine mechanical work is looked after by him in person; also all the testing of service rifles, etc. Very naturally, therefore, he has developed remarkable skill as a marksman, and thinks very little in rolling up clean scores at the mid-ranges. His score for sharpshooters in 1888 at 500, 600 and 800yds. was 147 in a possible 150.

Private Farnsworth is Mr. Bull's right hand man at the armory, and, like him, is an expert. He is a veteran of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and his skill with the old musket was such that he was detailed as a sharpshooter at the headquarters of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps.

The last man on the list is the famous Farrow, one of the great riflemen of the world. He wears the proud title of "Shooting King," having won it at Newark last fall. Mr. Farrow, whose home is in Holyoke, has been a rifleman twelve years. He made the first ten consecutive bullseyes ever made off-hand at 200yds. in a public trial. At Wimbledon he won the Albert prize of £100, with 70 in a possible 75 points. The next year, also at Wimbledon, he won the Wimbledon Cup, valued at $500. At international shoots at Normandy he received the first prize, a Sèvres vase.

Messrs. Frost, Hinman, Bumstead, Hussey, Merrill, Sergeant Bull, Private Bull and Farrow were members of the team which went to Chicago in 1887.

In the conversation Major Frost said that his team men were taking the regular service rifles. "No alterations, no fancy sights or anything of the sort; simply the rifles served out to us by the adjutant general." Then he continued:

"The public does not understand the great significance of these matches. This will be the first time the service rifles of the two nations have been brought into competition. In view of the fact that the English say that our Springfield rifle is not so good a shooting weapon or so serviceable as the Martini-Henry the result will be very significant."

"How about conditions?"

"Everything is to be under English rules except that I have stipulated that in firing at 200yds. we need not kneel, as they do. We don't know anything about kneeling."

"Have they agreed?"

"They had to. We instructed our honorary secretary to refuse the applications of all teams that demurred. There are enough things against us without being obliged to take positions that we don't know anything about."

The team men take with them the regular Sprinfield 3-groove rifles, and will shoot with the regular U. S. cartridge, having 500grs. of lead and 70grs. of powder. The ammunition is sent directly from the U. S. service supply. It has been used throughout the practice of the team, and the members declare they could ask for no better. The armory is now using the tinned shells altogether. With the old brass and copper shells it was found that in cartridges loaded for some time the chemical action of the powder salts upon the metal so corroded it that it was weakened, and frequently rings or fragments from the shell were carried up into the barrel. With the shell tinned inside and out, there is no corrosion and no galvanic action from the deliquescence of the powder salts, and the exact machinery used turn out the cartridges by the thousand with less than 1 per cent. variation in powder charges; while the swayed bullets run on with the evenness of coin, as to weight and density.

The team went off by the City of Chicago in the best of spirits, and none promised to make a better report of his doings than the FOREST AND STREAM's special correspondent with the team.

CANADIAN WIMBLEDON TEAM.

THE members of A Company, Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, gave the four members of the Wimbleden team selected from their company a grand send-off on the evening of June 14. Sergt. Mowat presided, and the guests of the evening were Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.; Staff-Sergt. McVittie, Royal Grenadiers; Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, Royal Grenadiers; Sergt. Kerswell, Royal Grenadiers; Capt. Kemp, Staff-Sergt. Hutchinson, Royal Grenadiers, and Sergt.-Major Cox, Royal Grenadiers. Sergeants Ashall, McVittie, Mitchell and Kerswell have been chosen to sustain the honor of Canadian shooting in the coming contest, and the following record of the representatives will show the reason of the confidence felt in them by their comrades:

Sergt. McVittie's record is the first given, and shows a most remarkable marksman's experience. The prizes and medals he won are as follows: At Wimbledon—Eight times in the final stage of Queen's, St. George's vase, Dragon cup, gold jewel, grand aggregate, Dominion of Canada trophies and gold cross, Olympic, first stage of Albert, Bass, Secretary of State for War, Wills, fifteen times in Elcho shield, Scotch eight, Henry, Arthur, Ladies', etc. Glasgow—First, second and third service National Rifle Club, grand aggregate three times, Bannockburn cup, Association first prize service. Edinburgh—President's, Lord Provost, Lord Advocate's, first stage of Caledonian shield. Sergt. McVittie won many more medals and prizes which space will not permit to mention.

Staff-Sergt. Thos. Mitchell has had a most distinguished career. He has for a long time past held the position of champion shot and gold medalist of the Dominion, and his companions have all confidence in his retaining his old reputation, if not adding to it, in the approaching trial of skill.

The representatives to Wimbledon left Toronto on Monday night, and on Tuesday night set sail on the Parisian from Montreal. They took on the Nova Scotian marksmen on Wednesday, and if the good wishes of their corps are of any avail, will arrive in England a week later.

The last change in the *personnel* of the team was the resignation of Staff-Sergt. Pink, 43d Battalion, Ottawa, who has been obliged to withdraw owing to continued ill health. He is well on in years and thinks he could not stand the voyage. The waiting man, Sergt. Mumford, 63d Halifax Rifles, was notified, and reported at Quebec on Wednesday, with the rest of the Nova Scotia contingent.

The competing teams will be as follows, giving the competitors' names in the order of their selection: Commandant, Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Ottawa; Adjutant, Major Hood, Montreal; Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, Grenadiers, Toronto; Staff-Sergt. McVittie, Grenadiers, Toronto; Private Armstrong, Guards, Ottawa; Sergt. Rolston, 20th Battalion, Capt. Rogers, 3d, Ottawa; Staff-Sergt. Curzon, Grenadiers, Toronto; Lieut. Jamieson, 43d, Ottawa; Major Sherwood, 43d, Ottawa; Lieut. Wilson, 33d, Huron Battalion; Staff-Sergt. Corbyn, 63d, Halifax; Staff-Sergt. Ogg, Guelph Artillery; Lieut. Conboy, 30th Battalion; Major Weston, 66th, Halifax; Egan, 63d, Halifax; Lieut. Dimock, 78th Battalion, Truro, N. S.; Lieut. Blackmore, 63d, Halifax; Corp. Crowe, Guelph Artillery; Staff-Sergeant Ashell, Queen's Own; Private Horsey, 45th, Bowmanville, Ont.; Sergt. Mumford, 63d, Halifax. At Wimbledon most of the battalion matches are for teams of six men. There is one, however, the Mappins, for battalion teams of four. Had Pink not resignod, the 43d would have been the first battalion to be able to enter such a team. His withdrawal transfers the opportunity to the 63d, as they now have four men. The match consists of an obstacle race, with four obstacles, a quarter mile course, and the firing of seven shots at four and seven and five hundred yards. The whole performance is to be accomplished within five minutes.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The second match for the marksman's badge was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, June 15. The attendance was very good but the conditions for shooting were very bad, a heavy, gusty wind blowing from 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and thunder storms delayed the shooting until dark. Following are the sharpshooters' scores:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total.
*J W Halstead, Co C, 7th Rogt.	22	23	45
*P L Klock, Co H, 7th Regt.	21	23	44
*G S Scott, Jr, Co A, 23d Regt.	21	23	44
*C B Jackson, Co C, 12th Regt.	22	22	44
*A T Weston, Staff, 22d Regt.	20	23	43
†H W Janssen, Co A, 7th Regt.	20	23	43
*E C Smith, Co A 12th Regt.	21	22	43
†C A Jones, Co G, 7th Regt.	19	24	43
†W B Thurston, Co E, 22d Regt.	20	23	43
O E Dudley, Co F, 7th Regt.	21	22	43
W R Pryor, Staff, 22d Regt.	21	22	43
R M Dunn, Co G, 7th Regt.	21	22	43
R Byars, Co G, 22d Regt.	19	23	42
H D Hamilton, Co G, 23d Regt.	20	22	42
H C Brown, Staff, 23d Regt.	21	21	42
Geo Ball, Co F, 23d Regt.	21	21	42
A McDougall, Co C, 7th Regt.	21	21	42
S W Merritt, Co B, 7th Regt.	23	19	42

*Winners of the cash prizes. †Medal winners. Next match July 4.—J. MANZ, Sec'y N. R. A.

BOSTON, June 15.—The regular shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held to-day at their range. Most of the scores ranged low, there being a strong wind. To-day Mr. Francis won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match, and Mr. Lee won the champion gold medal. Detailed score:

Twenty-shot Rest Match—200yds.

J Francis	7	11	9	10	10	9	7	11	10	10	
	12	9	10	11	11	9	12	8	8	8	10—194
W O Burnite	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	10	12	
	12	10	8	11	9	9	10	9	11	9	9—193
S Wilder	10	12	7	9	11	9	11	11	9	7	
	9	10	9	12	8	9	8	11	8	11	8—191
J N Eames	8	12	8	10	8	11	11	10	9	9	
	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	7	8	10	8—183
J R Munroe	10	8	10	8	8	9	12	9	9	10	
	6	10	8	6	8	6	7	10	11	9	9—174

Champion Match.

H L Lee	6	9	10	7	7	8	7	8	10	6	6—77
C C Clark	8	7	8	7	7	6	7	6	9	9	9—74

Fifty-yard Pistol Match.

H L Lee	8	8	10	8	9	10	6	9	10	9	8—87
J B Osborn	8	4	9	8	6	8	6	9	10	8	8—76

500yd. Military Match.

F Carter	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—47
F J Lounsbury	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	4—44
J P Nowell	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	4—43
S Field	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	5	5	5—36
A Spring	4	3	4	3	3	5	5	5	3	4	5—36

Victory Medal Match—200yds.

C M Hill	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	6	9	8—88
F Lawrence	7	6	10	9	10	6	9	9	8	7	8—81

Rest Match, 200Yds.

J Francis	12	9	11	12	10	11	12	12	9	11	—109
S Wilder	10	12	12	10	12	9	11	9	12	10	—107
J R Munroe	12	10	11	12	9	12	8	12	10	11	—107
W C Prescott	10	8	10	12	11	8	12	12	9	9	—101
D Webster	12	12	10	12	8	11	8	8	10	10	—101
W S Burnite	9	9	10	12	9	10	10	12	10	8	—99
O M Howard	11	12	8	10	10	8	8	9	12	10	—98
W P Thompson	7	12	8	10	10	12	9	12	8	11	—97
R Greenwood	8	9	8	9	11	8	12	11	9	11	—96
A Ballard	9	12	8	8	10	9	12	10	9	9	—96
J N Eames	11	9	12	8	12	9	7	11	9	11	—95
A G Holmes	11	12	8	8	11	7	8	11	9	8	—93
J Hurd	8	7	8	10	10	9	12	7	11	9	—91
W Newton	8	9	9	8	8	7	8	10	9	12	—88
O T Moore	6	8	8	8	5	10	9	10	10	10	—84

All-Comers' Off-Hand Match, 200Yds.

H L Lee	8	8	7	9	9	7	7	10	9	7—81
L Davis	8	7	6	10	7	7	6	7	6	6—70
A King	7	10	6	10	7	8	5	3	8	6—70
B F Barker	6	6	7	6	7	7	9	10	7	6—68
J Bayley	4	6	4	2	10	6	10	6	10	7—65
W C Prescott	7	4	3	8	4	8	8	9	6	5—62
C Cambridge	4	8	3	4	3	6	10	10	7	7—62
M Eaton	6	6	4	6	6	3	8	7	8	5—59
A S Hunt	8	5	10	5	6	6	3	8	0	8—59

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—The regular weekly shooting at Healdmoor range, Wilmington, Del., to-day was favored with good weather conditions, with the exception of the slight shower during the middle of the afternoon, but the shooting continued without interruption. Some fine scores were made, E. J. Darlington especially distinguishing himself in good to even all-round shooting. His scores in the special record match were particularly fine, making a run of 20 consecutive bullseyes, 5 consecutive 10s, the second string being a clean score of bullseyes and the first and second both beating his brother's record. Following are the scores in detail, Standard American target, off-hand:

Record Match—200yds.

E J Darlington	8	4	5	10	9	9	5	7	8	7—72
H Simpson	9	8	5	7	5	7	9	5	6	10—71
S Ward	7	7	7	7	2	6	10	6	6	6—64
W Rice	5	5	7	7	6	5	7	5	3	6—62
E Darlington	5	5	7	7	6	8	6	6	5	5—60
W S Darlington	5	5	6	7	4	3	5	4	5	7—53

Special Record Match—100yds.

E J Darlington	9	7	8	10	8	10	10	10	10	10—92
W S Darlington	8	8	7	5	10	7	7	8	6	8—74

Pistol Match—50yds.

E J Darlington	9	7	9	6	10	9	9	8	6	10—83
E Jackson	10	7	8	10	7	6	6	8	2	8—72
E Darlington	10	6	7	7	5	4	8	10	4	7—68
*H Simpson	9	9	4	7	10	10	4	5	5	2—65
G W Darlington	6	5	2	4	7	5	8	7	7	10—61
W S Darlington	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	3—61
*H Johnson	5	5	5	4	6	5	4	4	9	7—54
*W Rice	3	4	4	4	5	5	10	8	4	4—51

*Revolver.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—A good attendance and good scores were the rule at the last meeting of the Pistol Club. Mohrstadt led the van with 91, and will have possession of the medal for one week. The scores are as follows; 20yds., standard American target and .22-caliber pistols:

E Mohrstadt	10	10	7	9	9	10	7	10	9	10—91
G Alexander	8	6	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	8—87
M Summerfield	9	10	10	6	8	9	7	9	8	10—86
L V D Perret	10	9	7	8	10	10	9	8	10	5—86
O Neuhaus	8	7	8	7	10	9	10	8	8	10—85
F A Fodde	9	9	8	10	10	6	6	10	7	6—85
W J Lord	10	7	8	7	10	10	8	7	7	9—83
W H Hettel	8	8	9	7	10	6	7	8	8	8—79
J A Lee	8	9	7	10	8	7	5	7	9	7—77
W Bauer	9	9	9	7	6	5	5	8	9	10—77
Dorman	9	4	8	7	10	8	10	6	10	8—76
O Wallace	8	8	6	7	7	6	9	8	7	9—75
A E Bengel	8	9	6	10	5	9	5	8	8	5—73

UNSER FRITZ.

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—Great scores were in order at the Shooting Park to-day despite the tricky wind. In the fifth match for the members' trophy R. Williams won with 226, this being his third victory. Coppersmith made 219, Boyken 216, Hoegel 213, Drexler 195, Dietz 194, Derivaux 192, Begerow 189, Laate 189, F. A. Freisenshner 183, Fisch 174, Mink 135, Townsend 132. In the expert match Barney Walther won a gold medal on 10 scores of 87 or better. The leaders were as follows: Williams 70, 69, 68, 66, 65; Boyken 69, 65, 64, 64, 63, 62, 62, 61; Freisenshner 66, 62, 60; Walther 68, 68, 67, 67, 66, 65, 65, 65, 65, 64, 64, 64, 64, 61, 61; Begerow 63, 60; Campbell 60....The liveliest kind of a shoot is expected to take place in Shooting Park on Saturday, when the return match between the "Zettler Twins," Walther and Dorrler, and the "Two Obadiahs" of the Newark Shooting Society will take place. The first match shot on Centennial Day was won by the "Twins" with 95 points to the good, the rifle of "Old Obadiah" getting out of order. According to agreement the Newarkers will receive an allowance equal to the number of points they were beaten in the first match. The match will begin at 3 o'clock.

FOREST AND STREAM.

SUPPLEMENT No. 6——TRAP TOURNAMENTS.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

Aug. 13, 14, 15.—Second Tournament of the American Shooting Association, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11.—Middlesex Gun Club Tournament, Dunellen, N. J. W. F. Force, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION SHOOT.

CINCINNATI, O., June 11.—A large portion of the earlier festivities of the much talked of tournament of the American Shooting Association began yesterday evening, when the sloeper "Mirage" rolled out of Chicago over the Kankakee line. Mr. C. E. Willard, of the advisory board of the Association, had conspired with Mr. J. C. Tucker, general northwestern passenger agent, Mr. C. S. Burton, city ticket agent, and Mr. H. W. McCinniff, city passenger agent, and the result was a very pleasant little excursion party, which has proved to-day to constitute a very material portion of the attendance from the West. On this car were Messrs. C. W. Budd, fresh from his Chicago victories, and carrying a carpetsack full of boodle; J. R. Stice, as big and goodnatnred as ever; S. A. Tucker, of the Parkor people; H. A. Penrose, from Keystonetown; J. A. Ruble, of Albert Lea; Frank S. Parmalee, of the Collins Gun Co., Omaha; Chas. E. Willard, long with the Blatchford Cartridge Co., and bearing his diamond badge honors blushing thick upon him; J. E. Miller, late of the Western Arms and Cartridge Co.; E. S. Rice, general agent of the Dupont Powder Co.; F. H. Lord, of the St. P., M. & K. C. R.R.; C. E. Strawn, of Jacksonville; H. J. Cassady, of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.; H. W. Jenney, president of the Jenney & Graham Gun Co. of Chicago; Henry Smith, of the same city; Geo. I. Maillet, clerk of the Circuit Court at Crown Point, Ind.; A. T. Coffin and W. C. Nicholson, also of Crown Point Club, and Frank Mosher, of Gilman, Ill. It might be expected that a combination of such explosive, volatile, projectile and detonative ingredients as the above would be more or less noisy, and such was indeed the case. Besides the fun there was also a good deal of hard sense talked about guns and ammunition, and especially about shooting tournaments in general, the latter much mingled with speculation upon the success of the coming most interesting experiment of the Association.

Arrived at Cincinnati, it was discovered that shooters had been dropping in for a day or so. The genial president of the Association, Mr. Charles W. Dimick, was on hand, and so was the general manager, well-known and popular Major Taylor. Of the advisory board there were present Messrs. H. W. McMurchy, of Syracuse, Mr. Edwin Taylor, Mr. Al. Bandle, of Cincinnati, Messrs. Willard and Tucker, as above named, and Mr. G. E. Albee, of Hartford. Among the other shooters were Messrs. Sherman and Vincent, of Guildford, Ind.; Rollo O. Heikes and Walter Keenan, of Dayton, O.; Paul North and C. G. Hebbard, of Cleveland; C. W. McPhee, of Bulletsville, Ky.; E. S. Benscotten, of Huron, O.; Fred Kimble, of Peoria, Ill.; Al. Spangler, an old Cincinnati boy, and last, but not littlest, a whole show by himself, Tee Kay, which the same is Tom H. Keller, of Plainfield, N. J. Yet other shooters were noticed when the grounds were reached and when the entries began to fill np.

There was a little sweepstake shooting yesterday, preliminary to the first day's work to-day. Following are the results:

Match No. 1, entrance $2: Heikes 9, Tee Kay 3, Spangler 4, Chubb 4, Bandle 8, A. Paul 9, Murphy 9, F. Ferris 7, Albee 8, North 8, Vincent 8, Benscotten 8, E. Taylor 7, J. M. Taylor 8, McPhee 8. Murphy, Paul and Heikes first; Bandle, North and J. M. Taylor second; Ferris and E. Taylor third.

Match No. 2, 9 Peoria birds, entrance $2: Bandle 9, J. M. Taylor 7, Murphy 7, Heikes 9, A. Chubb 8, E. Taylor 8, Benscotten 8, Ferris 6, Vincent 6, Paul 8, E. Frey 7, Tee Kay 7, North 9. Bandle, Heikes and North first; E. Taylor and Vincent second; Major Taylor and Murphy third.

Match No. 3, 9 Peorias, entrance $2: Bandle 8, Benscotten 9, Heikes 9, Chubb 2, Paul 9, Vincent 9, E. Taylor 9, North 8, Ferris 9, J. M. Taylor 7, Murphy 9, Tee Kay 7. Frank and Benscotten and Heikes first money; Bandle and North second; Major Taylor and Tee Kay third.

Match No. 4, 9 Peorias, entrance $2, one gets money: Tee Kay 7, Heikes 8, Paul 9, Bandle 9, Vincent 9, J. M. Taylor 7, Bandle won.

Individual match, $25 a side, at 25 standard single birds.

Tee Kay.....1111101111011111111111000–19

Spangler.....0100001001011111011101100–16

First Day, Tuesday, June 11.

The grounds chosen by the Association to-day are at the old base ball park, and are those leased by Al Bandlo for his tournaments. They are small and level, covered with a beautiful turf, but lying as they do in a little valley with a heavy background of green trees, they are difficult to shoot on, and a number of complaints abont the puzzling background ot green have been heard. The grounds are distant about 40 minntes by horse car from the central hotels. The fitting and supplies, traps, tents, etc., are under the supervision of Mr. Al Bandle. He supplies all the targets shot and furnishes traps, trappers, etc.; for this he is paid 3 cents per bird by the Association, which is thus relieved of further responsibility. There is a very pleasant little city of tents and awnings on the grounds to-day, and the cool and breezy arrangement of the latter was appreciated, for the day is disposed to be sultry.

And now came up the much mooted question of classification. By 10 o'clock every shooter had his finger on the pulse of the Association; a little later some few fingers would, perhaps, gladly have been transferred to the Association's throat, for there will always be some shooters who are hunting for a sure thing. To the entire credit of the Association be it said that the management stood firm and relentlessly attended to the sure-thing men as quickly as they manifested themselves. There was considerable growling among the malcontents, but enough has been done even to-night to show that these classifications, while necessarily not mathematically accurate, are nevertheless practical, feasible and desirable. For instance, one shooter called "Shorty" (Mr. Bacon, from up country) had gotten into the C class (although he during the match, while boasting of his gun, remarked that he had broken 50 straight with it) and won first money, $60, with a straight score of 12. The management raised him a notch without any ceremony. Mr. Ruble, of B class, unfortunately got to shooting too well and was offered a nice new badge with a large letter A on it, which came very far indeed from pleasing him. There was infinite squirming and twisting and efforts on the part of certain knights of the gun to show that they could't shoot, never could shoot, and couldn't learn to shoot. In its comic features all this reminded one much of the mule race at country fairs, in which the slowest mule wins. In its more serious features it was an affair not in the least to be laughed at, and one quite enough to provoke a ● fair-minded man into impatience. More than even this, there were one or two attempts made which, if known publicly, as they are known fully, should at once disqualify the guilty party from ever shooting in the company of gentlemen, at this or any other shoot. In one instance a B Class man, wealthy enough, too, not to care for an odd dollar or so, laid aside his badge and undertook to shoot in C Class, being prevented only by the warning of a member. In two other cases class badges were traded by shooters, each thus gaining an opportunity to shoot in the class below him. The scorers had no *prima facie* evidence of a shooter's class except the classification badge showing his letter, A, B or C, pinned upon his breast. Such petty deceit as exchanging these badges is on a par with an action which would rule one off from any race track in the world. Are not shooters as much gentlemen as horsemen are, and should they demean themselves for one moment by association with such tricky characters? These would be harsh words if they were not true. It is due to the prompt and decided stand of the management that these things are hushed up now and will never again be heard of. It would not be safe to try it any further. At the close of this shoot the classifications will be published generally, and any one seeking by trickery to evade his due class would also be published and subsequently barred. Open attempts to be classed low, such as were common all tho morning, are not thus serious. They are only funny.

Very soon, however, everything was running smoothly, and the boys were in the middle of as pretty a little tournament as ever was. The talk of the beginning died away or served only to point an occasional joke, and thus to keep things stirred up. The traps—standard, Keystone, bluerock, Ligowsky and Bandle clay-birds—all worked beautifully. Mr. Penrose, in charge of the Keystone traps, was soon raising his voice in his long, convulsive and depairing wail of "L-l-l-lost!" and everybody gradually began to feel as if there was a mighty good shooting match on hand.

Throughout the day the officers of the day have been to the last degree courteous and painstaking, and there has been an adherence to method and system greater than has been apparent at any shoot in the Western circuit. The result is highly pleasing. A tournament well and regularly run is a far different affair from a loose and slatternly one, as every shooter knows, and to-night those in charge here should be pleased and gratified.

There are some hasty souls to-night who would call this meet short of pronounced success because of the small attendance. It certainly is not yet what many said it would be, the greatest trap meet ever held in America. It is very far from that indeed. But to-morrow there will be more shooters here, and enough are assured to guarantee a practical working success already. At the next shoot, now that the ice has been broken and the experiment fully made, there will be a rallying around a standard still full high advanced in a truly praiseworthy course, and then the gradual growth through which alone can be built up an event which may really be the greatest in the circuit of the American trap. This meet is no failure. The Association is no failure. Let the boys stand by it. It will use them well.

There are only two criticisms which are jnst to-night as upon the management of this meet. One is that the squad system of firing at the inanimates traps was not adopted, and all the consequent delay of the old "one man up" method was therefore inflicted on the shooters. This, of course, is something not serious, and easily remediable. If the shoots fill more heavily, squads will probably be organized.

The second criticism is one which, frankly speaking, was very general among the less considerate shooters. It is that the management charged 5 cents apiece for targets. This, being 2 cents clear gain on every bird, since Mr. Bandle only charged the Association 3 cents, and being also in view of the widespread assertion of the Association that it not only did not care to make money, but had $20,000 to spend in keeping even, created a good deal of unfavorable talk, which caused the management to announce this evening that hereafter only 3 cents would be charged. The shooters should bear in mind that all the Association wished in charging 5 cents was to come somewhat nearer to covering the necessary expense. At best the loss would be several hundred dollars. Now it will be very much more to the Association. Shooters should not want the earth. There is good money held up by the Association, and all that is needed is a good filling up of the entries.

In one respect Major Taylor has won the undying gratitude of a deserving class, and placed himself perpetually beneath the sheltering segis of the press. Instead of the reporters being obliged to scramble and beg for the more or less imperfect records of less well conducted shoots, they were assured by Major Taylor that they need give themselves no concern, as he would hand each the score in full. Where other secretaries would busy themselves in finding excuses for not doing this, he simply went ahead and did. At ten o'clock to-night he was hard at work in his room, and later had finished not one, but four copies of the score besides Associated Press matter. A man like this is almost too good for a sinful world. If he ever runs for president he will be elected sure.

FOREST AND STREAM was the only sporting paper represented on the grounds to-day, and is indeed fast coming to be the only one much spoken of at these important shoots. The score:

Match No. 1, Class A, on 9 single standards, entrance $2:

Bandle	101111111–8	Coffin	100100110–4
Heikes	111111011–8	1	North	111101011–7	3
Taylor	111101111–8	0	Koehler	010110111–6	3
Jackson	001011111–6	0	Keenan	111111111–9	
Benscotten	101111111–8	6	Chubb	111111111–9	
Robinson	111111111–9		W C	101011110–6	3
Albee	111110111–8	6	Shorty	111111111–9	
Dayton	001111011–6	3	Mosher	111011101–7	3
McMurchy	111111111–9		Stice	111111111–9	
Sprigg	010110110–5		Budd	111111011–8	3
Paul	111101111–8	1	Hollister	111111111–9	
White	011111111–8	3	Joncs	111101000–5	
Parmlee	111110110–7	3	Willard	001111111–7	1
Moore	101110110–6	3	Vincent	011011001–5	
Waddell	101111111–8	0	McPhee	111111101–8	6
Evard	111011011–6	0	Sample	111111100–7	3
Goldrick	001101101–5				

Robinson, McMurchy, Keenan, Chubb, Shorty, Stice and Hollister divided first; Benscotten, Bandle, Albee and McPhee divided second with 6 each on shoot-off; Parmlee, North, Sample and Mosher divided third; Dayton, Moore, Koehler and W. C. divided fourth.

Match No. 2, Class B, 9 single bluerocks, entrance $2:

Robinson	000011111–5	W C	111111011–8	3
Goldrick	011111111–8	3	Holt	111111111–9	
Albee	111110111–8	1	Strawn	111110111–8	2
Jackson	111111001–7	1	Koehler	110011101–6	3
Pnmphrey	011111111–8	3	Smith	011101111–7	0
McPhee	111101110–7	0	Evard	101111101–7	2
Chubb	101110110–6	3	Coffin	111001101–6	0
Sample	110110101–6	3	Baker	111111111–9	
Waddel	101111110–7	3	Jones	100001011–4	
Vincent	101111111–8	3	Willard	111111111–9	
Hollister	111111111–9		Cider	110111111–8	3
Dayton	110111111–8	1	Frank	001111111–7	3
Moore	101111111–8	3	Ross	110111101–7	2
Schatzman	110110100–5		Mosher	111110110–7	3
White	111111111–9				

Hollister, White, Holt, Willard, Bakor ties on first; Goldrick, Pumphrey, Vincent, Moore, W. C., Cider second; Waddel, Frank, Mosher div. third; Chubb, Sample, Koehler div. fourth.

Match No. 3, Class C, 9 single Keystones, entrance $2:

Chnbb	011111111–8	Baker	001111111–7	9
Holt	001101001–4	Shorty	110111101–7	3
Goldrick	011011110–6	Krebs	010111111–7	1
Jackson	111110011–7	9	Schatzman	011100111–6	
Strawn	111111111–9		Maynard	111001001–5	
Dayton	101111011–7	3	Mosher	111110101–7	2
Koehlor	001111111–7	3	H Smith	101001111–6	

Strawn won first; Chubb won second; Baker, Shorty and Jackson div. third.

Match No. 4, Class A, at 12 single clay birds:

McMurchy	110101111111–10	North	000100111110– 6	
Taylor	101000011011– 6	Albee	111101101001– 8	0
Bandle	111101110110– 9	Moore	110001011101– 7	
Stice	111111011111–11	Waddel	101110110011– 8	2
Budd	111001011111– 9	W C	000010011011– 5	
Keenan	111101111100– 9	McPhee	111111011111–11	
Heikes	011111111111–11	Jackson	101101001010– 6	
Shaller	111010011110– 8	1	Merrick	101010110111– 8	2
Robinson	0u1000000101– 3	Goldrick	111010011111– 9	
Parmlee	111111111100–10	Sample	010011011111– 8	3
Benscotten	111101111101–10	Mosher	110000111111– 8	6
Mills	111111w.	Willard	111011010111– 9	
White	101011110110– 8	2	Ross	110111110111–10	
Paul	111011000100– 6	Hollister	111110011001– 9	
Vincent	000011101100– 5	Shorty	111011111110–10	
Coffin	111011110100– 8	4	Murphy	111110000001– 6	
Everest	000010000000– 2	Koehler	010110011111– 8	3

Stice, Heikes and McPhee divided first, McMurchy, Parmlee, Benscotten, Ross and Shorty divided second, Bandle, Budd, Keenan, Goldrick, Willard and Hollister divided third, Mosher fourth money.

Match No. 5, Class B, at 12 single Ligowskys:

Cider	111111010110– 9	0	Boone	110011110101– 8	2
A B	011101111110– 9	3	Ross	110111101001– 8	3
Chubb	111111001111–10		Pumphrey	111111111111–11	
Albee	001101001001– 5		Reif	101110011011– 8	1
Robinson	011101101111– 9	3	Bemis	011111100010– 7	
Pine	101011101011– 8	1	Goldrick	101101011101– 8	3
T K	110001011111– 8		Vincent	100111111001– 8	0
Willard	001010101111– 7		Spangler	101011101101– 8	3
Hollister	001101111111– 9	3	Sample	111111111101–11	
Willie	111010000010– 5		Coffin	111001001011– 7	
Waddell	111111101011–11		Holt	111111010101–10	
Moore	110110110110– 8	3	Dayton	111110100111– 9	3
McPhee	110111111111–11		Jackson	111011011001– 8	0
Mustin	110001111111– 9	0	Strawn	111110111111–11	
Baker	101111111111–11		Merrick	111010101111– 9	3
Evard	101101111101– 9	3	Shorty	111011111111–11	
W C	110111111101–10		Mosher	111011111110–10	

Waddell, McPhee, Baker, Pumphrey, Semple, Strawn and Shorty divide first; Chubb, W. C., Holt and Mosher divide second; A. B., Robinson, Hollister, Evard, Dayton and Merrick divide third; Moore, Ross and Goldsmith divide fourth.

Match No. 6, Class C, on 12 single standards, 23 entries:

Frank	110111111010– 9	Andrews	101001001111– 7
Boono	011100001101– 6	Jackson	111100001011– 6
Willis	110111111101–10	Coffin	001110001101– 6
Chubb	111011011111–10	Mosher	111111001111–10
Dayton	111001011001– 7	Holt	111111111101–11
Spangler	111011111111–11	Ned	011011111000– 7
Bill	101011101110– 8	Baker	011111111111–11
Modoc	100111111110–10	Smith	101010010101– 6
Goldrich	001111001111– 8	Shorty	111111111111–12
Reef	001010111101– 7	Fey	101011111001– 8
Koehler	011111001111– 9	Oscar	011010110101– 7
T K	111111010111–10		

Shorty first, Spaugler, Holt and Baker divide second, Willis, Chubb, Modoc, T. K. and Mosher divide third, Frank and Koehler divide fourth.

Match No. 7, Class A, 10 single Keystones, entrance $2:

Heikes	1111111111–10	6	Taylor	101111010l– 7	5
Benscotten	1111111111–10	8	Willard	0111111111– 9	0
Bandle	1101111111– 9	5	Hollister	1111111111–10	4
Goldrick	1101111000– 6		Paul	1111111111–10	7
McMurchy	1111010111– 8	4	Evard	1100011111– 7	3
North	1011101101– 7	1	Keenan	1011111111– 9	0
Pumphrey	1111111101– 9	0	Parmlee	1111111110– 9	1
Robinson	0111000100– 4		W C	1111111111–10	2
Chubb	1011101111– 8	3	Koehler	1100111111– 8	0
Vincent	1111100111– 8	2	Holt	1011101111– 8	5
Stice	1111111111–10	7	Budd	1111111111–10	10
Murphy	1110011111– 8	4			

Budd shot out and won first, Bandle shot out and won second, Holt shot out and won third, Taylor shot out and won fourth.

Match No. 8, Class B, on 10 single Peoria blackbirds:

Goldrick	1111101111– 9	2	Hebbard	1100111 01– 7	
Jackson	1101111001– 7		Evard	1111111111–10	
Pumphrey	1111111111–10		Hilliard	1111111111–10	
Chubb	1111111011– 9	4	Hollister	1101101111– 8	3
Robinson	1111111111–10		Frank	1011111110– 8	3
Albee	1111111111–10		Spangler	1010111001– 7	
McPhee	1111111101– 9	4	Strawu	1111111010– 8	2
W C	1011111111– 9	6	Whito	0111111111– 9	6
Cider	1111011111– 9	6	Holt	1110111111– 9	6
Sample	1001111111– 8	3	T K	1111100111– 8	3
Waddel	1111111110– 9	5	Mosher	1111011111– 9	2
Mooro	1111111111–10		Dayton	1111111111–10	
Boone	1011100110– 6		Koehler	0000111w.	
Vincent	1111111111–10		Ned	1111101111– 9	6
Coffin	1111111111–10		A B	1111111110– 9	6
Joncs	1111101110– 8	0			

Pumphrey, Robinson, Albee, Moore, Vincent, Coffin, Evard, Willard and Dayton div. first, W. C., Cider, White, Holt, Ned and A. B. div. second, Sample, Hollister, Frank and T. K. div. third, Jackson, Hobbard and Spangler div. fourth.

Match No. 10, Class A, on 6 pair blnerocks:

Robinson	11 10 00 11 01 01– 7	Budd	10 11 11 11 11 11– 11	
Heikes	00 10 11 11 11 11– 9	4	Evard	10 01 01 01 11 11– 8	1
Benscotten	10 11 00 10 10 00– 5	North	00 11 10 10 11 11– 8	2
Bandle	10 11 11 11 10 10– 9	1	Coffin	10 11 10 11 11 10– 9	1
Stice	10 11 11 11 11 11– 11	McPhee	10 01 11 11 10 11– 9	1
McMurchy	11 11 11 11 11 11– 11	Sample	11 01 01 01 10 11– 9	1
Albee	10 11 00 11 10 01– 7	Vincent	11 11 11 00 11 10– 9	4
Miller	11 01 11 10 10 10– 8	1	Willard	10 10 11 11 11 11– 10	
Parmlee	11 01 10 10 11 10– 8	1	Shorty	11 11 10 10 10 11– 9	3
Paul	10 11 10 10 11 11– 9	2	White	00 11 10 10 11 00– 6	
Moore	10 11 11 11 11 11– 11	Pumphrey	11 10 10 11 11 11– 10	
W C	11 10 11 11 11 10– 10	Hollister	11 10 11 11 11 11– 11	
Dayton	10 01 01 11 11 11– 9	1	Mosher	10 11 00 10 01 10– 6	
Ned	10 10 11 10 11 10– 8	1	Cider	11 01 10 11 00 11– 8	1
Holt	10 11 11 00 10 10– 7				

Stice, McMurchy, Moore, Budd and Hollister divided first; W. C., Willard and Pumphrey divided second; Heikes, Paul and Vincent third; North fourth.

A few sweepstakes were then shot, of which summaries are given below:

Sweep No. 1, 40 entries at 9 standards: First money Parmalee, second divided by Hollister, Dayton and A. B.; third divided by Merrick, Taylor, Pumphrey and Frank.

Sweep No. 2, 19 entries at 6 bluerocks: First divided by Ross, Goldrick and Dayton; second won by Pumphrey; third divided by Maynard and Baker.

Sweep No. 3, 6 binerocks, one money: Money divided by Bill, Chubb and Merrick.

Wednesday, Second Day, June 12.

The weather was delightful throughout the day. The attendance held its own well, although a few shooters were forced to leave for their homes in the evening. The live bird match filled well, but as a specimen of sport it was simply a farce, for the birds were the rankest lot of squabs and duffers that any one ever had nerve enough to trap. In so short a race as 7 birds there were, of course, long lists of ties. The ties on 4 were shot out at inanimates. Ties on 7 were not decided until late in the evening. Everything passed pleasantly. It is a jolly crowd that is here. One or two of the shooters who declared they were going home unless they got back into Class C, are still lingering patiently about, like Mary's little lamb. Much of the earlier kick was made to test the management, and when the latter is found firm the objection will gradually die away. A number of notables were out at the grounds to-day, among others Messrs. Goodheart, Rice and Ligowsky, of the Ligowsky Clay-Pigeon Co. Agents for the leading target, powder and ammunition companies are abundant. The score:

Match No. 1, Class A, on 9 single Bandle clay birds, entrance $2:

Bandle	111101111–8	3	Sample	011101001–5	
Heikes	111111100–7	2	W C	100011001–4	
Benscotten	100110111–6	3	Moore	101110111–7	2
Parmlee	011111111–8	0	White	011111011–7	3
McMurchy	011110101–6	0	Piney	101001101–5	
Albee	010110111–6	3	Strawn	011101101–6	3
Holt	000101010–3		Merrick	111011110–7	0
Robinson	111101101–7	0	North	101111001–6	0
Kimball	111101111–8	3	Taylor	110111111–8	3
Budd	111111111–9		Evard	101111111–7	0
McPhee	011111111–8	1	Pumphrey	011011010–5	
Stice	011111011–7	0	Paul	111111111–9	

Budd and Paul div. first, Bandle, Kimball and Taylor div.

second, White won third, Benscotten, Albee and Strawn div. fourth.

Only one sweep was shot, results below: Sweepstakes, 27 entries, 9 standard targets: first money, White and Merrick; second, Benscotten, McPhee and Budd; third, Evard, Shorty, Chubb and Stice; fourth, Waddell.

Match No. 2, Class B, on 9 single Ligowsky clay-pigeons, entrance $2:

Chubb	101111001—6	1	Shorty	111111101—8	2
Jack	110110111—7	3	Frank	111111011—8	3
Ross	111111001—6	3	Albee	110111111—8	3
Tee Kay	111011011—7	1	Cider	111111101—8	3
Jackson	010111100—5		McPhee	111101101—7	0
Cushman	111110111—8	1	W F K	011001111—6	3
Emerson	101111111—8	3	Baker	111011011—7	3
Semple	111111111—9		Tucker	011111111—8	0
Holt	010101101—5		T J S	001010011—4	
Tittle	111101011—7	2	Hollister	011010011—5	
Hayes	010101101—5		Willard	011111110—7	0
Waddell	110110111—7	3	Forbes	011110111—7	0
Pinney	011111111—8	0	Magruder	111111101—8	0
Strawn	111110111—8	3	Watson	011110010—5	
Pumphrey	111010111—7	3	Moore	111111110—8	0
Evard	101111001—6	0	Merrick	100111111—8	3
W C	111101111—8	3	Henry	000000111—3	

Semple won first, Emerson, Strawn, W. C., Frank, Albee and Cider div. second, Jack, Ross, Waddell, Pumphrey and Baker div. third, W. F. K., and Merrick div. fourth.

Match No. 3 was not shot.

Match No. 4, Class A, at 12 single Peoria blackbirds, $5 entrance, $150 guaranteed:

Heikes	111111111111—12	6	White	101111111100— 9	7
Benscotten	111111111111—12	3	W C	111111111111—12	6
Stice	111111111111—12	8	Willard	111111111111—12	6
Bandle	111101111111—11		Hollister	111111111111—11	
Robinson	111111111111—12	2	Paul	111101111110—10	
Dayton	011111111001— 9		North	111111111101—11	
McMurchy	111111111111—12	9	Albee	111111111001—10	
Pamalee	111111111111—12	9	Vincent	111111111111—12	1
Budd	111111111111—12	9	Evard	111111111100—10	
E Taylor	101111101111—10		Merrick	011111111111—11	
Keenan	111101111111—11		Pumphrey	111111111011—11	
McPhee	111110111111—11		Coffin	111111111110—11	
Holt	111101011110—10		Miller	111101111111—10	
Tee Kay	100011111001— 8		Chubb	111101111110— 9	9
Kimble	111111011111—11				

Benscotten, McMurchy, Parmlee and Budd divided first, Bandle, Keenan, McPhee, Kimble, Hollister, North, Merrick, Pumphrey and Coffin divided second, Taylor, Holt, Paul, Albec, Evard and Miller divided third, Chubb won fourth.

Match No. 5, Class B, on 12 single Keystones, entrance $1, $150 guaranteed:

Robinson	010011110111— 8		Willard	001111010111— 8	
Waddell	111100111111—10		Hollister	011111111111—11	
W C	111111111111—12		Cider	011011101111— 9	2
Albee	111111011111—11		Mosher	110111111101—10	
McPhee	111010111111—10		Evard	011011101111— 9	3
Strawn	101111010110— 8		Graff	101110111000— 7	
Chubb	101111100111— 9	0	J M Taylor	111111111111—12	
T K	111111111111—12		Sample	010011111111— 9	3
Moore	111101001011— 8		W F K	111111111110—11	
Tucker	001101101001— 6		Koehler	001110100111— 7	
Holt	111111111112—12		Vincent	111101101111—10	
Frank	011110111011— 9	3	Jack	111101101011— 9	1
Coffin	110011010111— 8		Baker	110111011110— 9	1
Pumphrey	111001111001— 8		Merrick	111111011111—11	
Ross	111111011111—11		Goldrick	010111010110— 8	
Shorty	111010111110— 9	0			

W. C., T. K., J. M. Taylor and Holt div. first, Albee, Ross, Hollister, W. F. K. and Merrick div. second, Waddell, McPhee, Mosher and Vincent div. third, Frank, Evard and Sample div. fourth.

Match No. 6, Class C, on 12 single bluerocks, $5 entrance, $150 guaranteed:

Frank	110101111111—10		Andrews	101011111011— 9	
Jackson	101111010111— 9		Maillit	111001001011— 7	
Ross	111111111111—12		Dayton	111111111011—11	
Forbes	111011011111—10		Merrick	111011111111—11	
Magruder	100011011111— 8		Goldrick	110011001111— 8	
Hayes	111111111110—10		Tittle	111110111111—11	
Cushman	111111111111—12		Emerson	101101001101— 7	
Te Kay	111111101110—10		Moshor	101010111111— 9	
Holt	101010111111— 9		Price	010101000001— 4	
Kaylor	111111101111—11		W F K	000011111111— 8	
Chubb	111111111111—12		Vincent	110001000111— 6	
Jack	111011011000— 8		Fey	011111001111— 9	
Coffin	100110110110— 7		Willie	101101111100— 8	
Baker	111111111111—12				

Ross, Cushman, Chubb and Baker divide first, Kaylor, Dayton, Merrick and Tittle divide second, Frank, Forbes, Hayes and Tee Kay divide third, Jackson, Holt, Andrews, Mosher and Fey divide fourth.

Match No. 7, Class A, on 7 single live birds, entrance $5:

Heikes	1011111—6		Shorty	1111111—7	9
Benscotten	1111111—7	9	Robinson	0001111—4	3
Budd	1111111—7	9	Mosher	1111110—6	
Modoc	0111110—5		North	1011110—5	
White	1191011—5		Moore	1101111—6	
Parmalee	0111111—6		Pumphrey	1101110—5	
McPhee	1111111—7	5	Evard	1110111—6	
McMurchy	1111111—7	9	Willard	1111111—7	4
W C	1111111—7	9	Hollister	0111111—6	
Albee	1011001—4		Strawn	1011100—4	2
Dayton	1111110—6		Cider	1011111—6	
Tee Kay	1111101—6		Baker	1111111—7	9
Tucker	1111111—7	9	Goldrick	1110001—4	1
Bandle	1111111—7	9	Fey	0110101—4	0
Stice	1111111—7	9	Bing	0101110—4	3
Calhoon	0111010—4		Willie	0101111—5	
Merrick	0111111—6		Holt	1001101—4	2

Benscotten, Budd, McMurchy, W. C., Tucker, Bandle, Stice, Shorty and Baker divide first. Heikes, Parmalee, Dayton, Tee Kay, Merrick, Mosher, Moore, Evard, Hollister and Cider divide second. Modoc, White, North, Pumphrey and Willie divide third. Robinson and Bing divide fourth.

Thursday, Third Day, June 13.

There was a light warm rain this morning, bnt the afternoon cleared well and showed as pretty weather as one could ask. Some of the Indianapolis and Chicago boys had gone home, but the shoots filled with nearly the same numbers as before. By all odds this was the best day yet of the meet. The feeling was better than before, and things had settled down to a more regular and satisfactory basis. Several shooters who had been loud in their denunciation of the classification system had meekly accepted the inevitable, and were shooting regularly where they belonged. One or two more changes in classification were made, but there was little further confusion or dissatisfaction. The uneasy feeling usually attendant upon an experiment of any kind had largely worn off, and the atmosphere had cleared perceptibly. No event of any special interest transpired, and the shooting, although tiresomely and painfully slow, was nevertheless regular and generally pleasant. There should be at least donble the nnmber of birds trapped daily. At the announcement of the Ligowsky free bird shoot for to-morrow, $75 cash to be divided nndei the classification system, there was general applause, and an interesting event is expected. Good feeling prevails generally tonight. The score:

Match No. 2 (match No. 1 of programme not shot), Classes B and C, on 9 single Peorias, $2 entrance:

Robinson	011111111—8	4	Murphy	111101111—8	3
Chubb	111110111—8	3	Pickway	100001011—4	
McPhee	111111111—9	3	Albee	101111111—8	3
White	111111111—9	3	Victor	111111110—8	1
Strawn	111111111—9	1	W C	111100011—7	3
Merrick	111111110—8	1	Ross	111111110—8	3
Sample	111111111—9	3	Pumpbrey	111111111—9	1
Frank	101111110—7	1	Frank See	111111011—8	3
J W	111011011—7	0	Jack	101111110—7	4
Holt	111111111—9	3	Tee Kay	111111111—9	0
Vincent	111111111—9	0	Harris	101111011—7	2
Hayes	101111101—7	6	Dayton	111110111—8	3

McPhee, White, Sample, Holt divide first; Murphy, Albee, Ross, Dayton and Frank See divide second; Hayes and W. C. divide third.

Match No. 4 (match No. 3 of programme not shot), Class A, on 12 single standards, $5 entrance, $150 guaranteed:

Heikes	111111111111—12		Albee	111110000101— 7	
Bandle	111111111011—11	6	McPhee	111111111111—12	
Budd	111111111111—12		Merrick	111111001101— 9	4
Parmlee	111111111111—11	6	White	111101111110—10	3
Benscotten	111111111111—12		Robinson	111111111010—10	3
Paul	111010110111— 9	12	Dayton	100101111111— 9	12
North	011111111111—11	6	W C	111110101111—10	1
Holt	111111111111—12		W Taylor	011111110101— 9	6
E Taylor	111111101110—10	3	McMurchy	111111111011—11	6
Chubb	011101111011— 9	9	Pumphrey	011111111110—10	3
Tee Kay	010011111110— 8		Mosher	111111111111—12	
Vincent	111111111110—11	1	Murphy	111011111111—11	3
Stice	111111101111—11	5	Frank	111011111111—10	0
Modoc	111111111111—12				

Heikes, Budd, Benscotten, Holt, Modoc, Mosher and McPhee divided first, Bandle, Parmlee, North and McMurphy divided second, E. Taylor, White, Robinson and Pumphrey divided third, Paul and Dayton divided fourth.

Match No. 5, Class B and C, on 12 single Keystones, entrance $5, $150 guaranteed:

Ross	111111111111—12		Tee Kay	111111011110—10	0
Merrick	111111111001—10	3	Chubb	111111011010— 9	1
W C	100111110111— 9	0	Frank	111111110111—11	3
Hayes	101110111110— 9	0	Strawn	110111111110—10	3
Holt	111111111111—12		Piqua	000111011011— 7	
Robinson	111111011010— 9	0	Victor	110101011001— 7	
McPhee	111111111100—10	3	Modoc	111111101111—11	3
Albee	101001111111— 8		Murphy	111111010111—10	3
North	011111111111—11	3	Vincent	011111111111—11	3
White	111101111111—11	3	Mosher	111111111111—12	
Maj Taylor	101111111111—11	2	King	000010011111— 6	
Sample	011111101111—10	1	Rudolph	101101011111— 9	0
Dayton	111110110111—10	1	Kushman	111111011111—11	3
Pumphrey	101110111001— 9	2	Tucker	110111111111—11	3

Ross, Holt and Mosher divide first, North, White, Frank, Modoc, Vincent, Kushman and Tucker divide second, Merrick, McPhee, Strawn and Murphy divide third, W. C, won fourth.

Match No. 6, class C, 12 single bluerocks, entrance $5:

Rudolph	101101101011— 7		Maynard	001011110011— 7	
Mosher	111111111111—12		Whetzel	110110100011— 7	
King	111111111100—10		Stitzel	110111011011— 9	
Cushman	011110111110—10		Victor	111011110101— 9	
Jackson	111111111110—11		Frank	100111111111—10	
Tee Kay	011111111110—10		Joker	100110101011— 8	
Hays	111111111101—11		Baker	111111111110—11	
Geo Wells	010010110101— 6		Yorke	111010101111— 9	
Forbis	101111111111—11		Wittering	111111111001—10	
Frank M	001101111100— 7		Jack	111001111110— 9	
Modoc	111100111011— 9				

Mosher won first; Jackson, Hayes, Forbis ad Baker div. second; King, Cushman, Tee Kay, Frank and Wittering div. third; Modoc, Stitzel, Victor, Yorke and Jack div. fourth.

Match No. 8 (brought forward from Wednesday), classes B and C, 6 pair standards, entrance $2:

W C	10 10 11 10 10 11— 7		Roberts	00 10 00 00 01 00— 2	
Victor	11 10 11 11 11 10—10	1	Ross	11 10 11 11 11 11—11	
Kushman	10 10 01 11 10 01— 7		Strawn	11 11 11 10 11 11—11	
Pumphrey	10 11 10 11 01 10— 8		J W	10 11 10 11 11 10— 9	
Vincent	10 11 11 10 11 11—10	1	Holt	11 11 01 10 11 11—10	2
McPhee	10 01 11 11 11 11—10	1	Robinson	10 11 00 11 10 11— 8	
Dayton	10 10 11 10 11 10— 8		Merrick	01 11 10 01 10 10— 7	
Sample	11 01 11 11 10 11—10	1	White	11 10 10 00 01 11— 7	
Albee	00 10 11 10 11 11— 8				

Ross and Strawn div. first, Holt won second, J. W. third.

Match No. 8, Classes B and C, on 9 single Bandle clay-birds, $2 entrance:

Merrick	111111110—8		Vincent	101011100—5	9
Dayton	010011011—5	0	Mosher	111010101—6	2
Hayes	110111110—7	3	Sample	010101101—5	0
Jack	000110011—4		Cushman	100001101—4	
Robinson	101111101—7	0	Strawn	111011100—6	3
Rudolph	110100100—4		Holt	110111010—6	1
Tee Kay	101111111—8		White	011110101—6	0
Murphy	011111101—7	1	Baker	000011111—5	6
Chubb	011111110—7	3	W C	111011111—8	
Ross	010111111—7	3	Victor	000110000—2	
Modoc	001000101—3		Frank	101001001—4	
Pumphrey	011101011—6	0	Stubb	100001011—4	
McPhee	101111110—7	2	North	011101010—5	1

Merrick, Tee Kay and W. C div. first, Hayes, Chubb and Ross div. second, Strawn won third, Vincent won fourth.

Match No. 9, Class C, on 9 single Keystone targets, 14 entries, entrance $2:

Roberts	011010111—6	1	Watson	100011000—3	
King	011011111—7		Hayes	001001000—2	
Kushman	101111111—8		Jackson	111011111—8	
Jack	010101111—6	1	Magruder	111111010—7	
Maynard	110111111—8		Tee Kay	011101101—6	3
Forbes	110101001—5		Bruns	010111111—7	
Frank	101101011—6	2	Frank M	101111001—6	0

Kushman, Maynard and Jackson div. first, King, Magrnder and Brnns div. second, Tee Kay won third.

Match No. 9, (match brought forward from Wednesday), Class C, on 9 single bluerocks, $2 entrance:

Walters	111011011—7		Forbes	111011111—8	
Jackson	011110101—6		Hayes	001111011—6	
Cushman	111111011—8		Frank M	111111011—8	
Ross	111110011—7		Bruns	011111111—8	
King	111111101—8		Holt H C	111111111—9	
Watson C	111111001—7		Maynard	101111101—7	
Magruder	111101101—7				

H. C. Holt won first, Cushman, King, Forbes, Frank M., and Bruns div. second, Walters, Ross, C. Watson, Magruder and Maynard div. third.

But two sweeps were shot: Sweep No. 1, 44 entries, at $2, 9 Ligowskys: First money, Budd; second, Hayes, Albec, North, J. W., Benscotten, Magruder, Stice; third, Dayton, Holt, Chubb, Jokers, Bemis, Forbis, W. C., Barth, Mosher, Tee Kay, Jackson, Taylor, Maynard, Rudolph, Vincent, Watson.

Sweep No. 2, 25 entries, at $2, 9 standards: First money, Bandle, Parmalee, McPhee; second, North, Pumphrey, Paul, White; third, Budd, McMurchy, Benscotten; fourth, Taylor.

Friday, Fourth Day, June 14.

Rain fell in the early morning, but the skies cleared enough to permit about three hours' shooting in the middle of the day. Nothing of special interest came up until the calling of what the boys facetiously termed the "base-ball match." This was a match arranged between a number of the shooters on exactly the same plan as a hilliard tournament, one shooter being pitted against another in individual contest, and the winner of the greatest number of the several individual matches to be winner of the shoot. The entrance for this shoot was $2, and there were 15 entries.

As some of the races between the experts footed out 20 to 30 birds, it began to be apparent that the match would be a fairly interminable one. It was cut short in a singular way. At 1:30 a heavy wind storm struck the grounds, and a moment later everything lay in ruin and confusion. Out of eight tents only one was left standing—the headquarters tent of the Association, which was only kept up by the strenuous efforts of its occupants. The scorers' boxes were blown over, and a part of one cashier's funds went flitting down the breeze, he catching a $10 bill as it passed him in the air. Benches, boxes and seats were rolled and tumbled every way, and in the middle of the confusion the heavens opened and let down a deluge of rain with a dull, soggy squash which drenched every shooter who had not gotten into one of the tents, sheds, or into the headquarters tent. From under the soaking canvas came shouts of laughter and cries of "don't touch the tent," as streams of water came pouring through and saturating the shooters who had sought refuge under the fallen walls. The wind rose to such a pitch as to be really serious, and then, after every one had been thoro ghly wetted, the storm passed as quickly as it came, and before long the sun was shining on the wreck of what had been a flaunting white-walled city. The incident was a singular one, and made a text for many a jest among the huddled shooters, the irrepressibles, Tee Kay and Al Bandle, managing to keep the crowd in a roar.

The match that had been in progress was declared off, and the moueys were refunded. It having cleared nicely by this time the traps were set in for the Ligowsky free shoot, in which great interest was taken. The terms of this match, so generously offered by this well known company, were $25 each to A, B and C classes, to be shot for as one money, no entrance fee and birds free, the birds to be 15 singles and 5 pairs. After some little filibustering among the great unclassified, and a little judicions and prompt action on the part of the management, the respective classes fell amicably to shooting with results as shown below. It is really quite wonderful the progress that has been made during three days in this classification business, and it is fair to say that the American Association has solved the question as it has never been solved before and shown that classification is practical and will be popular when it has been more often seen in actual work. It is no longer the bugbear that it was here at the beginning of the week. The Association may therefore set aside the question of the unexpectedly light attendauce, itself a fault of the shooters and not of the Association, and deem the present meet a success, in that it has accomplished its chief intention and put itself beyond all future imputation of beiug an experiment. The score:

Match No. 1, free for all class, on 10 single Ligowsky clay-birds, entrance $2:

Bandle	1111111100— 8	1	White	1111111111—10	
Bemis	1111111111—10		Benscotten	1111111011— 9	6
Heikes	1111111111—10		Vincent	0111011111— 8	6
North	1111111101— 9	5	Sample	1011111111— 9	5
Mosher	1111110111— 9	1	McPhee	1111111111—10	
Hayes	0010111011— 6		Cole	1111100111— 8	4
Robinson	0111111101— 8	3	Jackson	1111101110— 8	0
Budd	0111001111— 7		Cushman	1111111111—10	
Parmalee	1111111111—10		Murphy	1110111011— 9	6
Pumphrey	1111111111—10		Baker	1101101111— 8	6
Stice	1111111100— 8	3	W C	1111011001— 8	0

First money, Heikes, Bemis, White, McPhee and Cushman; second money, Murphy, Parmalee and Benscotten; third money, Vincent and Baker; fourth money, Budd.

Match No. 2, free for all class, on 6 pairs standards, $2 entrance:

Heikes	10 10 11 11 11 11—10	5	North	11 11 10 10 11 11—10	5
Bandle	11 11 10 10 11 11—10	8	Benscotten	11 11 11 11 11 11—12	
Boyd	10 11 00 10 10 11— 5		Ross	11 11 10 10 10 10— 8	
Parmalee	11 11 01 11 11 10—10	8	J W	10 10 00 10 00 11— 5	
Stice	11 01 01 11 11 11—11		Mosher	10 10 10 10 10 10—10	6
Murphy	10 11 10 11 11 11—10	7	Strawn	11 11 11 11 11 11—12	
Budd	11 11 10 11 10 11—11		Cole	00 11 01 11 11 01— 8	
Tee Kay	01 11 10 01 10 10— 7		Pumphrey	10 11 10 11 10 10— 8	
Modoc	10 10 01 11 11 00— 8		Paul	11 10 11 11 11 00— 9	
McPhee	11 11 11 11 10 10—10	3	Vincent	11 11 11 10 10 10—10	3
Frank	10 00 10 00 11 11— 6		Robinson	10 11 11 00 10 10— 7	
Dayton	10 10 10 11 11 10— 8				

Benscotten and Strawn first, Stice and Budd second, Bandle and Parmalee third, Paul and Vincent fourth.

Match No. 3, Class B and C, 10 single Keystones, entrance $2:

Hayes	1111101001— 7		Murphy	1111111111— 9	1
Tee Kay	0110111001— 6		North	1111111110— 9	3
Vincent	1111101111— 9	3	Baker	1111100011— 7	
Boyd	1100101110— 6		Victor	1111111111—10	
W C	1001111113— 8		J W	1001011111— 7	
Pmphrey	0011100101— 5		Sample	1000111111— 7	
McPhee	1011111011— 8		Robinson	1110100001— 5	
Merrick	1111111111— 9	3	Ross	1111111111— 9	3
Modoc	0110110011— 6		Strawn	1111111110— 9	3
Cole	1111110111— 9	1	Cushman	1111011111— 9	1
Frank	1011011100— 6		F Colt	1110111111— 9	3
White	1111111111—10				

First money, White and Victor; second, Vincent, Merrick, North, Strawn and F. Colt; third, McPhee and Ross; fourth, Hayes, Baker, J. W. and Sample.

Match No. 4, Class C, on 9 single bluerocks, $2 entrance:

Tee Kay	101111011—7		Modoc	111111111—9	
Jackson	111111011—7		Maynard	111101010—7	
Victor	001011111—6		Boyd	100010111—5	
Cushman	011111100—7		Hayes	011010001—4	

First money, Modoc; second, Cushman, Tee Kay, Jackson and Maynard; third, Victor.

Ligowsky Donation Match, Class C, on 15 singles and 5 pairs Ligowsky clay-birds, $25 gold, one money, no entrance, no charge for birds:

Hayes	1101111110111101—12	10 00 11 11 10—6—18
Maynard	1010111100111101—12	10 10 11 01 10—6—16
Tee Kay	1110111111111011—13	10 10 10 00 00—3—16
Jackson	0101111010111111—11	11 01 01 11 01—7—18
Yorke	0101101001011111— 9	11 10 10 10 10—6—15
Jockers	0011010100011001— 6	w.
Modoc	1011000001100011— 7	10 10 10 11 10—7—14
Hudsou	1111010011011111—11	00 10 10 10 10—4—15
Victor	1111100101000010— 8	01 10 10 10 10—5—13
Snider	1111111111011101— 9	00 10 10 11 10—5—14
Cushman	1011111111101111—13	10 11 11 11 11—9—22
Roberts	00000w.	
Spangler	1110111111111101—13	10 10 w.
Boyd	1011111000011110— 9	w.
Stubb	1111011111111110—13	10 00 10 01 01—4—17
J W	0111001000000011— 7	w.
Vincent, E B	0100101010000011— 6	1f 10 10 11 01—7—13
Paul, K	0110101111110011—10	w.
Oscar	0010001000w.	
Wick	1010111111010000— 9	w.
Hovinger	0010100010001100— 5	w.

Cushman first.

Match No. 5 was withdrawn on account of rain.

Ligowsky Donation Match, Class B, on 15 singles and 5 pairs of Ligowsky clay birds, one money $25, no entrance fee, and no charge for birds:

Holt	0110111111111010—11	11 11 10 10 11—19
White	1111111111111011—13	01 11 11 10 11—22
Frank	0010101100110001— 7	10 10 10 10 00—11
Murphy	1110100111111101—11	10 01 11 11 11—19
McPhee	1111111101111111—14	11 11 01 11 11—23
Richards	1111111101101111—13	10 11 01 11 11—21
Colo	1011010101010101— 9	11 11 10 00 10—15
Dayton	1111000111111111—12	01 00 11 11 11—19
Merrick	1101101001111111—11	00 01 01 11 10—16
Ross	0111011101111111—12	10 00 00 11 11—17
Tucker	1111111011111101—13	10 11 10 11 10—20
Strawn	0111111111111100—12	11 11 01 10 10—19
Budd	1111111111101110—13	w.—13
W C	1110111101111110—12	01 00 11 11 11—19
North	1111111011111100—12	11 11 01 11 11—21
Robinson	0011100111111101—10	00 00 00 w.—10
Mosher	1110111111111011—13	10 11 10 11 10—20
Sample	0111111101111110—12	10 10 10 11 11—19
Vincent	1111111011111111—14	11 11 11 11 11—24
Mustin	1011111110100011—11	10 11 11 11 10—19
Taylor	1111111011111011—13	10 00 11 00 10—17
Baker	1111101110111111—13	11 11 10 01 10—20
Pumphrey	1000111011011110— 9	10 10 10 10 11—15

Vincent first.

But two sweeps were shot. Results below: Sweep No. 1, free for all, 30 entries, 9 single Keystone targets, entrance $1: Benscotten, Heikes, Parmalee and Stice first with 9 straight, North and McPhee second with 8, Richards, Strawn, Baker and Cole third, Mustin and Vincent fourth.

Sweep No. 2, free for all, 23 entries, 9 single standard targets, $2 entrance: Parmalee, Benscotten and Budd first with 9 straight, Bandle, Vincent, Tee Kay and Stiee second with 8, Murphy third, McPhee and Pumphrey fourth

Saturday, Fifth Day, June 15.

Heavy rain fell during the morning, but it cleared shortly after noon. The only remaining tournament shoot was the Class A Ligowsky match. Great interest centered in the tcam match set for this afternoon by the contestants, in which Budd and Parmalee shot McMurchy and Bandle. This was a side match, but was really the best feature of the meet. The score:

Ligowsky Donation match, Class A, on 15 singles and 5 pair Ligowsky clay-birds:

Stice	1111111111111111—15	10 11 11 10 10—22
Heikes	1111111111111111—15	10 11 01 11 11—23
Bandle	1111100110111011—11	11 01 11 11 10—19
McMurchy	1101101101101111—12	10 01 10 11 11—19
Budd	1111100111111111—13	11 11 11 11 11—23 6
Parmalee	0111111011111111—13	11 11 11 11 11—23 9
Taylor	1111011111110111— 13	11 11 10 11 11—22
Benscotten	1111111101111011—14	01 10 11 11 11—22
Paul	1101111101111111—13	11 11 11 11 11—23 3

Parmalee first.

B and C sweepstakes, No. 1, 12 standards, entrance $2, 9 entries: first mouey on 12 straight, Strawn; second on 11, Bruns; third, Robinson.

The tournament was now practically at an end. Major Taylor announced that the three best averages for each class had been made up, but there being no surplus over the guarantee, no prizes could be offered for the same. The figures show plainly enough that certain shooters were not classed too low, the schedule being for A class, 85 to 100; for B class, 70 to 85; for C class, all below 70. The averages are as follows: Class A, Heikes first, 97; Stice and Benscotten tie on second, 94½; Budd and Parmalee tie on third, 91¾. Class B, Ralston first, 97; Holt second, 94½; McPhee third, 89. Class C, Chubb and Baker tie on first, 94½; Mosher second, 86; Tee Kay third, 83¾. Under such average score it may be imagined what chance the average shooter in the lower classes had, and how much poorer it would have been had classification not been attempted. The two top scores in B and C class certainly do not belong there, and probably will not appear there at the next Association meet.

The live bird traps were now put up for the team match mentioned.

Two-men team match, 50 live birds per man, $100 a side, Budd and Parmale vs. McMurchy and Bandle. The score:

C W Budd	1221210112— 9	McMurchy	2201202212— 8
	0121211122— 9		2102121110— 8
	2222101111— 9		1111111111—10
	1221221112—10		1212011112— 9
	2212111111—10		1111112211—10
	—		—
	47		45
F S Parmale	1212120210— 8	Al Bandle	1012222111— 9
	2002121110— 7		0222211212— 9
	1122022211— 9		1220012222— 8
	1112212212—10		2202202221— 8
	1102210122— 8		1120221111— 9
	—		—
	42—89		43—88

This match was a singularly close and exciting one, and it would be hard to pick four harder shooters at any tournament,

McMurchy has been troubled with the rheumatism, but shot in apparently good form. Parmalee cannot shoot live birds as he can targets. Budd is always the same, quiet, steady and gentlemanly. There is no more commendable a shooter at the public trap than Charlie Budd. Al Bandlo, colossal in figure and good-natured, shot a hard race, as he is sure to do. Each man had his followers, and wagers were on side and individual issues. Rolla O. Heikes filled acceptably the position of referee, the match being shot under American Association rules. There was no demur to his decision except in one case. Parmalee grassed a left quartering bird. The referee announced "dead bird." The trapper started to gather the bird, which took wing and went out of bounds. There was no challenge, but the decision of the referee was changed to "lost bird." Under the strict rules of the Association this decision can only be warranted by supposing the case to be covered by that rule which says: "A bird once out of bounds shall be scored a lost bird." This is by ordinary trap usage thought to be intended to cover the case of a bird flying out of bounds and then returning and falling within bounds. It remains a question whether the opposite party did not forfeit its rights by neglecting to challenge the "dead bird" until after it had taken wing. An unchallenged bird does not have to be gathered to be scored. The result of the match, however, was not affected by this decision; in the latter Major Taylor and Mr. Tucker, of the Board, both concurred informally with Mr. Heikes.

The greater part of the crowd now went home. The tents and material began to disappear under the packer's orders. Frank Mosher, L. C. Boyd and A. M. Robinson shot a side match or two at 10 live birds, Mosher winning twice. Night approached and the end of the tournament was at hand.

In reviewing this, the first meet of the American Shooting Association, little remains to add to what has been already said. The meet has gathered moral strength every day, and to-day the American Shooting Association has cause to feel more confident than at any time before this. It has broken the ice and shown that it can swim. It has succeeded under not the easiest circumstances. It would have had a far larger attendance at Boston or New York, probably at any good Eastern point. Give honor to the Western shooters for making the first success of the Association. They have thrown themselves into the breach almost unsupported by Eastern shooters. I recall but one man here unofficially from the Eastern States. When the next meet comes off we will send men East from our country and show the people there that Western shooters are not afraid to go to shoots, and not afraid to shoot when they get there. A bigger home crowd might have turned out at Boston, but Cincinnati has done her part. Let us call this meet a plucky success, and claim all credit for the support of it. To the management who planned and conducted it the first and main credit of course belongs, and the thanks of all those who, unthankfully enough in some cases, have been the beneficiaries thereof.

E. HOUGH.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Masschusetts Shooting Association was held on the 17th and 18th inst., at Clarendon Hills, Mass., on the Old Colony Road. Providence Division, six miles from Boston, under the management of the Jamaica Plain Gun Club. This is the youngest and one of the most progressive clubs in the Association, and the tournament was given to them as an incentive to still greater effort. It has for its officers: Pros., A. W. Rounds; Treas., C. H. Olmstead; Sec., J. R. Hanmer; Capt., H. A. Baker, and with their efficient aid, the members manage to have a lively club shoot every Thursday. The shooting grounds are located on the crest of a hill, entailing quite a climb when no vehicles are in readiness at the station, as was the case on Monday morning, when a number of would-be shooters gathered on the platform and were hard put to find for the rig which never, yes, finally did come, but was so small that several trips were necessary. Some of the waiters became disgusted, more perhaps on account of the arbitrary system of handicapping in vogue in the Association than because of the delay, and returned to Boston. The expert shots are handicapped in distance, they shooting at 21yds. to the amatours' 18yds., and this they consider unfair. A more equitable system would be by classing all contestants as 70, 80 and 90 men, as in other State associations. However, those that remained got there after a while, some of us walking through the wet grass in the dripping woods.

The shooting commenced at 9 o'clock, but soon after the rain began to fall, and it came down in perfect torrents, interfering sadly with the comfort of all concerned. It seems to be only necessary now to announce a shoot to bring rain in abundance, and we offer this as a suggestion for farmers in a time of drought. Still it takes a great deal to discourage a band of shooters when their minds are made up for a session at the traps, and the regular programme consisting of ten regular events, besides a number of extra sweeps, was completed. The shooting was done from four sets of three traps each; they were in constant operation for the benefit of outsiders as well as members of the Association. At 1 o'clock an elegant lunch was served in a commodious building near the club house. For 75 cents one could eat his fill of salads, salmon, cold turkey and meats of all kinds, with a desert of strawberries and ice cream of all flavors—truly a luxurious meal and one not often to be procured on occasion of this kind. Notwithstanding the heavy showers, which held up sometime toward noon, there were about fifty shooters present, and laughter and jollity were the order of the day. Perhaps the attendance was due to the fact that Monday was a legal holiday, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. In town, cannons were roaring out salutes, and at Clarendon Hill the four sets of traps at times equalled the cannon in noise. We give the scores of all the State events, and of six extra sweeps, which are fair samples of the rest.

Event No. 1, individual subscription match, 6 clay-pigeons, 50 cents, four moneys, ties miss and out:

Bradstreet	111111—6	Carpenter	111010—4 3
Wilbur	111111—6	White	111111—6
Herrick	101101—4 3	Schaeffer	101110—4 3
Chapin	011011—4 3	Chase	111101—5 3
Woodruff	110111—5 3	Sampson	111110—5 3
Ateo	111111—6 3	Lang	111111—6 5
Brown	101111—5 2	Hall	111111—6 2
Roxton	101100—3	Whalon	111111—6 6
Savage	111110—5 0	Bemers	111001—4 2
Ingersoll	100110—3	Whaland	010110—3
Loring	101011—4 0	Boothby	111111—6 3
Tisdale	111111—6 0	Russell	111111—6 0
Charles	111010—4 3	Spofford	111111—6 1
Baltor	110111—5 2	Eager	111111—6 6
Allen	111111—6 4	Tilton	111111—6 1
Sawyer	111111—6 1	Hutchinson	101110—5 3
Webster	111101—5 0	Barney	011110—4 2
Melcher	011101—4 3		

Three men divided first, Messrs. Bradstreet, Whalon and Eager. Those who killed 3 straight in the ties of 5 and 4 divided second and third; fourth divided without a shoot-off.

Event No. 2, individual subscription match, 10 bluerocks, 50 cents, four moneys, ties miss and out:

Whalon	0011101101—6 3	Woodruff	1010010000—3
Bradstreet	1011110110—7 4	Chapin	1101101001—8
Lang	1101001110—6 2	Chase	1101011111—8
Sampson	1010110000—4	Schaefer	0110110111—7 3
Sawyer	1111011010—6 3	Wilber	1100101101—6 0
Tisdale	1111010010—6 1	Webster	0111001101—6 1
Keatim	0110011110—6 0	Allen	1000110101—5
Bolton	0111111111—9	Bartlett	1000111110—6 0
Atwell	1110111010—8	Himiek	0110000101—4
Barney	1110010110—6 3	Brown	0110111101—7 4
Ingersoll	1111111101—9	Eager	0110101111—7 4
Savage	0111111111—9	Spofford	1110011111—8
Bowers	1100011110—6 1	Tilton	0100001110—5
Hutchinson	1101100010—5	Hall	0111010111—7 4
White	1010000101—4	Loring	0110110111—7 6
Russell	1111110010—8	W B Whalon	0110111100—6 2
Baker	1101101101—7 0	Carpenter	1111110011—8

First and second was divided without a shoot off. Third won by Loring; fourth divided by Whalon, Sawyer and Barney.

Event No. 3, grand championship contest for the individual challenge gold badge of the association, at 15 bluerocks, entrance free, but optional sweepstakes, which was made 50 cents, and four divisions of money, ties miss and out:

Brown	100111010110001—8	Chase	111110110111110—12 3
Hutchinson	101001011101111—10	Spofford	111000010101101— 8
Ingersoll	111111111100111—13 3	Woodruff	110011001011111—10
Savage	110101011110111—11	Atwell	111011011111011—12
Helmick	000111000111001— 8	Charles	000101001111101— 8
Wilber	100111010111001—10	Sawyer	010102010w
Russell	111011111011101—12 2	Loring	111010111111111—13 1
Bowen	111110101111011—12 0	J G Whalon	111100100110010— 8
Barrett	111001110000101w	Vickery	011111010w
Bradstreet	100001110100111— 8	Roxton	101010110111111—11
Tilton	100001100w	Keating	110111100010101— 9
Allen	110101010111111—11	Hall	111111110101111—13 3
Chapin	111101111001111—12 0	Perry	111111111110101—13 0
Lang	110110101110100— 9	Lovejoy	10100000w
Barflett	111110111110110—12 1	Faulkner	110111110111100—11

Knowles, being alone in the 10 hole, took first money; second and third div., fourth shot off and div. by Spofford and Russell.

Event No. 4, individual subscription match, 10 bluerocks, 50 cents, four moneys:

Spofford	1101111100— 7 3	J G Whalon	1111111110— 9
Russell	1101101110— 7 3	Hall	0111110101— 7 0
Sawyer	1100101001— 5	F Swift	1110111001— 7 0
Wilber	1100111101— 7 1	Chase	1011100111— 8
Sampson	1111111110— 7 0	Allen	1000111101— 7 1
Bradstreet	1011101011— 7 0	Schaefer	1001110000w
Bradbury	0000101100— 3	W B Whalon	0010011100— 4
Lovejoy	0111111011— 8	Barrett	1111101111— 9
Faulkner	0001111110— 6	Woodruff	1011001100— 5
Hutchinson	0000011110— 4	Chapin	1111111110— 9
Ingersoll	1101111101— 8	Atwell	1100111110— 7 2
Charles	0111011010— 6	Eager	0001101w
Bowers	1100010101— 5	Tisdale	1110100001— 5
Knowles	1111111111—10	Roxon	1111010010— 6
Barney	1011010101— 6	Cromton	1011111101— 8
Savage	1110111111— 9	Sanborn	0010111111— 7

Knowles, being alone in the 10 hole, took first money; second and third div., fourth shot off and div. by Spofford and Russell.

Event No. 6, grand championship contest for the amateur gold badge of the Association, at 5 olay-pigeons and 5 bluerocks per man, open to any number of teams of five men from each club belonging to the association, entrance free, but optional sweepstakes, which were made 50 cents per man, three moneys:

Jamaica Plain Gun Club.		Brockton Gun Club.	
Roxton	01111 10111—8	Allen	11111 11001—8
Savage	01101 10111—7	Wilber	01011 11101—7
Ingersoll	11110 10111—8	Tisdale	10111 11111—9
Barrett	01101 11111—7	Hall	00101 11101—6
Chapin	11110 11110—7—37	Atwell	11110 11111—9—39
Lexington Gun Club.		Wellington Gun Club.	
Hutchinson	11101 10111—8	Chase	11111 10111—9
Vickery	11101 11101—8	Bradstreet	11111 01101—8
Tilton	11111 10110—8	Loring	11101 11001—7
Herrick	11110 11011—8	Sanborn	11101 11011—8
Shumway	01101 11101—7—39	Schaefer	11101 01111—8—40
Jamaica Plain Gun Club No 2.		Wellington Gun Club No. 2.	
Boothby	10100 10000—3	Melchor	11101 01110—7
Charles	11111 01001—7	Keating	11111 10101—8
Bradbury	00011 10001—4	Cowing	11110 11100—7
Woodruff	11101 10110—7	Warren	11011 01111—8
Baxter	01111 11000—6—27	Sawyer	11111 11111—10—40

The two Wellington teams finished with an equal score of 40 and divided first. Lexington and Brockton with 39 each divided second, and Jamaica Plain won third. In this event, an unfortunate decision of the judge on Herrick's last bird in the first five, put the Lexington club out of the tie for first. The bird flew very low and was well broken when almost down to the screen. The judge, however, failed to see it and refused to change his decision, much to the chagrin of the Lexingtons.

Event No. 7, individual match, 5 pairs bluerocks, 50 cents, 4 moneys, 15yds. riso for all guns:

Bradstreet	11 01 11 10 11—8	Ingersoll	00 11 11 10 00—5
Barney	01 11 10 11 10—7	Schaefer	00 11 00 00 10—3
Swift	10 10 10 11 10—6	Sawyer	10 11 10 11 10—7
Eager	11 10 00 01 10—5	Chase	01 11 11 10 10—7
Chapin	00 10 00 10 10—3	J G Whalon	10 10 10 10 00—4
Savage	10 00 00 00 00—1	Roxton	01 10 10 10 00—4
Woodruff	10 01 10 10 10—5	W B Whalon	00 01 00 00 10—2
Dickey	10 11 01 11 11—7	Spofford	00 10 10 00 00—2
Melchor	11 11 11 10 10—8	Barrett	10 00 10 11 10—5
Bowen	10 00 10 10 00—3	Bartlett	10 11 10 10 10—6

All ties divided.

Event No. 8, grand championship contest for the glass ball team gold badge of the Association, open to any number of teams of 5 men each belonging to the Association, entrance free:

Jamaica Plains Gun Club.		Mass. Rifle Association.	
Roxton	1110111111—9	Eager	1010911101—6
Savage	0000011110—4	Sampson	1101001100—5
Ingersoll	1111011011—8	Knowles	0110011111—7
Barrett	0101011111—7	Spofford	1110101000—4
Chapin	1111101110—8—36	Dickey	1011111111—9—31
Jamaica Plains Gun Club No. 2.		Wellington Gun Club.	
Brown	1111111111—10	Perry	1110111110—8
Charles	0111000011—5	Schaefer	1110010111—7
Bradbury	1111100011—7	Swift	1111110010—7
Woodruff	0011110111—7	Chase	1101111011—8
Baxter	0110011011—6—34	Snow	1010100011—5—35
Brockton Gun Club.		Wellington Gun Club No. 2.	
Tisdale	0111101100—6	Bradstreet	1111111111—10
Hall	0101111111—8	Warren	1101100000— 4
Atwell	1101100010 5	Melchor	1010010000— 4
Wilber	1111111100—8	Sanborn	1010000111— 3
Bartlett	0011111111—8—36	Keating	0110010000— 4—25

The Jamaica Plains team No 1 won the badge with a score of 36 out of 50.

Event No. 9, individual, at 5 pairs clay-pigeons, 50 cents, four moneys, 15yds. rise for all guns:

Warren	00 11 11 11 01—7	J G Whalon	11 10 10 11 00— 6
Dickey	11 11 11 11 10—10	Charles	01 01 10 10 01— 5
Bradstreet	10 11 10 11 11— 8	Schaefer	00 11 00 11 10— 5
W B Whalon	11 11 10 10 00— 6	Herrick	11 10 11 10 10— 7
Woodruff	11 10 00 01 10— 5	Swift	11 11 11 11 01— 9
Eager	11 11 11 11 10—10	Hutchinson	00 11 10 10 01— 5
Bradbury	11 01 01 11 11— 8	Chapin	10 11 01 10 10— 6
Russell	11 00 11 11 10— 7	Knowles	11 10 11 10 11— 8
Barney	10 11 10 10 01— 6	Chase	11 01 01 11 11— 8
Perry	11 10 11 11 11— 9	Boothby	00 10 01 10 10— 4
Ingersoll	11 10 11 10 11— 8		

All ties divided.

Event No. 10, individual, miss and out at bluerocks, 21yds. rise, 50 cents:

Boothby	10 —1	Eager	10 —1
Dickey	0 —0	Brown	0 —0
Barrett	0 —0	Nichols	10 —2
Knowles	11111—6	Swift	11111—6
Ingersoll	11110—5	Hutchinson	10 —2
Schaefer	10 —1	Chapin	11111—6
Savage	1110 —3	Baxter	10 —2

Knowles, Swift and Chapin divided.

Extra sweep No 1, at 6 clay birds, 25 cents, four moneys:

Allen	101110—4 0	Loring	011111—5
Chapin	101011—4 0	Atwell	011100—3 3
Sawyer	101111—5	Webster	011111—5
Herrick	111111—6	Boothby	111010—4 0
Bradstreet	111111—6	Baxter	111001—4 2
Roxton	110101—4 2	Carpenter	100011—3 3
Bartlett	111011—5	Charles	111111—6
Tisdale	101101—4 0	Ingersoll	010101—3 2
Melchor	000111—3 3	Wilbur	111111—6
Woodruff	110111—5	White	100111—4 3
Savage	101111—5	Keating	000111—3 0
Vickery	101001—3 2	Brown	101101—4 1

First and second div. without a shoot, other ties shot off, third won by White, fourth div. by Melchor, Atwell and Carpenter.

Extra sweep No. 2, 6 bluerocks, 25 cents, three moneys:

Roxton	000110—2	Tisdale	101111—5 3
Sawyer	101111—5 0	Charles	100111—4 1
Bradstreet	010101—3	Shaw	001101—3
Brown	001101—3	Wilber	100111—4 1
Ingersoll	111111—6	Keating	110101—4 1
Baxter	011111—5 0	Loring	001111—4 3
Woodruff	111101—5 0	White	101111—5 1
Webster	101111—5 0	Herrick	011101—4 2
Chapin	101011—4 2	Allen	110111—5 0
Bartlett	001010—2	Savage	011110—4 0
Atwell	001111—4 3		

First won by Ingersoll; second shot off and won by Tisdale; third shot off and won by Atwell and Loring.

Extra No. 3, 6 clays, 25 cents, four moneys:

Brown	111111—6	Tisdale	110111—5 0
Wilber	111011—5 2	Baxter	111111—6
Herrick	111111—6	White	010100—2
Savage	011110—4 3	Loring	111111—6
Atwell	110110—4 2	Roxton	111111—6
Ingersoll	101111—5 0	Keating	001011—3
Webster	101111—5 0	Bartlett	011011—4 2
Boothby	111111—6	Charles	101010—3
Bradstreet	011101—4 0	Woodruff	011111—5 3
Allon	111101—5 2	Chapin	101011—4 1

First and fourth div., second shot off and won by Woodruff, third shot off and won by Savage.

Extra sweep No. 4, 6 straightaway bluerocks at 21yds., 25 cents, four moneys:

Whalon	111111—6 3	Loring	110111—5 5
Eager	111111—6 1	Melchor	111110—5 0
Chase	111111—6 1	Hall	111111—6 1
Leonard	011111—5 0	W B Whalon	111111—6 0
Woodruff	111101—5 1	Ingersoll	101011—4 1
Russell	111111—6 2	Tilton	101111—5 6
Barrett	111111—6 3	Bowers	111001—4 4
Lang	011111—5 6	Boothby	011100—3 4
Bradstreet	111111—6 0	Chapin	011101—4 6
Carpenter	111101—5 5	Sampson	111111—6 0
Herrick	111111—6 3	Bradbury	011010—3 0
White	101110—4 3	Baxter	111111—6 2
Bartlett	111110—5 6	Clark	001001—2
Schaefer	011110—4 6	Gove	111000—3 0
Atwell	111101—5 1	S Gove	011001—3 5
McNutt	010001—2	Cilley	100001—2
Barney	111111—5 2	Savage	111111—6 1

All ties shot off. First div., by Whalon, Barrett and Herrick; second by Lang, Bartlett, Barney and Tilton; third by Schaefer and Chapin; fourth won by S. Gove.

Extra sweep No. 5, 6 straightaway clay-pigeons, 25 cents, four moneys:

Eager	101111—5 0	Chapin	110111—5 6
Roxton	111010—4 2	Bradstreet	010110—3 0
Russell	111110—5 6	Ingersoll	111101—5 6
Hall	101111—5 6	Spofford	111001—4 3
Boothby	111111—6 1	Gove	011011—4 3
Webster	111111—6 2	S Gove	100101—3 0
Baxter	011010—3 4	White	001010—2
Bradbury	001111—4 1	Hutchinson	101111—5 1
Loring	111111—6 3	Leonard	111011—5 5
Barrett	110111—5 0	Savage	100111—4 2
Schaefer	100011—3 4	Clark	010000—1
Lang	111111—6 3	Sanson	011111—5 0
Bowns	000100—1	Herrick	011101—4 1
Woodruff	111011—4 1	Melcher	100111—4 1
Whalon	111111—6 1	Taylor	111111—6 2

Loring and Lang divide first after a shoot off. Second shot off and div. by Russell, Hall, Chapin and Ingersoll. Third shot off and div. by Spofford and Gove. Fourth shot off and div. by Baxter and Schaefer.

Extra No. 6, at 3 pairs clay birds, 25 cents, 4 moneys:

Chapin	11 10 11—5 6	J Whalon	10 11 01—4 3
Bradstreet	11 11 10—5 1	Woodruff	01 01 11—4 3
Taylor	11 10 10—4 0	Hutchinson	11 11 11—6
Swift	01 11 11—5 1	Loring	10 11 10—4 1
Faulkner	00 01 01—2	Perry	11 11 10—5 2
Nichols	11 01 00—3 2	Roxton	10 00 01—2
Herrick	00 10 11—3 2	Leonard	11 00 00—2
Eager	10 11 01—4 1	Hanmer	10 11 11—5 0
Boothby	10 10 11—4 1	W B Whalon	11 00 11—4 4
Bowers	11 01 11—5 1	Schaefer	11 01 11—5 1
Webster	10 11 11—5 2	Tilson	11 10 01—4 0
Atwell	11 00 11—4 4	Charles	00 11 12—4 1
Sawyer	10 11 11—5 1	Lovejoy	10 11 10—4 1
Carpenter	11 01 10—4 0	Sawyer	01 01 10—3 2
Knowles	11 01 11—5 1	Savage	10 00 10—2
Sampson	01 11 10—4 4	Chase	11 01 00—3 0

First divided; other ties shot off; second divided by Webster and Perry; third divided by Atwell, Sampson and W. B. Whalon; fourth divided by Nichols, Herrick and Sawyer.

The annual meeting of the Association was held on Monday evening at Young's Hotel, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. About twenty-five members were present, representing the following clubs: Lexington, Wellington, Mass. Rifle Association, Jamaica Plain and Brockton. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the treasurer reported a balance on hand of $127.39, which report was accepted and placed on file. The Fall River Gun Club was reinstated on application. The officers of the Association since 1886 have been: Pres., H. W. Eager, Marlboro; 1st Vice-Pres., Alba Houghton; 2d Vice-Pres., J. Buffum; Sec., Chas. Hartwell, of Worcester; Treas., Albert Keating, and Board of Directors, W. H. Allen and J. S. Sawyer. Under the head of new business Mr. J. S. Sawyer broached the subject of classification, saying that under the present system of handicapping by distance the experts claimed to be practically out-classed, and he suggested that some change be made, closing by requesting the opinion and suggestions of the experts, those most interested.

A long informal discussion ensued, the general tenor of which was adverse to the welfare of the experts. However, in Mr. Tucker, of the Lexington Club, they found a champion, and he advised the Association to adopt some rule which would keep the experts in; if the present rule was so unjust to them he hoped that modifications would be made so that they would not be driven away from tournaments. The talk finally resulted in a motion by Capt. Sawyer that the American Shooting Association rules be adopted, carrying with them their system of classification; motion seconded and carried.

Motion made that any member of any club belonging to the State Association, whether living in the State or not, should be allowed to shoot in the State events. Carried.

Moved to pay the secretary $10 as a slight recompense for his services. Carried.

The election of officers then followed. Mr. H. W. Eager was unanimously re-elected President; the vote for First Vice President was rather scattering, and as six votes were necessary to election another vote was taken, Mr. Eager suggesting that all who previously voted for themselves should agree on some one else. On the second ballot Capt. J. S. Sawyer, Cambridge, was elected. Second Vice-President, W. H. Allen, of Brockton. Secretary, Chas. Hartwell, of Gardner; Treasurer, Albert Keating, of Quincy. Directors, H. F. Amsden, of Boston and A. M. Tucker, Charlestown. On motion adjourned.

Tuesday, June 18.

The second day of the tournamont opened bright and clear, although a strong east wind gave rise to the fear that more rain might fall. This fear was not realized, however, and the day passed very pleasantly. The wind did not interfere seriously with the flight of the birds, except on Nos. 1 and 2 sets of traps, and it blew right across these, hastening somewhat the flight of the quartering birds. The arrangements for transportation of shooters from the station to the gronnds were very much improved, a large 'bus meeting every train and for 25 cents giving each passenger a comfortable and pleasant ride. Only a small number were present in the morning, but accessions to the ranks were frequent as each train arrived, and the later events were well filled. Some old-timers were present, among them D. A. Brown, J. N. Frye and Percy Aldrich, of the old Tremont shooting men. The latter is an old live-bird shot, and has taken part in many events all through the country. The members of the Jamaica Plain Club are workers, and no tedious waits occurred in running off the events. The programme called for ten regular sweeps, in addition to which many extra sweeps were shot, but of the latter we give only a few. Much interest centered in the individual badge contests, and Mr. F. J. C. Swift, of Falmouth, covered himself with glory by winning all three, also the medal offered for best average in amateur events.

At 1 o'clock a second edition of Monday's elegant luncheon, but if anything more elaborate, was served, and its abundance and quality helped to put every one in good humor, and in this condition no kicking was heard, though truth to tell, no necessity for it existed. Two trophies, in the shape of watch charms, were donated by the Association for the best average on the two days, shooting at 50 clay-pigeons and 50 bluerocks each day, 200 birds in all, one for the experts and the other for the amateurs. They were won respectively by H. W. Eager and F. J. C. Swift.

Your correspondent wishes to thank Messrs. Chas. Olmsted, Dr. H. A. Baker, S. D. Charles, W. P. Robinson, J. R. Hanmer, H. F. Chapin, G. F. McCausland and C. F. Cilley of the Jamaica Plain Gun Club and H. W. Eager President, and Chas. Hartwell, Secretary of the State Association, for their kindness and aid in furnishing scores and other information.

Event No. 1, individual match, 10 clay-pigeons, 50 cents, four moneys:

Eager	1111011110— 8	3	Roxton 0111010011— 6
Ingersoll	1110111110— 8	2	Allen 1111010111— 8 0
Swift	1011011111— 8	2	Brown 1111110111— 9 2
Shaw	0111111011— 8	2	Chase 0101011111— 7
Atwell	1111011111— 9	2	Loring 1111101111— 9 1
Tisdale	1001111110— 7		Barney 1001101100— 5
Barrett	1110111111— 9	3	Woodruff 1011111110— 8 3
Hall	1111111110— 9	0	Baxter 1011101111— 8 0
Chapin	1111111111—10		Boothby 0001110100— 4
Taylor	1011011110— 9		Bradbury 1111000101— 6
Sawyer	01000w.		

Chapin wins first, second shot off and won by Barrett, third shot off and div. by Eager and Woodruff, fourth div. without a shoot.

Event No. 2, individual match, 10 bluerocks; 50 cents, 4 moneys:

Roxton	1111111101—9		Barney 1010001000— 3
Sawyer	000101 w.		Eager 1111111111—10
Allen	1111011101—8	2	Swift 1110101111— 8 3
Hall	1111110110—8	1	Barrett 1110111110— 8 1
Tisdale	1111010111—8	2	Chapin 1101011011— 7
Woodruff	1010101100—5		Brown 1010011010— 5
Ingersoll	0101111000—5		Taylor 0001010010— 3
Chase	0100011101—5		Atwell 1110001100— 5

First won by Enger with the only straight score; second by Roxton: third shot off aud won by Swift; fourth won by Chapin.

Event No. 3, grand championsbip contest for the Ligowsky gold badge and the individual clay-pigeon championsbip of the Association, at 15 clay-pigeons; entrance free, but optional sweepstakes which were made 50 cents: four moneys:

Chapin	111111111111011—14	6	Shaw 111111111101101—13
Bradbury	1100011100111— 9		Hall 0111111111111—14 0
Atwell	0111100111110—10		Chase 1111101111111—14 3
Eager	1111111110111—14	7	Allen 1111101011110—12
Swift	1111111110111—14	10	Woodruff 0111101111010—11
Boothby	0101100 w.		Tisdale 1110101111111—13
Roxton	1110100111111—12		Brown 0011111100111—11
Ingersoll	1101100110011—10		Taylor 1110011001101— 9
Loring	1111111111110—14	6	Baxter 1011100011010— 9
Barrett	1011111111111—14	9	Perry 1111101111111—14 2
Charles	1111010100111— 10		Swan 1111111111110—14 2

The tie on 14 for the badge and first money was shot off, and proved very interesting. They shot one round at 5 and six men staid in; on the second round of 5 all dropped out but Swift, and he won. Other ties divided.

Event No. 4, individual match, 3 pairs blnerocks, 50 cents, three moneys, ties div.:

Ingersoll	11 10 11—5		Chase 00 01 10—2
Perry	00 11 11—4		Eager 10 11 11—5
Woodruff	01 00 10—2		Atwell 01 10 11—4
Chapin	10 10 00—2		Roxton 10 10 10—3
Barrett	11 10 00—3		Swift 10 10 10—3
Sawyer	11 10 01—4		

Event No. 5, individual match, 10 blnerocks, 50 cents, four moneys:

Chapin	1111110101—8		Atwell 1010000111—5 0
Roxton	0001011011—5	2	Chase 0011010101—5 3
Perry	0101011111—7		Shaw 1110100110—6
Allen	0100010111—5	0	Barncy 1101011110—7
Ingersoll	1111110011—8		Swan 0011011011—6
Sawyer	0111011111—8		Barrett 1111110001—7
Tisdale	1110011100—6		

All ties div. except for fourtb, wbich was shot off and won by Chase.

Event No. 6, grand championship contest for the individnal amateur challenge gold badge of the Association, at 8 clay-pigeons and 7 bluerocks, entrance free, bnt optional sweepstakes which was made 50 cents, four moneys:

	Clays.	Bluerocks.		Clays.	Bluerocks.
Roxton	10110111	1111010—11	Charles	11111110	1010101—11
Ingersoll	00101111	0101001— 7	Brown	11111011	0100111—11
Chase	11111100	1100011—10	Windhorn	11001110	0000111— 8
Hall	11101111	1111101—13	Bradbury	00011011	1000110— 7
Atwell	11010101	0111110—10	Manley	01110111	1101001—10
Sawyer	11100111	1101010—10	Baxter	11011010	1010111—10
Perry	11111111	1011101—13	Cilly	01011101	1111101—11
Barrett	11111101	0111111—13	Woodruff	11111011	0100011—10
Shaw	01010111	1001110— 9	Eager	01101011	0111111—11
Herrick	11010011	1110110—10	Law	11111111	0110011—12
Chapin	10111111	0011001—10	Stanton	11111111	1111111—15
Warren	01111111	1130111—13	H Swift	11111101	0110110—11
Swan	10100101	1100101— 8	Hammond	11000010	0011001— 6
Tisdale	11110110	0111110—11	F Swift	01111111	1111111—14

This being a badge for amateurs, Stantou as an expert could not take that, although he won first money with the only straight score, Swift with 14 won the badge and second moncy, third div. and fourth won hy Law. The last named gentleman is an instance of the difficulties a man can overcome by perseveraunce. His right arm was injured some years ago and he shoots from the left shoulder, sighting with the right eye, as sight has gone from tbe left. This necessitates a wonderfully crooked stock, but the work accomplished is very effective.

No. 7, individual match, at 6 singles and 2 pairs bluerocks, 50 cents, 4 moneys:

Eager	1101011	11 10—7	Barrett 111010 10 11—7
Swift	0101010	00 10—4	Chapin 111111 10 00—7
Ingersoll	1111100	11 10—8	Atwell 0010111 11 00—5
Perry	1110111	00 00—5	Hammond 0000010 01 01—3
Warren	1101111	11 11—9	Roxton 1101101 11 11—8
Chase	0110111	10 10—6	Law 0001111 10 10—5
Swan	0111111	00 10—6	Stanton 1111011 11 00—8
Bradbury	1111111	11 10—9	Swift 0111011 00 11—6

Ties divided.

Event No. 8, grand championship contest at clay-pigcons for the team gold badge of the Association, open to any number of teams of 5 men from each club belonging to the Association, 10 live birds per man, 50 cents, four moneys:

Wellington Gun Club.		Jamaica Plain Gun Club.	
Perry	1011111111— 9	1	Roxton 1111111111—10
Sawyer	0111011111— 8	0	Bradbury 1100010111— 7
Warren	1111111111—10	2	Ingersoll 0111101111— 8
Chase	1101111111— 9	6	Chapin 1111111111— 9
Swift	1111111011— 9	6	Barrett 1111111111—10
	45		44

Jamaica Plain Gun Club No. 2.		Mass. Rifle Team.	
Shaw	0100111111— 7	Swift	1111011111— 9 6
Brown	1110101111— 8	3 Hichols	1111011111— 9 0
Woodruff	0111111011— 8	3 Eager	1111111111—10 2
Baxter	1110110111— 8	3 Strater	1111111111—10 3
Charles	1111100100— 6	Law	1111111110— 9 6
	35		47

The medal went to the Mass. Rifle Association team, but the ties for the money were shot off and won as follows: First won by Strater, second divided by Chase, H. Swift, Swift and Law, third divided by Ingersoll, Brown, Woodruff and Baxter, fourth div. by the 7 men.

Event No. 9, individual match, 50 cents, four moneys, at 10 bluerocks:

Roxton	1111011111—9		Stanton 1011111101— 8
Swan	1101010101—6		Warren 1011010101— 6
Nichols	0011111111—8		Barrett 1111011011— 8
H Swift	1111001101—7		Eager 1111111011— 9
F Swift	1101001101—6		Ingersoll 1110110011— 7
Perry	1000110111—6		Law 1111111111—10

All ties div.

Event No. 20, individual match, miss and out, at clay-pigcons, 21yds. rise, 50 cents: Chapin 4, Stanton 9, Ingersoll 8, F. Swift 0, Baxter 0, Roxton 3, Barrett 9, H. Swift 0, Law 1, Nichols 4, Eager 3, Perry 9. Ties on 9 div. the money.

Extra sweep No. 1, 6 bluerocks, 25 cents, four moneys:

Shaw	001111—4	2	Cobb 000000—0
Swift	101101—4	1	Tisdale 101000—2
Eager	111101—5	6	Loring 110111—5 2
Hall	011011—4	3	Bradbury 010011—3 0
Chapin	111111—6		Allen 100110—3 1
Woodruff	111000—3		Brown 100110—3 3
Barney	1111010—4	3	Boothby 101010—3 1
Atwell	111011—5	0	Baxter 101101—4 1
Ingersoll	111011—5	5	

Chapin won first alone, second shot off and won by Eager, third shot off and div. by Hall and Barney, fourth shot off and won by Brown.

Extra No. 2, 6 clay-pigeons, 25 cents, 4 moneys:

Roxton	011100—3		Charles 010001—2
Eager	110111 5 6		Hartwell 110110—4 1
Woodruff	111110—5	4	Ingersoll 011111—5 0
Loring	111111—6		Chapin 111110—5 6
Tisdale	111011—5	4	Brown 011011—4 2
Barney	011111—5	3	Atwell 011111—5 0
Swift	011111—5	6	Shaw 111010—4 3
Hall	111100—4	0	Boothby 011010—3
Allen	111111—6		Bradbury 111010—4 2
Cobb	000011—1		

First and fourth divided, second shot off and divided by Eagor, Swift and Chapin, third shot off and won hy Shaw.

Extra No. 3, 6 straightaway clay-pigeons; 25 cents; 4 moneys:

Bowker	101111—5	3	Bradbury 111111—6
Taylor	111111—6		Loring 101011—4 5
Chapin	011111—5	3	Sawyer 100111—4 1
Boothby	001011—3	8	Chase 111111—6
Woodruff	111110—5	1	Baxter 111111—6
Roxton	101011—4	5	Swift 010011—3 9
Charles	000010—1		Barrett 111011—5 1
Brown	111101—5	0	Cobb 101111—5 0
Eager	101101—4	5	Hall 111000—3 9
Barney	101010—3	3	Cilley 110011—4 0
Allen	111001—4	1	Ingersoll 010111—4 1
Atwell	011111—5	3	

First divided; other ties shot off; second divided by Bowker, Chapin and Atwell; third divided by Roxton, Eager and Loring; fourth divided by Swift and Hall.

Extra No. 4, 6 bluerocks, 24yds. rise, Hurlingham rules, 25 cents, four moneys:

Eager	010111—4	0	Loring 111110—5 3
Boothby	101101—4	0	Chase 111111—6
Baxter	011111—5	3	Ingersoll 010111—4 1
Chapin	111111—6		Bradbury 101111—5 3
Barrett	011000—2		Taylor 100011—3
Barney	111101—5	1	Shaw 111111—6
Cilley	111111—6		Cobb 101111—5 3
Swift	111110—5	1	

First div., second shot off and div. by Baxter, Loring, Bradbury and Cobb, third shot off and won by Ingersoll, fourth won by Taylor.

Extra No. 5, at 6 straightaway clay-pigeons, 25 cents, four moneys:

Bradbury	011000—2		Baxter 000101—2
Warren	111111—6	4	Perry 101111—5 3
Chase	111111—6	1	Woodruff 111111—6 4
Herrick	111111—6	3	Lowell 111111—6 0
Cilley	111111—6	3	Sawyer 011111—5 2
Barrett	110111—5	3	Atwell 001011—3
Taylor	010111—4		Chapin 111111—6
Boothby	110111—5	0	Edgar 111001—4
Swan	111110—5	3	Swift 111110—5 3
Ingersoll	011110—4		Hall 111111—6 4
Windhorn	110101—4		Shaw 111111—6 1
Brown	110101—5	0	

First shot off and div. by Warren, Woodruff, Chapin and Hall; second shot off and div. by Barrett, Swan, Porry and Swift; third and fourth div. without a shoot.

Extra No. 6, at 6 blnerocks, 25 cents, four monoys:

Place	111011—5	3	Ingersoll 011000—2
Stanton	111111—6	5	Barrett 111111—6 4
Isham	101111—5	2	Shaw 111111—6 3
Bradbury	111011—5	0	Swan 111111—6 6
Law	111111—6	6	Warren 111111—6 6
Baxter	111001—3		Sawyer 001001—2
Eager	110111—5	6	Herrick 011110—4
H Swift	101111—5	6	Perry 101111—5 6

First shot off and divided by Law, Swan and Warren, second shot off and divided by Eager, H. Swift and Perry, third and fourth divided.

Extra No. 7, at 3 pairs clay-pigeons, 4 moneys:

Law	00 10 11—3	1	Warren 11 11 11—6
Eager	11 11 10—5	4	Isham 10 10 01—3 2
H Swift	10 11 00—3	1	Barrett 11 11 10—5 3
Perry	11 10 11—5	4	Brown 01 10 10—3 2
Stanton	11 11 11—6		Boothby 00 01 11—3 1
Bradbury	11 10 11—5	4	F Swift 10 10 11—4
Hammond	10 11 11—5	3	Woodruff 00 10 11—3 2
Ingersoll	11 11 11—6		Baxter 01 10 10—3 1
Shaw	01 11 10—4		Chase 11 01 10—4
Sawyer	11 11 11—6		Cilley 11 10 11—5 4
Swan	10 11 11—5	0	

First and third divided, second shot off and divided by Eager, Perry, Bradbury and Cilley, fourth shot off and divided by Isham Brown and Woodruff.

Extra sweep at 6 clay-pigeons, walk up match, 25 cents, four moncys:

Lowell	001110—3	1	Ferry 010101—3 2
Bradbury	001111—4	3	H Swift 110011—4 0
Shaw	000001—1		Nichols 011100—3 0
Cilley	000100—1		Law 100111—4 2
Roxton	110011—4	0	Hammond 011011—4 2
Swift	111100—4	1	Ingersoll 011001—3 0
Stanton	111101—5		Boothby 110111—5

The 5 men won first, secoud shot off and won by Bradbury, third shot off and won by Perry, fourth won by Shaw and Cilley, although they broke but 1 bird each.

Although the main events were finished soon after 4 o'clock, a number of the shooters could not tear themselves away, and remained until 6, shooting little sweeps of various kinds. The unanimous opinion of all the visitors was that the Jamaica Plain boys had run a very pleasant and successful State tournament.

FRANK MASON.

[A table showing guns and loading of twenty-eight of the contestants will be given next week.]

CLASSIFICATION.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of May 23, your correspondent in giving an account of the Iowa State shoot says, "The first thing to notice is the rapid tapering off in the number of shooters from first to last. It very soon became evident that a few men were safe to win the bulk of the money, and the weaker shooters gradually fell out. It is noticeably true here to-day, and never more so, that some system must be devised to cqualize the expert with the amateur, if trap shoots are to be made a success." This fact has long been known, but so far no plan has been presented that seems to remedy the difficulty. I have carefuily considered all communications that have appeared upon this subject, but none seems to be exactly the thing.

It is impossible to classify shooters, so all will stand upon an equal basis, as in any class there will be some vastly superior to some others. The man whose average is 70 per cent. stands a poor chance against another whose average is 85 per cent., and the 60 per cent. man stands in nearly the same relation to the 70 per cent. one. Again it is impossible to put every man exactly where he belongs, and some 75 or 80 per cent. man will manage to crawl into the 60 class. The system of classification after shooting, as for instance in a 9 bird match, entrance money divided into two equal parts, 50 per cent. to the 9s, 30 to 8s, 20 to 7s, 50 per cent. to 6s, 30 to 5s, 20 to 4s, thus giving the 6s two and one-half times as much as the 7s, cannot he satisfactory.

The plan I am about to propose I have never seen suggested, but it seems to me worthy of a trial. Have only one class, or in very large tournaments perhaps two, and the entrance money divided into four equal prizes. For instance, 50 entries at $1 each, the prizes would be $12.50 each. In a 10-bird match the 10s would tie for one money, 9s, 8s and 7s the other three. Then every man tying for a prize should be allowed to draw bis proportional share of the prize for which he is tied, and those not wishing to do so can shoot off among themselves. This I consider fair for all. and the poorer shooters will stand some chance of getting part of their money back at least. This will still give the good shots some advantage, as the higher in the match they get the smaller number they would propably have in the tie. I recall an instance where a gentleman attended the World's tournament at Boston in 1887, intending to stay tho five days. He entered nearly every match in the amateur class, largely composed of experts, during the first two days, and, though breaking 7, 8 or 9 in nearly every 10-bird match, was shot out on every tie, and did not win a cent. The poor fellow became discouraged and returned home; whereas if he had been allowed to withdraw part of his money he would have remained during the rest of the tournament. No matter how enthusiastic a man may be, many cannot afford to always lose. When the Massachusetts State Association was formed, the attendance at their annual tournaments was from 75 to 100, but now, with more clubs and shooters, 30 or 40 is about the average attendance. I should like to see the management of some tournament try this plan, until something better is proposed, and see what the result would be.

A careful analysis of the manner in which the prizes were divided in the N. Y. State Association tournament more fully impresses me with the need of some change than ever before. In this case, instead of encouraging amateurs, I consider all the encouragement was given to the experts. In match No. 1 there were 72 entries, 9 in the 90 class, 23 in the 80 class and 40 in the 70 class. The 9 men in the 90 class, whose entry fees amounted to $36, received nearly the same amount in prizes as the 40 men in the 70 class, whose entries amounted to $160. The man who broke 8 birds in the 90 class received six times the amount of money the man who broke the same number in the 80 class, and double the amount of the man who had to break 12 straight in a tie in the 70 class. In this case every man in the 90 class won a prize without shooting a tie. In match No. 2 the number of entries bad dropped to 56 (tbe 70 class losing 10), the same 9 in the 90 class, every man also won without shooting a tie, while only 10 men won in the 70 class after shooting splendidly in ties. In match No. 3 there were 11 in the 90 class, and every man won without shooting a tie. In match No. 4, 12 entries in the 90 class, every man won again without shooting a tie, while in the 70 class every man who won had to be an expert at the shooting. The 5th match was nearly a repetition of the rest, showing conclusively that for a man who could shoot any the 90 class was the place to win, and I am surprised that some of the 70 class did not request to be placed in the 90 class. I cannot see any justice in this manner of division of prizes, and though hardly a 70 class shooter myself, would much prefer taking my chances against 10 men in the 90 class than four times that number in the 70 class. If this plan continues, I can foresee a dropping off in the entries of the next tournament.

TRAP SHOOTER.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS.—Claremont, N. J., June 15.—Shoot for Lefever trophy, 25 birds, 25 cents entry, 5 traps, Keystone rules:

Hathaway	1111111010111001111011110—19
Quimby	1111001111101111111111111—22
Collins	1110111111101011111111—22
McNeill	0100011000011111100000011—12
Jersey	1101111101111111111111011—22
Major	1010110100001011011111011—15
Hurg	0001001000w.

Sweep No. 1, 50 cents entrance, 10 birds, 5 traps, Keystone rules, ties divided:

Quimby	1111011011—8	Russel	0100101101—5
Jersey	1111110101—8	Hathaway	1111011110—8
Collins	1100111011—7	Chase	0001101111—6
Hurd	1111111000—7		

No. 2, same:

Quimby	1111011101— 8	Jersey	0111010000— 4
Hathaway	0111001110— 5	Chase	1111100100— 6
Collins	1111111111—10	McNeill	0001000001— 2
Hurd	0011100111— 6		

No. 3, same:

Quimby	0111011100—6	Hurd	0101101110—6
Hathaway	1001010100—4	Jersey	1100111111—8
Collins	1111111101—9	McNeill	0000000000—0

No. 4, same:

Quimby	1111111111—10	McNeill	0000001000—1
Hathaway	1100111111— 8	Hurd	0111100110—6
Collins	1111111110— 9	Russel	0111100001— 5
Jersey	0110001111— 6		

No. 5, same:

Quimby	1101110011—7	Major	0100000110—3
Hathaway	1000000010—2	Russel	0110001101—4
Collins	1101101101—7	McNeill	0100010000—2
Jersey	0001011101—5	Hurd	1100111000—5

No. 6, same:

Quimby	1101110011—7	Collins	0011001011—5
Hathaway	1000001010—3	Major	1001000110—4
Jersey	0111101101—7		

Ties on first shot off, miss and out, Quimby winning.

COLUMBIA, Pa.—Wrightsville, Pa.—On Friday afternoon, the 14th inst., several of the members of the Columbia Gun Club faced the traps to try their skill and endurance in a shoot at 100 standards from three traps. Some of the shooting was very good, but with exception of Mr. Krueger it was again proven that amateurs accustomed to shoot races cannot "hold on" in a long one. Mr. Krueger's score is a good one and he did not try his hardest to make a big score. At all times he shoots the same quick, automatic style, and pulverizes his birds with remarkable regularity. The following are the scores:

A C Krneger	1111111111111111100—18
	1111111111111111111—20
	1111111111111111111—20
	1110111011111111111—18
	0011111101111111111—17—93
W A Taylor	1110110011011111111—16
	1111110111111001011—16
	1111110011111000110—14
	1111110111111011111—18
	1111100000011100100— 9—73
J C Broome	1011111111111111111—19
	1110111101110110111—16
	1111100101111101111—16
	1110010010011011111—12
	1111100011011011111—15—77
W F Fendrich	1111110101110111001—15
	1110011110111011110—16
	1010111001011001111—13
	1101110111011100111—15
	1111011111110011010l—15—74
T Crowninshield	1111110110001100111—14
	0001101111011110110—13
	0101111100110101900—11
	1111111011110011111—17
	1111101111010110111—16—71
F W Heckel	1011011111000011110—13
	0000001101000010010l— 6
	1100001001000001010— 6
	1010111101011010110l—14
	0110010000101011000— 8—47

BANNERMAN.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK.—The annual spring tournament of the Blooming Grove Park Association was held at the club house in Pike county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th and 31st of May. Owing to the fact that the 30th came on Thursday the attendance was not large, but the enthusiasm of the contestants fully compensated for the lack of numbers. The club has lately improved the shooting grounds, and with the present arrangement of underground cords it is impossible for the shooter to know which trap is to be sprung until it is actually thrown open. Five traps are used for live bird contests, and the arrangement of traps and facilities for springing them leave little to be desired. For clay-birds 3 traps were used; they were placed near each other, and with the trapper were completely hidden from view of the shooter by a shotproof screen. In clay-bird contests the use of the second barrel, if successful, counts one-half. Club rules governed all coutests. In the rifle contests—shooting off-hand at 200yds., only hunting sights allowed—the scores made were not very good, owing to the fact that the rain came down in torrents and the wind blew in great gusts all the time, the best scores being 49 and 46, 10 shots decimal targets. There were handsome gold and silver medals for first and second prizes in each of the four contests.

Contest at 25 live birds:

R B Lawrence (30)	2211121111111111211211212—25
S M Nash (28)	1220020100220201120200010—13
N S Smith (28)	2120200112220220101020—16
Mr Engle (29)	1100112122001211122111111—21
E Youmans (28)	2111112100220120122012001—18
Mr Evans (26)	2021121001222012112221120—20

Lawrence wins gold and Engle silver medal.

Contest at 25 clay-birds, second barrel counting one-half:

Mr Engle	1 1½ 1 1 1 1 1 ½ 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 ½ 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—19½
E Youmans	1½ 1 1 ½ 1 1 1 ½½½ 1 1 1 0 1 ½½½½ 0 1 0 1 1 1½—18
Mr Evans	1½½ 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 ½ 0 0 0— 5½
R B Lawrence	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ½1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—24½
S M Nash	1½½½½ 0 0 0 0 1 1 ½0 1 0 0 0 0 ½0 1 ½0 1 1 1 ½—10½
N S Smith	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 ½1 1 ½0 ½0 1 0 0 0 1—16½
D Bacon	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1— 7

Lawrence wins gold and Engle silver medal.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 13.—West End Social Gun Club of Harrisburg. Monthly club shoot at live birds for gold medal. Live pigeons, 3 ground traps, 21yds. rise, 80yds. boundary; old Long Island rules:

J Whiteman	0011010111—6	Geo Marshall	1100010110—5
Chas Belsford	0011111011—7	M H Brensinger	1101111111—9
W Schultz	1111001111—8	A W Zarker	0010111101—6
H B Shoop	1101111111—9	E Housholder	1010001001—4
J Group	0110101011—6	A Miller	0101111110—7
J McKee	1110111011—8	A J Dull	0101010011—5
Jas Worden	0010110110—5	H Roat	0011001111—6

In the shoot-off Brensinger won, killing 5 birds to Shoop's 4. Winner holds the medal for one month, when it will be shot for again, and must be won three consecutive times to entitle winner to own it.—H. B.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 13.—The Acme Gun Club held its regular monthly shoot at Dexter to-day, ten members taking part. F. Kunzweller, 18yds., and M. Schottler, 18yds., tied on 14 each. In the shoot off tbe latter won with 8 out of 10, Kunzweller missing his seventh bird. In several sweepstakes which followed C. Wisel and M. Schottler won first, H. Menkel second, and third was divided.

BOSTON, June 12.—To-day's meeting at the range was exceedingly interesting, owing to the fact that the thirteenth and final competition for the Climax diamond badge was held, and the fourth contest in the 1889 gold coin and merchandise match took place. The weather conditions were fine, the attendance fair and the shooting good. At the close of to-day's competition for the diamond badge Messrs. Stauton, Wheeler and Choate were tied, each having won it four times during the series of 13 shoots. In the shoot-off at 10 clays and 10 standards Mr. Choate won, breaking 19 out of a possible 20 birds. The summary of to-day's sport is as follows: Climax diamond badge match, 20 clay-pigeons from 5 traps, and 20 standard targets from 3 traps:

	Clays.	Standards.
Choate	11111111111111111111—20	10111111111111110111—18—38
Eager	11101111011111111111—18	11111100110111111101—16 34
Nichols	10001010011011111111—14	11111111111011111111—19—33
Roxton	11111100111011111111—17	10111111101011110111—16—33
Perry	11110110101011011111—15	10101111111111111111—18—33
Wheeler	11011101101011111101—15	11111110111111101101—17—32
Knowles	11111111110011010110—15	11101111111101111010—17—32
Swift	01101111110111111111—17	10111110000111110111—15—32
Crown	10111010110111111111—16	11111011101010110101—15—31
Stanton	10001010011111110111—13	01101111111111111011—17—30
White	10101100010110111111—13	11111001111010101100—14—27
Bowker	11110010111310101000—11	01110110111111011111—16—27

Gold coin and merchandiso match, 15 clay birds and 15 standard targets, 5 traps, Keystone squad system:

	Clays.	Standards.
Perry	11111111111110—14	11111111111110—14—28
White	11111111111111—15	01011111111111—13—28
Wheeler	11111111111101—14	01011111111111—13—27
Choate	01111111111011—13	11101111011111—13—26
Swift	01111001111111—13	11101111101110—12—25
Stanton	10011111101111—12	11111011101111—13—25
Eager	11001111111010—11	11101111111101—13—24
Knowles	11111111111111—15	01011011001011—9—24
Nichols	01111011001111—11	01101110011111—11—22
Hosmer	01110111111001—11	10111010011111—11—22
Bowker	10101101111011—11	00111011111011—11—22
Snow	11111010111101—12	00111001110111—10—22
Roxton	11100111111111—13	01011110011011—8—21
Crown	10110111111011—12	01001100111010—8—20
Nilson	00101110010101—7	01100110111011—10—17
Smythe	11000010000101—5	11101011101111—12—17

The winners in the sweepstake events were as follows: Seven Keystone targets, Keystone system, Stanton first, 7; 6 standard targets, 3 traps, Boker and Stauton first, 4; 5 Keystone targets, Keystone system, Eager first, 5; 10 Keystoue targets, Keystone system, Wheeler and Stanton first, 10; 5 Keystone targets, Choate first, 5; 5 clay-pigeons, Stanton, Kuowles and Swift first, 5; 3 pairs clay-pigeons, Choate, Perry and Eager first, 6; 5 Keystone targets, Knowles, Stanton and Snow first, 5; 5 Keystone targets, Hosmer, Choate and Perry first, 5; 15 clay-pigeons, Keystone system, Kuowles and White first, 15; 15 Keystone targets, Keystono system, Perry first, 14; 20 standard targets, 3 traps, Nichols first, 19; 20 clay-pigeons, 5 traps, Choate first, 20.

WELLINGTON, Mass., June 15.—None of the expert gunners were present at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day, so the amateurs had the sport all to themselves. The experts are not satisfied with the new rules, and decline to take part in sweepstake matches unless they are allowed to stand at 18yds., the same distance as amateurs, when they use a 12-gauge gun. At 21yds. they are allowed to shoot a 10-gauge gun; but they are not satisfied with this and refuse to shoot until the rules are changed, and this is likely to be done at the meeting of the delegates, which takes place next week. To-day's shoot, however, had a large attendance, and was one of the pleasantest shoots of the season. In the merchandise badge match, Schaefer, Bradbury and Snow tied with 14 each, and in the shoot-off Bradbury won. The other scores in this match were as follows: Field, Bond and Chapin, 13 each; Bradstreet, Dill, Chase and Sanborn, 11 each; Melcher and Warren, 9 each; Cowee and Baxter, 8 each. In the pitcher match, at 8 clay-pigeons and 7 bluerocks, Schaefer won with 13. The other scores were as follows: Snow, Dill and Bradbury, 11 each; Warren and Bond, 10; Melcher, Chase, Chapin, Baxter and Bradstreet, 9; Short and Field, 8. The winners in the sweepstake matches were: 5 clay-pigeons, Lang and Chapin; 6 bluerocks, Chase and Melcher; 5 clay-pigeons, Lang; 6 bluerocks, Bradbury and Baxter; 6 bluerocks, Dill, Schaefer, Field and Chase; 8 clay-pigeons, Schaefer and Warren; 7 bluerocks, Dill, Schaefer, Bradstreet and Bradbury; 5 clay-pigeons, Bond, Snow and Chapin; 5 clay-pigeons, Snow, Melcher, Schaefer and Field; 5 clay-pigeons, Schaefer, Warren, Sanborn and Bradbury; 5 clay-pigeons, Schaefer, Bradstreet and Field; 6 bluerocks, Field, Bond and Chapin; 5 pairs bluerocks, Snow; 5 clay-pigeons, Field and Short; 6 clay-pigeons, Sanborn and Warren.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 10.—The elements were favorable for a shoot of the Northwestern Gun Association at Carthage, Ill., today. A fair crowd of trap shots was present and a most enjoyable day was spent. Five traps and clay birds were used for all events. The scores made are as follows:

Shoot No. 1, 10 single clay-pigeons:

Tobie	0011001111—6	Britenstein	0001111111—7
Woking	1111111111—10	Worthen	1111111011—9
Scott	1101111110—8	Brown	0001111111—7
Wright	1011111111—9	Fletcher	1101111110—8
Bonecamp	1110111110—8	Woodruff	0111110111—8

Working first. Wright and Scott second.

Shoot No. 2, 10 single clay-pigeons:

Boswell	1011111010—7	Worthen	1111010110—7
Tobie	1111110111—9	Britenstein	0011111111—8
Working	1111111011—9	Brown	1111110001—7
Golm	1111111110—9	Fletcher	1100100011—5
Corbin	0010000011—3	Woodruff	1110101101—7
Bonecamp	1011110110—6		

Golm first, ties on 9 div. second.

Shoot No. 3, for silver cup, 15 singles and 5 pairs clay-pigeons:

Britenstein	111111111111	11 11 11 01 10—23	
Worthen	111111111011	10 11 10 11 11—21	
Tobie	111111111111	11 11 11 11 11—25	
Scott	111101111011	11 11 01 00 10—18	
Brown	010111000011	11 00 10 11 11—16	
Fletcher	111111111011	10 11 11 11 11—23	
Penoyer	111001111111	11 11 00 10 10—19	
Working	110111111111	10 11 11 11 11—23	
Smith	111110111101	11 11 00 11 01—20	
Corbin	001101110111	01 01 00 11 11—16	
Elder	110011101111	01 11 01 11 01—19	
Boswell	011100111011	00 11 01 01 10—16	
Bonecamp	010111111011	11 11 11 11 11—22	
Woodruff	111111111111	11 01 11 10 11—23	
Ed Smith	161001110111	10 01 11 01 11—18	
Rober	110111160110	11 10 10 11 01—17	

W. S. Tobie, of Augusta, won the trophy, second and third money was div. by those scoring 23 and 22 respectively.—UNSER FRITZ.

EATON, N. Y., June 15.—Eaton Sportsmen's Club. Shooting from 3 traps breaks up some of our boys. Match at 15 kingbirds, 3 traps, 18yds, rise, American Association rules; prize, badge:

Peet	011111111111100—12	Stone	1000001101000100—5
Richardson	011111101110011—11	Ormsby	0100000110000010—4
Bell	111100111011011—11	Short	1000100001011111—7
Freyer	111010101100110—9	Hamlin	0000001010000000—2
Cole	110111001101001—9	Curtis	011101110110010—9
Briggs	010011000011111—8		

Peet thus won the badge for the second time in succession. He never shot from a trap until late last summer, and has a record of 49 out of 52 consecutive shots, making the last 20 straight. The Doctor objects to the present kind of targets, and wants some firm to make one about the size of a washtub and to rise from the ground at the rate of two miles per hour.

Match at 5 pairs, 16yds. rise:

Peet	11 10 11 11 11—9	Briggs	11 00 10 10 10—5
Curtis	11 11 11 10 00—7	Stone	10 10 11 00 11—6
Richardson	11 10 11 01 11—7	Bell	01 10 01 01 00—4
Cole	10 10 10 11 01—6		

NORTH SIDE GUN CLUB OF LONG ISLAND.—Woodside, June 13.—The third average shoot for the year shot on club grounds, Train's Meadows. Match at 7 live pigeous, 5 King's patent ground traps, handicap, 80yds. boundary, club rules, six money prizes:

Blauch	1111001—5	Chevallier	1111111—7
Manning	1111111—7	Wallen	1011001—5
Lyon	1111010—5	Eberhardt	0111001—4
Barlow	0101111—5	Sauter	1011111—6
Siems	1111101—6	Freezer	1011100—4
Winholz	1111111—7	Skelton	1111011—6
Hill	1111011—6	B Hyatt	111 —3
Duryea	1111011—6	C E Smith	111 —3

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The Lyon Gun Club, of this city, held its first medal shoot to-day and the scores made by those present are as follows: Persinger 15, Hammer 16, Herold 14, Schroeder 10, Isch 14, Banmann 12, Stute 10, Lewis 17, Baer 10, Westhus 17, Meyer 10, Koenig 12, Loehr 6, Grohe 5, Wohlstader 14, Jacobs 12, Buder 7, Niemann 0. On shoot off Westhus won the medal.—UNSER FRITZ.

WATSON'S PARK, Grand Crossing, Ill., June 13.—The Gun Clubs of Chicago, Match at 20 Keystones, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, shot under Illinois State rules. Prize, medal:

Wells	10111111101111110010—16	Shepard	11101011011110000011—12
Deiter	11000011111101000011—11	Young	10110001111010000010 — 9
Wilcox	10101011110011010101—12	Colcord	00000011111010101111—11
Rock	11101111111111101101—17	Smith	00101011111101010010—12
Mussey	11100111110010100310—12	Guiteau	00100100001000010100— 5

Rock wins medal.

Match at 10 live pigeons, 5 traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, shot under Illinois State rules. Prize, medal:

Deiter	1010111002—6	Mussey	1221111111—10
Shepard	2112020111—8	Buechnert	1110222001— 7
Young	0111022202—7	Wells	0021101201— 6
Smith	0020211200—5	Rock	0111012011— 7
Guiteau	0022002211—6	Colcord	2122012121— 9
Wilcox	2222211010—8	Mussey won.—RAVELRIGG.	

BROOKLYN, June 13.—At the live-bird shoot of the Phœnix Gun Club at Dexter Park to-day some very good scores were made by the marksmen who went to the traps. All the members shoot at the same distance, 25yds. rise. D. Freligh, H. Chambers and D. Madison killed 14 each and missed 1, A. Botty, A. Rutan and J. Akhurst killed 13 each, and M. Brown, J. Long and W. Hughes 12 out of 15 each. Mr. A. Holtz, who is 77 years of age aod was present at the shoot, delighted the marksmen by telling some interesting and marvellous shooting victories of the times when these boys were young.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 15.—A practice shoot was held on the grounds of the Wawaset Gun Club to-day, at Wilmington, Del. Owing to the high wind good scores were impossible, but the sport was thoroughly enjoyed:

W H Hartlove	1101101110011—11	11 10 10 01 10—6	
A B Mack	1011111101010—10	10 10 00 10 11—5	
L Fox	1110111111100—12	00 10 10 01 01—4	
A H Stout	1010111101110—11	10 00 11 01 10—5	
J K Woodward	0011010011110—8	11 11 00 11 11—8	

A CHALLENGE.—New York, June 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Mr. E. H. Fox, of the N. Y. Suburban and the Algonquin Gun Club, of this city, hereby manifests his desire to meet any of the big shooters of the Washington Heights Gun Club, also of this city, in a match at 100 Keystones or bluerocks, at any time, either on the grounds of N. Y. Suburban, Claremont, N. J., or on those of the Algonquin Gun Club; to be shot according to American Association rules or Keystone rules, loser to pay for the birds.—F.

TOWANDA, Pa., June 7.—At a meeting of the Towanda Rod and Gun Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry Streeter; Vice-President, J. W. Snyder; Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. Dittrich. The club hold weekly shoots and are to give a tournament July 4.—W. F. DITTRICH.

MANHATTAN GUN CLUB.—Regular shoot at Woodside, June 12. Through unfavorable weather the attendance was small:

F J Lambrecht	0011111011111000010—11
M Lichtenberger	1010111111100011000—11
J W Bayer	1000011111111011111—14

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—The West Side Gun Club has selected the following officers for the ensuing year: Casper Mecsel, President; G. Bartholomew, Vice-President; Julius Gast, Treasurer; Wm. Buob, Secretary; Louis Schilling, Scorekeeper; Jacob Jacquin, Sergeant-at-arms.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 10.—The final shoot between the Niles and Youngstown gun clubs was held here this afternoon, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 174 to 154, they also securing the medal, having won two of the three matches.

DR. CARVER is carting over to Germany a band of Indians, Texas steers, bronchos, greasers, cowboys and other paraphernalia of what is called the Carver Wild American Company (Limited).

WILLIMANTIC, Conn.—The Willimantic Rod and Gun Club will hold a tournament for State shooters only next Thursday, June 27.—J. H. ROSS, Secretary.

LOWELL, Mass., has a tournament to-day and to-morrow.

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB.—New York, June 13.—The following scores were made in practice at Keystone targets by members of the club on their grounds at Weehawken, N. J., to-day: L. Brenner, 9 kills, 20 misses; Dr. G. G. Van Schaick, 27 kills, 18 misses; Joseph Hanna, 16 kills, 12 misses; C. Myers, 14 kills, 12 misses; Smith, 16 kills, 13 misses; P. Tomlin, 13 kills, 17 misses; F. Rinn, 0 kills, 21 misses; E. H. Fox, 50 kills, 7 misses. At doubles: E. H. Fox, 8 pairs, 10 kills; Dr. Naus, 4 pairs, 4 kills. A good deal of guying was indulged in at Mr. Rinn's expense, owing to his "brilliant" shooting to-day, and he has "thrown down the gauntlet" to Mr. Fox to shoot him a match at 15 live birds, loser to pay for the birds, Mr. Rinn to be given 3 birds and to be allowed to use his 10lbs., 10-bore, 32in. duck gun, while Mr. Fox will use his reliable little Daly hammerless 12-bore, 7lbs. 3½oz. and stand with Mr. Rinn at 25yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, gun below the elbow. The Algonquins have decided when practicable to hold live bird shoots monthly in future, alternating with "crockery" shoots on the first and last Thursday of each month.—E. H. F.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., June 8.—The final shoot for the D. R. A. medal of the Bowmanville Rifle Association took place this afternoon. Extra good scores were made, the best two scores out of three matches to win. Sergt. King was the wiuner with 91 and 94 points, total 185 points. The match was shot with Snider rifles:

	200yds.	400yds.	500yds.	Total.
King	30	34	30	94
Russell	30	35	32	97
Sando	30	33	30	93
Curtis	28	32	32	92
Horsey	29	32	31	92
Berch	32	33	26	91
Morris	30	31	25	86
Mitchell	30	31	21	82
Prout	29	24	25	78
Young	26	24	25	75

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

20. Monatiquot, Pennant, Ft. Pt.
21. Quaker City, Annual, Glouc.
22. Buffalo, Sweep, Classes 2 & 3.
22. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cham.
22. Hull, First Cham.
22. Columbia, Annual, N. Y.
22. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
22. Rhode Island, Ladies' Day.
22. So. Boston, Mass, 1st Pen., City Point.
24. Pavonia, Annual, Jersey City

JULY.

1-2. Miramichi, Annual Cruise.
4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
4. Buffalo, Open, Buffalo.
4. Detroit, Cruise, St. Clair.
4. Cedar Pt., Special, Bridgep't.
4. Quaker City Cor., Marcus H'k
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
6. Hull, 76th Regatta.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
6. Great Head, 1st Cham.
6. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
6. Larchmont, 40ft. Class.
6. St, Lawrence, Montreal.
6. So. Boston, Mass., 1st Cup, City Point.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
8. American, 1st Cham.
9. New Haven, Annual.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
10. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham, Ft. Pt
24. Newark, Open, Newark.
26. Pleon, Club.
29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cor. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.
29. Hull, Club Cruise.
29. Yonkers Cor., Yonkers.
29. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
30-July 1. St. Lawrence, Cruise, Mootreal.

JULY.

13. Buffalo Handicap, to Point Albino.
13. Cape Cod. Dennis.
13. Atlantic, Cruise, L. I. Sound.
15. Eastern, Annual, Marbleh'd.
16. Rhode Island, Cup.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
17. Great Head, 2d Cham.
18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Chelsea, Club.
20. Hull, Ladies' Race.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
20. Hamilton, Cruise.
20. American, 2d Cham.
20. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
20. So. Boston, Mass., 2d Pen., City Point.
24. Pleon, Club.
25. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
27. Buffalo, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
27. Cape Cod.
27. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
27. Quaker City Cor., Riverton.
29. Detroit, 2d Pennant.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C. JUNE 15-17.

ALTHOUGH the small number of entries and the many changes of the weather conspired to rob the annual race of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. of its usual interest, there was at the same time plenty to repay the spectators on the club steamer Taurus and the judges' boat Dalzell. The main interest centered on the small boats, the honors of the day going to the new keels Minerva of the forties and Kathleen of the thirties, each outsailing her class by miles. In the larger classes there was so much fluking that the results were of little importance, but in the smaller the race was exciting during the greater part of the day. Grayling did not turn up this year, though usually in this race, but her place was taken by Mayflower, her first race under schoonor rig. As Mr. Burgess was at the wheel, there was every promise of an exciting race between her and Sea Fox, steered by Mr. Tams, but the many flukes made the final result very unsatisfactory. In the 70ft. class both Katrina and Titania were out, preferring no doubt to wait until Tuesday for the trial that has been watched for as anxiously almost as a Cup race by the friends of the two. Shamrock and Bedouin made a good race at times, but as in the schooner class the flukes made the ending very tame. Gracie was not really in it with the others all day, doing no better than on Thursday. The 61ft. class, Hildegarde and Mischief, the latter with a new owner but her old single jib, and the 53ft. class, Clara with nothing but Roamer against her, attracted little attention.

The great feature of the day was the racing of the forties, five coming to the line. Nymph and Banshee were handled by their regular Corinthian crews, Gorilla and Maraquita were handicapped by lack of practice, their crews being hastily got together. Liris was out of it after her disaster of Thursday, and her crew apparently booked for berths on the club steamer; but at the last moment Mr. Tweed very kindly placed his new forty at their disposal, and they went aboard her for the first time on the morning of the race. Though Minerva has never yet raced, Captain Elias Barr had her in perfect form, everything in readiness. She is certainly the most perfect boat of the fleet in all her fittings and appointments, and it is doubtful whether there are any two boats in the country kept in better shape than Minerva and her larger sister Clara are by the Barr brothers.

This year some material changes have been made in the Seawanhaka rules, professionals being allowed for the first time in the classes under 53ft., while the allowance of crew has been changed from one man to every 5ft. of length on deck to one man for every 4ft. of waterline. This latter change was made as a matter of justice to the plumb-stemmed boats as compared with the latest long-nosed clippers. The allowance of one paid hand to a forty or thirty is in no way an abandonment of the Corinthian principles which have made the Seawanhaka Club famous, but is a change made necessary by the difficulty of finding enough amateurs to man the fleet, and also of getting them together for sufficient drill before the June regatta. The full programme of the two races, the annual and the special, was given in the FOREST AND STREAM of May 30, so we need not give space to it here. The course was from Buoy 18, off Owl's Head, around Southwest Spit, and then around Sandy Hook Lightship and return, finishing off Buoy 15, outside the Narrows, the 40ft. class turning the Scotland instead of Sandy Hook, while the smaller boats turned Buoy 5, off the point of the Hook. The starters were:

SCHOONERS—90FT. CLASS.

Sea Fox—Owner, A. Cass Canfield; helmsman, J. F. Tams; crew, A. Cass Canfield, Wm. Foulke, S. Nicholson Kano.

Mayflower—Owner, F. Townshend Underhill; helmsman, Edward Burgess; crew, ——.

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—70FT. CLASS.

Gracie—Owner, J. P. Earle; helmsman, Robt. Centre; crew, ——.

Bedouin—Owner and helmsman, Archibald Rogers; crew, Herman Livingston, A. Van Rensselaer, David Paton, C. C. Deuning, J. Coleman Drayton, J. P. Kingsford, Frank Denning, G. C. Hoyt and H. P. Rogers.

Shamrock—Owner and helmsman, J. Rogers Maxwell; crew, ——.

61FT. CLASS.

Mischief—Owner and helmsman, Geo. Work; crew, W. G. Morse, Geo. Stow, J. Foulke and A. Hopkins.

Hildegarde—Owner and helmsman, J. C. Bergen; crew, L. Marcellus, F. B. Martin, J. B. McCue, A. J. Romer, S. M. Sheldon and Clinton James.

53FT. CLASS.

Clara—Owner and helmsman, J. C. Barron; crew, Gouverneur Morris, J. M. Mitchell, H. L. Sprague, W. R. Thomas, A. Russell and J. C. Smith.

Roamer—Owner, R. R. Williams; helmsman, F. C. Swan; crew, Wm. Howard, T. V. Cox, R. R. Williams, T. Hayden, J. L. Kennedy, J. L. Fisher, C. T. Pierce, F. L. Davis, C. Lindsay and J. J. Mackay.

40FT. CLASS.

Gorilla—Owner, R. P. Carroll; helmsman, W. B. Duncan, Jr.; crew, R. P. Carroll, R. N. Ellis, T. Hitchcock, J. Wright, E. C. Center, M. Wainright and A. Roosevelt.

Nymph—Owner, F. W. Flint; helmsman, E. A. Willard; crew, F. W. Flint, G. M. Baretto, F. L. Anthony, O. Sanderson, F. B. Brown, J. V. Wilson, George Murray, L. Jacobs and E. M. Willard, Jr.

Banshee—Owner, P. S. Pearsall; helmsman, A. B. Alley; crew, R. C. Cornell, H. A. Sanderson, A. B. Simonds, F. M. Simonds, C. N. W. Eidlitz, A. R. Walker, R. R. Trimble, W. P. Jeokins, J. M. Woodbury and P. S. Pearsall.

Maraquita—Owner, A. Belmont, Jr.; helmsman, K. Doremus; crew, A. C. Tower, A. C. Hodges, H. C. Mortimer, C. L. Perkins, Robert Perkins, Frederick Smith and C. O. Iselin.

Minerva—Owner, C. H. Tweed; helmsman, J. F. Lovejoy; crew, E. M. Padelford, Wm. Gardner, P. K. Hills, W. P. Stephens, Harold Forwood, C. C. Munroe and Allen Ames.

35FT. CLASS.

Volusia—Owner and helmsman, Thornton Smith; crew, Theodore Ledyard, D. Scofield and W. Hewitt, Jr.

Beatrice—Owner and helmsman, C. A. Post; crew, J. L. Ward, G. B. Post, W. H. Plummer, H. Borrome and Valentine Mott, Jr.

Kathleen—Owner and helmsman, William Whitlock; crew, T. C. Zerega, W. C. Brown, F. Meeker, W. T. Wintringham, W. C. Carr, H. C. Ward and F. C. Simonds.

Saracen—Owner and helmsman, W. P. Fowle; crew, Arthur D. Foss, George Newbold, Everett Paine, Arthur Wood, F. M. Wood.

Elf—Owner and helmsman, W. M. Wilkinson; crew, F. M. Proctor, H. B. Roberts, G. Ackerman and T. Aivrick.

Kangaroo—Owner and helmsman, F. Beames; G. W. Clarke, H. W. Walter, C. E. Cornell, A. G. Gray and S. B. Hazard.

The wind was moderate, coming in the Narrows and over the Clifton Hills, best southwest, in the lower Bay, as on Thursday. As usual the race committee were on time, and at 11.05 the start for the larger classes was given, Sea Fox leading over the line on starboard tack, with Mr. Tams at the wheel, being timed 18s. after the gun. Mayflower was less alert and crossed nearly 2m. later. Bedouin and Shamrock took their time, while Gracie was astern of the two. In the 30ft. class an additional prize of $100 was offered by Mr. Whitlock on condition that the start be made from one gun, so the class was timed in the usual way for the club prize, but the time was taken from the gun for the Whitlock prize. Under the circumstances it would hardly have done for Kathleen to have been late, and Mr. Whitlock took her over the line in very fine style within 2ls. after the whistle. Elf was not far astern, but Saracen was handicapped. The forties did not make a brilliant start, Gorilla undertook to shift jibs at the last moment, the maneuver being clumsily executed, so was late at the line, Minerva was delayed by an incipient mutiny on the part of her steward, who declined to go below decks, and crossed just on the last signal, and Banshee barely missed a handicap, being but 15s. ahead of the whistle. The start was timed:

Sea Fox	11 05 48	Mischief	11 13 05
Mayflower	11 07 03	Clara	11 13 36
Bedouin	11 03 26	Banshee	11 14 50
Shamrock	11 09 18	Minerva	11 15 60
Gracie	11 10 10	Nymph	11 15 00
Kathleen	11 12 21	Maraquita	11 15 00
Beatrice	11 12 29	Volusia	11 15 00
Elf	11 12 36	Saracen	11 15 00
Kangaroo	11 12 42	Gorilla	11 15 00
Roamer	11 12 48	Hildegarde	11 15 00

Gracie, Gorilla, Hildegarde, Minerva, Volusia and Saracen were handicapped.

Bedouin and Elf carried clubtopsails, the rest being either restricted to or contented with jibheaders, save Saracen, with a small sprittopsail. Sea Fox led through the Narrows, getting more breeze outside, the fleet being jammed on starboard tack for Buoy 10, with a strong lee-going tide, only a couple of hours of the ebb being gone. The first to come to grief was Maraquita, among the laggards, her jib going into the water, but she repaired damages and continued. Kathleen was well ahead of her class from the start and gaining steadily. The leading forties, Banshee and Minerva, started but 15s. apart, the little Scotch keel astern. As they worked down she weathered out on Banshee, and by the time the forts were reached she was on the latter's weather beam and dropping her steadily. Nymph was well astern, while Gorilla dropped to leeward at an amazing rate, both Minerva and Banshee holding on well to the west side of the Narrows,

Banshee set a small jibtopsail about Buoy 15, which helped her a little, but Minerva continued to gain, dropping her class steadily, both in footing and holding on. She carried only lower sails and jibheader. Sea Fox down by Buoy 9 was holding her own, while Bedouin was leading Shamrock. Gracie, Hildegarde and Mischief were not far apart, the latter to leeward, then came Clara. Her only rival, Roamer, was safely beaten already, having dropped astern and to leeward of Minerva before the upper island was reached. After Banshee and Minerva came Kathleen and then the rear guard, widely scattered over the mouth of the Narrows. Gorilla far to leeward, and Nymph, Maraquita and Saracen still inside the forts. The big boats made Buoy 10 on the first tack from the start. Sea Fox set spinaker to starboard, having gained on Mayflower, the latter parting her bar bobstay in the turnbuckle. The two ends were fished up, a strap put on each and the two brought together by a tackle while the boat was off wind from Buoy 10 to Buoy 5, a balloon maintopmaststaysail being set with no headsails until the damage was repaired. Minerva led Banshee, each making a short tack to the weather mark, then she set a silk balloon foresail and jibtopsail, running very fast for the open sea beyond the point of the Hook. The times at Buoy 10 were:

Sea Fox	12 11 36	Shamrock	12 25 08
Bedouin	12 23 00	Gracie	12 29 42
Mayflower	12 23 50		

Outside there was a strong breeze and lumpy water at least for the smaller boats. Sea Fox led around Sandy Hook Lightship, the times being:

Sea Fox	1 12 15	Shamrock	1 17 44
Mayflower	1 13 04	Gracie	1 24 10
Bedouin	1 16 08		

Shamrock was third at the mark, but Mayflower turned just inside of her. As they came in with sheets eased for a broad reach Sea Fox passed Minerva about a mile from the Scotland, the little ship pitching rather heavily at times, there being some deep holes in the water. She was going under easy canvas, lower sails and jibheader, with the race safe in hand. Banshee had chased her out from Buoy 10, but in spite of a balloon jibtopsail she failed to lessen Minerva's lead. Banshee had her staysail set but jib partially stowed, the sail going in the water at times. Perhaps Minerva's crew were a little cautious as they came near the spot where misfortune overtook them on Thursday, and as she felt the sea the large jibtopsail was stowed. Banshee, however, with more valor than discretion, stuck to her balloon until near Buoy 5, when the big sail pulled the topmast off at the cap and spoiled her chances. She cleared the wreck and bore away up the Swash, leaving Minerva about to round the mark. Over went the boom within 20ft. of the huge leaden hull of the lightship, and sheets were well eased off for the reach to Buoy 5. About three-quarters of a mile from the mark Maraquita was passed, bound out. The four were timed:

Minerva	1 35 20	Nymph	1 44 00
Gorilla	1 44 00	Maraquita	1 46 31

Nymph had lowered jiptopsail and did not set it again.

Thus far the wind had been pretty steady, but as the leaders had passed out by the Hook about noon there was visible a thunder storm over the city, with every prospect of a squall down the bay. Though it did not strike until the leaders were at the finish, it played havoc with the wind for three hours, giving the luck now to one boat and then to another in a manner which it is difficult to describe closely. Bedouin had beaten Shamrock until they came in the Hook, but a sudden shift of wind to the north put Shamrock to windward, while a similar fluke robbed Sea Fox of her weather berth and set her to leeward of Mayflower. The forties caught the wind ahead just outside Buoy 5, Minerva still holding her lead. She came by the wind and stood in very fast, considering the very strong ebb tide off the Hook, and when once fairly inside picked up still better on her class, the others being then at a disadvantage by having the wind ahead instead of on the quarter when they were in the strongest tide. Gracie was ahead of Minerva as the latter came for Buoy 8½, the wind then being very light. The forty ran up astern and then weathered out on Gracie's beam, sailing there until very close to the buoy, when a coaster lumbered along, covering the mark and forcing Gracie to bear away. Minerva luffed out and went under the coaster's stern, just squeezing by the mark, after which she left the big sloop for the day.

Shamrock was now leading boat, well up the bay, the wind being very light from the north, varying constantly in direction, while the sky was very threatening. Mayflower was second, in the center of the bay, but Sea Fox was becalmed far to the westward, near the old quarantine anchorage. Bedouin was well up the bay bucking the last of the ebb tide with little wind. By the time that Minerva had passed Buoy 10 Sea Fox was standing up the channel on starboard tack. The little boat gradually overhauled her and finally passed her to windward.

Elf was now coming up from Buoy 10, still carrying clubtopsail. She had been well up in Sandy Hook Bay for a time. Kathleen was about five miles ahead, being the first boat to finish. The clouds had been growing darker in the north, the wind being from that quarter, but when the leaders were near home the wind struck them from astern for a short time. Bedouin and Minerva set spinakers to starboard and moved ahead for a few minutes, when the wind dropped again and then the squall broke from over the Staten Island hills, hitting pretty heavily at first. The rain poured down for a short time and then stopped, but the wind, again quite light, held ahead. Shamrock lowered her mainsail, but set it after the squall was over. Minerva walked on up, passing to windward of Bedouin and finished fourth boat of the fleet. After leading all her own class and being passed outside by the larger craft she had overtaken everything but Mayflower and Shamrock, besides beating her class almost out of sight. Of course there was some terrible fluking among the big fellows, but at no time during the day did Minerva stop, she went very fast when it blew the hardest, and when the wind fell and came in all directions she still fanned along, passing everything in her course. The sail home, from the time she passed Buoy 5, was most tedious and trying, being a continual shifting of light sails, but even with her small rig she traveled very fast. Both Sea Fox and Bedouin were in bard luck, and suffered badly from the shifts of wind. While the wind held true in the first part of the race each beat her opponent. Hildegarde outsailed Mischief and Clara's antagonist withdrew. Volusia beat Beatrice very badly, while Marguerite took second honors in the 30ft. class, and Elf among the thirties. Both Minerva and Kathleen outsailed their classes fairly and decisively, and won by a large margin besides that due to any possible flukes. Mr. Burgess turned a handspring as Mayflower finished. The full times were:

SCHOONERS—40FT. CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Mayflower	11 07 09	4 50 56	5 43 47	
Sea Fox	11 05 48	5 06 45	6 00 07	Allows.

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—70FT. CLASS.

Bedouin	11 08 26	5 05 19	5 56 53	5 55 06
Gracie	11 10 00	5 10 25	6 01 07	
Shamrock	11 09 18	4 51 29	5 42 11	Allows.

61FT. CLASS.

Mischief	11 13 05	Not timed.		
Hildegarde	11 15 00	5 47 55	6 32 55	

55FT. CLASS.

Roamer	11 12 48	Withdrew.		
Clara	11 13 36	6 24 25	7 10 49	

40FT. CLASS.

Gorilla	11 15 00	5 24 09	6 09 09	
Banshee	11 14 50	Lost topmast.		
Minerva	11 15 00	5 03 57	5 48 57	
Maraquita	11 15 00	5 16 17	6 01 17	
Nymph	11 15 00	Not timed.		

35FT. CLASS.

Beatrice	11 12 29	6 22 08	7 09 39	7 07 36
Volusia	11 15 00	5 18 30	6 03 30	Allows.

30FT. CLASS.

Kangaroo	11 12 42	Not timed.		
Saracen	11 15 00	5 48 14	6 33 14	
Elf	11 12 26	5 16 38	6 02 02	6 01 11
Kathleen	11 12 21	4 47 03	5 34 42	Allows.

SPECIAL RACE, JUNE 17.

The courses and conditions for the special race on Monday for the 40, 35 and 30ft. classes were the same as on Saturday, except that professional crews and clubtopsails were allowed, the helmsman being an amateur. The prizes were $150 for five starters in the 40ft. class and $75 for each of the other classes, to be increased to $100 if five started. The starters were Minerva, steered by Mr. J. Beaver-Webb; Maraquita, steered by Mr. Fred Swift; Tomahawk, steered by Mr. E. D. Morgan; Gorilla, steered by Mr. ——, and Nymph, steered by Mr E. A. Willard, in the 40ft. class. Banshee was unable to get a new topmast in time. Volusia and Beatrice started in the 35ft. class, the latter steered by her owner, Mr. C. A. Post; and in the 30ft. class were Kathleen, steered by Mr. Whitlock, with a Corinthian crew; Saracen, steered by Mr. Fowle, also with a Corinthian crew from Boston; Elf and the new Tomboy, steered by Mr. Archibald Rogers, with part of Bedouin's crew under Captain Pittuck. The wind was very fresh from the west in the morning, with every promise of a fine race, the day being clear and pleasant. In spite of the fine entry list, no one was on hand to witness the race save a few on the judges' boat. Chispa was out with the fleet all day, Fortuna, Dauntless and Sea Fox were down in the afternoon, with the steamer Sentinel, but there was no trouble over the club steamer or a host of attending boats to mar the racing. The fleet maneuvered in a group to the northwest of the line off buoy 18, the forties under jibheaders, and in some cases with baby jibtopsails set, the two 35ft. boats under single reefs, Volusia with topmast housed and reef in, while of the thirties only Elf showed a topmast set up. The whistle blew at exactly 11 A. M., the start for the forties being given at 11:05. Minerva went over the line first, on starboard tack, with Maraquita close at her heels, the latter luffing out on Minerva immediately after crossing, but at once falling back to her weather quarters. Tomahawk and Gorilla crossed close together, Nymph being alone. This order was held to the outer mark, Minerva and Maraquita close together, Tomahawk and Gorilla near each other but astern of the leaders, while Nymph sailed alone some little distance from the pair, the only exception being near buoy 5, where Gorilla passed Tomahawk for a short time. Tomboy led the small craft, with Volusia, Saracen, Beatrice, Kathleen and Elf in order, the latter being handicapped 18 seconds. The times were:

Minerva	11 06 10	Volusia	11 12 37
Maraquita	11 06 16	Saracen	11 12 52
Tomahawk	11 07 12	Beatrice	11 13 06
Gorilla	11 07 50	Kathleen	11 13 22
Nymph	11 08 58	Elf	11 15 18
Tomboy	11 11 47		

As the leaders passed out the Narrows they all heeled very heavily, Tomahawk being almost flat at times, and Nymph lying down as she caught the puffs close in under Fort Wadsworth. The order and relative positions continued the same during the whole distance to the Southwest Spit, all holding the one tack, but jammed on the wind to make the buoy with the strong leegoing tide. Maraquita hung obstinately on to Minerva, the two leaving Tomahawk a little, while she in turn was gaining a little on Gorilla, but at no time was the distance from the first to the last boat over half a mile. A similar contest was going on with the smaller boats, Tomboy still holding her lead, with Saracen, Beatrice, Kathleen, Volusia and Elf in order. The two 35ft. boats, both centerboard craft, evidently had no business with such boats as Kathleen and Saracen, both keels, while Gorilla and Nymph were unable to hold their keel rivals. Down the Bay a curious craft was overhauled, a good looking chunk of a catboat with a square yard on her mast, her skipper being a resident of Sailor's Snug Harbor. Her squaresail was stowed as she was bound down with the yachts, and the spectators missed the sight of her off the wind.

The fight thus far had been a most exciting and interesting one. Such a picked fleet is rarely brought together as that in the 40 and 30ft. classes, new craft, the work of several rival designers, and with nothing lacking to make each the winner if possible. The job lot assortment of craft of all sizes and degrees of excellence that ornament the average club regatta was replaced by as fine a fleet of evenly matched boats as is not often seen. With the racers was the cruiser Chispa towing a boat, but near enough to see what was going on. The times at buoy 10 were:

Minerva	12 29 45	Gorilla	12 32 15
Maraquita	12 30 18	Nymph	12 33 35
Tomahawk	12 31 13		

Minerva set a balloon jibtopsail at the turn after mastheading spinaker in stops and lowering it again; but Maraquita shot out her extension boom to starboard and soon had spinaker drawing. She ran up on Minerva, but the latter turned to and soon set a silk spinaker which held her well ahead. Nymph had lost steadily from the start, and was some distance astern of the rest. The little fellows were left as the tug ran out with the forties, and were not seen until well on the way home. The wind had fallen some when the fleet passed out the Hook, being timed at buoy 5:

Minerva	12 46 31	Gorilla	12 48 50
Maraquita	12 46 57	Nymph	12 51 03
Tomahawk	12 48 38		

Gorilla had created a slight diversion by going past Tomahawk's weather, but soon slid back to fourth place. Minerva took in her jibheader and set a clubtopsail after taking in spinaker, and led the procession out to the Scotland, making a close turn as she luffed round. Maraquita had been very well handled all day, but she lost a little on this turn, not taking as soon as Minerva. The two stood out on port tack for buoy 5, thus running into the strongest of the ebb tide, but when Tomahawk and Gorilla rounded together they held starboard tack, standing in down the Jersey beach toward the Highlands. Nymph had been very badly outsailed thus far, being now 5m. astern of Minerva. The times were:

Minerva	1 14 30	Gorilla	1 19 25
Maraquita	1 15 01	Nymph	1 26 10
Tomahawk	1 19 16		

The wind was moderate all but Minerva being content with jibheaders, but at 1:45 Maraquita clewed up hers and went on starboard tack, leaving Minerva for the day, and in a very few minutes she had dropped far astern. At 2 P. M. Minerva was off the point of the Hook, but in a terrible seagoing tide, and it was evident that Tomahawk and Gorilla, now steadied along under the beach in the slack tide, had made a very great gain on her and were the leading boats. Nymph was far astern and inshore of Minerva, and Maraquita was now the last of the fleet. Tomahawk and Gorilla worked the Hook as closely as they could, shaving under the beach and out to weather buoy 5 and then slipping in again out of the tide, while Minerva, still on her first leg from the Lightship, was standing over toward the Swash, with the tide setting her off. Tomahawk worked in for the Spit with a good lead, and after a time Minerva got inside the Hook and passed to windward of Gorilla. Maraquita and Nymph were a long distance astern, not having turned buoy 5 yet. The customary afternoon squall was now visible in the north, but the wind still held to the west.

The little fellows were soon reaching in from the Spit, after jibtopsails and balloon foresails, Kathleen with a fine lead. All had sent up topmasts, and Tomboy and Elf had clubtopsails aloft. The squall struck heavily as Kathleen passed Hoffman Island, but she carried through it, only lowering her large jibtopsail for a few minutes. The rain poured down for a few minutes, after which it cleared for a time, and she crossed the line. Immediately after a second and heavier squall struck in, knocking off the boats that were about

REGATTA COURSES, NEW YORK BAY.

New York Y. C. starts at Buoy 15.
Seawanhaka C. Y. C. starts at Buoy 18.
Corinthian Y. C. starts at Buoy 15.
Atlantic Y. C. starts at Bay Ridge, above Buoy 18.

Finish for all at Buoy 15. The outer mark of the new outside course of the New York Y. C. is S.W. by W. of Sandy Hook Lightship, near the shore at the lowest point shown on the chart.

to finish. For a time it was a very pretty sight to see them lying almost flat on the water, Volusia having a good deal more wind than she wanted. Sarneen screwed across the line, but Tomboy and Elf were headed by a shift of wind and had to make several tacks to weather. The wind now fell, and when Beatriee eame up she managed to reach almost to the stern of the tug, and then drifted astern, going rapidly down with the tide until she took the ground of the West Bank, over a mile below the finish, coming off later without injury.

The first of the forties, Tomahawk, showed up in the rain and mist at 4 P. M., but after making up to within 1½ miles of the line she drifted astern. With her were Gorilla and Minerva, the other two not being visible at all. For three dreary hours the three drifted about the Bay in a strong ebb tide and no wind, Gorilla getting over near Coney Island, Tomahawk well out in the center of the Bay, and Minerva finally coming close along the West Bank in the wake of Nymph, which vessel had managed to crawl up from the rear to the head of the fleet, crossing the line first at 7:15 P. M. with the aid of a light breeze from the east. Tomahawk threw away her chance by holding out in the strongest tide, and it was a close thing between her and Minerva for second, the little Scotchman being ahead. Gorilla failed to make the finish, being on the other side of the Bay, while Marsquita was hardly visible astern when the tug left for home. The full times were:

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—40FT. CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Nymph	11.08.58	7 15 36	8 06 38	8 04 16
Minerva	11.06.10	7 19 47	8 13 37	8 10 16
Tomahawk	11.07.12	7 22 28	8 15 16	8 15 16
Gorilla	11.07.10	Did not finish.		
Maraquita	11.06.16	Not timed.		

SLOOPS—35FT. CLASS.

Volusia	11.12.37	3 37 35	4 24 58	4 24 58
Beatrice	11.13.06	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—30FT. CLASS.

Kathleen	11.13.22	3 18 00	4 04 38	4 04 38
Saracen	11.12.52	3 24 59	4 12 07	Not meas.
Tomhoy	11.11.47	3 29 32	4 17 45	4 13 52
Elf	11.15.18	3 41 25	4 26 25	4 25 43

In spite of its lame conclusiou the race was a fair and thorough test of the boats out to the Scotland, Minerva outsailing all the rest, with Maraquita a good second. Coming in, the race was lost to Minerva through Mr. Webb's lack of knowledge as to the tides off the flook, and on the other hand Nymph's victory was due to some very clever work on the part of Mr. Willard in cheating the tide from the Lightship up to buoy 5. The tug took Beatrice, Nymph and Minerva in tow for Staten Island.

KATRINA AND TITANIA, JUNE 18.

Although there is little chance that either side will withdraw from its position and that there will be a race for the America's Cup this year, it is still probable that Lord Dunraven will bring Valkyrie across to race for the Prince Cup and in private matches. In view of this the races set for this week between Katrina and Titania assume almost the aspect of trial races, as there is no room left now for doubt as to the superiority of the two in most weather over Bedouin and Shamrock. The present matches, were made last wiuter as the result of a challenge from Messrs. Auchincloss, owners of Katrina, an agreement being then drawn up to sail three races on June 18, 20 and 22, unless the New York Y. C. regatta was set for one of these dates, the courses to be 12 miles to windward and return from the Scotland Lightship; the outer course of the New York Y. C., from Buoy 10 around the Sandy Hook Lightship and Shrewsbury Rocks; and finally over the luside course. The time limit was set at 6½ hours, the races being under the rules and regatta committee of the club. Time for repairs was allowed in case of accident, the prize was to be $150 on each race, neither was to haul out after the first race and no limits were placed on sails or crew. Messrs. Robert Centre and Gouverueur Kortwright were named as judges. Both boats were most carefully prepared during the winter, lying side by side in Piepgrass's yard, Katrina under the supervision of Mr. A. Cary Smith and Capt. Berry, and Titania under Capt. Haff with a picked crew from Volunteer's old one. The hulls were scraped and painted, Katrina's with the same cement as Thistle, while the spars and sails were thoroughly overhauled, Titania having a new boom 5ft. longer than the old one, with a complete new outfit of sails, probably the best suit seen on a yacht in a long time, the mainsail in particular being a very fine piece of work from Wilson & Griffin's loft.

In length and sail area the two differ so little that the allowance for 24 knots is but 14s. in favor of Katrina, she being a few inches under 70ft., while Titania is very close to the limit of the class. The former, with clipper stem and black topsides, resembles Thistle very closely, while Titania, white, with a plumb stem, has more of the sheer plan of Mayflower. Titania's victory over Shamrock, followed by Katrina's three successful races with the same boat, and then by her performance with Grayling and Sea Fox in the New York regatta, from which Titania dropped out after parting her bobstay, have tended to heighten the interest in the first meeting of the two famous craft. Both have been busy for the last few days in painting bottom and making the final preparations, and by Tuesday morning, when the markboat, Volunteer, sent a tow line to each off Bay Ridge, they were apparently in as perfect condition as is possible.

The day was fair and warm, but with a strong N.E. breeze tumbling up the white caps in the Upper Bay and driving in a very respectable sea outside the Narrows; while off the Hook there was more sea than has been seen in any of the Cup races since '85. The flagship Electra was kindly placed at the disposal of the regatta committee by Com. Gerry, and after some rolling and one or two nearly successful attempts to stand on one end in going at a lively gait over the bar, dropped anchor off the Scotland at 11:45. The tug Volunteer was laboring out very slowly with the two yachts in tow, each dipping the bowsprit under. Palmer stood in from seaward to meet them, under staysail, foresail and reefed mainsail, with topmasts housed, and the plucky little Oneida followed in Electra's wake. The only other vessel was the tug Dalzell, with some members of the New York Y. C. on board.

There was ample warning as to the weather all the morning but boats came down with topmasts on end, bowsprits run on, and no reefs in their mainsails, so that over an hour was wasted while they housed topmasts, filled in bowsprits, turned in reefs and came for the line under No. 3 jibs, staysails and double-reefed mainsails. Katrina had three reefs down and Titania but two. Katrina's canvas seemed perfect, but Titania's reefed mainsail showed a tight leech, while her staysail was long on the stay, and did not sit properly. A little after 1 P. M. Katrina, steered by Capt. Berry, and with her owners and Mr. Smith on board, came down from the windward, Titania soon following, and at 1:20 the preparatory was given. The course was E. by N., 12 knots, and the Volunteer was already pegging away in the wind's eye to mark the turn. Katrina stood off shore, outside the Lightship, Electra lying to the north of the ship, while Titania was inside or the Electra, nearer to Sandy Hook.

The start was given at 1:30, Katrina coming from beyond the lee of the Lightship, where she tacked and rounded under its stern, crossing the south end of the line on starboard tack at 1:30:37. Her clean, glossy hull, with the lead-colored bottom and sharp ends, seemed to leap from wave to wave as she settled down to her work, the decks awash with spray. Titania was slow in starting, reaching along the line from north to south, then tacking and crossing the line just where Katrina had, being timed at 1:33:53. Mr. Burgess was on board, with Capt. Haff at the wheel. The first leg took them a little to the westward of the big hotel at Rockaway, or about 4½ points from the course.

The first ten minutes served to show that Titania was outpointing Katrina, the latter carrying a very strong weather helm, the triple reefed mainsail being too small for the large No. 3 jib, though there was some doubt as to the footing, but in a little while it was evident that the white boat was well ahead of her rival, having made up the three minutes lost at the start. Katrina fell steadily to leeward, while Titania rode the seas and worked out all the time. About 2 P. M. Katrina luffed up sharply as though about to tack, but after a little paid away and resumed her course, though doing worse than before. At 2:30 she tacked off shore, Titania at once following, and the former's great gain became apparent.

The race was hers beyond question; it was simply the last Volunteer-Thistle race over again. Katrina held on until 2:50, when she luffed to shake out a reef. After the reef points were cast off, and as they were about to cast off the clew, she jumped heavily into a sea and broke her boom short off, giving up the race at once. Titania still continued, the wind being a trifle lighter, and at 2:56 she went on starboard tack inshore again, heading for Long Beach Hotel. She stood on for nearly an hour, making a little more to windward than was really necessary, and coming down with sheets eased for the tug, where Electra and Oneida were also waiting. She turned at 4:13, starting sheet and booming out her staysail to port, then sending up the topmast a little until her jibheader could be set over the double-reefed mainsail. Under this comfortable rig she ran quickly home, jibing near the finish and standing on up the Swash, traveling at a great rate. Mr. Burgess turned a double handspring as she was timed at 5:31, having made the course in 3.57.07. The beat out, 12 knots, was made in 2h. 40m. or at the rate of 4½ knots per hour, while the run in was made in 1h. 18m., or at the rate of 9 knots per hour in a heavy sea and under double-reefed mainsail and working topsail. Katrina had been taken in tow by the Dalzell and lay at her moorings off Bay Ridge as the Electra passed up, her main boom lying on the deck. A new one will be fitted in time for a race on Saturday, but no race will be sailed to-day.

NEW YORK Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JUNE 13.

IN spite of good weather and some exciting brushes at times the annual regatta of the New York Y. C. can hardly be called a success; the fleet, in point of numbers, was in no way as imposing as the importance of the occasion warranted, while the two most interesting events, the meeting between all the seventies and the first real race of the new forties, were completely spoiled by a series of mishaps. Of the two-stickers only half a dozen came to the line, Palmer, one of the handsomest and most imposing of the schooner fleet since her alterations of two years ago, with Dauntless only against her to make a battle in the keel class; Sea Fox and Grayling in the next class, Marguerite being classed with them for lack of a competitor of her own class; and last Agnes and Azalea in the fifth class. Miranda will not fit out this season, Mr. Hill being abroad; Montauk, though under way on Thursday, is long since out of all racing; and Sachem, only a short time since considered the second, if not the first of her class, was content to box about the course with boats at davits in company with Mayflower. There are many who believe that Sachem can give her time to Grayling, with equal handling, and who would like to see the matter fought to a finish, but the "improvements" made in Sachem last winter, heavy mahogany, with elaborate carvings, even in the cabin ceiling, have done little to improve her speed. Her old cabiu, plain pine and clean paint, was not only neat and shipshape, but light as well, and if she could not beat Grayling then she certainly will not now with her elaborate furnishing.

If Sachem was fast as a schooner Mayflower should be still faster under the same rig. The two models are nearly identical, the after bodies being built from the same moulds, but Sachem was made 2ft. more about the fore chains, being intended for the schooner rig from the first, while Mayflower was to carry but a single stick. Sachem's keel was cut away as much as possible on account of the shoalness of her home waters, while Mayflower had a very decided keel, afterward deepened by the addition of lead. Besides this she had originally more lead outside than Sachem, and has had the benefit of thorough trial and many minor improvements in the hands of Messrs. Paine and Burgess. Now that she too has donned the rig of a schooner she should do even better than her sister, and if well raced will no doubt help Sea Fox to hurry Grayling more than Sachem alone ever did. This race was the first that Sea Fox has sailed since her huge mainmast was reduced some 6ft. after the New York Y. C. cruise last year, and though she looks less rakish than of old she seems to travel as fast, or it may be that the red parasol, which was visible on deck all day, has brought a change of luck. Although not a winner she sailed well and pushed Grayling hard all day, but the white schooner has a confirmed habit of winning that it will take a very fast hoat and a very bright skipper to break her of. Marguerite was hardly in it with the other two all day, and did little to retrieve the record she made last year in the same race. In the fifth class only Agnes and Azalea entered, the former practically having a walk-over from Buoy 10, as Azalea fouled the buoy and was consequently out of the race, though she continued on the course.

The 70ft. class, or Class 3 by the New York rules, has lately assumed a more prominent position than it has held in the past four years, owing to the disappearance of its rival, the 90ft. class, and also to the good races between its members and Valkyrie for the Paine Cup and private stakes, if not for the America's Cup. This is the first occasion that all of the class have met since 1887, and the turnout was very good, including Katrina, Shamrock, Bedouin, Titania, Gracie and Fanny. The three new ones have already come in for considerable mentiou this year; Bedouin, however, has not yet raced. She is in the same trim as of old, the projected changes in the way of more outside lead and larger sails not having been made, and without them she is hardly good for more than third place in the class. Where she would be if sparred and ballasted in modern style, with all lead on keel instead of a third of it inside and on top of a big keel and keelson, is a very interesting question in view of her excellent record in the past. Gracie re-enters the race after a season of retirement with a new steel steamer of 14 tons in the shape of a keel somo 20in. deep, while her keel and garboards are also new, and some chauges have been made in the board. Titania and Fanny showed commendable spirit in facing such modern flyers as Titania and Katrina, but their place beside those boats was clearly shown on Thursday, when they served as whippers in of the fleet down to leeward. There was nothiug especially exciting in the meeting of Hildegarde and Whileaway, though they had a private match to themselves; and in the next class it was a foregone conclusion that Clara would beat Bertie. However, the latter deserves credit for going in to make a race.

There is something instructive to those who extol the merits of mere size, and ridicule the idea of sport in any other than the largest class of schooners and sloops, in the fact that the whole interest of the greatest of the spring regattas is centered in the 70 and 40ft. classes, the latter a size that the New York Y. C. hardly recognizes. Though only five of the big fleet of forties came to the line, there were four new boats among them, two of which at least have attracted special attentiou. Mr. Burgess has had such a monopoly of the class for a whole season that the interest has not been as keen as it might be; but this year he will have several rivals, two of them being new men. In the present race besides his last year's boat, Nymph, in pretty good shape after a season's trial, he had two new craft, both keels, neither of which have been seen before. The steel Tomahawk has been sailing about the Sound for several weeks, stretching sails and testing gear, so that she went into the race in good condition. Marsquita has been afloat for six weeks and has made the trip from Boston, so that Capt. Harry Haff, Jr., had her in fair form. Both are handsome boats of the latest type and carry all that craft of their length should risk. They are both white and similar in appearance beam on, the Tomahawk being 1½ft. narrower than Maraquita. Against the three Burgess boats were the new Smith boat, Gorilla, and the Gardner boat, Liris. Gorilla has been sailing for about a week and was in fair shape, though under all the disadvantages incident to a new boat; still she had good sails and all gear working properly. Her rig is larger than any of the Burgess boats, but even it was outdone by the Gardner craft Liris.

The latter boat has been greatly delayed, and when she was docked on Monday night she looked little like racing within three days. In spite of the long lay-up and bending sails that was caused by the continued rain, her energetic skipper, Captain Sloan, who has yet his laurels to win on this side of the water, hurried the work as much as possible, the mainsail was hent on Wednesday night, part of the gear rove off, and a couple of hours before the start on Thursday morning she was under way down the Bay for a trial trip from Bay Ridge to Buoy 15, before starting in the race. Her windlass was still in the Custom House, head sheets were rove off while she was under way, the No. 1 jib was left behind, so No. 2 was set, and much of the gear was only rove off as it was needed. The silk club topsail was sent up, but as the halliards were not properly bent it was replaced by a jibheader, the wind, fairly strong from S.W., promising to freshen when outside the forts. Captain Sloan had never been over the course or sailed in the Bay, while his crew was a scratch one of amateurs and professionals. The rigging was partially set up while under way, and all was made as snug as possible in the short beat down to the line.

The course was from Buoy 15, just outside the Narrows, down the channel, turning buoys 10 and 8½, and out around the Sandy Hook Lightship, returning over the same course, 31 knots, only the forties turning the Scotland Lightship instead of Sandy Hook, cutting about 6 knots off of the distance. The full list of starters was:

FIRST CLASS KEEL SCHOONERS.

	Cor'd length.	Owners.	Allowance.
Dauntless	112.83	C. H. Colt	Allows.
Palmer	104.11	R. Stuyvesant	3 53

THIRD CLASS SCHOONERS.

Sea Fox	90.79	A. Cass Canfield	Allows.
Grayling	85.21	L. A. Fish	2 53

FOURTH CLASS SCHOONERS.

Marguerite	83.37	W. F. Burden	3 53

FIFTH CLASS SCHOONERS.

Azalea	62.12	E. Blunt	Allows.
Agnes	57.56	J. N. Winslow	4 08

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Titania	74.30	C. Oliver Iselin	Allows.
Katrina	73.85	Auchincloss Bros	0 19
Bedouin	72.15	Arch. Rogers	1 28
Gracie	71.94	J. P. Earle	1 37
Shamrock	71.63	J. R. Maxwell	1 51
Fanny	68.80	T. P. Fiske	3 54

FOURTH CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Hildegarde	63.75	J. C. Bergen	Allows.
Whilaway	57.59	G. F. Randolph	5 41

FIFTH CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Clara	54.28	J. C. Barron	Allows.
Bertie	52.08	Fred Gallatin	2 26

SEVENTH CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Liris		Samuel Mather et al	Allows.
Nymph	44.55	F. W. Flint	" "
Gorilla		R. P. Carroll	" "
Tomahawk		E. D. Morgan	" "
Maraquita		Aug. Belmont, Jr.	" "

The start was ordered at 11 A. M., and before that hour the flagship, the handsome Electra, with Com. Gerry and a large party of distinguished guests on board, and with the regatta committee, Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, Wm. E. Iselin and Chester Griswold on the bridge, anchored to the east of the buoy. After a little delay caused by the non-arrival of the club steamer, the gun was given at 11:14 for the preparatory. The wind was then moderate from S.W., with a strong ebb tide that made it a jam on the wind to weather buoy 10, some 6 miles down.

The sight from the Staten Island hills was a beautiful one, the sky clear and blue, the waters flashing in the sun, while the glossy black hulls, with here and there a bright strip of copper gleaming beneath them, shot rapidly about. The most noticeable feature, however, was the array of snowy canvas, out of all proportion to the tiny hulls beneath; Titania's glistening sails, Katrina's big clubtopsail above an acre of lower canvas, while the forties looked fully as large as Mischief and Hildegarde, in fact the new boats carry a sail plan in excess of Clara, though 13ft. shorter.

For once there were no laggards, every boat in the fleet was on the alert, and within the last minute seven or eight boats were making for the line. Capt. Sloan was bent on showing them an old country start, and though he had hardly held the tiller of his new craft for an hour, ho spun her in and out among the larger craft, placing her close by buoy 15in the last half minute, running along the line and going over on starboard tack as the smoke came from the gun. Captain Barr was not far away, and Clara was timed only 20 seconds after Liris, and then came the big ones, Sea Fox and Grayling but 10 seconds apart, then Katrina, Titania, with the rest strung out. Eighteen of the fleet crossed within the first four minutes, and no one was handicapped. Gorilla and Nymph were last. The times of the start were:

Liris	11 24 09	Azalea	11 27 15
Clara	11 24 38	Whileaway	11 27 18
Sea Fox	11 24 47	Margnerite	11 27 30
Grayling	11 24 57	Tomahawk	11 27 34
Katrina	11 24 57	Agncs	11 27 45
Titania	11 25 22	Dauntless	11 27 47
Fanny	11 26 59	Bertie	11 27 47
Gracie	11 26 09	Shamrock	11 28 48
Maraquita	11 26 52	Palmer	11 29 51
Hildegarde	11 27 00	Gorilla	11 30 55
Bedouin	11 27 13	Nymph	11 31 16

Hardly had she crossed the line when a loud report from Titania told that something had parted, and she bore away quickly to save her bowsprit, the bobstay having given way. Fortunately the stick held, but she was out of the race, all hands turning to and rigging a preventer, after which the second jib was set, and she jogged easily down the Swash to watch the race. Katrina was deprived of her chief rival, but she did not propose to give the *pas* to anything with two sticks in, no matter how large, and she flew along in front of the fleet, with Sea Fox and Grayling chasing her, the latter to leeward of her black rival. Clara and Liris held together very evenly for a long distance; Bedouin and Shamrock, both of whom had been in the middle of the fleet at the start, finally working up and robbing the two small fellows of fourth place, the honors of which they had about equally divided, Clara being the weather boat. Astern of the two came Hildegarde, pounding for Liris's weather, but her skipper would have noue of it, out she luffed and the big sloop dropped back and took the leeward side. Palmer had started over 3m. astern of Dauntless, but before buoy 10 was sighted she had beaten that famous racer for the day. Well to leeward of the fleet were Gracie, Fanny, Azalea and Marguerite. Liris held a very good place for the first five miles, but as Captain Sloan was entirely ignorant of the course and tide she got into the strong ebb about the head of the Swash at a time when the wind fell very light, and so had to tack for the mark, the rest of the class gaining several minutes on her. The times at buoy 10 were:

Sea Fox	12 13 05	Gorilla	12 31 02
Grayling	12 13 35	Nymph	12 31 28
Katrina	12 14 30	Dauntless	12 33 07
Bedouin	12 18 10	Tomahawk	12 33 07
Shamrock	12 19 20	Maraquita	12 40 25
Clara	12 24 28	Whileaway	12 41 15
Hildegarde	12 24 47	Marguerite	12 43 15
Gracie	12 26 35	Fanny	12 43 50
Bertie	12 26 35	Agnes	12 44 15
Palmer	12 27 15	Azalea	12 47 20
Liris	12 29 35		

Azalea fouled the buoy in trying to tack aroound it, but she did not mind a little thing like that and kept on her course with racing flag flying.

The breeze was very light now, and when sheets were slacked to port there was not enough weight in it to swing the booms off. Spinakers were now set to starboard, the tide helping the fleet, Sea Fox was leading with Grayling uext, but Katrina was close to the pair, while Bedouin and Shamrock were doing better. The main fleet of the forties caught Liris at the turn, Gorilla and Nymph being the nearest to her with Maraquita some distance astern and Tomahawk between her and Nymph. Drifting out to Buoy 5 the latter boats closed up, and when off the point of the Hook all were close together. Liris had reset her clubtopsail and set a beautiful silk spinaker at Buoy 10, while Marzquita had a wonderful spiuaker boom, which shot out of itself like the Japanese fishing rods which are extended by blowing iu one end.

While the tiny fleet were drifting off the point of the Hook in apparent security, the huge Dauntless, worthy of her name and reputation, lumbered down squarely on top of the lot, every kite on board set and drawing. Maraquita's extension boom collapsed much faster than it had been shot out, as the "famous racer" cleared her and blanketed and fouled Tomahawk, the little fellow being saved from injury by the exertions of her crew, and then bore down on Liris, the latter luffing out across her. Finally she cleared the fleet and went serenely on her way, regardless of the anathemas heaped on her by the small fry.

The large boats outside the Hook had some wind now, and Grayling at last caught and passed Sea Fox. Bedouin and Shamrock indulged in the luxury of a luffing match, which landed the cutter hard on the Oil Spot, just outside Sandy Hook, where she lay for an hour, finally towing off when the tide made. The forties took the wind after Dauntless left them, Liris, the only one that started with a jibheader, having set her silk clubtopsail some time before. Tomahawk had now come up to her, and started to cross her bow from the leeward, but she more than met her match, and after a short struggle was well content to drop back. Nymph by this time was nearly abeam of Liris, but to leeward several lengths; Maraquita was directly astern of Liris, heeling heavily and dipping her bows in; Tomahawk was to leeward of Maraquita, also listing well down, while Gorilla was the last of the five. The struggle for the time was between Liris, the leader, and Nymph, just on her lee beam, and a beautiful fight it was, all five staggering under lofty spars and marvelous clubtopsails. Suddenly there came two reports from Liris, the topmast went out of her and immediately after the lower mast went about 20ft. above the deck, sails and spars going clear to leeward, and fortunately hurting no one. As she righted two of her Corinthian crew, Messrs. Duncan and Hills, went overboard to windward, canoe fashion, the former hanging on to a line. Mr. Hills swam clear of the boat and was soon left 50yds. astern, as she carried her way in spite of the wreck. Maraquita passed close to him and threw a life preserver, and in a few minutes the thirty, Saracen, which had been out all day following the race, dropped her boat and set him on board his ship. After the wreck was cleared a tug took Liris in tow for Bay Ridge. The immediate cause of the wreck was the failure of the weather spreader, a piece of steel tubing, which bent into almost a U shape. The lower mast would in all probability have stood had the shrouds been properly set up. The most dangerous of her rivals being out of it, Gorilla began to push the Burgess boats very hard, but while all the glasses in the fleet were turned on Liris, and before it was known just how serious her trouble was, Gorilla's topmast went over the side, also through the failure of a spreader. She turned to at once to clear the wreck, giving up the race and starting for home under lower canvas. The others were timed at the Scotland thus:

Nymph	1 29 57	Tomahawk	1 31 36
Maraquita	1 31 30		

Meanwhile the large craft had turned the Sandy Hook mark, the times being:

Grayling	1 19 30	Katrina	1 22 42
Sea Fox	1 21 30	Shamrock	1 31 15

Katrina had gained 5m. on Shamrock since they were timed at Buoy 10, while Grayling had made 2½m. on Sea Fox. The

fleet reached in with a moderate breeze, the leaders meeting the forties at Buoy 5, where they were timed:

Nymph	2 04 10	Maraquita	2 08 05
Grayling	2 05 00	Tomahawk	2 08 22
Sea Fox	2 06 05	Katrina	2 09 23

When on the wind inside the Hook Katrina took the lead, Sea Fox making up a little on Grayling. The following times were taken at Buoy 10, but are not absolutely correct, owing to the position of the boats:

Katrina	2 33 18	Shamrock	2 39 53
Grayling	2 33 57	Tomahawk	2 41 04
Sea Fox	2 35 26	Maraquita	2 42 14
Nymph	2 36 35		

On the last leg of six miles there was a very pretty struggle between Katrina, Sea Fox and Grayling. Coming near buoy 9 which was to be left on the weather side, Grayling, the leeward boat, held her luff, forcing the other two on the buoy. Sea Fox barely succeeded in establishing an overlap on Katrina in time to hail for water, Katrina in turn hailing Grayling. Sea Fox bore away on Katrina, her headsails touching the sloop, and the latter had to bear off so far that her boom jibed, swinging aboard of Sea Fox. As Grayling gave them room the pair separated, Sea Fox running to windward of Katrina and then taking a lead of Grayling, which she held to the finish, though losing on corrected time. Tomahawk and Maraquita wasted a good deal of time in useless luffing matches inside the Hook, while Nymph wisely went on her way, beating them very badly. The official summary is:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
FIRST CLASS KEEL SCHOONERS.				
Dauntless	11 27 47	3 33 00	4 05 13	4 05 13
Palmer	11 29 51	3 27 50	3 58 05	3 54 48
THIRD CLASS SCHOONERS.				
Sea Fox	11 24 47	3 16 57	3 52 10	3 52 10
Grayling	11 24 57	3 17 46	3 52 49	3 49 56
FOURTH CLASS SCHOONERS.				
Marguerite	11 27 30	3 39 26	4 11 56	4 08 03
FIFTH CLASS SCHOONERS.				
Azalea	11 27 15	3 57 06	4 29 51	4 29 51
Agnes	11 27 45	4 03 50	4 36 05	4 31 57
THIRD CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.				
Titania	11 25 22	Disabled.		
Katrina	11 24 57	3 19 15	3 54 18	3 53 59
Bedouin	11 27 13	Grounded.		
Gracie	11 26 09	3 41 25	4 15 16	4 13 39
Shamrock	11 28 48	3 26 45	3 57 57	3 56 06
Fanny	11 25 59	3 41 05	4 15 06	4 11 12
FOURTH CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.				
Hildegarde	11 27 00	3 44 58	4 17 58	4 17 58
Whileaway	11 27 18	3 57 03	4 25 45	4 24 04
FIFTH CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.				
Clara	11 24 38	3 51 06	4 26 28	4 26 28
Bertie	11 27 47	4 03 07	4 40 20	4 37 54
SEVENTH CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.				
Nymph	11 31 16	3 36 38	4 05 22	. . . .
Gorilla	11 30 55	Lost topmast.		
Tomahawk	11 27 34	3 40 10	4 12 36	. . . .
Maraquita	11 26 52	3 41 44	4 14 52	. . . .
Liris	11 24 09	Dismasted.		

Winners—Schooners, Class I.: Palmer beats Dauntless 10m. 25s.
Schooners, Class III.: Grayling beats Sea Fox 2m. 14s.
Schooners, Class V.: Agnes.
Sloops, Class III.: Katrina beats Shamrock 3m. 7s.
Sloops, Class IV.: Hildegarde beats Whileaway 6m. 6s.
Sloops, Class V.: Clara beats Bertie 11m. 26s.
Sloops, Class VII.: Nymph wins, Tomahawk second, Tomahawk and Maraquita not measured.

NOW FOR A SPARMAKER'S TRUST.

THE chances are that the present season will prove to all the necessity of a change in the rules which will encourage, or at least permit a reduction of the outrageous sail plans now carried on all racing craft; but in the meantime there is a bounteous harvest ahead for the sparmakers; and now, if ever, is the time for the successful orgauization of a sparmakers' trust. The winds thus far have not been specially heavy, but the list of casualties is something unusual in the ordinary run of the spring racing. Titania has carried away the end of her bowsprit, Gorilla and Banshee have both lost a topmast, while Liris has already spoiled a topmast, lower mast and topsailyard, and Katrina a boom. Kathleen's bowsprit we do not include, as it went in a collision. This is but the beginning, and while we do not wish to be prophesy evil we look for more masts to go before the question of supremacy is decided in the 70, 40 and 30ft. classes, to say nothing of smaller spars. The fact is that the whole fleet is and must be, grossly over-rigged, the only hope for better things which we have thus far been able to discover being in the performance of little Minerva on Saturday in which perfection of form, a reasonable amount of power for the length, and a moderate sail plan won from the larger and more heavily rigged boats in both light and strong winds. If Minerva can repeat her performance throughout the season, or even make a good record in her class, she will do much to prove the practicability of a desirable type of racing yacht under the present rules. If she fails, the other hope is that the two most powerful boats in the class, Liris and Gorilla, may beat the less extreme class, such as Nymph, Verena, and Maraquita. In this event the only way to beat them in turn the following season will be to outbuild them, and in the case of Liris at least this cannot safely be done, as she has all the power and sail that is practicable on 40ft. In such a case it is likely that a change of the rule will be welcomed by all, and we shall see the present limits to length thrown down, and a much wider choice of dimensions offered to the designer than he has ever before enjoyed. The spar makers are not the only ones who come in for a prosperous season, the shipsmiths share it with them, as the gear is strained to an extent that has never before been seen. One curious incidental effect is likely to be noticed this year, the appetites of the spectators are apt to be whetted to such a degree that they will not be satisfied by the ordinary brushes and incidents of the old regattas, with perhaps a broken topmast thrown in by way of a *bonne bouche;* but nothing less than a total wreck will prove acceptable.

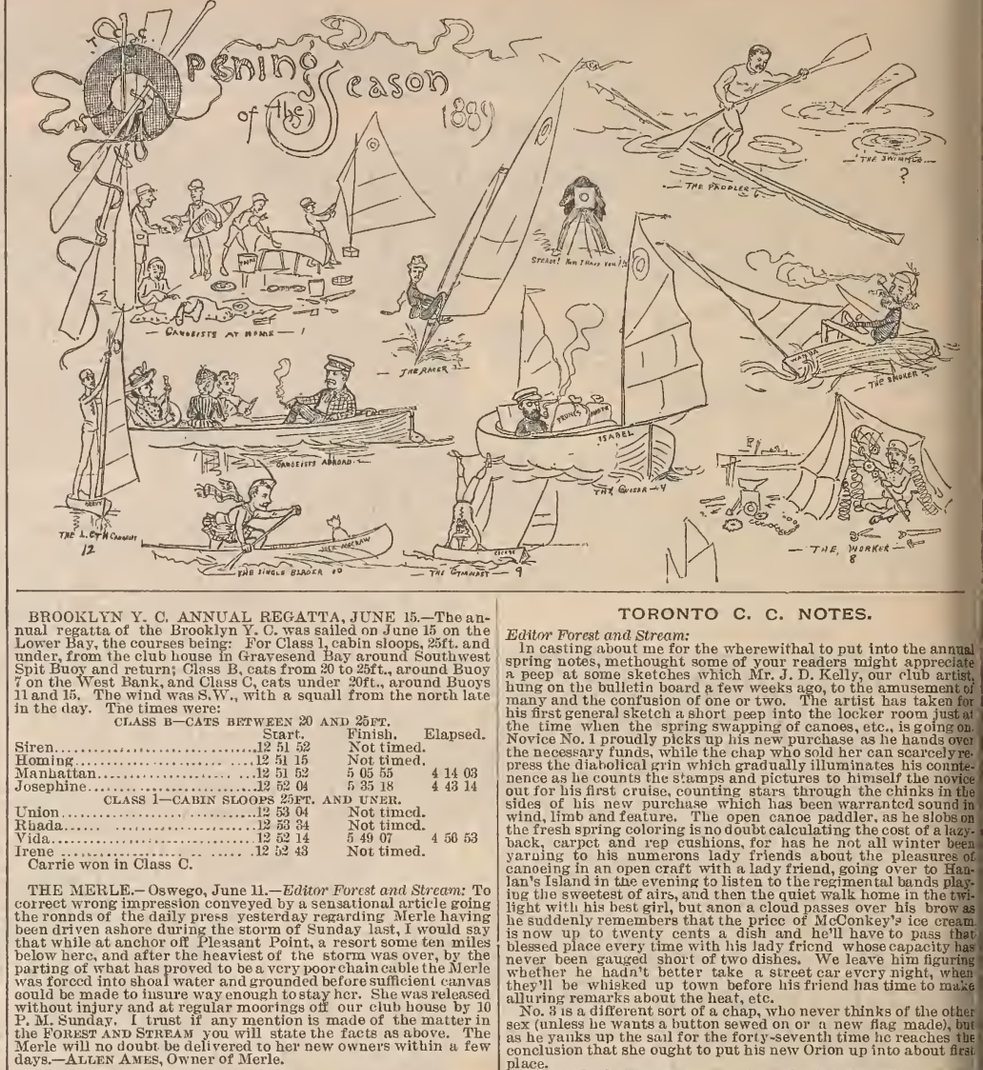
GIVE THE LITTLE FELLOWS A CHANCE.

SOME flagrant instances of the disregard of the moral as well as well as the legal rights of the owners of the smaller craft have occurred during the late races, the worst being the conduct of the big Dauntless, 123ft. l.w.l., in running in among the 40ft. class while the latter had no steerage way, there being very little wind, and that all killed by Dauntless's kites. The fact that she, too, was in the race is no excuse for spoiling the sport and imperilling the safety of the small boats. In the Atlantic Y. C. race on Tuesday the large schooner Fearless failed to give way when on the port tack and took the bowsprit out of Kathleen, a 30ft. boat, also in the race and then leading her class. The man on the bowsprit end, Mr. Brown, had a very narrow escape from serious injury. The names of these boats suggest the query whether they would be equally dauntless and fearless were the positions reversed, and they smaller instead of much larger than the other boats. On Wednesday of last week the schooner Social, while becalmed, was run into by the steamer Long Branch, with an excursion barge in tow, in Flushing Bay. We do not know who is to blame in this case, but as the yacht is reported as in stays and becalmed, it was the steamer's duty to keep clear.

RHODE ISLAND Y. C.—June regatta, June 13:

	Length.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
CLASS 1.					
Millie	44.10	12 22 35	2 37 54	2 15 19	2 15 19
Perl	38.09	12 23 55	2 42 25	2 18 30	2 11 28
Mahelle Swift	40.09	12 21 04	2 50 08	2 29 04	2 24 42
CLASS 2.					
Diamond	26.02	12 25 54	3 09 24	2 43 50	2 43 20
Mascot	26.05	12 26 02	3 15 27	2 49 25	2 49 25
CLASS 3.					
Rowena	28.11	12 31 42	4 23 00	. . . .	. . . .
Louise	27.00	12 31 40	3 16 44	2 45 04	2 41 24
Alice A	25.11	12 31 23	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Faust	25.03	12 30 37	3 30 15	2 59 38	2 47 48
CLASS 4.					
Edna	21.09	12 37 20	2 10 54	1 33 34	1 32 42
Jessie	21.00	12 35 50	2 08 44	1 32 54	1 31 08
Victor	22.06	12 37 18	2 12 06	1 34 48	1 34 48
CLASS 5.					
Vision	18.05	12 44 12	2 51 36	2 07 24	2 06 26
Rarus	19.01	12 42 29	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Vera	18.05	12 42 10	2 22 24	1 40 14	1 39 16
Jaunty	17.05	12 41 59	2 38 36	1 46 37	1 43 57

Winners of prizes—Class 1: Peri first, Millie second. Class 2: Diamond first. Class 3: Louise first, Faust second. Class 4: Edna first. Class 5: Vera first, Jaunty second, Vision third.



BROOKLYN Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JUNE 15.—The annual regatta of the Brooklyn Y. C. was sailed on June 15 on the Lower Bay, the courses being: For Class 1, cabin sloops, 25ft. and under, from the club house in Gravesend Bay around Southwest Spit Buoy and return; Class B, cats from 20 to 25ft., around Buoy 7 on the West Bank, and Class C, cats under 20ft., around Buoys 11 and 15. The wind was S.W., with a squall from the north late in the day. The times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
CLASS B—CATS BETWEEN 20 AND 25FT.			
Siren	12 51 52	Not timed.	
Homing	12 51 15	Not timed.	
Manhattan	12 51 52	5 05 55	4 14 03
Josephine	12 52 04	5 35 18	4 43 14
CLASS 1—CABIN SLOOPS 25FT. AND UNER.			
Union	12 53 04	Not timed.	
Rhada	12 53 34	Not timed.	
Vida	12 52 14	5 49 07	4 56 53
Irene	12 52 43	Not timed.	

Carrie won in Class C.

THE MERLE.—Oswego, June 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To correct wrong impression conveyed by a sensational article going the ronnds of the daily press yesterday regarding Merle having been driven ashore during the storm of Sunday last, I would say that while at anchor off Pleasant Point, a resort some ten miles below here, and after the heaviest of the storm was over, by the parting of what has proved to be a very poor chain cable the Merle was forced into shoal water and grounded before sufficient canvas could be made to insure way enough to stay her. She was released without injury and at regular moorings off our club house by 10 P. M. Sunday. I trust if any mention is made of the matter in the FOREST AND STREAM you will state the facts as above. The Merle will no doubt be delivered to her new owners within a few days.—ALLEN AMES, Owner of Merle.

THE WRECK OF THE MALTA.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The cabin yacht Malta, reported in your issue of June 6 as capsized, was an old yawl 22ft. long raised on, purchased by some boys for $28. She did not capsize, but dragged her anchor and went ashore and broke up. Be gentle with the miserable "centerboarders" and let them die a natural death. They have sins enough to answer for without being belied.—R. G. W. [Our information was taken from a local paper, in which it was stated that the yacht capsized. Our correspondent being on the ground, is probably better posted.]

VOLUNTEER.—The New York *Sun* of Sunday last under the heading "The Volunteer Crippled, she is Warped and Bulged, and will not Race for the Cup," published a sensational story to the effect that Volunteer is in such a condition that it would not be possible to race, and that Gen. Paine will not sell her or allow her to be used in the defense of the Cup. The whole story is evidently a malicious fabrication, as Volunteer is in better condition for racing to-day than two years since. Capt. Haff has worked constantly to perfect her bottom, and it is now in good condition for painting, which it was not when she raced Thistle.

ATLANTIC Y. C.—The annual regatta of the Atlantic Y. C. will be resailed on June 21.

Canoeing.

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

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

22. N. Y. C. C. Annual, Staten Island. 29. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, Larchmont.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4. 10-22. Atlantic Division Meet.
13-29. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast I'd. 27. Yonkers, Annual, Yonkers.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

8. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5. 14. Ianthe, Annual, Nowark.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS, Peterborough, Can.
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON
Vice-Com. Rear-Com. Purser.
Central Div..W. R. Huntington..E. W. Masten.....T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div..W. P. Stephens.....L. B. Palmer.....F. L. Dunnell, 186 Jeroleman St., Brooklyn.
Eastern Div..H. E. Rice, M. D....Maxton Holmes.....H. D. Marsh, Springfield, Mass.
N'thern Div..Robert Tyson.....S. S. Robinson.....Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Sec'y-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper Division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. H. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Steiman, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Root, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

TORONTO C. C. NOTES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In casting about me for the wherewithal to put into the annual spring notes, methought some of your readers might appreciate a peep at some sketches which Mr. J. D. Kelly, our club artist, hung on the bulletin board a few weeks ago, to the amusement of many and the confusion of one or two. The artist has taken for his first general sketch a short peep into the locker room just at the time when the spring swapping of canoes, etc., is going on. Novice No. 1 proudly picks up his new purchase as he hands over the necessary funds, while the chap who sold her can scarcely repress the diabolical grin which gradually illuminates his countenence as he counts the stamps and pictures to himself the novice out for his first cruise, counting stars through the chinks in the sides of his new purchase which has been warranted sound in wind, limb and feature. The open canoe paddler, as he slobs on the fresh spring coloring is no doubt calculating the cost of a lazy-back, carpet and rep cushions, for has he not all winter been yarning to his numerons lady friends about the pleasures of canoeing in an open craft with a lady friend, going over to Hanlan's Island in the evening to listen to the regimental bands playing the sweetest of airs, and then the quiet walk home in the twilight with his best girl, but anon a cloud passes over his brow as he suddenly remembers that the price of McConkey's ice cream is now up to twenty cents a dish and he'll have to pass that blessed place every time with his lady friend whose capacity has never been gauged short of two dishes. We leave him figuring whether he hadn't better take a street car every night, when they'll be whisked up town before his friend has time to make alluring remarks about the heat, etc.

No. 3 is a different sort of a chap, who never thinks of the other sex (unless he wants a button sewed on or a new flag made), but as he yanks up the sail for the forty-seventh time he reaches the conclusion that she ought to put his new Orion up into about first place.

Sketch No. 2 pictures the canoeist as he is "abroad," *i. e.* when he has his shoes on together with the rest of his clothing. The sketch of the chap seated in the stern is a very good picure of our genial vice-commodore, D. B. Jacques, who gathers his charming lady friends around him each Saturday, and by example and precept tries to make the younger members look after their lady friends. (The point of the sketch is seen when it is remembered that Hyla's craft barely holds himself, and he is never found in young ladies' company if he could get out of it by running half a mile or so.)

No. 3, the racer, sometimes called the skinflint, the skipper of which it strikes me would look better with a little more breakfast under his belt. The thing flapping around at the end of the string is not a baby rattle or a pair of eyeglasses, but a large combination tool knife which the skipper is addicted to carrying *à la* Baden-Powell. I do not know whether the artist intended any reflection to be cast on those feet when he placed them outside the canoe or not, but there'll be a row if any one intimates that they won't go inside a 30in. craft. Some A. C. A. members will now be able to see why Mac is sometimes a vigorous kicker, but what is a fellow to do when he is endowed with 14 or 15in. of feet? Use 'em by kicking occasionally, or hang 'em up to get rusty? The lines of the canoe are taken directly from the original.

In No. 4 old A. C. A. members will all recognize No. 66, Vice-Com. Tyson of the Northern Division. As he complacently sits on the spot where mah was intended to sit and views with much satisfaction the two bags filled with his never-to-be-left-behind-in-a-cruise companions, his mind must wander back to the old times when he was a novice at Crosbyside and knocked around with a ring and pin lateen; and, by the way, he has knocked about at the general A. C. A. or Divison meet every year since and though he has "evoluted" from the ring and pin, he still sticks to his early love, the good old Isahel. The inquiring novice always asks the skipper what he carries in those two bags, but he never does it a second time, because by the time Isahel has finished expatiating on the great advantage of carrying prunes the aforesaid novice is wishing he hadn't opened such a cumbersome question, and tries to head him off by remarking how nice the Isabel looks with her new gear and fresh coat of varnish.

No. 5 is the photographer of the club, but which one I am unable to determine, as he got his head under the rag before I had my eye on him. Messrs. Hugh Neilson, I. L. Kerr, I. E. Brown and Mr. Matheson may all be seen shooting around with their tripods at almost any of the club cruises.

Immediately above is Johnson trying the standing-up position in the 20in. Maggie. He thinks he can shake more speed out of her in that position; but if there is no rule against that kind of thing, some of us think there ought to be; it's wusser 'n standing sails.

The chap whom Johnson is heading for is Secretary-Treasurer Weston, he who in a gentle voice, like Neidé of old, remarks "Have I got your dollar?" but unlike Neidé the heggar is not satisfied with a dollar, but takes about a whole year's salary from some of us before we get a receipt in full.

Mr. Secretary can always be recognized as soon as his head looms up on the horizon, as he is usually accompanied by his full grown whiskers and great big pipe, the capacity of the howl of which has caused many a smoker of fine cut to grunt as he noticed the quantity of Pace's best it took to fill it.

No. 8 is not a sketch of the village blacksmith, nor of an umbrella mender either for that matter, but is a good cut of Mr. A. M. Rice who, when not dickering in real estate, is continually being imposed upon by his friends, who want little brass fixings made, etc., etc. Diana is credited with having more ideas of brass fixings floating around in his upper works than any ten members around the club.

No. 9, the skipper of the Ce-ce-be, is the gymnast of the club. Mr. A. H. Mason, who is always called upon to do the antics on the gatta day. One of the best antics done by him last year was keeping his canoe right side up with care and winning the Orilla cup when fourteen of us were swimming around after hatches, paddles etc., and like the dove of old, hunting for a dry and steady spot whereon to set our feet.

Mr. Henry Wright, in No. 10, is not addicted to wearing the airy costume except on very special occasions, St. Patrick's Day etc., but though he lays aside the kilts he always carries the accent of his fathers around with him, and is ready to embrace at any time any chap who can work off about half a dozen words of "Ga-a-lic" or says he has lately been to the land o' oatmeal and scones. Henry's hobby is single-blade paddling and bull pups.

Last but not least (if you measure him long ways) comes Rear Com. A. Shaw, who by his intimate friends is called "The Chef

This very appropriate name has been given him on account of his ability in handling that well-known epicœists' dish, ham and eggs. (Je probably won't now regret the enormous quantity I once ate when he innocently offered to fill me with breakfast. It is a year or two ago, but I can almost taste the sweet flavor of it in my mouth, once tasted never to be forgotten.) The Chief was always a handy fellow to have around; as a small boy his brothers used to utilize him when they went on foraging parties to the pantry for reaching the jam off the top shelf, and up to date he has the record of being the only man who can stand in his canoe and monkey with his topmast.

Canoeing! Yes, canoeing is booming in Toronto. The membership of the club is now up in the nineties and still coming in, while one of the rowing clubs has forty odd canoes in its racks, and the yacht club is full of 'em.

One of the latest craft to arrive is the 30ft. open canoe to hold 16 paddlers; she looks well, all keeping stroke, and shoots along at a great rate. Vice-Commodore Jacques is captain of her crew, which number from 1 to 16, the writer, on account of the size of his feet, is last on the list, so as he can kick the small boy who tries to hang on, I guess.

The Boreas has changed hands, did you say? She is still in the club, though, while Mr. Neilson knocks around the Muskoka lakes with a craft large enough to hold wife and family.

Among the new craft which are expected to be speedy is a new Hyla from the Ontario Canoe Co., and one of the same model for W. Smith. The secretary now sails last year's Hyla. Mr. Wilton Morse now spins around in the '88 Mac under the name of Gwen, while her former owner is getting a new article from Wm. English, of Peterboro. W. A. Leys has disposed of the Dawn to Colin Fraser, Northern Division purser, who is re-rigging her. Leys has dropped sailing for a season, and comes out as a single-blade paddler in a new open canoe built by Geo. Warria, the shell builder, 16×30×12, and weighs 25lbs. The first sailing race of the season comes off June 15. A committee will handicap all who can hoist a rag. MAC.

TORONTO, June 7.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET, JUNE 8-10.

THE first regatta of the Corinthian Mosquito Fleet was sailed off Horseshoe Cove, Larchmont, on June 8, with an extremely light air, though at no time did the wind drop out. There were fifteen entries received by letter, but light wind and various reasons prevented several from being present. The course for cutters was from starting line—between a stakeboat and the flagship Hyacinth—to Gangway Buoy and return, distance seven miles (short enough for a good breeze, but too long for the breeze that was blowing, for they did not finish until after dark). The course for other classes was a triangle formed by Flagship No. 2, spar buoy on Hen and Chickens Reef and a stakeboat off New Rochelle, sailed twice over, distance five miles. The starters for Gangway Buoy were cutters Nanita and Roamer, sloop Ianthe, chased fifteen minutes later by the schooner or yawl Unique, who was delayed in coming from Greenwich by the light wind. The Unique raced for fastest time over the course. The starters were:

	L.W.L.
Roamer, cutter (winner)	18.00
Nanita, cutter	18.02
Ianthe, sloop	18.10
Unique, yawl	18.09
Lestris, yawl (winner)	13.08
Waif, yawl	12.09
Gnat, yawl	14.07
Viterse (winner)	15.00
Alpha	16.08
Qui Vive, canoe (winner)	16.00
Fish, sharpie	13.00

The special regatta of the Corinthian Mosquito Fleet on June 10 for the two cups presented by the Larchmont Y. C. was sailed in a steady sailing breeze from S.S.W. over a triangular course formed by striped spar buoy No. 2, off Larchmont, spar buoy No. 2, on Hen and Chickens, and black spar off Constable Point, twice round, making total distance 5 miles.

Mr. Osgood, of the steam yacht Norwal, very graciously tendered his naphtha launch to Mr. Augustus Monroe and Mr. Russel Henderson, who kindly officiated as regatta committee for the Mosquito Fleet.

Although the fleet numbers 20 boats only 7 started in this race. The interest of the day was in the yawl class, Lestris, Waif and Gnat, as the other four did not class and only raced for fastest time over the course, which was easily won by cat Belle, outsailing everything. The Lestris was sailed by Com. Thornton Smith, her sails being handled by her owner, Dr. Ledyard. The Waif was sailed by her owner, L. D. Huntington, Jr., and the Gnat by her owner, Vice-Com. Clapham. The Lestris chased the Waif once and a half around and gained enough down the wind with spinakers out to starboard on the second leg to establish an overlap just at the turn of the black buoy. This gave the Lestris a lead, which back on the wind, with both men lying flat on deck, she increased, so making one shore hitch to cross to two tacks of the Waif, and finally winning.

	Start.	Finish.
Lestris, yawl, Dr. T. Ledyard (allows 30s.)	1 32 00	3 34 38
Waif, yawl, L. D. Huntington, Jr.	1 32 00	3 56 52
Gnat, yawl, Vice-Com. Clapham	1 32 00	3 40 19
Belle, cat, J. M. Williams	1 32 00	3 09 03¾
Unique, yawl, F. B. Jones	1 32 00	Broke down.
Surprise, cat, Mr. Murray	1 32 00	Didn't finish.
Surf, J. & M., Wm. Hicks	1 32 00	3 28 44

IANTHE C. C. SPRING REGATTA, JUNE 8.

WHEN the hour arrived for the first event of the spring regatta of the Ianthe C. C. on June 8, Mr. W. R. Burling in the Clara R. and Mr. W. J. Stewart in the Scoot were awaiting the starting signal for Class I., paddling, which was won by Mr. Burling. Prize, a canoe lantern.

The sailing races were next in order but had to be postponed on account of the absence of that most important factor, wind. Class IV., paddling, record event, was won by B. Fredricks in the canoe Bachelor with L. B. Palmer in Neola a close second. Prize a camp table set in case.

The junior honors in paddling Class IV. were contested by O. T. Conner of the Ianthe and F. A. Phillips of the Brooklyn C. C. Phillips led more than half the distance, but was passed by Conner, who won by three lengths. Prize, a book.

The starters in the standing paddling race were C. V. Schuyler of the Arlington C. C. in Atalanta, W. P. Dodge of the Ianthes, canoe Ianthe, B. Fredericks, Ianthe, canoe Bachelor, and O. T. Conner, Ianthe, canoe Anita. The race was a close one, the contestants finishing in the order named. The prize was a tobacco pouch.

One of the most interesting events was the tandem paddling, in which four crews started. They were T. Collins and W. Collins of Bayonne Rowing and Athletic Club, Canoe Water Witch; W. J. Stewart and L. B. Palmer of the Ianthe, canoe Neola; W. R. Burling and J. Duguid, canoe Nilo; B. Fredricks and O. T. Conner, canoe Bachelor. After an exciting race the Collins Brothers won with the other crews close behind in the order named. Two handsome silk flags were the prizes.

A tug of war in canoes was the next event, and created considerable enthusiasm. The contestants were all members of the Ianthe C. C. Burling and Duguid in the Nilo drew Fredericks and Conner in the Bachelor about 15ft. in one minute. A folding anchor and a canoe lantern were the prizes.

By this time the wind made its appearance, though in a very uncertain quantity, and the sailing record and sailing juniors were started together with the following entries: P. F. Hogan, Brooklyn C. C., in canoe Wind; F. A. Phillips, Brooklyn C. C., canoe Cyrus, which is an improved Eclipse; G. P. Douglass, Ianthe C. C., canoe Nenemooska; L. B. Palmer, Ianthe C. C., canoe Nipsic; W. P. Dodge, B. Fredericks and J. T. Conner, Ianthe C. C., and F. McLees, Rutherford C. C. There seemed to be some affiliation between the canoe Wind and the wind itself, perhaps they were sweethearts, but Hogan seemed to woo them both very successfully, for he came in first, with Douglass not far behind. Phillips soon came along and took the junior prize, a handsome banner. Hogan and Douglass took first and second prize flags for the record race respectively. The sunset sailing race was won by Palmer with Hogan a close second. The evening was spent merrily with supper, songs, etc.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. A. N.—The law was that of Wisconsin.

F. C. C.—The fishing in Lake George is chiefly for lake trout and black bass.

H. P., Hokendauqua, Pa.—Bird-lime is made by boiling down linseed oil. It can be used for the capture of English sparrows.

C. G., Rye, New York.—Will you advise me where I can procure some mallard eggs? Ans. Write to Mr. Fred Mather, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Here is an item from the Hartford *Times*, which shows how the dog law works: "It is a serious matter to befriend a dog in New Haven, especially if the friendless brute takes a notion to follow its benefactor. Michael H. Reilly, a jeweler who recently moved to town and lives on Lafayette street, several days ago threw a piece of meat to a wandering dog. Since then he has several times tried to drive the dog away. On Monday he was charged in the City Court with keeping an unregistered dog. He told this story and put on a witness to corroborate. Judge Pickett said he was within the law and fined Reilly $1. The latter appealed."

The little five-year-old son of H. C. Shaw of Gray's River was missed from his home a few days ago and could not be found. Just as his parents were becoming alarmed he came toddling in with a string of forty-eight fine trout which he had caught in Crooked Creek.—*Vancouver (Washington Territory) Independent.*

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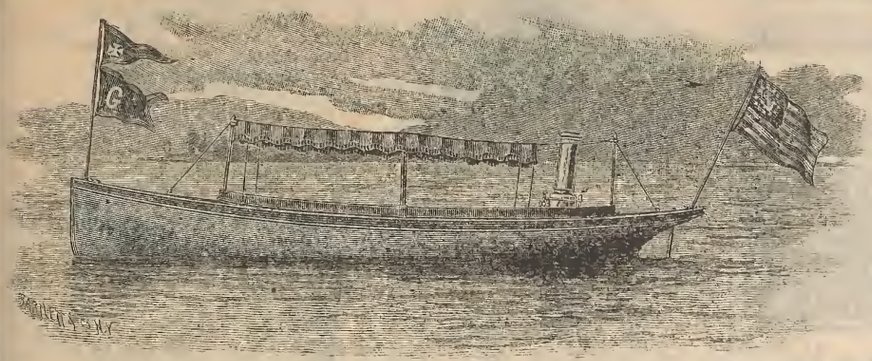

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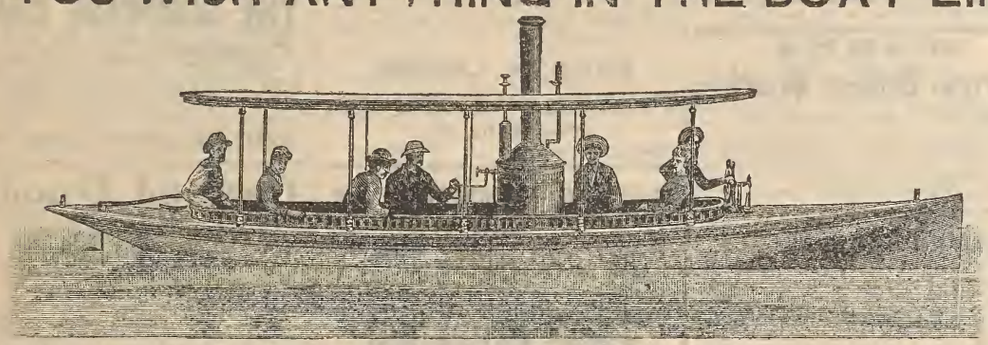

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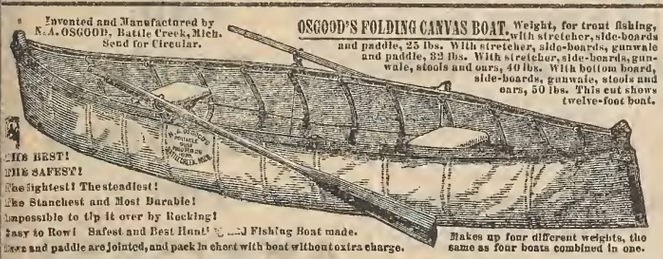

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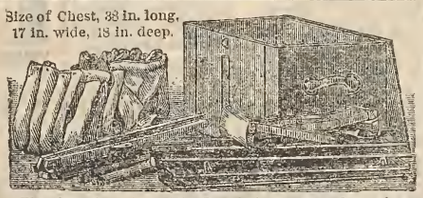

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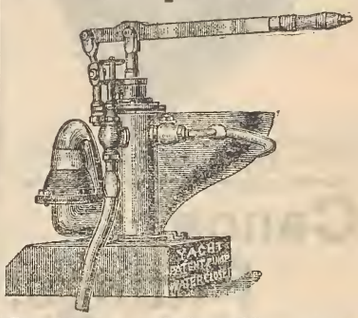

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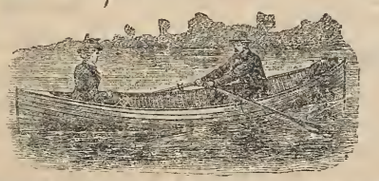

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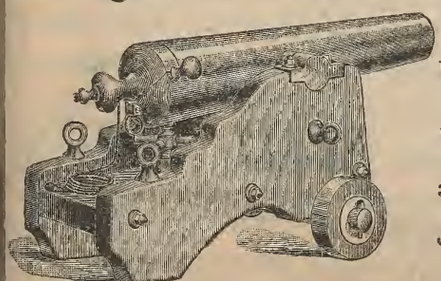

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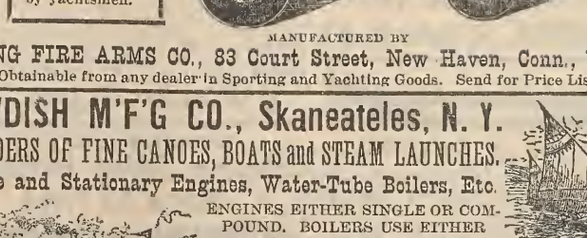

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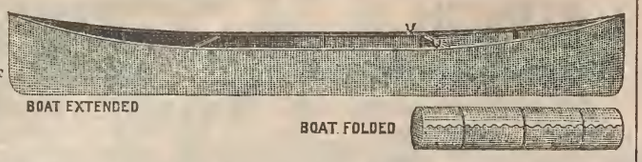

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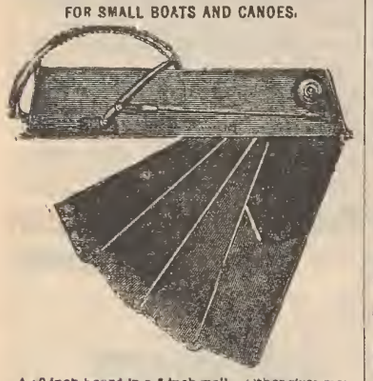

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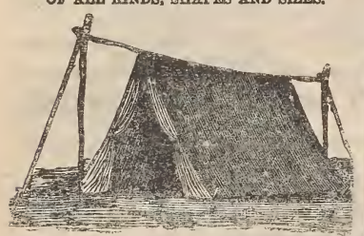

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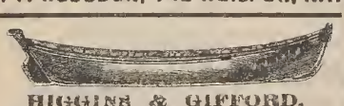

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SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Fishing near New York.
Pennsylvania Trout Streams.
The Pike-Perch.
Lake Ellerslie Fishing Club.
Worse than the Heathen.
Chicago and the West.
Keeping Live Bait.
Late Spawning Trout.
FISHCULTURE.
Delaware River Black Bass.
A Lesson in Trout Culture.
THE KENNEL.
The History of Patsy.
THE KENNEL.
Patsy.
Dog Talk.
Breaking a Beagle.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
The Indianapolis Tournament
The Trap.
Lowell Rod and Gun Club.
Essex Gun Club.
American Shooting Association.
YACHTING.
No Cup Race This Year.
Hindsight and Foresight.
A Bad Week for Rule O' Thumb.
Titania—Katrina.
Corinthian Y. C. of New York.
Coming Races.
Seawanhaka C. Y. C. Cruise.
Atlantic Y. C.
CANOEING.
Atlantic Division Meet.
Eastern Division Meet.
A. C. A. Year Book.
New York C. C.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CONTRADICTORY CROW.

THERE have been protracted newspaper discussions of the good and bad qualities of the crow; and every once in a while the bird is up for discussion in county farmers' societies and State legislatures. The Maine Legislature gave a long hearing to the crow's friends and enemies last winter, and finally passed a bounty law, which is reported to be now effecting a decided decrease in the ranks. The question of the crow's comparative usefulness and destructiveness is one that requires a more careful and comprehensive examination than is within the compass of any individual or local society; and the topic has with reason been taken up by the Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy of the National Department of Agriculture. In the annual report for 1888, which is now before us, Mr. Walter B. Barrows gives the results of the investigation so far as it has gone. The data acquired are as yet insufficient for determining beyond dispute whether the crows should be considered destructive vermin and destroyed, or whether they should be protected.

Friends of the crow claim for it that it destroys insects and field mice and eats carrion. These points are conceded in its favor. The charges against it are that it destroys young grain, particularly Indian corn, on first coming up, the ripe and ripening corn and other grain, various other vegetable products, the eggs and young of poultry, and the eggs and young of wild birds.

To determine what consideration should be given to these various contentions the Department has undertaken the task of a systematic examination of a large number of stomachs; and from various parts of the country the material has been sent in for this purpose; but the examination has not yet progressed so far as to afford ultimate conclusions.

One of the most interesting discoveries brought out by this dissection of crows' stomachs is that of the birds' agency in distributing noxious seeds. The berries of the poison sumach and the poison ivy are greedily consumed by them. Stomachs of crows taken in every month from September to March, and coming from different localities from Massachusetts to Florida, were found to contain sumach and ivy seeds, in proportions which lead to the conclusion that the consumption must be enormous. The berries of both species cling to the stem throughout the winter, and it is thought that their dissemination by the crows must be carried on even when the ground is covered with snow.

It is a well known fact that certain seeds germinate more rapidly for having passed through the digestive organs of birds and other animals. To determine whether this was true of the poison ivy and sumach seeds eaten by the crows, experiments were made with seeds taken from the great roost in the Arlington national cemetery. These were found to have preserved their vitality and to germinate more quickly than seeds taken from the vine. This furnishes a new count in the indictment against the crow, that he is spreading broadcast the seeds of these vegetable pests.

The conclusions drawn by the Division from the study of the crow question so far as it has been carried are these:

I. Crows seriously damage the corn crop and injure other grain crops usually to a less extent.

II. They damage other farm crops to some extent, frequently doing much mischief.

III. They are very destructive to the eggs and young of domesticated fowl.

IV. They do incalculable damage to the eggs and young of native birds.

V. They do much harm by the distribution of seeds of poison ivy, poison sumach, and perhaps other noxious plants.

VI. They do much harm by the destruction of beneficial insects.

VII. They do much good by the destruction of injurious insects.

VIII. They are largely beneficial through their destruction of mice and other rodents.

IX. They are valuable occasionally as scavengers.

To this it is added that "the careful examination of large numbers of stomachs, and the critical study of the insect food of the crow, may change materially the present aspect of the question; but so far as the facts at present known enable a judgment to be formed the harm which crows do appears to far outweigh the good."

PHASES OF GAME LEGISLATION.

WE report in another column the county ordinance adopted by the Oneida county, N. Y., supervisors forbidding the exportation of game killed in that county. A bill to this effect was passed by the last Legislature, but Governor Hill vetoed it. The New York law gives county supervisors power to increase the protection of game within their jurisdiction, and the Utica Fish and Game Protective Association have thus secured by local enactment what they failed to obtain at Albany. The intent of the new regulation is to shut off the marketing of game birds taken in Oneida county. Other counties have like laws with a like purpose, and in several instances the results have shown that the end is attained.

As an example of the evil we adverted to last week, the damming of rivers and streams without provision for the ascent of fish to their spawning beds, take the Hudson River. In the dams at Mechanicsville and Northumberland there should be fishways for the salmon. A bill to provide for their erection, in the last Legislature, failed to reach Governor Hill, and all because of party politics.

The notion is continually cropping up that the solution of game protection in this country is to be found in national legislation. State laws have in many respects proved defective and worthless; and the feeling appears to be to appeal to the general Government for a national law supposed to be more potent, because it is national, perhaps. We question whether any help is to come from Washington, even if Congress could constitutionally legislate on the subject. If we cannot enforce State laws, we could not enforce national laws. Advocates of game bills in Congress are on the wrong track.

Another favorite panacea with some is the national sportsmen's convention scheme, which means that delegates from different States are to come together, hold a meeting and pass resolutions. The resolutions have been adopted and promulgated more than once already, and that has been the end of it. And it will be the end of other national conventions and other sets of resolutions.

As a matter of fact if game is protected it must be protected by the earnest purposes and the active efforts of home men and measures. The State game and fish protector system, with wardens or protectors in each district, county or town, is the machinery which has been proved and is proving itself effective. We should look to perfecting this system, and to building up local public sentiment for its support, rather than to boom national conventions which can never do any more than to resolve, or than to besiege Congress for national legislation.

SNAP SHOTS.

IT is not a creditable picture; it is in truth a disgusting one, which our Macon, Ga., correspondent draws of the fishing practiced in that vicinity; and the more speedily the residents there take measures to abate their heathenish ways the better for the fish and for their own manhood. Georgia is the most progressive State of the South; her material resources are developing with great strides; her people are prosperous; but no people can afford to squander such a natural source of wealth as is contained in Georgia waters; it is folly, and folly on a tremendous scale. With respect to caring for her food fish supply Georgia is sadly behind the times. When the State comes to repair these wasted resources it will be found necessary to expend large sums of money in restocking waters which ought have been kept well stocked at nominal cost if the natural supply had been drawn on with discretion. This is the hard common sense aspect of the fish question; there is no angler's sentiment about it; but it appears to be a phase of common sense which can be learned only after foolish wastefulness has made its acquirement an expensive educational process.

These Georgia fishing methods remind us of a story "Al Fresco" told us last spring of a fisherman in the North Carolina mountains who set out for a record. He was an angler from town, that is to say he had all the outer appurtenances that go to make an angler—rod, reel, fly-book, creel, and dress the latest style of angling suits. He made his way to a remote stream, famed for its trout, followed it up until he came to a dam, paid the miller a generous price to draw the water out of the dam, and then literally scooped up the big fish, and on his return went among decent people bragging of his prodigious feat.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Company will publish in a short time a new work entitled "Log Cabins, How to Build and Furnish Them." This book is by a well-known architect, Mr. W. S. Wicks, of Buffalo, and will prove a very useful aid to the camper and outer. Its directions are so plain and simple that any one who can use an axe can follow them, and it is profusely illustrated with plans and elevations of camps and cottages, and with designs for furniture and interior fittings. With this book before him the man or boy who finds himself in the timber can erect for himself a shelter either as simple as a bough house or as elaborate as an Adirondack cottage. This work cannot fail to add very materially to the comfort of those who spend their vacations in the woods, beyond the so-called comforts of civilization.

Surely anglers of the better class are careless of their duty, when the press publish without a protest records of fish caught by the hundred whose average weight is only an ounce or two. There are plenty of men who are willing to catch and count fingerlings, but if the officers of the law did their part toward enforcing the statutes of New York State they ought to be afraid to boast of such catches. Each decent angler ought to do his part toward impressing those with whom he comes in contact with the criminality of taking these baby trout.

Captain Moses Harris, until within a short time in charge of the Yellowstone Park, has reached Fort Custer with his command.

We are desirous of obtaining a copy of the volume index for the following volumes of FOREST AND STREAM: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 15.

THE FUR FISHERIES OF THE NORTH-WEST SEAS.

[*By a Staff Correspondent.*]

IV.—HISTORY OF WATER SEALING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FROM time immemorial the Indians of the British Columbia coast have hunted the fur seal, but the number killed by them in any one season was comparatively small. Their method was to go out from the coast in large canoes and kill the seals by spearing them, and this method readily procured for them enough fur to supply their wants. About ten years ago the demand for skins induced a few whites to go off in small vessels and seal along the coast, but they never made large catches. A year or two later, however, the trade began to grow.

No account was made of this industry in any of the Canadian Fishery Reports up to the year 1876, but in that year Mr. A. C. Anderson, then Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia, stated in his report that the Barclay Sound and Clayoquot Indians killed about 2,600 seal. In 1877 his statistical returns, taken from the Custom House reports of exports, gave the catch as 5,700 skins, valued at $25,650. In 1878 his figures show an increase to 9,592 valued at $43,168.50, and in 1879 the fur seal catch had increased to 12,500 skins, valued at $100,000.

His report of 1880 goes more into detail, and we learn that there were engaged in the pursuit of the fur seal 7 vessels, registering 260 tons, employing 27 sailors, 186 hunters and 93 canoes. For that year the catch was 13,600 skins, valued at $163,200.

In 1881 the number of vessels had increased to 10, registering 483 tons. They employed 46 sailors, 292 hunters and 146 canoes, but, owing to the very boisterous season, the catch was not nearly so good in proportion as the preceding year, and amounted to only 13,541 skins, valued at $162,492.

In 1882 the fleet numbered 13 sail, aggregating 775 tons. The number of sailors was 52, of hunters 400, using 200 cedar canoes, and the return of sealskins was 17,700, which were worth $10 each or $177,000 in all.

The season of 1883 was an unsuccessful one. The weather was very tempestuous, and the vessels which sailed for the sealing grounds accomplished but little. Ten schooners of 565 tons burden, employing 40 sailors, 296 hunters and 148 cedar canoes, were in the fishery, but their catch was only 9,195 skins, valued at $91,950.

The report of 1884, when Mr. George Pittendrigh was Inspector of Fisheries, is very brief and rather vague. From it we learn that 10 schooners, registering 575 tons, were engaged in the trade. They employed 40 sailors and 296 hunters, with 148 canoes, and the catch of "fur and hair seals" is valued at $156,419, nothing being said about the number of skins. Except for what are apparently typographical errors, the figures for the next year are the same; *i. e.*, 10 schooners, of 575 tons burden, manned by 40 sailors and 296 hunters, who used 140 canoes. The catch, as given, is valued at $150,019. These reports of Mr. Pittendrigh would seem to be of no value whatever, as they bear every evidence of being "made up" from Mr. Anderson's last report.

In 1886, as we learn from the very excellent and detailed report of Mr. Thomas Mowat, the present energetic and successful Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia, the number of vessels employed in hunting the fur seal was 20, of which two were steamers. Their aggregate tonnage was 1,216, and they employed 79 sailors, 380 hunters, 29 boats and 146 canoes. Their catch was 35,907 seals, to which must be added the 3,000 estimated as having been taken by the Indians along the coast, making a total of 38,907 seal skins, valued at $339,070.

The report for 1887 gives 22 British Columbia and Canadian schooners as employed, registering 1,529 tons. They were manned by 468 sailors and hunters, and carried 50 boats and 131 canoes. The seals taken are divided as follows: Captured by Indians on the coast of British Columbia, 3,500 skins; captured on the coast of British Columbia and Oregon by the sealing fleet, 8,584 skins; captured in Behring Sea, 21,716 skins; making a total of 33,800 seals, valued at $236,600. Among the 22 vessels mentioned are two owned and manned wholly by Indians. The number includes three Canadian schooners seized by the United States revenue cutter in the Bering Sea in 1886, and two lost on the coast of British Columbia in 1887. About 23 American schooners were sealing in the Bering Sea in 1887, but their catch is not known.

A comparison of the British Columbia reports, as given above, shows that the earlier sealing fleets, at least up to 1884, were manned wholly by native hunters, while Mr. Mowat's figures indicate that within three years a great hange has taken place in the methods of the seal fishery, nd the Indian hunters have been to a large extent replaced by white men.

Water sealing, as already described, is carried on along the coast of British Columbia and the Bering Sea, but in these last named waters the seals are on their breeding ground and thus stationary. From these breeding grounds as a center they scatter out in all directions in search of food, and then return again to the islands. The sealers know where the animals are, and are thus much more certain of securing them than while they are migrating.

On the Pribyloff Islands there are perhaps four or five million seals, of which nine-tenths require food and plenty of it at frequent intervals. It is evident that no supply of fish sufficient to feed this multitude can be had in the immediate neighborhood, and consequently the animals make journeys of from one to two hundred miles to reach their feeding grounds. After the seals have reached the island and have taken possession of their "hauling grounds" the sealing vessels hover about the island, seldom coming within sight of land, and endeavoring to keep on the feeding grounds, where, as has been said, they find the seals asleep. Most of the schooners seized during 1886 and '87 were taken at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from land, and so, by the law of nations, without the jurisdiction of the United States. The schooner Onward was seized in lat. 55° 24′ N., long. 168° 17′ W., and the Carolina and Thornton in about lat. 55° 50′ N., long. 168° 53′ W. These three were taken Aug. 1, 1886. The schooner Grace, when taken in July, 1887, was in lat. 55° 09′ N., long. 169° 35′ W.

V.—WATER SEALING A DANGER TO OUR SEAL FISHERIES.

On their larger breeding grounds the fur seals are found in such enormous numbers that a thoughtless person might imagine that they could never all be killed off. Such statements have been made about other animals which seemed even more numerous and had even a wider distribution than the species in question. A case in point which will readily suggest itself to almost every mind is that of the buffalo, which once ranged from Mexico to the Arctic circle in such numbers as to blacken the prairie, and which is now practically extinct. Among birds the passenger pigeon was formerly notable for the vast numbers of its flocks, while at present it is rather a rare bird in the Eastern States. Indeed, it seems as if those species which are particularly numerous and gregarious are especially exposed to danger of extinction.

It must be remembered that the seals, whether on the land or in the water, are peculiarly defenseless, and fall an easy prey to man. Moreover they are not without their natural enemies, of which a small whale known as the "killer" is the most important and destructive. The Indians along the coast have learned the value of pelts, and the destruction which they cause must not be overlooked. As an instance of this I may mention that at one killing in Unalashka Harbor in September, 1886, the Indians secured 1,500 seals. Heavy gales had prevailed for some little time previous, and the seals having come into the harbor for shelter, the natives killed them and the Alaska Commercial Company purchased them. The result of the observations on the Pribyloff Islands by Captain Bryant go to show that during their absence from the islands at least 60 per cent. of the seals under one year old are destroyed, and during the second year about 15 per cent. more. From this time on until they attain maturity the loss is much less, but amounts to 10 per cent. more, so that only about 10 or 15 per cent. of the pups born ultimately become breeders.

In 1867, when Alaska passed into the hands of the United States, its seal fisheries were the only property of any value known to exist in the new possessions. That these were very important was known, and the question as to what should be done with them soon presented itself. During the first three years of the United States possession the seals were without protection, and in this short time over 410,000 were killed. The history of the extermination of the fur seals on other breeding grounds was well known, and it became evident that if the fisheries were to be of any permanent value, the killing of the seals must be regulated by law. In order to protect them, not as a measure of philanthropy, but because they were at that time the only thing of value in Alaska, Congress passed, in the year 1870, the Act which has resulted in the increase of the seals up to the present time, while the revenue derived from the lease amounts to over $300,000 per annum, or more than 4 per cent. on the sum paid Russia for the Territory of Alaska. It was manifestly impracticable for the Government to go into the fur trade, and the Act provided for the leasing of the right to these fisheries for a term of years to responsible parties who should pay to the Government an annual rental, and whose interest it should be to treat these fisheries in such a way as to make them as productive as possible. In a very short time after the passage of this Act the seal islands were leased to the Alaska Commercial Company.

The cry of monopoly is frequently heard against this corporation, and the word is one which appeals strongly to popular prejudice. There is in this case a certain justice in the cry. The company is a monopoly, but from the very circumstances of the case it could be nothing else. The United States had but one sealing ground to lease, and could only lease it to one party. It is of course possible to conceive that it might have leased the Island of St. George to one individual or set of individuals, and the Island of St. Paul to another person or association, but even if this had been done, it would not have been long before these two persons or companies would have come together and united their fortunes, either by forming a third corporation, or by some pooling arrangement, by which neither could interfere with the other, and the two should control the fur seal market. That this would have been done is just as sure as that men are human. If each island in Alaska were a fur seal breeding ground, and each could have been leased to a different individual or firm, there would have been some hope of avoiding a monopoly, but nature has arranged that there should be but two on which the seals choose to breed, and hence the present situation.

It is an undeniable fact that the Alaska Commercial Co. has made itself unnecessarily unpopular with trappers and traders on the Northwest Coast. It has carried things with a high hand. Having secured immensely valuable franchises from the Government, and perhaps having what is vulgarly called a "pull" at Washington, it has extended its operation, and has endeavored to secure to itself the whole Alaska fur trade. It has threatened where it might have persuaded, has driven where it might have led, has struck with a club where a gentle push would have served its purpose, and so has attained an unpopularity—not to say hatred—which is, perhaps, on the whole, not undeserved. It has not been politic. Now, within a year of the expiration of its lease, arise these complications which cannot fail to bring its course of action, its deserved unpopularity, prominently before the public.

Since the lease of the Pribyloff Islands to the Alaska Commercial Company by the United States, owner and tenant have protected the fur seal upon their breeding grounds, and so far as possible elsewhere; but if the business of water sealing increases in the future as it has in the past, protection on the breeding ground will not be enough. In legitimate land sealing, by which is meant that carried on under lease from the Government, only the "bachelor," or non-breeding male, seals are killed, and of these only a certain number—*i. e.*, 90,000 annually from the Island of St. Paul and 10,000 annually from the Island of St. George. In water sealing, however, every animal met with—be it male or female, old or young—is killed. On the British Columbia coast it is stated that some males are taken in water sealing, though the proportion of males to females is very small; while in the Bering Sea, the seals captured are almost all females. Mr. Thomas Mowat, Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia, says of the catch of 1885-86: "The greatest number were killed in Behring Sea, and were nearly all cow or female seals." Experienced sealing captains give it as their opinion that at least 75 per cent. of the catch are female seals.

In 1887 the British Columbia sealing fleet took 33,800 seals, and it is fair to assume that the fleet from the United States ports, which numbered about as many vessels, took an equal number, so that in all 70,000 seals may have been killed, of which at least 50,000 would have been females. Of these females perhaps one quarter or 12,500 were killed on their journey northward toward their breeding ground, at which time they are pregnant, so that this represents the death of 25,000 seals. Each one of the females taken in the Bering Sea during the months of June, July and August is the mother of a pup, and the killing of this mother is followed by the death by starvation of the pup. The strong, rapidly-growing young must nurse at frequent intervals or die.

It does not therefore seem unreasonable or unfair to assume that the taking of over 50,000 cow seals in this manner really represents a loss of 100,000 seals, of which 75,000 would be females. This is a very serious drain upon our breeding stock, and can scarcely fail to affect it, no matter how carefully the seals may be protected while on the breeding ground.

Up to the present time the seal fisheries have furnished to the United States almost the only revenue that it has derived from Alaska, and although the rapid development of that Territory gives promise that it will at no distant day be a valuable possession from its other resources, still it must be the policy of the Government to protect the seal fishery by every means in their power, and if this is to be done some check must be put on water sealing.

G. B. G.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Sportsman Tourist.

TO ALLAGUASH LAKE AND BEYOND.

NEARLY one-half the great State of Maine is to-day an unbroken forest. Of that vast tract of wilderness, of which the boundary line between Maine and Canada may be called the center, some 16,000 square miles are in the State, and are sufficient to make a square 127 miles on either side, and one-tenth greater than the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

Two successive summer cruises in the Moose River country, west of Moosehead Lake, had created a desire to see more of this great forest, and to gain a personal knowledge of the remoter regions of the Penobscot and St. John valleys. Such a journey as would enable a sportsman to penetrate to the heart of so wild and extensive a region required careful preparation. In fact, all the spare hours for many weeks had been devoted to getting together a suitable outfit and seeking information about the country to be visited. The time chosen was about the middle of September last, and arrangements were made for four weeks' absence from home. The party consisted of a sportsman of long varied experience and no little skill, a veteran of the war; the writer, less experienced and far less skillful, but willing to learn, and two guides.

The pleasure seekers of our party left Boston by the 7 P. M. train on the Boston & Maine R. R. It is an easy way to go hunting and fishing—resting at ease in a luxurious sleeper while nearing your camp at a speed of forty miles an hour. The afternoon of the next day, as the steamer bearing us from Greenville to the Northeast Carry touched at Kineo, well-remembered voices greeted us, for there were our guides, Will Redman and Fred Henderson of Moose River, who had come by appointment. These men knew nothing of the country to be traversed, yet we preferred their known skill and faithfulness without knowledge of the region to the chances of taking guides who were strangers. At 5 P. M. we landed at the Northeast Carry, passing the night at the Winnegarnock House on the Moosehead Lake shore. This is a fairly comfortable house, which might be improved in some particulars.

The Northeast Carry from Moosehead Lake to the Penobscot River is about one and a half miles in length, there being a good road all the way. At the Penobscot termination there is also a tavern said not to be as well kept as the Winnegarnock. At either end of this carry teams are ready at all times to take canoes and baggage across at a charge of one dollar for each canoe and its load. At one time the competition to secure this business brought on a very angry controversy in which shotguns and rifles were used as arguments. Now the matter has been amicably adjusted and each teamster totes whatever comes to his end of the carry, and takes no business from the other end. It would seem as if the man on the banks of the Penobscot had the best of the argument, as sportsmen usually go in heavily loaded and come out with empty canoes.

At an early hour our effects were moved across the carry, and canoes were afloat on the Penobscot. The name signifies Rocky River, and in a dry season is appropriate, but so frequent and copious had been the rains in the summer and fall, it flowed a full strong river, bearing our canoes well above its rocky bed.

Our outfit consisted of two canvas canoes made by our guide Redman and both nearly new, two tents, three pair of heavy wool blankets, one large rubber camp blanket, cooking utensils, two .44 rifles, one shotgun, ammunition, three fly-rods, three waterproof canvas packs, stout shoes, rubber sporting boots, overcoats, waterproof coats and a complete change of woolen clothing for each sportsman, such few personal effects as guides carry for their own use, and innumerable small articles likely to be needed in camp and in travel. In the commisary department were the supplies on which four men lived twenty-two days, leaving rations sufficient for two days more. In nearly all notes of extensive journeys in the Maine woods, it may be noted that a giving out of provisions has either shortened the stay or caused hardship to the travelers. The following list will suggest that ample precautions were taken to avoid any such disaster in the present instance. When we left Chesuncook, where our pork and potatoes were purchased, we carried:

25lbs. self-raising flour.	1½ bushels potatoes.
10lbs. self-raising buckwheat.	10lbs. cheese.
10lbs. oatmeal.	25lbs. granulated sugar.
15lbs. cornmeal.	15lbs. maple sugar.
20lbs. hardtack.	12lbs. butter in glass fruit jars.
2qts. beans.	6lbs. coffee.
2lbs. rice.	1½lbs. tea.
20lbs. salt pork.	8 cans condensed milk.
20lbs. bacon.	

There were about 320lbs. of provisions in all. These, with the exception of the pork and potatoes, had been selected with care and shipped by freight to Greenville, foot of Moosehead Lake, in advance)

From Northeast Carry to Chesuncook it is called 18 miles. There are no clearings along the river, yet it is a much-traveled water route, canoes with sportsmen and bateaux with lumbermen and supplies being frequently met. One may travel an equal distance on many of the roads through the rural districts of Massachusetts and Connecticut and meet not half so many people. Eighty canoes and sportsmen were reported as in the country to which the Penobscot is the highway at one time last September.

At Chesuncook is a woods hotel kept by Mr. and Mrs. Hilton. It is a model of its kind, and to find such excellent accommodations in so remote a place was a pleasant surprise. The house is two story, painted white, with a veranda running half-way aronnd. The view from the front is very fine, looking across Chesuncook Lake away to bold and massive Katahdin. This mountain, the highest in Maine, rises 5,385ft. above the sea level. As the bird flies it is 23 miles from Chesuncook, but even at that distance its sides of bare rock seem majestic in their proportions, and the scars of great land slides that have furrowed its ravines are distinctly seen.

After a very comfortable night at Chesuncook, with heavily laden canoes we left to follow Umbazookin's Stream to Mud Pond Carry, and thence to Chamberlain Lake. Umbazookin's Stream is winding, and in places so shallow that we were obliged to wade and drag the canoes. At such places the channel is easily followed by the marks of paint on the rocks where canoes have scraped. At Mud Pond Carry a man named Smith has erected a log house, where he lives during the late summer and early fall. He keeps two ancient and sorry looking horses, and enjoys a monopoly of the business of "toting" across the carry. The distance is about 1¼ miles, and the road, at first rough and mnddy, grows worse as Mud Pond is approached. In places the mud and water were so deep as to cover the body of the sled on which our outfit was dragged across, and it wet the bottoms of our provision boxes. No serious damage was done, and only two hours were lost in the transfer, whereas had we been obliged to flonnder through the mud, "sacking" all our effects on our backs, two days would hardly have sufficed for the laborious task.

Mr. Smith had been at the carry since Aug. 10—abont six weeks—during which time ten parties of sportsmen had crossed going north. While passing this carry a heavy rain storm commenced, continuing into the night. From Mud Pond Carry, across Mud Lake and down Mud Stream to Chamberlain Lake is two miles. The stream is shallow and rock bedded, so the guides waded most of the way leading the canoes. Chamberlain Lake is fifteen miles long by three or fonr wide, Some 300 acres of land have been cleared on the northern shore, where hay, potatoes and beans are raised for the use of lumber crews, and many oxen are pastured through the summer. Wet, cold and hungry, we were glad to avail ourselves of the shelter afforded by a trapper's hut, across the lake from Chamberlain farm, about two miles from the mouth of Mud Stream.

Our shelter was about 8ft.×10ft. in dimensions, made of logs neatly dovetailed. A couch of split logs was built along one side and covered with dry hemlock boughs, a single 7×9 pane window admitted a dim light, and splits made a water-tight roof. A dilapidated cooking stove, which had doubtless outserved its usefulness in some settlement and been brought here with great labor, filled a considerable part of this little cabin. By the side of the stove was plenty of dry wood with pots and pans, with a single caribou horn hung against the wall. As the door was opened, probably for the first time in many months, a strong musty odor made the place seem unwholesome, but a hot fire in the stove soon changed the air and rapidly dried our wet clothing and provisions.

From this point our course lay along the southern shores of Chamberlain Lake to its western end, where Allaguash Stream enters, thence up the stream to its extreme headwaters. At the month of Ellis Stream, Chamberlain Lake, two Bangor gentlemen were camped with Indian guides. These were the last sportsmen we met till Chesuncook Lake was reached coming out three weeks later. Slowly we worked up Allaguash Stream, having often to unload and lift over obstructions or make short carries of a few yards around rocks and falls until late in the afternoon we came to falls about 20ft. in height at the foot of a small pond. Below the falls is a magnificent pool, wide and deep, rimmed by rocks, sheltered by forests, resounding always to the roar of the falls. Here, while we cast our flies on the fruitful waters the guides made camp. To this camp there came a trapper who had been exploring the conntry above. In crossing Allaguash Lake that day his canoe had swamped—his clothing and provisions were all wet, matches ruined and pipe lost. We gave the man matches, pipe and tobacco, fed him of our abundant fare and played the good Samaritan generally, in return for which he gave us mnch information of the region north of Allaguash Lake.

From this camp we pushed on the next morning up the stream to Allaguash Lake, which was reached about noon. The character of the stream changes from the falls. It flows wide, swift and shallow, but less broken or obstructed. Often the guides waded, dragging their canoes, and again hard poling made slow progress. To lighten the canoes my companion and I waded the stream or pushed our way through the cedar swamp. Of all forest travel I have seen this was the worst. The great trees had fallen in every direction, their roots standing high in air. With climbing over, crawling under and going around our progress was indeed slow. From the stream, the swift current and uncertain footing drove us to the forest, then the almost impassable way and close air made the stream again seem preferable, so now wading, now beating through the swamp, we tried to keep up with the canoes.

One glance over the white-capped surface of the lake dispelled all hope of proceeding further that day, so casting our flies in a pool below the ontlet and along the swift current of the stream below, a dozen trout were quickly taken; and establishing camp in the thick woods far enough back from the lake to be sheltered from the wind we rested for the afternoon and night. At earliest dawn of the morning our camp was stirring. Canoes were quickly launched on the now tranquil surface, and while the mists of the night yet hung over the water, strong strokes of the paddle were sending ns across the lake to camp near the inlet of Allaguash Stream. This beautifnl clear water lake covers twelve square miles, being nearly square, with many coves. Here, on a beautifnl green poplar-covered point we selected our camp site. Along the point for forty rods was a fine sand beach, adding greatly to the attractions of the site. A camp had at some time been established here and paths bushed out to the water on both sides of the point. Our first work was to clear away the undergrowth, widen the paths, build a table and generally put the camp in order.

This place was our headqnarters for two weeks. From the beach Allagnash Lake stretched away an easy road for the canoes convenient at hand. From here we made excursions to the surrounding region, and hunted partridges in the woods and loons and ducks on the lake. Just above our camp the stream poured its strong volume into the lake, and the trout gathered to feed in the incoming waters. The size of these trout was remarkable, the quality excellent. Of the first ten speckled trout taken here, the smallest weighed 1¼lbs., the largest was 20in. long, weighing 3¾lbs. The usual size was 18in. long, weight 2¾lbs. My companion, shortly after our arrival, was playing one of these 2-pound trout and had it nearly tame enough for the net, when another fish caught one of the flies and started a fresh excitement. These fish were finally both brought to net, the second being a lake trout of about 1¾lbs. This gave us the idea of baiting a place so as always to have plenty of lakers. Just where the lake deepened and the current from the stream was not yet wholly lost, we marked a spot by a stake, and here daily fed our gathering school with all the refnse food from the camp. Thereafter we had no difficulty in getting all the lake trout we wanted. The nsual size weighed about 3lbs., the largest 4¼lbs. Only two were taken with the fly, the others with small fish and pieces of chub for bait. The lake trout when hooked always sought bottom, and usually managed to twist the leader around their tails. This kind of fishing was severe work for our light split-bamboo fly-rods, and finally ruined them. One cnsk was caught here and five whitefish, the latter with flies. The whitefish were excellent eating, and between the lake trout and speckled trout we had no choice. That there might be excuse for taking more fish than our table required, the guides built a smokehouse, where they smoked a few fish which we bronght home. In the coves of the lake where the water was shallow and the large fish did not go, as also up Allaguash Stream for a mile, many small trout could be caught.

Frequently onr little party divided, each man with his guide, going off to spend the day as best suited his fancy or desire, to become familiar with the snrrnonding country. Back in camp again at evening after the bountiful supper was over, and the great camp-fire brightly burning, resting under the shelter of the tent, in the light of blazing pine and birch, we enjoyed the campers' social hour. At such times the conversation turns mostly to subjects of the woods, and serves to portray the hardships, pleasure and humor of life in the wilderness. Said Redman, "I have seen many times of suffering from cold and hunger, been often in positions of danger in my canoe and on the lumber drive, but only once did I think my time had come. I was away back alone one winter, trapping on the head streams of the West Branch, when at a point fifteen miles from any house, in making a sable trap my knife slipped and cut a gash in my arm, going almost to the bone. The blood started in such a stream as when a deer's throat is cut. I did not know how to stop it, and if it was not stopped quickly I knew I should die. Well, I found when I doubled up my arm the wound closed and the bleeding stopped, so I took my rifle by the barrel with the stock over my shoulder so as to keep the wounded arm bent, and I never changed it till I reached the house late that night. I tell you boys, that was a long trail and I kind of lost my head along toward the last, and did not go straight, and sometimes I had to stop and lean against a tree till I could get more strength, but I thought of the folks at home, how they would be looking for me to come ont of the woods pretty soon, and I hung to the rifle and got through."

Said Henderson, "A party comes to Moose River every year from down in Connecticut. They hire a lot of guides and leave a mess of money with onr folks. They never kill any thing of much account, but we look out to take along plenty to eat, and always have a good time. This year they came in July, and started up the river. My man had been there about twenty times and knew all about the country. He kept telling the others what big trout they would get at Adean Falls, but when we reached there none of them conld catch any. My man caught a shiner, and he was fishing with that hooked on a fly, yet there did not seem to be any tront around. He had a new split-bamboo rod, reel and line. The trimmings of the rod were silver-plated, and it was as pretty a rig as ever went along in my canoe. After he had tried the shiner a while, he laid the rod down on the rocks to light a cigar. Well, the wind blew a little fresh up the stream, so he stepped back behind a big rock. When he had his cigar going good he went to take np the rod, but there wasn't any rod there; it was away down the stream, just going over the last fall into Adean Lake. Some big trout had come along, taken that shiner, line, rod and all, and the whole rig is somewhere in Adean Lake now. My man was trying to fix it up with the others not to say anything at home about how he lost his rod. They were a temperance party; did not any of them ever drink anything; but he divided up all the cigars he had, agreed to do all the cooking for the party and not fish any more with bait, and they all promised to keep still."

In his book "Paddle and Portage," an account of a trip from Moosehead Lake to Caribou by way of the Penobscot, Allaguash and Arrostock rivers, Mr. Steele makes extended mention of his Indian guide John Nickolas. This man was known as one of most intelligent of the Oldtown Indians, and was wonderfully expert in woodcraft. Three or four years since he was at the honse at the Penobscot end of the Northwest Carry. Here he quarreled over a game of cards. Heated by whisky and gambling, maddened by bitter words he left the house. In the darkness of the night he stealthily sought a window from which he could look in on the man against whom his Indian nature was filled with hatred. From his place in the darkness, unseen and his presence unsuspected, he fired through the glass, killed the man, and fled. Soon his canoe was on the waters of the Penobscot, and he fled away to the great northern wilderness where no officers of the law could ever find him. From that time to this day John Nickolas has never been seen in the settlements. Yet the settlers say each fall his two sons go down the Penobscot and north with two canoes loaded with provisions, and in a few weeks return with a great quantity of furs, carrying to their father a year's supply of provisions and bringing out his year's catch of furs. The woodsmen believe that it is somewhere on a tributary of the St. John River that the Indian lives his isolated life. The loneliness of its solitude is broken only by the coming of his faithful boys once a year. Long winters the old man passes alone, many miles from human habitation, fearing the sight of man more than any beast of the forest, the memory of his crime always with him, and naught to look forward to but death. What secrets of the wilderness may he not have discovered in these years of exile in its remotest parts?

When the camp-fire was burning low, the pipes gone out, each rolled his blanket about him and slept. While we sleep a little deer comes along the sandy beach; daintily he steps, until coming to the path that leads to our tent he smells the fire, then he quickly springs back and away to safer grounds. Then a fox picks his way down the shore looking for his late supper. He, too, sniffs the tainted air and is away. After them a mink both bold and sly approaches the camp. He cares not for the smell of fire, but proceeds to examine the state of the camp's larder. First he finds a plump partridge ready dressed for the broiler, a fine spotted trout of 2lbs. weight also, and a lake trout to match, with six small trout to suit a dainty taste. One by one he drags all these to the water and floats them away to some secure retreat of his own. We knew all this, for each had registered his name and action on the smooth sands of the beach. For the morrow's breakfast a smoked fish took the place of fried trout and broiled partridge, and the cook thereafter stored his game on the top of the smoke house.

F. T.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

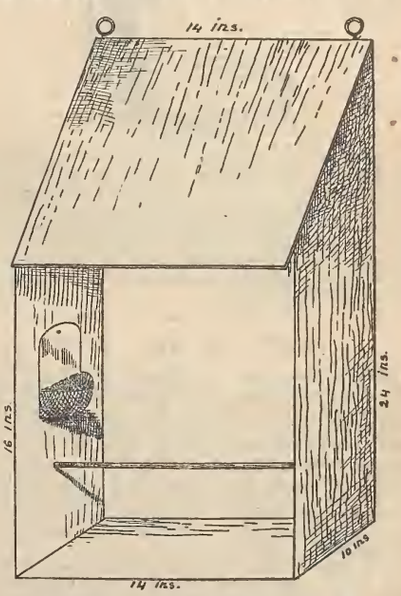
Natural History.

RAISING CANARY BIRDS.

CANARIES can be bred to greater advantage in a room of moderate size than in ordinary breeding cages, which are too small, not allowing space for flight and exercise, without which strong and healthy birds cannot be raised. Room breeding also offers pleasant, profitable and attractive employment for both young and old, and birds thus raised are more sprightly and tuneful than those raised in small cages.

In selecting the breeding room choose one near the top floor of the dwelling facing the south, if possible, though any light, quiet and airy room will suit the purpose. The walls and ceiling should be kept well whitewashed and great care taken to keep out rats and vermin of all kinds.

The frames of the windows on the outward sides should be covered with wire netting, the mesh of which must be small that the birds cannot get their heads between the wires, as in such event, in the struggle to get free they would be likely to injnre, perhaps strangle themselves. To admit proper ventilation and air in fine and warm weather, cords and pulleys should be attached to the window sashes, so as to raise or lower them at will. A table or shelf should be placed within easy reach of the



door of the breeding room on which to place the food, etc., to avoid as mnch as possible disturbing the birds when setting on the nests. Use nest boxes made of tin with small holes in the bottoms (these may be found at the bird stores). Sew together several layers of linen cloth to fit the bottom of the nest box, and fasten in place so the birds may not become entangled; do not use cotton as this is more likely to harbor vermin. Frames should be made in which the nest boxes should be hung; for size and form see accompanying illnstration. The frames should be made of smooth planed boards, one-quarter inch thick, open back and front, top and bottom boarded, the top or roof to incline forward with a pitch so steep as not to allow the birds to rest on it, and thus prevent the females being disturbed when nesting. A perch should be placed across each frame a short distance in front of the nest boxes (see illustration), two of which, one on each side, should be firmly hung inside the frames. The frames should be hung by hooks one on each side and fastened to the wall (so as not to shake or sway, as this might cause the female to leave her eggs unhatched), about five feet from the floor, so as to be easily reached. Deer's hair, which should be well scalded to cleanse it

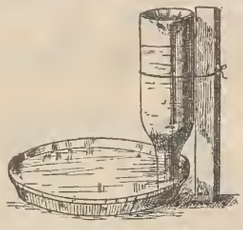
from vermin, placed in the breeding room will be used by the birds to form a soft inside lining for their nests.

Select your birds for breeding from those which are strong and healthy, be sure the males are good singers, with soft, sweet and long notes; the young birds will be more likely to be good songsters, as the young male birds when in the nest obtain their first and most lasting impression of melody, the parent male bird being then full of vivacity and brilliancy of song. As you select your birds in pairs for mating, do not turn them loose at once in the breeding room, but place two cages side by side on the wall, one fitted up as a breeding cage, the other a plain cage. Put the female in the breeding cage and the male bird in the other cage and let them remain separated; in seven to ten days they will show a desire to get together by endeavors to get through the bars or wires of the cage: then put the male bird with the female. The eggs will be generally hatched in twelve to fifteen days; after the young birds are fully fledged turn the young and the old birds loose in the breeding room, and the old mated birds will almost always year after year thereafter seek each other as mates. As pair after pair are selected to breed from, mate them in the manner described, the object of thus mating them before letting them fly in the breeding room is to prevent the males from fighting each other for the mastery.

Place a supply always of coarse sand or fine gravel on the table in flat or shallow dishes, as all seed-eating birds require it to enable them to digest seed food. Swinging perches suspended from the ceiling (by fine wire) hanging down to within about five feet above the floor, will add to the health and sprightliness of the birds. A further attractive feature is a leafless tree, the bark of which is smooth, placed at each window. This is to be firmly planted in a box or tub containing earth. Tubers of the Madeira vine if planted thickly in the earth, will in a short time send up vigorous shoots, which should be trained or led to the branches of the tree by means of cords.

Keep the earth in the tub constantly moist (not wet), bore a draining hole in the bottom of the tub to carry off moisture. Such a bird-tree will remain in constant verdure all the year round. The birds will greatly enjoy such a tree, when the sun shines on it; after they have been bathing they will fly on its branches to bask in its rays to dry and arrange their plumage and practice their songs. The beautiful and graceful foliage and sweet smelling odor of the flowers of the vine will greatly enliven the room. The general food should be rape seed with a small quantity of hemp and canary seed occasionally added. When the old birds are feeding the young in the nest, soaked stale wheat bread free from soda or grease mixed with grated hard-boiled eggs, ground hemp seed, and a small quantity of maw meal, and now and again soaked stale wheat bread alone or soaked biscuit or crackers alone. But great care should be taken that no sour bread is fed to the birds. A moderate amount of green vegetable food should be fed all the year round.

A drinking fountain should be provided, in which the water should always be kept fresh and clean. Such a fountain can be found at the fancy poultry dealers, or a good substitute may be made by a bottle filled with water being turned upside down in a flower-pot saucer—a flat



disk or such a saucer makes a good bath-tub for the birds, this being very necessary for the health of the birds. Several pieces of cuttlefish bone should be hung up in the room convenient for the birds to reach for shell material, and to assist digestion of seed-eating birds. These complete the most requisite features of the breeding room, in which more young to the pairs of old birds may be raised than in cages, as breeding can be continued all the year round successfully. UNCLE JOE.

GAME IN THE CITY.

NEW YORK, June 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Having occasion to make some offsets on a little rill skirting the outer cliffs of Hamilton Grange in the Twelfth Ward of New York city, much to my astonishment we there, among the underbrush, at the rear of a sauce or truck garden on St. Nicholas avenue, ran into five woodcock, the two parent birds with three young flight birds. They seemed to be citizens as they did not, to all appearance, seem greatly disturbed by our sudden break in on their city seclusion, as their flight was but a short distance away.

On the same day, Saturday, June 15, we returned by way of the open cross field, on the Morris and Watts homestead. We had but entered the field on the Seventh avenue side, when a salute well known to our ears was heard. It was "Bob White" in his clear, never-to-be-mistaken clarion note of the cock bird that greeted us. By call we lured him clear over the fields to Mr. Morris's stables, and to his overseer's lodge midway of the estate. CANONICUS.

SPIDER BITES.—Your article on spider bites reminds me of a conversation held many years ago with Dr. J. L. S. Thompson, now dead, of Lancaster, Mass. He had been bitten by a black spider while pruning fruit trees. At the same time, in the town of Boylston, seven miles distant, there was a similar case, of which the Doctor daily received reports while treating his own wound. He recovered, but the other man died. In reply to my questions he said: "I poulticed and kept poulticing. Most people don't know how to do this; they make a poultice about as big as a quarter of a dollar and let it stay. I made a bag full and shoved my hand right into it, and changed it often. I thought that as long as I could keep the swelling below the elbow I shouldn't despair. I did eep it so and recovered."—KELPIE.

Game Bag and Gun.

WAS IT A FRUITLESS HUNT?

HAVING been born with the hunting instinct largely developed, and with an intense love of wild life, it has always seemed strange to me that there could be any persons who did not love the streams and the woods. With me it has always been not so much a question of game or fish when I had the opportunity for an outing as it was the real pleasure of being near "to nature's heart;" and, in fact, there have been many times when this communion with nature has been so close and enjoyable that I was glad when no game came in my way in that I had not shed the blood of these beautiful creatures. When I do kill either fish, flesh or fowl I always want it to be under the excitement of the chase, and then that it shall not linger in its death. The last winter, like many in past years, brought me an invitation from a party of friends, who, like myself, are closely confined at sedentary work during the whole year, to join them on their hunting ground for a week after deer and turkeys. It did not seem much like hunting to leave this city by the inland seas and take a train toward the south through such an old settled section as that which lies south of Pittsburgh, Pa.; but there are great sections of as wild land lying within a hundred miles of that thriving city as one will find anywhere, and there is a sufficient supply of large game still making these mountain fastnesses their home to make hunting enjoyable.

If one must have some place where the game is so plenty that he can find it every time he goes into the woods he must seek it in some other section; but if he will be satisfied if he gets a chance at a deer, or a turkey once a day, or it may be not oftener than once in two, or three days, then he will find no place within easier reach than these mountains. If he is seeking health and recreation as much as he is game, and is in a condition to enjoy the grandeur of nature in its more rugged moods, then he will be suited here. There is no other hunting grounds which will so soon blow the dust of the city office out of his lungs, as hunting over these mountains where nature has done her best to set the land on edge so as to give as much feeding ground as possible within a given horizontal space. If he gets out early in the morning and works at it all day long, it will not take many days to take all the old, dead man out of him, and, if his appetite does not come to him so as to make him ashamed to look the cook in the face, then he is a hopeless case, and should never undertake a hunting trip among these rugged mountains.

Our party consisted of one from Nebraska, who had come all that distance to have a run over these mountains where he had hunted so many years; one from Pittsburgh, who had been his hunting companion for many years, and this writer. You know that any one passing from the eastern to the western part of Pennsylvania must cross the Allegheny Mountains. If you go by train on the Pennsylvania Railroad you will see some of the grandest scenery; but, except from Altoona to the summit tunnel, the grade is so easy and the road bed so perfect that you will scarcely know that you are passing this great barrier. If you will take that branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road which connects Pittsburgh with Cumberland, Md., you will have entirely a different experience. Here nature has put on her more rugged dress. After leaving Pittsburgh about two hours your train begins the ascent, following the Youghiogheny River. With this rapid mountain stream rushing over the rocks and plunging over falls on the right, while the mountains towered hundreds of feet high on either hand, winding in and out, our train does not slacken its speed, but runs as if it had a mission on hand and was in a hurry to complete its task. This river is full of fish, and you may know from the fact that it is pure mountain water that bass which live in it are of the gamiest and the best. One never wearies of a ride through such scenery as this. It is always changing and has a decided tonic effect on the traveler. It was over this route that our journey took us on this trip. I had never been so far into the mountains in this direction, so greatly enjoyed the trip.

We were fairly wild with delight when we alighted from the train to see that there was sufficient snow to track by, and we knew that there would be still more when we had made the ten miles' journey which lay before us. We hired a man to drive us out, and after waiting a long time a boy drove up with a pair of old crow-baits hitched to a high spring wagon, and we started. We told him he would have to drive fast to make up for the time we had lost while waiting, and while he stood up and thrashed the horses we held on to the seat to keep from being thrown out, for the road was tremendously rough. The scenery was beautiful. The road wound along the side of a beautiful wide stream of the clearest water, while the high hills rose on each side. We did not intend to go directly to the house where we expected to stay; so when we came to the foot of the mountain where we intended to hunt, we left the baggage and struck up the mountainside. It was stiff work for a beginning, and made the sweat pour off as if we were being boiled. After a while we reached the summit of the ridge, but without seeing any signs of game. After consultation, we started on a six miles' tramp which would bring us to a town where we could stay all night. In all this tramp we did not see a sign, although my companion had shot many deer on this ground in former years. About dark we entered the village, and were not sorry to sit down to a good square meal. The next morning we were up before daylight, and after a good breakfast were off, perched high on another spring wagon. If any of you have never ridden over these mountain roads at breakneck speed, seated some seven or eight feet from the ground, there is a rich experience yet in store for you. On our way we picked up our baggage where we had left it the day before, and then went on till we came to the foot of another mountain. Sending the baggage on to our stopping place by the wagon, we struck into the hunting ground.

We had not gone far until we heard the *put, put,* of a turkey, and heard some others flying. Immediately deploying into a skirmish line we began advancing. We knew from the noise that it was a heavy gobbler running up the hill so that he could get high enough to fly across the hollow. The hunter who was in advance saw him and gave him a Winchester shot. Up he went, and when he was high enough for me to shoot over the other man's head I let drive at him. Then the third man let drive at him, then the first one again, then I the second time, when he went out of sight. The first shot had gone through him, and my last shot had hit him, but he sailed off and we did not get him. We sent another man whom we met to look for him, and we went on after deer. We found a yesterday's track and followed it about four miles, until it went across the State line into Maryland, when we gave it up. Turning toward home we hunted the whole mountain, but did not find any more signs. When we got to the house we learned that the law in Maryland, just across the line, forbade the shooting of deer for five years, and as the deer were constantly hunted on this side they had all taken refuge over there.

Well, we had such a supper as does not often fall to the lot of hunters, and the amount of it we consumed would have astonished the natives if they had not fed hunters before. So we gathered around the fire and listened to hunting stories and ate apples until bedtime.

As hunting seemed useless under the circumstances, and as the next day was Thanksgiving we concluded to try the turkeys on the way down toward the station and then go home. As my back had gone lame the day before and I felt it in my bones that there would not be any use in hunting I concluded to go with the baggage and let the others take the tramp. When the time came to start, the team was hitched to an old sled. If it had been torture to ride up in the wagon you can imagine what a delightful time we had in a sled when it was on bare ground half the time and on the stones nearly all the other half. To help matters, when about half way we found that the snow had all melted, and we had to go so slow that we feared we would miss the train. One would stand up and try to coax the slow farm horses to get us there, while the others held on and laughed and hallooed. It was a merry ride, and we "got there all the same." To close the expedition we had the grand ride through the mountain scenery and arrived in the city after dark, well satisfied with our fruitless hunt. HOMERUS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.

A LUCKLESS EXPEDITION.

NOT a great while ago my friend Crickett, of "Saints' Rest"—a decided misnomer, I am sorry to say—expressed himself as certain, from what he regarded as reliable information, that ducks could be killed by the score at a place called Cedar Island, near the mouth of the Santee. He was extremely desirous that Teceel, Mud and myself should go with him to that modern paradise, and assured us we could get all the shooting we desired. Our former visit to that section not having proved very satisfactory, we were quite anxious to go to the Eldorado of his fancy, and have several goldeu days of excellent sport, supplying ourselves with all the game we wanted and then distributing to such of our friends as relished the flavor of the mallard and the teal. It is true, it was rather late in the season, but he thought we could get some ducks and as many of those fat shad which come into Wingaw Bay on their way to the spawning grounds as our appetites would demand. On Monday, the 25th of February, we met at Wadesboro, with nearly a thousand loaded shells, ready to try our guns on the swift-flying game. Our trunks contained our clothing and blankets, a small quantity of well-roasted Java, some granulated sugar and a nice lot of potted meats and some cured boiled ham.

At 2:35 P. M. we took the train for Lane's on the N. E. Railroad, arriving there at 7:30. At Florence we were met by our friend, A. L. G., of Philadelphia, who had been invited by me to be a participant in the joys of our visit.

On Tuesday morning it was raining, with the wind from the southeast—a sign not very agreeable to any living thing except waterfowl. Owing to the stormy condition of the weather our captain deemed it unadvisable to go out to sea and then enter the bar off Santee, and proposed to take an inland passage which would require some time for its accomplishment, on account of the tortuous course of the creeks which we would navigate. He thought we would reach Cedar Island on Wednesday late in the day. But alas! after traveling for miles the recession of the tide caused us to ground when within a quarter of a mile, "as a crow flies," of Wingaw Bay. The following morning we were "winding our slow length along" in that detestably crooked Mosquito Creek, whose sinuous channel would show all the curved lines known to mensuration, and when night came on we were not more than a half mile from the point where we entered it. Our friend G. became utterly disgusted with the prospects, and when, on Thursday morning, we reached the bridge on the road leading from the mainland to Sautee Island, he had his luggage put on shore, and in a few hours he was on the steamer Planter on his way back to Georgetown, a disappointed though much wiser man.

Soon after G. left us, we started forward, and when Thursday night came, we had reached a dike built by the Federal Government, at which a canal starts. It being a convenient place for anchorage we hauled up. Crickett and Teceel got in a boat and started off for ducks, which we could see flying about some ponds near the old Ford plantation. Mud and I concluded to take our chances on the banks of the creek. Soon we heard the booming of guns, and when the boatmen returned at night they had seven ducks, all teals but one. I shot twice and ought to have killed both times, but only saw that I had robbed one of them of a few feathers. Mud did not shoot.

The following morning, the tide being favorable, we hoisted sail, and sped down the canal at a good pace, until it joined another of those crooked curves. And then it was slow, slower, slowest. At about 12 A. M. on Friday, we entered the north branch of the Santee and turned the prow to Cedar Island. After going over a mile, we grounded on the sands, where the yacht was forced to remain uutil the incoming waters would float her. Our eager sportsmen got out the small boats and were rowed to the island. Crickett did his own rowing, and on our passage through the creeks he worked harder than a boat hand, and but for him I am not sure that we would not, even now, be in that hateful lagoon. On the shore we were met by Mr. Willetts, who had charge of the property. He kindly showed us the ponds which the ducks frequented at an earlier period of the season. At them we waited for several hours. Mud killed two coots, and a small duck, with a spoonbill. Crickett and Teceel shot several times at long range and

I did not shoot at all. And this was our experience at Cedar Island, and our reward for all the labors of our voyage from home! Ehew!

On Saturday morning we concluded to meet the perils of the sea by going over the bar and trying our little craft on the rugged waters of the Atlantic. A few hours upon the "briny deep," and our course was directed to the Pee Dee bar, over which we passed in safety. That night we spent at anchor on Wingaw Bay, and Sunday morning at 10 we were at Georgetown.

The following day at 7:20 we were off for Lane's, and at night took supper at home. Our only trophies were a pair of shad each, which we bought just before leaving. The only consolation we had was that we wasted but little ammunition.

Now, if any of your correspondents can report a more luckless hunt I should like to hear from him.

At the proper time there are many ducks in the marshes near Georgetown, and a sportsman who can stand a rough life, and is willing to work and undergo physical labor, can get as much game as he can eat and a good quantity for the gratification of others. For my part, I prefer to go into the fields with my dog, where I can always get a dozen birds and sleep at night on a bed. WELLS.

SMALL-CALIBER RIFLES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your edition of May 9 I notice a letter from "Lyman Sight," regarding the loading of the .32-40 shell. I had the same trouble with the factory shell with the large bullet, and after experimenting with the round ball hit on the following. I bought from the Winchester Arms Co. some of the small bullets they use in their extra short .32cal. rim-fire cartridges, and by using a cotton cloth patch I forced the ball into its socket in the shell, where it is firmly set. I used the full charge of powder, which I think gives a very straight trajectory. Let "Lyman Sight" try my plan and let me know his experience, and at the same time I should like to hear from any one else interested in the .32-40 shell. J. B. M.

RICHMOND, Va.,

ONEIDA COUNTY LAW.

THE Supervisors of Oneida county, N. Y., have adopted a law as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the lawful season for killing partridges and woodcock within the county of Oneida, shall be only from sunrise of the first day of September till sunset of the thirtieth day of November in each year hereafter. Whoever shall kill or hunt any partridges (otherwise known as ruffed grouse) or any woodcock at any other time than during the above specified lawful season aforesaid, shall forfeit a penalty of $25, and $25 additional for each bird killed of either of said species.

"Whoever shall sell or expose for sale or purchase or have in possession, in Oneida county, any of said birds at any other time than during the lawful season aforesaid, shall forfeit $25 for each bird; except they may be possessed, sold or purchased during the fifteen days next following the close of the lawful season for killing aforesaid; provided the seller or possessor proves such birds to have been lawfully killed during the lawful season aforesaid.

"SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, carry or transport beyond the border limits of Oneida county, any partridge or any woodcock that had been taken, captured or killed within the limits of Oneida county. Whoever violates this provision shall forfeit $25 for each bird of either of said species."

Copies of this law for posting may be had free of charge by applying to John D. Collins, Secretary Utica Fish and Game Protective Association, Utica.

GAME LAWS AT ALBANY.

[*Special Correspondence Forest and Stream.*]

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—The Governor has disposed of several of the fish and game bills left with him by the Legislature. Those which he signed are as follows: Chap. 512 for the protection of fish in Lake Ontario adjoining Cayuga county; Chap. 497, amending Sec. 640 of the Penal Code in regard to the stealing of fish; Chap. 534, for the building of a fishway in the Delaware River, at Lackawaxen, the State of Pensylvania to spend an equal amount; Chap. 539, amending the game laws in regard to hunting at night; Chap. 550, regulating fishing in Glen Lake; Chap. 556, for the protection of fish in Owasco Lake, Cayuga Lake, Seneca River, etc. The Governor refused to sign the following: For the construction of a fishway in the Chenango River at Chenango Forks; for the protection of shad and game fish in the Delaware River; amending the game laws relating to fishing in Lake George; amending the act for the construction of fishways in the Oswego and Seneca rivers; providing for the construction of a fishway in Cattaraugus Creek; for the incorporation of icthyological societies, and for the construction of a fishway in the Hudson River at Mechanicsville and Northumberland.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISHING NEAR NEW YORK.

IX.—UNCLASSIFIED RESORTS.

THERE are a few fishing resorts near New York which may be deserving of mention, but which are not capable of classification under any particular head. For instance, there is sometimes excellent fishing for striped bass up the Hudson River. In Croton Bay, near Sing Sing, and along the shore below Sing Sing are some favorite places in both spring and fall, the latter being by all odds the best time, however. There is also good fishing for white perch, which are small, but a good pan fish. For the latter I have found angle worms to be a most taking bait, although they will bite on sandworms, shrimp and sometimes shedder crabs. Sing Sing is reached by the Hudson River Railroad from Grand Central Depot, fare (one way) 60 cents. Boats can be hired at two or three different places at $1 a day; guide, extra, $2 a day. No bait can be had where the boats are hired.

At Tarrytown (same route, fare one way 50 cents) striped bass may be caught in the Hudson River, but they are not so plenty as at Sing Sing. Or, rather, they are probably as plenty, but there are few earnest striped bass anglers at Tarrytown, and hence the good places have not been discovered and the habits of the fish are not well known. The Pocantico River empties into the Hudson just above Tarrytown, and its waters contain pickerel, perch, black bass, sunfish and catfish. There is fair sport for black bass in this river, using small frogs, crawfish and minnows as bait. Don't fish too near the bottom or catfish will take all your bait, and pickerel will probably bite oftener than bass, anyway. But with those baits you will not be bothered with the numerous little sunfish and perch, which will, however, consume all the worms you can provide them with before a bass gets a chance for a nibble. I have never seen flies used on this river, but I should think the bass would take them. The perch will take trout hackles readily. Tie three on the leader, with a buckshot on the tail fly, let the cast sink below the surface and draw slowly toward the boat or shore until you get a strike. The mouth of the Pocantico is a mile row from Tarrytown station up stream, and the river must be ascended for a mile or more to the fishing grounds. The sport here does not compare favorably, it must be remembered, with many more accessible fresh-water fishing resorts near New York. Boats are for hire at Tarrytown at $1 a day. Or, one can drive from Tarrytown to the best part of the river for fishing, near where the aqueduct crosses it, where there are one or two flat-bottomed, leaky boats which may be hired for a song.

Back of Jersey City there is sometimes good white perch fishing in the Hackensack River. There are boat houses where boats may be hired at from 50 cents to $1 a day at almost every bridge crossing the river from Jersey City over the "meadows." A few striped bass are taken here, too, sometimes, but seldom in plenty except when a "school" happens to run up. The best fishing on this river near by is obtained at Hackensack station or at Little Ferry station, three miles nearer New York. Take trains of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad from the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City (Cortlandt or Desbrosses ferries), fare, round trip, to Hackensack, 50 cents. Trains leave New York week days at 4:30, 6:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; returning, leave Hackensack at 3:15, 3:57, 5:24, 6:38, 7:50, 8:42 P. M. Sunday trains from New York at 8 and 10 A. M.; from Hackensack at 6:24, 7:50 and 9:58 P. M. Good fishing may be had for white perch in the river near either Hackensack or Little Ferry stations. Boats may be hired at either place at from 50 cents to $1 a day. Shrimp are the only bait to be depended upon at the grounds. Sandworms and shedder crabs must be brought from New York. Striped bass are not plenty, except when a school runs up.

At Newark Bay Light, situated at the junction of Newark Bay with the Kill von Kull, there is good sport for striped bass in season, early spring and during late August and September. On two sides of the lighthouse there are numerous rocks, and very large fish are sometimes caught. This fishing ground is perhaps best reached by Staten Island Rapid Transit railroad to Port Richmond (fare from New York, foot of Whitehall street, 20 cents round trip). Boats may be hired at Port Richmond at from 75 cents to $1 a day. Bring your own bait. Or, go to Bergen Point on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from the foot of Liberty street, fare, round trip, 30 cents, and walk down the track from the station a half mile to the Newark Bay drawbridge, where boats may be hired at $1 a day, and bait may be obtained at the Bay View Fishermen's Cottage. Or, horsecars may be taken from Bergen Point station to the shore of the Kill von Kull, where there are two or three places at which boats may be had at $3 a day. Bait is sometimes to be had at these resorts, but it is safer to bring your own. A few weakfish, sometimes striped bass, and an occasional bluefish (snappers) are caught in the vicinity, angling from the drawbridge over the bay being quite successful for tomcods, flounders, porgies and occasionally some of the larger varieties.

Black bass fishing may be had at Milton Pond, 1¼ miles north of Rahway, if the angler follows directions closely. The pond is formed for mill dam purposes, and is mostly overgrown with weeds and a thick scum in summer. Where there are spots free from this growth cast your minnow (minnows may be caught in the brook below the pond), and if you fail to get a strike walk up the shore to the head of the pond. Fish there and where there are deep holes further up stream in the inlet to the pond. I have taken three large bass here between 5 and 6 o'clock of a June afternoon, and I have known of catches of as high as ten in a day. Most of the bass are of good size. Rahway is reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of either Desbrosses or Cortlandt streets; round trip fare, 65 cents; conveyance to pond, 50 cents for each person. There is only one boat on the pond, but a boat is almost useless in midsummer.

Greenwood Lake is the great black bass resort of New Yorkers. It is on the New York & Greenwood Lake Railroad, from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third streets (round trip fare, $1.85). It is not a place, however, for a "one-day" man to go, as it cannot be reached by rail before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and the angler must leave for home at 5:40 in the afternoon. A day's trip would be expensive, too, as a stranger would require a guide to get any sport at all, which would cost him $2.25.

Lake Hopatcong, another black bass paradise, is not a "one-day" man's resort, for the same reasons as are given for Greenwood Lake. It is in Morris county, N. J., and is reached by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The round trip fare is $3.50, either route.

Shepherd Pond, five miles from Suffern station, on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, is a good place for black bass. Fare (round trip) to Suffern is $1.85, and conveyance to and from the pond $3.50 more. Guides must be hired if good fishing is to be had, at $2 a day additional. This may be made a one-day trip, but it would be a costly one. Ramapo Pond and Mahwah Creek are nearer Suffern than Shepherd Pond, but the fishing in the near-by places is not so good as in Shepherd Pond.

Croton Lake, reached by the New York and Northern Railroad from the terminus of the Sixth avenue Elevated Railroad at 155th street, is a fair place to go for black bass. The round trip fare is $1.55. The lake is near the railroad station, and there are places where boats may be hired and bait purchased at very reasonable price. Unfortunately the lake also swarms with catfish, pickerel, perch and sunfish, and they are better biters than the lordly bass. Trains may be taken from 155th street at 7 and 9:15 A. M.; returning, leaving Croton Lake at 4:13 and 9:20 P. M. Sundays, from 155th street at 7:30 and 9:10 A. M.; from Croton Lake at 5:37 and 9:20 P. M.

There is fair bass fishing in the Raritan River near Bound Brook and Somerville, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (foot of Liberty street). The round-trip fare is $1.30 to Bound Brook; Somerville is five miles further from New York. Bound Brook is the most convenient station to the river. Boats may be hired at 50 cents a day, and a guide for $1 extra. Bait may be procured on the ground. A good day's fishing may be had by taking the 4 A. M. train (5 A. M. Sundays), and returning on the train that leaves Bound Brook at 8:15 week days and 9:04 Sundays.

The writer hopes in a few weeks to make a thorough exploration of lakes Hopatcong and Greenwood, with a view of giving FOREST AND STREAM readers such information as will enable them to get good fishing at these beautiful lakes without the expense attending the hiring of local guides, and at as low a rate of cost in every way as possible. Very likely, too, articles will be published dealing in detail with the resorts at Barnegat, Great South Bay and other famous places for sportsmen further from New York than the resorts mentioned in this series. SENECA.

PENNSYLVANIA TROUT STREAMS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of April 18, "E. E. C.," of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., asks for information concerning fly-fishing for trout in the small streams of the Laurel Hill and Allegheny Mountains. It matters little what bait is used in Westmoreland county, as the streams are pretty well depopulated, and to catch a 10-inch trout in any of them is bordering on the miraculous. Occasionally, however, a fly-fisherman will happen along, and casting his flies over the head of the worm-angler will land some very fine trout. Let "E. E. C." get a congenial friend, a buckboard, a 7×9 wedge tent, a selection of trout and bass flies, a good rod and 50ft. of line, a pair of blankets, two weeks' provisions, and hie himself eastward a few miles. Let him rig up his rod at Jones's Mill Run, attach a red-ibis, a black-gnat or a white-miller to a 3ft. mist-colored leader, and carefully cast it into one of the numerous nice pools, and if he will keep out of sight of the fish I will guarantee him a handsome trout.

In these streams will be encountered places where for a hundred yards the alders or laurels grow so thickly that to cast a fly is impossible, but with 50ft. of line they may be thoroughly fished. Slip quietly in at the upper end of the growth, let out all the line, and the fly will float down until suddenly a big fellow jumps out from his lair and he is yours.

On those small streams I use but one fly, instead of the conventional three, on account of the numerous bushes, and after fishing all over that section of Pennsylvania I found the three flies above mentioned the most killing; in the morning the red-ibis, toward noon the black-gnat, and the white-miller in the evening. The streams throughout Pennsylvania, particularly west of the Alleghenies, are fished to death, and the trout are very wary. Occasionally the angler's ingenuity will be called into requisition, as the fish will refuse all bait offered them. At one time I stood behind a rock at a nice pool and made cast after cast, changing flies every few minutes until a dozen different kinds were tried. Finally I observed a green bug wending his way slowly along the rock, and withdrawing my line, I removed the fly, put on a sprout hook and impaled his bugship. Gently dropping it in the pool, swish went the water, and in a moment an 18in. trout was in my creel! I tramped three miles to the nearest house, secured some green peafowl feathers, returned to the pool and extemporized some flies; and before sundown I had fifteen of the finest trout I ever saw in the State.

After fishing Jones's Mill Run, Mr. C. and his friend may go on to Laurel Creek, another good stream. A day or two here and they go a few miles further to Somerset, where a pleasant night may be spent, for this town has become quite a summer resort, and jolly times can be had there. Next morning they strike for Shade Furnace, via Stoystown. At the latter place or a few miles below, the bass flies will come into requisition, as the Quemahoning is an excellent stream for this kind of fish. If they will not rise to a fly, catch a few minnows and try them. But the objective point is the Big Fire Creek, on Clear Shade, where, a short distance below the bridge, he should pitch his tent and prepare for a week's sport, for sport he will find in abundance. Two years ago the writer, in making this trip, encountered a young Johnstown physician and party encamped at this point, and aside from being a jolly crowd they had the finest lot of trout packed away in crocks that I ever beheld. The country is wild, rugged, picturesque in the extreme, many miles from a settlement, and if one seeks seclusion, recreation and fine trout, there is the place to go.

If Mr. C. will think for a moment he will readily understand the cause of the difference in the color of trout. For instance, if he is fishing on a stream with a sandy bottom, exposed to the rays of the sun, the fish will be light in color; but let him penetrate deeply into the forest, where the stream is densely shaded, he will find fish almost black. PACIFIC.

MONTEREY, Cal.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Cumberland Valley, Pa., extending from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, has many streams abounding in trout. The most noted is Big Spring, near Newville, a tributary of the Conodoguinet. It is a large open stream, where the angler can cast his fly with success, and a great many fish of fair size are taken every season. In this county of Franklin there are a large number of streams containing speckled trout. Birch Run, a branch of the Conococheague, in the South Mountain, has probably more trout than any other creek in the county, but they are small in size. I have frequently taken in from five to six hours' time from four to five dozen trout, and a few years ago took seven dozen in one day. A party of three from this place took ninety in one day. This stream is wild and rugged and there is much underbrush, making it difficult to cast a fly; better success is to be had using worms for bait. Aughwick in the west and Trout Run in the north, both in the North Mountain, have many trout. Falling Spring, rising three miles east of Chambersburg, contains trout of large size. This stream was stocked some five years ago with California or rainbow trout, received from the U. S. Fish Commission, and now we catch many of this variety. One taken a couple of weeks ago measured 18in. in length and weighed 2lbs. 9oz. It was taken at the spring's confluence with the Conococheague. AUGS. DUNCAN.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 13.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 20.—The first annual banquet of the Rutland Fish and Game Club, held at the Berwick House, last evening, was a most happy gathering of the local anglers and guests from abroad. The Rutland Club has done excellent work in stocking streams and enforcing the laws; and now they have proved that they know how to enjoy themselves around the mahogany as well. —F.

THE PIKE-PERCH.

THE number of pike-perch annually hatched by artificial methods is enormous. Not many years ago the treatment of adhesive eggs was one of the great difficulties of fisheulture. We have not at hand a description of the apparatus used by Muller and Brown in 1857, when they conveyed 20.000,000 eggs of the pike-perch from Lake Ontario to Lake Saltonstall, Connecticut, and we do not know whether any of the eggs were hatched; but it was formerly the practice to allow the eggs to adhere to glass plates, which they did by means of a sticky envelope covering the shell. It was in this way that Livingston Stone hatched some of the eggs of the Cold Spring trout ponds, iu Charlestown, New Hampshire, many years ago. It is astonishing to note the radical changes which take place in the handling of eggs. A few years ago it was believed to be necessary to let adhesive eggs stick naturally to glass surfaces, or to threads which were suspended in jars or boxes. We have recently learned from Mr. C. V. Osborn, President of the Ohio Fish Commission, that his men, at the expense of a great deal of time and trouble, wash off the sticky substance from the pike-perch eggs, and then place them in jars to be hatched in the way followed in hatching the eggs of shad, whitefish and other common species. The Ohio Commissioners distributed 60,000,000 fry of the pike-perch in all parts of the State last year. Canada put out 25,000,000 fry from the hatchery at Sandwich, Ontario, and the total number of youug planted to date by the Dominion is 172,135,900. Pennsylvania distributed 12,000,000 in its eastern waters recently, as stated in FOREST AND STREAM of May 23. The U. S. Fish Commission has distributed about 60,000.000 up to the present time, having just begun the work. As this is one of the finest food and game fishes of the United States, we dwell with considerable gratification upon the enormous results of its artificial propagation.

Anglers are, of course, aware that we have two well marked species of pike-perch, or wall-eye pike, in our waters, and each of these has two or more varieties differing in size and coloration. The choicest of the number is the large golden species inhabiting the Great Lake region, extending northward into British America to an unknown distance, but placed at 58° north latitude by Richardson. It is said to range southwestward to Arkansas, and in Atlantic streams it is recorded as far south as Georgia. The blue pike is the variety *salmoneum* of Ohio and Kansas; the distribution of both varieties is insufficiently known. The form best known to anglers and fishculturists is *Stizostedion vitreum*, variety *vitreum*. This is credited with a maximum weight of about 50lbs. according to Genio C. Scott, but the average weight as found in the markets is under 5lbs.

The pike-perch has received a bewildering number of names. Iu the Eastern States it is the perch-pike, pike-perch. Susquehanna salmon, glass-eye and wall-eyed pike. In the Great Lake region it is called blue pike, yellow pike, green pike and grass pike. It is the jack of the Ohio Valley and western North Carolina; the pickerel in Lake Erie aud Canada; white salmon and sometimes jack salmou at the falls of the Ohio. The Cree Indians call it the okow, and the French Canadians doré or picarêl. It is the horn fish of the fur traders of British America.

The spawning season occurs in April and May, and, in Pennsylvania, continues until June. Favorite places are sandbars over which the water is shallow. The period of incubation depends upon the temperature, varying from about a fortnight to one month. The eggs vary from about 17 to 25 in 1in., and the uumber in a single female has been estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. In a state of nature the eggs are subject to very serious dangers, and a very small percentage of them are hatched out; storms drive them up on to the lake shores, and many species of fishes devour them on the spawning beds.

The rate of growth must be rapid, for we captured many of the young last summer for the Fish Commission aquaria at the Cincinnati Exposition, and the smallest of them in July were not less than 4in. long and some were 6in.

The colors change remarkably with age. The young are banded very much like the kingfish of the coast, not closely resembling the parent in pattern of coloration. The eye of the living fish is like a glowing emerald. The flesh of the pike-perch is firm and white, flaky and well flavored. Commercially, the species ranks very high in the Great Lake region, being next to the whitefish in importauce.

This fish feeds on the bottom, its food consisting of other fishes, and it is not very particular what species it devours. Some people charge it with destroying its own young; minuows, however, are readily accepted as bait. It prefers clear and rapid waters, and lurks under submerged logs and rocks, from which it can readily dart upon its living prey.

In the Susquehanna it is angled for and readily taken by using live bait—minnows representing numerous genera of the family *Cyprinidæ*, but particularly such as are more or less transparent, with silvery sides. The fall-fish or dace, the corporal, roach, and species of the genera *Luxilus* and *Hybognathus* are freely used. The artificial fly can be employed to great advantage also, particularly in cold weather in the vicinity of dams. On some parts of the Susquehanna, between Columbia and Harrisburg, the pike-perch is frequently caught by trolling with the spoon, the tackle being the same as that used in trolling for bass. The favorite fishing grounds of the lower Susquehanna are reached by the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad. Fite's Eddy is one of the best places; Washington, three miles below Columbia, is another good location. The species is well distributed throughout the river and its larger tributaries, the Juniata and North Branch being especially noted.

In fishing for the pike-perch it is to be remembered that the species is a bottom fish, and the angler must keep his bait near the bottom. The tackle generally used for black bass is suitable for the pike-perch, and it is desirable sometimes to use a float. In the Ohio River Dr. Henshall has been informed that fishing with hook and line is excellent from Marietta to Pittsburg. In this region the fish is called salmon. Mr. Goode says there is no better fishing anywhere for this species than may be found in Lake Pepin and other waters near Lake City, Minnesota. Winter fishing through the ice with live-minnow bait is very successful on Lake Pepin. As in the case with the shad and other anadromous fishes, the important fishery for the pike-perch occurs during the spawning season only, and like the shad the fish is in its best condition at that time.

The pike-perch has a near relative iu American waters known as the sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*, which runs into several varieties, but uone of them grow very large and all of them are inferior to the *S. vitreum*. In Europe there are several species of pike-perch, the one most nearly resembling our large species being the zander of the large rivers of the continent. This species, also, prefers clear, deep, flowing water, and is generally found in the depths. It spawns at the same season as our own pike-perch in shallow spots abounding with aquatic plants except in Swedish lakes, where it spawns in deep water. The zander is said to reach a length of 3 to 4ft. and a weight of 25 to 30lbs. In the German markets, however, specimens of over four pounds in weight are rare. The species can be caught with the bait from Juue until September, its favorite food is the gudgeon (*Gobio fluviatilis*) but, like its American relative, it will also take insect larvæ, crayfish, worms and other invertebrates.

THE LAKE ELLERSLIE FISHING CLUB.

"I CAUGHT fourteen bream on silver-doctor and professor in the middle of last winter," said Al. Spotswood, "I had to fish through the ice, and the fish took the fly right at the bottom."

"Alex. Jeffrey has often caught birds on a fly," said George Williams, gravely.

"Wasn't it you that caught a blacksnake on a fly once, Al?" asked W. K. Massie of Mr. Spotswood.

"Yes," replied the latter, "I was fishing out at the reservoir, and had out a pretty long line. The snake took the fly in good shape, and played well, but I finally landed him."

"I caught a goose on a fly once," mused Mr. Massie, "but I don't remember that I ever caught anythiug else, except fish."

I preserved a respectful silence, for I could think of nothing but Kit North's story in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," of how he once cast a fly so far and so lightly that it took life and wings and flew off across the mountains. I was afraid the other fish story tellers would recognize this story, because it was evident that there was assembled in the little office a number of old hands, so that nothing but a gilt-edged yarn would go.

The rich Kentucky sun shone warmly through the window, and silence and drowsiness fell upon the party, as each waited for the other to set a pattern.

"You people must sort of—that is, occasionally—you know—" I ventured at length, diffidently.

"Oh, yes, we fish with the fly a little," said somebody, "we have a club. There are about 200 of us. We fish out at the reservoir. It's only about four miles. Come on and go out."

It being at length established that these gentlemen usually caught something else besides birds, geese and snakes, the remaining preliminaries for a fishing trip were rapidly concluded. This was the first introduction of the Lake Ellerslie Fishing Club, of Lexington, Ky., and it marked one more of the constant surprises which Kentucky had in store; for in this organization I found the strongest fly-fishing club I ever happened to meet, was treated to some genuine sport at the fly, and saw once more a proof of the growing hold that sports of the wood and stream are gaining upon the very best social element all over the land.

Lake Ellerslie Club is but a few years old, but a glance at the list of its members will show any Lexington man, at least, that its social and financial status is quite above any question; while it requires but a very slight investigation of its piscatorial resources to remove any remaining doubt about its worthiness to receive the seal of absolute approval as a fishing club of the very first water. Its membership is made up exclusively of Lexington gentlemen, and its lists are always full. Shares were originally sold at $30 each, but now they cannot be bought at $100. There is too high an appreciation of the privilege of taking a half hour's ride any evening, and having an hour's sport with a fly-rod at a spot where one is almost sure to kill a creel full of bream, bass and other game fish.

The fishing grounds of the club lie in a spot naturally quiet and beautiful, and which, for a wonder, has been rendered rather more pleasant than less so by the administrations of man. The lake, or "Reservoir," as it is commonly called, because of the location there of the city water works, is a winding sheet of water which covers rather more than eighty acres of land. At its lower end it is fenced with a strong stone dam; midway it is crossed by Lexington turnpike, the viaduct being a heavy stone culvert. The arm of the lake to the left of the culvert as you go out is called "Tracey-side." About half way between the culvert and the dam, to the right hand, stands the engine house of the water works, which is a sort of rendezvous for the fishing parties, although there is no regular club house. There could hardly be said to be any need for the latter. To reach the engine house you pass through a big Kentucky gate, and roll over a short turn of road at the top of a well-sodded bank. To your left lies a deep arm of the lake with rocky bank, and just off here you can catch croppies all day long if you care to use bait. At the engine house there is a little bridge which runs out to the well-tank. The water is deep under this bridge, and the way the croppies bite there is a caution. This bridge is a favorite place for parties having ladies among the number. The latter may step from their carriages, walk a few steps over the springy turf, step upon the planks of the bridge, lean over the handrail, and fish in a delightful style, whose luxuriousness and ease is hardly consistent with its actual results. There is no necessity for elaborate special costumes, nor for specially negligent ones. I saw a number of ladies dressed in tasteful street costumes, who were fishing from this delectable little bridge, and they caught between two or three hundred fish, too. With its setting of quiet green and sunset gold, the picture afforded by the little bridge was a singularly pleasant and unique one; and I give my word there was a fish in the air all the time.

This extreme plentifulness of the fish supply is due to two causes. In the first place, the lake is a natural home for fish, being fed by cold "spring branches" and by springs of its own. It is from 12 to 20ft. deep in places, and has acreage enough and natural food euough to sustain a vast amouut of fish life. In the second place, the waters have been stocked repeatedly, abundantly, and, above all, intelligently. The stocking was begun by the late Gen. Wm. C. Preston, who owned the surrounding land, and who, as I understand it, originally leased the fishing privileges to the club. Since taking possession, the club has annually stocked the waters. They were heavily planted two years ago, some of the young fish being obtained from the Fish Commissioners, but the great bulk of them being native fishes obtained from Kentucky streams. This is the most sensible method of stocking any waters; that is to say, with fishes native to that locality. They are the ones sure to thrive. In this case, the plant consisted largely of bream, croppies (called "new lights" in that country), sunfish, goggle-eyes, perch and bass. Some carp had also been planted before the club took possession, and it is said that two or three dozen mascallonge were once planted, of which one was recently taken, 28in. in length. The planting of carp cannot be of any possible benefit to a fishing club, and may be a detriment, if the carp do feed upon the spawn of other fishes, as it is very probable they do. It would be well for the club not to put in any more carp, and, better yet, never to dream of putting auother mascallonge into their lake. The latter fish grows with such rapidity, and is so unspeakably voracious, that it is certain to spoil infinitely more good sport than it can ever afford. No bream or perch ever grows so large that a full-grown mascallonge cannot swallow him at a gulp, and it takes a good many such gulps to satisfy one of these long-faced pirates. If the Lake Ellerslie men do not make away with the mascallonge they have put into their waters, it is only a question of time until the lake has but a single fish, and that will be a mascallonge that will crawl out at night and steal sheep. Eighty acres is not water enough for mascallonge and little fishes to occupy together, except in so close a personal relation as would hardly please the latter. Much better, though not especially desirable, are the catfish, which formed a small per cent. of the total plant put in. These have been heard from, but not in numbers sufficient to show them troublesome.

The efficiency of the measures of the club in stocking their preserve may be seen from the estimate that 400,000 fish are annually taken out by the members of the club, the majority being killed with the fly. I do not think this current estimate can be very largely in excess. I am satisfied that I saw 1,000 fish taken by anglers within the range of vision on one evening I fished at this lake, and there were numbers of fishers further down the lake. It is nothing for an angler to take a creelful in an evening's fishing, and that would commonly mean forty to fifty fish, as the catch runs small. The excellence and ease of such fishing attracts a large turnout on almost every pleasant evening of the fishing season; and as the season begins in April and continues until late in the fall it may be imagined what is the total number of fish taken.

The commonest fish in the Reservoir is the croppy, or "new light." This fish was unknown in Kentucky until the building of the "Toledo Canal," which connected northern Ohio waters with the channel of the Ohio River. From the latter stream the fish worked up the Kentucky tributaries, and first became noticeably numerous at about the time of the first appearance of the religious followers of Alexander Campbell, who were called Campbellites, or sometimes, after their own professions and semi-contemptuously, "New Lights." The sectarians and the fish caught the name at the same time, and for the latter it has clung tenaciously even till now, and is indeed almost the only name understood for that fish in the country which I visited. I am told that this fish attains a weight of four pounds or more in the south. I never saw one anything like so large as that. The size most common at Lake Ellerslie was a trifle larger than one's hand; the average weight would therefore run between a quarter and a half of a pound, and be closer to the former, perhaps. This would indicate the prevalence of the plant of a certain year, possibly that of two years ago. The fish taken are larger this year than last, and in a few years more the sport at this preserve on these fish will be grand, as they will then be large enough to afford more play. We found the croppies here the free biters that they usually are. Mr. Williams, Mr. Massie and myself fished leisurely through the day, and when we came to string up our fish at night we found the string so long that none of us could lift it clear of the ground. "We'd have had a pretty nice string," said Mr. Williams as he tugged up the bank, "but when I was putting on that last lot the string broke, and I lost fifty or sixty new lights and bream."

Small minnows are readily taken by the croppies here during the day, and they often rise to the fly during the day, although the fly is then more apt to attract the sunfish and black perch. In the evening we found them rising to the fly as readily as trout, and on the light tackle used at these waters the sport was exceedingly fine. Although the new light cannot be said to be a very long fighter, it certainly rises gamely and strikes in earnest. Sometimes two or three are taken at a cast. We found professor about the best fly for steady work on the new lights, or at least the one most in use. Brown-hackle, Seth-Green and coachman were favorites next in order, and flies allied to those models were taken almost equally well. I presume I was the first to try Parmachene-belle on Lake Ellerslie. This, it will be remembered, is well hackled out with scarlet, the hackles also blending in with the white wings. My specimens came near being scarlet and white hackles, with coachman as stretcher, brown-hackle first dropper and Parmachene-belle as top dropper. I killed five new lights out of six on the belle, the other one taking the hackle. It was about half an hour before sundown. A few moments later the bream began to monopolize things, and these seemed to take to the old reliable coachman, perhaps because it was growing darker. I left a few of the Parmachene-belle with my friends, and Mr. Massie wrote, under date of May 23:

"The daisy red and white fly left us by yourself while here on the following day attracted a 2-pound bass, which was enjoyed, broiled, the next morning for breakfast. * * * Al Spotswood caught a 13¼-pound catfish this morning. If George writes and tells you it was 18, you can strike the proper average."

Mr. Massie does not state whether or not Mr. Spotswood took his catfish on the fly, but I am satisfied that a man who would catch a blacksnake on a fly would not hesitate to catch a catfish in the same manner. As to the bass, they were not rising much to the fly at the time of my visit, but soon began to rise more readily.

Mr. George Williams wrote under the same date as that of Mr. Massie's letter:

"The fly sent down by you, marked "?" is the best killer I ever saw. They have begun to bite in earnest now, and the sport is great. Massie yesterday took one bass of 2¼lbs., and one of 1¾, besides 64 of the large-sized bream. Spotswood took one 3lbs. bass and one 2¼lbs. and also this morning took a 13¾lb. catfish on his fly-rod."

There would seem to be a conspiracy about that catfish. The similarity of accounts rendered is too startling. But more about the bass! Under date of May 29 Mr. Massie writes again and says:

"We went out to the lake again Monday, and I landed a bass 18¼in. long, weighing 3¼lbs. He had a new light 9in. long in his mouth when caught. He took the brown fly with green body, which we thought would be a good one, when you were here. This is my best black bass this season."

I am glad to make these little excerpts from the letters, as they serve to show something more of the quality of the fishing and of the sort of tackle best suited for it. I think the fly referred to last above is the same as the one marked "?". I did not know the name of it, but my recollection is that it was not very dissimilar to the Cock-a-Bonddhu pattern. Doubtless most Western flyfishers for bass have found a soft brown wing and peacock body usually good. From what I know of the tackle used by the gentlemen referred to, it is evident that the bass mentioned were taken on very light fly-rods, on single leaders, and hooks not larger than No. 8. This is pretty fine fishing. On account of the bream, which do not have so large a mouth as the croppies, a No. 10 hook is really preferred to the No. 8 by the Lake Ellerslie anglers.

It is the bream, after all, which makes the fishing of Lake Ellerslie Club what it is. This fish, I presume, is not known in the North, and more's the pity. It is abundant throughout the South, and I have taken it in numbers in the Osage Nation of the Indian Territory. It is a stout, sturdy little fish, and ounce for ounce is gamier than the bass, and out of sight a better riser to the fly. The Lake Ellerslie bream rarely reach half a pound, speaking of the catch of this year, but a fish of that weight will strike a fly so fiercely and make so strong and stubborn a run, that the angler who strikes one is almost forced to think he has hung a pound bass at least. Bream fishing is next to trout fishing when the fly only is used, and it must be a pretty good trout that makes as hard a struggle as these little fellows. Like all of the perch family, these fish seem to lie in schools, and when they begin to bite the fun is fast and furious. The best time for them is just before sundown, and there is usually half or three-quarters of an hour each day when they rise beautifully. Almost the only difficulty about the Lake Ellerslie fishing is due to the heavy banks of moss and water vegetation which accumulates along the edges in the shallower water. A heavy rain is said to beat this down and cause it to disappear. The bream lie at the edge of this moss, working in toward evening. They are very shy, and the angler must wade very carefully or he will frighten them all away. It takes a long cast to reach them from the shore, yet Mr. Spotswood, who may once more be referred to as one of the most persistent and successful anglers of the club, said that it was better to fish from the shore, as wading out was almost sure to scare out the largest fish. His creel always seemed to support his theory.

The favorite flies for the bream seemed to be No 10, professor, Seth-Green, grizzly-king, brown-hackle, black-gnat and coachman; and doubtless some of the later flies the boys have got on, of which the prevailing pattern is peacock body and brown wings, and green and silver body to brown wings have been found equally good. White-miller is readily taken at dusk, but should not be much better than coachman, or, indeed, than professor, grizzly-king or any of the models with white or mallard wings.

Besides the fishes already mentioned there are said to be suckers and redhorse of large size in this wonderfully populous sheet of water. While we were fishing at the rocky bend of the lake near the gate a fish nearly 3ft. long broke water. It was thought to be either a redhorse or a carp. There are also a few pike in the lake, which fact is much to be regretted.

It may easily be seen that Lake Ellerslie Club is by no means playing at fishing, but actually enjoying sport such as is met but rarely under the most favorable natural conditions. Lexington is certainly a town blessed of the gods, and in nothing more than in this quiet and lovely sheet of water, lying fairly at the edge of town, and assuring so large a number of its people a breath of good fresh air and a touch of genuine nature. Often as the drive is made out, between the oak-sown fields of green, and over a road which edges some of the grand old Kentucky places whose homes seem, in their dignified simplicity, to be almost a part of the wide earth and of the spreading trees, the prospect grows in charm, and finds no anti-climax in the easy-lying lake, and in the gentle dropping down of the soft southern twilight; and when night has quite tucked in the landscape with her dusky curtains, and pinned all neatly with her diamond stars; or when the great luminous southern moon has swam calmly up and smiled beneficently on the earth, what pure delight to ride slowly home, under the great elms and oaks, which by this time are whispering to each other as trees only do at night. Why, bliss—I don't know where it lives if it isn't in Lexington.

The courtesy and hospitality of the Lake Ellerslie Club are something not to be discussed, but to be accepted silently and as a matter of course. The club is in Kentucky. The gentlemen who own the preserve make a great pretense of rigidly reserving its privileges; but, bless you, if a fairly plausible tramp, the raggedest and most pitiable fellow on earth, were to go down there and say, "Here, I haven't had any fishing for so long I forget how it goes," they would say, "My dear sir, go right ahead: the lake belongs to you, and may you catch every fish that swims in it!" They know how to live in Kentucky; because they know what life means, and recognize that it holds some motives and some factors besides those most prominent in the commercial world. They hold somewhat of which we lack in the North. I cannot say one word in disparagement of Northern sportsmen, as noble men as any; but I must say that any Northern sportsman has not finished his education of the forest and the stream until he has visited this land of Kentucky; for every true Kentuckian is both a gentleman and a sportsman, and Kentucky is full of true Kentuckians.

The following is the list of Lake Ellerslie Club, for which this paper is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. S. Cramer, the obliging and efficient superintendent of the club: Pres., Dr. J. W. Whitney; Vice-Pres., Major H. B. McClellan; Treas., Mr. C. H. Voorhies; Sec., Mr. Theo. Lewis; Directors, Dr. J. W. Whitney, Col. John R. Allen, Mr. Theo. Lewis, Mr. C. H. Voorhies, Mr. J. R. Norton, Mr. W. S. McChesney, Jr., Gen. Jas. F. Robinson, Major J. H. McClellan, Mr. D. D. Bell. Members, Messrs. John Anderson, John R. Anderson, R. F. Anderson, J. E. Anderson, D. D. Bell, W. O. Bullock, C. J. Bronston, W. H. Boswell, O. Lee Bradley, W. D. Bryant, J. L. Barkley, J. M. Bell, J. H. Bryan, T. E. Baird, Wm. Bruce, John S. Clark, B. F. Carpenter, T. J. Cassell, T. H. Cassell, J. H. Crutchfield, A. B. Chinn, J. H. Davidson, G. A. DeLong, E. S. De Long, H. F. Duncan, G. W. Diddelock, Pat Farrell, W. C. Goodloe, E. C. Headly, J. D. Hunt, F. A. Harrison, R. T. Holloway, C. H. Harney, J. R. Howard, D. V. Johnson, Alex. Jeffrey, Sr., C. A. Johns, T. D. Kelley, Shelby Kinkead, J. E. Keller, J. M. Kimbaugh, Theo. Lewis, W. J. Loughbridge, Jos. Le Compt, W. H. Landeman, Fred Lazarus, H. C. McDowell, W. S. McChesney, Sr., W. S. McChesney, Jr., T. L. Martin, J. R. Morton, R. C. Morgan, H. B. McClellan, Harry Milward, James McAllister, A. L. Marshal, Robt. McMichael, Wm. K. Massie, J. C. May, Wm. McIlhinney, B. McGoffin, John McFadden, E. M. Norwood, M. G. O'Neil, B. F. Pettit, J. E. Pepper, W. S. Payne, Sr., C. G. Peck, J. F. Robinson, J. C. Rogers, S. G. Sharp, J. B. Simeall, J. Percy Scott, M. T. Scott, C. F. Simonds, D. T. Safferraus, H. M. Skillman, G. R. Snyder, J. Will Sayre, A. M. Spotswood, J. B. Sellers, Wallace Searles, F. P. Scearce, E. P. Shelby, J. F. Slade, L. E. Simmons, H. Shaw, Geo. Shanklin, J. T. Tunis, C. H. Voorhies, J. W. Whitney, Jos. H. Woolfork, John Woolfork, S. C. Williams, B. F. Williams, Mat. Walton, Wm. P. Welsh, R. L. Willis, J. B. Wallace, M. C. Olford, Wm. Preston.

E. HOUGH.

175 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, June 3.

WORSE THAN THE HEATHEN.

MACON, Ga.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your correspondent asks why bass do not take the fly here. It must be because he has not made the proper advances. They take the fly for others from April to November, October being the best month.

We have only the large-mouthed bass, and my experience with them is that more can be caught anywhere on live bait and trolls than with the fly. Besides the bass the bream, white perch and red-breasted perch will take the fly, but only in the spring and fall. The small-mouthed bass is abundant in north Georgia, and his habits are the same as elsewhere. Brook trout will also take the fly in north Georgia if 125 to a rod in one day is any indication.

The great mistake that our local anglers make in their efforts at fly-fishing are the following: First, there is an abiding belief that if the water is too clear fish will not bite. The truth is that our waters are seldom clear enough to afford good fly-fishing. Second, that if the wind is blowing at all it is a misfortune; the reverse being the fact. Third, the selection of flies and tackle is usually poor, and very few can handle what they have. The use of rod and reel is a new departure here, and five years ago this tackle could not be had in the city. Fishing is not good enough to draw visiting anglers. Consequently our local men are only just emerging from the rut that they have been in for generations.

The above is simply an introduction to what is of more importance to our anglers than whether bass will take the fly or not. If things go on as they are at present, in a few years there will be not a fish here to rise to Gabriel's horn, much less to a fly.

If there is a law of any description in this State to protect fish I plead ignorance of it. Ninety-five per cent. of the fish are taken from their beds. I do not now refer to the market-fishers, but to all of our anglers. No fishing party thinks of starting out except in the bedding season, and usually then after having located a bed. What cannot be taken by hook and line are then seined or shot, if the water is low enough, and if not dynamite is freely used.

Fyke-nets are put in all streams that are small enough; gill-nets in all ponds; trot-lines, gourds and tin cans are available at all times. I know of 1,700 brook trout being taken from one stream in a day last October by one party of seiners. A friend just returned from a fishing trip informs me that they located the red-breasted perch bed in such shallow water that the fish would not bite, but that bushels of them were killed with shotguns. Our fishing streams and ponds are all small. The fish cannot "stand the racket". Were it not for an occasional inaccessible swamp they would would have been exterminated by this time.

What I say of fish is true in regard to game. I have seen quail on a hotel table in May of this year. Most of the deer are killed in May and June. A friend of mine, who probably kills more deer than any man in the State, told me in conversation not long since that in dressing does he had often seen the fawn sufficiently developed to stand up after the doe was opened—propagation of deer by Cæsarian section. Most turkeys are killed in April and May. The same holds true of squirrels. This is not half. I could give page after page of the same description.

In rather a rambling life I have never seen even among savages the utter disregard for natural laws and animal life that exists in middle Georgia. The consequence is that in a thinly settled country that should abound in game hunting is comparatively poor.

I hope that your circulation is large enough in this State to help us out a little. There have been several spasmodic efforts at protection, but thus far with no result. We have a few men who are ready and anxious to change the existing condition of affairs, so give us what help you can.

BREAM.

THE AMPHION FISHING CLUB, at Goose Creek, mentioned in last week's paper on "Fishing Near New York," is made up of Brooklyn business men, not of New Yorkers.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 23.—The Anglers' Club will make an excursion about July 20 to Bala, Simcoe county, Ontario, which reports say is an excellent point for black bass and muscalonge fishing.—FIN.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Everybody who goes out brings back fish. Messrs. Burton and Gillespie caught seventy odd black bass, wall-eyed pike and silver bass at Lake Winnebago last Saturday. They report the fishing all that could be asked, and the accommodations good at $2 50 per day.

Fox Lake is affording good sport. The inexhaustible breeding grounds of Grass Lake keep the whole chain supplied. There have been numbers of 3 and 4-pound bass taken at Fox Lake and the lakes adjoining this spring.

Mr. Fred C. Donald is trying to get a friend or so to go with him down to Cedar Lake on the C. & A. road. He is the general passenger agent of that road, and the boys won't believe his fish stories.

I have as yet heard nothing from the Gammon party who went up after mascallonge, but they should be back soon.

Mr. John Soderberg, of Blomgren Bros., is at Silver Lake for a week or so, and is having all the sport in the world. The Wisconsin lakes have a great many happy visitors right now.

In a late Cincinnati trip I went across the river into Kentucky, and in the course of a five-mile drive saw several artificial ponds said to be abundantly stocked with game fish. This is very common in Kentucky. There is hardly a pond of any size, in some parts of the State, which has not been well planted, and some of these ponds, being of natural beauty of surroundings, offer very pleasant and successful sport. The fish most planted in the farm ponds are carp and "new-lights" (croppies). It doesn't take a very large pond for the fish in that country of springs and living water.

June 19.—Mr. Robert S. Day, a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh, Pa., is in the city to-day and is outfitting heavily for the Lake Superior country, where he will fish for some time. The Lake Superior waters are attracting a great many anglers now. An English party numbering several gentlemen and led by Mr. M. C. Inglis, have been stopping at the Palmer House here for several days purchasing outfit for a trip to Superior. They start to-day on the steamer Taylor, which they have chartered for the cruise. A part of their outfit was 1,500 heavy rifle cartridges. It is not plain what they wish of these at this season of the year, unless they deliberately and Englishly intend to break the game laws.

Mr. J. M. Clark, of the Wilkinson Company, last Monday brought in six black bass whose aggregate weight was 23¼lbs. The fish were caught in one day's fishing at Loon Lake, a few miles above Lake Villa, on the Wisconsin Central. The entire catch was eleven bass, all taken by bait-casting, of course; but following the growing custom of a few of our crack anglers, Mr. Clark returned to the water all the bass weighing less than 3lbs. When I think of such fishing as we are having out here right along, and thinking nothing of it, and then reflect on the poor people who live anywhere else but here, I just feel sorry for them. Chicago is the greatest single sporting city in America.

I think Mr. Hearth is wrong when he claims his 10lbs. 3oz. bass is the largest bass ever authentically recorded. He offers a fine Meek reel for anybody who will bring in a larger one, and some day he will just about lose his reel. Mr. Hearth insists that his bass is a small-mouth.

E. HOUGH.

KEEPING LIVE BAIT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We in New England have but a short season in which to use the artificial fly in taking the noble black bass. The time is near at hand when we must use the minnow in casting or for live bait in still-fishing. I have particular reference to northern New England.

In past years I have been much troubled to keep the delicate minnow alive during the day. To learn the trade, I obtained two small thermometers. With one I took the temperature of the water from which the minnows were taken. I took into the bucket some of the same water with the minnows, and put in new mown grass to prevent the swash and injury of the fish. Then placing the bucket having the minnows and grass in my carriage, and also a few small pieces of ice rolled in a thick cloth, I started on a drive of three miles to Long Pond for black bass. If the second thermometer told me the atmosphere was cooler than the water where I had taken the minnows I had no further care of them till the end of the drive. There I took out the grass, put into the bucket fresh water, and with all the requisites in the boat started on my excursion for black bass. If the atmosphere grew warmer I put into the bucket a small piece of the ice to keep the temperature of the water the same as it was in the morning. Occasionally I took from the bucket some of the water and poured in some fresh from the pond which was of the right temperature, and aerated the water.

The first thing in this whole business is temperature, the second is aeration, perhaps the third is to prevent swash and injury to the little fry.

When one has become accustomed to the thing, thermometers are not needed, the hand is sufficient. But a change of 5° or 10° of temperature is sure death to the bait.

I do not use a bucket with an inner wire one. I much prefer, when I wish for a bait to take him out with a miniature dip net about as large as the hand, and not to harm all the minnows in the tank by pulling them out of water. By practicing the method I have described I did not lose one minnow in thirty in nine hours' use.

If the temperature is observed minnows can be kept in an air-tight can for a week or longer. It is useless to deny it. I have assisted in the experiment and watched them from day to day, and know it is so. But temperature must be kept uniform as in the method I have spoken of in an open can.

Last August I explored in Kennebec county, Maine, for crawfish, and am certain they may be found in localities not before reported. They are another good bait for black bass. The greed of anglers is fast extinguishing the beautiful trout of Maine, but in the water sheds of the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers the brave black bass and the toothsome white perch will fully fill their place.

J. W. T.

BOSTON.

SEINES, NETS of every description. American Net & Twine Co., Mfrs., 34 Commercial st., Boston, or 199 Fulton st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

LATE SPAWNING TROUT.

IN your paper of May 16 are some of my reminiscenses of trout fishing, in which occur several typographical errors, by one of which I am made to say that I have "griddled" trout. This may be true, but the word intended was guddled. It is, I think, of north country origin, and signifies the taking of trout by the hand. Perhaps the present generation doesn't know the process; if so, never mind.

I set out to write about late spawning trout, and desire that you will continue to call the attention of your influential readers to the fact that these fishes spawn, in some cases, much later than we have been led to suppose. For instance, I yesterday (June 18) fished for a short time in a brook, where I took three trout. Of these, two contained spawn. It has happened this season that I have spent more time in trouting than for many—perhaps twenty—years previously. My catches have not been large, though often satisfactory. The fact is, I have been studying the orooks and the trout. Of these I could doubtless have taken more elsewhere.

I began my fishing about the middle of May, and I believe that fully one-half my trout taken since that time have contained spawn, more or less developed. Further, there is a farmer of my acquaintance, who has never shown any interest in the preservation or propagation of fish. He said to me (with no previous conversation on my part to lead up to the subject), that he thought our trout season opened too early, for the reason that a member of his family had taken about eighty during May, of which more than one-half contained spawn.

In this State the season closes Sept. 1. Is the law based upon a thorough study of the habits of Michigan trout, or on observations made elsewhere? Perhaps our trout season should be moved ahead a couple of months, and from the limited acquaintanc I have made with the habits of these fish, I judge that it is a subject which demands the attention of our Fish Commission.

While upon this subject, I wish somebody who knows would tell me why it is that June is the month when the brook trout are the most easily taken along the shores of Torch Lake. Is it because they visit the brooks to deposit their spawn? One person lately caught 294 at one outing, and I think in one day. About eighty of these were taken in one place, when they stopped biting. Had they not so done, I suppose that he would have taken 2,940, or more if possible. It looks as if a limit should be established to the number of trout one person may take in a day.

Your readers need not get excited and think of doing the same thing, for the case was exceptional, and the man the best fisherman I know; but I believe the fact is as stated and offer no further comments, except to say that the trout were all of moderate size.

One of the worst features of trout fishing in this region is that so little attention is paid to the six-inch law. Pity it is that people will persist in carrying home poor little trout of three or four inches in length, with no excuse except that they are trout!

Let the honorable anglers of Michigan bestir themselves in these matters. There is still trout fishing in this State for us; if we do our duty, not otherwise, there may be some left for our grandchildren. KELPIE.

CENTRAL LAKE, Mich., June 19.

THE COWPASTURE RIVER.—This river of Virginia is a small stream, and not of much importance to any one but sportsmen, but though small it is nevertheless very pretty and picturesque, and is for its size as good a place for black bass, pike, etc., as any in Virginia. The principal part of this river for fishing flows through Bath county, and passing through that county joins the Jackson, a stream of about the same magnitude, at Clifton Forge, forming with this river the James. It is of the same order as the latter river, consisting of deep pools and lakes, which are alternated by shallows and rapids, so that one can have ample opportunities both for bait and fly-fishing, and boats can always be obtained if necessary. There are plenty of black bass, sunperch and pike, and any one going out for a day ought, if he is anything of a fisherman, and will take a little trouble, to get a very well-filled basket. There is plenty of accommodation along the river, a great many farmers having farms in the valley who are always hospitable to strangers. There are also some very convenient spots for camping on its banks, and any one going there and taking a little trouble will be sure to get good sport worth it.—C. H. H. RUMBOLD.

THE EUTOPIA AND TROUT LAKE FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION, is the name under which a company of anglers have organized in this city and have acquired about 1,200 acres of land near St. George, Charlotte county, N. B. The property includes the two lakes from which the name of the association is taken, a brook connecting the lakes, and good surrounding camping ground. The officers of the association are: John W. Handren of the New York Yacht Club, President; Dr. Benjamin F. Vosburgh, Vice-President; Julian H. Barclay, Treasurer; Thos. McGrath, Secretary; James E. Lynott of New Brunswick, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary, and the following Directors: John W. Handren, Benjamin F. Vosburgh, Julian H. Barclay, Peter Reid, James E. Lynott, Albert Darling, William S. Macfarlane, H. P. De Graaf and Fred. Bredel.

MOOSE POND TROUT.—Mr. Dayton Ball, of Albany, on June 11 and 12 took in Moose Pond, in the Adirondacks, a string of trout which weighed respectively, 4lbs. 13oz., 3lbs., 2lbs. 9oz., 2lbs. 7oz., 2lbs. 7oz , 2lbs. 4oz., 2lbs. 16z., two 2lbs., 1lb. 9oz., 1lb. 8oz., 1lb. 7oz., and several smaller ones.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

Fishculture.

DELAWARE RIVER BLACK BASS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The recurring outcry against black bass by certain fishermen along the upper Delaware recalls the protest made against the stocking of that river with these excellent fish, some 18 or 20 years ago. New Jersey had just appointed her first Fish Commissioner, Dr. J. H. Slack, and he took the ground that the bass would extirpate the shad. He was fortified in his expressions by most of the New Jersey papers which took part in the discussion. Hon. Edward J. Reeder, of Easton, Pa., one of the Fish Commissioners of that State, and in most respects the most efficient one the State has ever had, championed the cause of the bass, and for the time there was a lively newspaper scrimmage between him and Dr. Slack. Both were able writers, and the Doctor had the advantage of being a practical fishculturist, but he came out second best in the controversy.

I was at that time interested in fishculture in New Jersey, and became interested in the black bass. In those days trout culture was the only variety of fishculture carried on in this country, and most of those then engaged in the business supposed it possible to stock most waters in the country with that peerless fish. It is not surprising then that most of the practical fishculturists looked with disfavor upon the introduction of an inferior variety of fish. I was myself one of the few trout culturists who became early convinced of the futility of stocking any except the purest of waters with trout, and consequently saw the propriety of thoroughly testing other varieties, which gave promise of success. In due time I took charge of the stocking of a large portion of the waters of southern New Jersey with black bass. I went to Harper's Ferry for our initial stock, but subsequently obtained fingerling stock from the Delaware, mostly between Trenton and Easton. These were obtainable only by hook and line. I sometimes had as many as thirty persons at one time fishing for them, and these were mostly regular fishermen and their families. I followed up this matter regularly during the proper season for three years. I repeatedly asked the old fishermen if they considered the bass destructive of shad. In every instance I found that they had originally been prejudiced against the bass, mainly for the reason that Dr. Slack, a reputable fishculturist and a Fish Commissioner, had pronounced against them. In every instance, however, which I can now recall, these fishermen had changed their minds radically upon the subject. The oldest and most successful shad fisherman of them all assured me that he had dressed hundreds of bass, and had found in all but two young shad in their stomachs. Most, and I think all of the others had found none.

It seems to me that a new generation of fishermen are now occupying the old places, and have not yet learned by experience what they will surely learn in time, that the black bass in no wise interferes with the shad. All old shad fishermen well know that in all shad streams there are only about three good annual runs of shad in each ten years. This has certainly been the case for the past fifty years, and will doubtless continue to be the rule rather than the exception, regardless of any and all stocking operations, whether with shad or other varieties: for it is a fact that these developments are not confined to shad, or even anadromous fishes, for they have existed in our great lakes as far back as improved methods of capture have been in vogue along their shores, enabling old fishermen to study with better judgment the phenomena of fluctuating plentitude and scarcity which develops from year to year in all waters.

This season, for about ten days, there was an oldtime catch of whitefish along the southern shores of Lake Erie, caused, as the old fishermen say, by certain movements of the ice. Those who have the handling of heavy fishcultural appropriations are quick to take the credit for this plentitude, by reason, as they allege, of their whitefish hatchery operations, but they are suspiciously silent regarding the still greater plenitude of perch and other varieties which have not received the benefit of amateur fishculture at public expense.

It seems to me that those fishermen of the sporting class, especially those who are amateur quill-drivers, are more prolific in these chimerical reasons for ever-recurring seasons of scarcity of favorite varieties of food, and especially game fishes, than all other classes who impart their opinions upon the subject. MILTON P. PEIRCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.

A LESSON IN TROUT CULTURE.

WE glean the following interesting notes from a report of operations at the Wytheville Station, Virginia, from Jan. 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, by Marshall McDonald.

The distribution of trout fry having proved a failure, Commissioner McDonald has made a change in the methods of handling the young trout, and instead of planting the fry they are kept at the station in ponds until 5 or 6 inches long, when they are able to take care of themselves. The Commissioner states that the natural trout stream of the station was stocked for several years in succession with fry of both the Eastern brook trout and the California or rainbow trout without any appreciable results following, while the 400 fingerlings, from 4 to 5 inches in length, planted in August, 1886, in the same stream, were found to have attained a length of 7 to 8 inches during the ensuing fall and winter, and he concludes as follows:

"The important lesson to be drawn from these experiments is that in stocking streams infested by small predaceous fish we can only assure success by stocking with trout of sufficient size to dominate the water. Under the circumstances indicated experience shows that several hundred yearling trout are sufficient to stock a stream presenting suitable habitat. On the other hand, we can rarely expect success in stocking such waters with any number of fry, however great. It may be assumed as a rule that a pair of yearling trout are fully the equivalent of several thousand fry in stocking streams presenting the conditions to be found in the trout regions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and States further to the south."

CONNECTICUT COMMISSION.—Hartford, June 1.—New Fish Commissioners have just been appointed by Governor Bulkeley and confirmed by the Senate. Judge Pike, of Middletown, resigned in January, and the present Commissioners are: Wm. M. Hudson, Hartford; James A. Bill, Lyme; Robert B. Chalkir, Saybrook. A new law has been enacted which divorces the Shell Fish Commissioners from the Fish Commissioners, and the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to act as Shell Fish Commissioners from the dates named: Wm M. Hudson, for four years from July 1, 1889; George C. Waldo, of Bridgeport, for two years from July 1, 1889; Bryant A. Treat, of Wallingford, for the term commencing August 26, 1890, to July 1, 1891. The Hon. James A. Bill remains in office until Aug. 26, 1890.—H.

A WYOMING HATCHERY.—J. C. Barr and L. E. Martin have lately constructed a fish hatchery on the Colorado Colony Ditch Company's ranch, near Big Horn, and will stock it this season with mountain trout. The pond, or artificial lake, is supplied with water by a large spring. The depth in some places will be as great as 12ft. They intend putting in rowboats in the near future.—*Sheridan (Wyo.) Enterprise.*

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Secretary.

Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Sept. 17 to 20.—Dog Show of the Pet Stock Association at Elmira, N. Y. J. Otis Fellows, Superintendent, Hornellsville; N.Y.

Jan. 27 to Feb. 1, 1890.—Dog Show of the Colorado Poultry and Pet Stock Association, at Denver, Col.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Roehester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

March 25 to 28, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

April 1 to 4, 1890.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club, at Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

Jan. 20, 1890.—Seventh Annual Field Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club at Bakersfield, Cal. H. H. Briggs, Secretary, 313 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.

Feb. 11, 1890.—Fourth Annual Field Trials of the Texas Field Trial Club, at Marshall, Tex. W. L. Thomas, Secretary.

COURSING.

Oct. 24.—Fall meet of the National Coursing Club at Hutchinson, Kan., M. E. Allison, Manager.

THE HISTORY OF PATSY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

E. O. Damon recently sent the following letter to the *Shooting Times*, London, and the editor, a well-known thief, who has been barred from the English Kennel Club, and is seldom recognized by honest people, printed the stuff:

DEAR SIR—It may be of interest to some of your readers to hear a werd or two from over the sea about dogs and doggy men in your midst, and how we confiding Yankees go over to you for our stock, and put out our moncy for our favorites. How we sometimes get "left," to use a slang, is, for me, a sufferer, to tell; many of us have not the moral courage to come out in public and admit the fact, as was the case with the owner of a great red dog sent out several years ago by a prominent member of the Irish Setter Club. I am just in receipt of word of the arrival out of another Irish setter, which came with great recommend, but proves very disappointing. Not at all as written of, and a veritable third-rater. Well, being a lover of, and having always shot over an Irish setter, I last year decided to import a dog of this breed, and knowing the uncertainty of getting a high-class dog, I went to Mr. C. H. Mason, of New York, and asked him if he could procure for me a dog that would be of quality to attract in the stud; or to sum up, I required a high-class Irish setter and asked for his price, or rather the probable cost of such an animal. He told me that such an animal could be had for $250, but advised me to pay $500 and bring out a "erack." To this I assented, and told him to go ahead and see what could be had. Mason said he would go to England for the dog, through his buyer. This was in June. In September I received a letter from him, in which he described two Irish dogs, one "Patsy," relating to which I write now. On Sept. 19, 1888, he wrote to me as follows:

"My buyer knows of but two dogs that would be likely to suit me, an under-sized dog, and this is his only failing. Wants a little more size for a dog, but for general formation, coat, color, tail, etc., grand. Owner does not care to sell, but my buyer thinks he can get him for £100, rather more than the price I told you or likely to be asked for a good one." He goes on to say: "My man says he is a very true made one and full of quality."

On Nov. 29 Mason again wrote to me relative to this dog. "My buyer says, with reference to his head, 'I consider it a most typical one, good expression, etc., for shape, true form, feet and legs, and movement, you can't have any better. His price will be £100. I am quite sure he is a 'hot un,' and if you want him remit at once.'"

To any man the impression of this dog would be that he was an undersized dog, but made up very true in outline, a fair head and all the points so requisite in a high-class Irish dog.

After cautioning Mr. Mason as to his being sure of the dog's quality, I order, of course, basing my order upon his opinion of the dog and his confidence in his buyer.

Nov. 20 the dog comes, and with a record and flourish jumps into print in the Dec. 13 issue of FOREST AND STREAM over the name of C. H. Mason, a writing up that attracts the fancy and scares to death several of our prize winners. At the New York show Patsy is the center of attraction to a trembling few, but they soon take heart, and one after another says: "Is this the dog described in the article by Mason?" and as our favorite fancier said: "The most misleading description of a dog I ever read," a dog, as the —— reporter said in his report, "with very little to commend him."

An examination of the dog shows him to be very short on legs, short and thick-set neck, ears short and set high, head that would be poor for a bitch, no stop or occiput at all, nose very snipy and straight stifles, a type of dog the exact contrary of such dogs as Tim, Elcho, Jr., or Kenmore—a type of dog that several of our best fanciers who were waiting to breed to some new blood, on examination, said: "You could not give his services to me." Such is the dog sent over at a cost of $550, and which took months of time to find, a dog from the poultry show at Strabane, and offered to breeders as a dog of such "typical head and fine formation;" a dog that the Rev. R. O'Callaghan advised me not to breed to, and which at the New York show takes a very highly commended!

Now, how are we who try to improve our dogs to go to work to bring out a dog of worth? I draw this conclusion—either a red in Ireland amounts to nothing or there are no good reds there, or those who advertise in our papers as buyers are swindlers. I have not written this to get drawn into a discussion, but simply to show how imposed upon I have been, and to save some others from a like fate. The above is no distortion of facts, as all our best fanciers can testify to who have seen this Strabane wonder, and which Mason advised me to let stand in this country upon his Strabane record, though he did think I might show him at New Bedford, as he judged there.

If Patsy was the richt dog in Ireland, then our Yankee knack has helped give us a class of reds far superior to this type of a dog; but no more Irish dogs for me through the agency of Mason, Blank & Co. So I say another one sold; who will have the next?

E. O. DAMON.

It seems strange that a man with such rigid notions of honest dealings as E. O. Damon should have sent his communications to such a notorious bad character as "Wildfowler." Damon is an old reader of FOREST AND STREAM; he has read it for years, and it is not at all likely that he just happened to miss the numbers that contained the articles and correspondence headed "'Wildfowler's' Thievery." I leave your readers to judge for themselves why the letter was sent to a rogue. My own idea is that Damon felt that as he had a very poor case he had better rely on thieves to magnify and distort the facts until they should succeed in making a mountain of a mole hill. No sooner had the leading man in "'Wildfowler's' Thievery" printed the letter than that sickening creature Huscroft, who has recently been evolved from office boy to "special commissioner," dispatched it to his congenial associate in Chicago; and with a loud blast of trumpets the "History of Patsy" was given to the American fancy. Mean, sneakish insinuations and half lies were tacked on to Damon's already untrustworthy letter. One would have thought that "Salisbury's Pedigree" would have been sufficient to teach these perverters of truth

a lesson; but their pigheadedness knows no bounds, and they persist in running their heads against a stone wall, to find that their rascality is only equalled by their surprising asininity. It does not perhaps seem charitable when one sees an idiot bucking his skull against a granite pavement to kick him from behind; but there are times when this must be done, if only to prevent the fool from pounding himself to jelly, and to impress upon him that his brains are not located just where he supposes.

Now that the Chicago manipulator, the wildfowling thief and the pudding-headed special commissioner have finished with the "History (perverted) of Patsy," I will give to the American dog fancy full and correct particulars regarding the purchase, and will then leave the vicious schemers to extricate themselves from the dilemma as best they can. To show how bad a dog he bought and how much he knew about Irish setters, Damon has been airing his views in a strangely contradictory fashion. To strengthen (as he supposed) his case, he quoted from my private letters. Damon must know that it is now my privilege to quote from his letters to myself and to others.

These letters clearly prove that Damon is scarcely the sort of person one expects to pose as a martyr or complain of unfair treatment; and they prove beyond the question of a doubt that his opinion, if he has one, is valueless. On May 25, 1888, Damon wrote me that he had always taken a keen interest in my articles on dogs because they showed me to be a "rare authority," and because they were "convincing and treating of facts." I propose to make this letter just as convincing and boiling over with "facts" as the ones that won Damon's heart.

Damon wanted a "good reliable stud dog, one and a half or two years old, of fine color and coat, of the best of breeding and strain;" and because of my "splendid knowledge and experience" he thought I could "best advise him." After telling me how many years he had owned Irish setters and how much he knew about them, Damon concluded by asking if I would undertake to "bring out for me such an animal, and at the same time hold yourself in the position of guaranteeing me what I want." Soon after writing me this letter Damon called on me, and I distinctly told him that I would write to my buyer, do my best for him, but that as I could not select the dog I would guarantee nothing. On May 31 Damon wrote to remind me that "the first requirements must be speed, nose, style, and field work combined," and concluded by stating that he did not wish a dog "related to the Gleucho strain." He tacked on the following P. S.: "I believe there is no duty on an animal for breeding purposes."

Soon after receiving this letter I wrote to Mr. Wm. Graham of Belfast, Ireland, asking him to find for me a well bred, young, good-looking and promising field dog. Mr. Graham has seen all the best setters from old Palmerston down, he is an excellent judge, I have known him nearly twenty years and he has always done the fair and square thing in his dealings with me and with a large circle of my friends. I would write him again to-day for another dog if I needed one. On Sept. 6, Mr. Graham wrote me he had his eye on two dogs that might suit me. He said: "The best I know of for all-around quality is one Patsy belonging to Dr. Boyd, born Aug. 20, 1885, by Frisco ex Nellie IX. I consider Nellie one of the best bitches we have, but now getting into years, and one of the best brood bitches as most of her stock all possess quality. The dog belonging to Wilson that won second at Barn Elms and what Wilson considers the best dog in England is out of her. I purchased him for Wilson and I don't think he would sell him, but Patsy and Wilson's dogs are very different animals. Patsy is a small dog, a very true made one full of quality, wants a little more size for a dog, but for general formation, coat, color, tail, etc., grand." Of the other dog Mr. Graham said: "Wilson's dog, second at London, Barn Elms, was born May 2, 1886, is a large dog possesssing lots of quality, grand coat and color, but has always been thin in condition. It would take a good price to purchase. The dogs I mention I consider the best I know. I bid once £50 for the dam Nellie IX. and could have given more, but Wright wanted £100 at that time. I have described these two dogs Patsy and Malt as being good ones of different types, or rather the same type, but Patsy is small for a dog; the other is a fine large dog and if in good condition I think a warm member. It is condition that has kept him back." On receipt of this letter I wrote to Damon and quoted from Mr. Graham's letter. I told him I thought the smaller dog would suit him better, but advised going slow until I heard from Mr. Graham the exact weight of Patsy. On Sept. 20 Damon replied as follows: "I am not averse to a dog a shade undersize, indeed I prefer a dog not too large and coarse. The dog you mention first (Patsy) would seem to fill the bill, if the English idea of color is as we like, and I should say that if this very important point in a red dog is right, try and buy the first-named dog. I notice you make no mention of the dog's winnings. Were they all upon the bench or part field trials, and has the dog ever been bred? You of course are well aware that a critical lover of this dog will at once select Chief as the proper-colored type, and with this color and a fine, close coat so much the better. A dog tending toward a light shade, so common, I would not have in my kennel." I immediately wrote Mr. Graham to send me the exact weight of Patsy, and to give me other information in regard to coat, color, etc. Oct. 5 Mr. Graham replied as follows: "I inclose you letter from the owner of Patsy and the particulars you ask for. For shape, make and true form, with feet, legs and movements, you can't have better, and all in proportion; the only thing I see about him is I would prefer him a larger dog. As for coat and color he has a beautiful coat. His color is remarkably good and sound all through. He has a perfect tail, can't put it wrong, and shows himself well. If he were larger he would be the best I have ever seen, I think. He is of Lady Clare's type. I would not say he was best in England, but I don't know one I could say was better. I don't believe there are any can beat him, and then it is a matter of opinion. I am only giving you my ideas, and would not advise you in any way."

Here is the letter from the owner of Patsy to Mr. Graham. It gives the dog's exact weight and contains other information asked in my last to Mr. Graham:

LIFFORD, COUNTY DONEGAL, Oct. 3, 1888.—DEAR SIR: Patsy weighs 3 stone 5lbs. He has only had two bitches. The pups are not more than 8mos. old in one case, and the second has not had them yet, I think, so cannot give any idea of what his stock may be like. He was never shown except twice in Strabane, once in Armagh and in Kells; got first and special everywhere except Armagh, and I think I could explain why he was beaten there; he has in all these shows beaten dogs and bitches that have been exhibited in Dublin and London. He has been shot over both last year and this for three weeks each season on grouse, for the time I have been at him, he is as good a dog as ever was on a mountain, and he is so wise and sensible that with regular work I believe he would be second to no dog living, and his temper is perfect. I don't mean you to understand that at the present moment he is a perfect trained dog, but he is *perfectly* steady on his birds, down to shot and wing, and roads very well. His price will be £100; he never was so strong looking as he is at present. Yours truly, J. C. BOYD.

Extracts from these two letters were sent to Damon, who on Oct. 30 sent a draft for $500, and the dog was bought.

When Damon received his dog he wrote me that he could win his way into the champion class at New York, but would have to stop at New York because in his opinion Tim would beat Patsy in the champion class. This letter startled me and I wrote Damon that I understood he had bought the dog for stud and field purposes rather than for the purpose of beating Tim. Nov. 30 he wrote back that he "did not intend to vacillate." In this letter he expressed his opinion of Patsy as follows: "He grows upon me the more I see him, and if I could put him up say two inches higher I would not want another change. I think he is remarkably strong in character and formation of this breed and I feel that as a stud dog I shall be *perfectly satisfied*. I shall put him on birds to-day and give him a trial, reporting to you. I will add my best thanks for your interest and pains. In disposition Patsy's better does not live, of any breed." The next day, Dec. 1, Damon sent me this letter: "I put Patsy on to our ruffed grouse yesterday—our wildest and most wary game bird. He is fast, has an exquisite nose, covers his ground thoroughly, roads beautifully and is remarkably steady and on his points, also to gun or wing. A few days in my handling and he will adapt himself to our rough country. I would put special stress upon his steadiness in the field and his qualities as a stud dog. He will soon learn our covers and prove all the gentleman claimed." Dec. 10 Damon wrote: "Will you write me a brief covering in a few words Patsy's make up, his disposition and level-headedness, which are two of his finest qualities, his breeding and strong formation as a stud dog in character. I want such a heading to start off in my circular. I have had a great many inquiries as to his qualities and believe he will be of great value in improving this variety of our sporting dogs. You, of course, know our reds have deteriorated the past five years instead of improving, and our stock has sadly needed new blood."

Dec. 13 Damon wrote a letter to Mr. F. H. Perry of Des Moines, Iowa. He said: "Patsy is very strong in the four great requisites for a stud dog, viz., disposition, breeding, color and true formation. His disposition is the sweetest I ever saw in an Irish dog, and he is remarkably steady on his birds and very level-headed, is well broken, drops to shot and wing, and is very fast, with plenty of style and dash. His color is not surpassed by any of our crack dogs, and I have seen them all. His coat is flat and straight, beautiful flag and feather, nice expression and typical head. In improving these dogs, as he must, I shall be repaid. My dogs are all of high order, field broken goods, and with the highest bench form. I send you a photo of Patsy. It is not good of him, but shows you his form and make-up. He stands forward better naturally, and has much more animation. If your bitch is a nice one you will get a rare selection of puppies from Patsy."

Dec. 14 Damon wrote me: "I am in receipt of FOREST AND STREAM containing your criticism on Patsy. You are absolutely correct in every feature but one, and in that you are a trifle off, though it is a trivial matter; that is, as to the color of eyes. Few would call his eye light; however, it don't matter much. I have had a long letter from O'Callaghan, the Irish setter breeder. He evidently thinks all Irish dogs are n. g. exeept his strain." Dec. 24 Damon wrote me: "Frisco is the sire of Aveline, the biteh that in the open class field trials beat all eomers; also he is the sire of Ormoy, Shandon, Droheda, all winners at Barn Elms and Brighton this year. Consequently my Patsy is half brother to all these noted dogs. I must say that I am exceedingly pleased to find his breeding such." A similar letter was sent to Mr. Perry the same day, and Dec. 29 Damon wrote Mr. Perry to this tune: "If you deeide to buy a fine Irish dog you must make up your mind to go down into your pocket if you wish to secure anything of high class and merit. As I have had years of experience in importing poultry, pigeons and more lately dogs, I may he able to give you advice."

Dec. 30 Mr. Perry was treated to another lengthy epistle, from which I quote the following as hearing on this case: "In regard to the matter of selling Patsy, I cannot entertain it for a moment. His strain breed truer than any strain in England, as is shown by his half brothers and sisters winning all the prizes at Barn Elms in July, and at the great national dog show just over in Birmingham. If you have the —— puppies you have not the true type of Irish setter. I have seen —— and examined him carefully. If you will read the work of Mason, 'Our Prize Dogs,' you will see that of nearly all the dogs from —— that he criticises he says in almost every case 'bad in tail' and also in head. It is just this class of dogs that has thrown our red dogs into contempt. Unreliable stock never did breed true typed and formed dogs; it never will. It is very easy to spend a few years in breeding and throw the time away; a man can start right and accomplish much."

Jan. 7, 1889, Damon wrote: "Dr. Jarvis is somewhat worked up, wants to stop over and see my dogs." The same day he wrote Mr. Perry: "I should like you to see Patsy and —— side by side. Patsy beats him in every feature but one and that is size; he is about 5lbs. larger. Patsy's great beauty is in skull, eyes and expression, as plain and evident in its exquisite breeding as can be; even a man who never saw a dog would notice it."

Jan. 11 Damon wrote me: "I have deeided not to show Patsy at all. I believe it would kill him for the stud. A breeder of red dogs came 100 miles to see him this week, and was not at all favorably disposed to him. I do not see how your buyer could have sent a dog *dwarfed*. I feel that we made a great mistake—much too small and weedy."

On the very same day, E. O. Damon, the dog-buying martyr and paragon of honesty and all purity, wrote to Mr. Perry as follows: "Since my two imported bitches, received from England this week, have been served by Patsy, I have thought over the matter of your asking a price on this dog. Would you entertain taking him at the actual cost? He is here safe, and Mr. Mason's criticism is a sufficient guarantee of his worth. If I should sell I should have to import again; but this I would do if I could see my dog in your hands, where he could do much good in the West for this grand breed. Having these imported bitches now in heat and served by Patsy, puts a different light on the matter. A dog the worth of Patsy must in your country do much to improve the breed, and he would soon pay his cost. Your bitch is of the best possible breeding, and I would not put a dog to her that I could not follow straight in the E. K. C. S. Book. I have been looking into the different strains very carefully, and the great trouble I find is in getting a strain of pedigree and purity. By commencing in the right way you can save time. I would not sell Patsy to any Eastern party. In your country it would not make any difference. A letter received yesterday from England lays a great deal of stress on the blood and Patsy's sire Frisco, and he has bred many dogs that to-day in England cannot be bought at any price. Now, I cannot advise you to breed to or to buy Darby II., from the fact that, while his blood is said to be good, and while many of his sires can be found in the E. K. C. S. Book, *some cannot*, and so a doubt is thrown upon his worth, which I am frank to tell you of. Such a dog should *never* be bred to so fine a bred bitch as your Nino. Many fanciers would tell you that Darby II. was the *best*. While he is a fair dog, his pedigree goes back to local dogs, dogs not to be found in the E. K. C. S. Book. In the North of Ireland perhaps good, but not good enough to import, and so I say, let him alone. Should you entertain my suggestion, I will give you a point on Patsy that is not public, but which you can quickly substantiate—a matter which would give additional worth to the dog. I cannot buy Darby II. or advise you. Let me hear from you, and please do not at this stage say anything of my considering a sale." Does any man in the dog fancy require further evidence of the shaky character of Damon? If he does, let him read on:

Jan. 16 Damon wrote to me: "You must remember that your buyer did not mention a word as to Patsy being so short or low down on his legs, and right here you as well as I was awfully deceived. Had he been up on his legs, that *first requisite* of the Irish dog, with heavier bone, would have put a very different phase upon his merits. A short limb, light bone, with straight stifles ruins him in my eyes. I am not at all fault-finding with your efforts. Your efforts I appreciate fully. You did your best, no doubt, but Patsy would fill the bill of a novice selection. I hate the sight of the little fellow."

As soon as Damon had concluded this letter he sat down and wrote to Mr. Perry: "If you wish to negotiate for Patsy I am free to tell you his cost, but it is to go no further, and you can prove this by writing to Mr. Mason. Patsy cost me $530, and at this price, $530, cash, I will sell him. Such a dog as Patsy would soon pay for himself, and I have now the promise of several bitches for his services. If I sold him I should breed one of my bitches again to him. He is so well calculated to nick well with her. If you are looking for a dog of this breed it is a chance not often to be had." Jan. 21 Damon sent the following to Mr. Perry: "Have your favor, and in reply, if you wish to purchase Patsy you can do so at my price, already given you, the actual cost of the dog. I should not offer Patsy to you on any terms were he not sound, and I will say that the dog does not stand with a hardier constitution or in better health. His coat is bright and fine, nose cold as can be, and in perfect condition; not a blemish can he found. As to showing Patsy, I always hate to put so valuable a dog into the show room, and I don't think I should do so, certainly not until I had bred him. Patsy is wonderfully like the dog Chief. Chief a trifle heavier, but not a whit better in coat or color or style. He shows very strongly, and it takes a great one to beat him. The dangers of show rooms are many—diseases, fire and the thief. Unless you care for the dog yourself, I have another man from the West anxious for a price on him, but I cannot give it, you have the first chance. He would not be a loss to you and would surely make his mark." Damon was in too big a hurry to wait for an answer to this letter, and so the next day, Jan. 22, he sent Mr. Perry another. Here it is: "I wrote you somewhat hastily last night. It seems to me the amount is so small that if you really care for Patsy you could arrange it without much trouble. There is a great demand for dogs in the West, and a dog of Patsy's breeding and quality would very soon bring in quite an income. One party wrote me he could have sold a great many Irish puppies had he had them to spare. You could breed him to your bitch, then select one of the finest and breed to the sire, or a son to a mother, and then mate a dog to a bitch out of each breeding together. This is the way the finest dogs are produced and you soon get a strain with very strong formation in every breeding. The oldest and most sucessful breeders in Europe breed in this way, men that are always at the front. I have just received a photo of the bitch Mollie, owned by Dr. Nichols, of Troy, N. Y., a bitch that has won all around East. She has fine head and nose and neck, but all other parts—back, loin, feet, legs, tail and chest very deficient, and this called one of our cracks. Patsy excels in all these parts, and as a stud dog he will give our reds a great boom. He is so steady that in your country he would prove a good field dog. He has a beautiful motion and is of tremendous power and speed. If I were you and wanted such an animal it's a chance too good to let go." Mr. Perry began to fight shy of Damon and he put the letter aside for further consideration. Feb. 1 Damon wrote him: "Have heard nothing from you relative to Patsy. Did the price scare you?" Mr. Perry did not answer and so Patsy was entered for the New York show.

Patsy got a vhc. under Mr. Wenzel, and because he did not take first Damon became very sore. He met a generous sympathizer in a New Hampshire man, and before he went home he swore vengeance and sent me a very polite note. Here is a taste of it: "Two days spent here have at least given me an insight into this swindle of a Patsy business. I would at least like the pleasure of showing up your buyer in the English papers, and I ask you for his address. He is a d—d trickster. I would like to ask if you have no redress from a buyer in such a clear case of beating a man as this. Your way was to have returned the dog. Five hundred dollars loss is no worse than this typical dog—a miserable apology. Can you take the dog off my hands at any price?" Feb. 23 I replied to this letter: "I am in receipt of yours of the 18th and 20th inst. Mr. Wm. Graham purchased Patsy for me, and I have always found him straightforward and thoroughly reliable. He wrote me and I wrote you that he considered the dog too small, giving at the same time his exact weight. The dog you said was large enough and instructed me to buy him. You ask if you can have redress. How could I suggest sending the dog back after you had written me that you were much pleased with him, and after having expressed this opinion in some of the sporting papers as well? I judged from what you said to me and from your correspondence that you were an old admirer and breeder of Irish setters who knew what was what. Your letters to me go to show that your opinion of a dog is influenced by what first one man and then another has to say about him. I presume —— and one or two others actually succeeded in making you believe that Patsy was not only a duffer but a mongrel as well, whereas any man who knows an Irish setter must admit that the dog is a good little one."

Feb. 25 Damon sent me a long, rambling and contradictory letter, such as only Damon can write. He bestowed his blessing on Mr Graham, dubbed him a trickster for sending a little dog instead of a big one, and wound up by leaving nothing of Patsy but the claws. About the same time he wrote to Mr. Graham and informed him that he had been swindled by a "party in New York." Then he went to work and sent Mr. Perry a few lines. The letter was dated March 4, and in it Damon (remember he is not a trickster) said: "He is a dog which impresses fanciers differently. One don't know enough of the breed to appreciate his strong points, and the next man who sees him is all carried away with him. No doubt the very unfair criticism in a Chicago paper's report of New York show will be answered. In FOREST AND STREAM'S report of the show Mr Mason says, 'Patsy, vhc., best in class barring his size.' Now it is true Mr. Mason imported this dog; it is also true he would not make such an opinion unless he had in the dog sufficient quality to warrant it. Now you must also remember it would be a very difficult thing for any *imported dog in the stud at $25* to have gone into the ring at New York and won. It is unfair to exhibitors for a judge owning dogs in the stud to pass upon that breed of dog. Mr. S. T. Hammond, the veteran, was much interested in Patsy. He examined him critically and his opinion was this: 'I much prefer him to Dick Swiveller, and he will breed grandly with Elcho bitches.' I said, 'Why do you like him?' His reply was, 'He is a dog of much stronger character, better coat and color, and he is put together like iron.' Such an opinion from such a man is doing the dog justice. I shall show in Boston, probably, and his standing will be differently placed." Notice the mean and cowardly stab at Mr. Wenzel, who judged at New York. Damon imputes that he gave Patsy only a vhc. card because he owns two stud dogs, Chief and Tim. Is any further evidence of the character of this man required to show that anything he says or does with respect to Irish setters must be regarded with suspicion by honest people?

March 4 and 5 Damon sent me two letters, from which I will quote: "I am anxious to see if the dog really has quality enough to call forth a line in his defense." In the letter of the 5th he said: "As a judge Max Wenzel is a farce. Do you consider Desmond inferior to Patsy, and by that I mean, judging these two dogs together, could you honorably give Patsy the first place?" In reply to these two last letters I said: "Yours of the 4th and 5th inst. at hand. Let me ask you as a favor not to write first one thing and then another about the same dog. Your statements are so wholly

contradictory that really I cannot follow you. In one of your letters you gave me to understand that Mr. Hammond had told you that Patsy was worthless. When I asked Mr. Hammond what he thought of the dog he at once replied that he was the best in the class, barring his size. You, as well as I, know that Mr. Hammond would never say one thing to you and another to me; he is not a man of that kind. I shall not be called upon to judge Patsy and Desmond so long as the first named is owned by you. But without seeing the two dogs together it strikes me that Patsy is the better."

Do not forget that Damon in his letter dated March 4 and addressed to Mr. Perry, gave Mr. Hammond's opinion of Patsy. He was trying to sell the dog. Now read this from a letter to me and dated March 11: "Mr. Hammond's opinion to me was that Patsy would breed well with Glencho bitches, other than this his opinion was not expressed, but it was very easy to see what he thought." On the very same day that Damon wrote me the above he penned the following to Mr. Perry: "I have decided to breed him to my O'Callaghan bitch Winnie II., winner of second at New York. I believe there is more good in this dog than credit has been given him and I think you would say the same if you could see him. In the opinion of such a veteran dog man as Mr. S. T. Hammond I must have great confidence, and he said 'best in his class and I would prefer breeding him to any dog I ever saw.' If you like and can pay express charges both ways, if you do not want to keep him I will send him to you on approval at price I gave you. I believe you would buy the dog."

If Mr. Hammond did not express an opinion, then Damon concocted the opinion quoted in his letters to Mr. Perry; and in view of these and other facts he has had the brazen impudence to impute dishonest motives to men who would sooner cut off the right hand than they would stoop to such trickery. A nice character this Damon. Experience had taught me that it was no easy matter to guess what Major Hammond was thinking about, and so on March 15 I wrote Damon to discontinue his correspondence or support his statements with something more substantial than Damon's word. He replied to my letter next day, March 16, that he was sorry his opinion annoyed me. Of Patsy he said: "If this dog is as represented then I can't tell white from black. Had you written me on receipt of the dog that you were disappointed in him, that he was not as represented, and was not the dog you ordered, it would have been more manly than to try to make me accept a 'duffer' as a good one. Graham knew the dog was not first-class and so did you when you received him. It's more my opinion than lack of opinion that now annoys you. I mail you fac-simile of our typical headed Irish setter first at the Strabane *chicken show*."

How is it that it was not manly in me to ship the dog to Damon after he had been bought and paid for and yet it was quite the proper thing for Damon to try and palm off on to Mr. Perry a dog he considered a "duffer" "not as represented" and "not as ordered." Damon cannot squirm out of this, neither will the public do as the A.K.C. did in the Seitner case, viz.: acquit him because he intended to write what he did not write and did not intend to write what he did write.

March 18 I sent Damon this letter: "Yours of the 16th with photograph of Patsy at hand. The portrait shows him to be exactly what he is—a good little dog, and neither Dr. Jarvis nor anybody else can alter my opinion of him. As to your opinion annoying me, it can never do that; but I would like you when you write me to confine yourself to facts instead of bringing accusations which you are unable to support by evidence of any kind. The letters that I sent my buyer are there to prove that I did my best to get a good dog for you; and because in your opinion I failed to do this is no reason why you should make unwarrantable statements, such as for instance accusing me of 'dividing' with my buyer, and so on. You say that your having changed your opinion annoys me. This is a mistake. You so often change it that I would not be a bit surprised to find you next week saying that Patsy is the best dog of his breed that ever lived. When I received the dog I wrote you my candid opinion of him, and that opinion I now reiterate. There are very few dogs of Patsy's inches that can beat him, but of course a larger dog of equally good formation would go ahead of him. If you had had an opinion of your own and had known what you wanted you would have said that the dog was too small. My buyer sent you his exact weight and I wrote you exactly what he said. You replied that the dog was large enough. You now try to make it appear that it was my duty to tell you the dog was too small. If the dog had been too large it would have been the same thing. I think before you buy another you should make up your mind what you want. But even if you did this a man could not please you, because as soon as you saw the dog or somebody told you he was a 'duffer' you would want another of entirely different type."

March 19 Damon sent Mr. Perry another letter. I do not find in it that he told Mr. Perry that Patsy was a "duffer," "not as represented" and "not as ordered." Neither do I find that Damon told Mr. Perry that Damon was unmanly in trying to palm off a "duffer," which it was his duty to have done seeing he believed Patsy a "duffer." Damon said: "I have had him on grouse this spring, and he is all that is claimed; fast, a keen worker and very staunch and readily handled. On quail and chickens he will prove a grand one. I shall show Patsy at Boston with my Winnie II., second at New York. After the Boston show you can have him if you choose. He is very much more of a dog than you imagine, and at my price is *the cheapest dog I ever saw*. I feel confident could you see him you would take him. Kate IX. whelped Sunday night eight puppies by him, four dogs and four bitches, a nice lot and very even. Mason says he considers Patsy a better dog than Desmond II., second at New York and first at Troy. In condition and soundness Patsy has not an out. He is an all day dog and of great value: for his field quality alone he is worth my price."

Does this last letter prove that in Damon's opinion Damon bought a "duffer," or does it prove that he bought a good, honest dog? There is a deliberate falsehood in the letter that must not be overlooked. It is where Damon says: "Mason says he considers Patsy a better dog than Desmond." If readers will refer to my reply (given above) to Damon's letters of March 4 and 5 they will notice that I wrote, "without seeing the dogs together it strikes me that Patsy is the better." Very different from saying "Patsy is a better dog than Desmond." But then Damon is a "gentleman;" he is above trickery of any kind; he does not believe in it; and when he discovers anything of the sort he "brings pressure" to suppress it. Wonderful man! Great genius! Sweet chicken! How few possess thy virtues!

Mr. Perry bought Patsy and a few days later the dog was sent to the Boston show, where I gave him vhc. in a strong class. Damon looked daggers when I took down his number. He had written Mr. Perry that Patsy would do better at Boston than he did at New York and the decision made him wild. To think that I ordered a dog in England for him and gave it only vhc. put me on a level with all the tricksters in dogdom. That was not all. My decisions were not correct, and on April 8, Damon wrote Mr. Perry: "I received Patsy back from Boston in good shape to-day. He was given vhc. at Boston, but dogs won first over him not worth a fig in the field. Of the four dogs placed over him I would prefer only one to Patsy and that was Desmond II. In general outline Desmond is not so good a dog as Patsy. Winnie II., my O'Callaghan bitch, won third." Please remember that Kenmore was third at Boston. In Damon's last letter we have proof that he considers Patsy a better dog than Kenmore and Sunset, the first and third prize winners at Boston.

April 15 Damon wrote Mr. Perry again: "I must say that my O'Callaghan bitch Winnie II. is now in heat and I am anxious to try the experiment of an inbreed with Patsy. She will surely take this week and that will settle the service I am entitled to. Patsy is beginning to shed his coat, but you can see how good he is in this respect. His superior in coat and color and tail and feet and chest does not stand. My eight puppies out of Kate IX. by him are four weeks old yesterday. The strongest, smartest puppies I ever saw, with splendid bone and powerful limb." Here we have proof that Damon's first litter of puppies by Patsy were the strongest and smartest this great man had ever seen. April 20 Damon wrote Mr. Perry: "Your card at hand. Patsy goes on Monday. He is a dog that will always mind the voice and a blow would break his heart. Did you ever see finer feet on a dog? His pups have the same shaped feet."

April 23 Damon wrote Mr. Perry: "I gave Patsy his last run, fed him and saw him off in good shape last night. I put him into the box with regret, for I had become attached to the little fellow. I don't know but I have made an error in selling the dog, but it is too late now." Jan. 16 Damon "hates the sight of the little fellow," but three months later he discovers his error, becomes attached to the dog and puts him "into the box with regret."

But, alas for poor Patsy! the unseen power that controls the erratic movements of Damon's uneasy brain stirred up that grand and wondrous compositiou to further efforts, and early in June Damon describes Patsy in a city contemporary as a dog with "ears and nose so snipy as to fit a fox better than an Irish setter." In regard to the dog's stud qualities he says: "As to the stud properties of Patsy others may risk them, but none for me." Possibly the fact of the dog with the snipy ears having sired the smartest puppies Damon had ever seen induced him not to breed to such an animal again. Shades of O'Callaghan and Old Kingdom make room for O. Damon, of Northampton. The printed letter, from which I have just quoted, contains also a statement to the effect that Mr. Wenzel gave Patsy a vhc. card at New York because I had previously told him the dog was a good one.

Damon's last to me contained the startling news that neither Patsy nor his pedigree had been received by Damon. To this I replied April 27 as follows: "In the letter before me you say that you have neither received Patsy nor his pedigree. In a previous communication you state that you have received Patsy, by Frisco out of Nellie IX., and that you are much pleased with him. In another letter you say your dog Patsy is half brother to some of the best field and show dogs in England. A correspondence such as you indulge in is fit only for the columns of the *Shooting Times*."

I have already shown (see Damon's letter of Jan. 11 to Mr. Perry) that when Damon wished to sell Patsy to Mr. Perry he wrote that his other dog, Darby II., "should never be bred to so fine a bred bitch as your Nino." Now, let us see what Damon wrote of Darby II. as soon as he had succeeded in selling Patsy to Mr. Perry. The very honorable gentleman sent this letter to the Chicago paper that has for special commissioner in England that uovice and ignoramus, Huscroft: "I must, through the pages of the ——, let the lovers of red dogs know of my recent importation, per City of Rome, of the red Irish setter Darby II., first in local class of twenty-nine entries at Cork in July last, and second in the open class at the same show, when he, at fourteen months old, crowded Killarney Chieftain for first, but lost, owing to age and condition favoring Killarney Chieftain. He is bred from a field dog of well-known ability, and is a grandson of that old grand one champion Palmerston and Quail (8,289), while upou the dam's side he is a grandson of that well-known dog Cocknere [should be Cockshure], a sire of many good ones afield as well as upon the bench. This young dog will be of great worth to our red setters, and will, another year, be an easy winner. In coat and color I have not seen his equal this year. He is a most valuable addition to my kennel, and very different from my last importation in type and character." In these Darby II. letters there is further proof that E. O. Damon will stoop to any contemptible device in order to carry his ends.

Damon's last freak was to write to Dr. Boyd, from whom Patsy was purchased, to ascertain if as much as £50 had been paid for the dog. He had previously sent an insulting letter to Mr. Graham, and so when Dr. Boyd wrote and asked Mr. Graham if there would be any objection to his giving Damon the exact price, Mr. Graham replied that he had sold the dog to me and not to Damon, and that it was none of Damon's business. In order to prove that Patsy was not picked up on the streets of Lifford, as Damon has insinuated, I priut Dr. Boyd's reply to Mr. Graham, and at the same time I ask Dr. Boyd's pardon for making it public property:

LIFFORD, County Donegal, March 26, 1889.—*Dear Sir:* Inclosed you have letters returned as requested. You are the party I had the transaction with, so will certainly do as you desire, but I cannot see what objection there is to saying I got far more than £50 for him. This answer would, I think, make him (Damon) more satisfied, knowing there had been a big price paid for him at this side, and it would stop his writing to me, as I would state, without Mr. Mason's or your permission, I would not tell the exact price. But you are the best judge. Will I even say that I had written you after receiving his letter and that you wished price kept secret? Please let me know this, but indeed my idea would be to let him know you had paid me the big price. Yours truly, J. C. BOYD."

Looking over Damon's letters to the press and to private individuals I find: 1. That when Damon wished to make himself heard he wrote to a paper edited by a thief. 2. That Damon complained of getting "left," and then tried the experiment on Mr. Perry. 3. That an examination of Patsy showed Damon that the dog was the exact contrary of such dogs as Tim, Elcho, Jr., and Kenmore, but that a later examination showed him to be a better dog than Kenmore. 4. That Damon wanted a "good, reliable stud dog, one and a half or two years old, of the best of breeding and strain," and a dog whose first points must be "speed, nose, style and field work combined." 5. That Damon bought what after seeing him he pronounced a splendid field dog, a superbly bred dog, a dog that sired the best puppies he had ever seen and a dog that in looks surpassed Kenmore and was defeated at New York only, he claims, because the judge owned two stud dogs and did not wish to hurt his business by bringing into prominence a dog advertised at a low fee. 6. That Damon considered Mr. Graham a scoundrel for shipping a dog that was "dwarfed," notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Graham had previously sent the exact weight of the dog. 7. That Damon considered me a scoundrel for not returning the dog after I had seen for myself that he was the exact weight that was given to Damon and approved by him. 8. That Damon charged Mr. Wenzel with pegging back Patsy in order that Mr. Wenzel's pocket might not be a sufferer. 9. That Damon accused Mr. Wenzel of giving Patsy more than he was entitled to because of my having told Mr. Wenzel that Patsy was a "good little one." 10. That Mr. Graham and myself were scoundrels for palming off on Damon a "duffer." 11. That Damon was a scoundrel for palming off on Mr. Perry a dog that in his opinion was a "duffer," not "as represented" and "not as ordered." 12. That Darby II. was not fit to breed to until Damon had sold Patsy. 13. That Darby II. was a corker as soon as Damon had disposed of Patsy. 14. That Damon hated the sight of the little "duffer." 15. That Damon parted from the little fellow with regret. 16. That Patsy is "wonderfully like the dog Chief." 18. That Graham does not know a sporting dog. 19. That Patsy "shows very strongly and it takes a great one to beat him." 20. That Damon did not receive Patsy. 21. That Damon sold and shipped to Mr. Perry a dog that Damon never received. 22. That Damon is not responsible for his actions.

If E. O. Damon has been egged on in his foolishness by the Chicago trickster, and I am told that he has, it will be well for him in the future to remember that once upon a time a man named Balaam owned a long-eared quadruped that was stopped.

CHAS. H. MASON.

Thanks to Mr. Mahew for having tried to show Damon the folly of his ways, and to Mr. Perry for having sent me copies of Damon's letters.

C. H. M.

PATSY.

THE Irish setter dog Patsy is the subject of a long communication in our columns this week. We give a portrait of the dog sent to us by Mr. Damon who wrote of it: "It is taken from a photo and is an exact likeness, no exaggeration whatever, and the fancy see him just as he is if his superb color could be shown. In a letter dated Dec. 3, Mr. Damon writes: "Patsy will make his mark in the stud and as new blood he will be in demand, being splendidly bred and never beaten. I have coming out a grand bitch selected with special reference to breeding to this dog. * * * Patsy is the most level-headed and obedient dog and has more sense than any other Irish dog I ever saw. Mr. Mason can give you a better idea in his writing up than I can. But he is no duffer I can assure you. In coat and color he has no superior in the country." Following is the description of the dog by Mr. Mason which was published in our issue of Dec. 13, 1888:

"A few days ago I had the pleasure of giving Patsy, Mr. E. O. Damon's recently imported Irish setter, a careful examination. As this young dog is almost certain to make a mark, especially in the stud, I will give your readers a brief description of him. Skull well formed; muzzle somewhat too light; ears set a trifle high; eyes a shade too light in color, but well set and with fine expression; a head full of quality and character, but rather effeminate; neck better than average and would be improved by less bulk and by a little more length; shoulders beautifully laid on; chest very nearly perfect; back firm as a rock and truly formed; loin symmetrical and strong; hindquarters showing much strength; tail of correct length, beautifully fringed and always well carried; stands on a superb set of legs and feet; coat and color perfect; feather of best quality and sufficiently abundant. A graceful, stylish and easy-moving dog whose most prominent defect is a lack of size. His late owner considers him one of the most promising field dogs he has ever owned—fast, stylish, and steady to wing and shot. Mr. Damon says: 'He is fast, covers his ground thoroughly, carries a high head, has an exquisite nose, and is remarkably steady on his points, also to gun and wing.' We want some new Irish blood in this country, and as Patsy is well bred (Frisco—Nellie IX.) and possesses those great stud essentials, bone and substance combined with quality, it is almost certain that he will be heard of in the near future."

Of this description Mr. Damon wrote us Dec. 14: "Mr. Mason's criticism of my dog is *absolutely correct*. A breeder can read it and know just what sort of a dog he is."

Mr. Damon has since published statements that are directly the opposite of his opinions as given above. For an analysis of the reasons and motives that brought about this radical change, the reader is referred to the communication of Mr. Mason in another column. What Mr. Damon really thinks of Patsy is something that we defy any one to find out from his contradictory statements. It is perhaps true that he considered the dog to be just what he wrote when he was trying to sell him to Mr. Perry, and that he was not trying to palm off on that gentleman what he thought was a rank duffer. That is the most charitable view to take of it, and surely this is a case where we should exercise all the charity we have to spare.

DOG TALK.

THE *Fanciers' Gazette* proves that dogs reason as follows:

"A young man who lived in a cottage in Yorkshire had a splendid mastiff dog, called Ponto, who was allowed to roam about just as he pleased all over the house. His favorite place, however, was in the study under his master's writing table. When Mr. D——s was away from home, as was often the case, Ponto, much to his disgust, was chained up in the yard. From this treatment he did all he could to keep away. On one occasion his master went for a few days' visit to a neighbor, leaving the usual orders about the dog. In vain, however, did the servants search high and low for Ponto; nowhere was he to be found, and they gave up the search in despair. In the evening, when the two maid servants were sitting quietly at work in the kitchen, they suddenly heard the small handbell in the study ring violently. They started up in alarm, and each wanted the other to go and see what was the matter; but neither of them dared, and they sat still and frightened. Presently the bell pealed again, and, curiosity proving greater than their fears, they went to the parlor door. There they paused again, but hearing the bell once more, they turned the handle, and peeped in. What was their surprise to find Ponto sitting on his haunches, with the bell in his mouth! He had evidently seen his master use the bell to summon attendance, and finding himself shut in, he thought he would try if a little bell-ringing on his own account would not get him out of his prison."

At a recent meeting of the committee of the English Kennel Club, Mr. J. Sidney Turner gave notice that he would propose the following new rule at the special general meeting to be held at Olympia, July 10: That any person who shall knowingly exhibit a dog which has suffered from distemper at any time within the previous two months of the show at which it is exhibited, shall be debarred from again exhibiting for such period as the Kennel Club committee shall decide.

We have received notice from Mr. Chas. Deckleman, Brooklyn, N. Y., stating that the Brooklyn Kennel Club will hold a dog show in that city, Sept. 7 to 11. We shall probably be able to give further particulars next week.

We have received a list of the nominations for the second annual Derby of the Southern Field Trial Club, 51 in all, 42 setters and 9 pointers. The list will be published next week.

Mr. H. H. Briggs, kennel editor of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, has been appointed to judge all classes at the dog show held at Los Angeles, Cal., this week.

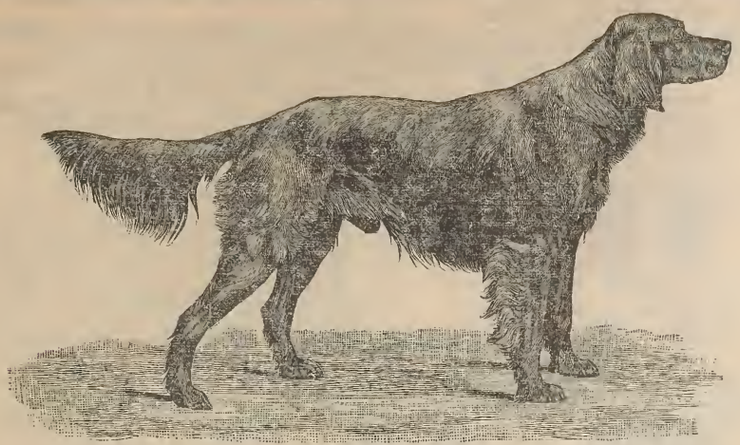
We are informed that the National Coursing Association contemplate holding meetings next fall at some of the important Southern cities.

Mr. E. H. Morris has been arrested upon the charge of evading the duties on a dog recently imported by him. We are informed by the best of authority that the prosecution is malicious, and that Mr. Morris has the requisite consular certificate for every dog imported by him.

The St. Bernard Club of Switzerland will hold an international show at Berne, July 12 to 14.

The California Kennel Club propose holding a dog show at San Francisco, next October.

THE POINTER CLUB.—New York, June 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Pointer Club of America, at 44 Broadway, New York city, in the rooms of the A. K. C., at 12 M. Monday, July 1.—GEO. W. LARUE, Sec'y and Treas.



PATSY.

BREAKING A BEAGLE.

THE other day I took a beagle puppy to a gentleman of color, who had the reputation of having the best rabbit dogs in the country, for the purpose of having him broken.

"That's a mighty purty hound," said he, "but I'm afeard he won't stand the racket of my system of breaking."

"Why not?" asked I.

"'Cause," he replied, "he's fat and slick and delicate lookin', I'm afeard he'd die before he'd be broke. My plan is awful simple, but it never fails. I don't feed my hounds, and they have got to ketch rabbits or starve to death. Now do you want to leave him?"

I concluded I did not care to subject my Rowett to so Spartan a method of breaking, so I put him in the wagon and drove home. S. REICNAF.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 or any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Pard, Patrol, Pilot, Piper, Pep, Pet, Puss and Puzzle. By G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., for black, white and tan beagles, four dogs and four bitches, whelped May 6, 1889, by Tony (Ringwood—Trinket) out of Uno (Little Ned—Spangle).

Woodcraft, Woodring, Woodlark and Woodnymph. By Geo. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., for black, white and tan beagles, two dogs and two bitches, whelped March 8, 1889, by Tony (Ringwood—Trinket) out of Skippy (Riot—Skip).

Rebel, Rival, Rush and Romp. By G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., for black, white and tan beagles, three dogs and one bitch, whelped March 24, 1889, by Tony (Ringwood—Trinket) out of Spangle (Spottie—Nina).

Spinaway. By G. E. Stickney, Newburyport, Mass., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped Aug. 8, 1888, by champion Chief (champion Berkely—champion Duck) out of Tyrrell's Nellie (Watts—champion Rose).

NAMES CHANGED.

Toney to Skippy. By G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., for black, white and tan beagle bitch, age not given, by Riot (Rattler—Spider) out of Skip (Hector—Shoo Fly).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Lady Bonaparte—Bradford Ruby II. A. W. Albright's (Chattanooga, Tenn.) pug bitch Lady Bonaparte (Silver Shoe—Dixie) to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Bradford Ruby II. (Bradford Ruby—Puss B.), June 16.

Miss Pug—Douglass II. Wm. Fisher's (Maplewood, O.) pug bitch Miss Pug to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Douglass II. (Douglass I.—June), May 31.

Miss Topsy—Douglass II. Ed. Febrman's (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Miss Topsy (Douglass I.—Nellie) to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Douglass II. (Douglass I.—June), June 22.

Hecla—Marquis of Stafford. Mrs. F. Smyth's (Germantown, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Hecla to Fairhill Kennels' Marquis of Stafford (champion Save—Miss Plinlimmon), June 17.

Donna—Rockingham. Rosecroft Kennels' (Birmingham, Conn.) English setter bitch Donna (Yale Belton—Forest Dora) to F. Windholz's champion Rockingham (Belthus—Bess), June 22.

Countess B.—Nat Goodwin. F. S. Brown's (Philadelphia, Pa.) English setter bitch Countess B. (Dashing Lion—Victoria) to T. N. Cochran's Nat Goodwin (Roderigo—Bo Peep), June 15.

Daisy B.—Ben Hill. Jake Monline's (Cincinnati, O.) English setter bitch Daisy B. to J. S. Hudson's Ben Hill (Druid—Ruby), April 5.

Daisy Hunter—Ben Hill. J. A. Hunter's (Sandborn, Ind.) English setter bitch Daisy Hunter to J. S. Hudson's Ben Hill (Druid—Ruby), April 8.

Kelpie—Ben Hill. E. O. Damon's (Northampton, Mass.) English setter bitch Kelpie to J. S. Hudson's Ben Hill (Druid—Ruby), April 19.

Dixie—Sportsman. J. S. Hudson's (Covington, Ky.) English setter bitch Dixie (Dashing Berwyn—Magnolia) to his Sportsman), June 11.

Adaline—Aldershot. Dana Rhodes's (Groton, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Adaline (A.K.R. 6985) to his Aldershot (A.K.R. 5810), March 16.

Dauntless—Trentham Baron. F. F. Dole's (New Haven, Conn.) bull-terrier bitch Dauntless (champion Jubilee—Modjeska) to his Trentham Baron (Trentham Dutch—Trentham Belle), June 8.

Goldsmith Venus—Bradford Harry. A. M. Goldsmith's (Chicago, Ill.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Goldsmith Venus to P. H. Coombs's Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), June 19.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Beech Grove Queen. G. P. Jones's (St. Louis, Mo.) mastiff bitch Beech Grove Queen (Beech Grove Duke—Beech Grove Gabrielle), June 21, twelve (eight dogs), by his Minting II. (champion Minting—Bess, A.K.R. 2077).

Timferna. E. M. Crouch's (Thomaston, Conn.) pointer bitch Timferna (Riddleberger's Tim—Guiferna), June 22, eight (three dogs), by his Brock (Goodwin's Dash—Zoe).

Bunny. E. C. Riedinger's (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Buuny (champion Treasure—Topsy), April 24, five (three dogs), by his Cicero (Young Toby—Victory).

Judy. Mr. Curley's (Hartwell, O.) pug bitch Judy, May 19, ten (six dogs), by E. C. Riedinger's Cicero (Young Toby—Victory).

Topsy. E. C. Riedinger's (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch Topsy (Minneapolis Sootey—Pansy), Feb. 18, eight (three dogs), by his Cicero (Young Toby—Victory).

Lady Rosalind. Fairhill Kennels' (Philadelphia, Pa.) St. Bernard bitch Lady Rosalind (champion Plinlimmon—Lady Burghley), June 20, thirteen (nine dogs), by their Marquis of Stafford (champion Save—Miss Plinlimmon); four dogs and two bitches since dead.

Dolly S. J. S. Hudson's (Covington, Ky.) English setter bitch Dolly S. (Gath—Lit), April 27, four (two dogs), by his Ben Hill (Druid—Ruby).

Texas Daisy. J. S. Hudson's (Covington, Ky.) English setter bitch Texas Daisy (American Dan—Countess House), May 15, nine (five dogs), by his Ben Hill (Druid—Ruby).

Bohemian Girl. J. S. Hudson's (Covington, Ky.) English setter bitch Bohemian Girl (Count Noble—Mollie Belton), June 5, nine (six dogs), by S. L. Boggs's Paul Gladstone (Gladstone—Lavalette).

Tempest. J. S. Hudson's (Covington, Ky.) English setter bitch Tempest (Count Noble—Lit), June 12, twelve (five dogs), by his Ben Hill (Druid—Ruby).

Chloe. H. C. Glover's (New York) Gordon setter bitch Chloe (Argus—Rhona), June 16, six (two dogs), by J. B. Blossom's Tyne (Rupert—Fan); all black and tan.

Adaline. Dana Rhodes's (Groton, N. Y.) Irish setter bitch Adaline (A.K.R. 6985), May 18, seven (three dogs), by his Aldershot (A.K.R. 5810).

Lillias. Jas. E. Unks's (Muncie, Ind.) fox-terrier bitch Lillias (champion Splanger—Blemton Lilly), June 17, three (two dogs), by his Beverwyck Trap (Dusky Trap—Daze).

Blemton Lu Lu. E. C. Riedinger's (Cincinnati, O.) fox-terrier bitch Blemton Lu Lu (champion Lucifer—Lucretia), April 15, two (one dog), by H. Lackman's Flippant.

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Romp. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped March 24, 1889, by Tony out of Spangle, by G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., to F. Schneider, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rebel. Black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped March 24, 1889, by Tony out of Spangle, by G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., to Miss Georgie Oakes, St. Paul, Minn.

Woodring. Orange, white and tan beagle dog, whelped March 8, 1889, by Tony out of Skippy, by G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., to F. Schneider, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rival. Black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped March 24, 1889, by Tony out of Spangle, by G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., to T. B. Manly, Philadelphia, Pa.

Woodlark. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped March 8, 1889, by Tony out of Skippy, by G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., to T. B. Manly, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ilford Caution II. Fawn mastiff dog, whelped May 6, 1886, by Ilford Cantion out of Countess, by A. F. Cowles, Waterbury, Conn., to H. D. Kendell, Lowell, Mass.

Frank. Apricot fawn pug dog, age and pedigree not given, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to Excello Kennels, Middletown, O.

Spokane. Silver fawn pug dog, whelped May 23, 1889, by Kash out of Lady Thora, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to O. P. Kinnie, Lima, O.

Erminie. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped May 4, 1889, by Kash out of Daisy, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to H. S. Hume, Greenfield, Ind.

Cicero—Topsy whelp. Cream fawn pug bitch, whelped Feb. 18, 1889, by E. C. Riedinger, Cincinnati, O., to Louis Klayer, same place.

Baby. Stone fawn pug bitch, whelped Feb. 18, 1889, by Cicero out of Topsy, by E. C. Riedinger, Cincinnati, O., to J. Englehart, same place.

Queen. Cream fawn pug bitch, whelped Nov. 21, 1887, by champion Treasure out of Topsy, by E. C. Riedinger, Cincinnati, O., to Frank Elff, Indianapolis, Ind.

Gypsy. Silver fawn pug bitch, whelped July 11, 1888, by champion Treasure out of Topsy, by E. C. Riedinger, Cincinnati, O., to J. Mahoney, Chadron, Neb.

Topsy. Fawn pug bitch, age not given, by Sootey out of Pansy, by E. C. Riedinger, Cincinnati, O., to Louis Klayer, same place.

Belinda. Orange and white St. Bernard bitch, whelped Feb. 24, 1889, by Marquis of Stafford out of Efion, by Fairhill Kennels, Philadelphia, Pa., to Item Kennels, Bethlehem, Pa.

Sportsman. Black, white and tan English setter dog, whelped Aug. 21, 1885, by Gladstone out of Sue, by J. S. Hudson, Covington, Ky., to P. Lorillard, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.

Paris Queen. Blue belton English setter bitch, age not given, by champion Paris ont of Miss Twilight, by G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., to T. C. Crittenden, Bristol, Conn.

Count Gladson. Blue belton English setter dog, age not given, by Royal Blue out of Modjeska, by G. W. Proctor, West Gloucester, Mass., to I. E. Ingraham, Bristol, Conn.

Kaiser. Black and tan terrier dog, whelped Feb. 10, 1888, by Punch out of Luce, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to E. Lever, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bangle. White bull-terrier dog, whelped Nov. 2, 1887, by champion Count out of Miss Norah, by F. F. Dole, New Haven, Conn., to G. P. Robbins, same place.

Master McGrath. Irish terrier dog, whelped March 26, 1889, by champion Dennis out of Sandycroft Vim, by V. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., to Wm. Flood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sandycroft Ruth. Irish terrier bitch, whelped March 26, 1889, by champion Dennis out of Sandycroft Vim, by V. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., to Jas. Hause, New York.

Lady Irex. Irish terrier bitch, whelped March 26, 1889, by champion Dennis out of Sandycroft Vim, by V. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., to H. W. Bloomfield, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gypsy Queen. Irish terrier bitch, whelped March 26, 1889, by champion Dennis out of Sandycroft Vim, by V. M. Haldeman, Milford, Del., to J. G. Tomson, Philadelphia, Pa.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

JAMES, Norwich, Conn.—1. How can I reduce corpulency in a bull-terrier? He is allowed but little exercise outside his own yard, he being anxious to fight every dog he meets; also has a funny cough. 2. Would it be possible for you to advise the kind of dog to get for a loving companion and a faithful friend? I do not need a hunting dog nor a ferocious watchdog. I'd like a dog who will become attached to me, and one I can train to mind only his owner. Ans. 1. Limit the food. Give no starches or fats and but little meat. Exercise regularly and keep the bowels freely open with syrup of buckthorn in teaspoonful doses, compound cathartic pills or oil. All the symptoms are due to obesity. 2. A well-bred collie or greyhound will probably suit you.

B. G.—My pointer dog's eyes are each morning filled with a yellow pus. They have troubled him at intervals since last fall, but are now worse than ever. I had a doctor look at them and he said the lids were granulated, but his medicine did no good. Can you prescribe? Ans. If the lids are granulated use bluestone, with which you may lightly touch the lids. It is more likely to be a digestive difficulty. Give 5 grains of quinine twice daily in pills. Keep bowels open and put 5 drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic in the food night and morning.

Dogs: Their Management and Treatment in Disease. By Ashmont. Price $2. Kennel Record and Account Book. Price $3. Training vs. Breaking. By S. T. Hammond. Price $1. First Lessons in Dog Training, with Points of all Breeds. Price 50 cents.

Rifle and Trap Shooting

RANGE AND GALLERY.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TOURNAMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—The biennial meet of the Western Shooting League had an auspicious opening in this city today. In the morning the visiting clubs, which included societies from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, South St. Louis, Belleville, Peru, Ill., Munroe, Wis., Cleveland, Joliet, Elgin, Highland, Peoria, Milwaukee and Omaha, were escorted to the Schuetzen Park by the local bands, and there were interesting addresses and great enthusiasm when President Knefl, of the Chicago Association, produced the League flag, which will remain here for two years.

Individual shooting was the order of the day and the list of prizes called for a silver goblet to all making 35 bullseyes, range 625ft., off-hand (4in. center), and a medal to every 15 shots center. H. F. Peppenbrink, James Braun and L. F. Zehring, Joliet; Ed. Burgan, Davenport; S. Merrier, Milwaukee, and G. Rupperuter, St. Louis, were awarded goblets. Altogether 11,147 shots were fired and there were 815 centers. Rifles from .32 to .40cal. were used.

June 20.—The present one is proving the most successful meet ever held by the Western Shooting Bund. To-day 31,100 shots were fired, and there were 35 winners of medals, one being awarded for ever 15 centers, and 32 goblets were also claimed, one being awarded for every 32 centers. Emil Berg, of Davenport, made 209 out of a possible 250 on the King's target in 10 shots, and Louis Knaebel, of Highland, 71 out of a possible 75 on the Union target.

The winners of goblets included John Spilter, Joliet; H. Bonner, Peoria; A. L. Roberts, Joliet; R. Unzieher, Peru, Ill.; Dr. Julius Merckle, Chicago; John Breelow, Davenport; Jacob Karlein, Jr., Monroe, Wis.; P. A. Schcitt, Jolict; Ed. Rugger, Monroe; Ed. Thliepapa, Chicago; Val. Linck, Peru, Ill.; G. W. Spongler, Monroe; G. M. Cook, Davenport; Hy Hoehn, Monroe; Wm. Hazenzohl, Cincinnati; Otto Lauer, Peru, Ill.; Francis Folger, Dubuque; M. N. Peotke, Chicago; Jos. Kutsch, Dubuque; F. Toggenberger, Chicago; Franz Londi, St. Louis; C. Schotte, Chicago; Emil Berg, Davenport; C. W. Ranzow, Davenport; H. H. Neiman, Cincinnati, Wm. Tell, South St. Louis; Dr. E. A. Hodges, Indianapolis; P. Klaaer, Dubuque; Capt. M. Gindele, Cincinnati; G. W. Knarzer, Indianapolis; H. Thorwart, Chicago; Otto Raef, Chicago; D. Schneidewind, Belleville.

June 21.—The principal event of to-day in connection with the Western Shooting Association Festival was the team shooting, in which 13 clubs entered. Joliet won first prize; score 1,173. Monroe (Wis.) second, 1,156, and Chicago third, 1,131. Cincinnati stood seventh in the match with a score of 1,108, being beaten by Milwaukee Peru (Ill.), and Davenport, as well as the prize winners. Omaha came last with 873. Nieman, of Chicago, won the team medal, scoring 197, and Gindele was second with 4 points less, and Hazenthal third.

First prizes during the day for individual shooting were awarded to M. Grau, Chicago; F. Merz, Indianapolis; A. Woerner, Indianapolis; M. Haier, St. Louis; J. Hof, St. Louis; J. F. Speth, Cincinnati; L. Knoebel, Highland, Ill.; S. Stamson, Chicago; Ed Richter, Milwaukee; Frank Maus, Indianapolis; E. Braumbach, Cincinnati, and M. Theurer, Highland, Ill. The highest scores in the team shooting were made by C. Linke, of Peru, Ill., 318, and D. Schneidwis, same place, 319.

June 22.—The Western Shooting League closed its meeting today with the awarding of prizes and a festival. The next meeting will be held in St. Louis. The principal awards were: Man target No. 1, William Hasenzahl, Cincinnati, $25; man target No. 2, George Knarzer, Indianapolis, $15; stag target, F. Knappe, St. Louis, $40; King target, J. Braun, Joliet, Ill., $75 gold medal, laurel wreath and $15 in cash; Union target, Louis Knoebel, Highland, Ill., $100; People's target No. 1, C. Schmidt, Milwaukee, $25; People's target No. 2, A. Drube, Cincinnati, $6 50; center shots, John Braun, Joliet, Ill., $20; practice target prizes, free-for-all, amounting to $1,500, were awarded. The total value of the prizes which were distributed to several hundred winners in small sums was about $8,000.

BOSTON, June 22.—The regular weekly shoot was held to-day. The weather conditions were bad, there being a strong 9 o'clock wind. Mr. Hill won the champion gold medal, and Mr. Munroe the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match. On account of the celebration at Woburn, it is expected that the regular Fourth of July rifle shoot at Walnut Hill will be omitted. The trap-shooters will hold their matches and sweep shoot next Wednesday. Following are to-day's scores:

20-Shot Rest Match.

J B Munroe	11	11	10	11	9	11	11	12	11	10		
	8	9	9	10	8	10	11	12	10	12	–206	
J N Eames	12	11	12	8	11	9	8	9	12	10		
	12	9	9	10	11	10	8	9	12	9	–201	
O M Howard	10	7	12	12	9	7	9	9	10	12		
	9	9	9	9	12	11	10	10	12	10	–198	
S Wilder	12	10	10	9	9	8	9	6	12	9		
	7	9	7	9	9	9	10	11	9	12	–186	
W P Conway	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	8	9	10		
	7	9	10	9	9	9	11	10	10	8	–183	
W Thomas	8	6	9	4	6	8	7	10	9	9		
	5	9	4	9	8	9	8	12	9	8	–148	

Champion Medal Match.

C M Hill	10	5	7	10	6	7	00	8	7	9–79
H L Lee	7	6	8	8	5	9	9	7	7	7–73
C C Clarke	8	9	6	6	8	5	9	7	5	5–68

Victory Medal Match.

C M Hill	9	10	6	8	8	9	8	9	10	7–84
E Kelley	10	9	8	4	6	8	8	7	5	0–74

Press Rifle Match.

A King	7	9	6	8	6	6	9	10	7	7–75
A S Hunt	8	6	5	8	5	7	5	9	5	5–63

50yds. Pistol Match.

R Greenwood	9	8	10	9	8	10	8	6	8	6–82
A Huntington	8	6	10	7	10	10	7	7	6	9–80
D A Stevens	5	6	8	8	10	7	9	8	9	7–77
T Boyd	8	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5–56

Rest Match.

J R Monroe	12	9	10	11	10	10	10	10	9	11–102
S Wilder	11	11	11	9	9	11	9	8	12	10–101
J N Eames	9	7	11	9	9	10	10	10	12	12–98
W C Prescott	9	10	12	9	11	9	7	11	9	11–98
A Ballard	9	11	12	12	8	9	9	11	9	8–98
W P Thompson	8	11	10	10	8	8	11	10	7	9–92
C Tower	9	7	7	11	9	7	10	12	7	12–91
A G Horn	10	7	9	0	11	12	9	11	8	9–86

Military Match.

G H Perkins	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4–40

All-Comers' Match.

H L Lee	10	9	6	9	7	8	10	6	10	9–84
C H Eastman	10	7	7	8	8	10	8	5	10	10–83
J Davis	5	9	5	9	10	7	9	9	6	7–74
E Kelley	4	7	9	5	10	8	9	6	9	7–71
I Bayley	4	5	10	7	8	6	5	7	0	2–60
E D Roe	5	5	10	7	8	6	5	7	6	2–58
W P Conley	6	3	6	6	9	3	6	4	3	4–50

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Regular weekly report of the St. Louis Pistol Club; standard targets reduced to 20yds.:

A E Bengel	10	8	10	9	6	10	8	9	10	8–88
G W Alexander	7	8	8	10	7	9	9	9	10	7–84
L V D Perret	5	6	10	9	10	7	7	10	9	10–86
E C Mohrstadt	7	7	9	9	6	8	8	10	9	10–83
W H Hettel	9	10	6	10	8	9	10	5	6	10–83
M Summerfield	10	7	6	8	8	8	9	8	9	8–81
S G Forman	7	8	7	7	10	8	7	8	10	7–79
J A Lee	10	9	7	6	10	6	7	5	9	7–76
O Wallace	10	5	6	4	9	8	7	9	9	7–74
L Dennig	6	7	7	7	5	10	9	6	6	8–71
J B Albash	6	5	6	10	9	5	6	8	9	5–69

UNSER FRITZ.

CREEDMOOR.—The Creedmoor rifle range has finally come under the entire control of the New York State authorities, Governor Hill having signed the bill which brings about that result, and hereafter the officers of the National Rifle Association will have nothing to do with the range except to go there to shoot. The Association will still have the use of the range, the same as heretofore, and the members will not be encumbered with the bother of running it. On the other hand, they will no longer have the place under their control, but must be subject to the orders of the State authorities.

TORONTO, June 21.—A number of gentlemen met in the Walker House to-night to take preliminary steps toward the formation of a Small-bore Rifle Association. A committee consisting of Dr. Powell (chairman) and Messrs. J. L. Hall, E. P. McNeil, W. R. Hughes, Fred Maughan and Thomas Anderson were appointed to draft a constitution and rules, which will be submitted to a meeting to be held soon. A large number signified their intention of becoming members.

PENNSYLVANIA MARKSMEN.—The company rifle contests for the Singerly gold, silver and bronze medals for teams of 4 men each who never were entered in a rifle contest, took place at the Hartranft Rifle Range, at Frankford, the 21st inst. Shooting commenced promptly at 9:30 A. M., and all teams not on the range were debarred from competition. Major H. A. Shenton, of Sixth Regt., N. G. P., was detailed to look after the matches. The City Troop team held their average through the contest and came out a good winner with the combined scores at 200yds. 80 points, and 500yds. 81 points. The scores made by the teams were as follows—conditions of match: Four men to constitute each team, who were never in a contest, and had qualified as marksmen ou or before June 18, 5 shots at 200 and 500yds. each, possible 50:

City Troop Team.	200	500	Co. F, Second Regiment.	200	500
Sergt C T Cresswell	19	23—42	Sergt R Keeley	18	16—34
Pvt D S B Chew	22	18—40	Corp Smith	14	06—14
Pvt R E Glendenning	19	21—40	Sergt Bugler	22	19—41
Pvt L Barry	20	19—39	Pvt Franks	19	19—38
	80	81 161		73	54 127
Company C, First Regiment			Co. A, Second Regiment.		
Capt Orme	15	13—28	Lieut G E Kemp	17	22—39
Sergt Tobolt	19	22—41	Pvt S O'Brien	16	16—32
Sergt Mehard	21	22—43	Capt Hall	13	10—23
Corp Wood	23	19—42	Pvt S Lose	13	18—31
	79	76 155		59	66 125
Co. D, First Regiment.			Company E, First Regiment.		
Lieut A W Deane	19	16—35	Sergt Hunt	16	11—27
Corp C E Slaigh	21	17—38	Sergt Nuss	13	20—33
Pvt R P Garrettson	14	14—28	Corp Maull	11	16—27
Pvt W W Abbott	23	17—40	Pvt Willsey	20	16—56
	77	64 141		60	63 123
Co. I, Sixth Regiment.			Company D, Third Regiment.		
Lieut Philip	13	16—29	Sergt Annear	18	15—33
Pvt G S Bennett	21	12—33	Pvt Honey	19	17—36
Corp G P Jones	18	18—36	Corp McKnight	11	9—20
Corp N Leaf	19	17—36	Capt Gillespie	13	13—26
	71	63 134		61	54 115

Battery A.—Sergt. Robbins 28, Corp. C. Carpenter 20, Priv. C. Harvey 25, Sergt. R. W. Mott 34; total 107.

General Geo. R. Snowden and Major C. H. Townsend visited the range during the day, and after the match qualified as marksmen for 1889 as follows:

	200	500
Gen Snowden	33343—17	34542—18—35
Major Townsend	44344—19	40034—11—30

Protests were promptly entered against Lieut. Deane and Priv. W. W. Abbott, Co. D, First Regiment, and Sergt. Tobold and Sergt. Mehard, Co. C, First Regiment, on account of being members of previous (winning) brigade and regimental matches. Major Shenton very promptly decided to allow the protest, and the above named officer and enlisted men's scores were promptly thrown out and disqualified their respective teams from the match. First prize, City Troop Team, gold buttons; second prize, Co. I, Sixth Regiment team, silver buttons; third prize, Co. F, Second Regiment team, bronze buttons. This class of shooting was for the purpose of bringing out new men.

June 22.—The first class regimental match for the Potter trophy ("The Last Cartridge") and the gold medal with ruby bullseyes, offered by Mr. W. M. Singerly, took place this afternoon at the Hartranft Rifle Range; the conditions of the match were for teams of four, with one reserve, from any regiment, battalion or independent organization, 7 shots per man at 200, 500, 600yds., Creedmoor rules. The team from the City Troop was the winner of the trophy for the second time, as the following scores will show:

City Troop Team.	200	500	600	6th Regiment Team.	200	500	600
F E Patterson	25	32	21—78	W N Smith	29	28	25—72
J H Merritt	26	31	25—82	H A Shenton	24	25	13—62
E K Bispham	28	29	19—76	Geo Atkinson	20	32	26—78
L Barry	30	25	28—83	J J Mountjoy	30	32	30—92
			319				314
Co. C, 1st Regiment Team.				2d Regiment Team.			
P S Conrad	21	32	23—76.	Geo W Abrens	28	23	27—78
G F Root	28	28	30—86	L Wilson	27	21	18—66
H J Meland	28	24	29—81	J J Freund	28	29	17—74
L E Toboldt	23	24	25—72	A Franks	26	27	24—77
			315				295

The second class regimental match at 200 and 500yds. for the Wm. M. Singerly badge for those who never won in a brigade or regimental match was also shot. Only four teams were present, First Regiment, Sixth Regiment, City Troop and Battery A. The team from the Third Regiment was only represented by three men. The conditions of the match were 7 shots at 200 and 500yds., four men to each team. The city troop proved themselves victors of this match by the score of 223. Appended are the official scores of the teams:

City Troop Team.	200	500	Sixth Regiment Team.	200	500
Sergt C T Cresswell	27	32—59	Capt S M Paxson	24	19—43
Pvt D S B Chew	24	28—52	Sergt H J Orzier	27	31—58
Pvt R E Glendinning	27	30—57	Pvt J E Phillips	27	24—51
Pvt J W Biddle	25	30—55	Corp A Leaf	17	15—32
		223			184
First Regiment Team.			Battery A Team.		
Lieut A W Deane	26	27—53	Sergt H G Robbins	22	27—49
Sergt L E F Toboldt	29	31—60	Sergt R M Mott	26	30—56
Sergt T F Carlin	27	25—53	Corp C J Carpenter	20	19—39
Corp W McCombs	23	22—45	Pvt C H Harvey	22	11—33
		211			177

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The annual prize shoot of the Germanic Schuetzen Club attracted a very large number of marksmen to Harbor View to-day. There were so many skilled rifle-wielders around that locomotion in the shooting room was well-nigh impossible. There were two distinct shoots—for honorary members and all comers. The former was the most important, as the best shots in the club took part. The competition was very close and did not finish until nearly 6 o'clock. A 25-ring target was used, the first prize going to the member scoring highest out of a possible 75 points: Geo. Heim 62. A. Rahwyler 61, J. Utschig 60, A. Utschig 59, J. Dombien 58, J. Young 57, F. Remi 57, B. Voermohle 56, L. Klotz 55, F. C. Muller 54, V. Schmidt 54, H. E. Rapcke 52, H. A. Kurlfincke 52, E. Struber 52, H. Enger 49, C. Adams 49, H. Hieth 48, Dr. Riehl 47, C. Heith 46, H. Zecher 46, L. Schmidt 44, R. Wieland 43, F. Schumann 43, G. H. Bahrs 42, F. Krug 40, W. Glindemann 40, H. Platt 39, Holsmuller 39, C. Rapp 39, J. H. Fisher 38, Dr. Miffen 36, L. Bendel 36, J. Grafe 36, F. Hitzz 36, H. Kohler 35, A. Moeker 35, A. Hanser 34, M. Reubold 33, R. Faller 32, J. Wolf 32, Farrenkopf 32, F. Hensel 30, J. Straub 29.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

Aug. 13, 14, 15.—Second Tournament of the American Shooting Association, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11.—Middlesex Gun Club Tournament, Dunellen, N. J. W. F. Force, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 21.—At this week's meet of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club, at Coal Mine Brook Range, the classification series of shoots was resumed. In the classification each man had a possible 30, and in the prize a possible 10 birds. The first score in Class A: W. R. Dean 22, G. J. Rugg 28, E. T. Smith 27, Geo. Sampson 26, A. R. Bowdish 23, M. D. Gilman 25, H. D. Jourdon 25, E. S. Knowles 22. Class B: E. F. Swan 17, C. R. B. Claffin 17, Dr. Bowers 20, A. L. Gilman 20, C. R. Holman 16, F. Vernou 12, C. Forehand 11, A. B. Franklin 20, F. Forehand 16, C. Henry 15.

LOWELL ROD AND GUN CLUB.

HEREWITH are the scores of a two days' tournament given by the above club on their grounds at Tewksbury, June 20 and 21. A provision in the programme that experts should stand at 21yds., and amateurs at 18yds., undoubtedly accounts for the slim attendance.

Thursday, June 20.

Event No. 1, 6 blackbirds, 50 cents, three moneys:

Crown	111101—5	Torry	111101—5
Hartford	011110—4	Nelson	100001—2
Knowles	101111—5	Walton	011000—3

Ties divided.

No. 2, 6 clays, 25 cents, four moneys:

Downs	010100—2	Nelson	011000—2
Bates	111001—4	Maynard	100101—3
Crown	101101—4	Walton	110100—3
Hartford	101011—4	Torry	111101—5
Knowles	111111—6	Perham	000111—3
Colt	111110—5	Townsend	001111—4

Ties divided except for second, which was shot off and won by Bates.

No. 3, 3 pairs clays, 50 cents, three moneys:

Knowles	01 11 11—5	Downs	11 11 11—6
Rule	01 01 01—3	Lovejoy	01 11 00—3
Crown	10 11 11—5	Torry	11 01 11—5
Bates	11 01 11—5	Hartford	11 01 11—5
Perham	00 01 11—3	Townsend	10 10 10—3

First was won by Downs, second shot off and div. by Knowles and Bates, third shot off and div. by Rule and Lovejoy.

No. 4, 8 clays, 75 cents, four moneys:

Crown	01111101—6	Nelson	11010000—3
Torry	01091111—5	Colt	11101101—6
Bates	11111111—8	Hartford	10100101—4
Downs	10100100—3	Gregg	10000011—3
Lovejoy	11011010—5	Knowles	11111110—7
Perham	11111111—8	Townsend	10000000—1
Rule	11001010—4	All ties div.	

No. 5, 6 blackbirds, 50 cents, four moneys:

Perham	011011—4	Knowles	101111—5
Rule	111101—5	Walton	000100—1
Bates	111111—6	Nelson	110110—4
Downs	101011—4	Torry	100111—4
Crown	110111—5	Hartford	000100—1
Lovejoy	111111—6		

First div., other ties shot off, second div. by Rule and Knowles, third won by Torry, fourth by Hartford.

No. 6, 20 clays, $2, four moneys:

Knowles	01111111111111111111—19	Dutch	11001110111111111110—16
Bates	11110111111116111110—17	Perham	01010101011000111010—10
Crown	11101001111011011111—14	Downs	11111111111111111111—20
Rule	11010110011101111011—14	Torry	01110100011010101111—12
Lovejoy	00101001111011001111—12	Gregg	10000011101010101101—11

Downs first, Knowles second, Bates third, Dutch fourth.

No. 7, 6 blackbirds, 25 cents, 4 moneys:

Crown	011100—3	Knowles	111111—6
Bates	101111—5	Nelson	111011—5
Rule	010101—3	Prescott	010110—3
Gregg	110311—4	Maynard	001001—2
Downs	110010—3	Lovejoy	101010—3

All ties divided except for fourth, which was shot off and won by Rule.

No. 8, 3 pairs clays, 25 cents, 4 moneys:

Crown	11 10 11—5	Torry	01 11 01—4
Rule	11 01 11—5	Gregg	11 11 11—6
Knowles	10 01 11—4	Lovejoy	01 11 01—4
Bates	01 01 11—4	Derby	00 11 00—2
Nelson	01 11 00—3	Maynard	00 00 11—2
Downs	10 11 11—5	Frost	11 11 10—5

First won by Gregg, second shot off and divided by Frost and Rule, third shot off and divided by Bates and Nelson, fourth won by Nelson.

No. 9, 10 clays, $1, 4 moneys:

Knowles	1101111101—8	Frost	1010010111—6
Bates	1111111011—9	Derby	1111110013—8
Crown	0001111010—5	Gregg	1000110011—5
Rule	1011111101—8	Perham	1101010111—7
Lovejoy	1101010111—7	Torry	1001110001—5
Downs	1011011111—8		

Bates won first, second shot off and divided by Knowles and Downs, third divided, fourth won by Frost.

No. 10, 8 straightaway clays, 75 cents, 4 moneys:

Bates	11111111—8 8	Frost	00111111—6
Downs	11111111—8 9	Derby	10111101—6
Torry	11111111—8 8	Crown	10111010—5 3
Lovejoy	11111111—8 5	Rule	01100111—5 1
Knowles	11101111—7	Gregg	11110001—5 1
Perham	00111111—6	Nelson	10011000—4

First shot off and won by Downs, second and third divided, fourth shot off and won by Crown.

No. 11, 6 singles and 3 pairs blackbirds, $1, 4 moneys:

Frost	010011 10 11—6	Rule	101110 11 11—8
Lovejoy	111110 11 01—8	Crown	011101 11 11—8
Perham	101011 00 00—4	Downs	111010 01 01—6
Young	111110 01 01—7	Derby	101000 01 00—3
Knowles	111111 01 11—9	Gregg	110000 11 11—6
Bates	110111 01 01—7		

First won by Knowles, second shot off and won by Crown, third divided, fourth shot off and won by Frost.

No. 12, 3 pairs clays, 50 cents, 4 moneys:

Downs	11 10 10—4	Gregg	11 10 10—4
Perham	00 01 11—3	Crown	00 11 10—3
Wheeler	10 11 10—4	Lovejoy	01 00 00—1
Knowles	11 10 11—5	Piper	10 01 01—3
Bates	10 10 10—4	Rule	11 11 11—6
Frost	10 00 10—2		

Rule won first, second shot off and divided by Downs and Gregg, third shot off and divided by Perham and Bates, fourth won by Frost.

No. 13, teams of two at 10 clays per man, $2, four moneys:

Knowles	1111101110—8	Little	1110011111—8
Bales	1110111101—8—16	Perham	1111111110—9—17
Frost	1111101111—9	Crown	1010100111—6
Downs	1110101111—8—17	Rule	1001101010—5—11
Lovejoy	1041011010—6	Ties divided.	
Derby	1001010111—6—12		

No. 14, 6 clays, 25 cents, four moneys:

Little	100101—3	Gregg	010010—2
Bates	111111—6	Rule	111111—6
Knowles	000111—3	Torry	111111—6
Crown	110011—4	Frost	111011—5
Piper	111011—5	Perham	100111—4
Downs	010110—3	Lovejoy	110111—5

Ties divided.

No. 15, 6 blackbirds, 25 cents; four moneys:

Bates	111110—5	Piper	110111—5
Wheeler	011101—4	Knowles	111101—5
Crown	010010—2	Gregg	110111—5
Frost	111111—6	Lovejoy	001110—3
Downs	111100—4	Rule	110111—5
Perham	101010—3	Little	001111—4
Nelson	110010—3		

Frost won first; second shot off and div. by Bates and Rule; third shot off and won by Little; fourth div.

No. 16, 3 pairs clays, 25 cents; four moneys:

Gregg	11 00 01—3	Bates	11 10 10—4
Frost	10 11 10—4	Perham	10 00 00—1
Downs	11 01 11—5	Piper	11 00 00—2
Wheeler	11 00 10—3	Knowles	10 10 11—4
Crown	10 10 01—3	Rule	11 10 01—4
Nelson	10 00 00—1	Lovejoy	11 11 00—4

Downs first; second shot off and won by Bates; third shot off and div. by Crown and Wheeler; fourth won by Piper.

Friday, June 21.

For the second day of the tournament only seven shooters appeared up to 2 o'clock, and at that time none of the programme events had been shot. A few sweeps were indulged in, of which we give scores.

Extra, 3 pairs clays, 25 cents, three moneys: Downs 5, Crown 3, Hartford 3, Bates 5, Frank 4, Perham 5, Knowles 3. On shoot-off: Perham first, Frank second, Knowles third.

Extra, 6 clays, same conditions: Frank 2, Crown 5, Perham 5, Bates 5, Knowles 6, Hartford 6, Downs 4. First div., Bates second on shoot-off, Downs third.

Extra, same conditions: Lovejoy 2, Knowles 4, Perham 5, Bates 3, Downs 6, Frank 5, Hartford 5, Crown 4. Downs first, second div., third shot off and won by Knowles.

Dinner match, teams of 4, at 7 clays each: Bates 5, Downs 6, Perham 5, Hartford 6; total 22. Knowles 7, Lovejoy 3, Frank 6, Crown 6; total 22. On shoot-off, Bates's team 34, Knowles's team 32.

Extra, 6 clays, 25 cents, three moneys: Frank 3, Bates 4, Knowles 6, Downs 3, Perham 3, Hartford 3, Crown 2. Knowles and Perham first, Bates second, Frank third on shoot-off.

Extra, same conditions: Knowles 4, Bates 5, Lovejoy 4, Downs 4, Hartford 6, Perham 5, Crown 4, Frank 5. Hartford first, second div., third won by Knowles on shoot-off.

Extra, Keystone system, at 6 clays, 25 cents, three moneys: Knowles 6, Frank 4, Crown 2, Hartford 6, Bates 6, Colt 5, Gregg 4, Perham 5, Downs 5. Knowles and Hartford div. first after shoot-off, Perham won second and Frank third on shoot-off.

ESSEX GUN CLUB.

THE annual reunion of the Essex Gun Club took place as previously promised on Thursday last, on the grounds of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club at Marion, and was a very successful, aye, felicitous affair. On the very many occasions of this character on these well-known grounds it has rarely been equalled and never excelled in all the various elements of the make up successfully carried out for a royal good time. In the first place it is a grand club, comprising some of the finest fellows as well as crack shots of the State. The weather was in every respect superb, the birds the best lot decidedly we ever saw together in the month of June, the shooting excellent, the diuner, furnished by Morrow & Day of Jersey City, can be mentioned only in the highest terms, and was served by his corps of darky waiters in true Delmonico style. The feeling throughout the entire day was one of great enjoyment. We arrived on the scene quite late, and found that three sweepstakes at bluerocks had taken place, and there was a sweep at 10 live birds each man in progress, with that genial writer and good all-around sportsman frolicking Jake Pentz referee and scorer. It did us good once more to get our legs under the table and pen it in hand alongside of this old timer. It was years ago when we reported matches side by side in the days before Bogardus and Carver; Jake, I think, even antedating or being cotemporary with King and Jack Taylor and Billy Seeds in their closely-contested matches.

Jake promised me to extend the usual courtesies and send me the previous scores, which he didn't. He sent the clay saucer contests, but the main sweep on live birds you will have to go without. Perhaps he thought I got it elsewhere. Did he? Following are the scores at the carthen disks. Then came the dinner, after which the main contest, the feature of the occasion, the club match between members, 16 men on a side, for the birds, the dinners and a good time. Mr. Hayes, the gentlemanly jeweler more than once crowned king of rifle shots at Schuetzen Park, a good shot with single ball or scatter gun, captained one team, while Frank Stewart, noisy, hilarious Frank of Gull Island reminiscences, did the same for the other 16 men. Two setters, Old South Paw's celebrated Duke and a small black bitch and a good one, did the retrieving. As we said, they were a good lot of birds with some very tough ones, and Al's jaw dropped quite otten to see them scale the fence. As the birds cost something like 60 to 65 cents per pair, and they were put up of course at the regular price, 40 cents per pair, Al's only way to save himself would be by sending the dead birds to market. We fear Old South Paw didn't get very rich over the transaction, but he likes the fun, and is ever ready to do his share for the pleasure of sportsmen both of his own and visiting clubs shooting on these grounds. Long may he wave.

There were some excellent shots made with some unaccountable bad misses. We were indeed glad to see that old veteran of more than fifty years at the traps, Old Reliable No. 1 Uncle Billy Hughes, once more at the score. It is more than a year since the old man had touched a trigger, and few that saw him a year ago or less even thought to see him ever again a contestant in the fields he loves so well. But the rare old fellow is all right again, as his score will show, and his many friends—for who has more than Uncle Wm. Hughes—are rejoiced accordingly. The following is the score in full:

First event, 10 bluerocks, 4 moneys:

Quimby	1101110000—5	Whitehead	1101111111—9
Hunt	1111110111—9	Thomas	0110111011—7
Kinsey	1111100000—5	Heritage	1101000010—4
Breintnall	1111101111—9		

Second event, same:

Quimby	0111011000—5	Breintnall	1111011111— 9
Hunt	1011111111—9	Tlomas	1111111111—10
Kinsey	0000000100—1	Heritage	1011100001— 5

Third event, 10 bluerocks, ties divided:

Hunt	1111111110—9	Quinlan	0100111110—4
Breintnall	1101111110 - 8	Kinsey	0000100001—2
Thomas	0111111111—9	Nichols	0111101111—8
O. Vou L	1011110110—7	Herrage	1110110111 8
Carrington	0000000110—2	C M Hedden	0111111011—8

Club match for dinners, 16 men a side, 10 birds each, Hurlingiug rule, handicap rises:

Capt. Stewart's Team. First Squad.		Capt. Hayes's Team. First Squad.	
Stewart (30)	1011111111— 6	F Class (30)	2112122211—10
Unger (28)	1112112101— 9	Frische (28)	1201222110— 8
S S Hedden (26)	2111102211— 9	Tilou (26)	1122111200— 8
Terral (26)	1001100011— 5	Thomas (26)	1021012210— 7
Hunt (30)	2011020012— 6—38	Kinzie (30)	0212220000— 5—38
Second Squad.		Second Squad.	
L O Hedden (26)	2100220.0— 5	C M Hedden (30)	1111021111— 9
Babbage (28)	2211111112—10	Herman (28)	1022101221— 8
Breintnall (30)	1111110201— 8	Burnett (30)	1101211121— 9
Mix (28)	1002120121— 7	Keast (26)	2112002022— 7
Hughes (26)	1011111201— 8—38	Whitehead (28)	1111101120— 8—41
Third Squad.		Third Squad.	
Ryan (28)	0212122220— 8	O v Leng'ke (30)	1110221011— 8
Nichols (28)	1100011121— 7	Plume (26)	0001000010— 2
Heinisch (29)	2012112201— 8	Currington (28)	1101021222— 8
Seddy (28)	1210222200— 7	Morris (26)	2002111110— 7
Quinley (30)	1111111101— 9	Hayes (30)	1220111020— 7
Stonaker (26)	0110121001— 6—45	Blind (26)	0110121001— 6—38
	121		117

AMERICAN SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

REGARDING the Association's first tournament, recently held at Cincinnati, we hear the expression from many that it was a failure, and the conclusion is drawn that the Association will not prove to be what its projectors and the shooting fraternity in general hoped it would. The reason for this opinion seems to be solely because the attendance at the initial shoot did not come up to the expectations of those who thus prognosticate. This we believe to be an incorrect method of reasoning. It must not be forgotten that the plan of classification as adopted by the Association was practically a new and untried scheme, that is, untried so far as its rigid enforcement goes; for while a somewhat similar system has been in force at several large tournaments, the methods of securing shooters' records, and thereby classifying them, were not such as to inspire confidence among the weaker shots. The following explains the Association system:

Classification.—Sec. 1. Any shooter to become eligible to the tournaments given under the rules and management of the American Shooting Association must qualify by sending to the headquarters of the Association a certificate from the president or secretary of a regularly organized gun club, of which he is a member, giving, to the best of his knowledge and belief, what he considers the shooter's average on inanimate targets. These certificates will be used in making up a proper classification of the contestants. Blank forms will be sent to any one on application. If the scores made by any shooter give sufficient grounds for changing his classification, the Association reserves the right to make the change.

Sec. 2. The classification of shooters will be as follows:

Class A—To consist of all those whose average is 86 and over.

Class B—To consist of all those whose average is from 70 to 85 inclusive.

Class C—To consist of all those whose average is under 70.

This seems just, and if carried out and rigidly enforced, as all agree it was at Cincinnati, the Association will have accomplished much toward equalizing the chances of all contestants.

During a long term of years, while trap-shooting has been growing in popularity and the skill as well as the number of shooters has been steadily increasing, these medium and lowest class men have been learning the lesson of caution, aided by many bitter experiences of combines and pools worked on them by the experts, and where they formerly went in droves to the large shoots they now stay at home. This is not to be wondered at when one considers the rare occasions when any money in the sweeps falls to their lot, and it is not to be expected that they would at once unlearn this hard lesson and flock to the first shoot advertised to be given in such a way as to protect them. Just such bait has been offered them before, but although well baited the hook has been there and they have grown wary. As they see the practical working of classification as proposed by the Association, and if enforced as it was at Cincinnati, where some good shots were advanced from the lower classes on proof that their skill warranted it, they will be convinced that its influence is in their favor and will again attend the tournaments, knowing that their

interests are protected and a fair chance is afforded them to win among contestants of the same relative skill. Nothing that the Association has so far done warrants the belief that it is a failure, and the croakers should give it an opportunity to thoroughly test its efficacy before voicing that opinion. As we understood it, the expectations were that some money would have to be donated by the Association at Cincinnati, but the result showed a much smaller loss than was calculated on. By a reference to the scores it is shown that over 100 shooters were in attendance during the four days, and this, while not phenomenal, is certainly a fair average for a first attempt. The next meeting at Boston will no doubt draw many who held off to see how things would work. Give the Association a chance!

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., June 22.—Two matches were shot on the Union Gun Club grounds here this afternoon, besides a number of sweepstakes and a team race to see who would set up the ice cream for the contestants. The day was all that could be desired, being quite cool with a moderate northwest breeze blowing directly across the traps. The first match was between M. F. Lindsley, of Hoboken, and C. H. Johnson, Jr., of Union, for $10 a side, American Association rules. Shooting commenced promptly at a quarter past three, and there was scarcely a second between shots. By four o'clock the match was finished, Johnson winning with a score of 94 breaks to Lindsley 76. All breaks were clean and not a scratch was scored. As soon as this match was finished Conover and Sickley promptly stepped to the score and kept up music, Conover winning by the score of 41 to Sickley's 37. The cream shoot was started immediately on the side traps, while sweepstakes were shot in front, and from then until dark there was nearly one incessant report of guns. Lindsley used a 12-gauge L. C. Smith hammerless, U. S. Climax shells loaded with 3drs. American wood powder, special trap, and 1¼oz. No. 7½ chilled shot. Johnson used a 12-gauge Lefever hammerless, U. S. Climax shells loaded with 2¾drs. of dead shot powder F.F.F.G. and 1⅛oz. No. 8½ chilled shot. Conover and Sickley both used 10-gauge Parkers, U. S. Climax shells loaded with 3½drs. dead shot F.F.F.G. and 1¼oz. No. 7 chilled shot. Following are the scores:

Match at 100 bluerocks, 3 screened traps, 16yds. rise, American Association rules, $10 prizes; Wm. Sigler referee, Dr. Conover scorer:

Johnson.....1111111111111101111101111111111011111111111111
1111111111111111101111011111111111101111111111111—94
Lindsley.....1011111111111001011111011111111111111111011100
1010111111011111001101101110011011100111011011101—76

Match at 50 Ligowsky clays, 15 pair and 20 singles, 3 screened traps, 18yds. rise, American Association rules, loser to pay for the clays; C. H. Johnson referee and scorer:

Dr Conover.....11 11 10 11 11 10 01 11 10 11 10 11 11 11 11
10111101011111101111—41
Albert Sickley.....00 10 11 11 11 01 11 10 11 11 11 10 11 01 01
11111111110100100011—37

Ice cream shoot, 25 clays, 3 screened traps, American Association rules:

Miller's Team.

Miller.....10101010111111111000011—17
Sigler.....11001111111111111011111—22
Dr Conover.....11111111111111011101111—23
Duncan.....10111111111111001110111—20
Lindsley.....11011111111111010111*—21
G Pudney.....01111010111111111011111—20
Z Sayre.....11101101011111110011010—18
Tillon.....01110110111011111111100—19—160

Johnson's Team.

Johnson.....11001011101111110111111—20
Williams.....00100101111111111011111091—17
A Sickley.....01111111101101110111010—19
Sopher.....11111111110000110111010111—19
Roll.....10101111110111000011111—18
Perry.....11111010111111101111111100—20
W Smith.....11110011010111101111111—20
Terry.....01111011101101101101110—18—151

Sweep No. 1, 10 bluerocks, 50 cents entry:

Sigler	1111111111—10	Miller	1100111010— 6
Tillon	1100110101— 6	Osborn	0111111100— 7
Smith	1001010010— 3	Sopher	1100001011— 5
Perry	1111110111— 9	Sickley	1010111100— 6

Sweep No. 2, 10 bluerocks, 50 cents entrance:

Miller	1111111111—10	Tillon	1001001001—4
Sigler	1111111111—10	Perry	1101101111—8
Conover	1101110110— 7	Smith	1111001010—6
Roll	1101110011— 7	Lindsley	1001101111—7
Williams	1111011101— 8	Sopher	1111101111—9

Sweep No. 3, same conditions:

Miller	1111111111—10	Lindsley	1111111110—9
Sigler	1111111111—10	Sopher	1111111101—9
Conover	1111111111—10	Perry	0011010111—6
Roll	1111010111— 8	Tillon	1110111011—8
Johnson	1111111111—10	Sickley	1011111001—7
Williams	1111111111—10	Duncan	0111111111—8

Sweep No. 4, same entrance, 10 Keystones:

Miller	1111111111—10	Williams	1001111111—8
Sigler	1111101111— 9	Conover	1110111111—9
Johnson	1001111011— 7	Sopher	1111111111—9
Lindsley	1111110011— 8	Grunderman	1101100111—7
Roll	1111011111— 9		

No. 5, same conditions:

Miller	1111111111—10	Sayre	1111101110—8
Grunderman	1011111011— 8	Lindsley	1111101111—9
Johnson	0011111111— 8		

Sweep No. 6, same entrance, 5 pairs Keystones; ties div.:

Conover	01 01 11 10 11—7	Sopher	10 11 11 11 11—9
Sigler	11 11 11 10 10—8	Johnson	11 00 10 11 11—7
Lindley	00 10 11 10 10—5	Miller	11 10 10 11 11—8
Sickley	10 11 11 11 11—9	Grunder	00 01 10 01 00—3

WATSON'S PARK, Grand Crossing, Ill., June 15.—Lake County Gun Club medal shoot, 10 pigeons, 5 ground traps:

Bond	2021111110— 8	Koehler	2022010110—6
Lewis	2001022222—7	Donnell	1062112128—8
Smith	0111111011—8	Immell	2021102100—6
Wies	1012022110—7	Washington	0110221310—7
Cane	0100150101—5	Edbrook	1111011120—8

On shoot off Donnel won with 3.

Sweep at 5 birds:

Bond	01101—3 2	Donnell	12010—3 2
Lewis	21110—4 6	Washington	21211—5
Smith	10201—3 1	Edbrook	11011—4 4
Wies	01120—3 0	C Wies	22112—5
Cave	20002—2	Immell	21010—3 3
Koebler	10112—4 5		

June 20.—Audubon Club shoot at 15 tame pigeons, 5 ground traps, Illinois State rules, for gold badge:

Wadsworth(30)	210212122121101—13	H B Foss (30)	...100101001021100— 7
Rowe (29)	121211212002012	W W Foss (32)	..110121112002020—10
Place (30)	211211211200222—13	Wilcox (29)	...211101120220222—12
Mussey (30)	..112212102122212—14	Swartz (—)	...2101011112w.
Aiken (28)	..221222210221120—13	Chaskem (30)	..01102210121001—10

June 22.—The Gun Club medal shoot, 10 live pigeons, 5 ground traps, English rules, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary:

Hutchinson	1101101121— 8	Wallard	1112111011—9
Wilcox	2101022211— 8	Hauser	1212022220—8
Young	1111211102— 9	Edbrooke	1202211021—7
Buechner	1221212221—10	Samson	2102000200—4
Wadsworth	2111121121—10		

On shoot-off: Buechner 4, Wadsworth 5, and won.

The Gun Club medal shoot, same day, at 20 bluerocks, 3 traps, English rules, 18yds. rise:

Donald	00010011101111101011—12	Wilcox	...11111111101011011110—16
Hutch's'n	10110100001011111110—12	Hauser	...01110001000001101111— 9
Young	01111111100010100000—10	Willard	...11110111111101000110—14

CORRY GUN CLUB.—Corry, Pa., regular shoot, June 13; Arnold, gold medal; Swan, on shoot-off, silver medal; Eastman, leather medal. Score:

Arnold	11110111111011011011111—21
Swan	01001111111011111011011—19
Lanrie	00111101111011111101111001—19
Wetmore	01111110101011011011111110—18
Blydenburg	11101101010100101111011—17
Waggoner	10111011110001010111110—16
Gress	11100011110100101111010—16
Lewis	11100011101100110010100110—14
Duffy	11000111011000110101011010—14
Oliver	01000001111010111101001—14
Gordon	10011101011010110011000111—13
Austin	10911110101101011001100—13
Ward	01100000100110601101011—12
Mead	00101010001100110111010—12
Howard	00010010110111111001001010—12
Berliner	11000111110010100001010—12
Blair	01011001001001100101101110—11
Starbird	10010000100011100101011—11
Hammond	10000100000001011100 0110— 8
Wilson	00100110001000100101— 7
Ellis	00101000101000000010000— 5
Eastman	00000000000000000010000— 1

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION.—The table shows guns and loading of twenty-eight of the contestants at the tenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Shooting Association, held at Clarendon Hills on 17th and 18th inst.:

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT ARMS AND CHARGES.

NAME.	GUN AND BORE.	CHOKE OR CYLINDER.	LOAD.	CARTRIDGE.
W. P Roxton, Boston	Colt, 12-g	Full choke	3½drs. Am. Dead Shot, 1¼oz. No. 7 Trap	U. M. C.
G. A. Ingersoll, Hyde Park, Mass	Smith, 10-g	40drs. King's, 1¼oz. No. 7 Trap	Peters.	
A. W. Chase, Cambridge	Parker, 10-g	Full choke	4¼drs. FFG. Dead Shot, 1¼oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
T. S. Hall, Fall River	Kirkwood, 10-g	Choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Chas. Atwell, W. Bridgewater, Mass	Am. Arms Co., 12-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Capt. J. S. Sawyer, Cambridge, Mass	L. C. Smith, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot FFG, 1¼oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
W. E. Perry, Boston	Parker, 12-g	Full choke	3¼drs. No. 4 Rifle Cartridge, 1⅛oz. No. 8 Trap	Climax.
C. R. Barrett, Boston	Smith, 12-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. Nos. 7 and 8	Climax.
Fred Shaw, Boston	Parker, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
H. P. Chapin, Boston, Mass	L. C. Smith, 10-g	Full choke	3drs. Wood Powder, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
H. C. Warren, Boston	L. C. Smith, 10-g	Full choke	3drs. Hazard, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Winchester.
E. F. Swan, Worcester	Smith, 10-g	Full choke	3drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Chilled Trap	Winchester.
C. E. Tisdale, Brockton	Fox, 10-g	Full choke	3½drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
S. D. Charles, Boston	Smith, 8¼lb., 10g	Full choke	4drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
D. A. Brown, Jamaica Plain	Smith, 8¼lb., 12g	Full choke	4drs. Quick Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Chas. Windhorn, Jamaica Plain	Kirkwood, 10-g	Full choke	4drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Chas. Brandon, Boston	Smith, 10-g	Full choke	3½drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
W. H. Manley, Brockton	L. C. Smith, 12-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Dr. H. A. Baker, "Baxter," Boston	Scott, 10-g	Full choke	3¼oz. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
W. H. Hartlove, Boston	Scott, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
H. C. Hart, Boston	Greener, 12-g	Choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
C. E. Tisdale, Brockton	Fox, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
S. D. Charles, Boston	Smith, 10-g	Full choke	4drs. Quick Shot, 1⅛oz. Nos. 7 and 8	Climax.
D. A. Brown, Jamaica Plain	Smith, 8¼lb., 12-g	Full choke	4drs. Quick Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Chas. Windhorn, Jamaica Plain	Kirkwood, 10-g	Full choke	4drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Chas. Brandon, Boston	Smith, 10-g	Full choke	3½drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
W. H. Manley, Brockton	L. C. Smith, 12-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Dr. H. A. Baker, "Baxter," Boston	Scott, 10-g	Full choke	3¼oz. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
W. H. Hartlove, Boston	Scott, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
H. C. Hart, Boston	Greener, 12-g	Choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
H. P. Chapin, Boston, Mass	Scott, 12-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
C. R. Barrett, Boston	Parker, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
W. E. Perry, Boston	Parker, 12-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Capt. J. S. Sawyer, Cambridge, Mass	L. C. Smith, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot FFG, 1¼oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
Chas. Atwell, W. Bridgewater, Mass	Am. Arms Co., 12-g	Choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
T. S. Hall, Fall River	Kirkwood, 10-g	Full choke	4¼drs. FFG. Dead Shot, 1¼oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
A. W. Chase, Cambridge	Parker, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
G. A. Ingersoll, Hyde Park, Mass	Smith, 10-g	40drs. King's, 1¼oz. No. 7 Trap	Peters.	
W. P Roxton, Boston	Colt, 12-g	Full choke	3½drs. Am. Dead Shot, 1¼oz. No. 7 Trap	U. M. C.
F. J. C. Swift, Falmouth, Mass	Parker, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
H. Swift, Boston	Scott, 12-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
E. W. Lane, Cambridge	Parker, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
H. W. Pettit, Malden, Mass	Parker, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
T. G. Stanton, Boston	Entebrook, 12-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
G. W. Culley, Jamaica Plain	Greener, 12-g	Choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
W. B. Hammond, Boston	Parker, 10-g	Full choke	3¼drs. Dead Shot, 1⅛oz. No. 7 Trap	Climax.
F. J. C. Swift, Falmouth, Mass	Parker, 10-g	Full choke	4drs. Dupont, 1¼oz. Tatham's No. 7 Chilled	Climax.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN GROUNDS.—Claremont, N. J., June 22.—Shoot for amateur championship trophy, 25 birds, 25 cents entry, 5 traps, Keystone birds and rules:

Hathaway.....1111111111101100101101011—19
Medona.....1111110111001011111111110—20
Dannefelser.....0101000011100001001001001—10
McNeill.....0101011011011001000010010—13
Nixon.....0111010111011001100100111—16

Shoot for Lefevre trophy, same conditions:

Hathaway.....1111111111101001010110111—19
Collins.....1111101101111111011111101—21
Quimby.....1100111011111111111110111—21

Sweep No. 1, 5 traps, Keystone rules, 50 cents entry, ties div.:

Quimby	1010110110—6	Sawyer	0100101111—5
Yerrington	1100001101—5	Ireland	0100001010—3
Collins	1111011010—7	Hathaway	0110010010—4
Sanford	0000110100—3	Richards	0010001110—4
Apgar	0110110111—7	Gilman	0000010100—2
Ellis	1010010100—4	Russel	0100000110—3
Medona	1000010110—5	Johnson	0000110001—3
Craig	1111010000—5	Hetherington	0101100010—4
Riggotts	1111111101—9		

No. 2, same, ties div.:

Quimby	0101010011— 5	Craig	0100100000—2
Yerrington	1111101011— 8	Rigotts	0000011000—2
Collins	1111111101— 9	Sawyer	1110010101—6
Sanford	0000000111— 3	Ireland	1101101001—6
Apgar	1111111110—10	Richards	0001000111—4
Ellis	0111010101— 6	Russel	1001011000—4
Medona	1001010011— 5	Hetherington	0000001101—3

There will be a Fourth of July tournament, beginning at 9:30 A. M., Keystone system, American Association rules and classification, under the management of Major J. M. Taylor. These rules insure a fair division to the amateur and expert alike, without imposition on any class. Class A, 86 per cent. or over; class B, 70 to 85 per cent.; class C, all under 70 per cent.; 12 entries or more, 40 per cent., 30 per cent., 20 per cent. and 10 per cent.; less than 12 entries, 50 per cent., 30 per cent. and 20 per cent.

Sweep No. 3, same:

Quimby	1110101011—8	Craig	0100000010—2
Yerrington	0111111101—8	Riggotts	0010000010—2
Collins	1010111001—6	Sawyer	0001000000—1
Sandford	0010000100—2	Ireland	1110000010—4
Apgar	0101111001—6	Winship	0000101010—3
Ellis	1001100111—6	Van Schaick	0001011111—6

First div., Ellis second on shoot-off.

No. 4, same:

Collins	0100011011— 5	Craig	0000000000— 0
Yerrington	0101111111— 8	Ellis	1111111110—10
Quimby	1000001100— 3	Apgar	1111101100— 7
Ireland	1111110000— 6	Winship	0000100001— 2
Van Schaick	1000100001— 3		

WELLINGTON, Mass., June 22.—There was a good attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day and some good scores were made in the several matches. In the match for a silver pitcher, at 7 bluerocks and 8 clay-pigeons, Choate and Bond tied with 14 each, and in the shoot off Bond won. The other scores in this match were as follows: Sanborn 12, Warren, Lang and Dill 11, Field, Chase and Baxter 10, Stone 9, Melcher 8. Bowker broke 14 in this match, but not being a member of the club his score does not count. In the merchandise badge match Bond was first with 14 out of 15. The other scores were: Dill 13, Choate Chase and Schaefer 12, Sanborn, Stone and Baxter 11, Bradstreet 10, Melcher 9, Cowes 8. The winners in the sweepstake matches were as follows: 5 clay-pigeons, Dill; 6 bluerocks, Bowker; 5 clay-pigeons, Choate, Dill, Chase and Chapin; 6 bluerocks, Chapin; 3 pairs clay-pigeons, Choate; 8 clay-pigeons, Choate; 7 bluerocks, Bowker; 5 clay-pigeons, Stone, Warren, Bond and Choate; 6 bluerocks, Warren, Choate, Bond and Bowker; 6 bluerocks, Land and Bond; 5 clay-pigeons, Dill, Baxter and Bowker; 5 clay-pigeons, Chase, Bond and Boker.

TORONTO.—The Stanley Gun Club's tournament, which commences on Dominion Day, July 1, on McDowall & Co.'s grounds, promises to be one of the big attractions of the day. The committee have received every encouragement, as almost every shooting club in Canada has signified its intention to take part in this big shoot. The St. Huberts, of Ottawa, will send 10 men and the Dominion Gun Club, of Montreal, 5 men, also clubs from as far west will do likewise. The prizes amount to over $500, of which $250 is in cash, also a silver cup, the balance in merchandise, prizes subscribed partly by friends of the club and merchants, some of which are excellent trophies.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20.—Today was a great day for the sportsmen at Birmingham Park, near Wilmington, Del. The Wawaset Gun Club gave an excursion to the park, and the day was spent in clay-pigeon shooting. The sport was lively, and the large number of shooters that took part made it very interesting. The Wawaset Club had as their guests A. L. Lumb, William H. Wolstencroft and James Wolstencroft, of the North End Gun Club, of Philadelphia. These sportsmen took part in the shooting, and as can be seen from the scores, did some good work. The sweepstake shooting was at clay-pigeons, open to all comers. In the first match each man shot at 5 birds:

C Buckmaster	11100—3	G Miller	11111—5
G Huber	11111—5	F Ewing	00000—0
E Melchoir	11010—3	H Ewing	10101—3
W McKendrick	11111—5	R Miller	10111—4
W Buckmaster	00110—2	J Caldwell	00000—0
W H Hartlove	11110—4	G Salvador	10101—3
L Fox	11011—3	G Gill	11011—4
A Williamson	01000—1	J Jackson	11111—5
H Buckmaster	00011—2	W Burke	00011—3
J Ewing	01101—3	G Green	01010—2

First money divided between G. Huber, G. Miller and J. Jackson, second between Hartlove, R. Miller and Gill, C. Buckmaster won third by breaking 3 straight.

The second match was fairly well shot, McKendrick winning first:

G Huber	11011—4	G Green	01011—3
F Gill	000	J Jackson	00111—3
E Melchoir	11110—4	C Buckmaster	11011—4
H Ewing	11011—4	F Ewing	11001—3
A Williamson	01101—3	R Miller	11101—4
W H Hartlove	01111—4	W Baker	10011—3
G Miller	00111—3	L Fox	11101—4
G Salvador	11011—4	J Ewing	11101—4
W McKendrick	11111—5	W Buckmaster	10101—3
G Smedley	10110—3	H Buckmaster	10110—3

Shoot off for second R. Miller and J. Ewing broke 3 straight and divided, L. Fox won third.

The third match showed a marked improvement in the shooting.

C Buckmaster	11101—4	G Lancaster	01101—3
W H Hartlove	11111—5	R Miller	11111—5
J Jackson	11110—4	W Buckmaster	11111—5
L Fox	11111—5	J Shaffer	01001—2
H Ewing	01111—4	E Melchor	11011—4
W Williamson	11110—4	G Huber	11111—5
F Gill	11111—5	J Ewing	11111—5
E Ewing	11111—4	W McKendrick	11111—5
E Baker	11100—3	G Miller	11111—5
William Ruth	01110—3	H Buckmaster	11111—5

First divided between Hartlove, Fox, Gill, W. Buckmaster, R. Miller and Huber; second between C. Buckmaster and F. Ewing; G. Lancaster third.

In the fourth match each man shot at 6 birds:

R Miller	111111—6	H Ewing	111110—5
J Ewing	111111—6	W McKendrick	101111—5
C Buckmaster	110111—5	C Salvadore	011010—3
J Jackson	111100—4	T Smedley	101010—3
G Miller	111100—4	W Bacon	010101—3
A Williamson	111011—5	J Caldwell	001111—4
W H Hartlove	110111—5	W Buckmaster	101111—5
G Huber	110101—4	A B Mack	101101—4
J Schaffer	101001—3	S Fox	110111—5
E Melchoir	010101—3	H Buckmaster	010111—4
F Gill	101110—4	H Ewing	111011—5
E Bokor	110011—4	G Grier	011111—5

First divided between R. Miller and J. Ewing; second between W. McKendrick and F. Ewing, each making 6 straight; third was divided between G. Huber and A. Mack, each making 3 straight.

In the fifth match the visitors from the North End Gun Club took part and did some creditable shooting:

W Yeardsley	11111—5	J Wolstencroft	11111—5
C Buckmaster	11111—5	A L Lumb	00111—3
J Ewing	11100—3	W Wolstencroft	11111—5
R Miller	11111—5	A B Mack	11011—4
H Ewing	01111—4	A L Stout	01111—4
P Ambold	00011—2	J Shaffer	01110—3
G Nutter	11110—4	F Ewing	11011—4
W H Hartlove	11111—5	W McKendrick	11011—4
L Fox	11110—4	C O'Brien	10111—4
H Buckmaster	11111—5	R Baldwin	11111—5
G Huber	01111—4	W Ruth	01111—4

Hartlove won first money; second divided between A. H. Stout and W. McKendrick; third money awarded to Lamb.

The sixth match was quite exciting, and the scores were good:

H Buckmaster	11111—5	J Ewing	01111—4
W Yeardsley	00110—2	P Ambold	11011—4
W Wolstencroft	11011—4	A L Lumb	11010—3
G Huber	11111—5	L Fox	11111—5
F Ewing	11111—5	J Shaffer	11010—3
R Miller	11111—5	P McClusky	01010—2
J Wolstencroft	11111—5	C M Buckmaster	11011—4
1 Elliot	11011—4	B Baldwin	11111—5
G Miller	11111—5	W H Hartlove	00111—3
A H Stout	11111—5	C Pyle	11111—5
W McKendrick	11100—3	H Ewing	11101—4

In the shoot-off H. Buckmaster, R. Miller, J. Wolstencroft and R. Baldwin each made three straight and divided. Second money was divided between W. Wolstencroft, 1. Elliot, J. Ewing and H. Ewing. Third money was divided between W. McKendrick, A. L. Lumb and W. H. Hartlove.

In the seventh match each man shot at 6 birds:

I Elliot	111000—3	W McKendrick	111111—6
A L Lumb	111111—6	C Buckmaster	111110—5
A Stout	100100—2	L Fox	001110—3
G Miller	111111—6	G Huber	110011—4
A B Mack	111101—5	A Ewing	011111—5
R Miller	111101—5	W Yeardsley	110011—4
R Baldwin	110011—4	H Buckmaster	111001—4
J Ewing	111111—6	F Ewing	110111—5
J Shaffer	110100—3	W H Hartlove	100111—5
J Wolstencroft	111111—6	G Green	100101—3
P Ambold	011101—4		

First divided between A. L. Lumb, G. Miller and W. McKendrick; second divided between A. A. Mack, R. Miller and C. M. Buckmaster; third divided betweeu G. Huber, W. H. Hartlove and R. Baldwin.

The eighth and last match was decidedly the most interesting contest during the afternoon. Each man shot at 6 birds:

W Wolstencroft	111110—5	A L Lumb	111111—6
R Miller	111111—6	A B Mack	111111—6
J Wolstencroft	111111—6	W DuPont	101011—4
G Miller	111111—6	J Schaffer	010011—3
P Ambold	001110—3	F Ewing	110110—4
G Huber	111101—5	R Baldwin	111111—6
J Ewing	111111—6	H Ewing	111111—6
W Hartlove	111111—6	W McKendrick	111110—5
I Elliott	111111—6	G Green	111111—6
A H Stout	111111—6		

In shoot-off R. Miller made 10 straight, J. Wolstencroft 12 straight, G. Miller 12 straight and A. L. Lumb 12 straight; they then divided. Second divided between W. Wolstencroft, G. Huber, I. Elliott and W. McKendrick.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Riverside Gun Club:

Meuseh	11000101011110111111—13	E Predock	01101100010100111110—11
Lang'bach	11011001111010011111—14	Pohlman	10000110000001111101— 9
Eikhoff	11110111111111100111—17	Bright	11111111111111111100—18
Selzer	10101111111001111100—14	Hespos	00011110101111011101—13
Pancok	10100111000100000010— 7	Meier	01011100111111011111—15
Rosier	00000011010001100011— 7	Borcher'g	11010000101000001101— 8
M Predock	01000101110100100101— 9	Kling	10111111010100100111—13
Mauue	11101011111011100010—13	Stannard	00010001101110000010— 7
Grissom	11100110111010101001—14	Horst'hoff	01110011101010000111—11
Sch'nburg	00000000011100000100— 4		

Bright first medal, Eikhoff second medal, Meier third medal.

EAST AND WEST TEAMS.—Mr. H. A. Penrose, of the Keystone Mfg. Co. speaks of a match now pending to be shot at that Company's annual tournament at Corry, Pa. which should prove of interest. It is a six-man team shoot between the East and West. Dickey of Boston will captain the Eastern team, which will probably consist of Perry, Eager and Stanton of Boston, McMurchy of Syracuse, and Whitney of Phelps, N. Y. The Western team will be led by C. W. Budd of Des Moines, Iowa, J. R. Stice of Jacksonville, Ill., F. S. Parmalee of Omaha, Al. Bandle of Cincinnati, R. O. Heikes and one other will probably constitute the Western team. The above named men will probably constitute the two teams but as yet it is not a dead certainty.

DIVIDING THE POT.—New Haven, Conn.—There should be some way by which all contestants can have a fair distribution of the money in the purse. For example in all 10 bird races or over have an equal division of the purse in two parts, each part or half to be div. into 60 and 40 per cent. and all ties to div. If a shooter kills 7 birds out of 10 he is entitled to a share of 40 per cent. fourth money, which is the same as the second money. I am well aware that it is a difficult problem to solve whereby all trapshooters will be satisfied and make money. That will probably never be done.—MEDIUM TRAP SHOT.

WINSTON VS. ELLIOTT.—Kansas City, Mo., June 19.—First of a series of four matches for $250 a side, between J. L. Winston, of St. Louis, and J. A. R. Elliott, of this city. Mr. Elliott, who furnished the birds himself, took particular pains to select the 200 which were required for the march from 2,000 which he has on hand. Hurlingham rules, modified to use 10-gauge gun and allowing 2yds. for the 12-gauge:

J L Winston	1121211222—10	J A R Elliott	2212110112— 9
	0012011121— 7		1111102222— 9
	1111121221—10		2211022250— 8
	0111222211— 9		1210111222— 9
	1201122121— 9		12o21o12n2— 7
	2102222122— 9		1011111111— 9
	1111111111—10		1121212121—10
	1111111111—10		1122222112—10
	2111112112—10		2212121112—10
	2202211121— 9—93		1111210111—7—80

Summary: Winston, right quarterers 13, incomers 29, left quarterers 7, tailers 19, right crossers 13, left crossers 19. Elliott, right quarterers 14, incomers 27, left quarterers 7, tailers 24, right crossers 13, left crossers 15. Winston used second barrel 33 times, Elliott 36 times.

Second match, June 20.—At the conclusion of the match Winston requested that the tie be postponed to allow of his supplying himself with suitable shells, but Elliott insisted upon its being settled immediately. The conditions were 100 Ligowsky clay-pigeons for $250 a side, American Shooting Association rules to govern:

J L Winston	1111011100— 7	J A R Elliott	1111101111—9
	0110111011— 7		1011111111—9
	1110011111— 7		1110111101—8
	0111111113— 8		1111107110—7
	1110111001— 7		1110110111—8
	1111011111— 9		0111111100—7
	1111111111—10		1111011101—8
	1111111111—10		1110101111—8
	0111111111— 9		1110111111—9
	0100110111— 6—80		1101011101—7—80

Tie score:

Winston	1111101111111011111101101—21
Elliott	0111111111111010011101l—20

Third match, June 21.—Conditions: 50 pairs Ligowsky clay birds, American Association rules, for $250 a side:

J A Elliott	11 11 00 01 11— 7	J Winston	11 11 11 10 01— 8
	10 11 11 11 10 — 8		11 11 11 11 00 — 6
	11 11 11 01 11— 9		10 10 10 11 01— 6
	01 11 11 11 11— 9		11 01 10 11 01— 7
	11 11 11 00 10 — 7		01 10 00 10 11— 5
	01 10 11 10 01— 6		01 11 11 00 11— 7
	10 11 10 11 11— 7		11 01 00 11 11— 7
	11 00 01 10 00— 5		11 11 11 10 01— 8
	11 11 11 11 10— 9		10 11 11 11 11— 9
	11 11 11 11 11—10—77		11 10 01 11 11— 8—71

Fourth match, June 22.—Conditions: 50 pairs live pigeons, modified Hurlingham rules, for $250 a side:

J Winston	11 11 0o 0o 00— 4	J A Elliott	11 o1 01 1o 11— 7
	00 0o 10 10 11— 4		10 00 11 11 00— 5
	01 0o 01 10 0o— 3		00 11 o0 01 00— 3
	00 11 0o 11 01— 5		11 00 11 o0 10— 5
	11 o0 10 00 11 — 5		00 11 o0 10 01— 4
	11 11 11 11 10— 9		11 10 10 11 10— 7
	11 11 01 11 10— 8		11 11 11 10 11— 9
	11 11 11 11 11—10		10 o0 01 10 01— 4
	11 11 01 11 01 — 6		11 01 01 01 01— 6
	11 11 10 11 00 — 7—64		10 o1 11 1o 11— 7—57

o denotes dead out of bounds.—UNSER FRITZ.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 21.—The Minneapolis Gun Club held their regular monthly all-day tournament yesterday, and in spite of a drizzling rain which commenced in the morning and lasted all day a fair number of shooters put in an appearance, and some good scores were made considering the circumstances. Following are the scores:

Event No. 1, 10 singles: Ensign 7, Dalton 9, Bennett 6, Webley 8, Lawrence 7, Jones 9, Murphy 8, Chantler 9, Warwick 6, Cutter 10, Osmer 7. Cutter first, Chantler second on shoot-off, Webley and Murphy third, Ensign fourth on shoot-off.

Event No. 2, 6 singles and 2 pairs: Dalton 4, Bennett 9, Warwick 9, Webley 8, Murphy 8, Ensign 5, Chantler 9, Osmer 9, Jones 7, Lawrence 6, Cutter 8. Bennett, Chantler and Osmer first, Webley, Murphy and Cutter second, Jones third, Lawrence fourth.

Event No. 3, 15 singles: Warwick 13, Dalton 11, Webley 13, Murphy 11, Bennett 12, Jones 13, Osmer 14, Chantler 10 Lawrence 10, Ensign 6, Cutter 15, Pratt 11. Cutter first, Osmer second, Webley and Jones third on shoot-off, Bennett fourth.

Sweep, two miss and out, 21yds., entrance $1: Chantler 5, Dalton 4, Lawrence 0, Bennett 5, Murphy 0, Balsom 9, Ensign 10, Warwick 2, Webley 1, Stokes 0, Walker 0, Jones 1, Cutter 8.

Event No. 4, 4 singles and 3 pairs: Webley 8, Dalton 10, Chantler 8, Bennett 10, Murphy 6, Balsom 7, Walker 9, Jones 5, Osmer 9, Warwick 9, Ensign 4, Pratt 5, Lawrence 5, Stokes 8, Cutter 8. Dalton and Bennett first, Walker, Osmer, and Warwick second, Chandler third on shoot-off, Balsom fourth.

Event No. 5, 10 singles: Ensign 5, Lawrence 8, Pratt 6, Jones 8, Balsom 9, Bennett 7, Chantler 9, Osmer 8, Walker 6, Webley 9, Warwick 8, Dalton 7, Murphy 10, Cutter 9. Murphy first, Balsom second on shoot-off, Osmer third on shoot-off, Bennett fourth on shoot-off.

Event No. 6, 10 singles and 5 pairs, club badge shoot: Shott 14, Daly 14, Webley 12, Balsom 16, Chantler 15, Bennett 14, Walker 17, Osmer 17, Dalton 16, Jones 17, Warwick 14, Lawrence 8, Ensign 12, Marsball 12, Murphy 17, Stokes 14, Christenson 16, Pratt 16, Boardman 12, Cutter 16, Brady 9. Cutter senior badge, Murphy junior badge, Shott amateur badge. Walker, Osmer, Jones and Murphy first, Balsom and Christenson second on shoot-off, Chantler third, Warwick and Stokes fourth on shoot-off. Cutter won first average, $10; Osmer second average, $7.50; Chantler and Murphy third average, $5; Jones fourth average, $2.50.

Tribune badge shoot, 9 singles and three pairs; entrance $1.50:

Ensign (24yds.)	011011010	11 00 10— 8
Warwick (24)	100100110	00 11 10— 7
Murphy (24)	011011011	10 10 00— 8
Lawrence (21)	010111110	11 10 10—10
Pratt (21)	011101101	10 11 10—10
Brady (21)	001100110	01 11 10— 8
Marshall (21)	010101111	10 11 00— 9
Cutter (21)	011100101	00 11 00— 7
Stokes (21)	111101110	10 10 10—10
Shott (18)	101010011	11 11 10—10
Webley (18)	011111111	11 10 10—12
Boardman (18)	100111101	11 10 10— 9
*Daly (18)	011110110	10 10 10— 9
*Bennet (18)	101011110	10 10 10— 9
*Balsom (18)	111111111	11 11 11—15
*Chantler (18)	111111111	11 11 10—14
*Jones (18)	111111110	11 11 10—13
*Osmer (18)	111111111	01 11 01—13
*Peel	111111111	11 10 10—13
*Walker (18)	111001100	10 01 10— 8

*Visitors. Webley wins badge, Balsom first, Chantler second, Osmer third on shoot-off, Webley fourth. The conditions of the *Tribune* badge are that the member winning at 18yds. shall be handicapped 3yds., and if he wins at this distance to a still further handicap of 5yds., which is the extreme limit, and the shooter winning it the greatest number of times during the season which closes Sept. 1 becomes his personal property.—L. H.

MONTREAL, June 20.—During the week mysterious white missives have been traveling about this city, and upon inquiry they proved to be invitations to a yachting, fishing and gunning excursion on Lake St. Louis. A party of 18 went down and at 2:30 P. M., the yacht Isshenctual was moored to the landing stage and the sporting paraphernalia and its owners were soon safely aboard. Then began what was a novelty to at least most of the participants, a shooting match at Peoria blackbirds from a yacht's deck. Everything considered the shootiug was first-rate. A trap was placed in the bow of the boat, while the shooter stood abaft the cabin. The direction of the trap was changed after each shot and as on the outward trip, the sun was directly in the shooter's eyes, shooting was by no means an easy task. Add to this the uneven rise and fall of the yacht and the scores are explained. On the return trip another match was indulged in but was cut short by a squall, which had the effect of making the cabin the unanimous choice of the contestants. Following are the scores: Report of yacht shoot, June 20, 1889, en route from Valois to Chateauguay and return:

	Outward Trip.		Inward Trip.
Cowley	1111011011011—12	Cowley	0011111011110011—10
Alexander	1111111111010l—13	Alexander	01111 — 4
George	1001101011100ll— 9	George	11011 — 4
White	1011011011000ll— 9	White	0110111110100ll—10
McLaren	1001010011011100— 7	McLaren	1111000103010ll— 8
Laidley	1100001101001ll— 8	Laidley	10111111 — 7
Horneleg	0011011119110ll—10	Horneleg	1100111011111100—10
Ross	1101111000111100— 9	Ross	1000001111000000— 5
Hodgson	0010010101010100— 6	Jim	1111111111 — 9
B Jim	0101011011010110— 9	Paton	1111111111 —10
Paton	0101010111111111—11		

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—A very interesting team shoot took place to-day between the Wayne boys, of Nicetown, and Wingohocking, of Germantown, on the former's grounds. The match to a certain extent was sadly interfered with by rain, which at times came down in torrents, and made it so black that good scores were very difficult. The conditions were 25 single clays, 18yds. rise. The Wingoes provided a nice luncheon, to which full justice was done:

Wayne Gun Club.		Wingohocking Gun Club.	
Wm Ulary	16	B Royds	10
A Clifford	16	J Ware	15
S W Merchants	13	R Irwin	15
J Sparks	12	Wm Jay	10
T Scargle	9	W Wolstencroft	22
F Hessler	12	Mitchner	11
E Hansbury	3	W Royds	13
H Kane	10	J Thurman	17
G Hessler	16	S Kephart	9
S Davis	17	F Kuhn	12
J Sidle	12	T Greenwood	7
J Welsh	7	J Pryor	4
G Welsh	7—150	H Thurman	18—163

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Frankford Gun Club shot an interesting team match at the traps this afternoon, against the Parker Gun Club, and made a highly creditable win, 20 birds per man:

Parker Gun Club.		Franktort Gun Club.	
Gildner	9	Bourne	15
Hcy	12	Entwistle	12
Korr	16	Dawson	16
R Bradbury	12	Peters	15
Jones	16	Allen	16
Martin	15	Schwartz	17
Rowcroft	17	Blair	18
Adair	18	Van Camp	9
Timm	8	Danner	17
W Bradbury	15	Betson	14
Hothersall	12—150	Johnson	18—167

HUTCHINSON GUN CLUB.—Hutchinson, Kas., June 10.—The Hutchinson Gun Club met at their grounds yesterday afternoon and participated in the regular monthly contest for the medal. The scores were not up to the average. The boys were throwing the birds from the last notch. Medal shoot, 15 singles and 5 pairs of doubles:

Burslem	11011'011111111	11 10 10 00 10—18
Young	10101111110101	10 11 11 01 01—17
George	0101011111001011	10 10 11 11 11—17
Allen	1011111010101111	11 10 11 10 00—17
Miss and Out	1011011110101111	11 01 10 10 01—16
Chamberlain	1101101110101000	10 10 10 01 10—13

Burslem won the medal. Sweepstakes, 12 single bluerocks:

Young	111111111011—11	Allen	110111111110—10
George	001111111110		

Sweepstakes, 5 doubles:

George	11 10 11 11 11— 9	Allen	01 10 01 10 11— 6
Young	11 11 11 11 10— 9	Chamberlain	01 10 01 11 10— 6
Burslem	01 11 11 11 01— 8		

Sweepstakes, 12 single bluerocks:

Allen	111111111011—11	George	101111011060— 6
Chamberlain	011101111101— 9	Burslem	000111011000— 5
Young	011111001111— 9		

Nine single bluerocks:

Allen	011011111— 7	Young	011110010— 5
George	100111101— 6	Chamberlain	001111001— 6

June 13.—Yesterday afternoon four members of the Lyons Gun Club met a team from the Hutchinson Club in a shoot at 25 bluerocks per man. The Lyons boys seemed to be out of luck, none of them shooting up in their usual form. It is a well-known fact to the shooters of Western Kansas that the visiting team is composed of men who seldom fall below 20 in a shoot at the above targets and in a similar match. The score:

Hutchinson Team.	
J S George	1111111111011011111110111—22
Will Allen	1111011111111011111011111—21
E H Young	0111111001111111101011l—20
Fred Burslem	1000101011101111100110l0—15—78
Lyons Team.	
J A Bavington	0101110111011001100100111—15
J M Swisher	0100001101000101000100l0— 8
Robert Dinsmore	1111101101010101100001l—15
J L Weight	0001101111011011l011010l—15—53

Twelve single bluerocks:

Allen	111100111111—10	Wright	000101111101—7
Bavington	011111010111— 9	Chamberlain	101100101011—7
Burslem	011111110101— 9	Taylor	010101101101—7
Young	111010110011— 8	Dinsmore	100101001010—5
George	101101110101— 8	Swisher	101001011000—5

Three pairs of doubles:

Wright	11 11 10—5	Bavington	01 10 10—3
Allen	11 11 10—5	Dinsmore	10 10 10—3
George	11 11 10—5	Chamberlain	01 10 10—3
Swisher	10 10 11—4	Burslem	11 00 10—3

SHADY.

COMPTON HILL GUN CLUB.—St. Louis, June 22.—Shoot for medals, 25 single Keystones:

W Field	1111100111110010111010l—18
J G Schaaf	0100110103011110011101010—13
B Weaver	1010100111001100001001000— 9
J Steffen	1010011100100100100101001—12
J Roberts	1101100111010111111001—17
Godfrey	0010110100111010010010001—11
W H Bowser	1010000111111111111001101—17
E Mohrstadt	1111100011100111001101l1—13
J Lenhardt	1111111101111011111110001—21
J Sieminskie	1110101101111011100111l1—19
J Stussel	0110000001010010010100100— 8
J Meyer	0001101010001111111111014—16
C Hemphill	0000111100100011100001000— 9
L Sheer	1101111110010101110001O—16
W Mackwitz	0001000101111011101101111—14
Bebinger	0100101030110001000110001— 8
G Rawlings	0101110011100001100011100— 9

Sweepstakes at 10 single Keystones:

Roberts	1111111111—10	Rawlings	0010011111— 6
Hemphill	0110000100— 4	Bebinger	1111110100— 7
Schaaf	1001111101— 7	Lenhardt	1111111111—10
Horner	0111111110— 8	Meyer	0001111111— 7
Field	1011111111— 9	Weaver	0100001000— 2
Dening	0011001111— 6	L L Hull	0000010000— 1
Sieminskie	0111111101— 8	Al Rawlings	0100001000— 1
Stussel	1101110001— 6	D Hull	0000000000— 0
Godfrey	1000101110— 5	Mackwitz	0000100101— 3
Scheer	1000011101— 5	Mohrstadt	0101001010— 4
Steffen	0111000010— 4		

Three moneys, all ties were div.—UNSER FRITZ.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., June 20.—The Manchester Gun Club had a fine day for their tournament to-day, and everything was satisfactory to the 35 shooters present. Below we give the scores of the winners of the various events:

Five clays: Watkins, Woodford and Brown 5, Risley, Treat, Whittelsy and Latham 4, Cartwright 3, White, Hyde and Cheney 2.

Five Keystones: Risley, Yerrington and Vibberts 5, Woodford 4, Webb and Sherry 2, Latham 1.

Ten clays: Yerrington and Woodford 10, Vibberts, Webb, Sterry, Goodwin and Brown 9, Willey, Olcott and Whittelsy 8, Smith, Dunnham, Baldwin, Golden, Cartwright and Hyde 7.

Five pairs Koystones: Smith 10, Risley and Whittelsy 9, Webb 8, Watkins, Vibberts and Shewry 7.

Ten clays: Sterry 10, Vibberts, Yerrington and Olcott 9, Willey, Baldwin and Whittelsy 8, Watkins, Smith and Melrose 7.

Fifteen Keystones: Sterry 15, Risley, Willey and Whittelsy 13, Yerrington, Douglas, Woodford, Webb and Smith 12, Dunham 11.

Four pairs clays: Goodwin 8, Watkins, Smith and Baldwin 7, Sterry, Risley and Sigu 6, Whittelsy 4.

Seven Keystones: Willey, Baldwin and Risley 7, Olcott, Whittelsey and Brown 6, Sterry, Yerrington and Sign 5, Ross, Keeney and Goodwin 4.

Fifteeu clays, Yerrington and Sign 15, Whittelsy and Sterry 13, Watkins, Smith and Dunham 12, Golden and Baldwin 11.

Three pairs Keystoues: Sign 6, Whittelsy and Olcott 5, Ross 4, White and Risly 3. Ten clays, Sterry, Olcott and Sign 10, Woodford and Willey 9, Yerrington 8, Watkins 7. Ten Keystones, Sterry and Olcott 10, Willey 9, Smith, Baldwin and Webb 8, Goldeu and Yerrington 7. Seven Keystones: Watkins 7, Yerrington 6, Sign 5, Douglas 4. Ten Keystones: Willey and Yerrington 10, Sterry and Douglas 9, W. C. Cheny 8, Watkins 7. Ten Keystones: Yerrington and Whittelsy 10, Watkins and Sterry 9, Willey 8. Seven Keystoues: Sterry 6, Olcott 5, Shewry 4. Five Keystones, Olcott 5, Watkins 4, Willey 3.—W.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., June 18.—Sixth merchandise shoot of the Willimantic Rod and Gun Club, 15 bluerocks from 5 traps and 10 clays from three traps, national rules; 18yds.: Dunham 20, Ross 11, Webb 21, Baldwin 11, Macfarlane 19, Johnsou 13, Thompson, Alpaugh 12, Larrabee 11, Beebe 7, Crane 15, Smith 17, Alford 6, Taft 14.

MISSOURI—ILLINOIS.—Chicago, Ill., June 19.—There are now on foot negotiations which are likely to result in the most important live-bird match shot anywhere in America in recent years. A number of Missouri gentlemen have sent in to Mr. R. B. Organ a challenge for a match on the following terms: Ten Missouri shooters to shoot against ten Illinois shooters, at 100 live birds per man and $1,000 a side, the match to be shot at Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago, a city purse and the gate money to be added to the stakes, winning team to take $1,500 and a certain amount, to be determined, of all remainder to be divided into 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. for the four men making the highest scores. Signed to the challenge are such names of Missouri shooters as J. E. Riley, J. N. R. Elliot, P. D. Watson, J. H. McGee, J. W. and W. M. Anderson, Paul Francke, Caldwell and Cottrell. Our boys recognize that they would have hard work with these men, but they are doing their best to scratch up a team of ten, and will doubtless have nerve enough to tackle the job. Mr. Organ is collecting lists of votes among Chicago shooters to try to determine the Chicago team. Prominent among his lists are John, George, Henry and Abe Kleinman, J. R. Sice, Powers, Billy Payson, Billy Mussey, Charley Willard, Thos. Laffin, R. B. Organ, M. J. Eich and W. E. Phillips; it is probable the ten names will be chosen from that list. It is not probable that this match will be shot before November or December, as it is resolved that none but good strong birds shall be used. Modified Hurlingham rules are suggested by Missouri, and modified Illinois rules by Illinois. It will be agreed that no bird shall be scored lost through any technicality. This will be a gentlemen's match throughout and the greatest of the kind ever known in this country—if it goes. It will probably be shot in Kansas City. That city will add $2,000 to the purse and turn in at least $1,000 more at the gate. There will be two or three car loads go down from here. The match will probably be a question of $5,000, and side wagers will doubtless cause very large amounts of money to change hands, if Chicago men can be found to stand against the confident Missourians. Mr. Riley writes to-day that the Missouri men want to make the match and has instructed Chicago to draw on him for $250 forfeit as soon as the terms are closed. It is much to be hoped that this match will be brought off.—E. HOUGH.

KEYSTONE TRAPS.—In our reports of the Iowa and Illinois State tournament the term "blackbirds" was used merely to designate the difference between live-bird traps and those for inanimate targets. Keystone traps were used to the general satisfaction of all concerned.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

29. Corinthian, Marblehead.
29. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 1st Open
29. Cor. Mosquito Fleet, Larch.
29. Hull, Club Cruise.
29. Yonkers Cor., Yonkers.
29. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
30-July 1. St. Lawrence, Cruise, Montreal.

JULY.

1. Oyster Bay, 40ft. Special.
1. Seawanhaka, Cruise, Oyster Bay.
1-2. Miramichi, Annual Cruise.
4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
4. Buffalo, Open, Buffalo.
4. Detroit, Cruise, St. Clair.
4. Cedar Pt., Special, Bridgep't.
4. Quaker City Cor., Marcus H'k
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
5. Hull, 76th Regatta.
6. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
6. Great Head, 1st Cham.
6. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
6. Larchmont, 40ft. Class.
6. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
6. So. Boston, Mass., 1st Cup, City Point.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
8. American, 1st Cham.
9. New Haven, Annual.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
10. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
13. Lynn. Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham., Ft. Pt.
13. Buffalo Handicap, to Point Albino.
13. Cape Cod, Dennis.
13. Atlantic, Cruise, L. I. Sonnd.
13-15. Eastern, Annual, Marblehead, and Cruise.
16. Rhode Island, Cup.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
17. Great Head, 2d Cham.
18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Chelsea, Club.
20. Hull, Ladies' Race.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
20. Hamilton, Cruise.
20. American, 2d Cham.
20. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
20. So. Boston, Mass.. 2d Pen., City Point.
24. Pleon, Club.
25. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
27. Buffalo, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
27. Cape Cod.
27. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
27. Quaker City Cor., Riverton.
29. Detroit, 2d Pennant.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.

AUGUST.

3. Quincy, Open Race.
3. Buffalo, Club, Buffalo.
3. Sippicau, Club, Marion.
3. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Cup.
3. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
3. Cape Cod.
3. West Lynn, 1st Cham., Lynn
3. New Haven, Annual Cruise.
3. So. Boston, Mass., 2d Pen., City Point.
5. American, 3d Cham.
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
5. Rhode Island, Club Cruise.
7. Pleon, 2d Cham.
8. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
8. Miramichi, Vice-Com. Stewart's Pennant.
10. Lynn, Ladies' Day, Lynn.
10. Corinthian, Marblehead,
10. Monatiquot, 2d Cham., Ft. Pt.
10. Buffalo, Annual Cruise.
10. Hull, 2d Cham.
10. Cape Cod.
13. Detroit.
15. L. Y. R. A., Rochester.
16. Monatiquot, Ladies' Day, Fort Point.
16. Great Head, Cham. Sail off.
16-31. Quaker City, Cruise, Chesapeake Bay.
17. Great Head, Open.
17. Quincy, Ladies' Day.
17. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 3d Cham
17. Hull, Special Outside Race, 30 and 40ft.
17. American, Around Plum Island, go as you please.
17. Chelsea, Ladies' Day.
17. So. Boston, Mass., Pen. Sail off, City Point.
19. American, Open.
19. Detroit, 3d Pennant.
19. L. Y. R. A., Hamilton.
21. Pleon, 3d Cham.
21. L. Y. R. A., Toronto.
24. Lynn, Excursion, Lynn.
24. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Open.
24. Larchmont, Oyster Boats.
24. Corinthian, Marblehead.
24. Hamilton, 20, 25, 30 and 35ft. Class, Whitewings Cup.
26. L. Y. R. A., Belleville.
26. Rhode Island, Open.
28. Pleon, Sail off.
29. L. Y. R. A., Oswego.
31. Beverly, Marbleh'd, 1st Open
31. Sippican, Club, Marion.
31. Hull, Cham. Sail-Off.
31. Quincy, 3d, Cham.
31. Chelsea, Club.
31. West Lynn, 2d Cham., Lynn.
31. So. Boston, Mass., Cham. Sail off, City Point.

NO CUP RACE THIS YEAR.

A MEETING of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held on Tuesday, at which it was decided that the club would not in any way recognize the validity of the "New Deed of Gift," and consequently that negociations for a mutual agreement are off. Lord Dunraven will probably bring the boat out, starting next month and arriving early in August, to race with the 70ft. class.

Valkyrie has sailed in several races lately, but in such light and fluky weather that it is extremely difficult to form any opinion from them. One of the best of the English writers, Mr. Harry Horn, in a long letter to the New York *World*, indulges in the interesting but futile amusement of "drawing a line" through Valkyrie, Thistle, Irex and Yarana, with the idea of gauging the former's performance with American boats. His opinion is that Valkyrie is a better boat in light weather and smooth water than Thistle, though like her, deficient in lateral resistance. Mr. Horn looks to the meeting of Valkyrie and Stranger at Liverpool this week to give a correct gauge between her and American boats, and says, "Probably Valkyrie will be found fully equal to giving Stranger upward of half an hour on a 40 mile course in a moderate breeze, and more than that in light winds." We can say, after seeing a good deal of sailing in this country between Stranger and her class, that if Valkyrie cannot give Stranger at least an hour and a quarter over a 40 mile course in a moderate breeze, and even more in stronger winds, she had best stay at home, as Stranger would never have been in it with Titania or Katrina in the matches of last week. The *Field* of June 15 deals out some hard facts in the following words:

"We believe a communication has been received by the Royal Yacht Squadron from the New York Y. C., announcing its intention to adhere to the proviso that, in case of a race for the America Cup, the winning club must adopt the 'counterfeit deed,'

This is no more than might have been expected, looking to the fact that the men who are responsible for the condemned 'new deed' are practically those who govern the New York Y. C. at the present time, and, as a sequence, have the management of the challenges for the American Cup. What amuses us in connection with this matter is the fact that when the much-paraded 'surviving donor' came forward in 1870, in the full possession of his faculties, and interpreted the original deed that 'match' meant boat against boat, he was laughed to scorn by the then managing committee of the New York Y. C., and told they could only interpret the deed by the letter, and that he had no power to interpret in a way which the other five donors might not have accepted as their real meaning. And now we have a committee of the club getting this complacent, but really shrewd 'surviving donor' to alter the most precise and specific terms of the original deed in a manner which sets us wondering if the sense of fairness among American sportsmen is not confined to a very small number.

"It is perhaps necessary to repeat that Englishmen regard this so-called new deed as inimical to sport, because it so handicaps the challenging yacht that her chance of winning is a remote one. Secondly, the chances are that in the impending races the Valkyrie will be defeated, and that the Cup will be confirmed in the possession of the New York Y. C. forever. There might be no objection to this, except for the fact that there will always be men rash enough to challenge for the Cup, and by so doing give the holders of it an opportunity of securing an easy victory, and the consequent boast of superiority. We contend that this is a mean, unsportsmanlike and contemptible position for the holders of the Cup to occupy. We should, indeed, exceedingly regret, if the Valkyrie were fortunate enough to win the Cup, that it came to England to be held under such terms as are stipulated for in the 'new deed of gift'."

HINDSIGHT VS. FORESIGHT.

THE warnings against too much power, too large sails and too great beam which we have preached to deaf ears for a very long time, are apt to be generally heeded before many more races are sailed this year. A look at Tomahawk and Maraquita, to say nothing of the moderately sparred Nymph at times, in the late races, is enough to convince any one that our boats are grossly overdone in the matter of sail, without waiting for the additional evidence of Liris and Gorilla when they are in shape. We welcome the first convert to our views, the designer of the new Helen, Alice and Chrystal, and only wish for his sake that he had learned the lesson earlier, and in season to profit by it. In the Boston *Herald* of June 23 Mr. McVey says:

"Coming to the forties, the lesson already learned is that all the American forties of this year are oversparred and have too much sailspread. They are simply overpowered, else why should fairly beamed boats, with deep draught for their length, and heavily weighted lead keels, careen and put rails under in a whole sail breeze? The boats with large beam, like the Maraquita, cannot carry their sail, and the Helen, with weights lower than on any other 40, is not able to stand up and carry her present canvas as she should, and her designer frankly admits it.

"As against our hard-bilged, wide-beamed boats and large sail plans is the Scotch cutter Minerva, with practically no bilge, and very little initial stability. She sails faster than any of the forties which have met her, is stiffer, and carries a jibheaded topsail and lower sails in a breeze better than the Maraquita does her lower sails alone. At first glance it would seem that the Minerva was a stiffer boat than any of our forties, but the fact is that she has a smaller sail plan — one just suited to her. Were the spars and sails of the Maraquita, Helen or Tomahawk put on the Minerva she would heel to an extreme angle, and would not be able to lug the big sail spreads of our boats. In comparing these forties 'science' gets a black eye, and the designers have simply been reaching in the dark.

"If science actually controlled, the mistake of oversparring and disproportionate sail spreads would not have been made.

"There are many things to be found out by practical experience, and the only way to develop a boat's best points is to keep experimenting with her after she is fitted out. The only big, powerful boat thus far which has been successful is the 30-footer Kathleen, designed by Mr. William Gardner, and she seems to be able to get along fairly well. Designers and owners have learned much thus far, and possibly, excepting the case of Mr. Burgess, all have found out that the forties will do better with less sail area and lighter spars. The Nymph and Verena have less sail area than the other Burgess forties of this year, and, as for that matter, of any of the Burgess forties except Baboon and Xara, and they go faster. As previously stated in these columns, the performances of the 40-footers will settle the question of sail area, and the time is not far distant when the knife of the sailmaker will be put into the sails of some of the forties, and the clubs will be spared the trouble of making rules to govern the big sail spreads. When the spars and sails are reduced on the American forties, so that they can go along and carry their canvas, their speed will be increased, and then the Minerva may not win her races so easily."

It is rather hard to blame "science" for the fact that American yachtsmen have persisted in building big boats, and relying mainly on brute force and huge sails rather than perfection of form to win races. Perhaps Mr. Fife's "science" is of a different kind from theirs. No doubt Minerva would heel as badly as the rest were she overloaded with 500 or 600ft. of sail, but on the other hand, what would Maraquita or Tomahawk do with 2,700ft. in place of 3,400. Both are likely to be improved by a moderate reduction, but it is not likely that either could be driven by Minerva's sail plan.

After her victories over the crack Boston boats it is drawing it rather mildly to say that Kathleen "seems to be able to get along fairly well." The impression here is that she has about wiped up the 30ft. class, even allowing a margin for the lack of local knowledge on the part of Sareen and Elf. Tom Boy, a later Burgess boat, certainly suffered nothing in this respect with Mr. Burgess and Capt. Pettick aboard, but she was very badly beaten.

A BAD WEEK FOR RULE O' THUMB.

ONE side result of the late races which has not attracted much attention in the midst of more important events is the defeat of Anaconda by Clara. After Clara and Cinderella made the 53ft. class famous in 1886-7, Anaconda, modeled by Mr. Philip Ellsworth in connection with Mr. John Prague, was built for the latter, to beat both the narrow cutter and the wide compromise. She was of the old type made famous by Fanita, Crocodile, Gleam, Elephant and Kangaroo, with beam, light draft, sloop rig and inside ballast. Her two meetings with Cinderella at Larchmont are still fresh in the memory, she being outsailed in light weather and giving up the race in a stiff blow, her opponent going over the course with Mr. S. Lee at the wheel, the last race he ever sailed. Anaconda and Clara have never met until this season, the first occasion being in the opening sail of the Atlantic Y. C. on May 30. Clara beat Anaconda very neatly then, but as no prizes were given and it was not a record race it did not attract much attention. Anaconda failed to show at the line in the Corinthian race, but she was on hand on Friday in the Atlantic Y. C., and Clara was ready to meet her. In a fair race of 16 knots to the Scotland from Bay Ridge, Clara, narrow and deep, with 21 long tons of lead on keel, beat Anaconda, wide and shoal, with all ballast inside, by 3min. 4sec. This was surely bad enough, but at the same time the little Fife 40, Minerva, 13ft. shorter than Anaconda, beat her by 4min. elapsed time in the same distance. The two were not timed at the Sandy Hook mark, but at the finish Clara led by 7min. 49sec., so that Anaconda had barely hold her off the wind. The allowance under Atlantic Y. C. rules is 30sec. in favor of the wide boat, the waterline lengths being the same, so Clara wins by over 7min. corrected time. An amusing instance of the defeat of the old boats by the new is found in the case of Kathleen and Kangaroo, the latter, with her sister Arab, being very badly beaten by the new Gardner clipper. The day after the first Seawanhaka race Kangaroo was hailed oy a passing boat, "Getting ready for to-morrow?" The answer came back quickly, "No, getting over yesterday."

SOME OTHER MAN.—The London *Daily Telegraph* of June 7 contains the following interesting item of news: "Among the passengers by the Germanic, which arrived at Queenstown from New York yesterday, was Mr. George Shepherd Page, commodore of the New York Y. C. Mr. Page hopes to complete arrangements with Lord Dunraven connected with the race for the American Cup." There are traditions of individual members of the New York Y. C. who have promoted themselves to the rank of commodore in Europoan hotel registers before now, but the above is probably a blunder on the part of the *Telegraph*. Mr. George Shepard Page is a well-known Wall street man, and goes as Commissioner from New Jersey to the Paris Exhibition. Commodore Gerry still reigns supreme, and disclaims any knowledge of Mr. Page and his mission.

CAPSIZE ON LAKE MINNETONKA.—On June 21 a centerboard sloop capsized on Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis, and nearly drowned a party of four ladies, as well as their escorts all hands being in the water for an hour.

TITANIA-KATRINA, JUNE 21, 22.

IN consequence of the mishap to Katrina's boom on Tuesday the race of Thursday was put off for another day, a new boom being made in the meanwhile from a spare one of Mayflower's, a dry and tough stick of white pine. All was ready by Friday morning, and at 11 A. M. the gun was fired from the flagship Electra, anchored off Buoy 10, the two yachts being near the line. The course was the new ontside one of the New York Y. C., from Buoy 10 around Buoy 5 and the Sandy Hook Lightship, thence around a mark boat off the Shrewsbury Rocks, and home over the same course to Buoy 10. The wind was fresh from S.S.E., making a beat out to the Lightship, a close reach to the Shrewsbury Rocks, a reach in to the Lightship and run in with the wind on the port quarter to Buoy 5. The distance was thirty-two knots, the allowance being 19s. in favor of Katrina. When the start was given at 11:10 both yachts had clubtopsails and baby jibtopsails aloft, and were lying above the line, neither anxious to start. The interval, 5m., was wasted, the pair watching each other; but when the handicap gun fired Titania made a rush for the line on port tack, going over with 12s. handicap, while Katrina followed with 52s. against her, Titania thus gaining 39s. at the start.

The pair stood in close under the point of the Hook, then went on starboard tack, Titania all the time gaining to windward. When Buoy 5 was reached she was close aboard it, but Katrina had fallen off some distance. Beating out to the Sandy Hook Lightship Titania continued to gain rapidly, until at the turn she was 6m. ahead, the times being:

Titania ..... 1 08 35 Katrina..... 1 14 26

The next leg was a close reach of 6 miles, Titania carrying the same canvas, but Katrina shifted to a larger jibtopsail, which she would have been better without, the wind meanwhile freshening and holding well ahead. The times at the mark were:

Titania..... 1 49 47 Katrina 1 57 27

Thus Titania had gained 1m. 49s. in the 6-mile reach.

Going back the wind was a little freer and Titania carried a larger jibtopsail. Katrina set a balloon jibtopsail and managed to hold her, the times at the Lightship being:

Titania ..... 2 31 45 Katrina..... 2 39 01

Grayling, in the Atlantic Y. C. race, had turned the Sandy Hook Lightship just ahead of Titania, and the pair rau in together. Katrina had carried her balloon jibtopsail in from the outer mark, but Titania only set hers at the Lightship, carrying it about half way to the Hook and then setting an intermediate one. She and Grayling held very close company to buoy 5. At the buoy Titania took in her jibtopsail, but Katrina carried her ballooner in to the finish. From the Lightship in the pair were about even. Titania finished ahead by 7m., the full times being.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Titania.....	11 15 00	5 21 45	4 06 45	4 06 45
Katrina.....	11 15 00	3 29 03	4 14 03	4 13 44

Titania beats Katrina 6m. 59s. after allowing her 19s.

Off the wind the two had sailed very evenly, but in the real test to windward, with the same wind and water, Titania had shown a marked superiority to her black rival. Considerable money changed hands on the result, and Katrina's chances were generally considered hopeless for the third and final race.

The last race was sailed on Saturday, the weather being fair and warm, with a clear sky, a perfect day for a trip over the old New York Y. C. course, the sea being perfectly smooth. This time, however, the wind had shifted, being N.W., of moderate strength. Both yachts carried jibheaders, the clubs being lashed on deck all day, though they could easily have been carried. When the gun fired at 11 A. M. both yachts were in the Narrows, Titania standing across on starboard tack, with Katrina a little to the north on port tack. Katrina tacked to windward of Titania, but the latter paid off and came for the line, luffing up as she neared, and then breaking out a large jibtopsail and balloon foresail as she bore away across it at 11:04:02, with Katrina only some 400ft. astern, timed at 11:04:24. On the reach to Buoy 10—some six knots—Titania held her rival very closely, the gain or loss being a matter of seconds. The official times at Buoy 10 were:

Titania..... 11 40 19 Katrina..... 11 40 46

Both turned with spinaker booms ready lowered to port, Titania having an extension boom. Katrina sheeted her jibtopsail quickly as soon as it jibed, but Titania had hers foul of the stay for some little time. Now followed the most amusing piece of work that has been seen this season, or in fact for many seasons; Titania, instead of holding her course about E. by S. for Buoy 5, luffed sharp up and stood to N.E., out over the Southwest Spit and direct for the Romer Beacon. Katrina followed in the absurd game, and soon the two were heading directly north for the Narrows with Buoy 5 astern. Titania gained on Katrina, but this of course made her rival very the nearer of the two to the true course. The jibtopsail sheets were flowed on both, the sails threatening each moment to pull the topmasts out, but still the luffing continued. Katrina ended it after about 13m. by bearing sharply off and starting sheet, setting spinaker to port, Titania at once following. Some time had been wasted by this foolish maneuver, but Katrina had gained a little on her rival and was now nearer the next mark, the Scotland Lightship. They ran out very evenly with a good breeze and smooth water, Katrina holding her own off the wind. At 12:50 when the flagship was off the mark, both spinakers came in, jibtopsails having previously been stowed, and at 12:53:52 Katrina, having jibed just above the mark, luffed round and stood for the Highlands on starboard tack. The times were: Katrina 12:53:52, Titania 12:54:09. Katrina was about 200ft. or a little more ahead of Titania as buoy rounded.

After a luff and a tug at the sheets on each boat they settled down for a hard bout on the wind, heading down for the Highlands on starboard tack, the shore being about 6 knots distant. The wind was steady, no more than enough for jibheaders, and the performance of the boats could be carefully noted. Katrina had the advantage of position, but as they went on Titania continued to crawl out to windward of her wake, and then to outfoot her as well, until, after half an honr, Katrina was both astern and to leeward of Titania. The latter's gain had been steady and regular all the time, Katrina failing to hold on with her. Capt. Haff was following his usual policy of screwing his boat out to windward at every puff, catboat fashion, her sheets being a trifle freer than Titania's. When Katrina tacked at 1:27 and went under the Titantia's stern there was not a man among all the spectators or on either boat who would have backed her chances at any odds.

Titania was quickly about on her weather beam with a good lift out to windward, but to the great surprise of all Katrina at once started ahead from under the other's lee. The wind was fresher under the Hook, Katrina heeling more than the white boat, but at the same time she seemed to go faster than in any of the previous tacks. Titania held close in to the beach, nipping out all the time to make sure of a good berth when Buoy 5 was reached, while Katrina was kept off more. As they went up the False Hook Channel with a good flood tide hurrying them on Katrina continued to gain, enough it seemed that she must fall to leeward when the buoy was made, but when she made the starboard tack at 1:55, having stood on well to the eastward of Buoy 5 and into the Swash Chanuel, she was considerably to windward of Titania, as well as ahead. Titania tacked immediately after her, the pair standing in toward the Hook until 2:13, when both tacked for Buoy 10, giving Buoy 8½ a wide berth. From here into the finish at Buoy 15 the situation changed but little. Some heavy puffs were met as they neared Staten Island, Titania heeling very far at times The finish was timed:

Katrina..... 2 53 46 Titania.....2 54 17

The times were:

	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Katrina.....	3 49 22	3 49 03
Titania.....	3 50 15	3 50 15

The elapsed time is very fast over the new course, especially when the loss of at least 10m. in the luffing match on the way out is considered.

After the decided superiority which Titania showed in the windward work of Friday, as well as on the first tack in the race, it is hard to account for Katriua's gain from the Highlands in to the finish. There was no difference in the wind, the two were too close together, and the tide, though possibly favoring Katrina a little, would not account for the rapid change of position from the time she went under Titania's stern, having lost a good lead, until she was again clear ahead of the latter. As nothing was changed on either boat the most reasonable supposition is that the strong wind off the beach just fitted Katrina, and at the decided angle of heel which she held all the way in she could not beat Titania. It may be possible to improve Katrina still more, but thus far Titania has shown herself the better boat in almost all breezes on the wiud. Off the wind there is little to choose between them. Katrina's defeat in the first race was a great disappointment, as it still leaves some doubt as to just where her proper place beside Titania is in bard weather. Titania's performance that day stands on its merits as a fine bit of work, she sailed very fast and went through the seas easily, but a part at least of Katrina's poor performance is due to a mistake in canvasing, and it would be very interesting to know just how much. It is so seldom that the occasion arises for sailing under such small canvas that when a time like this comes it is a matter of guess what sail should be carried. Titania came down to two reefs and a No. 3 jib, under which she worked admirably, but Katrina ventured on three reefs and a No. 3 jib, which gave so little after sail that the helm was across the boat. Under this rig she lost steadily from the start, and was a long way astern when her boom went in the attempt to shake out a reef, but it would have been in every way more satisfactory to have seen her fight it out over the course under the same canvas as Titania. The two are not likely to meet again until the New York Y. C. cruise in August.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. OF NEW YORK, JUNE 19.

THE second annual regatta of the Corinthian Y. C. of New York was sailed on June 19 over the courses and under the conditions published in the FOREST AND STREAM of June 13, the principal changes from established practice being a one-gun start and the classification by corrected instead of waterline length, the measurement and allowance being by Seawanhaka rule. The entries were smaller than they should have been, most of the forties failing to start, while Clara had a sail over, her only rival, Anaconda, not turning up, though she had entered, and a special agreement to sail under jibheaders had been made between her and Clara. The starters and their helmsmen were:

50 TO 60FT. CORRECTED LENGTH.

	L.W.L.	Corrected.
Clara, Dr. J. C. Barron.....	53.50	54.90
40 TO 50FT.		
Ulidia, R. W. Weston.....	42.50	44.64
Banshee, A. B. Alley.....	39.75	46.43
Minerva, John F. Lovejoy.....	39.96	46.07
30 TO 40FT.		
Beatrice, C. A. Post.....	33.25	.....
Kathleen, Robt. Center.....	29.90	37.56
Tom Boy, Arch. Rogers.....	29.50	34.91
Alex. Forsyth.....	29.00	32.00
Delvyn, Wm. Hall.....	33.00	.....
CATS, 25 TO 30FT.		
Gunhilde, W. Gordon Dedreickson.....	30.00	29.75
Aura, W. H. Simonson.....	29.00	27.00
CATS UNDER 25FT.		
Dorothy.....		.....

Tomahawk, Maraquita, Playmate and Anaconda did not turn up, nor was Kathleen on hand when the start was given at 11:25 from the judges' tug, Dalzell, anchored off Buoy 15. The wind was light N. E. with a haze over the water when the fleet went over, Minerva leading with Ulidia and Banshee after her. Spinnakers were set to port for the run to Buoy 10, the fleet moving slowly with the light air and flood tide. After all had crossed a large cutter was visible in the Narrows, looming up through the mist, and she was made out as a 40, Tomahawk or Maraquita, but when she reached the line it proved to be the 30, Kathleen, with Vice-Com. Center at the stick. She crossed just 8m. 30s. after the gun for her class, and started in chase of Tom Boy, her most formidable rival.

When the fleet had reached Buoy 13, at noon, Minerva led Banshee by 100yds. or so, with Clara to the west of Banshee and Ulidia to the east and astern. Tom Boy was fourth and Delvyn next, Kathleen being well astern. From this time the wind fell until the race became a mere drift, the fleet not reaching Buoy 10 until 2:24, when Minerva was timed, leading Banshee, some 10 minutes astern, and Clara and Ulidia in her rear. The wind had shifted to S. E., still blowing very light, and the large craft beat out to Buoy 5, the thirties setting spinnakers and running up into Raritan Bay for the buoy off Point Comfort. The cats had run from the start to Buoy 13, off Coney Island Point, and were now bound across for Buoy 10. After waiting until 5 o'clock at Buoy 5 the regatta committee, Messrs. Eben B. Clark and W. H. Plummer, very wisely determined to shorten the course, sending all home from Buoy 5, and as each yacht came up the was notified of the change. The times at Buoy 5 were:

Minerva ..... 3 13 50 Clara 3 26 30
Banshee..... 3 24 00 Ulida..... 3 27 30

Minerva set her spinaker to starboard and headed direct for Buoy 8½, while Banshee set her spinaker to port and worked in under the point of the Hook, close to the beach. The wind now came out a little more to the south, so that Minerva's spinaker had to come in, and she jibed over, setting balloon jibtopsail and balloon forosail, while Banshee held to her spinaker, having it on the right side. The latter had worked the beach further up toward the Shrewsbury, and now was standing across for Buoy 10, reaching it just ahead of Minerva, having picked up 10m. on the latter in a couple of miles. Minerva cut in between Banshee and Buoy 10, running ahead rapidly, there now being a light but steady breeze, and soon had the race in hand. She set spinaker when near 9 and held it to the finish, Banshee carrying only a balloon jibtopsail, owing to some trouble with her spinnaker gooseneck. The thirties were now made out coming up for Buoy 9, where they turned into the main channel, Kathleen having a long lead. The end of the race was very flat, as Minerva and Kathleen were so far ahead of their classes. The elapsed times were:

FIRST CLASS—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS BETWEEN 50 AND 63FT.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Clara.....	11 25 00	5 39 25	6 14 25
SECOND CLASS—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS BETWEEN 40 AND 50FT.			
Minerva.....	11 25 00	5 33 04	5 58 04
Banshee.....	11 25 00	5 36 30	6 11 30
Ulidia.....	11 25 00	4 48 50	6 23 50
THIRD CLASS—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS BETWEEN 30 AND 40FT.			
Kathleen.....	11 30 00	5 23 48	5 53 48
Tom Boy.....	11 30 00	5 31 41	6 01 41
Delvyn.....	11 30 00	Did not finish.	
Forsyth.....	11 30 00	5 45 11	6 15 11
Beatrice.....	11 30 00	5 37 55	6 07 55
FOURTH CLASS—CATBOATS BETWEEN 25 AND 30FT.			
Gunhilde.....	11 30 00	4 59 20	5 29 20
Aura.....	11 30 00	5 31 08	6 01 08
FIFTH CLASS—CATBOATS UNDER 25FT.			
Dorothy.....	11 30 00	5 38 58	6 08 58

Neither Ulidia nor Delvyn were well sailed, being in new hands. The winners were Clara, Minerva, Kathleen, Gunhilde and Dorothy. Gunhilde and Aura are large and powerful Cape Cod catboats, very excellent craft for sailing and cruising.

COMING RACES.

THE racing thus far this season has surpassed anything in the entire history of American yachting, and further it promises to keep on without interruption until very late in the fall. The programme of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C., given elsewhere, contains several races for 40-footers, probably one on July 3 from Oyster Bay across the Sound, finishing at Larchmont. The Larchmont Y. C. holds its annual regatta on July 4, with a special race for the forties on July 6, Mr. Bayard Thayer, owner of Pappoose, offering a $250 cup for the two races, in addition to the regular prizes, the cup to be held by the boat winning it twice, and a match between Pappoose and Banshee is also proposed. The Gould cup of the Larchmont Y. C. is to be raced for in the 40ft. class, with the Connor cup in the 70ft. A cup has also been offered for the forties by the American Y. C., to be raced for off their club house at Milton Point on July 8. Both forties and thirties will be provided for in the city regatta of July 4 at Boston. On July 13 the Hovey cup, for forties, will be raced for off Marblehead, and on the 15th the annual regatta of the Eastern Y. C. will be sailed there. The Weld cup, too, is in the hands of the Corinthian Y. C. of Marblehead, while the cup offered by Mr. Canfield, and one offered by Mr. Carroll, will be raced for on the S. C. Y. C. cruise. Altogether there is promised an amount of racing such as has never been seen here, and in the largest and best matched class ever built; and it will be very strange if the close observer is not able to come to a more definite conclusion as to the merits of the various types than has ever been possible in the past.

SOUTHERN Y. C. BREWSTER CHALLENGE CUP.—The race for the Brewster challenge cup of the Southern Y. C. sailed on June 13, brought out but three starters, one of them, the Edith, losing her topmast early in the race. There was a strong wind at times, varied by calms, which lessened the interest in the race. The times were:

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Zoe, R. S. Day.....	31.00	4 34 40	4 30 07
Stella, John Bistis.....	36.04	4 33 03	4 33 03
Edith L., Alex. Brewster.....	33.00	Withdrew.	

Judges: A. K. Miller, Richard Francis, A. P. Williams. Timers: A. M. Aucoin, C. R. Van Wickle, John Hawkins.

LYNN Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA.—The annual regatta of the Lynn Y. C. was sailed on June 15, the times being:

SECOND CLASS—CENTERBOARDS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Mayflower, Arthur Johnson.....	21.04	0 55 20	0 37 18
Edith B., Charles Blithen.....	20.03½	0 56 58	0 37 24
Bobolink, Tufts and Putnam.....	23.00	0 59 58	0 42 45
SPECIAL CLASS—KEELS.			
Elsie, Chase and Collins.....	22.11	1 07 29	0 50 05
Velma, H. L. Parker.....	17.18	1 14 39	0 53 35

Judge, H. E. Parker.

SEAWANHAKA C. Y. C. CRUISE.

FLAGSHIP SEA FOX. S. C. Y. C., NEW YORK HARBOR, June 17, 1889.

General Orders No. 1.

THE vessels of the fleet will rendezvous in Oyster Bay harbor for the squadron cruise on Monday, July 1.

Captains will report on board the flagship at 9 o'clock P. M.

The squadron while there will be the guests of the Oyster Bay Y. C.

The Oyster Bay Y. C. offers a cup of the value of $200, to be raced for by yachts in the 40ft. class over a 25-mile course in Long Island Sound, open to yachts of this class belonging to any club. To be raced for on Monday, July 1, starting at 11 o'clock A. M Entries should be made to Mr. Francis T. Underhill, chairman of the regatta committee, Oyster Bay, L. I.

On Tuesday, July 2, at 12 o'clock, a breakfast and lawn party in honor of the club will be given by Fleet Surgeon and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, at their country seat, Waldeck.

The same evening the captains of the squadron and their guests are invited to a ball given by Captain and Mrs. Francis T. Underhill, at their country seat, Onlare.

While at Oyster Bay, mail matter, telegrams, etc., addressed care of Com. John A. Weeks, Jr., Oyster Bay, L. I., will be delivered to the vessels of the squadron.

Trains leave Long Island City for Oyster Bay direct, via Locust Valley.

The entrance to the harbor will be marked on the starboard hand by red flags and on the port hand by blue flags at the 14ft. low-water mark.

On Wednesday, the 3d, the squadron, on signal from the flagship, will proceed to Larchmont and remain there over the 4th, on the invitation of the Larchmont Y. C., which extends the hospitalities of the club house and anchorage during the stay of the squadron.

On the morning of the 5th the squadron will proceed to the eastward, making such ports of call as the captains may decide, and the vessels of the squadron which intend to continue the cruise around the cape will take their departure from Vineyard Haven for Marblehead in accordance with the invitation of the Eastern Y. C., already accepted, to visit their harbor and to take part in their regatta on Monday, July 15. The Eastern Y. C., besides their regular prizes, offers a special prize for yachts in the 20ft. class provided they are represented in the squadron of the S. C. Y. C. Commodore Henry S. Hovey, of the Eastern Y. C., offers a special prize, of the value of $200, to be raced for by the 40ft. class, on Saturday, July 13.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield has presented the club with cups of the value of $500 to be sailed for at Marblehead. The conditions governing these cups will be published in a subsequent order.

Captain Royal Phelps Carroll, of the Gloria, offers a prize to be raced for by the 40ft. class, at Bar Harbor. Value of prize, $200 if five start, $150 if three start.

A member of the club offers first and second prizes in money to the sailing masters of the yachts declared to be in the best order by judges to be appointed by the commodore, the details governing the competition for which will be announced at the first meeting of the captains.

Rowing and sailing races by the boats belonging to the vessels of the squadron, and swimming races for members of the crews will take place during the cruise.

The attention of captains is called to the routine and signal code, changes in each of which have been made since last season.

Captains intending to join the squadron are requested to notify the fleet captain at the club house, 7 East Thirty-second street, at as early a date as possible.

By order of the commodore, J. F. TAMS, Fleet Captain.

ATLANTIC Y. C. JUNE 21.

THE postponed race of the Atlantic Y. C. was sailed on June 21 over the regular course and in a moderate southeast wind but with few starters. The only interest was in the 53, 40 and 25ft. classes, where the keel boats in each case beat their centerboard rivals; Clara for the first time getting alongside of Anaconda and giving her a decisive beating. Sea Fox did not turn up in the large schooner class, Fearless was absent, and as Stella was on the beach there was no competitor for Nymph, Mr. Alley of the Banshee being called away by business. In order to make a race in the 40ft. class the judges steamed over to Staten Island and invited an entry from Minerva, she going in with a hastily made up crew and under charge of her mate, Capt. Barr being ashore. Wona has been fitted with a long topmast, so that she can sail under Atlantic Y. C. rules, with working topsail, and she started. Kathleen did not enter, some changes and repairs being needed before she starts on a cruise. The courses were the same as in the previous race, from the club house to the finish off Buoy 15, the classes above VI. going around Sandy Hook, class VI. and VII. around the Scotland, and the smaller boats around a markboat off Buoy 8.

The start was made at 11:25, the wind being southeast and the tide nearly up, the yachts being timed:

Cavalier	11 27 12	Nymph	11 34 13
Azalea	11 27 40	Mistral	11 34 14
Athlon	11 28 36	Beatrice	11 34 52
Grayling	11 28 43	Ilderan	11 35 04
Hildegarde	11 30 40	Nomad	11 36 05
Minerva	11 31 35	Frolic	11 37 56
Clara	11 32 00	Wona	11 38 48
Anaconda	11 32 11	Mouette	11 45 12
Hypatia	11 33 23		

Hildegarde was handicapped 20 seconds and Mouette 4.52.

Clara led Anaconda over the line, the latter trying to blanket her but failing. In the Narrows Clara tacked across Anaconda's bow, and the latter was left for the rest of the day. The beat down to the Scotland was devoid of any special interest owing to the number of walkovers and the great lead of Clara and Minerva, in their classes. The times at the Lightship were:

Grayling	2 09 00	Minerva	2 43 35
Hildegarde	2 27 45	Anaconda	2 48 05
Clara	2 39 50	Nymph	2 50 50
Athlon	2 41 50	Azalea	2 55 30

Hildegarde had left Athlon, Clara had beaten Anaconda by over 3 minutes, while even little Minerva had beaten Anaconda by 4 minutes 30 seconds even time. Minerva had beaten Nymph over 4 minutes. The next class was not timed. Minerva and Nymph set spinnakers for home, but the others continued around the Sandy Hook Lightship. Minerva gained on Nymph steadily all the way in, but at the finish her skipper mistook the line, and with spinnaker and balloon jibtopsail set bore away to leeward of the judges' boat, evidently intending to finish where the race started. She was hailed from the tug, and seeing her mistake jibed hastily over, carrying away the topmast in doing so. She crossed the line, however, with a sale lead over Nymph, in spite of the wreck. The full times were:

SCHOONERS—CLASS I.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Grayling	11 28 43	4 00 13	4 31 30	4 31 30

CLASS II.

Cavalier	11 27 12	5 43 32	6 16 20	6 16 20

CLASS III.

Azalea	11 27 40	5 18 07	5 50 27	5 50 27

SLOOPS—CLASS III.

Hildegarde	11 30 20	4 25 54	5 12 34	5 12 34
Athlon	11 28 36	Did not finish.		

CLASS IV.

Clara	11 32 00	4 40 21	5 08 21	5 08 21
Anaconda	11 32 11	4 48 10	5 15 59	5 15 29

CLASS VI.

Minerva	11 31 35	3 59 49	4 28 14	Not
Nymph	11 34 11	4 06 46	4 32 35	measured.

CLASS VII.

Mistral	11 34 13	4 50 01	5 15 48	5 15 48
Hypatia	11 33 23	4 51 13	5 17 50	5 17 44
Beatrice	11 34 52	5 34 20	5 59 28	. . . .
Nomad	11 36 05	Did not finish.		
Ilderan	11 35 04	5 42 08	6 07 04	. . . .

CLASS IX.

Wona	11 38 48	3 56 21	4 17 33	4 16 32
Frolic	11 37 56	3 59 40	4 21 44	4 21 41
Mouette	11 40 20	Did not finish.		

Grayling, Cavalier, Azalea and Hildegarde have a walkover in their respective classes. Clara beats Anaconda 7m. 8s., Minerva beats Nymph 4m. 21s. actual time, Mistral beats Hypatia by 1m. 53s., and Wona beats Frolic 5m. 12s. Minerva is not measured by the Atlantic rule, but she and Nymph are nearly of the same length. The regatta committee included Messrs. Chas. T. Pierce, Lucius M. Sheldon, Jr., and Henry B. Howell. G. W. McNulty, W. W. Beebe and H. J. Gielow were the judges.

DETROIT Y.C.—This club was unlucky in the choice of weather for the first pennant race, as there was no wind on May 30, nor again on June 17, to which date the race was postponed. The second attempt proving a failure another trial was set for Monday of this week.

COLUMBIA Y. C. REGATTA, JUNE 18.—The twenty-second annual regatta of the Columbia Y. C. was sailed on the Hudson River, in a strong northeast blow, resulting in several minor casualties in addition to the loss of a man from one of the yachts. The course for classes A to F was from the club house, off Eighty-sixth street, New York, around a markboat off the house of the new Corinthian Y. C., at Yonkers; class G sailing aronnd a markboat off Fort Lee. Eighteen yachts were entered and at 11:22 the start was made, the first half of the race being a hard beat up river. When rounding the mark at Yonkers one of the crew of the Henry Gray, in class D, cabin cats, was washed overboard and drowned before help could reach him, though several yachts came to his rescue and a boat was lowered from the guests' steamer, Cygnus. The lost man was Mr. Henry Renouf, of Brooklyn, a druggist, a fair swimmer but not a yachtsman. It is stated that he came to the club house to sail with Mr. W. F. Everett, on the Gertrude, but as she was not on hand he went with Geo. C. Everett, in the Henry Gray. At the turn he was lying to windward, but as the boat heeled after jibing he slid off to leeward, and being weighted down with a heavy waterproof coat and wet clothing was unable to support himself long. The tiller of the Gray twisted off at the jibe, so that she could not put about and pick him up. Lines were thrown from the Gray and another boat, but missed him. The Gray continued home but did not cross the finish line, her antagonist, Brunhilde, having a walkover. The full times were:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS OVER 30FT.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Hazel	11 22 57	2 57 44	3 34 47
Mergus	11 23 50	2 39 30	3 16 38
Agnes	11 25 05	2 52 21	3 27 16

CLASS B—CABIN SLOOPS BETWEEN 26 AND 30FT.

Venture	11 21 45	3 03 45	3 31 00
Julian	11 25 39	Disqualified.	
Vixen	11 24 35	Withdrew.	

CLASS C—CABIN SLOOPS UNDER 26FT.

Flirt	11 27 16	4 04 50	4 37 54
Weary Wish	11 24 37	4 03 30	4 39 53

CLASS D—CABIN CATS.

Brunhilde	11 29 05	3 03 03	3 33 58
Henry Gray	11 29 36	Withdrew.	

CLASS E—OPEN YACHTS OVER 22FT.

Martha Munn	11 36 00	Withdrew.	
Columbia	11 29 24	3 21 23	3 51 59

CLASS F—OPEN YACHTS BETWEEN 18 AND 22FT.

Mystic	11 27 34	3 56 40	4 29 06
Gertrude	11 28 39	4 06 10	4 37 31
Miriam	11 27 02	4 06 30	4 39 28
Henry Fisher	11 27 57	3 22 06	3 53 09

CLASS G—OPEN YACHTS UNDER 18FT.

Carrie E	11 31 00	2 43 51	3 12 51
Helen	11 29 36	Upset.	
Viola	11 34 16	Disabled.	

Helen capsized, Vixen lost her rudder head, Viola sprung her mast, Weary wish was protested by Flirt for a wrong turn of the mark. The judges were Com. A. J. Prime, Yonkers C. Y. C.; Com. Henry Andrus, Manhattan Y. C., and Mr. Chas. E. Simms, Jr. The iron steamboat Cygnus carried the club members and their guests.

PAVONIA Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, June 24.—The Pavonia Y. C. sailed its twentieth annual regatta on June 24, the course for classes C and E being from Liberty Island around Buoy 13, all the other classes rounding Fort Lafayette and Buoy 18. The times were:

CLASS C.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Katie	11 33 01	5 25 20	5 52 19	5 39 39
Avalon	11 35 10	5 31 10	5 56 00	5 56 00
Phantom	11 35 00	Did not finish.		
Tam O'Shanter	11 33 45	Did not finish.		

CLASS D.

Alex Forsyth	11 34 35	5 32 00	5 57 25	5 57 25
Growler	11 35 46	Did not finish.		
Anna Seaman	11 39 49	Did not finish.		

CLASS E.

Christine	11 34 31	6 15 00	7 19 21	7 19 21
Minnick	11 36 42	Did not finish.		
Loretta	11 42 00	Did not finish.		

CLASS NO. 1.

J. T. Corlett	11 44 25	3 12 00	3 27 35	2 27 55
Gesine	11 44 56	3 13 00	3 43 04	3 37 44
Cameron	11 45 05	3 24 00	3 38 55	3 38 55

CLASS NO. 2.

Leader	11 47 39	3 14 00	3 26 55	3 26 55

CLASS NO. 3.

Lone Star	11 46 18	3 21 30	3 35 12	3 32 02
Woolsey	11 45 29	3 28 30	3 43 01	3 43 01

CLASS NO. 4.

Irene	11 45 50	3 41 30	3 55 35	4 38 5
Square	11 46 10	3 36 30	3 50 20	3 49 50
Bowker	11 44 50	3 38 00	3 53 10	3 53 10
Marie	11 47 22	4 27 00	4 42 38	4 36 00

CLASS NO. 5.

Alida	11 44 49	3 13 00	3 28 11	3 27 09
Sardine	11 45 40	3 25 30	3 39 50	3 39 00
Jessie G	11 44 20	3 42 30	3 57 10	3 56 40
Three Brothers	11 45 28	3 29 30	3 44 02	3 44 42
Annie J	11 44 38	3 57 00	4 12 22	4 10 52
Aunt Jennie	11 47 12	3 58 00	4 10 48	4 10 48
Frank Oliver	11 45 18	Did not finish.		
Leu B	11 44 42	Did not finish.		

CLASS NO. 6.

So So	11 44 58	3 18 30	3 33 32	3 33 32
Sisters	11 44 20	3 22 00	3 37 40	3 35 20
Ajax	11 45 57	3 31 30	3 45 33	3 45 33
Bessie B	11 43 58	3 42 00	3 58 02	3 56 52
Amaranth	11 45 16	3 49 00	3 56 44	3 49 34
Clara D	11 45 40	3 34 00	3 48 20	3 44 30
Hoodoo	11 46 30	4 14 00	4 22 30	4 22 30

The judges were Com. A. J. Prime, Yonkers Cor. Y. C.; Edward R. Wilson, Hudson River Y. C.; and Charles H. Southworth. The iron steamer Cygnus carried the friends of the club over the course.

NEWARK BAY Y. C.—The second annual regatta of the young Newark Bay Y. C. was unfortunately spoiled in spite of the efforts of the club by the heavy squall of June 17, which gave such trouble to yachts large and small about New York. Before the first mark of the 10-mile triangular course on Newark Bay was reached the squall burst, disabling some of the fleet, while the calm which followed prevented others from finishing. The times were:

CLASS I.—JIB AND MAINSAIL, 20FT. AND UNDER.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Our Own	2 51 30	5 30 20	2 38 50	2 38 50
Just Woke Up	2 51 00	Disabled.		
Spartan	2 59 05	Disabled.		

CLASS V.—CATBOATS, 22FT. AND UNDER.

Alida	2 56 45	5 28 40	2 31 55	2 31 55
Smuggler	2 56 55	Withdrew.		

CLASS VI.—CATBOATS, 18FT. AND UNDER.

Triton	2 56 00	7 45 00	. . . .	. . . .
Shore House	2 57 00	Disabled.		

CLASS VII.—CATBOATS, UNDER 18FT.

Annie C	2 55 40	Withdrew.		
Dove	2 57 15	Withdrew.		
Lillie	2 56 30	Disqualified.		
Bon Ton	2 56 55	Withdrew.		
Addie	2 56 55	Withdrew.		

MOSQUITO FLEET.—First pennant regatta, South Boston, June 22.—Course, triangular, Dorchester Bay, distance 5 miles, weather clear, wind N.W. fresh.

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Skipper, J. R. Tufts, Jr	14.11	1 02 05	0 38 20
Minnie, Bertram	14.11	1 02 50	0 39 15
Lucy, W. H. Ransom	14.11	1 04 16	0 40 31
Nellie, John O'Leary	14.11	1 05 00	0 41 15
Sprite, H. M. Wells	15.00	1 05 20	0 41 41
Enigma, J. F. Small	14.11	1 05 40	0 41 55

SECOND CLASS.

Grace, F. Borden	12.02	1 10 45	0 43 35
Baby, J. W. Bragdon	12.11	1 23 38	0 57 30
Snag, J. E. Robinson	12.00	1 24 20	0 56 55

Winner of first prize in Class 1, Skipper; Class 2, Grace. Judges: James Bertram, F. T. Merry and James Bragdon.

NEW HAVEN Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA.—The annual regatta of the New Haven Y. C. was sailed on June 18 in a strong E. wind with a good sea, the course being 30 miles on Long Island Sound. Only 6 yachts covered the course, the other 10 of the starters turning back as soon as the open water was sighted. The winners and their corrected times were as follows: Division C, Class 2, Flora, 4h. 8m. 2s.; Division C, Class 3, Sea Belle, 4h. 7m. 46s.; Division C, Class 4, Stranger, 4h. 17m. 21s. The other boats going the full course were Mariota, Vixen and Acme. Dare Devil capsized, her crew being rescued by a tug, Mariota lost her jib and Gypsy broke her rudder.

HARLEM Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JUNE 17.—The Harlem Y. C. sailed its annual regatta on June 17 with a fine fleet of twenty-three starters, the course being for the five larger classes from College Point to Sands Point Buoy and return, 18 miles, and for the two smallest classes from the same starting point to and around Gangway Buoy and return, 16 miles. The wind was strong S.W. until late in the afternoon, when a heavy squall struck in from N.W. Besides some small accidents to sticks and gear the Lettie ran on a rock off the Stepping Stones and stove in her bow, sinking quickly. Her crew of eight men was rescued by the light keeper. The times were:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOP YACHTS 30FT. OVER ALL.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Meta	11 54 25	3 06 22	3 11 57	
Charles Welde	11 52 08	3 06 31	3 11 23	2 55 56
Nereid	11 52 55	3 11 34	3 18 39	2 57 30
Pearless	11 53 25	3 04 53	3 11 28	2 49 44

CLASS B—CABIN SLOOP YACHTS UNDER 30FT.

Una	11 52 33	3 11 25	3 18 52	
Theresa	11 53 43	3 27 03	3 33 20	3 32 31
Oriole	11 53 45	3 19 16	3 25 31	3 22 13
Empire	11 52 52	3 20 20	3 27 28	3 23 48

CLASS C—OPEN JIB AND MAINSAIL 24FT. AND UNDER 28FT.

Lavinia G	11 57 40	3 10 18	3 10 30	
Bessie B	11 53 29	3 06 56	3 08 27	3 08 57

CLASS D—OPEN JIB AND MAINSAIL UNDER 24FT.

Gypsie	11 56 15	3 14 01	3 17 46	
Lettie	12 00 00	withdrew.		
Bertie M	11 56 34	3 23 42	3 27 08	3 25 48

CLASS E—CAT-RIGGED YACHTS 24FT. AND OVER.

Pathfinder	11 57 30	withdrew.		
Jessie	11 57 37	3 05 40	3 08 03	2 58 45
Truant	11 51 50	3 11 37	3 12 47	3 02 26

CLASS F—CAT-RIGGED YACHTS 18FT. AND UNDER 24FT.

Shamrock	12 04 25	withdrew.		
May B	12 05 00	3 06 12	3 01 12	2 56 56
Comet	12 03 30	3 14 48	3 11 12	3 04 16
Gracie	12 04 18	withdrew.		

CLASS G—CAT-RIGGED YACHTS UNDER 18FT.

Kathleen	12 03 03	withdrew.		
Emily B	12 03 44	3 24 52	3 21 08	3 19 56
Harry C	12 03 52	3 18 48	3 14 56	3 11 36

The judges were Capt. Joe Ellsworth, George Parkhill, Columbia Y. C.; G. A. Wright, Yorkville Y. C.; Capt. P. Grace, Harlem Y. C.

DORCHESTER Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JUNE 17.—Though the entries in the annual open regatta of the Dorchester Y. C. were this year hardly up to the mark in point of numbers, the race promised to be interesting owing to the presence of a class of large schooners, including Troubadour, Alert, Œnone and the new Merlin, and also from the debut of the new Burgess c.b. forty Verena, and the two McVey forties Alice and Helen, against the famous old Ellsworth flyer Fanita. Calms and fog, however, interfered to keep some of the yachts away, and to make the race less exciting than it should have been. The courses were, for special class, from starting line, leaving Graves whistling buoy on starboard, Harding's Ledge bell buoy (boat) on starboard, Graves Whistler on port, to and across starting line; for first, second and third classes, from line between judges' boat and flagboat, leaving Barrel buoy, one-half mile northeast of Windhrop Bar buoy on port, Graves Whistling buoy on port, to and across starting line, twenty miles; for fourth and fifth classes, from starting point, leaving Barrel buoy, one-half mile northeast of Winthrop Bar buoy on port, Graves Whistling buoy on port, to and across starting line, ten miles. After a heavy rain in the morning the race was started at 1:30 in a light N.W. wind. After a long chase Verena, Mr. J. A. Beebe's new 40-footer caught and passed Fanita, 5ft. longer on l.w.l. The two McVey boats made a poor showing, being unable to stand up under their enormous rigs, Alice giving up, while Helen, steered by her owner, held on and finished the race. Troubadour led Alert for a time, but the latter beat her badly when the windward work began. Magic dropped out and gave Shadow an easy victory. The new Cape Cod cat, Harbinger, built by Fred Hanley, sailed her first race, making good time and threatening to bring trouble to some of the 30ft. class when she comes alongside of them later on. The times were:

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Verena, J. A. Beebe	42.00	4 53 36	4 15 32
Fanita, T. H. Shepard	45.06	4 59 44	4 25 13
Helen, Prince Brothers	42.00	5 09 32	4 31 28
Alice, P. D. Wheatland	42.00	Withdrawn.	

THIRD CLASS.

Shadow, John Bryant	34.10	5 20 26	. . . .
Magic, E. C. Neal	32.10	Withdrawn.	

FOURTH CLASS.

Harlequin, J. R. Hooper	28.00	2 17 08	1 48 06
White Fawn, Cherrington	25.01	2 20 29	1 48 31
Posy, F. J. Hunt	24.00	2 27 58	1 54 46
Duchess, Brown Brothers	25 02	2 27 15	1 55 22
Evelyn, W. B. Small	25.04	2 35 39	2 03 57
Siva, H. D. Ward	26.00	2 43 38	2 12 38
Erin, John Canaugh	26.00	2 44 08	2 13 08
Beetle, C. H. Guild	30.07	2 43 18	2 16 34
Malvena, A. J. Lovett	29.02	2 53 04	2 25 07
Moondyne, W. H. Shaw	24.08	2 57 50	2 25 24

FIFTH CLASS—CENTERBOARDS.

Black Cloud, A. Brown	23.10	2 24 27	1 50 04
Sea Bird, C. L. Joy	22.08	2 45 45	2 11 56
Tomcat, C. L. Lockhart	20.00	2 53 16	2 14 51

FIFTH CLASS—KEELS.

Swordfish, J. B. Paine	24.04	2 35 28	2 02 34
Thelga, B. F. Hall	20.01	2 40 11	2 04 39
Bride of the Wind, Tobey	22.04	2 55 57	2 20 44

SPECIAL SCHOONER CLASS.

Alert, Henry Bryant		3 12 07	. . . .
Troubadour, C. V. Whitten		3 50 06	. . . .

The regatta committee was L. M. Clark (chairman), Francis Gray, William B. McClellan, A. J. Clark and W. H. Wilkinson.

MONTGOMERY SAILING CLUB.—Fourth regatta, June 9. Course, Norristown to Indian Creek and return, 5 miles. Wind, fresh southwesterly. Summary:

	Length.	Corrected.
Playford, tuckup	15.00	1 11 59
Nellie, tuckup	15.00	1 11 44
J. S. Frith, tuckup	15.00	1 11 50
Volunteer, tuckup	15.00	1 12 30
J. S. Lever, tuckup	15.00	1 17 00
Igidious, tuckup	15.00	1 17 05
Pennsylvania, hiker	16.00	1 17 35
Iola, ducker	15.00	1 20 50
Stranger, sharpie	15.00	Withdrew.

It was mostly a reach both ways. Volunteer was overloaded with a crew of four men when she should have carried but three. Stranger had but two men aboard, and being nearly flat on the bottom she drifted off to leeward.

Fifth regatta, June 23. Wind, light westerly. Summary:

Playford	2 08 29	J. S. Frith	2 18 45
Volunteer	2 08 23	Igidions	2 19 10
Nellie	2 12 25	J S. Lever	2 51 55
Starlight	2 17 30		

Gracie, Stranger, Pennsylvania, Josephine, Priscilla, Iola and Emma L. withdrew. It was a beat dead to windward to the buoy. After the first seven boats rounded the wind fell so light that the others could not stem the current. Judge, Wm. Alcorn.

MONATIQUOT Y. C. PENNANT REGATTA.—The pennant regatta of the Monatiquot Y. C. was sailed on June 20 in a strong S.W. wind, the first class sailing a 9-mile course and the third a 7-mile one. The times were:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Moondyne, A. J. Shaw	24.10½	1 32 39	1 06 38
Erin, John Cavanagh	26.11	1 31 09	1 04 04

THIRD CLASS.

Rocket, H. M. Faxon	16.02	1 35 24	1 03 57
Diadem, L. A. Hayward	18.02	1 33 49	1 04 54

Erin and Moondyne each protested the other on the grounnd of improper measurement, the two being re-measured and Moondyne taking the prize. The judges were Henry Gardner, T. D. Bagley and C. G. Sheppard.

CAPE ANN Y. C. SWEEPSTAKES, JUNE 22.—The first sweepstakes of the Cape Ann Y. C., of Gloucester, was sailed on June 22 over a triangular course, the first leg to buoy off Eastern Point, thence to a buoy off Round Rock and return to judges' boat off Pavilion Beach and repeat, 8 miles, the wind being very strong from the west. Only 5 yachts started, and one of these, Alpine, capsized on the second leg. Maud went to her aid, rescuing her crew. Black Cloud lost her topmast and Evelyn shipped so much water as to be out of the race. The times were:

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected
Black Cloud, A. Brown	23.10	1 25 25	0 58 43
Silver Cloud, J. McLaughlin	20.04	1 31 08	1 00 48

White Wings, Evelyn, Alpine and Maud S. did not finish. Judges—James Steele, Franklin Davis and W. E. Tucker.

GREAT HEAD Y. C. SWEEPSTAKES JUNE 15.—The first open sweepstakes regatta of the Great Head Y. C. was sailed on June 15 in a reefing breeze from S. W., the courses being 7½ miles for Classes 1 and 2, and 6 miles for Class 3. The times were:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Moondyne, Shaw Bros.	24.09	1 09 09	0 44 50
Posy, R. G. Hunt	22.02	1 12 13	0 45 39
Black Cloud, Aaron Brown	23.50	1 11 06	0 46 04
Chic, Merrill & Gooding	23.00	1 14 18	0 48 31
White Fawn, W. C. Cherrington	25.01	1 12 52	0 48 54
Good Luck, J. B. Farrell	22.00	1 16 53	0 50 09
Owl, J. S. Cushing	25.04	Disabled.	
Duchess, Wood Bros.	25.02	Capsized.	

SECOND CLASS.

Silver Cloud, J. McLaughlin	21.00	1 15 58	0 48 14
Eureka, E. B. Rogers	20.06	1 16 33	0 48 18
Diadem, L. A. Hayward	18.02	1 21 10	0 50 12
Zoe, W. H. Farmiloe	18.01	1 22 44	0 51 40
Tom Cat, C. H. Lockhart	19.00	1 22 05	0 52 08
Nereid, C. E. Colby	20.01	1 22 42	0 54 00
King Pin, P. M. Bond	21.08	1 24 57	0 55 54
Kit, E. F. McMaugh	18.02	1 30 09	1 01 43

THIRD CLASS.

Modoc, D. W. Belcher	15.07	1 05 05	0 35 26
Psyche, Frank Gray	17.04	1 02 52	0 37 14
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	16.01	1 11 59	0 44 56
Flora Lee, Packard & Clover	16.08	1 12 36	0 46 14
Mabel, R. D. Warc	16.06	1 12 86	0 47 25
Sea Bright, M. M. Kallman	17.05	1 16 56	0 51 20
Enigma, J. F. Small	12.09	1 23 10	0 52 32
Scud, L. S. Meston	17.02	1 20 30	0 54 41
Topsy, Brad Huggand	14.04	Did not finish.	
Alpine, J. A. Stetson	17.10	Did not finish.	
Sprite, H. M. Wells	17.09	Did not finish.	

The prizes were awarded as follows: First Class—Moondyne, first prize, $20; Posy, second prize, $15; Black Cloud, third prize, $10. Second Class—Silver Cloud, first prize, $15; Eureka, second prize, $12; Diadem, third prize, $10. Third Class—Modoc, first prize, $15; Psyche, second prize, $10; Rocket, third prize, $5; Flora Lee, fourth prize, $3. The judges were: Messrs. Hutchinson, Bradshaw, Bicknall, Brown, Churchill, Mudge, Mitchell, Bond, Kiley and Turner, Jr.

HULL Y. C., June 22.—The first championship race of the Hull Y. C. was sailed on June 22, the classes being: First class, yachts 30ft. and over sailing length; second class, yachts 25ft. and less than 30ft.; third class, yachts 21ft. and less than 25ft.; fourth class, centerboard, jib and mainsail boats under 21ft; fifth class, centerboard yachts 19ft. and less than 21ft., and all keel yachts less than 21ft.; sixth class, centerboard yachts under 19ft. The course for first and second classes was from starting line, leaving judges' yacht on starboard, through Hull Gut, leaving Toddy Rocks and Point Allerton Buoys on starboard, to Harding's Bell Buoy, leaving it on port; around Martin's Ledge Buoy, leaving it on port; then leaving Shag Rocks on starboard and Toddy Rocks Buoy on port, to starting line, eleven miles. For third class from starting line, leaving judges' yacht on port, around Black Brush Buoy No. 1, leaving it on starboard; Wreck Buoy off Peddock's Island on starboard; Wilson's Rock Buoy on starboard; Hunt's Ledge Buoy on starboard; Wilson's Rock Buoy on port, to starting line; nine miles. The course for the fourth, fifth and sixth classes was the regular No. 7 course; distance six miles. The new 28ft. cat, Harbinger, sailed her second race, making the pace for Magic, a larger boat and in the first class, and beating her badly. The times were:

FIRST CLASS.

	Lengtb.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Magic, E. C. Neal	31.00	2 02 51	1 33 55

SECOND CLASS.

Harbinger, J. Hooper	27.11	1 59 00	1 06 59

THIRD CLASS.

Posy, R. G. Hunt	22.02	1 53 08	1 31 53
Thelga, H. L. Johnson	22.01	1 55 41	1 37 22
Echo, Burwell & Isham	24.05	1 59 18	1 39 53

FOURTH CLASS.

Eureka, E. B. Rogers	20.06	1 24 00	1 00 57
Josephine, D. H. Follett	18.01	1 39 33	1 13 38

FIFTH CLASS.

Myrtle, R. C. Poor	19.02	1 23 03	1 04 15
Mable, F. H. Dunne	19.11	1 28 09	1 05 02
Vaga, H. W. Friend	18.02	1 37 38	1 12 51

SIXTH CLASS.

Wildfire, H. A. Keith	17.03	1 29 39	1 04 15
Rocket, H. M. Faxon	16.02	1 34 35	1 07 38

The winners of championship legs were: First class, Magic; second class, Harbinger; third class, Posy, centerboard; Thelga, keel; fourth class, Eureka; fifth class, Myrtle, centerboard; Vaga, keel; sixth class, Wildfire. The judges were: J. J. Souther, J. B. Forsyth, W. E. Sherriffs and W. A. Cary.

QUAKER CITY Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JUNE 22.—The 14th annual regatta of the Quaker City Y. C. was sailed on June 22 over a 31-knot course on the Delaware River, with calms during the early part and strong breezes later, some of the boats losing their topmasts. The main interest was centered in the initial race of the new Burgess boat Nanon, the old Venitzia finally beating her. The start was made at 10 A. M. with a light S. W. wind and an ebb tide, but a squall came in shortly after the fleet was well under way, followed by a flat calm for a time, after which the wind freshened considerably. Nanon led on the way down, turning the lower mark, off Chester, with a lead of over 3m. Going home free the Venitzia caught and passed her, leading by 1¼m. at the line. The times were:

SCHOONERS.

	Start.	Finish.
Helen	10 07 00	2 22 28
Arethusa	10 07 00	2 52 01
Flossie	10 07 00	2 54 19

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Venitzia	10 06 59	2 16 21
Monarch	10 06 40	2 42 53
Nanon	10 05 11	2 18 04

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Consort	10 04 25	2 57 39
Anita	10 05 51	3 00 48
Rosita	10 02 52	2 56 53
Thalia	10 03 26	3 09 41

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Juniata	10 06 09	3 16 26
Minerva, of Trenton	10 05 20	3 03 14
Pearl	10 05 54	
Ratz	10 04 21	2 53 29
Alexie	10 05 28	3 24 29
Luzette	10 03 26	3 03 09

OPEN YACHTS.

Mohican	10 01 56	3 14 55
Coronct	10 03 36	3 23 26

The judges were Messrs. Addison F. Bancroft, Chas. L. Wilson and Newkirk N. Wentz.

QUINCY Y. C.—The first championship race of the Quincy Y. C. was sailed on June 17 in a variable wind from N.W. to S.W. during the race. The times were:

SECOND CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Mabel, F. L. Dunne	20.00	1 37 59	1 11 06
Hebe, Henry Edwards	18.11	Witbdrawn.	
Pet. J. W. McFarland		Withdrawn	

JIB AND MAINSAIL.

Nereid, C. F. Colby	20.09	1 35 15	1 09 07
Diadem, L. A. Hayward	18.02	1 38 31	1 09 27
Flora Lee, E. B. Glover	16.10	1 42 38	1 12 06

THIRD CLASS.

Rocket, Secretary Faxon	16.02	1 40 34	1 09 08
Wildfire, H. A. Keith	17.02	1 45 33	1 15 26
Mirage, John Dearborn	17.05	Withdrawn.	
Meteor, C. E. Bockus	16.09	Withdrawn.	

The judges were Com. John Shaw, John W. Sanborn and Chas. A. French.

LAUNCHES.—The new Morgan schooner Constellation was successfully launched at Piepgrass's yard, City Island, on June 20, being christened by Mrs. Morgan....The steam yacht Nashawena, built by Lawley for Mr. E. P. Boggs, from Mr. Burgess's design, was launched at South Boston on June 22, and Lotawana, Mr. Foster's new Burgess 40, was launched at the same place on June 24....Mr. David M. Little's steam launch, Elida, was launched at Salem on June 20....Osawa, Mr. Hildreth's 16ft. cutter for the Pleon Y. C., was launched at Williams's yard on June 22, and Borden launched a new boat, 15×6ft. 3in., for Mr. J. P. Bullard on the same day....The McVey boats, Alice, 40, and Chrystal, 30, have been tried, the former, like her sister Helen, proving over-sparred, so her rig will be reduced; Chrystal has had some lead shifted from the after to the fore end of the keel.... Lawley is at work on a 27ft. cutter, and a 30ft. compromise of the Nymph type.

BEVERLY Y. C.—The 141st. regatta, first championship, was sailed at Marblehead, June 22. The number of entries was small owing to the calm and dense fog which prevailed during the morning, but the boats that started had a very exciting race. An hour or so before the start the fog cleared off and a brisk westerly wind set in, which by 2 P. M. was blowing in hard puffs and increasing every minute. Owing to the absence of Saracen and Elf, only Beetle started in first class, carrying working topsail. In the second class the flagship Swordfish led off swinging a club topsail followed by Wraith under lower sails only. These classes had a reach to S.E. Pig Breaker, a run to Half Way Rock and a beat home, 10 nautical miles. They had all the wind they wanted, Wraith withdrawing, and the other two coming home with housed topmast, Swordfish being single-reefed, and beating the larger boat 10s. actual time. Third and fourth classes had a run to Bowditch's Ledge, a dead beat to Curtis Point and a reach home 7½ miles. The new cat Kiowa recently built by Dunn of Monument Beach, sailed her first race north of the Cape, her performance being watched with much interest. The well-known Wraith led off in third class, with Kiowa 5s. astern, Holden just behind the latter and Pixy a length or two in the rear. Dolphin and Psych, as usual were fighting it out in fourth class, the latter having a new and larger sail. Kiowa and Hoiden both passed Wraith, the former steadily spinning out a lead especially in the puffs, Psyche passing Dolphin and getting a small lead. The minute they hauled on the wind they met a little chop sea, and Kiowa at once began to run away from the others, badly outwinding them at the same time. As they got into smoother water under the shore, the others did better with her, though she continued to leave them steadily, carrying her sail well while all the rest had more wind than they wanted. Wraith caught and passed Holden, Dolphin did the same to Psyche, who was overpowered, looking as if she would capsize. Kiowa reached Curtis Point a good half mile dead to windward of the others, but had difficulty in finding the stakeboat and lost some time tacking round, hunting for it. Holden by this time was single-reefed, but even then could not carry her sail, and finally withdrew. Pixy was in the same fix. Wraith was the second boat round, but by this time was hull down as seen from the leader; she double-reefed her sail and then did better. Dolphin rounded a little ahead of Psyche, who capsized soon after rounding. Dolphin by this time being double-reefed turned back to assist Psyche, but seeing outsiders there ahead of her kept on and finished the course. Kiowa carried her whole sail very well, but in running off to buoy 7 was forced to slack down the peak in order to ease the strain on the tiller, after rounding hauling up a little, the entire crew could not get the peak up again. She lost a little from this, but having race well in hand took things easily. Time as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Beetle, Chas. Guild	35.10	1 57 35	1 54 58

SECOND CLASS.

Swordfish, Com. Paine	31.07	1 57 25	1 51 40
Wraith, C. E. Hodges	26.03	Withdrew.	

THIRD CLASS—CATS.

Kiowa, W. A. and W. Lloyd Jeffries	22.04	1 22 45	1 11 30
Holden, Gordon Dexter	21.11	Withdrew.	
Pixy, F. W. Chandler	21.04	Withdrew.	

SLOOPS.

Wraith, H. P. Benson	22.03	1 29 47	1 18 25

FOURTH CLASS.

Dolphin, Poyal Robins	18.00	2 03 41	1 47 41
Psyche, Francis Gray	18.06	Capsized.	

Beetle, Swordfish, Kiowa, Wraith and Dolphin win prizes. Beetle, Swordfish, Kiowa and Dolphin win leg for pennants. Mr. P. Grant, Jr., acted as judge. The Cape boats did well this day. In the Hull Y. C. race Hanley's new Harbinger beat Magic, a boat 2ft. larger, over 20 minutes. Kiowa covered the course, including windward work, at the rate of 5½ knots an hour.—X. Y. Z.

SOUTHWARK Y. C. FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REGATTA, June 17.—Course, from Dickerson street Wharf to Chester Buoy and return to Greenwich Point, the club headquarters; distance, thirty-two miles; weather, cloudy; wind, strong S. W.; start on last quarter of flood:

SECOND CLASS.

	Length.	Start.	Finish.
James Irvin	15.00	10 17½	2 48 00
Harry Bordman		10 17½	3 12 00
James Dealey		10 17½	
Emma Ruff		10 17½	
Mamie		10 17½	
Dell		10 17½	
Freddie J.		10 17½	
Emma H		10 17½	
Harry E		10 17½	

THIRD CLASS.

Chas. Korb		10 25 00	Capsized.
Myrtle		10 25 00	Disabled.
G Flick		10 25 00	2 54 00
Thomas Ledyard		10 25 00	Sprung mast

FOURTH CLASS.

Harry Segel		10 22 00	
A. Rival		10 22 00	
Amanda		10 22 00	
Okey Not		10 22 00	2 45 00
Y. D. Dorp		10 22 00	Capsized.
J. J. Cooney		10 22 00	3 00 00
J. Nobre		10 22 00	
Wm. Lougherty		10 22 00	
C. Deputy		10 22 00	
Jos. Jacobs		10 22 00	

Winners: Class Two, James Irvin first, Mamie second; Class Three, Geo. Flick first, Myrtle second; Class Four, Oakey first, J. J. Cooney second. Regatta Committee: Julius Hoffman, ex-Com. Harry D. Basler, Jos. Stephens, F. Maxwell. Judges: M. Kraft, Sam Duckett, Thos. Troutt. The R. S. Patterson and Geo. Flick, third class yachts, are matched to sail on July 1 for $400. There will be great interest taken in the race, as the Flick, a Kensington yacht, has been overhauled and has new rigging. While this is the third season for the Patterson, she has sailed some close races with the Flick, but never been beaten.

AMERICAN Y. C. OF NEWBURYPORT.—The American Y.C. sailed its first championship regatta of the season on June 17 in a light north wind. Course No. 1 was sailed from the club house at McKay's wharf to a stakeboat 2½ miles off the bar and return. The times were:

FIRST CLASS.

	Lengtb.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Hazard, Pierce & Moody	23.02	2 32 42	2 32 42
White Cloud, Rodigrass Bros.	20.00	2 37 24	2 32 55
Vexer, P. J. Lowell	19.09	2 41 32	2 36 28
Budge, Durland & Rogers	19.01	2 42 45	2 36 35
Freak, W. L. Thompson	21.05	2 55 24	2 53 00
Puzzler, Lunt & Sbackford	19.01	2 59 52	2 53 41

SECOND CLASS.

Gem, Woodwell & Besse	14.09	1 54 45	1 50 09
Hustler, J. Hitchcock	14.04	1 59 54	1 54 45
Acme, D. R. Reed	17.02	1 58 05	1 56 23

CAPE COD Y. C. REGATTA, JUNE 18.—Course, triangular; distance, 10 miles; weather cloudy; wind east; whole sail breeze:

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Ariel, H. H. Sears & Co	21.06	2 48 53	2 13 34
Madge, Cummings & Howes	23 05	2 52 49	2 18 56
Nobscussett, F. B. Tobey	23.08	2 55 02	2 21 27
Mist, Nickerson	21.09	3 04 49	2 28 50

Winner of first prize, Ariel; second, Madge. Judges: David W. Sears, Henry Smalley, E. D. Crowell.

May 30.—Course, triangular; distance, 6½ miles; weather fair; wind S.W., strong breeze.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Ariel. H. H. Sears & Co	21.06	1 34 45	1 11 08
Madge, Cummings & Howes	23.05	1 36 19	1 14 18
Nobscussett, F. B. Tobey	23.08	1 37 25	1 15 35
Puritan, Penniman		Not measured.	

Winner of first prize, Ariel; second, Madge.

EAST RIVER Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JUNE 17.—The East River Y. C., of New York, sailed a very successful regatta on June 17, with 35 starters, the courses being from Hunt's Dock around Sand's Point Buoy and return, 20 miles, for Classes A to E, and around the Stepping Stones Light for Class F. The wind was strong S.W. all day. A heavy squall in the afternoon enlivened the race, carrying the topmast out of the Tregarthen and sweeping a man overboard from the Sadie, the Angler picking him up. The winners were: Class A, cabin sloops, Katie; corrected time, 2h. 45m. 10s. Class B, Mand M.; corrected, 2h. 45m. 20s., winning champion pennant. Sadie May won in Class C. Blizzard won in Class D, open jib and mainsail, against Eugene, her corrected time being 4h. 41m. 10s. Class E, catboats, was won by Ripple; corrected time, 3h. 11m. 37s.; and Class F, cats, by Aida; corrected time, 3h, 58m. 6s. The judges were Messrs. H. H. Holmes, Pavonia Y. C.; W. A. Deans, Columbia Y. C., and P. Lamb, East River Y. C.

WEST LYNN Y. C.—The first championship regatta of the West Lynn Y. C. was sailed on June 17, in a very light wind. The times were:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Lark, Sprowl & Co	22.03	1 36 30	1 15 18
Blanche, Wiley & Bessum	23.03	1 37 15	1 16 48
Nordeck, Howe & Rich	22.07	Did not finish.	
Ruth, Looney & Co	21.03	Did not finish.	

SECOND CLASS.

Alice L., P. W. Lynch	17.01	1 10 00	0 48 25
Maud, Hollis	18.04	1 10 45	0 50 15
White Wing, Cedabury	17.00	1 15 30	0 53 50
Idle, Wentworth	19.06	1 17 15	0 59 40

THIRD CLASS.

Wild Cat, C. Alley	15.06	0 56 00	0 42 44
Isabel, Davis & Alley	16.00	1 03 00	0 49 26

SPECIAL CLASS.

Flying Yankee, Sawyer & Rich	18.05	1 34 00	1 09 29
Inez, Goodridge Bros.	18 07	1 41 30	1 20 09
Ethel, J. M. Cotter	19.04	1 50 45	1 27 06
Mattie, G. Weigand	17.10	1 51 16	1 27 10

CORINTHIAN Y. C., MARBLEHEAD, JUNE 15.—The first regatta of the season was sailed by the Corinthian Y. C. of Marblehead on June 15, in a fresh S.W. wind, with fewer entries than usual. The times were:

SECOND CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Swordfish, J B Paine	31.06	2 13 45	2 06 56
Agnes, W. Cummings	31.01	2 29 56	2 23 59

FOURTH CLASS—CENTERBOARDS.

Wanda, R. C. Robbins	21.10	1 28 29	
Corsair, D. H. Mullett		Did not finish.	
Pixy, F. W. Chandler		Did not finish.	

FIFTH CLASS—KEELS.

Wraith, H. P. Benson	23.03	1 28 30	1 19 40
Bantam, W. M. Jameson	25.02	1 29 06	1 21 30
Vaga, H. W. Friend	20.05	1 33 40	1 22 30

SIXTH CLASS—CENTERBOARDS.

Dolphin, R. Robbins	17.07	1 38 50	1 23 40
Sapphire, C. S. Street	18.01	Not taken.	

Prizes were awarded to the Swordfish, Wraith, Wanda and Dolphin. The judges were John Paine, W. L. Smith and Wm. O. Taylor.

SAVIN HILL Y. C. FIRST CLUB REGATTA, June 8.—First Class, distance 7½ miles from starting line of club house, leave Half-tide Rock on port, Old Harbor Buoy (red) on port, Cow Pasture Buoy on starboard, stake boat at Harrison's Sq. on port, and repeat. Second Class, distance 6½ miles from starting line of club house, leave Half-tide Rock Buoy on port, Old Harbor Buoy (red) on port, Cow Pasture Buoy on starboard, stake boat at Harrison Sq. on port, and repeat, omitting Old Harbor Buoy. Weather, light rain; wind southwest, very light; tide, flood:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
White Fawn, W. C. Cherrington	25.1	1 35 45	1 12 47
Annie Maud, F. O. Vegelahn	23.3	1 58 00	1 27 26

SECOND CLASS.

Peri, Frank Driscoll	19 0	1 17 15	0 51 18
Nora, E. M. Dennie	16.9	1 24 30	0 56 02
Avis, J. H. Odell	18.9	1 39 00	1 12 47

Winners first prize—First Class, White Fawn; Second Class, Perl. But little excitement, and positions gained at the start were held throughout. Regatta committee, R. O Harding, T. Driscoll, L. T. Howard, W. Briggs, R. K. Rice. Judges, Lyman Spaulding, L. Howard, R. K. Rice.

MOSQUITO FLEET.—Open regatta, June 17; courses, Dorchester Bay, triangular; distance 5 miles; weather threatening; wind N. W., light:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Corrected.
Minnie, Bertram Jackson	14.11	1 06 13
Skipper, J. Tufts, Jr	14.11	1 09 31
Sprite, H. M. Wells	15.00	1 10 47
Enigma, J. F. Small	14.11	1 11 40
Nellie, J. O'Leary	14.11	1 16 10
Pink, Geo. Corbett	14.10	1 18 29

SECOND CLASS.

Baby, J. W. Bragdon	12.11	1 19 17
Bessie, C. W. Cherrington	12.00	1 24 30
Mascot, T. G. Read	12.02	1 33 50

Winners first prize, Minnie, Baby; second, Skipper, Bessie. Lucy, first class, carried away rudder just before crossing starting line and withdrew. Regatta committee, W. C. Cherrington, J. W. Bragdon, H. M. Wells, W. O. Elliot and A. O'Leary. Judges, J. P. Bullard, James Powers and James Bragdon.

ARAB AND GUIDE.—Only two yachts started in the Saturday race of the Atlantic Y. C. on June 22, which was sailed in a moderate N.W. wind over an 8 mile course from Bay Ridge around Buoy 15. Arab, Mr. Edward Fish, had lower sails and housed topmast, but Guide, Mr. Benj. Aborn, Jr., carried a single reef. Guide is a new boat, and has just been out at Wintringham's yard to have her inside iron replaced by the same weight of lead (2 tons) added to that already on her keel. Arab carries all her lead on the keel. The course was a reach out and back, Arab winning easily. The times were:

	Length.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Arab, B. Aborn, Jr.	28.09	4 23 44	6 02 52	1 38 08
Guide, Edward Fish	28.08	4 22 01	6 02 45	1 40 44

Canoeing.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS, 1887-88.

Commodore: H. C. ROGERS, Peterborough, Can.
Secretary-Treasurer: GEO. W. HATTON, Peterborough, Can.
Vice-Com. *Rear-Com.* *Purser.*
Central Div..W. R. Huntington..E. W. Masten.....T. H. Stryker, Rome, N. Y.
Atlantic Div.W. P. Stephens.....L. B. Palmer.....F. L. Dunnell, 186 Jerolemon St., Brooklyn.
N'thern Div..Robert Tyson.....S. S. Robinson.....Colin Fraser, Toronto.

Applications for membership must be made to division pursers, accompanied by the recommendation of an active member and the sum of $2.00 for entrance fee and dues for current year. Every member attending the general A. C. A. camp shall pay $1.00 for camp expenses. Application sent to the Secy-Treas. will be forwarded by him to the proper division.

Persons residing in any Division and wishing to become members of the A. C. A., will be furnished with printed forms of application by addressing the Purser.

WESTERN CANOE ASSOCIATION.

Commodore—J. R. Bartlett, Fremont, Ohio.
Vice-Commodore—D. H. Crane, Chicago, Ill.
Rear-Commodore—C. J. Stedman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Secretary-Treasurer—O. H. Rood, Cleveland, Ohio.
Executive Committee—C. J. Bousfield, Bay City, Mich.; T. P. Gaddis, Dayton, O.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, Springfield, O.

FIXTURES.

JUNE.

29. Corinthian Mosquito Fleet, Larchmont.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No.4. 13-22. Atlantic Division Meet, 13-29. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast I'd. Cheesequake Creek.
27. Yonkers, Annual, Yonkers.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5. 14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.
7. Brooklyn, Annual, postponed.

THE ATLANTIC DIVISION MEET.

AFTER a thorough search for a suitable camp site the committee have settled on Cheesequake Creek as the only practicable location within convenient distance of Philadelphia and New York, and the Division meet will be held there, beginning on July 13 and continuing for one week. The camp is two miles from Perth Amboy across Raritan Bay, and one mile from South Amboy, the Long Branch R. R., used in common by the Pennsylvania R. R. and the New Jersey Central, passing just in the rear of the camp. Morgan's station is one quarter mile from the camp. Arrangements will be made with grocers and marketmen from Amboy to call at the camp every day. The camp ground will be on a hillside in a cedar grove, beneath which is a very fine beach of yellow sand. The corners will be laid out in full view of the bluff. Perth Amboy may be reached by steamer from New York, or by rail from any point. A circular giving full particulars of the camp and races will be sent out this week,

NEW YORK C. C.

THE annual spring regatta of the New York C. C. was held off the club house at Tompkinsville, Staten Island on June 22, the races being sailed in a strong northwest wind. The first race, unlimited sailing, had the following entries: Atom, C. B. Vaux; Vagabond, C. J. Stevens; Random, H. O. Bailey; Vitesse, James Guiler; Mayflower, J. R. Plummer; Sea Urchin, B. H. Nadal; Nancy, Dr. B. F. Curtis, and Outing, A. M. Johnson, of the N. Y. C. C.; Nipsic, C. V. Schuyler, of the Arlington C. C.; and Nadjy, W. S. Elliott, of the Crescents of Brooklyn.

The course was a triangle of 3 miles on the Bay, two rounds to be sailed. Atom, Random and Vagabond were the leading boats, several others capsizing or giving up. After sailing one round the contestants concluded that they had had enough, and declined a second, as there was a strong wind and heavy sea for canoe racing.

The next race, for limited sail and ballast, was sailed over a shorter course nearer shore. The entries were: Eclipse, R. W. Blake, Brooklyn C. C.; Vagabond, C. J. Stevens; Atom, C. B. Vaux; Gun, H. D. Ward; Vitesse, James Guiler; Nancy, Dr. B. F. Curtis; Alpha, E. Masten, of Yonkers; Mayflower, J. R. Plummer; Sea Urchin, B. F. Nadal; Outing, Mr. Johnson. Atom made an error at a turn and lost some time. Eclipse led and finally won, with Vagabond second. The finish was timed:

Eclipse	4 44 00	Vagabond	4 44 45
Atom	4 45 00	Gun	4 47 00
Vitesse	4 48 00	Nancy	4 50 00

The tandem paddling race, which followed, was won by F. B. and J. L. Collins, of the Bayonne Rowing and Athletic Association, in the Water Witch, from W. R. Burling and W. J. Stewart of New York, in the Nile.

C. V. Schuyler, in the canoe Surf, defeated W. J. Stewart, in the Water Witch in a paddling race. The upset race was declared off.

C. J. Stevens and H. O. Bailey were the only contestants for the club prize for the best rigged sails, but the judges were unable to decide between them.

John Guiler was awarded the prize for novices.

The judges were R. C. Burchard, H. J. Drake and W. W. Howard.

The Commodore's prize for sail rigging, consisting of two handsome silver match boxes properly inscribed, made to order by the Gorham Company, were awarded to Chas. J. Stevens and H. C. Bailey. Their work was so evenly excellent that the committee could not decide which was the superior workmanship.

THE A. C. A. YEAR BOOK.

WE have received from the publishers, the Nautical Publishing Co., of New York, a copy of the new A. C. A. Year Book for 1889, a neatly printed pamphlet of nearly a hundred pages, uniform in size with that of last year.

The A. C. A. Year Book, prior to 1888, was a small pamphlet containing the officers' and members' names, the constitution and by-laws, and a report of the regatta committee only. It was issued at a cost of $150, and issued free to every member Secretary Mix last year issued a very handsome book, illustrated, containing much more matter than any former book, including a large colored map of Lake George. This book cost the A. C. A. less than those issued previously. The book cost nearly $500, and the advertising account helped greatly to give the Association a fine book for little money. Secretary Mix was assisted in the work by Mr. Vaux, who superintended the printing and make up. At the executive committee meeting last November two bids were received on the book for 1889, both offering to supply the work free to members. The contract was awarded to Mr. Dobbin, of the Peterboro *Review*. In February Mr. Dobbin requested the other bidder, the Nautical Publishing Co., to take the book off his hands. He found he could not make the advertising pay the cost of the work. The Nautical Pub. Co. agreed to do this, though three months less time was given them to work up the business.

The book has just been issued by them. The secretary, Mr. Hatton, and the Division Pursers have furnished the official matter, and Mr. Vaux, for the Nautical Publishing Company, has edited the book, arranged the matter and attended to the entire make-up. Though the contract only called for a book containing substantially the same matter as that of 1888, the publishers have given much more. The general and Division treasury reports appear for the first time. The regatta committee report is much fuller than ever before. The membership list is arranged in Divisions, also for the first time. The Division boundary lines are clearly described, and the records of the first two A. C. A. regattas, 1880 and 1881, never before reported in a year book, appear in this one. Portraits of all the commodores are also printed in the book. The book does great credit to Mr. Vaux, on whom the labor of editing and compiling fell, and who has worked hard and with good success, to make the present book a complete record of the A. C. A. up to date, and to supply the deficiencies in the previous editions. The club list, announced some time since by the Nautical Publishing Co., containing a full list of all canoe clubs, officers, etc., with signals in colors of all clubs, will be ready by July 10.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.—The invitation for a special canoe race under the auspices of the Corinthian Mosquito Fleet having been accepted, notice is hereby given that the race between six especially noted canoeists will take place on June 29, off Larchmont. The start will be made at as nearly 10 o'clock as possible, and the course will be a triangular one and so marked that the race can be watched by spectators from the shore at Larchmont.—THEODORE LEDYARD, Sec'y.

EASTERN DIVISION MEET.

THE meet of the Eastern Division was held last week at Calla Shasta Grove, near Springfield, the wet weather and lack of wind interfering much with its success. The officers elected for 1890 were: Vice-Com., Dr. J. A. Gage, of Lowell, Mass.; Rear-Com., A. S. Putnam, of Worcester; Purser, Ralph Brazer, of Lowell; Executive Committee, E. C. Knappe, of Springfield. The paddling races resulted as follows:

First event—Classes A and B, decked, ½ mile straightaway: First, W. R. Heald, of Worcester, 4min.; second, A. S. Putnam, of Worcester, 4min. 2sec.

Second event—Class 1, any canoe, ½ mile straightaway: First, A. S. Putnam, 4min.; second, Emil C. Knappe, of Springfield, 4min. 8sec.

Third event—Tandem, open canoes, single blade, 1 mile with a turn: First, Putnam and Heald, of Worcester, 9min.; second, E. S. Towne and C. W. Dyer, of Holyoke, 9min. 13sec.

Fourth event—Hand paddling, 100yds.: First, Paul R. Hawkins, of Springfield, 40sec.; second, W. R. Heald, 43sec.

Fifth event—Tandem, decked canoes, 1 mile: First, Knappe and E. C. Sackett, of Springfield, 8min. 5sec.; second, B. L. Syms and L. F. Haywood, of Holyoke, 8min. 24sec.

Sixth event—Upset, 250yds.: First, L. H. Lamb, of Holyoke; second, Paul R. Hawkins.

Seventh event—Standing paddling, 300yds.: First, A. H. Lang, of Worcester, 2min.; second, L. H. Lamb, of Holyoke, 2min. 5sec.

NEWBURGH B. & C. A.—The spring regatta of the Newburgh Boat and Canoe Association was sailed on June 22 on the Hudson River. The first race was for class A, mainsail yachts. William T. Hilton entered and sailed the Annie V.; Boggs & Moore entered and Alderman B. B. Moore sailed the Annie, and J. C. Hall entered the Darshka. Only the first two started, the Annie V. at 3:36:50, and the Annie at 3:37. The course was three miles north and return. The Annie V. finished at 4:35 and the Annie at 4:52:15, thus being a good winner. In class B there were four starters, and only two that finished. The starters were N. S. Smith's Mabel, at 3:57:42; Commodore James T. Vandalfsen's Rambler, at 3:57:57; Grant E. Edgar, Jr.'s, Wenonah, at 3:53:1, and George W. Shaw's Bub, at 3:53:30. The Rambler came in 5s. ahead of the Wenonah, but the latter takes the prize on time allowance of 1m. and 15s.

The single paddling race, with decked sailing canoes, was a fine one. Three boats started—the Rat, paddled by Grant E. Edgar, Jr.; the Whim, by Harry A. Marvel, and the Pixie, by F. B. Smith. They started at 5:11. The Pixie crossed the line first at 5:47:55, the Whim second at 5:47:58 and the Rat last at 5:48:04, the Pixie winning.

The tandem paddling race, with the same kind of canoes, brought out the Pixie, paddled by F. B. and N. S. Smith; the Whim, by H. A. Marvel and W. J. Lechora, and the Iolas, by C. D. Robinson and Commodore Vandalfsen. They all got away at 6:15, and only the first two finished, the Pixie crossing the line five seconds ahead of the Whim and winning the race.

PEQUOT CANOE ASSOCIATION.—New Haven, June 24.—The Pequot Canoe Association has hired, for their annual meet in August, Roger's Island, one of the famous group of Thimble Islands, Stony Creek. Roger's Island contains 12 acres of ground, well adapted to the pitching of tents, and on the south side stands a large house and a storage building which can be used for sleeping accommodations, etc. The island has a good well of water, and good landing place on the north side toward Flying Point. This island will be the headquarters of this association from July 1 to Oct. 1, and during that period is open to all canoeists cruising along the sound. The association will gladly welcome such canoeists as may find their way to the Thimbles, and can promise them a good place to pitch their tents, a beautiful spot for canoeing and a hearty welcome. A launch will call at the island every morning and night to take passengers or bring out supplies. Roger's Island lies between Governor's Island and Pine Orchard, main shore, and will be easily found by any cruiser. The annual meet is from July 31 to Aug. 10.—F. P. LEWIS.

BROOKLYN C. C.—The regatta of the Brooklyn C. C. postponed from June 15 will be held on Sept. 7. Programme: 1. Unlimited sailing for seniors and juniors. 2. Club race (sailing), three canoes from same club to constitute a team. 3. Combined, three miles, start paddling, finish sailing. 4. Unclassified small boats, sneakboxes, cruisers, duckers, skiffs, etc. The Brooklyn tandem paddling race on June 15 was called during a heavy rain squall with three teams at the starting line of a mile and half course. Messrs. Quick and Simpson, Yonkers C. C., took the lead at the start and held it to the finish, closely pressed by Messrs. Reeve and Masten of the same club. The pace was too hot for Messrs. Collins Bros. of the N. J. R. & A. C., who were left nearly 100yds. astern. The sailing races were postponed because there was not wind enough to stem the tide.

A. C. A. PRIZE FLAGS.—It is desired that all A. C. A. members and clubs who wish to contribute prize flags for this year's races will kindly notify the Regatta Committee as soon as possible, that they may be assured of a sufficient number. The flags may be sent later to Edwin L. French, 224 Jersey street, Buffalo.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Northern Division: R. J. Leckie, James Litster, Henry A. Sheward, Alfred Jephcott and Walter A. Smith, of Toronto. Central Division: Theo. K. Felch, Niven Hageman, Jamestown, N. Y. Atlantic Division: Richard Beyer, Julius Warnecke, New Jersey.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BEECHAM'S PILLS.—*Adv.*

Answers to Correspondents.

☞No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

C. W. B., Ithaca, N. Y.—Selma is not registered.

L. G., Oswego.—Write to any of the gun dealers whose addresses are given in our advertising columns.

F. D.—1. Leather leggins are a protection against rattlesnakes. 2. The Pennsylvania trout season will close July 15.

ORTYX, St. Louis, Mo.—Please state when prairie chicken shooting opens in Illinois and whether any change has been made in the old law? Ans. Open season Sept. 1 to Nov. 1. See full law in our issue of June 13.

V. B. M., Raleigh, N. C.—We cannot direct you to a correspondent on the rifle question. There have been numerous articles in our pages on the subject. As a matter of fact, you will find any one of the several makes accurate shooters, if held right.

D. T. G., Binghamton, N. Y.—Yes, you will find muscalonge fishing at Rouse's Point, in Lake Champlain; and they may be trolled for with stout tackle, specially provided for this fish at the tackle stores. The colored plates may be had of Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, No. 18 Vesey street, New York, at a cost of $1 each.

J. C. H., Rahway, N. J.—The bird called partridge in the Northeast, and pheasant in the South and some parts of the West, is the ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*). There is no pheasant indigenous to the U. S. The American partridges (*Odonto phorinæ*), represented in Eastern United States by our Bob White, is a large group, mainly Southern and Southwestern.

J. R. T., Norwich, Conn.—Last July I visited a small lake in a neighboring State that is well stocked with black bass, but had rather poor luck, as they would seldom take bait of any kind. Next month I propose to try them again with flies. Some fifteen years ago the outlet of the lake was raised and a large swamp was overflowed and now the water is discolored with the swamp water so the bottom cannot be seen where the water is more than six or eight feet deep. What flies shall I use? Ans. Use gray, brown and black hackles; also scarlet ibis. Live minnows or No. 4 spoon for trolling. Fresh-water shiners and small sunfish have also been used with good success. Keep boat about 40ft. from shore and cast in under overhanging bushes.

All who read with delight Mr. Robinson's capital book "Uncle Lisha's Shop," will be glad to renew acquaintance with many of the Green Mountain folks who used to assemble there of an evening and exchange gossip and tobacco. Sam Lovel, the born hunter and fisherman, plays a leading part in this continuation, Uncle Lisha having pulled up stakes and gone out West, where it seems he finds himself less contented than he and his friends had hoped. In his campings on Lake Champlain and elsewhere, Sam has for a companion the French-Canadian Antoine, whose capacity for shooting with the long bow was so frequently displayed in "Uncle Lisha's Shop." The two friends, however, get along very well together, and Mr. Robinson finds plenty of opportunity for charming bits of description of nature and natural phenomena, while his sportsmanlike enthusiasm puts life and interest, as well as versimilitude into all his accounts of hunting and fishing. It must be confessed that the dialect is often tough, that of Antoine being particularly hard to follow, and it is not always an offset to this difficulty to reflect that the reproduction is singularly faithful. Indeed, as regards much even of the old Vermont dialects, many readers may not only rejoice that its more pronounced kinds are extinct, but may wickedly wish that they had perished from the earth before Mr. Robinson got an opportunity to learn or to perpetuate them. Of course such ideas are not scientific or worthy of serious lovers of their own language, but they are at best human in their weakness, and they are to some extent supported by the consideration that what is written for amusement ought to be principally amusing. We mention these objections only because they are sure to be made by some unreasonable people. The fact remains that Mr. Robinson has written a series of very interesting, clever and even valuable sketches which take the reader back to the great period before the beginning of the railroad era, and into a village life which can no longer be studied, because it has ceased to exist in the region here exploited. Nor are there any of the queer people introduced whom we should not be sorry to have missed knowing, for there is a freshness, a quaintness encountered in even the brightest of what are called dialect stories. In the last chapter of "Sam Lovel's Camps" there is an indication of a half formed purpose to bring old Uncle Lisha back from the uncongenial West, and we hope Mr. Robinson will carry out that idea, and thus obtain the justification for a third instalment of his remarkably bright and interesting papers. —*New York Tribune.*

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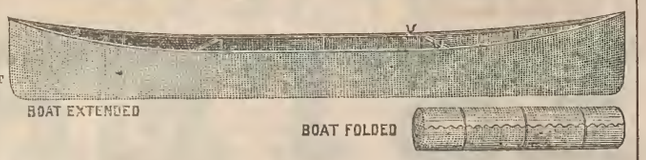

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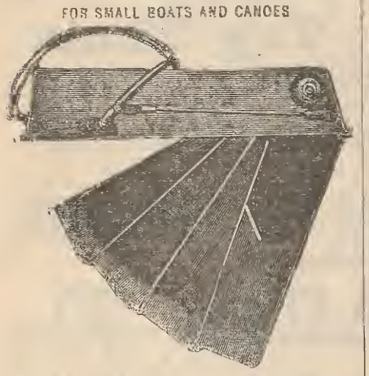

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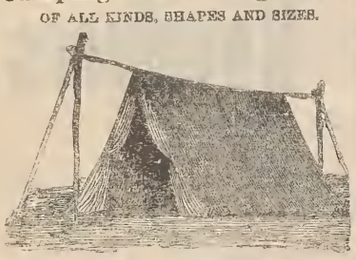

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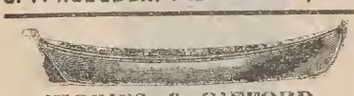

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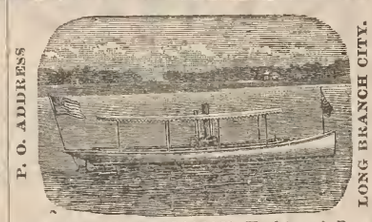

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NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 24. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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May begin at any time. Subscription price, $4 per year; $2 for six months; to a club of three annual subscribers, three copies for $10; five copies for $16. Remit by express money-order, registered letter, money-order, or draft, payable to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company. The paper may be obtained of newsdealers throughout the United States, Canadas and Great Britain. For sale by Davies & Co., No. 1 Finch Lane, Cornhill, and Brentano's, 430 Strand, London. General subscription agents for Great Britain, Messrs. Davies & Co., Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searles and Rivington, 188 Fleet street, and Brentano's, 430 Strand, London, Eng. Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France, sole Paris agent for sales and subscriptions. Foreign subscription price, $5 per year; $2.50 for six months.

Address all communications

Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
He Has Game Galore.
Lake George Island Camps.
Penobscot Salmon Fishermen.
Huckleberry Run.
Fur Fisheries of the Northwest Seas.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
To Allaguash Lake.
Trouting on the South Boardman.
An Episode of the War.
NATURAL HISTORY
Crawfish and Snakes.
Economic Ornithology.
North American Birds.
Wild Pets.
New Birds and Mammals.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
New York Wildfowl Law.
James River Tales.—III.
The Ozark Mountains.
Pattern and Penetration Tests
The Arkansas Game Law.
Chicago and the West.
Rifles of Small Caliber.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Pennsylvania Fish Law.
New Connecticut Laws.
Arkansas Fish Law.
Trout Streams of Silver Bow.
A Rainy Day Convenience.
Connecticut Trout Streams.
Southern Massachusetts League.
Incidents in My Hunting Life.
Boston Anglers back from Maine.
The Penobscot Salmon.
Pacific Salmon in Pennsylvania.
Pennsylvania Streams and Floods.
Chicago and the West.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Hell Gate Camp.
The Harvest Fish.
Blanche Lake Bass.
FISHCULTURE.
The Caledonia Hatchery.
Sawdust in Trout Streams.
THE KENNEL.
Dog License Laws.
Mastiff Pedigrees in the A. K. C. S. B.
Southern Field Trials Club Derby Entries.
Prince Charlie.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
Kennel Management.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Our Team Abroad.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
New Jersey State Tournament
Tournament of the Northwest
North End vs. Baltimore.
YACHTING.
Around Cape Cod.
The Lugger Paradox.
A Very Generous Concession.
Time Allowance in the Cup Races.
The Royal Yacht Squadron and the New York Y. C.
Wait Till the War is Over.
Staten Island Athletic Club Regatta.
Detroit Y. C. Regatta.
Seawanhaka Corinthian at Oyster Bay.
CANOEING.
South Boston and Sagamore Canoe Meet.
Eastern Division Meet.
George Murray Barney.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LAKE GEORGE ISLAND CAMPS.

THE curious condition of affairs on certain of the Lake George islands was related in these columns some months ago. Years ago the Board of Land Commissioners appointed individuals as "custodians" of these islands, which were owned by the State of New York; and the "custodians," taking it for granted that they had what amounted to a lease in perpetuity, erected costly dwellings, laid out the grounds in elegant style, and established themselves as sole occupants of the public domain. After the Forest Commissioners came into existence the validity of the exclusive rights enjoyed by these island "custodians" was questioned, and the Attorney-General rendered an opinion, in which he set forth that the Board of Land Commissioners had had no authority to make the appointments, and the "custodians," therefore, had no special right to exclusive occupancy of the islands. The Forest Commissioners subsequently sought from the Legislature authority to lease the islands, thus to extricate the islanders from their predicament; but in this they failed.

It is now reported that the Commission has taken summary measures to open the islands to the public. They are [illegible]ring signs bearing the legend "STATE LANDS," [illegible] to be posted on the Lake George islands owned by the [illegible]ate; and these signboards are to be taken as so many notices to the public that the islands are free to camping parties. It is intended and expected that the public will respond and plant itself down in a host of a thousand or more for summer sojourns on the inviting camp sites. When it comes to pitching his tent in the shade of the elegant villa of one of the "custodians," a person of delicacy may be deterred by a twinge of squeamishness, but no doubt there are scores and hundreds of people who hold to the opinion that the Lake George island "custodians" have had altogether too much of a good thing in the past and are deserving of no special consideration now that their term of high-toned exclusive squatting on public possessions has summarily come to an end. It is harsh, certainly, that these people who have made their homes on the islands should be intruded upon in this unpleasant fashion; but the State as surely owes it to its citizens that the public domain shall be preserved for public use. The "custodians" can afford to purchase dwelling sites elsewhere; the desirable camping ground owned by the State is all too restricted now, and the public interest imperatively demands that not a foot of it be surrendered, neither in Lake George nor in the Adirondacks.

HE HAS GAME GALORE.

THERE came into this office the other day a reader of the FOREST AND STREAM with a letter, which he had received from a friend in North Carolina. He brought it in because it contained a natural history note which it was thought might be of interest. And so it was; but there was that in the letter which was decidedly more interesting and significant than the note of nature—so significant that it deserves a place here. The letter ran thus:

——, NORTH CAROLINA, June 22, 1889.—*Friend Doc:* I will drop you a few lines as I have been thinking about you so often. First of all I will tell you about the crops. We are all done harvesting; the wheat is the best I ever saw, I think, in this country. I think I will have 250 bushels when threshed. We will start our thresher next week. Corn doesn't look so well; can't be a full crop made. There is plenty of fruit, some peaches ripe now.

Now for the crop you are interested in, the bird crop. I think that will be extra good. I found two nests while I was cutting wheat. George says there are half a dozen on my place; he looks after them more than I do. Well, Doc, I must tell you about a nest George found. He and I went to cutting wheat one morning early in the field below the barn. We had cut about fifty yards when a partridge flew up before us. We looked and found her nest with a great big snake lying coiled up in it with one egg in its mouth. George caught the snake by the tail and pulled it out of the nest and held it while I mashed its head with a rock. It dropped the egg alongside the nest, and I took a stick, pulled away and broke it and saw that she had been sitting some time. I was uneasy, fearing she would quit the nest. It was the snake that scared her off. So we went back that way about 10 o'clock, peeped in the nest, and found, to our surprise, that she was on and all right. George said: "We just got there in time to give that snake ——. I found one nest over on the big hill where I was cutting clover; the old bird was not on when I found it, but I made very little to do around the nest, went back about two hours later, found her on and all right. * * * Well, Doc, I get the paper regularly every week. * * * I take more interest in reading the papers than I used to; seems like I could not do without them now. I am very much obliged to you for sending them. * * * This leaves us all well; hoping this will find you well and enjoying the best kind of a time. From your true friend —— —— to Doctor ——.

Reading between the lines, we have here abundant evidence that one shooting man has found the solution of that vexing question so many are asking themselves, Where can I find a week or two of good shooting?

This New York physician has hit on the true and felicitous way of providing a game preserve for himself and has done it by no extraordinary measures, nor by any devices which are out of the reach of thousands of others. He has made friends of those among whom he has gone on shooting excursions; and this friendship is proving the happiest possible sort of game protective machinery. The friendship was won by the little courtesies which go to make up the amenities of life the world over. When the New York sportsman went shooting among the North Carolina farmers he made for himself a place in their hearts. While with them he showed an interest in the concerns of their daily life; on his return to the city he sent them newspapers, perhaps a package of tea by mail, or did some shopping favor in New York stores; and in one way and another, by acts slight and trivial in themselves but potent because of the spirit they manifested, he retained the regard and interest of his farmer friends.

On their part, too much cannot be done for him to protect the birds. On several adjoining farms he has virtually the exclusive shooting privileges. The nesting and hatching of the birds are now noted with eager interest by those who in former years paid no heed, unless it were to speculate on the forthcoming supply for their partridge nets. One of these farmers even went so far as to invite the doctor up to his farm to take some shots at a big bunch of quail he had been baiting for weeks preparatory to scooping them by wholesale into his net.

Thus at the simple cost of making himself agreeable, not a heavy addition to his other expenses while there, this New York physician has provided himself with a shooting preserve which promises to afford him the highest sport for many seasons to come. This shows, in the parlance of the day, the wisdom of "making onesel solid" with the farmers.

It need not be added that this friendship gives increased zest and pleasure to the city man's country excursions. It is one thing, when you reach your journey's end, to find a host all smiling and glad to see you for what profit he can make out of you while you stay, and quite another thing to feel that the hearty grasp of the hand has in it something of real pleasure at seeing once more the face of a friend. In looking over the shooting trips of the years that are past, do we not dwell with peculiar pleasure on those which have in them this element of friendly greeting and good will on the part of host, or boatman or guide?

THE PENOBSCOT SALMON FISHERMEN.

LAST winter when the subject of making a weekly close time for Penobscot River salmon netters was discussed in the Maine Legislature, a Belfast newspaper described it as a conflict of interests between hard-working fishermen and cigar-smoking, whisky-drinking anglers. If the Belfast journalist reflected public sentiment on fishing affairs in his State, it would be foolish for the sensible friends of fish protection to exert themselves in behalf of the salmon. But perhaps the editor displayed only his own personal bigotry and ignorance, and his misunderstanding of the merits of the question and of the character of salmon anglers.

The communication from a Bangor correspondent, telling of the salmon fishing there this season, is suggestive; and it brings up again the question of a weekly close season for the nets. The salmon fishing of the Penobscot is a restored industry. There was nothing of it, nobody made a rap at it, there were no salmon to net, until the State, through its Fish Commissioners, stocked the river a few years ago. The salmon run of to-day is entirely the product of the Commissioners' work. That work was done at public expense; it was not in any sense the result of private enterprise. The rewards, however, are being reaped by a class so limited in number as to partake of an exclusive and individual character.

The net fishermen of the Penobscot have made this season, one weir man over $2,000 profit, others over $1,200 each, and others less sums. These men have thus had created for them by expenditure out of the public treasury a paying industry. The State furnished the capital to supply the "raw material" for setting them up in business. As beneficiaries of the State these men ought surely to be ready to do their part to make the benefit permanent. If reason demands that for forty-eight hours in the week the gravid fish be allowed free passage up stream to their spawning grounds, the very least the fishermen can do is to give over for those forty-eight hours their netting. The netters, of all people in the whole State, ought to be first and most eager in providing for such a necessary close period.

More than this. As the net fishermen are the ones who draw from the salmon industry their thousands of dollars yearly, from them should come the funds required for artificial salmon culture to keep good the supply. The netters ought, out of the proceeds of their industry, to contribute whatever is needed for the continued restocking of the Penobscot. They ought to have enough gratitude to do this voluntarily, cheerfully, generously.

But they never will. Instead, they will net day and night, week in and week out. And whenever intelligent, public-spirited, economic measures are broached for compelling them to adopt more provident ways, these men, who are stuffing their pockets with the proceeds of Maine's salmon culture at State expense, will raise a howl about the unreasonable demands of rod fishermen and privileged classes. And what else could be expected from them, when Maine journalists, who set themselves up as finger-posts to point out the way the public should follow, display their own want of intelligence by bespattering salmon anglers as whisky-drinking dudes.

HUCKLEBERRY RUN.

IN the good old days Huckleberry Run was one of the most attractive bits of ground that it ever fell to my lot to discover. Nearly a half century has passed since I first saw it. I had been having a glorious run with the hounds and had kept pretty well up with them, but reynard had found it too hot for him and had taken a course that had led straight away, and I was completely thrown out. Gaining the top of a hill, I listened to the glorious music of the eager dogs until they were nearly out of hearing, when I discovered that they were bearing to the right, and I started down the slope to head them off. Coming to a large patch of alders at the bead of quite a valley, I saw within their depths the welcome sparkle of water. My long tramp through the snow had made me thirsty, and I was soon at full length beside one of the loveliest springs that I ever beheld. The basin was about the size and depth of a large washtub, with a mossy rim, from which the snow had melted. The bottom was of pure white sand, through which the sparkling waters bubbled in mimic fountains, filling the basin and overflowing, forming a goodly stream that meandered in eccentric curves and abrupt turns through the valley below. Already half in love with the spot, I turned back above the spring and took a long look at the beautiful valley, beautiful even in its mantle of snow and with its wealth of trees and shrubbery stripped of their glory by the chill blasts of winter; beautiful in its harmony of outline, with its wooded slopes and gracefully curved knolls, around which the little brook, with its fringe of spreading alders and drooping willows, wound in loving embrace, ever trilling a gladsome song that even its icy fetters could not hush.

So fascinated was I with the loveliness and quiet beauty of the peaceful valley that the heretofore all-absorbing interest in the excitement of the chase was completely driven from my thoughts. Wandering down the glade in a half dreamy state, picturing to myself the glories that would come in spring time to crown with regal splendors this very queen of happy valleys, I was suddenly brought back to earth by the tumultuous roar of quick-beating pinions as a covey of grouse rose at my feet and sought refuge in a coppice of white-armed birches that covered a gentle slope on the opposite side of the run. This was in the callow days when the possession of a gun was but a dream. Yet the sound of the whirring wings was as sweetest music to my ear, striking a chord that through all the years has never ceased to vibrate with a tuneful harmony that the cares and strife of a busy world have never stilled.

When next I saw the charming spot the grass was green on the beautiful slopes, the early flowers were blooming everywhere, and the melody of countless songsters filled the air with a harmony that lute and lyre and sounding brass can never hope to rival. Sauntering through the wooded aisles or stretched at length in the bright sunshine, ever greedily drinking in the beauties of the lovely valley, the partial enchantment that stole upon me on that bright winter day when first I gazed upon the scene was now complete and I was the willing captive and ardent worshipper of the woodland spirit that ruled so fair a realm. My boyish love strengthened with the years, and very many of the happiest hours of my life were passed in the beautiful spot I had learned to love so well. Often would I with pliant rod steal along the banks of the sparkling brook and entice from its many inviting pools the gamy trout, and when the crisp October days were come what glorious sport it was to roam with dog and gun through this very home of the shy woodcock and lordly grouse! What days of delight were those! What treasures were then laid up in memory's storehouse to cheer and brighten lonely hours, when health and worldly things all went wrong.

Much I owe to the memory of the dearly-loved spot. Alas! the beauties of the once lovely valley are now but a memory. The dainty woodland sprite that once presided over the fairy realm has sorrowfully taken her departure and the spirit of "improvement" now reigns supreme; cold and darksome granite walls imprison the once free-flowing spring, and its bright waters are forced to crawl through the confines of a narrow tube. The willows and spreading alders that graced the banks of the sparkling brook have given place to a rank growth of grass, while the brook itself is but a straight and narrow ditch of mud and slime. Unsightly, half-decayed stumps are all that remain of the magnificent forest, waving corn disfigures the gentle slope where stood the white-armed birches, and sordid potatoes flaunt their ugly leaves over the grave of the sweet-scented flowers. The soft whistle of the woodcock and the love call of the grouse will be heard in their once happy home nevermore. The wondrous picture of nature's fair handwork has been disfigured beyond recognition; the beauties of the fondly remembered spot have been ruthlessly blotted out, and my heart is filled with sorrow as for the loss of a dearly loved one.

Alas! that my eyes should have beheld the ruin wrought to embitter the fondly cherished memory of the beautiful valley with the knowledge of its utter desolation.

SHADOW.

THE FUR FISHERIES OF THE NORTH-WEST SEAS.

[By a Staff Correspondent.]

VI.—SEA OTTER HUNTING.

ANOTHER fur-bearing mammal found in these waters is the sea otter, whose pelt is even more beautiful and more valuable than that of the fur seal. Except in its marine life the habits of this animal in no respect resemble those of the seals. Unlike them, it is of a shy and solitary nature and is never found in large companies.

The home of the sea otter is in the North Pacific Ocean. On the American coast it is found as far south as Lower California, while on the Asiatic side its range extends south to beyond Japan. Its center of abundance, however, is along the coasts of British Columbia and Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, the coast of Kamtchatka and the Kurile Islands. The great value of the sea otter's fur has led to its constant pursuit, and though formerly it was abundant, it is now extremely rare. Good skins bring from one to five hundred dollars each, and it is not strange that the sea otter is being rapidly exterminated.

Up to the latter part of the last century the sea otter was found in great numbers in the waters of Alaska. During the first year of the occupation of the Island of St. Paul two Russian sailors killed there no less than 5,000 of these animals. Barranov, in 1840, took to the Ohkotsk from Alaska 15,000 skins, which we may assume to have been the catch for the year of the Russian-American Fur Company. The destruction of the sea otter by wholesale had then gone on for twenty years, and their numbers were decreasing very rapidly, so rapidly that twenty years later the whole catch reported from the Aleutian Islands was but fifteen skins. As the animals had become so scarce, it was no longer worth while to hunt them, and the result was an increase in numbers, but about the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States the pursuit of the sea otter was renewed more vigorously than ever.

The Indians were accustomed to take these animals in three ways: (1) by spearing; (2) by clubbing, and (3) by means of nets. To these the white men have added a fourth, surf shooting, and on the Asiatic coast they have adopted the tactics of the Indians when spearing, but use the rifle instead of the spear.

When a party of Indians started out to spear sea otter, they first elected a leader who should have control of the hunt. Then 15 or 20 canoes, each holding two men, set out for a ground where the animals were likely to be found, and paddled slowly along in a long line. As soon as an otter was seen the nearest canoe paddled toward it, and, even if unable to approach near enough to spear it, caused it to dive, and then swiftly moving forward stopped over the place where it had disappeared. The other canoes then scattered out about this first one as a center, and watched for the appearance of the animal. As soon as it was seen the nearest canoe made for it, and the animal was forced to dive again. This was repeated as quickly as possible, the object being to keep the otter almost constantly under water, and to give it no time to recover its breath. The dives became shorter and shorter, and at last the exhausted animal was unable to dive at all and was readily speared.

Clubbing used to be practiced during stormy weather in winter. At such times the otter seeks shelter from the gale among the kelp beds on a few outlying rocks near the Islands of Saanach. The hunters creep upon them from the leeward, the sound of their approach being drowned by the roaring of the wind and the flapping of the kelp leaves, and kill the animals with short, heavy clubs. Mr. Elliott mentions a case where two Aleut brothers killed in this way 78 otters in an hour and a half.

The nets used on the western Aleutian Islands, where alone this method of taking the sea otter is practiced, are from 15 to 20ft. long and from 6 to 10ft. wide, with coarse meshes. They are spread on the kelp beds to which the otters resort, and the animals becoming entangled in them when they come out of the waters to rest on the kelp, fall an easy prey to the hunters who are watching near by.

On the coast of Asia, among the Kurile Islands, the otters are hunted by white men somewhat after the Indian method. Three boats start out from the vessel and row along parallel to the coast and about half a mile apart. If an otter is discovered asleep, the boat nearest to it tries to approach close enough to shoot it with the rifle. If, however, it dives before a shot can be had, the boat rows forward and stops over the point where the animal disappeared. The other boats approach it, and stop so that each one is at the angle of an equilateral triangle whose sides are about half a mile long. At the instant that the otter appears, one or more shots are fired at it to make it dive again, and the boat stations itself over the spot where it went down. In this way the chase is kept up until the animal is tired out and it is possible to shoot it.

Often the course of the otter under water may be traced by means of the bubbles which rise from it, and sometimes, the hunters tell me, the animal can be seen darting about under the water in most erratic fashion, for it would appear that they do not always attempt to escape by swimming straight away, but dive for concealment only.

It is only within seven or eight years that the sea otter has been hunted north of Yetorup Island, but of late years they have been found much further north, and there are some on the north side of Copper Island of the Komandorski Group. The whole business of hunting sea otter by white men on the Asiatic coast is said to have been practiced for a few years only. A man named Kimley, who was the first to systematically hunt these animals there, is said to have secured, by shooting them, 480 otters in one season, 1873 or 1874.

Surf shooting is practiced in Oregon and Washington Territory, but chiefly in the vicinity of, and to the north of, Gray's Harbor. Formerly all the shooting was done from the beach or from the bluffs, but as the otter became scarcer, increasingly wary, and so more difficult to obtain, other methods had to be adopted.

The sea otter shooters of this coast devised the plan of building scaffolds in the water out beyond the surf, from which to shoot. At the lowest tides in the spring they plant firmly in the sand three or four long poles so that they shall form the angles of a triangle or of a square. These are braced by means of slats nailed from one to the other, which also form a ladder by which to ascend, and at the top of the poles a platform is built with sides and a roof, forming a sufficiently comfortable house, 40ft. above the water's surface. These shooting scaffolds, or as they are called locally, "derricks," give the otter shooter great advantage. In distance he gains from 400 to 500ft., while the elevation above the water greatly extends both his range of view and that of his rifle. In fair weather the shooter goes to his "derrick" before daylight in the morning and returns at night to the shore, but sometimes, when the tide is high and a heavy surf is rolling, it may be impossible for him to get to it for a week at a time, or he may be unable to reach the beach for the same period.

The skill attained by these men in rifle shooting is something almost beyond belief. It will be readily understood that the head of the sea otter—the only part that is seen above the water—is a very small mark, certainly not more than three or four inches in diameter, and yet it is said these shooters not infrequently kill at a distance of a thousand yards. Most of their shots are made at 200yds. and over. They use heavy Sharp's rifles fitted with telescopic sights, and shoot always from a rest. When the sea otter is killed it sinks at once, and it may be several days or a week before it rises to the surface and is brought by wind and current into shore. The hunters employ Indians to patrol the beach and secure the dead animals, and in occasional instances where the otter does not sink dogs are employed to bring it to land. Owing to its exclusively marine habits and its great wariness, we may assume that it will be many years before the last sea otter shall have been killed, but it must always be a very rare animal.

VII.—CAN THE FUR SEAL BE EFFICIENTLY PROTECTED?

That the fur seal fisheries of the Northwest seas ought to be protected is a proposition so plain as hardly to be disputed by any citizen of the United States. It is not a question of sentiment, but one of business. An annual revenue of over $300,000 would be lost to this Government if the seal should be exterminated or greatly reduced in numbers, and such an income will hardly be relinquished without an effort to retain it. If these valuable possessions are to be preserved in their present condition, the taking of seals except upon the land must be put an end to. Numerous as these animals are on the Pribyloff Islands, they will certainly disappear unless protected. The estimates by Capt. Bryant, already referred to, show that of the young seals born each summer only from 10 to 15 per cent. survive to become adults; and if to the destruction caused by their natural enemies we add the slaughter of the females which takes place in water sealing, it can readily be understood that before long the number of young produced each year will begin to diminish, and that a time will come when our seal fisheries will dwindle away and become valueless.

If only males were killed on the water, comparatively little harm to the fishery would ensue, because there are always many more males on the islands than are needed for breeding purposes. The slaughter of such males might in time reduce the number of "bachelor" seal fit for killing, but it would not affect the breeding stock, which the destruction of these females does in the most serious way.

It seems, therefore, that it must be the policy of the United States to protect these seal fisheries by every means in its power. The wisdom of the system of supervision practiced while the seals are at the island has been abundantly proved, but some method should be devised to protect them, so far as possible, at all times and wherever they may be.

In the Pacific Ocean outside the three-mile limit the United States has only those general rights which are common to all nations, and an attempt to preserve the seals on the high seas could not be successfully made, except, perhaps, as a matter of treaty, an agreement to which all maritime powers should assent. In the Bering Sea it has been claimed by our Government that the limit of jurisdiction is not quite the same.

One thing which seems clear is that the only special rights in these waters possessed by the United States are those which she acquired from Russia at the time of the treaty by which Alaska was ceded. What these special rights—if any—are, it is not my purpose to attempt to show, but there are some historical facts bearing upon this point which are of interest. In September of the year 1821, Russia, by an imperial ukase, laid claim to the whole of the North Pacific Ocean, from Bering Straits south from the parallel of 51 degrees north latitude, and to the pursuits of commerce, whaling and fishing, and all other industry in these waters, and forbade "all foreign vessels not only to land on the coast and islands belonging to Russia, as stated above, but also to approach them within less than 100 Italian miles." At this time the coasts washed by this part of the North Pacific were for the most part Russian territory, and her claim seems to have been made on the ground that the waters named constituted a shut sea (*mer fermée*). The position of Russia was disputed by Mr. Adams, and after much negotiation, a convention was concluded between the United States and that country, and was ratified in Washington, January, 1825, by which it was agreed that the respective citizens or subjects of the high contracting powers should neither be disturbed nor restrained either in navigation or in fishing or in the power of resorting to points not already occupied for the purpose of trading with the natives, save under certain conditions, which relate chiefly to illicit traffic in spirituous liquors, firearms, etc. In February of the same year (1825) a treaty essentially similar in character was entered into between Russia and Great Britain.

If the claim made by Russia in 1821 had been confined to the waters of Bering's Sea, it may perhaps be doubted whether any nation would have attempted to controvert it, since a fairly good showing might have been made that these waters, under the conditions then existing, were in fact a shut sea. But Russia attempted to grasp too much, and invited an attack upon her position.

By the treaty of March 30, 1867, Russia ceded to the United States all her possessions on the North American continent. The western boundary of Alaska as defined by that treaty is as follows:

"The western limit within which the Territories and Dominions conveyed are contained passes through a point in Behring's Strait, on the parallel of 65° 30' north latitude at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the Island of Krusenstern, or Ignalook, and the Island of Ratmanoff, or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north, without limitation, into the same Frozen Ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds then in a straight course, nearly southwest, through Behring's Strait and Behring's Sea, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the Island of St. Lawrence and the southeast point of Cape Chukotski to the meridian of 172°

west longitude; thence from the intersection of that meridian in a southwesterly direction, so as to pass midway between the Island of Otton and the Copper Island of the Komandorski couplet or group, in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of 193° west longitude, so as to include in the Territory conveyed the whole of the Aleutian Islands east of that meridian."

The United States Treasury Department in a letter written by Mr. H. F. French, Acting Secretary, took the ground in 1881 that all water within the boundary as thus defined belonged to the United States. After referring to the definition of the boundary given above, Mr. French says: "All the waters within that boundary to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of islands are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska Territory;" and further, "all the penalties prescribed by law against the killing of fur-bearing animals would therefore attach against any violation of law within the limits before described." In March, 1886, Hon. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, again called the attention of the Collector of Customs at San Francisco to this subject, and confirmed the construction placed by the Department on the extent of the United States jurisdiction in these waters.

A result of Mr. Manning's letter was the seizure of several Canadian sealing schooners. Their captains were arrested and in several cases taken to Sitka, tried, convicted, fined and imprisoned, while their cargoes were confiscated.

On the trial of the master and mate of the schooner Thornton in August, 1886, held at Sitka, Alaska, before the United States Court, Judge Dawson presiding, is reported to have repeated the language used by Mr. French: "All waters within the boundary set forth in this treaty to the western end of the Aleutian Archipelago and chain of islands are to be considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska, and all penalties prescribed by law for the killing of fur-bearing animals must, therefore, attach against any violation of law within the limits before described."

The Canadian Government protested against the seizure of the sealing schooners by the United States revenue cutters, the imprisonment and fining of the masters and the confiscation of property, and the rights of the matter have never yet been determined.

In seizing the Canadian fishing schooners in 1886 and 1887, although they were captured at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from land, the Government acted as if these waters belonged to the United States. It protected its tenant, the Alaska Commercial Company, and enforced the law as laid down in the Revised Statutes. The interest of the United States in the open waters of Bering Sea is limited to the seal fishery, and it is to be hoped that the Government will insist upon protecting these valuable interests. If this is not done we must submit to see an important source of revenue taken from us, a possession of great value made worthless, our seal fisheries destroyed, and a valuable mammal exterminated.

G. B. G.

The Sportsman Tourist.

TO ALLAGUASH LAKE AND BEYOND.

[*Concluded from Page 466.*]

NEAR the southern extremity of Allaguash Lake, from the summit of a steep hill some 500ft. above the lake, we looked over the country to the east, south and west for a great distance. Below lay the forest, tinted with autumn colors, the red, yellow and brown of the hardwood trees blending with the light green of the poplar and darker shades of hemlock. So thickly are the treetops crowding to the light in these wild woods no breaks appear, and as with a great carpet of rich pattern are the hills and valleys spread. Eighteen lakes may be plainly seen, and in all the vast expanse only one house, that at Chamberlain Lake. To the east looms majestic Katahdin, his crest white with snow, south far away is Kineo marking the center of Moosehead Lake; west are the mountains whose waters are gathered by the little streams that form the West Branch of the Penobscot. All these may the eye compass in the clear autumn air. Men follow the water courses and trails, and camp beside the larger lakes and grounds, yet much of the surface of this wilderness through swamp and on mountain is never trodden save by the wild animals that roam at will. Who can doubt that somewhere in these wilds are ponds to which the moose and deer come to slake their thirst, where no rifle's sharp report has ever echoed along the shore, where trout in generons plenty live in waters never rippled by the sportsman's fly?

The maps show two small ponds due north from Allaguash Lake, the nearest apparently one-half mile distant, the other just beyond and pouring its waters into the first. We devoted a day to visiting these ponds. After going a short distance into the woods, keeping a north course by compas, we found a spotted line, which we followed till it crossed the stream flowing from the nearest pond. Here we left the line and followed the stream to the pond, a distance from Allaguash Lake of two or three miles. The appearance of the shores indicated that it had been a favorite resort for moose and caribou during the warm weather. On one side of the pond was a small open bog much cut up by caribou, and lying just off this bog in the woods was a dead caribou calf. A bullet hole through the shoulder told the cause of her death. This was evidently the work of our trapper guest. As none of the meat had been taken it seemed apparent that the wretch had killed the beautiful young creature in pure wantonness. Truly we entertained no angel unawares at our camp that night on the banks of the Allaguash. When we first looked out on this pond many black ducks were feeding in groups over its shallow parts. They were wild and suspicious, as if accustomed to the sight of hunters. The black ducks are just as wild in the remotest of Maine lakes as along our settled coast. Not so with the partridges (ruffed grouse). The partridge in the wilderness is entirely different from his kindred in Massachusetts or Connecticut. As found in the backwoods of Maine he is very tame, rarely flying away when flushed, but seeking the first convenient log or tree, where a few feet from the ground he feels secure in allowing the hunter to approach within 30 or 40ft. Should the first shot fail to secure him, a second can usually be fired before he is alarmed. We secured many partridges with our .44 rifles, very few once seen escaping us; nor did it seem a difficult matter with the help of the excellent Lyman sights to shoot so as to hit the head or neck only.

From the first pond north of Allaguash Lake the second lies nearer east than north, and the two are not connected, and while the waters of one flow south to the lake, the other finds its outlet in Allaguash Stream two miles above the lake.

The almost continuous rain caused us to stop longer at Allaguash Lake than we would otherwise, our intention being to camp yet further to the northwest. The open game season was close at hand, and our vacation was more than half passed, when on the morning of the first pleasant day for over a week we left our comfortable camp and sought the head of Allaguash Stream. A party had camped two miles above the lake, and the stream was cleared to that point, but beyond driftwood frequently obstructed the passage of the canoes, and the axes our guides carried were brought into use. As at noon we ate our lunch of raw bacon and hardtack, with water from the stream as our drink, we felt like true explorers, for we had left behind us the last signs of civilization, and the empty tin can and the discarded whisky bottle of the camper were seen no more. For half a day we worked steadily up stream to a distance of about five miles above the lake, where leaving the canoes we started through the woods by compass to Mud Ponds, the head of the main stream. The maps show the distance we had to tramp as two miles, yet only after four hours of continuous walking did we reach the ponds. The lower Mud Pond, and the only one shown on any maps I have seen, is a sheet of shallow water covering about a thousand acres. Grass and lily pads show over nearly the entire surface. Along one side is a large open bog, then nearly flowed out by the high water. Some rods from the pond a trapper had at some time made his headquarters and cleared a little space for wood. A ruined dam at the outlet of the pond showed the work of pine loggers thirty-five or forty years ago. There was good pine all through this Allaguash region, but when that was gone the loggers left the country and have never returned. Nor are they likely to do so unless it be to get the cedar from the swamps, or the white wood from the dryer lands, for there is little valuable hemlock in this vicinity. Thoreau, writing about the Maine woods in 1853, said: "The pine supply of the Penobscot comes chiefly from the head of the Allaguash, the region of Chamberlain Lake and the East Branch." He mentions that a Bangor lumberman told him the best log his firm secured the year before scaled 4,500ft., and was worth $90 in the boom at Bangor. This valuable lumber was eagerly sought, and many sections of Maine now deserted were once populous with lumbermen.

Forty years ago there were few caribou and no red deer in the region of which I write, but moose were very numerous. The Maine law at that time prohibited foreigners from killing moose at any time, confined the white American to certain seasons and allowed an Indian to kill them at all times. I believe the great decrease in the number of moose is due more to the Indians and the foolish sentimental policy of the Maine lawmakers than to any other cause. Thoreau says his Indian guide had killed ten moose in a day; that three Indians camped up the Northeast Carry had the skins of twenty-two moose they had killed in two months' hunting, and which they sold for $2.25 each. An old man whom we met at Chesuncook said he once counted between there and the Northeast Carry the carcasses of sixteen moose in the river, where they had been left by a party of Indian skin hunters. These facts not only show how plenty these now rare animals were, but also where they have gone. The few moose yet in Maine's woods bring no inconsiderable money annually to the State. I have been told of one man who has spent $5,000 in Maine trying to kill a moose, and he has neither secured the moose nor given up the task. It would be greatly to the benefit of hunters who wish to call moose if the law was changed so as to make September an open month, for only during the September moon is there a reasonable prospect of success in calling. It was once my pleasure to meet a sportsman just in from moose calling. His Indian had called a moose to the water, but was unable to get him to come out of the bushes, and a shot into the shadows was unsuccessful. Said the hunter: "I have never seen any sporting to compare with this. I could hear the moose coming for an hour, and when he came down off the hills to the water, I could think of nothing but a locomotive off the track and running through the woods. I have killed no moose, but that experience was worth all this trip cost me. It fairly made my hair stand on end to hear that moose come. Yes, sir; it was worth $150 of any man's money."

In the pond by which we were camped the moose had left their tracks everywhere and the lily roots they had torn up covered the water mingled with the leaves of the lilies yet growing. The caribou had worn away all the small growth in the woods around the pond. In the warm days of July and August this must be a gathering place for the game from all the surrounding hills.

We had no canoes with us here and so we constructed a raft the frame of which was the gate from the old dam. The morning after our arrival at Mud Pond, having constructed our raft we poled away to the northern end. In all this long trip until now we had seen no large game—tracks everywhere, the creatures that made them nowhere; but there on the north shore stood a great caribou buck. How foolish it now seemed to have left our canoes behind. With a canoe the chances of getting this goodly buck with his wide-spreading antlers would have been good, but he would not let the clumsy, slow-going raft with four men so plainly in sight approach near enough to give us any chance to kill him. His size we shall never know, his track was the size of the crown of a man's hat. By the time we had informed ourselves by what path the caribou had come and gone and caught a few trout, three animals came into the water away at the end of the pond from which we had that morning come, we never were near enough to tell what they were, but two deer came to the water soon after, and these were probably of the same herd. Our investigations that day showed us another pond connected with the one we were on, by a stream some 40 or 50 rods long. As our maps did not indicate any such body of water, we were particularly anxious to explore it. To enable us to do this, our guides went the following day to the camp at Allaguash Lake for more provisions. Thus my companion and myself were left for one day to our own resources for amusement.

The day was pleasant, and our plan was to watch for game at the northern end of the pond where we had seen the caribou. My companion was to look for animals coming to the water, while I went into the woods and watched some caribou paths. As I left my friend he asked when I would be ready to go back to camp, to which I replied at 4 o'clock. It was then 7:30. Having selected a suitable place I sat down with my back to a tree and my rifle in hand. The little red squirrels were the only creatures stirring, and these heartily resented the unwonted intrusion, coming close to me and scolding in noisy chatter. As the day wore on even these hid away, and the occasional quack of a duck on the pond was the only sound to break the stillness of a calm day in these remote forests. As hour succeeded hour I became more and more tired of this kind of hunting, began to consider if this was really the way to have a good time after all, and if the caribou had not deserted these paths for the season, so that I might wait till next summer before one came along. Yet I was ashamed to show myself to my friend, for had I not said I would stay till 4 o'clock. So about 1 o'clock I went around through the woods, keeping out of his sight, to the newly discovered pond. Coming quietly to its shore I looked out over its surface, and there, within three or four rods, was a flock of twenty-eight sheldrakes fishing. First they all went out a little way from the shore and formed a line, open enough to allow each duck to flap his wings without striking any other duck, so the line extended 75yds. or more. Then all together they beat the water with their wings, making a great commotion, driving the little fish before them toward the shore and into shallow water. Having reached a place where the water was sufficiently shallow to suit them they all went to fishing with great energy, not neglecting the vocal accompaniments of the sport. Again and again did they form their line with military precision and advance on the schools of little fishes. A welcome call from my companion, who said he knew when he had enough, relieved me from any embarrassment in making my appearance, and I gladly joined him in a return to camp.

The next day we constructed a raft on the Upper Pond and poled the whole length from end to end. It is a beautiful, deep, clear water pond, crescent-shaped, about two miles long by one-half mile wide, fed by five little streams. This is the head of the Allaguash, for just over a low and narrow dividing ridge lies Chemquasabamticook Lake, whose waters flow north.

The trout had gone to their spawning beds, but we caught enough sterile fish for our dinner, and I do not doubt in summer each little stream has gathered about its cool waters as they enter the pond a school of large trout. At the upper end of this pond we fired at a caribou at a distance of 400yds. without effect.

I hope to go again to the head of the Allaguash. I shall tarry not for the comforts of Chesuncook Hotel, linger not amid the delights of Allaguash Lake, but push with utmost haste to Mud Ponds, and no matter how great the labor my canoe shall be taken to the journey's end. In a fair state of the water this journey should be accomplished and a canoe afloat on Mud Pond in five days from Boston. The lower pond is the place for game and the upper is the ideal home of the trout.

The end of our journey was reached, so we turned our faces homeward, and a day's travel brought us again to Allaguash Lake. In our investigations of the country about the lake a family of beavers had been found and left undisturbed to be trapped on our return from Mud Ponds. We had only two nights in which to keep the traps set and caught no beaver, so had to be content with what might be learned of their habits. This family, according to our guides, consisted of two old and two young beavers. Their home was in an open bog, through which a stream from the hills sought the lake by a dozen channels. These channels they had closed by little dams a few feet in length and 2ft. high. The structures were insignificant compared to the beaver dams on rapid watercourses. A gentleman, who is a careful observer of the ways of animals, and whose business as prospector for minerals has many times placed him in positions to observe the beaver, tells this story:

A party of miners built a dam and dug a channel to conduct the waters of Rapid Creek in the Black Hills across a bend, so as to enable them to wash out the bed of a portion of the creek for gold. For many successive nights the beavers put a dam across this canal and the miners tore it out each morning. The beavers' way of making a dam, as shown by their work in this canal and on the creek, was to place a row of small trees or bushes across the current, the butts fastened in the ground and the tops lying up stream in the water. These tops catch first floating sticks, and gradually as they fill up leaves and any small particles floating with the current. The more compact the mass becomes the harder are the butts crowded into the earth and the firmer becomes the dam. Beavers are now becoming scarce in Maine, where eight or ten years ago they were very numerous. When Mr. Steele made his Aroostook trip his guides caught fourteen beavers while his party were going down the river. The Indian, John Nickolas, went back to the same country later that season and caught seventy-nine more. Redman, our guide, told of once leaving twenty-five families undisturbed around the headwaters of the West Branch when his season's trapping was over. Then the families were large, containing often seven or eight or even a dozen individuals, living boldly on streams of considerable size. Now they are in small families and oftenest found in some little stream or hid away in some bog like those we discovered.

From Allaguash Lake we carried three miles to Round Pond on Corcomgomoc waters. Allaguash Lake is much more easily reached by this route than by the one we took going in; in fact, Allaguash Stream from Chamberlain Lake will not float a canoe in a dry or even in an average season.

At Round Pond is a camping place where several parties had stopped during the last summer. The camp register—a board nailed to a tree—indicated the presence of ladies and children, while the children's play-house with its dried mosses and wild flowers was a pleasant reminder of happy childhood. Some of these campers may be pleased to know that in the frosty October evening and morning of our camping here we fed liberally their school of tame chubs gathered about the wharf. With a delight like that of children did we two gray-headed men feed these eager little fishes, for the heart grows young in these old woods. It was our last night in camp;

a comfortable camp and a glorious fire we had that night. The nights were getting cold, ice formed in the dishes, every morning we awoke chilled and shivering, of twenty-two days in the woods only five had been free from rain or snow, clothing and blankets were nearly always damp, the ground very wet and streams at nearly freshet height. From Round Pond we ran to Chesuncook, only taking the canoes once or twice from the water. Stopping one night at Chesuncook, we paddled from there to the Northeast Carry the following day, through a country white with snow.

Then we returned to our homes to pick up again the many threads of which each busy man weaves the fabric of his life. Finer and stronger will this fabric be for the days passed in mountain, lake and stream—more patient the worker, more cheerful the toil for the hope of many other like happy days to come. F. T.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.

TROUTING ON THE SOUTH BOARDMAN.

I'd rather win the river's prize
Than scenes of gay resort;
To me this trout of varied dyes
Is richer than a court.

THERE is a charm in trouting that leads the ardent devotee of the rod into close and intimate communion with nature. As he wades the winding brook and gracefully circles his feathery lure upon the crystal waters, new beauties unfold themselves on every side. At his very feet the crimson-tipped flowers peep out of the waving grasses, overhead a bluebird or oriole delights with its sweet notes; beyond an aronsed squirrel retreats into leafy haunt with frightened alacrity; here and there the swallow and the trout spring for the bright May fly; in the bright glades "the gaudy insects sparkle like animated gems in the sunbeams"; the twittering water birds are on the flowers and leaves of the lily; the dense and shady woods with their mossy fountains and green retreats woo him to ease and dreamy indolence. How musical to his ears, when again aroused to enthusiasm, as he threads his way, is the "familiar tinkling of the cow bells" and the hammered notes of the mottled woodpecker from the hollow tree! How sweetly is he lulled as he hears

The waters leap and gush
O'er channeled rock and broken bush.

Here is a trout to his creel, there a sylvan poem to his eye; and thus alternating, he concludes his sport in the calm and balmy evening amid sweet carols from bush and brake, fully realizing those pastoral scenes

"Of fair, sunny glades, where the buttercup springs;
Of cool, gushing fountains; of rose-tinted wings;
Of birds, bees and blossoms, all beautiful things,
Whose brightness rejoices the earth."

The "gentle art" amid such surroundings has been pronounced by Sir Henry Wotton to be "a rest to the mind, a cheerer of the spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness."

While indulging in such pleasing meditations of "the contemplative man's recreation," a genuine disciple of the Guild set forth in glowing terms the enticing sport to be had with the dappled beauties on the South Boardman, a stream which empties into Lake Michigan at Grand Traverse. I was a luxurious idler at the time the golden visions of the trout beautiful were so deftly painted, and the contagion was so great then that the next train north from Grand Rapids found me aboard, fully prepared to sport in the swift waters of the famous river. At Walton, which place I reached about 5 P. M., I changed cars for Mayfield, my destination, which I reached in about half an hour. The landlord of the tavern was there to give me cordial welcome, and doubtless figured out then how many ducats I would be worth to him. Of course the fame of the great trout stream of Michigan lost nothing of its prestige with him, for he surfeited me with trout stories of such startling magnitude that I began to think that I had at last reached the anglers' paradise. I noticed, however, that he frequently interlarded his recitals with the significant little word "if," which prefaced the conditions of weather and water. This was the loophole for all escapes in case of failure to practically substantiate his questionable mathematics. He was, however, an excellent trouter and equally as good hunter, and apparently very agreeable and accommodating.

I made all arrangements before retiring that night for the trip to the South Boardman early the next morning. I was to take team, boat and guide, and by going about due east some five miles or more, would strike the stream so as to have seven miles of fishing, more than was necessary, particularly when one had to wade the greater part of it. The trout romances of the landlord and an angler from Chicago, who happened to be a guest at the house at this time, were so deeply impressed upon my mind when I courted sleep that night that I was kept in a very pleasant frame of mind, when I had once soared into dreamland, by capturing speckled beauties of great game qualities and unusual weight. A five-pounder was a trivial affair, and when at last I had hung a jeweled beauty which I was sure was a ten-pounder, and which was giving me most earnest play, a loud knocking at my door aroused me, and dissipated all prospects of my ever saving that magnificent trout. "Half-past four" was the unwelcome cry, and in response with an "all right," I hastily rose, quickly dressed, and was soon down-stairs enjoying my matutinal meal. There, also, was the Chicago angler, who had regaled me the evening before with such seductive fairy tales of the fin, dressed as if for an outing. On inquiring of him if he, too, were off for the home of the trout, and where, he very calmly replied that he intended to accompany me. This was pleasant of the self-invited, even though it were cheeky, from the fact that it would not only reduce my expenses for the trip one-half, but give me a genial companion, as I thought, and one whose only fault I then supposed was the possession of a too lively imagination when he indulged in his favorite theme, the trout.

We were about to start when the landlord came out, rifle in hand, and joined us, saying he would go down the road with us and see if he could not secure a little game. On asking what kind of game he was after he replied, "mountain sheep." This, to the initiated, means deer, and as it was then the close season for the antlered breed I gave him to understand distinctly that he was about to violate a law sacred to every genuine sportsman, and hoped he would acquiesce in it. He laughed and replied that he only wanted a little wild meat for immediate use, and presumed no one would object to it, as long as he did not slay for the market. The farmers in that neighborhood, he further stated, always took the liberty of killing a deer when they felt their larder needed some choice meat. As he was not inclined to heed my admonition, he got in the wagon and we started off at a lively gait, and were soon going through the deep, sunless forest which prevailed nearly the entire distance, only a slight clearing here and there being seen. It was a good hard road all the way, and as it was in the month of June, nature was in its most regal dress, the birds in full plumage and voice, and the flowers and ferns and mosses along the route highly attractive. The sun, which was scarcely an hour high, was rapidly painting the tree tops in rich and varied colors of crimson and gold as we ascended the top of a high hill. The long bright rays at this altitude seemed to give us a cheerful morning salutation. They flashed with radiant vigor upon the tall, scarlet maples, now they pierced between clumps of pine, making their black edges flush and glow, then boldly strike the spreading branches of some stately elms, and again in brilliant ripples of warm waves dash into the bushes and brakes of the lovely glades, while on the roadside the impudent sparrows and pretty robins bathed in its glowing beams. On high the lyric lark sang his native hymn as if to add to the charm of the sylvan scene with which we were environed, and which was still further beautified by the fleecy clouds that lazily drifted above in the dome of blue. These were our pleasing accompaniments as we sought the crystal stream for our tranquil pleasures.

The landlord would ask every now and then to have the team stopped that he might look for deer tracks, until finally I got provoked, and gave him notice in plain Saxon that, as I had engaged the entire outfit for my trouting trip, I proposed without further delay to keep on to my destination. After that, if he was disposed, he could pursue his lawless course to his heart's content. My associate had little to say to this, though I noticed he was only too eager to always please and always agree with the poaching landlord. They appeared to be old acquaintances, and I presume this accounted for it. An hour's drive and we stopped at a deserted lumberman's camp, which overlooked the flowing Boardman, and here made our preparation for the fishing. I saw that the river was quite high from recent rains, and this condition I have always found unfavorable for good trouting. The stream, which was here about fifty feet wide, has a strong current and flows entirely through a bed of sand, is always clear, and when in proper stage of water, with favorable weather, is considered one of the best trout streams in Michigan, if not the best. Lately, however, the industrious lumbermen have invaded these regions, and are now annually using the stream for lumbering, and this alone has militated very much against its piscatorial pleasures. All fallen timber is cleared from the stream in the early spring, and thus the shady retreats in which the trout like to gather and disport are destroyed, and consequently they seek other waters, or go into the impenetrable jungles near the sources of the stream. Still, when the spring drive of logs is over the river affords considerable sport to trouters, of which there are about fifty every season.

I was quite ardent for the sport before me and in a twinkle had my pole and line adjusted, and then getting into a pair of rubber wading trousers, placing my creel over my shoulder, and strapping on bait box, and hooking my landing net in my belt, was all ready to step into the swift-flowing current. The guide and the landlord slid the boat, which was a clumsy scow, down the hill into the river. All being ready the guide was directed to take the boat about a mile down the stream, and there anchor it, and then as he was prepared for fishing, to go ahead with his trouting, and we would overtake him with the boat, and take it on another mile, and thus alternating so as always to have new grounds.

My companion, who was familiarly called Fred by the landlord, advised me to use bait, declaring that it was entirely too late in the season to expect trout to rise to any fly, no matter how perfect or seductive its appearance. I was satisfied he was correct, but still my rule was always to first use the feathery lure and then, if I found the trout would not rise to it, I was content to take rank as a contemptible bait-fisher, despite the success of the great elect whose only heaven is the fly artificial. Fishing with the worm is a branch of the angler's art which has only of late years been properly calculated and which by many good sportsmen is as yet but imperfectly understood. It is no uncommon thing even at present, to meet with veteran fishers who, forming their ideas from bait-fishing in flooded streams, sneer at worm fishing as utterly beneath the notice of the practical angler.

An entertaining writer says, "To each one of our angling brethren who is a proficient in this art, and who, therefore, knows its difficulty, we say, never argue with any fly-fisher who despises the worm-fisher's craft, but ask him to accompany you to a well-fished stream for a day's sport on a warm and sunny day. He will request you to lend him a few worms before you have fished an hour, when he sees your basket beginning to fill. Give them to him and leave him to his devices—the trout will be in little danger. Do not press the contrast between your well-filled creel and his empty one on your homeward route; human nature is human nature, and he will be in no humor for joking for that evening at least. You may, however, recur to the subject when you meet a few days after, and you will find him prepared to admit that clear-water worm-fishing is a worthy branch of the angler's art." Even the poet Gay comes to the rescue of the much-abused user of the "barn yard hackle," and thus advises in flowing verse how to select the contemptuous worm. He says:

"You must not every worm promiscuous use,
Judgment will tell the proper bait to choose;
The worm that draws a long, immod'rate size
The trout abhors, and the rank morsel flies;
And if too small, the naked frauds in sight,
And fear forb'ds while danger does invite.
Those baits will best reward the fisher's pains
Whose polish'd tails a shining yellow stains.
Cleanse them from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the sully'd reptile then with moss;
Amid the verdant bed they twine, they toil,
And from their bodies wipe their native soil."

Fred suggested that I take one side of the river and he the other, and I told him to select his side. He took the right-hand side, and I, of course, the left, and we then waded in and commenced the sport. He caught the first trout, the second and the third, and yet I held on to my flies, which I had changed two or three times and without getting a single rise. Bait-fishing stock was soon above premium with me, and when I saw his fourth trout go into his creel, I waded ashore and prepared my line for bait-fishing. I was soon ready, and when I reached a very inviting spot I was compensated with an 8-inch trout. I cut off a fin of this trout and used it in place of the worm, and soon ascertained that it doubly discounted the worm, as it was far more attractive, and yet had sufficient meat upon it to make it a choice morsel for the greedy trout. I had tried it on other occasions and found that it always worked to a charm. When I came up to Fred I discovered that he also was skittering a fin, and had been since the capture of his first trout. He said if I would cover the barb of the hook with a piece of worm, that it would still further improve the killing qualities of the fin. I tried the plan, and found that it worked admirably. Fred showed me a beautifully spotted trout of over a pound weight he had taken, and yet I had not even a half-pounder as a solace. I, however, had high hopes of coming out all right on the homestretch, and was not at all disheartened at the good start he had over me. He was evidently a splendid trouter, much better than myself, I thought, and fished with an untiring energy that I was unable to equal. He had no "wading trousers," and the water was so cold that it turned his lips to a purple hue. He, however, endeavored to keep up a good circulation by occasional visits of the flask to his lips, which I began to think would soon exhaust its contents, as his drafts were quite copious indeed. It was evident to me that he had the best side of the stream, for all the deep water and choice places were apparently there. I saw that I was to be largely outnumbered in trophies unless I changed my tactics; so I concluded to let him get well ahead of me, and then take his side when I came to inviting pools. He was fishing quite fast, and tarried but little to coax the dotted beauties from their deep bowers. I found that my new scheme worked advantageously, for the first inviting place on his side that I fished yielded me a pounder that gave me delightful sport.

A short distance beyond this there was a prostrate tree in the water with some alder bushes and willows on the bank, throwing their shadows o'er the stream, and where some unseen warblers were making the woods vocal with their sweet melody. It was a charming spot, and just the place to harbor a trout or two. I approached it with cautious steps, and when at the proper distance dropped my attractive bait gently on the shady water, and after letting it sink a trifle made the fin quiver to fine advantage. It had made but a few tremors before I saw a gleam of silver, then a sudden and vicious bite followed, and as the wrist responded I was hung to a lovely darling, and then the circus commenced:

"He darts away; my reel runs off,
Around, around it goes.
I give him line, he carries off,
My pulse excited glows.
What sport can equal joys like this!
My rod now bends in two;
Will such a hook
Withstand the brook?
Will this my line prove true?

"Now 'tis out, 'tis full at strain,
I fear 'twill scarcely stand;
The topmost joint is bent in twain,
It shakes my nervous hand.
It slackens now, he's tired out,
I wind my well-tried reel,
And gently strain
My line again,
Till trouty's strength I feel."

Like a warrior bold he fights and will not yield a craven foe. Away he goes like a speeding arrow for the tangled brush, but at the risk of line or rod I head him off, and draw him near the bank where I proposed to conquer him if possible. Again he make a rush for the coveted brush, but is adroitly baffled. He is now struggling in his death throes, but once more he makes a desperate effort for liberty; it fails, and his strength is now fast running out. I draw his head above the flowing current, and for the first time I have a good view of his large proportions. His size fills me with glowing pride, and with great care I persevere for the supremacy, and finally am rejoiced to see him turn up a dotted side to the glinting sun as an acknowledgment of the triumph of the skillful angler. I gently glide him into the net, and carefully take him ashore, where I feast my eyes on the noble prize. In the bright sun his graceful symmetry enveloped in his sparkling coat of stained crimson is outlined in full perfection, completing as lovely a picture of the genuine *Salmo fontinalis*, the enameled idol of the icy brook, as gladdened eyes of angler ever beheld. The scales register him a three-pounder.

Time must not be lost in gloating over such a handsome prize, for there are other worlds to conquer if I desired to be crowned with the laurel before the day's happy work is over. I try the same place again, and secure two more of little less than a half pound each. The pool is now completely stripped of its dappled beauties, and I hasten along, drinking in the glories of the charming scenery, and enjoying the linnet's note and the blackbird's song that sound in the tangled brakes. I am now getting my full share of trout and think I can compare my spoils quite favorably with my industrious companion's. The boat is just ahead with Fred patiently waiting for me. I hasten forward, get aboard and we are off floating at the rate of six miles or more an hour. A keen lookout has to be constantly kept at the serpentine curves of the river for fear of suddenly running into the trees that have fallen into the stream. Fred steers while I have my hand on anchor ready to drop at a moment's notice, for should we accidentally strike one of the prostrate trees it would be an upturned boat, and probably a drowned angler, for once entangled in the interlacing branches under water, escape in the swift current is not easy I assure you. I hove the anchor but once, barely escaping the dangerous branches. At such places we would get into the water and pull the boat around and then float ahead. We soon overhauled the guide, went a mile beyond him, then anchored and commenced the angle again. I repeated the same methods

as above, that is allowing Fred to go well ahead and then fishing in his wake.

The trout evidently were not much on the feed that morning, for it took careful work to capture what we did. I lagged not in the pleasant pursuit, and fish as earnestly as ever. On I went, passing lonely stretches of wood and river scenery with the reward of an occasional trout, until finally circling around a sharp bend I saw immediately in front of me such a dark and lovely pool, so enchantingly embowered in shade from overhanging trees, lapping bushes and waving grasses, in which the violets and primroses "blushed and bloomed," that I felt assured it was where the trout grow golden. It seemed a burning shame to offer the lovely princelings of the brook in such a charming retreat anything but an artistic fly of pre-eminent perfection, and I must confess that I felt a tinge of regret when I sent my meaty fin as the decoy to tempt him from his aqueous realm of beauty. I was heartless, and for the time being lost to all the poetry of angling, and like a sturdy baiter sent the fin into the shady pool; it no sooner struck the water than it was greedily seized, and then a struggling trout was repenting his hasty action. He was soon encircled by the net and then gently placed in the creel. He was little less than a half-pounder, but a royal beauty. Again my quivering bait was moving in the water, and another trout of about the same size was captured. This I repeated until I had caught two more, and then the sport was over at this ideal pool. I wondered if Fred had had any luck here, for he was a capital angler, though I thought he fished over the choice places entirely too fast. I have always found that slow and careful trouting in good waters yields the amplest returns.

Again I am on the tramp, and after about an hour's fishing the guide overtook us, and we concluded as it was near noon to take lunch. Selecting a shady grove for our banquet grounds, the guide started a fire and made some coffee, and then we feasted right royally from the lunch basket, which contained a good variety of toothsome edibles. We here compared our catches, and ascertained that the guide had the largest number, while Fred and I were about equal, though I had the prize trout of the morning victims. I congratulated the guide on his catch, and remarked that they would greatly assist me in making out a nice lot for some of my friends at Grand Rapids. He very coolly and, as I thought, somewhat defiantly told me that he was fishing for the house. I fired up at this, and warmly told him that he could then look to the house for his pay. This somewhat confused him, and, altering his tone, he mildly stated that he would speak to the landlord about it. This is something akin to the methods that prevail with the skippers of the fishing yachts at Nantucket, who charge you $8 or $10 per day, and then in addition claim the fish as their perquisite. It is really a compound double discounting contract, "heads I win, tails you lose." I had got indignant over the system at the island, but when I found that it also prevailed in this "neck of the woods" I was assuredly hot in the collar. A distinguished friend of mine, high in the councils of the State, had the same experience as I had, and he, too, kicked on principle. So will any one who is not entirely a cheerful idiot. It is the coercive measure that pinches, not greed for the fish at all. ALEX. STARBUCK.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

AN EPISODE OF THE WAR.

MEMORY oftentimes presents most striking exhibitions of latent retentive power. Incidents that transpired years ago, and had no special significance to leave behind them lasting impressions, flash from its secret chambers, and as vividly as if it were but yesterday that they took place, they pass like a panorama before our mental vision. During the great civil war, when powerful armies and mighty naval vessels covered the land and the sea, scarcely a day closed that was not fraught with military achievements or disasters to either one or the other contending forces. Now and then a thrilling incident produced a profound impression of exultation or depression in the public mind, but time and the multitudinous and multifarious affairs of life crowded it, as was supposed, out of memory. But years later a casual remark, or a transaction that may have some indirect connection with it, releases from the invisible cells of the mind the long-forgotten event, and it is pictured before us as clearly and vividly as when we read the graphic account of it so long ago.

A check from the U. S. Treasury was recently sent to a business friend. It was to settle for salvage to the captors of a vessel that made a voyage noted for a thrilling digression from the even tenor of the ways of an unwarlike merchantman.

Twenty-six years ago the harbor of New York betokened warlike times. Men-of-war were almost daily arriving from the Southern coast for repairs or supplies, while others, full-manned, were sailing out of the harbor to take a part in the conflict that was raging a few hundred miles away. On the stretch between the Narrows and Sandy Hook the taut and ship-shape schooner Flora, with her wings spread to a clear and strong northwesterly wind, dashed on to the ocean. As she cleared the land and entered on the bosom of the Atlantic, the wind freshened and sent her on at a swinging pace. Around her bows the yeasty sea boiled and sputtered, and as the misty spray flew over her forecastle it glistened and glittered in the sunlight like a shower of diamonds. As the sun, looking like a big red ball, sunk below the horizon, scores of lights on vessels bound in and out danced up and down to the motion of the brisk sea that the stiff breeze had raised, and as the gloom increased the hull of the Flora grew fainter and fainter until it disappeared in the Charybdis of darkness. The next view we have of her is "running down the Trades." Here the sky is almost cloudless, the wind balmy, and the stars of great brilliancy. The splendor of the Southern Cross, each star in which is like a Kohinoor magnified a thousand fold, is beyond the power of description. The crew of the Flora, in the dog watch, told over and over again to one another tales of the perils they had passed through, of funny escapades in foreign ports, and of the gorgeous sweethearts they had left, tearful and inconsolable, when they sailed away from port. They also sang those weird and plaintive songs of the ocean that have been handed down by successive generations of the toilers of the sea.

After rounding a stormy cape, drenched with the icy spray, the warm and peaceful bosom of old ocean in the Trades is a blessed relief to poor Jack, and none can appreciate it more than he. The Flora was rolling lazily from port to starboard, and as the breeze was not strong enough to keep her sails full they flapped spitefully. The man at the wheel was powerfully affected by the calm and somnolency of the scene, as the "bobbing" of his head suspiciously indicated. "Sail-ho!" came in loud and startling tones from a sailor on the topgallant forecastle. Away off on the verge of the horizon the dark hull of a vessel appears, and as she draws nearer to the Flora a long, filmy streak, stretching far astern, reveals that she is a steamer. At the first cry of "Sail-ho!" all hands came on deck, for it was at a time when danger lurked on the ocean. Confederate cruisers were scouring the seas, and many a peaceful merchantman had been captured. The dark hull came on; a thick cloud of smoke poured out of the funnel, and it was evident she was being driven hard to come up with the Flora. They were helpless to escape. The wind was almost a dead calm, and the anxious faces of those on board as they peered over the rail evidenced their deep interest in the actions of the strange steamer. Their fears were heightened and their nerves strung up to the greatest tension by a puff of smoke from her port bow, which was followed by a report and the dropping of a shot into the sea a short distance astern of the Flora. Now the ensign is run up to the schooner's main truck, and she is hove to. Shortly after the steamer is seen to be heavily armed, and her flag, which had been raised some time before, is recognized as the Confederate colors.

An unexpected object sometimes overpowers the mind, but men who have been accustomed to face sudden danger recover rapidly from the momentary stupefaction; and thus it was with the crew of the Flora, and they philosophically awaited their inevitable fate. She steamed close to the doomed vessel, and trained her guns on her. Five or six armed boats put off and boarded the Flora. As she was unarmed it would have been vain to offer resistance, and soon all were prisoners of war.

A prize crew was put aboard the captured schooner, and all of her crew except the mate and colored cook were transported to the steamer. Then, we apprehend, the officer in charge of the prize received orders to proceed to some port, and there to deliver her to the naval authorities. They soon parted, and it is quite natural to suppose that the prize crew looked forward with exultation to making a triumphal entry into port. The thought of how they would be feted and lionized by the citizens and fair ones made the hearts of all beat faster. But, alas, there is nothing certain in this world but a few feet of ground to receive our earthly clay, and to the prize crew on the Flora a cruel fate denied them even this; for, one dark night, the mate and colored cook successfully planned and carried out the destruction of their enemies, and the eternal and silent graveyard of the deep received their bodies. Instead of honors and glory their requiem was sung by the feathery inhabitants of the air over the lonely ocean.

The mind recoils from such an act of butchery, but war commends any deed that will circumvent and defeat an enemy. EDWARD MANNING.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Natural History.

CRAWFISH AND SNAKES.

I RECENTLY observed a very cunning and ingenious trick of the crawfish (or crayfish) for catching flies, the recital of which may prove of interest to your naturalist readers. The crawfish, as he is called in these parts, is a kind of fresh-water lobster, which is very abundant in this region, and is still more so further south. He reaches a maximum length of some 6 or 8in., and seems to prefer muddy, stagnant ponds. He is much esteemed as food by some, especially the Creoles of Louisiana, and is, indeed, of more delicate flavor than the salt-water shrimp.

The trick to which I alluded was this: Sitting on the bank of a muddy pond, or "borrow pit," over the surface of which many small flies were swarming about, I observed that the crawfish came to the surface near the water's edge, and turning over on the side, the tail probably touching bottom, with claws and legs "sprudling" about in the water, they assumed the exact semblance of dead creatures floating on the water. In a few seconds flies would alight on the apparently dead crawfish, and as soon as one got into the proper position there was a sudden and instantaneous flip, when fish and flies would disappear together under the water. In a few seconds more he would again appear on the surface and go through the same maneuver with same result. There were, perhaps, two or three dozen of them in sight at the same time, and all industriously engaged in the fly-catching game.

Speaking of their prevalence, I have seen them in countless multitudes in the swamps of Louisiana after the subsidence of an overflow of the Mississippi River, crawling through the still muddy woods, seeking relief from the dearth of water, and piling up in shady places to die in such numbers as to produce a very offensive stench to the passengers on a slowly moving railway train. I have seen old crawfish crawling through the swamps with great masses of young ones clinging to certain feathery appendages under the tail of the parent.

Speaking of snakes, which, by the way, we were not speaking of, but I nearly always wind up on snakes, I have now two live rattlers in a box, which were recently caught for me in a canebrake by a negro. His method of capture was to place a forked stick over the snake's neck, then grasping the neck with his hand he permitted the reptile to coil around his arm, when, unwinding it with the other hand, he dropped it tail foremost into a box. The larger of these is a little over 3ft. long, the other a little less.

Having given much attention to the subject of snakes, as being of practical importance to a constant wanderer in swamps and brake, I have concluded that the rattlesnake is the only dangerous species we have, and they are not numerous. The cottonmouth moccasin, which is very abundant in the Mississippi bottoms, bears a most villainous reputation, which he does not deserve. He has plenty of venom, but never attains great length, and his fangs are comparatively short. But above all, he is indisposed to bite. I have teased and worried a good many specimens to induce them to show fight, but while they exhibit anger by puffing up the body and in other ways, I have never succeeded in making one strike at a stick, and he is always ready to escape at the first opening that presents itself.

A short time since, in stepping over a log, I discovered that my foot was coming down on a coiled cottonmouth. By an extra effort I cleared the snake but stepped pretty near him. He made no motion, and when I touched his head with a stick he darted off and escaped. I never kill them, because they appear to be harmless to man. Nearly all of my associates "kill every snake they see," and when questioned for a reason have no better one than "I have no use for a snake." It is difficult to persuade them of the needless cruelty and positive harm of indiscriminate snake killing.

I once had a pretty garter snake crawl up my pant's leg, thereby giving suggestion of the appropriateness of his name. He went as high as my knee, when, grasping my leg a little above with my two hands, a kick or two brought him out, and we parted good friends.

CLARKSDALE, Miss. COAHOMA.

ECONOMIC ORNITHOLOGY.

THE annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1888 includes the report of Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the ornithologist and mammalogist of the Department. This covers sixty pages and is full of matter of great interest to all persons who pay any attention to natural history, and especially to all farmers. It contains, too, much matter which the sportsman may read with pleasure and profit.

Congress has defined the scope of the work of this Division as "the promotion of economic ornithology and mammalogy, an investigation of the food habits, distribution and migrations of North American birds and mammals, in relation to agriculture, horticulture and forestry." The Division is a bureau of investigation, and the facts which it collects are published in the form of special reports and bulletins. One of these, on Bird Migration in the Mississippi Valley, was issued last November, and impressed all who examined it with the magnitude and the importance of the work being carried on under Dr. Merriam's charge.

The more important divisions of the report now before us are a statement of the work done in 1888, some remarks on the Geographical Distribution of Species, special reports on Introduced Pheasants, The Mink, The Sparrow Hawk, The Short-Eared Owl, The Food of Crows, and The Rosebreasted Grosbeak as an Enemy of the Potato Bug. Of these the investigation into the food habits of the crow is much the longest, though it would be hard to say which of all these interesting papers is the most important. As might be imagined, they are all written from the farmers' standpoint, and the question of food and whether the animal is useful or injurious to the agriculturist are the ones to be determined.

The facts brought out by Dr. Merriam's visit to Oregon about the Asiatic pheasants introduced on the Pacific coast are of great interest to sportsmen.

The work being carried on by this division of the Agricultural Department is of very great importance and ought to be undertaken on a much larger scale than is at present possible. Limited appropriations and a small force hamper the chief of the division and delay work that is of the greatest importance to the tillers of the soil all over the country.

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.*

IN this publication we have what has long been called for, a popular and interesting natural history of North American birds, written simply, but in a very pleasing style, and illustrated by colored lithographs after the best artists, and in the highest style of art.

Prof. Nehrling is no compiler; his acquaintance with the birds described has been made in the field, where he has devoted himself to loving observation of their varying characters and habits, and being possessed of a happy literary style, charming in its easy simplicity, his descriptions cannot fail to be popular with young people, whom it is the author's object to inspire with a tender regard for the feathered minstrels of the grove. The work does not profess to be strictly scientific, and is not to be reviewed from a scientific standpoint. It is intended rather for the intelligent friend of nature, but at the same time, so far as we can judge from the single part which is before us, the author deserves great praise for the excellence of his biographies so far as they go.

The plates are good examples of the lithographer's skill, and will be useful to the class for which the book is intended.

The nomenclature employed in the book is old, but this is easily understood when we are told that when the A. O. U. Code and Check List appeared a large number of the plates had been already printed, and a great part of the manuscript of the work had been handed in. The work will not include descriptions of all North American birds, but will run to number 393 of the Smithsonian List of 1884.

It is high time that a popular attractive work on North American ornithology should be published, and very much is added to the attractiveness of this work by its illustrations.

The book is being published in twelve parts, each part with three colored plates, and forty-eight pages of descriptive text, the size is imperial octavo, the reading matter is printed from large new type on finest book paper, red-line edition, and a single glance at the first part is sufficient to satisfy one that no expense has been spared to get up the work in the highest style of art. The price of each part is $1, and the work will not be complete until the fall of 1890.

So far as can be judged from the part which has already appeared there is no other popular work on the subject of nearly equal merit, nor, indeed, comparable with it, and we confidently predict for it a fair measure of its deserved popularity.

*North American Birds, by H. Nehrling, with thirty-six colored plates after water-color paintings by Prof. Robert Ridgway, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; Prof. A. Goering, Leipzig, and Gustav Muetzel, Berlin. Milwaukee, Wis.: Geo. Brumden.

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

WILD PETS.

II.—ANOTHER TAME MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS, Col.—I was much interested in "G. B. G.'s" history of Seep in your issue of June 6; also in the incidental mention of other domesticated mountain sheep. Thinking additional notes on the subject might possess some interest I offer the following:

Some years ago I heard of a pet sheep near Fort Collins, this State. Being on somewhat familiar terms with the veteran showman, P. T. Barnum, I wrote him to inquire if he would like to secure it. Being answered in the affirmative, I sent and got it, and after a short time forwarded it by express to Mr. Barnum. It traveled with his "Greatest Show on Earth" for two or three seasons, and was finally burned with his museum and menagerie on Broadway. During its life Mr. B. wrote me two or three times about it, and again after its death. He seemed to think it one of the most interesting animals in his collection. It was a female, and during the short time I had it in possession I learned to think it the most interesting pet I had ever owned.

Last year one was raised by a family living four miles up Grand River from this place. In the fall it was sold to an Eastern gentleman who came out for a hunt. The price was $40. The purchaser went further West hunting, and about the time of his return to claim his purchase and take it home the animal died, from what cause I never learned.

Mountain sheep were not uncommon pets in the early years of Colorado's settlement. I know that I have frequently seen them, but cannot now recall other particular instances.

One or more sheep were killed near here last winter in violation of the State law for their protection. Neighbors charge the offense to a young man who has left the country, but there is grave suspicion that some people yet here have got "some of the hog," if they did not actually do the killing. W. N. BYERS.

NEW BIRDS AND MAMMALS.

NUMBERS of the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History issued during the month of June contain some interesting papers on new South American birds by Mr. J. A. Allen, and on new mammals by Mr. Frank M. Chapman.

Mr. Allen's examination of South American birds in the collection of the Museum has resulted in the discovery of a number of new species and in the reference to their proper zoological position of a number of species which have been erroneously placed by other ornithologists. Among the new species described by Mr. Allen are: *Thryothurus macrurus, T. longipes, Platyrhynchus bifasciatus, P. insularis, Euscarthus ochropterus* and *Sublegatus virescens.* There are interesting notes on a dozen other species of birds.

Another paper of great interest to ornithologists from Mr. Allen's pen treats of the South American bird *Cyclorhis* and its near allies, and is illustrated by figures of the heads of three species, *C. viridis, C. ochrocephala* and *C. guianensis.*

Mr. Chapman's investigations in Florida have resulted in the collection of some very interesting material. In the paper before us he describes two apparently new species of the genus *Hesperomys*, under the names *H. floridanus* and *H. niveiventris*, and a new subspecies of *Sigmodon hispidus* under the name *S. h. lateralis.* Mr. Chapman made some interesting observations on the habits of the rare *Neofiber alleni*, the round-tailed muskrat, of which so little is known. This species was found abundant in eastern Florida, opposite Micco. Mr. Chapman's account of the habits of this species, so far as he observed them, is very interesting. He is led to believe that the food of *Neofiber* is largely vegetable, and that, while it is very much at home in the water, it is much less aquatic in habit than the muskrat.

BULLFROGS AS FISH EATERS.—Constantine, Mich., June 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In a late issue a correspondent states that bullfrogs do not have a taste for fish, but take almost anything else. I once had an experience which makes me think that bullfrogs have a decided taste for fish. A companion and I were fishing for blue-gill sunfish at a lake near here, and whenever we caught a fish we threw it about 15ft. behind us into a shallow spring water surrounded by tall grass and sufficiently inclosed to prevent the fish from escaping. After fishing in this way for some time, and after having caught several dozen fish we heard an unusual commotion among the fish we had caught and a great splashing in the pool, and upon investigating, we found a monstrous bullfrog—his size certainly entitled him to that name—sitting in the pool swallowing a blue-gill as broad as my hand, not including the thumb; and before we could make him vacate he snapped up and swallowed another sunfish fully as large and swallowed that too, all but a little of the tail, which protruded from his mouth. After we had thumped him with a board, but failing to make him disgorge any of his thievings, he escaped with enormous leaps and disappeared in the lake. I do not know whether he swallowed more, but I saw him swallow those two, and he did it with decided relish, if we could judge from his countenance, which was a very open one during the process; at least he enjoyed it more than we did.—S. J. H.

LIFE IN THE SEA SANDS.—Philadelphia.—A stranger to the beach would think there would be little or no animal life in the apparently barren sand, especially along the surf; but one with investigating habits will soon learn that in the surf and sand there is almost a mass of such life. Prominent are the surf bugs and sand crabs; further out the common crab and sand eel. What they live on is not so apparent. It is such that drum and some other fish come to feed on along the beach. On the flood tide the sand bugs come out of the sand in the wave on shore, and may be scooped up with shrimp nets in large numbers, and when the wave recedes they may be seen in schools settling in the loose sands, making a ripple, as though they were pieces of broken shell. Surf bugs and sand crabs are good bait for sheepshead, especially when fishing for small fish, which so quickly devour the soft bait. How far north and south surf bugs are found I cannot answer. I have not seen them north of New Jersey nor south of Cape Charles.—P.

RANGE OF THE TURKEY BUZZARD.—Owego, N. Y.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your last issue "Big Reel" wishes to know the range of the turkey buzzard. In August, 1887, a gentleman told me that his son had killed what the neighborhood called a turkey buzzard, and if I would come to the house I might have it. On arriving at the house I found it true. The bird had been around the vicinity for several days, and the neighbors thinking it some kind of an eagle tried to kill it. Finally, one day it sailed over the house and alighted in the woods, and the boy taking the gun went in pursuit and succeeded in getting a shot. The bird was undoubtedly a turkey buzzard, and measured 6ft. from tip to tip. Owego is about in latitude 42° N.—I. A. LORING.

THE HOOP SNAKE is still found in the columns of country papers. The Highland, N. Y. *Democrat*, of June 22, reported that "as Mr. Jim Head was walking along the road near the home of John Hedden, he was attacked by a hoop snake, which encircled his leg around his boot, which luckily proved a shield against his deadly weapon, and by the aid of assistance he was finally released." Our offer of a reward for a specimen of genuine hoop snake still holds good.

Game Bag and Gun.

NEW YORK WILDFOWL LAW.

THE wildfowl law, Section 4, Chap. 534 of the Laws of 1879, was amended by the last Legislature to read: § 4. No person shall kill or expose for sale or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any wild duck, goose or brant, in any of the waters of this State, between the first day of May and the first day of September, except that in the waters of Long Island none of said birds shall be killed between the first day of May and the first day of October. * * * And any person found between sunset and sunrise on the water with a gun and lantern, in the act of attempting to pursue, fire at or kill any such birds, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this section.

JAMES RIVER TALES.—III.

AFTER SUMMER DUCKS.

A SMALL yellow flame struggling to force its light through a badly neglected chimney, threw a sort of twilight uncertainty upon the usual bric-a-brac of a country newspaper office, the dim light seeming to add several inches to the height of a gigantic stalk of corn in one corner of the room and elongating the premium spear of wheat hanging from the ceiling, both duly commented upon in the local columns of a previous edition of the Claremont *Herald.* The hour was 4 o'clock of a September morning. Jim and the Old Man were making ready for summer ducks, and Dan stood near the door watching the preparations, all anxiety to be off, yet half fearing he would be left. Jim takes a Parker in each hand, the Old Man shoulders the oars, and with Dan prancing around us, barking his delight, we are off down the road to Chipoax Creek.

The air is damp with a heavy fog that has settled low upon the earth, the long grass hanging over the narrow road being as wet as from a rain. The birds are not yet awake. Even that early riser, the thrush, has not opened his eyes. We tread single file the winding path that leads from the road down the wooded river bank to the boat.

Dan takes his position in the bow. It is my turn at the oars, and off she slides into the water. The fog seems to have grown denser. It is impossible to distinguish objects over a dozen boat lengths away. Five, ten, fifteen minutes are ticked off by the dip of the oars, and still the fog hangs about us like a Hading veil, denying even a glimpse of the shore, for which we were steering.

"Say, Old Man, how's this," cries Jim, pointing to a stake we have almost collided with. I feel the inclination to say something, the first letter of which is damn, for I recognize our starting point. We have made a circuit. Jim produces a small compass attached to a watch chain, we take our bearings carefully and try again. This time the trees come out of the fog to meet us, for we have made the opposite shore. The boat glides on just out of reach of the overhanging bushes. A great blue crane flops out of a tree above us, and with a harsh cry that startles Dan disappears in the fog.

Easy now. Here is the first narrow stream leading up through the marsh. We change positions, Jim moving up to the bow with his gun, while I settle in the stern to paddle. The first bend, and no ducks. The stream is now scarcely wider than the boat. Water bushes are bent aside to enable us to pass, taking care not to disturb an ugly-looking wasp nest with its wicked owners asleep on the outside. I give the boat a shove around the next turn. Up rise several ducks. Bang! bang! goes Jim's Parker. A clean miss with the first barrel, but the second drops its victim all in a heap, as limp as a wet dish rag. Another comes out of the wild rice at my very elbow. The paddle slips into the water as I reach for my gun, and down comes Mr. Duck with a splash. Dan is overboard attending to business, and quickly retrieves the fellow. Nice fat fellows they are. Here comes a straggler returning through the mist. Jim has his eye upon him and makes a very creditable kill. Dan splashes off through the weeds and water and retrieves, with the duck held firmly in his mouth. He climbs into the boat, and with muddy feet and dripping hide carefully squats upon the middle seat, where somebody will have to sit at the oars. Dan never neglected to place one or more of his feet on that seat every time he entered the boat, provided they were wet or muddy. Jim and I argued with him earnestly and often against this weakness, and now and then with the broad end of the paddle, but all to no purpose. So after a bit I would laugh when it came Jim's time to occupy the muddy seat, and Jim would giggle when I had to make a blotter of myself.

Back down the stream we turn to the left and add another duck to our string. The fog is lifting now, a light breeze swaying the rice and cattails. The blackbirds are awake, clattering over their breakfast and making sociable visits from one flock to another. Clear as a tinkling bell comes the *pink, pink*, of the reed birds. A tall crane stands out in the water across the creek foraging for his morning lunch. I produce my pipe and light up, while Jim makes himself useful at the oars. Half a mile up the creek we strike the mouth of another stream that zig-zags across the marsh. I take the post of honor this time. We are not fairly into the stream before a plump-looking duck comes out of the rushes, but drops back as the smoke curls away from my gun. Quiet now, for a loud word would frighten the ducks that are probably feeding under that clump of water bushes ahead, whereas they will not often take wing at the report of a gun unless very near them. We approach with great caution, for this is one of our favorite spots, though the ducks have a trick of going out on the wrong side of the bushes—undoubtedly the right side for them. The bushes being so high that the ducks are out of range before they show above them.

We try a new dodge this time on the feathered innocents. Jim steps out upon the marsh while I proceed with the boat. If they only come this way, well and good. But no, the fates are against us. Out they go as the boat jars the bushes, but further up than usual, and only one, most likely a youngster, falls a victim by separating from the flock.

We have time for one more stream ere the tide lowers. I give Jim the bow, and tell him to shoot straight and take his time about it, for this is the boss stream of the creek. He stands up in the narrow bow ready for action, the hammers of his Parker lying back like the ears of a horse about to bite. Dod blast it! Dan is in that seat again; but this is not the place or time to rebuke him, for the stream is deep and the boat unsteady. I paddle noiselessly around the bend. The expectation becomes almost painful. With fluttering of wings up rise two beauties. Jim swings his gun and leans to one side. Dan thinks it a good time to get off that seat, and does it so expeditiously that with the report of the gun both Jim and the ducks disappear, he having lost his balance by the recoil of the gun and Dan's untimely move. He clutches frantically at the air, but it availed him not. There is a resounding splash, and Jim's feet are hanging on the edge of the boat, while his body is in the water. He holds the gun at arm's length above the water, the muzzle wobbling suggestively in a line with my head, as he endeavors to dislodge his feet. I think, good Lord, if he should pull that trigger, and forget to offer him any assistance in my anxiety to get out of range of that gun barrel. But in less time than it has taken to tell it Jim is on his feet in water up to his middle, indulging in such roars of laughter as to nearly frighten the ducks into spasms, and sending them scurrying out of the creek as if the devil himself was chasing them. You may be sure I laughed with him. It makes me smile to this day when I think of Jim hanging by his heels, head down, in that little creek.

This mishap spoiled our shooting, but we succeeded in stopping a couple of ducks as they passed out. Putting up a small sail we sped down the Chipoax and Lorne, fairly well satisfied with our bag of seven ducks.

To me Chipoax Creek was a joy forever, and really possessed no mean beauties when viewed at high water. It swept in graceful curves through the green marsh, its course as crooked a as blacksnake's track, now running under a steep bank from which the trees reached down their branches as if to drink, and further on its waters playing about the trunks of huge cypress trees standing well out from the shore. But when the tide went out how marked the change! I have seen the very walls of its muddy channel laid bare, while on either side great slimy flats would come out of the water, their glistening surface broken here and there with decaying snags and dotted with little patches of tangled grass. But it is not my desire, oh, Chipoax! to revile you because your waters leave you uncovered, for many is the time that you have floated my boat and offered up your treasures with unstinted hand. Long may your tides flow in and out and your channel remain unchoked by débris of the sea. OLD MAN.

THE OZARK MOUNTAINS.

THE items in recent numbers of FOREST AND STREAM about the Ozarks have interested me very much. I was in Taney and Christian counties, Missouri, for two weeks during last November, stopping at Forsyth for three or four days and at Ozark for nearly two weeks. Although business engagements prevented any personal experiences with a gun in that country I made diligent inquiry of people well posted.

The truth is I never saw a country where game of certain sorts was so abundant. The flocks of quail were so numerous and so tame that they ran along in the roadway and cocked their eyes up at me as I sat on a horse as chickens might do in a barnyard. The natives thought them rather too small to bother with—very good eating of course and worth killing if a man could bunch 'em and shoot twelve or fifteen at a shot; but as for wasting a whole charge of powder and shot on one quail was sheer extravagance.

In a ride from Chadwick to Forsyth five deer were started on the oak ridges—three in one bunch and two in another. The native who was with me said that my luck in this case was exceptional. He rode over the route very often without seeing even one. However, deer are sufficiently numerous to warrant the assertion that no sportsman need spend a week on White River without getting a handsome head to mount. Deer may be either stalked or driven to water by the native dogs.

Turkeys, the natives said, were so thick as to be a nuisance. They scratched up their corn in springtime and picked it down when the cars became sufficiently matured. Messrs. Al. Spaulding and Charley Blood, two traveling salesmen driving over a route 650 miles long out of Springfield, Mo., told me they frequently saw flocks of from 20 to 50 turkeys along their route and that they never drove over it without seeing turkeys.

Bears abound in the caves along White River and its branches. The natives butcher them for their pelts by going into the caves during cold storms and shooting or stabbing the sleeping brutes. At least that is the story they told me, but it seemed to me it was rather a low down way of shooting even a bear. The natives wouldn't kill each other in such fashion. Taney and Christian counties were the home of the Bald Knobbers. In their fights with one another the Knobbers and the militia always jumped out into the clearing and went at it man fashion. If a man who can shoot will go down in Taney county to the Arkansas line he will surely get a bearskin as well as a buck's head for trophies in the course of two weeks' time.

I do not think there is a panther in the country. I heard of a few wolves, and saw one wildcat pelt. The possum and the coon and dogs and natives who can ap-

preciate the sport which these animals afford can be found in their glory.

It was singular, but I did not see a partridge (grouse), nor did I see a man who had seen any. I cannot believe that they do not exist there. It is a land that produces nuts and berries in the utmost profusion.

Of course, wildfowl shooting is good in the season. When the geese and ducks come south in the fall the waters of White River are covered with them.

If I could go there for sport I would go in October or not later than November. I would carry a Winchester for large game, a shotgun for feathers and a .22cal. rifle for fun. If a man could not supply a hearty appetite with enough game with the aid of the little rifle he ought to go hungry; and he would not need to take an unfair advantage of the game either.

To reach the Ozarks from New York take the Pennsylvania road to Springfield, Mo. It will cost a little over $40 including palace car and meals to ride there. A spur of the 'Frisco road runs down into Taney county. The fare is a dollar, I think. Thereafter one can either hire a guide with dogs, team and camping outfit for, say, $3, or he can take up quarters at some tavern. A pleasant trip would include a stop at Ozark, Christian county, at Mrs. Wrightsman's hotel; another at Forsyth, Taney county, at the Hilsabeck House; another at Vivian's, in Bakersfield, Ozark county. Mrs. Wrightsman and Mrs. Vivian are model cooks—serve food that a Northern man can relish. Vivian is a sportsman of the native sort, and a right good fellow.

I have forgotten to mention the fish. I saw some big channel catfish, one weighed over 40lbs. I was told of others weighing over 75. I was told there were no trout there. This seems to have been an error from what you have printed. The water was clear and beautiful in the streams, but it did not taste just right to me. I believed those who said there were no trout—the taste of the water made me do so. Possibly the fault was in myself.

I can heartily recommend the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM to try a trip to the Ozarks. It is a most beautiful country, and the climate in the fall can be described in no better way than by the word delicious.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

PATTERN AND PENETRATION TESTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your journal is entitled to the thanks of shotgun men who like trap practice for the exhaustive gun trial you have begun. But the task will prove a lengthy one. Much time, good judgment, technical knowledge and powder and shot will be required if the experiments are carried to any satisfactory conclusion. But the points which recommend this trial to trap-shooters lies in the hope that that trial may demonstrate what should be the method of handicapping guns, so as to put the handlers on an equality with each other, so far as guns of different weight and caliber are in question. Handicapping by caliber will, I believe, be found to be wrong. Other things being equal, weight, which largely if not wholly governs charges, will be found to be the factor to be taken into account in the greatest degree, as applying to guns alone, leaving the handler out of question. I believe that the tests for killing power will show strongly in favor of heavy guns, without reference to bore. That is, the actual killing power of two guns of equal weight but of different caliber will be found to differ but little when each gun is loaded to bring out its best capacities. If your trial is carried out with the fullness and accuracy of detail that characterized the rifle trial conducted by FOREST AND STREAM, and the problems presented well worked out, it will be a great contribution to the science of gunnery as applied to shotguns. I confidently predict that at its conclusion this trial will lead to radical changes in the present general method of equalizing guns at the traps, and that method adopted by the National Association in particular. NOR'EAST.

AUBURN, Me.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been a subscriber and constant reader of the FOREST AND STREAM for the last four years, and I consider it good authority on all matters pertaining to guns and gunning. I read your articles on trajectories and learned a great deal that was useful to me, and I expect to learn a great deal more from your test of shotguns. The questions as to charges and weights of guns as laid down by J. J. M. are questions that have troubled me for a long time, and it affords me pleasure to know that so able authority as the FOREST AND STREAM has undertaken the solution of them, for I know that it will benefit hundreds of gunners who now carry guns, some too heavy and some too light, some too large in bore and some too small for the purpose. N.

POTTSVILLE, Pa.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your tests it might be well to see whether a recoil pad lessens penetration; also, how much more 1oz. of chilled shot will penetrate than 1¼oz., same load of powder—say 3¼ drams dead shot; how much more a gun will penetrate when the stock is placed against a post. This point may show shooters the importance of holding a gun very hard against the shoulder. H.

PHILADELPHIA.

Editor Forest and Stream:

My suggestions for the shotgun trials are as follows: First—Will a gun barrel shoot as hard when well greased as it will when dirty with soft powder? Second—Will a rubber recoil pad weaken penetration? Third—Is there any difference of account between a 26 and a 30in. barrel? W.

NEWARK, N. J.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In describing the guns tested at Claremont the make of barrel and kind of choke is not given. Barrels are of two kinds, English and Belgian, and the advocates of the former claim for them greater penetration because of their being made of a harder metal and consequently possessing greater elasticity. In this trial of penetration the make of barrel, *i. e.*, whether English or Belgian, should be declared. It was required to be declared in the trial conducted by the *London Field* in 1879.

In respect to declaring the kind of choke I have this to say. While the contest was between cylinders and chokes it was sufficient merely to state that the particular barrel was choked, but now with cylinders practically out of the race and the contest left to the different chokes, the kind of choke should be given; and the declared pattern should also be taken as it was in 1879. In the latter trial, recoil, depending as it does on the boring of the gun as well as on the amount of charge and nature of explosive, was a prominent factor in the test. I don't see it mentioned here.

In an article entitled "Pattern and Penetration Tests," published Feb. 21, 1889, you stated that the gun's pedigree would be taken with description of barrels, whether choked and how and of what material.

Certainly in a gun's pedigree so important a matter as the parentage of its barrels should not be omitted; and your correspondent J. J. M., whose interesting letter you published with that article, will be disappointed unless the kind of choke is declared, for he hoped to see the relative merits of the recess and muzzle choke determined.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. R.

THE ARKANSAS GAME LAW.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 24.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I see in your last issue a letter from Mr. S. D. Barnes, of Bald Knob, about the Arkansas game law, which deserves some attention. I agree with him that changing the open season for deer from September to August was a step in the wrong direction, but it is due to the demands of the farming element, whose interests seems to be so dear to his soul. I am well versed in the history of game legislation in this State, having had the matter largely in charge. I know that we had to accept this change or a repeal of the whole law because the farmers deluged the Legislature with petitions, alleging that August was the only time they had to hunt deer, having their crops laid by and nothing else to do. So we had to take the change and make the best of a bad bargain.

But Mr. Barnes's wrath seems to be chiefly poured out on the non-export law. I drew the law and think I knew what I was doing when I saw it through. I was after just such gentlemen as Mr. Barnes speaks of, who combine pleasure and profit and supplied the Memphis market with our game until venison and wild turkeys were quoted "lower than beef and poultry." And the law will accomplish that result, as it puts too heavy a penalty on the railroads for carrying the game to make it profitable to haul it out. Mr. Barnes's friends may have to go to work for a living instead of camping out and killing everything they can see for six or seven months of the year and selling it for less than the value of the hides.

I do not know Mr. Barnes, but judge from his letter he is in sympathy with the market-hunters. I have seen a good deal of the market-hunter and he does not appeal to my sympathy at all. I have seen in the heat of summer the market-hunter's camp surrounded with spoiled game. I have seen a barrel of prairie chicken eggs. I have seen fish hauled out with seines and left to rot for want of ice. And I have seen the prairie chicken completely annihilated in this State by the market-hunter. If the law makes some of these gentlemen go to work it will accomplish that much good.

The law does not prevent Mr. Barnes or any one else from killing a deer in the open season for his own use or to sell in Little Rock or Bald Knob. It does prevent his sending it to St. Louis or Memphis, and it does prevent the hundreds of professional hunters who camp in our woods all the year round and violate our game laws from carrying their game to market, and as the profit of the business is gone I hope it will stop.

Mr Barnes also pours out his wrath in a mighty flood on a law that would prevent his going camp-hunting anywhere but in his own county.

I do not suppose the idea of reading the acts of the Legislature ever entered Mr. Barnes's head. If he had done so he would have found that there is no such law on the book. Such a bill was introduced at the instance of the farmers, who claimed that hunting parties started damaging fires, but it never passed. So Mr. Barnes need not hire his ranch in any county, but can go and hunt like a gentleman wherever he pleases; but I fear me the occupation of the pot-hunter is gone until they can work up enough influence to repeal the law. J. M. ROSE.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27.—I know of three woodcock nests within ten miles of Chicago; but alas! so do certain other parties, and doubtless within the next two weeks the young birds will all have been illegally and legally slain. Hardly a woodcock in this vicinity ever sees the light of the legal opening day of the season.

The upland plover (Bartram's tatler) breeds abundantly near this city, and there are now a great many of the birds about on the prairies, although it would be a shame to think of shooting them now. "Italian Joe," the best plover shooter in Chicago, says he could kill fifty in any day, but he adds, "me no care-a for dem. No fetch-a much mun when-a sell." Italian Joe is one of my new friends. His specialty is plover, and he will not hunt snipe, ducks, chickens, or anything else except woodcock. I am going out after plover with him this fall and will see how he shoots them. He killed 9,000 one spring four years ago, and all within fifteen miles of Chicago. So goes the game. E. HOUGH.

RIFLES OF SMALL CALIBER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Considerable has been said about the efficiency of the .22cal. rifle as a hunting implement as compared with other calibers. I think the general conclusion of all that has been written is that if the bullet is only put in the right place it will often do wonderful execution, and to further substantiate this I relate this true incident: Three years ago last winter two young boys by the name of Heaton went hunting in a marsh near Kalamazoo, in this State, taking with them a Flobert and a Ballard rifle, both using the ordinary .22cal. R. F. cartridge. While in the marsh the boys came across the track of a bear, and as they were lads of considerable grit they followed after bruin all the rest of the day, as long as they could see his track, and when they could follow it no longer they stayed all night at a farmhouse and started again on the trail as soon as it became light enough to see the next morning. They followed him the next day, getting sight of him several times. They got pretty close to him once in crossing a lake on the ice, but not near enough to commence hostilities, and he kept at a safe distance until he became tired and hungry, since he could not carry his dinner with him as the boys did, for one of them, when opportunity would offer, would go to some house, and getting a lunch would share with the other. In this way they followed the bear until he began climbing trees to get away from his pursuers, but he would slide and tumble to the ground on their approach and get away. At last he found a tree that apparently suited him so well that he thought he would not leave it, but he changed his mind after one discharge from the boys' guns, and coming to the ground charged on them, when the tiny ball from the Ballard rifle passed down the side of the bear's neck, and going on went through his heart, killing him almost instantly.

I don't want any one to think that Michiganders as a rule hunt the bear with a .22cal. rifle, neither would I advise any one to do so, but the fact remains that it has been done, and successfully, too, and that a .22cal. rifle of a good make is an effective and valuable weapon if properly handled. Now, I would like to know whether any one else in all these United States ever knew of any other bear or equally large animal being killed with only a small .22cal. rifle? S. J. H.

CONSTANTINE, Mich.

Sea and River Fishing.

PENNSYLVANIA FISH LAW.

FOLLOWING are extracts from the laws enacted by the last Legislature relating to game fishes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.* That hereafter no person or persons shall cast, draw, fasten, or otherwise make use of any seine, drift net, fyke net, or net or nets of any other description, or use any other appliance for the catching of fish, except rod, hook and line in the Delaware River. *Provided*, That this section shall not extend to shad fishing.

SEC. 5. It shall not be lawful to catch or kill, by any means whatever, any rock bass or any wall-eyed pike, otherwise called Susquehanna salmon (species recently introduced into the river Delaware), within two years of the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. No person shall, by any means or device whatsoever, catch or kill in the Delaware River any black bass, rock bass or wall-eyed pike, commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, between the first day of January and the thirtieth day of May in any year, nor shall catch or kill any of said species of fish at any other time during the year save with rod, hook and line.

An act similar to the above, applying to the Delaware River above Trenton Falls was enacted, to become operative whenever New Jersey shall enact a law of like tenor.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter no person or persons shall cast, draw, fasten or otherwise make use of any seine, drift-net, fyke-net, or net or nets of any other description, or use any other appliance for the catching of fish except rod, hook and line in any rivers, streams or waters of this Commonwealth. *Provided*, That this section shall not extend to shad, herring and sturgeon fishing. *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply in the open season to the catching of suckers, eels and catfish, in streams other than trout streams, partly or wholly included in the survey of farm lands owned by any citizen of this Commonwealth, but nothing contained therein shall permit fishing by seines at any time.

SEC. 4. No person shall catch or kill, in any of the rivers, waters or streams of this Commonwealth, any black bass or wall-eyed pike under 6in. in length, or any rock bass under 5in. in length, under a penalty of $10 for every fish so caught. But should any fish be taken of less size than the above, or should any wall-eyed pike or rock bass of any size be taken from waters in which they have been introduced within two years from the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of any one taking or capturing the same to return the fish immediately to the water from whence taken; and no person shall by any means or device whatsoever catch or kill, in any of the waters of this State, any pike or pickerel between the first day of December and the first day of June in any year.

SEC. 5. No person shall by any means or device whatsoever catch or kill any black bass, rock bass or wall-eyed pike, commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, between Jan. 1 and May 13 in any year, nor shall catch or kill any of said species of fish at any other time during the year, save with a rod, hook and line. *Provided*, That neither this nor any of the preceding sections of this act shall apply to fishing in the waters of Lake Erie.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the catching of bait fish, other than game fish, by means of hand or cast nets for angling or scientific purposes, or the catching of game fish by order of any member of the State Fish Commission of this State for the purpose of stocking in other waters.

NEW CONNECTICUT LAWS.

THE following laws were enacted by the last Connecticut General Assembly and will go into operation Aug. 1:

Prohibiting fishing in Lake Kenosia, Danbury, from Nov. 15 to April 15, until 1894.

Prohibiting taking or selling any striped bass under ½lb.; penalty $10 for each fish.

Prohibiting fishing in Woodstock Lake, or in Little Pond, or in Little River, from the lake to the Putnam Water Company's dam, from Nov. 1 to April 1; maximum penalty $7. Repeals part of section 2,416 relating to these waters.

Repealing part of section 2,444 relating to fishing in the Ashland Cotton Company's reservoir and the Griswold Paper Company's reservoir, Griswold.

Only bona fide residents shall fish in Holly Pond, Stamford.

Prohibiting other than hook and line for catching fish in Doolittle, Benedict and Tobey ponds in Norfolk, and Lake Wangum in Canaan.

Providing for surrender of oyster grounds to the State by not only a grantee, but his "heirs or assigns."

Prohibiting fishing in Mudge, Beardsley or Indian ponds, in Sharon, from Feb. 1 to June 15; maximum penalty $30, or 20 days in jail. Lake Washinee, Salisbury, from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1893; maximum penalty $7 fine or 30 days in jail; Long Pond or Round Lake, Salisbury, Nov. 1 to May 1, same penalty.

For the protection of seed oysters in Mianus River and Greenwich cove.

Regulating leasing of natural oyster and clam grounds in Branford.

Prohibiting fishing except by owners, in the West Thompson reservoir; penalty not less than $7 nor over $50, or 30 days in jail

Reorganizing the Board of Shell Fish Commissioners and reducing expense of the commission.

Prohibiting the taking of black bass from May 1 to June 10, whether in ponds or running water.

THE ARKANSAS FISH LAW.

SECTION 1. That no person shall be allowed to place, erect or cause to be placed or erected, or maintained in any of the waters of this State or in front of the mouth of any stream, slough or bayou, any seine, net, gill net, trammel net, set not, bag weir, bush drag, any fish trap or dam, or any other device or obstruction, or by any such means to take or catch any fish in any of the waters of this State.

Provided that the prohibitions of this section shall not apply to waters wholly on the premises belonging to the person or persons using such devices, and provided further, that it may be lawful to use a very small seine not to exceed 15ft. in length for catching very small fish, usually called minnows, which may be thus caught to be used for bait or for stocking other waters with fish, but for no other purpose.

Provided further, that it shall not be unlawful for any person or persons to use a seine not exceeding 60ft. in length in any unnavigable stream or lake in this State to catch fish for family uso or for picnics and for sale, nor shall it be unlawful for any person or persons to place traps in the unnavigable streams of this State, provided such traps do not obstruct the free passage of fish in ascending and descending such streams.

ANY person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall on conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $200.

Approved March 26, 1889.

TROUT STREAMS OF SILVER BOW.

DIVIDE, Silver Bow County, Montana.—The country I am about to describe is little known and only to a few. It abounds in trout, sage hens, grouse, ducks, geese, a few swan, bears, moose, elk, deer and antelope, with also a few buffalo. It is very easily reached, and sport can commence the first day out and continue going in and out. The trip also can include a trip to the great National Park.

The best way to reach this hitherto unknown hunting and fishing locality is from Beaver Cañon, a small station on the Utah and Northern Railway, where a team can be secured, or the sportsman can take stage. The best plan is for three or four to go together and take their own camp outfit, making it as small and simple as possible.

The first day I went as far as Camas Meadows, distant from Beaver Cañon about eighteen miles. Camas Meadows is a valley about ten miles long, four or five miles wide; through it run four spring streams, about 10ft. wide, of bright, clear, cold water, and alive with trout running from 4oz. to a pound.

My first camp was on Indian Spring Creek, in a cabin built by Gen. Sheridan during one of his scouts after Indians. There I stayed eight or nine days, varying my sport with hunting and fishing alternately. The first day's fishing I captured 250 trout, using the fly. One great feature about the fishing here, and in all the streams throughout this part of the country, is that the brush interferes but very little, and that there is no swamp or marshy ground; the streams nearly all rising in one or two large springs.

Commencing at the springs to fish, the stream is a little wider than lower down; the trout are hard to capture, and it is only by keeping well out of sight that the fisher can hope to allure them from the bright, clear stream. Fishing on, going down, the stream winds through the most beautiful meadowland, running into large holes with riffles in between. Here the fishing is superb. I have taken 30, 40, and as high as 60 trout from one riffle. The other three streams are similar to the one described, all uniting together to form one stream called Camas. The fishing on the main stream is not quite so good as on the small streams, and I think the creek I camped on a little the best.

My next camp was on Sheridan Creek, about ten miles from Indian Springs. Here the fishing is better than at Indian Springs, the trout being larger as is the creek. Sheridan is about twenty miles long and heads in the mountains; the first six or seven miles of its course being small; about a mile before it comes out into the valley it is joined by the waters of a very large spring. This part of its course is very rapid, rushing over boulders into holes and strong riffles. The first day I fished from the spring down about a mile, taking about 60lbs. of trout, having among them several that would weigh nearly 3lbs. The next day I fished two miles down stream. Here the fishing is still better, the holes and riffles being larger and the trout larger and more plentiful. By going a short distance up the mountain here, elk, deer and bear are found plentiful; here is also good duck shooting.

Ten miles from Sheridan Creek comes Icehouse, formed by a large spring; the water in the creek is so cold that it is only used by the trout during spawning season. Three miles further is Shotgun Creek, formed by Sheridan, Willow and Icehouse creeks and one immense spring. Here is the home of Mr. Geo. Rae and Jas. Dalley, two hunters and fishermen. They have good accommodations and make the sportsman at home. Mr. Rae has put in a small dam across Shotgun, and here the trout are in such numbers that it is impossible to see the bottom. On Shotgun the fishing is very good; one can also get ducks, geese, and antelope, etc., the trout here run from ¼ to 3lbs. Shotgun Creek is three miles long and about 300ft. wide; it empties into Snake River about one mile below the crossing and the Snake River Hotel; the hotel is kept by Messrs. Kountz & Caldwell, who are well acquainted with the best hunting and fishing grounds in the country. Here we are now on one of the finest trout streams in America, the river here is about 100yds. wide and just nicely fordable with a team. The river is bright and clear. Crossing you see trout darting about in every direction. Here I procured a boat, and putting in my camp outfit fished down the river about three miles and made camp at the head of some rapids in a beautiful grove of pines. In the morning the deer would come close to camp to drink. The woods here were full of squirrels, jumping and barking in every direction. The next day I was joined by two gentlemen from the hotel, and what sport we did have. Here the fish are very strong and fat, bringing into play all the skill the angler has got before they will succumb.

My next camp was about three miles above Snake River Hotel. Here the trout are very plentiful and yield all the sport a man wants. My next camp was ten miles from the hotel, at Mr. Geo. Rae's upper camp. Here I got one of Mr. Rae's boats, and would fish up to the spring. This spring almost makes the river, being about 100yds. wide and 3ft. deep, bright, pure water and alive with trout. Here I would fish during the forenoon, then drop slowly down stream fishing along, taking a trout almost every cast. One can form an idea of the numbers of trout here, passing over them in hundreds in schools; indeed, just before sundown they would keep the river in a continual boil, feeding on the black gnat.

The North Fork of Snake River heads in Henry Lake, a large sheet of water full of trout, situated in the most beautiful scenery, and running through a beautiful valley for ten miles until it joins the waters of the spring. Through this valley run six small spring streams. I fished in one of them a day, taking sixty trout averaging 3lbs. From Mr. Rae's upper camp ducks, geese, etc. are plentiful, with bear, elk, moose, deer and antelope. The hunter need never go a day without having plenty of sport.

Returning to Snake River Hotel, I took a trip to Highland Park. Here duck and geese are plentiful, affording the very best of sport. The fishing is very good. In fact, from the start and back, nowhere have I seen such a country for game and fish, and I have fished in Colorado, New York, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, and in various parts of Europe.

The climate is very good in summer, not hot, with few or hardly any mosquitoes, nights cold. Trout keep good. I did not have any spoil, shipping twice a week from Beaver Cañon to my friends. Mr. Bassett runs a stage from Beaver Cañon, B. C., to the National Park, through the country I have described. The roads are very good, and accommodation can be got in Camas Meadows at Mr. Saml. Hancock's, whose wife is a most excellent cook. It is here that you can get trout cooked to perfection, and the best of milk, butter and home made bread. The next place is Mr. Geo. Rae's; next Snake River Hotel. But the best is to have your own outfit, which should include, if possible, a canvas boat for Snake River fishing; then the sportsman can move camp, go and come as he pleases.

Provisions can be bought in Beaver Cañon, but if the hunter or fisher wants anything extra he must bring it with him, and above all, plenty of good, fine fishing tackle. For all the trout are so plenty here, they are very dainty and will not jump at anything. T. T.

A RAINY DAY CONVENIENCE.

IT was our last day on the Greenbrier, the day broke gloomy and threatening and we staid around the camp until nearly 10 o'clock to give the weather a chance to do one thing or the other, until finally it appeared that it had decided to do neither, so Cooke and I put out for the Burnt Camp, determined not to lose the day's fishing, rain or no rain. The trout bit beautifully, and we were entering upon a fine morning's sport, when patter, patter, down came the rain on the leaves of the overarching trees and through the interstices of their branches into the water. Not wishing to get wet, we sought a partial shelter under the overhanging trunks and thick canopy of leaves of a couple of large trees.

"I'll tell you what, Charlie," said I, as I began to shiver as the rain continued steadily and the moisture slowly but surely found its way through my heavy flannel shirt, chilling my very vitals, "next year I am going to bring out a short cape made of heavy drilling, well oiled, to come down about to my waist and cover my arms; a rubber coat's too bulky and heavy and I don't care for my legs anyway; it will be light and not bulky and can be strapped or tied to the creel, and think what a convenience it would be to-day."

"It would that, it's a capital idea," said he, as he abandoned his tree in disgust and strode into the river again, making an experimental cast as he went, the experiment proving an immediate success. "You see, they bite right along, rain or no rain, and here we've not only lost an hour's fine fishing, but are wet and chilled and in no condition to fish any longer. The cape needn't be long," he continued, as he reeled in his line, while I gladly followed his example, "all a man needs is protection for his chest and vital organs, his legs are wet anyhow from wading. But," he continued, as we made our way back to camp through the drenched and dripping undergrowth, while the rain pattered continuously on the leaves above us, "the cape would be better if made of the oiled or rubber cloth sold in the hardware and harness stores for buggy tops, curtains, etc."

"I don't think so," I replied, "the rubber is hot and heavy, and as I have had considerable experience with the drillings in the shape of canoe aprons, tents, etc., I am confident it is the best material for the purpose."

"Well, I think I'll take the rubber cloth," he continued, as we reached the camp, and with it warmth, comfort and dry clothing.

The next summer found us in the mountains again, and this time our outfits were augmented by a cape of oiled drilling apiece. Charles had made and tried his cape of rubber cloth, and had promptly thrown it aside on seeing mine and had provided himself with one of drilling, like it. We had had a week's fishing in the Greenbrier, the water was unusually low, and the fishing consequently not as good as usual; the trout were small and shy and it persistently refused to rain, so we packed up one fine morning and started for fresh fishing waters.

We ascended to the very summit of the Alleghany Mountains, the backbone of the eastern half of the continent. A faint trail left the road and turned off into the trees and wound down a steep, dark defile; we climbed down out of the wagons and boldly followed it, the wagons bringing up the rear; down, down, a thousand feet or so below the lofty summit, the steep tree-clothed walls of the gorge towering above us and shrouding the place in a perpetual twilight. We pitched the camp on the banks of Deer Creek, whose brawling tide we had followed down almost from the summit of the mountains, on a small piece of comparatively level ground which we were fortunate enough to find; rigged up our tackle, strapped our water-proof capes to our creels—for the long-wished-for rain was close at hand, now that we did not want it—and went fishing. That was a weird, wild evening's sport we had. The creek was a study for an artist, and worth the visit just to see as it went brawling and tumbling down the mountain. It was a continuous cataract; there were no pools, except the short, deep holes of a few feet in extent between and among the rocks and ledges. It looked like going down stairs to look ahead, and the creek came piling down at you from among the treetops as you looked back, while a mist hung over its entire visible course like the spray from a cataract.

And the fishing? I took nine trout, all upward of 6in. in length, out of one small hole of a few feet in extent, without moving from my tracks; and that's the way the fishing was.

Presently the rain came down; so did the creek. Something broke loose somewhere above, and a big wall of water came roaring down the gulch and piling down that devil's stairway, and there was no more fishing, nor wading either.

But about the capes? It's remarkable how it takes the enthusiasm out of a man when he gets the seat of his trousers wet; and as the storm roared and howled, and the rain fell in torrents and whirled around us in great blinding sheets and the water streamed down in rivulets over our shoulders and ran off the edges of our capes, this very soon occurred, and in a few minutes our lower limbs were thoroughly drenched; but as we were perfectly dry and protected around the shoulders and body, we didn't much mind our wet legs. In an hour more we were all assembled in our tent again, and while Otey got us up a steaming hot supper under our fly adjoining, we doffed our wet fishing togs, including our capes, and it was found that, although we wore no coats, our flannel shirts under the capes were not even damp, and we unanimously voted the capes a brilliant success.

But the capes? Take 2yds. of heavy drilling, 28 or 30in. wide, cut into two pieces, each 1yd. long, sew together at the selvage, making one piece, 50 to 60in. wide; cut in circular form, making the cape long enough to come well down below the waist, and over the arms to the ends of the coat or shirt sleeves; leave out a little over one-third of the circle for the open front, cut to fit the neck closely, put in buttonholes and buttons down the front; oil heavily with boiled linseed oil with a little turpentine and Japan dryer in it. The neck may have three or four gores in it to insure a snugger fit, but they are not necessary. Make up the goods with the twilled side out. Total cost about 25 cents. Total worth inestimable.

STAUNTON, Va. F. R. WEBB.

CONNECTICUT TROUT STREAMS.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Trout fishing in this section of the State has been uncommonly good. Not only large catches have been made, but the fish are of good size and in excellent condition. This, I am credibly informed, has been the experience of sportsmen in other parts of the State; and it is universally believed to be the result of the work of the State Fish Commissioners, continued uninterruptedly for about ten years past.

Last week one of our best fishermen went a short distance from the city for about a half a day, and returned with such a beautiful string of trout as the following, each fish being carefully weighed:

One trout weighed	1¼lbs.		=1¼lbs.
Three " "	1 "	each	=3 lbs.
Five " "	¾ "	"	=3¾lbs.
Six " "	½ "	"	=3 lbs.
Fifteen trout weighed a total of			11lbs.

The same gentleman has had good luck every time he has been out this season, and he says he has had many years of experience in trouting, but nothing like this.

Complaints, however, come from all parts of the State against the selfish opposition of riparian owners. Heretofore, with few exceptions, fishermen have been permitted to fish on any stream, private or public, so long as they did no damage to the premises. But now that streams have been so much improved through State liberality, the riparian owners find that they can make large profit out of them by leasing the rights of fishing to clubs and others, and so the public is excluded. The people's money paid for the fish, but the people cannot touch them.

These unjust claims have led to numberless disputes and some litigation, but so far without any legal results. The Hammonassett Fishing Club of New Haven quietly secured the exclusive right of fishing on the Hammonassett River—one of the best trout streams in the State—by leasing long stretches of the banks on either side, and posting notices against trespassing. This has naturally provoked a good deal of ill-feeling in this section. The Middlesex County Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, supported by many gentlemen of this city, had given particular attention to this stream, causing it to be thoroughly stocked by the State Commissioners, and protected at the expense of the association for several years. They looked forward to the time when the river would so abound in fish that the public would find abundant sport there. But the New Haven club claimed to monopolize the river and the people were excluded. After considerable correspondence between the club and the association, it was agreed to test the rights of the public as against the club by legal proceedings. Upon due notice to the club, agents of the association went upon the river and fished for trout, in the presence of the watchman of the club; and it was understood and expected that a suit for trespass would be brought by the club to test the rights of all parties. But no such suit was brought. This was in the summer of 1888. During the following winter John S. Beach, Esq., the counsel of the club, purchased or leased tracts of land on the bank of the river, which were most attractive to trout fishermen, and then brought a suit in equity against some of the gentlemen who had participated in the above-mentioned trespass, and prayed for the injunction to restrain them from committing trespass on his premises. This suit was promptly resisted. A motion was then made for a preliminary injunction pending the suit. Before this could be heard the suit was suddenly abandoned, and nothing further has been attempted.

There are serious legal questions involved in the matter. In most cases it is almost impossible to show that the riparian owners on streams stocked at State expense had done anything that affected their rights of property in the stream, or that would estop them from defending such rights against all trespassers. And even if it could be shown that they had solicited fry from the State and used it in stocking their private streams, it is claimed that it would not justify the people in trespassing on their premises to catch the fish. These and other points are involved in any lawsuit that may arise. Of course, the monopolists take the high ground that nothing the State can do can prejudice their rights of property. The statute in regard to private ponds is explicit. But not so in regard to private streams. All attempts to frame a law to meet the emergency, even for the future, have proved vain. Unless such a law can be framed, State aid must cease. The State cannot justly continue to spend the people's money for the benefit of a few private clubs or wealthy gentlemen. The opposition to a law upon the subject comes mainly from the farmers, and the prospect now of any relief for the people is far from encouraging.

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Editor Forest and Stream:

We have near our village a beautiful sheet of water, Crystal Lake. Local sportsmen stocked it a number of years ago with black bass and landlocked salmon. Only two or three specimens of the latter have ever been taken. The last one, two years ago, weighed 4½lbs. Yesterday Fred Close and Frank Talcott had the luck to capture one that promptly tipped the scales at 7¾lbs. It took 35 minutes to conquer it. All the old fishermen are wild, and some of them will no doubt postpone Maine trips and camp on Crystal Lake. Bass of 3 to 6lbs. are very plenty there, and for the benefit of bass haters I will say I never yet dissected one that showed any symptoms of having dined off either pickerel or perch.

The past season has been a very flattering one for trout. I never knew so many fine strings being taken of large trout.

Although very many of our streams are posted, yet there are plenty left just as good for all of us. C. W. C.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., June 28.

SOUTHERN MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Southern Massachusetts Fish and Game League was organized in New Bedford in the autumn of last year. The objects of the association were fully set forth in a circular letter, a copy of which was sent to you.

For several years we have seen that many of the valuable food fishes of our sea coast were becoming fewer in number and of diminished size. We have attributed this to the increasing number and effectiveness of the apparatus used for catching them, and chiefly fixed or stationary engines for their wholesale capture.

Several times many of us have united our efforts to obtain protective legislation, but hitherto without much success.

During the session of the Legislature now just brought to a close, the League made another attempt and again without avail.

We were met as heretofore by a combination of several interests, backed up by any amount of money, and sustained by a committee chosen specially to look out for and protect those interests. These interests, as some of your readers may not know, are the trappers themselves, the several twine and seine manufacturers, the cod and mackerel fishermen, the railroad corporations as carriers of freight, the Board of Trade of the City of Gloucester, the marketmen of the cities, and a powerful organization having for its object the defeat of any restrictive legislation.

We are, however, neither disheartened nor discouraged. We are more and more convinced each year that as to certain kinds of fish, their exhaustion is not only possible, but probable from these destructive methods of fishing. Moreover, we are satisfied that we are instructing the people, and there is a growing public sentiment in our favor, which if we keep up, will eventually give us the advantage.

I shall have time now to speak of only one species of fish, the tautog or blackfish of New York.

The upper part of Buzzard's Bay seems to be the nursery of these fish. The returns from about seventy-five pounds and weirs all around the bay, and also in Vineyard Sound for 1888, gave a catch of about 63,000 of these fish, while on the neck of land on the east side of the Acushnet River, in a length of only about three miles, twenty-four traps or pounds took 50,000 of them.

While we believe that this stationary apparatus and indeed all the wholesale enginery for catching fish is destructive, the tautog in our waters have suffered to a greater extent than any of the other kinds.

As the setting of pounds is by law permitted only to such as have licenses granted to them by the Selectmen of towns, and as we believe no such licenses will be granted next year in Fairhaven, none of those twenty-four traps will be set, and consequently we shall have the chance hitherto refused to us to see whether our waters will not be repeopled.

We shall watch the effect with much interest, for upon it will depend all our theories as to the connection between fixed apparatus for catching fish and their increase or decrease in numbers and size.

Aside from the possible exhaustion of the fisheries, the traps and weirs do an almost incalculable injury by hindering the proper and natural distribution of the fishes during the season. Early in the year immense numbers of fish are taken in a very short time, so that the waters are depleted for most of the summer and autumn, the markets are glutted so that it hardly pays to ship them, and multitudes are dragged upon the shore to waste, or at the best to be spread upon the land as manure. Late in the season, consequently, no fish can be found either for food or for sport.

It has been reported to us that great quantities of scup (or porgie) have been taken to the westward of us in the pounds, and thousands of barrels of them have been yarded up for a market. None have come yet into this vicinity, as, but for this, it seems to us they would have done, as they used to do years ago.

Only a few bluefish have yet been caught with the hook and line, and these only in the upper waters of the bay.

We shall try to keep ourselves posted as to all the facts of value to the fishermen, as well those who fish for food as those who fish for sport. And I shall be pleased if anything I can say shall be of interest to you or to your many readers, or shall add anything to the stock of information upon a subject so important, and upon which so few people seem to have any reliable information at all.

GEO. H. PALMER,
Cor. Sec'y So. Mass. F. & G. League.

NEW BEDFORD, June 8.

INCIDENTS IN MY HUNTING LIFE.

IV.—REELING IN A TROUT.

IN the spring of 1857 a party from Bethel started for the Rangeley Lakes on a fishing tramp. They were Rev. Zenas Thompson, the veteran bear killer, and Josiah Brown—both of whom have since gone to the happy hunting grounds beyond—and the third Joseph Twitchell. Arriving at Upton at the foot of Umbagog Lake early in the afternoon, they added to their company the writer, as guide, commissary, cook, boatman and companion. All things being ready we started up the lake in a row-boat. We had hard pulling, for the wind was ahead and blew hard, and we had to hug the western shore and followed near the land to the extreme end of North Bay, and so on up the East Arm. When we arrived at the carry landing it was about dark. But we were all so anxious to get to Mollychunkemunk Lake that night, to get the morning fishing, that we decided to cross the five miles as best we could that night. We got on very well until the last mile was reached, then it was pitch dark, and with only a spotted or blazed line through thick woods over rough ground to travel. However, we managed—one of us holding on to a spotted tree, while another went ahead and found another spot, and so on—to grope our way slowly along, and about midnight arrived at Middle Dam, where we found a small board camp just large enough for our party. We soon had a generous fire burning and cooked our tea and lay down for the rest of the night on our sweet balsam bed. We were awakened during the night by some animal jumping out to our camp, but we were so tired out by our last night tramp that we didn't scare worth a cent, and early in the morning we started for the dam, some quarter of a mile away, to try trout fishing.

Previous to starting, Zenas had instructed Joseph in the art of landing trout with the nice slender rods and reels which Joseph had never used nor even seen before. Zenas told him he must gradually reel the fish in after striking him, and at the same time call for the guide to help land him.

Joseph went down upon the apron at the foot of the dam and the rest of us tried our luck above the dam. Joseph had not been there long before we heard a great outcry above the roaring of the waters a-calling for help. Climbing quickly upon the dam, we discovered the cause of the alarm, for there was Joseph crying out at the top of voice, "Come quick! I've got him all reeled up."

And, sure enough, there he was with a five or six-pound trout reeled up within three feet of the end of the rod, jumping and threshing, first down to the bottom of the white water as it rushed through the dam, then up and out into the air above; and Joseph puffing and blowing and holding on and singing out, "Come quick, or I shall lose him." This was more than we could bear; we fairly roared with laughter before we could go to his assistance.

This was Joseph's first large trout; and he thought he was following out the minute directions of Mr. Thompson as he reeled him up solid. But Joseph saved his fish by the assistance of the guide, and he doubtless remembers this and many other comical instances of his first trip to the lakes, when the only road in was an Indian trail and blazed trees.

At that time it was not much labor to get all we wanted; and after cooking in various ways and eating all we could of the delicious red-meated beauties, we brought away all we could take care of; and treated our friends not only with a nice mess of trout, but also with the amusing story of "reeling him up." J. G. R.

BETHEL, Me.

BOSTON ANGLERS BACK FROM MAINE.

THE trouting parties are about all in, and now the situation is left to the tourist and the vacationist. With the fishing tackle people, trout baskets and lunch baskets, with cheap rods and lines, sell better than the really practical tackle of earlier in the season; all of which shows that the real season, when the sportsmen themselves are abroad, is about over. Still the tackle people note an excellent trade in salmon tackle, indicating that the salmon rivers are to be visited as usual, though the success of last season, except at Bangor, was not inspiriting. But, curious enough, this year Bangor is a failure. The salmon have not put in an appearance, not even in the nets and traps further down the river. The fishdealers complain that there is a dearth of Penobscot salmon. One of the wise ones (?) ventures the theory that the scarcity of salmon is largely due to the great numbers taken by the United States Commission at Orland for breeding purposes. "The taking of these salmon should be stopped," he says. He reminds one of the boy who objected to the throwing away of so much wheat in spring time for seed, only that every salmon taken for breeding purposes is carefully put back into the river again.

One of the latest of the sporting parties with rod and reel from among Boston merchants was that of H. B. Moore, of J. E. Soper & Co., which party has just returned from a five-days' fishing excursion to Moosehead. Harry has usually been to Richardson Lake, but this year he was persuaded to try Moosehead. His party was made up of Calvin Austin, general freight agent of the Boston & Bangor Steamship Company; H. M. Stephenson, architect of Pemberton Square; G. C. Moore, woolen manufacturer, North Chelmsford, Mass., and last, but not least, G. R. Moore, his father. The party found the fishing excellent, the largest trout taken being 3¼lbs., a good one for Moosehead. But Harry shows some marks of other bites than trout. The black flies took up the situation about the last day of the excursion and the boys were literally driven out of the woods. The best of fly preventives was of a good deal of service, but nothing could more than make life endurable.

The full list of the names of the Kineo Club members, who took part in the annual excursion to Moosehead Lake this year and not previously mentioned in the FOREST AND STREAM was: J. B. Thomas, Jr., president of the Standard Sugar Refinery; C. E. Lauriat, of Estes & Lauriat; J. F. Nickerson, of J. F. Nickerson & Co.; J. P. Woodbury, H. R. Beal, of Miner, Beal & Hackett, and J. W. Sanborn, of Crockett Bros. & Sanborn. Frank Wise, of Fisher & Wise, was a guest of the club during the trip. Mr. Nickerson caught the largest trout, a fine one, weighing 4¼lbs. Mr. Thomas says that the fishing was all that could be asked for by reasonable men, and the Kineo Club is made up of reasonable men that are satisfied with a reasonable number of trout. The party fished less than usual, really, spending only a few hours of each day on the water. Mr. Thomas also noticed a growing tendency among members of the club to fish with the fly only. Some of the members trolled, it is true, but generally they dropped the minnow and took up the fly after trolling awhile.

By the way, Harry Moore, mentioned above, is the gentleman who brought that moose story out of the woods, published in FOREST AND STREAM last winter—the one where the teamster ran the moose down on the glare ice, till, in attempting to turn his sharp-shod team, the sled slewed, striking the legs of the moose in such a manner that he fell on to a sharp short stake in the sled and was pinned there, handsomely loaded and ready to be hauled home. Another story—a fish story—was told on 'Change the day Harry got home from Moosehead, though he will not vouch for its truth. A boy was fishing a stream and catching trout quite rapidly. He got excited and threw his trout up the bank and behind some brush as fast as he caught them. They bit rapidly, till finally the boy threw out an eel. This he threw up among the trout till he had fish enough, and thought he would gather them up and go home. He stepped behind the brush, alder stringer in hand, when behold the eel had got ahead of him. He had tried to crawl down the throat of every trout in the pile, but instead had passed out through the gill of each trout and into the mouth of another, till every trout was strung, and the boy had only to tie a knot in the head and tail of the eel, when his fish were ready to take home. SPECIAL.

GEORGE FOWLER, formerly proprietor of Bartlett's, in the Adirondacks, now owned by the Saranac Club, died June 26th, after a lingering illness.

THE PENOBSCOT SALMON.

BANGOR, Me., June 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This is an off year. But forty-nine salmon have been landed to date (the last one was taken June 15), against 140 last year. There are some salmon jumping daily, but they refuse all flies offered. They are dark-colored fish, which tends to show they have been in fresh water a long time; no bright fish from the sea are seen, although the bay fishermen twenty and thirty miles below us are still taking them in large numbers. Our Commissioners attribute the cause of the fish refusing to come into fresh water to the impurity of the water when low in the river, caused by waste from the pulp mills and tanneries on the river above us. When the water is high it must be purer.

We suffered a great loss this season to our fishing (it happened early in the season, when we look for the best fishing and the gamiest fish) by the washing of the bank at Great Works at end of dam, which caused the water to be so muddy for a month that a fly could not be seen by a fish in a foot of water.

What we need most, in my opinion, which is indorsed by all resident and visiting sportsmen, is a weekly close time on the weirs and nets on the river and bay. There are several hundreds of them now in operation from April 1 to July 15, continuously fishing; and one man alone tells me he has taken nearly 300 salmon this season. If we could have his catch alone at the Bangor pool each season it would be satisfactory, and make grand sport, and would bring thousands of dollars into the State. I am pleased to know that the citizens are becoming enlightened on this subject, and are talking freely of helping the matter through. I also believe it would be for the benefit of the weir and net fishermen to have it a law and enforce it, and I will guarantee that their average catch will be greater by allowing more fish to go to their natural spawning beds each year, as it is a certainty that that is the object of the fish when entering our river; and I will furthermore guarantee that all the fish taken with a fly will not equal the amount taken by single weirs.

We owe a great deal of gratitude to our Fish and Game Commissioners, Hon. E. M. Stilwell of Bangor and Hon. Henry O. Stanley of Dixfield, for their persistent endeavors to keep our river stocked each year by artificial breeding, besides the large amount of other waters in the State to be looked after; and were it not for their noble work I think the Penobscot River salmon would be a thing of the past. But they are now heavily handicapped in their work by small appropriations from the State, with greater demands elsewhere; and there is a large increase of weirs and nets in the river below us. We are in hopes that steps will be taken for strict legislation on this important matter.

There is a move being made now in different parts of this State to form fish and game protective societies, which is a move in the right direction, as the wardens get so little for their services that they have as a rule lost all interest, and the Commissioners are powerless, not having the means necessary to overcome the lawlessness, but as there are a few of us old fellows left we will do the best we can. BANGOR.

PACIFIC SALMON IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SUNBURY, Pa., June 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I had intended writing you earlier, and giving a more full description than I gave Prof. T. H. Bean of a genuine McCloud River salmon (*Salmo quinnat*) found dead after the recent flood on the shore of the Susquehanna River at this point. He, or she, was a magnificent specimen, 38in. in length and 10¾in. broad from dorsal to belly, and estimated to weigh from 20 to 25lbs.; undoubtedly the result of the millions of fry planted in this river during the "seventies," when, as no results had been observable, the efforts, of which we hoped great things in the possibility of being able to adopt the Pacific species in our more southern rivers of the Atlantic coast, was abandoned. The fish was in fine condition physically, but considerably decomposed when discovered, so that no accurate weight could be obtained. It was an object of great interest to fishermen and others, and was viewed by great numbers of people after my identification.

Mr. Blackford may possibly remember that about 1880 I spent an hour or so at his Fultou Market on my way home to Pennsylvania, and among other things of interest inquired about the California salmon which he was introducing retrigerated. He said he had none then, but was expecting a consignment in connection with a firm in Philadelphia, and that more than likely it might be at the Dock Street Market on my arrival there. This proved to be the fact, as they were in the act of breaking the package just as I stepped foot in the market. I then took note of the features of the *quinnat*, distinguishing it from the *salar*, the larger head and jaws, coarser scales, larger dorsal and adipose fins, forked tail and greater depth for length, etc. This magnificent fellow had all these characteristics.

I have been quite familiar with the Atlantic *Salmo salar* from a boy, when it was customary twice or thrice a week in the "thirties" to sit down to dinner at the old Merchant's Exchange in State street, Boston, to a fine boiled "Merrimac;" may that time come again! The notable thing about this fish is that it is the only adult specimen, so far as I know, killed, captured, or taken by any device in any Atlantic coast river out of all the millions of fry which have been planted. Others may have been taken but not identified, which would seem probable under the circumstances. A. F. CLAPP.

THE TAUTOG RECORD.—Newport, R. I., June 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in your issue of June 20 mention of a tautog weighing 14lbs, thought to be the largest taken in American waters. Sept. 14, 1882 I took one on Smith's Ledge, in the Seconet River, weighing 15½lbs.; I refer for proof of same to David Brown, of South Portsmouth, R. I. May 17, 1885, at Long Rock, East River, R. I., I took a tautog of 14½lbs., reference, Wm. Gifford, South Portsmouth; Oct. 21, 1885, at Clay Ledge, East River, one of 14¼lbs., reference, Chas. M. Hughes, South Portsmouth; Sept. 10, 1887, one of 14lbs. 2oz., at Mack Rogers Ledge, off Seaconet Point, reference, I. J. Barker, South Portsmouth. My friends claim for me that I can show a record of large tautog that cannot be beaten in this State, nor, in fact, on the coast. I have followed tautog fishing since I was five years old, thirty-five years in connection with sea bass fishing, and have caught many large fish, but these given are the largest. —WM. M. HUGHES.

PENNSYLVANIA STREAMS AND FLOODS

DANSVILLE, N. Y., June 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of the 20th inst. I noticed a short "snap shot" regarding the late floods in Pennsylvania, and the havoc wrought in the trout-bearing tributaries of the Susquehanna. It is too true, as I learned by bitter experience.

It was my fortune to be just nicely started on my annual fishing trip along the Loyal Sock Creek and tributaries in Sullivan county, Pa., when the floods struck us and effectually housed us for nearly a week. We had just returned to the cottoge after a very indifferent day's sport on Bear Creek, when the rain began to fall, and although we had a very pleasant time sitting by the back log smoking our pipes, reading, telling stories and mending the fire, we got no fishing, and were forced to see our vacation slip away unprofitably.

At last came the faint rumors of the terrible things going on down in the valleys, so we resolved to start for home the moment we were fairly sure of getting through. This gave us one more day, and the rain having ceased we decided to try the trout once more in spite of high water.

We found the stream very high, with riparian evidence of a tremendous flow of water. Old landmarks and holes, cherished and loved through many years of happy contact, were totally obliterated. The whole character of the run was changed, and we almost felt as if we were working new water. One fine pool in which my companion had fished for the last twenty-five years was totally annihilated, and his expressions of regret were as keen as if he had lost an old tried friend. But though other things had changed, the trout were still there, and at 3 o'clock we had seventy-five.

The next morning we started for home, very regretfully, we had been beaten out of our sport, but the lesson of the flood from an angler's standpoint was, that while the streams were badly torn up the trout still remained, and one of the least of the evils of the great flood of 1889 was the injury done to the game fish of the Susquehanna and its branches. H. W. DELONG.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Believing that you would be interested in learning how the flood affected the trout streams in the Juniata Valley, I send you a description of one of the best as I found it on fishing it on the 24th of June. Big Run is, or has been, one of the finest trout streams in the county. In addition to its having a good natural supply I have stocked it with trout fry supplied by the State hatchery. This stream had fine pools along its entire length, but on fishing it in company with my son Charles, I was hardly able to recognize the stream. In many places the channel has been entirely changed, and in others there are two or three channels. Up in the mountain the bed of the stream in many places is cut down to the rock, the pools washed away and the harbors destroyed. We caught no trout except near the mouth of the stream, where it flows through meadows and low lands. These were fair-sized trout—another illustration of the "survival of the fittest." I fear nearly all of the small trout have been destroyed. We caught twenty-two in all, the largest about 12in., the smallest 8in.; my son, who is an ardent trout fisher, catching nearly all of them.

I confess that after seeing the destruction of this once beautiful stream I had little heart to fish. I have been told by parties who visited the other streams in our county that they are similarly washed, particularly on the east side of the Juniata River. The flood in the Juniata does not seem to have affected the black bass; some very fine strings have been caught since the river has fallen. SANCHO PANZA.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., June 29.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—Even at the risk of the imputation of being thought tedious, I must once more repeat the old assertion that Chicago is a city blessed of the gods, and the only true dwelling place for any sportsman of this country. This proposition, more especially as applied to the angling interests, I had intended deliberately to set about proving by means of a series of trips into our northern fishing country. Lack of time has thus far prevented that, and gradually the proposition is proving itself, through just such hasty confirmations as a chance trip or so and a few odd bits of news may offer. Perhaps the note or two sent in earlier in regard to mascallonge fishing may have sufficed to show the certainty of success and the amount of it which meets the angler for that great fish in certain waters north of here. The season has been a prolific one, and the great streams and lakes, fished for the past five years so dangerously close and hard, seem not depleted, but still abounding, and indicative of the rare plenty which they may always offer under any intelligent treatment. The mascallonge season is now practically over, and will not begin again until the first sharp frosts of autumn has cut down the lake growth.

Bass fishing was never better in the waters adjacent to Chicago than it is this spring. I simply dare not tell all I know, or hunt up all I might find about the excellence of the black bass angling north of here this season, for it would hardly be believed. The angling referred to is black bass fishing of the very highest grade, not for ½lb. or 1lb. bass, but for the veterans of 3 and 4lbs. weight. The bass angler of Chicago, I am proud to say, is ranked not by count but weight. The fisherman here who returns laden with a long string of small bass is simply laughed at or treated with silent contempt. It is the glory and the subject of rivalry with our anglers to bring in a few bass, the largest and best specimens possible, and to return all below the standard to the water. The standard is placed at 3lbs. by a sort of tacit agreement. The cracks will not bring in anything of less weight than that. I do not know of any other city where this custom prevails or could well prevail, but it is good commentary on our angling and our anglers. Moreover, it is the starting point of a very good sentiment on angling matters in general, and the growth of such sentiment will be all against the old fish butchery.

The fishing clubs have their quarters full. Fox Lake fairly hums with its summer social life. The magnificent Mineola club house is completed, and a grand place it is. It is brilliantly lighted with gas from one end to the other every night, and to the belated boat coming in across the lake it presents a gorgeous and magnificent spectacle. Within, the club house is finished and furnished elegantly. The floors are of hard wood, bordered in red wood, and all else is on the same scale. It is the most luxurious sportsmen's home near Chicago.

Ed. Howard, of Fox Lake, has added another hotel to his bluff possessions, and is now about the busiest man on the lake. The summer cottages are now pretty much all full. Mr. John Wilkinson and the other Crabapple Islanders are mostly at home on the island nowadays. Lippincott's holds its quorum, and so do all the other resorts. The two Mason cottages near Lippincott's burned down two weeks ago, the occupants barely getting out alive in the night.

Fishing at Fox Lake for the past week has been only fair, the catch running much to pickerel and small bass. Above Fox Lake, on the same system of lakes, the records are simply marvelous, and as I said, I should hardly dare repeat them. E. HOUGH.

HELL GATE CAMP.

HELL GATE, Wentworth's Location, N. H., June 22. —We left Boston June 1, tarried in Colebrook a week, and meanwhile visited the Diamond Ponds to try our luck with fly and bait. The weather was most unfavorable, and very little success rewarded our efforts. Monday, the 10th, we left Colebrook for Wentworth's Location and Bennett's. The heavy rains had made the roads almost impassable, and when we arrived at Wentworth's we found the Diamond so swollen that we were obliged to make a detour and be ferried across the Magalloway, opposite Bennett's.

John being a model Boniface we concluded to remain with him until the water in the Diamond subsided sufficiently to permit our fishing on the Rips. On the 12th a party of seven gentlemen from Laconia, N. H., joined us, and on the 13th we had some very good fishing, though the water was still high. A member of our party succeeded in bringing to net a 3½-pounder, which proved to be the largest fish of the day. That night we had a severe shower, and this spoiled fishing there for a week at least.

On the 17th, the river having flattened out somewhat, we made an early start for Hell Gate camp. The day proved all that could be desired, and we arrived at Amasa's about 5 P. M. Since then the weather has been beautiful, the river has fallen to almost its normal level, and we have had some grand sport with the fly. If one can judge at all by appearances the river never was so full of trout as it is this season, which may be accounted for in a manner from the fact of the partial destruction of the old dam at Bennett's by the lumbermen last winter.

Let me give you an illustration of how numerous the trout are here. There are ten people here in camp now, and yesterday three of us went up the river two miles and fished only in the best places on our return. On arriving at camp we had 93 fish which weighed 28lbs. I should say that not more than one in five which we hooked were put into our baskets. An hour's float down the river any evening just at sunset will fill a ten-pound basket with fish from ¼ to 1lb. in weight.

Amasa also counts upon a very successful season for deer. Last winter there was but very little snow here, and no crusts, consequently hunting by that method was a signal failure, and absolutely no deer were killed here. As a result, Amasa has counted thirteen deer in one day within a mile and a half of camp, something unprecedented in his experience here. He has already booked a number of parties for this season, and holds himself in readiness to give all who may visit him a true backwoods welcome and plenty of sport. Since our arrival here Messrs. Adams and Kidder, of Plymouth, N. H., have put in their appearance, bent on tickling the palates of some of the trout. J. W. B.

THE HARVEST FISH.

THIS pretty and excellent food fish is now at its best, and I think it the equal of any pan fish on the market. Its small size is against it, so far as demand goes, but it has few troublesome bones and flesh so attractive that when once one makes its acquaintance there is no doubt about an increased demand on the dealer, who, here in Washington, calls them "butter fish," having in mind the *Stromateus triacanthus*, which is somewhat similar in appearance.

The harvest fish (*Stromateus alepidotus*) in general appearance resembles the short or ovate pompano, being slightly shorter and deeper. Its cousin of the Pacific coast, *S. simillimus*, is known as California pompano, and is highly prized as food. In general color the harvest fish is silvery, turning to a more or less golden yellow on lower portion of body. Its name is derived from the fact that it usually makes its appearance about harvest time. Out of the half dozen individuals examined by the writer on June 21 but two were females full of spawn, which would have been deposited early in July. They were slightly larger than the males, measuring 7in. in length by 4in. in depth. The recorded range of this species is from New York to South America. It is often abundant in the Chesapeake, at its mouth, and is taken in trap nets, pounds, etc. In New York it is said to command a good price, while here in Washington it retails at a low price. have seen a dozen sold for twenty-five cents. BAB.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.

BLANCHE LAKE BASS.

BATTLE CREEK, Minn., June 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In looking over your paper I find under head "Chicago and the West," an account of an angler taking sixty-five black bass out of Twin Lakes in one day, the catch weighing 125lbs. Now let me give you an account of a catch that was made in what is known as Blanche Lake, about four miles north of this village. A party consisting of H. S. Townes, of Petersburg, Va., W. M. Anderson, of Duluth, Minn., and O. Albertson, a merchant of this place, went out one evening the first of the week and caught thirty black bass, twenty-seven walleyed pike and between forty and fifty rock bass and pickerel. The last two named varieties were thrown back into the lake, as it is not the custom here to save any fish but the black bass and pike at this season of the year. Fifteen of the black bass weighed 59lbs., the thirty black bass weighed 83lbs., the twenty-seven pike weighed 63lbs. The catch was made in about three hours. Blanche Lake and one near to it known as Lost Lake are full of bass, and during the month of September a catch like the one above referred to will be no uncommon occurrence. B. STRAIN.

THE GRAND ISLE SEINERS.—Sorrell and Mitchell, the men caught illegally fishing on Grand Isle and sent to the House of Correction for over two years, were brought before Judge Powers at Middlebury last Friday on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged. Nobody pretended that they were not guilty, or that their sentence was other than that imperatively required by the law under which they were convicted, but they got off on a legal technicality. W. C. Hodgkins, the justice before whom they were tried, was either ignorant of what a legal commitment was or else purposely made the mittimus imperfect, it reading that they were committed "for the crime of illegal fishing," when it should have read that they were committed for the crime of illegal fishing with a seine. On this technicality they were discharged, and it reminds people of something that happened in Washington County Court when Judge Asahel Peck was on the bench. Henry Welcome stole a team from Bruce & Ladd, of Waterbury. He was arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury of Washington County Court, M. E. Smilie being then State's Attorney, and upon trial his counsel raised the point that the indictment was not good because it set up that Welcome stole a horse from Bruce & Ladd, instead of saying that he stole it from H. M. Bruce and Daniel Ladd, who comprised the firm of Bruce & Ladd. Upon this technicality Welcome was discharged by Judge Peck, and in six weeks from the time of such discharge he murdered old man Russell, of Hinesburg, a classmate and close personal friend of the judge, who said up to the time of his death that discharging Welcome on that technicality was the greatest mistake of his life. It is to be hoped that before any more criminals are arraigned before Justice W. C. Hodgkins, of Grand Isle, he will make himself sufficiently conversant with the law to perform his duties in a legal manner.—*Montpelier (Vt.) Argus and Patriot.*

BLUEFISHING AT FIRE ISLAND.—The great South Bay is now full of bluefish, which run about 2½lbs. each, and great catches are being made of these excellent fish. Mr. Sammis's hotel on Fire Island is most conveniently located for this fishing, and no more comfortable place can be found, in our opinion, for spending the Fourth of July or a summer Sunday. Good fishing, good fare and cool breezes; what could be more attractive on these hot days?

TOWANDA, Pa., June 30.—Two different parties, consisting of two persons each, one fishing on Bowman's Creek (Wyoming county), the other in the Loyal Sock and smaller streams in the vicinity of Laporte (Sullivan county), this State, brought in respectively 20 and 16lbs. of brook trout.—SUSQUEHANNA.

TROUT IN CATSKILL CREEK.—Cairo, N. Y., June 22.—It is estimated that not less than one hundred and fifty pounds of trout have been taken from the "Deep Hole" in the Catskill Creek, near this village, and there are many more trout left.

Log Cabins.

LOG CABINS: How to Build and Furnish Them. By William S. Wickes. Illustrated. Price $1.50. Published this day by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

AMERICA'S FASTEST RAILWAY TRAIN, AND THE GREAT RECORD IT HAS MADE.—The "two-hour train" which leaves the Reading Railroad station at Ninth and Green for New York at 7:30 A. M., is the fastest scheduled railway train in the United States. In addition to this distinction, it has made a record for precision and regularity of movement which high authorities declare to be without precedent in the history of railroads. From January 1 to June 1 this train made 150 trips—that is, a trip every day except Sunday—and in the five months it reached its destination behind time on only nine occasions, and in these instances the maximum variation from the time-table was but a few minutes. On the remaining 121 trips it arrived on schedule time to the second, averaging 94 per cent. of absolute promptness. This unparalleled showing demonstrates that the Reading Railroad not only possesses a magnificent and completely-equipped line between Philadelphia and New York, but also that it is managed with rare ability and with close regard to the requirements of the traveling public.—*Philadelphia Times.*—*Adv.*

Fishculture.

THE CALEDONIA HATCHERY.

STATISTICS of the fish and eggs shipped and fish turned loose from the Caledonia State Fish Hatchery and Hudson River for the season commencing Jan. 28 and ending June 24, 1889:

Whitefish fry deposited in Lake Ontario	1,900,000
Frost fish fry deposited in Hemlock Lake	80,000
Salmon trout fry	1,501,000
Salmon trout eggs	750,000
Brook trout fry	1,525,500
Brook trout eggs	100,000
Brook trout yearlings	335
Brown or German trout fry	521,000
Brown or German trout eggs	188,000
Brown or German trout yearlings	175
California trout fry	738,000
California trout eggs	125,000
California trout yearlings	150
Hybrids, ¼ brook and ¾ salmon trout from 4 to 6 years old	200
Shipment of shrimp	30,000
Shipment of German carp	23
Shipment of bullheads	20
Shad fry deposited in Hudson River	6,033,200
Total	13,492,608

MONROE A. GREEN, Supt.

SAWDUST IN TROUT STREAMS.

Editor Forest and Stream.

A week ago I suggested an itinerary for a short fishing trip through a small portion of western Pennsylvania, ending at Clear Shade in Cambria county. I might have advised the sportsman to cross a hill to Piney Run, two or three miles from Shade, where for ten years I caught some magnificent trout; but several years ago a sawmill was built on that stream, and the trout gradually diminished both in size and numbers until fishermen ceased visiting the stream entirely. We, of course, attributed the death of the trout to the sawdust, and I have yet to see a good trout stream with a sawmill in it. Follow up the streams and the argument, as does "Piscator," and we find that after Piney Run empties its waters into Clear Shade the trout in the latter stream are comparatively scarce, while above this point they are in abundance. Following the stream and its accessories on down until it empties into the Stonycreek, we

find that the sawdust from away up in the mountains does not affect the bass in this latter stream, from the fact that there is a large volume of water, the creek covers twenty times as much ground as does little Piney Run, the sawdust lodges here and there and finally becomes lost, or appears in such infinitesimal quantities that its effect is lost. So it is at Johnstown, Pa., the junction of the Stonycreek and the Conemaugh. Twenty years ago we caught bass, perch, pike and various other fishes below that town, but since the location of wire mills, discharging their thousands of gallons of vitriol into the stream, there is not a fish taken within twenty miles of it worth mentioning. So it is everywhere. If there is sufficient water in a stream to counteract the effect of sawdust the fish in that stream will not suffer; but take a small mountain brook plentifully stocked with trout, turn loose upon it a double-geared sawmill, and in a year the bottom of all the pools will be covered 2ft. deep with sawdust, the "riffles" will be running thick with the stuff, and my word for it there will be no trout there. PACIFIC.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 5

VERMONT STREAM STOCKING.—A Roxbury correspondent of the Montpelier *Argus and Patriot* writes: No one who has never seen it demonstrated can tell how fast trout will breed and grow in a mountain stream. Charles Lougee owns and tries to protect the brook through his meadow. There are already thousands of trout in his brook about 3in. in length, where there were few last summer. Mr. Lougee will take great pleasure in his experiment, and it is to be hoped people will respect his rights and the law. In former days there was not a trout in this brook above the falls at D. Webb's, and one of the early settlers carried a few above the falls, intending at some future day to enjoy the sport of catching them. In three years the brook was full of the speckled fellows, and a hunter from Warren, who accidentally found it out, caught 75 pounds in one day, from its source to where Webb's steam mill is. This so angered the old pioneer that he never cast a hook in the stream.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES

DOG SHOWS.

Sept. 9 to 13.—Dog Show of the Farmers' Lancaster County Fair Association, at Lancaster, Pa. A. A. Herr, Secretary.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Secretary.

Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Sept. 17 to 20.—Dog Show of the Pet Stock Association at Elmira, N. Y. J. Otis Fellows, Superintendent, Hornellsville; N.Y.

Jan. 27 to Feb. 1, 1890.—Dog Show of the Colorado Poultry and Pet Stock Association, at Denver, Col.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

March 25 to 28, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

April 1 to 4, 1890.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club, at Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 11.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Canadian Kennel Club, at Chatham, Ont. C. A. Stone, Secretary, London, Ont.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. G. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

Jan. 20, 1890.—Seventh Annual Field Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club at Bakersfield, Cal. H. H. Briggs, Secretary, 313 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.

Feb. 11, 1890.—Fourth Annual Field Trials of the Texas Field Trial Club, at Marshall, Tex. W. L. Thomas, Secretary.

COURSING.

Oct. 9 to 12.—Fall meet of the National Coursing Club at Hutchinson, Kan. M. E. Allison, Manager.

Oct. 24.—Annual Meet of the American Coursing Club, at Great Bend, Kan. F. K. Doan, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

DOG LICENSE LAWS.

[*Continued from page 450.*]

WE continue below the publication of our reports on the laws relating to dogs in towns, and the methods adopted to reduce the number of vagrant curs. The information has been secured by correspondence with the mayors or presiding officers of the several places named, and the reports were all made in 1888:

Iowa.

Council Bluffs.—The city has an ordinance imposing a tax of $1.25 for male and $2.50 for female dogs, if license is not paid they are to be destroyed, but not poisoned. This ordinance is not generally enforced for the reason that there is a State law, making a double taxation as it were. The State law is "that the assessor shall list each dog over three months old, and owner, the board of supervisors shall levy a tax of 50 cents for male and $1 for female dogs, which tax shall constitute a special fund to compensate any one for loss occasioned by dogs killing or injuring sheep or any other domestic animal, provided the damage cannot be collected from the owner of the dog." The following is a copy of the provisions of the city ordinance: "The owners of dogs are required to register the names, breed, sex and age each dog, and the owner's place of residence, and shall to the clerk the sum of $1.25 for each male and $2.50 for female dog. If this tax is not paid they are to be impounded and offered for sale for not less than the tax imposed; if not sold they are to be destroyed (not poisoned) by the city marshall, who receives a fee of $1 for doing so.—M. F. ROHRER, Mayor.

Des Moines.—The tax on each dog is $1, on each bitch $3, which is due June 1, and on each dog or bitch is put a metal ck with the number of the receipt given by the collector. dog found running at large without a check is taken d put in the pound, and if not claimed within forty- hours killed. Also the mayor can upon reasonable apprehension of danger issue a proclamation prohibiting dogs from running at large not securely muzzled, they shall be slain by any person and the owner or keeper shall be subject to a fine of not less than $25. The collector shall keep record showing the name of each person from whom he l have collected a dog tax, the number of receipt and check. Dogs found for the current year 800.—I. A. HAMMER, City Clerk.

Le Mars.—Our city imposes a tax of $1 on male dogs and $3 on females. The State also taxes 50 cents per head. The shall usually shoots dogs on which no license is paid. have no pound or other provision for unlicensed dogs. —M. A. MOORE, Mayor.

Marshalltown.—We have no license on dogs in our city. We have a State tax on dogs, 50 cents on males and $1 on females; but there is no provision made for destroying them in case it is not paid.—NELSON AMES, Mayor.

Indiana.

Peru.—Our city taxes dogs $1 per head and bitches $3 per head. Dogs are loosely and carelessly assessed, not one in five being returned for taxation. Those that are returned are paid for at the rates above; those that are not enjoy the freedom of the city the same as those that are paid for, and suffer no penalties either of life or impounding. The intention of the law is to tax all dogs at the above rates. No dogs are killed nor impounded for non-payment of taxes.—JOHN A. GRAHAM, Mayor.

Richmond.—We have no dog tax in our city.—JAMES W. MOORE, Mayor.

Michigan.

Coldwater.—As a city we do not impose any license on dogs, but have an ordinance providing for muzzling during certain seasons of the year, a violation of which renders the unfortunate cur liable to be shot by the marshal. They are seldom shot, however. Dogs are liable to be taxed under State laws, but if enumerated and assessed, the tax is not usually collected in cities, as it all goes to sheep fund, if any have been killed, which seldom happens, as no sheep are owned in cities. The consequence is, that the tax of $1 on male and $3 on female dogs is usually not paid; anything remaining goes to school fund.—B. H. CALKINS, Mayor.

Flint.—No tax is imposed on dogs, nor are there any city ordinances restraining their freedom.

Saginaw.—We do not tax dogs; had a dog tax some six years ago, but abolished it again. We shoot stray dogs and vicious ones also.—WM. BINDER, Controller.

Kalamazoo.—Our city imposes no license on dogs. There is nothing done in the matter of disposing of stray or unlicensed dogs, and they are never impounded, and in fact the dogs have it very much their own way.—CHAUNCEY STRONG, City Clerk.

East Saginaw.—There is no ordinance in regard to the licensing of dogs in the city, but there is no penalty if tax is not paid and the law is not enforced.—FERD. A. ASHLEY, City Clerk.

Marshall.—Our license for dogs is $1. In case of failure to pay same, they are impounded and killed with strychnine. During the present year we have impounded and destroyed six dogs only.—F. R. AMLAR, Recorder.

Grand Rapids.—The tax on dogs in this city is for males $1, and for females $2. Dogs are required to wear the license tag, and any dog found loose without it is impounded, and may be redeemed by the owner on production of evidence that the dog is duly licensed and payment of $1 pound fee and 20 cts. a day for keep. The dog is slain if not redeemed. Violations of the ordinance are punishable with fine which may extend to $500 or with imprisonment which may extend to a year. The funds raised from this source are devoted primarily to compensating sheep owners for injuries inflicted by dogs.—John J. BELKNAP, City Clerk.

Charlotte.—The tax on dogs in our city and State is $1 on each dog, and all dogs not muzzled during what is termed dog days, the marshals are required to shoot, but this part of the law in not enforced very strictly.—E. SHEPHERD, Mayor.

Indiana.

New Albany.—The city does not collect any tax or license on dogs, but the county does. The tax on male dogs is $1, and on female $2. We have no dog pound. The dogs run at large without muzzles. During the summer months a great many dogs are poisoned by citizens, but there is no protection for dogs whatever. The tax collected is for the purpose of paying for sheep that are killed by dogs. We have a few very valuable dogs in this city, but their owners have no redress if any of these dogs are killed. During the summer months they have to keep them muzzled or confined to keep them from being poisoned or killed.—JOHN J. RICHARDS, Mayor.

Fort Wayne.—The tax in this city is, dogs $2, bitches $5. We have no pound or register for dogs.—W. N. ROCKHILL, City Clerk.

South Bend.—We require a license of $1 for male and $2 for female dogs. We have no dog pound. We require all dogs running at large to be muzzled between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, and all dogs found without being properly muzzled on the streets between those dates are killed by the police.—Wm. H. LONGLEY, Mayor.

Evansville.—We issued 2,000 dog licenses including females. The dogs are taxed $1, females $2. We have no dog pound; those few that escape taxes are let roam unless very worthless, when our policemen shoot them. I don't suppose there is more than one dog shot in twelve months in this city.—J. H. DANNETTELL, Mayor.

Valparaiso.—Our city imposes a tax of $1 on dogs and $2 on bitches. Dogs running at large unlawfully are destroyed by marshal and police. Number of dogs assessed in 1888 was 118, bitches 13.—T. G. LYTLE, Mayor.

Illinois.

Freeport.—Mayor A. Bergman, of Freeport, reports that the license fee in that city is $1; that unlicensed and stray dogs are impounded and killed if not redeemed in three days.

Bloomington.—We have a dog tax which is assessed for by the regular assessor of the township of $1 for each dog. In addition to this we have an ordinance requiring dogs to be muzzled from June 1 to Oct. 1; it also provides that dogs that are not muzzled shall be shot. We have not killed any dogs. This same subject we are giving attention to. It is dangerous to shoot the dogs in the street. We believe the system of impounding to be the best, and satisfying, as it gives people time to get their dogs and muzzle them before they are destroyed.—J. R. MASON, Mayor.

Rock Island.—The municipal tax on dogs is $1 per head. Every owner is required yearly on June 1 to take out stamped metallic check and place it on the dog, and by the number of the check the dog and owner are registered in a book kept for that purpose, all dogs not registered within one month are required to be shot on sight by the police. The tax collected for the last fiscal year was $317, dogs killed 157. In case of existence of hydrophobia, or supposed danger from this source, by proclamation from the Mayor, all dogs, registered or not, may be ordered to be muzzled or chained to prevent running at large, and all dogs (registered or not) found running at large during the time limited by proclamation are to be shot on sight if unmuzzled. No provision exists for impounding dogs.—VIRGIL M. BLANDING, Mayor.

Aurora.—This city for the year ending June 30, 1889 licensed 450 dogs at $2 each and caused 100 to be destroyed. The license rate this year has been reduced to $1 and the number of license issued to date is 460. All dogs running at large must be muzzled from June 1 to Oct. 1. We impound all dogs for four days after they are caught before destroying them if no one redeems within that time.—GEO. MEREDITH, Mayor.

Cairo.—The license fee imposed in this city on dogs is $2 annually. Unlicensed and stray dogs are impounded and destroyed. During the year 350 were impounded, and 67 killed, rest redeemed.

Joliet.—Dog tax, $2 per annum, payable July 1; owners are arrested and fined $5 and costs for not taking license. Warrants are issued by police magistrate upon presentation of name of dog owner by any one, usually by the police. After July 10 unlicensed dogs are shot on sight without further notice. Dog must wear tag furnished by the city. We collect tax on 500 dogs and kill about sixty. No pound. To be served with a warrant is to be fined, whether the party has a dog or not; so people are careful about harboring anybody's dog.—J. D. PAIGE, Mayor.

Ottawa.—The Mayor reports that the license tax in that city is 75 cents per year, that unlicensed dogs are destroyed, and that 150 were destroyed the past year.

Lincoln.—Our city does not impose a tax on dogs. Stray dogs are destroyed on the streets. Under our city laws, the Mayor can have all dogs either muzzled or destroyed when he thinks it is necessary.—C. M. KNAPP, Mayor.

Rockford.—We have no pound. For about sixty days, during dog days, Mayor gives authority for police to shoot all dogs running at large not muzzled and unrestrained.—H. C. SCOVILL, Mayor.

Springfield.—The license fee on male dogs is $1, on females $3. Stray dogs or dogs running at large are impounded in the dog pound. After three days' detention if not redeemed by the owner they are destroyed. The redemption fee is the same as the license fee.—CHAS. E. HOY, Mayor.

Minnesota.

St. Cloud.—We tax dogs $1 for males and $3 for females. The method of collecting is simply a notification to the parties owning the dogs. Our ordinance provides for a fine to any one who will keep an unlicensed dog; also that such unlicensed dog shall be destroyed. We have no pound to dispose of them. If they are not licensed they are destroyed by the police; that is, they are supposed to be. I must admit, however, that several dogs slip through without the owners paying the license.—WM. WESTERMAN.

Minneapolis.—The license on dogs in this city is males $1.20 and females $2.20. They are impounded if found unlicensed, and at the end of three days if not called for by owner are killed.—CHAS. C. AMES, Mayor's Sec'y.

Duluth.—The tax on each male dog is $1 and on each female dog $5. We have no pound. Owners are required to see that their dogs are licensed and in default are liable to a fine. The police are instructed to kill all unlicensed dogs and receive a fee of $1 for each dog killed.—J. B. SUTPHIN, Mayor.

St. Paul.—The license is $2 for males, $4 for females. Stray, unlicensed dogs are captured, taken to the pound, held for twenty-four hours; at the end of which time, if not redeemed, they are destroyed by being put into a cage and drowned. The season for taking the census and capturing stray dogs is not yet over. Up to date there have been about 2,800 male dog licenses issued, and about 200 female dog licenses issued; about 700 dogs have been captured and destroyed.—THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk.

Red Wing.—Our dogs are at present made personal property. Owners are taxed as for other personal property, but we find that it does not work well, as many having dogs do not list them, necessarily we have a great many dogs running at large. The subject is now in the hands of Committee of Council and City Attorney to draft a license. Have no fixed method of disposing of stray or lost dogs.—W. E. HAWKINS, Mayor.

Fairbault.—Fairbault collects a license of $3 for females, $1 for males. We have an ordinance by which all dogs can be impounded if the license is not paid, and killed after a certain time if not reclaimed. It has been the custom here to make all pay license who own them or harbor them on July 1. We do not have many to prosecute. There have been no dogs in pound for this year.—JOSEPH C. MOLD.

Dakota.

Huron.—Our dog license is male $1, female $2. We keep them in pound twenty-four hours, and if not claimed and license paid they are destroyed. We keep no record of those destroyed.—H. J. RICE, Mayor.

MASTIFF PEDIGREES IN THE A. K. C. S. BOOK.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As long as the A. K. R. was in the way I refrained from commenting on the above for obvious reasons. It is now time they were shown up. The strong plea for "an official stud book, sir," was that it would be so much more accurate than a private one, it would be "watched and guarded," it would be of exact accuracy, etc., etc. How has this turned out? Let us see. I do not go back of Vol. V., which is the latest.

8790, Busker, and 8829, Thor. One of these was a thoroughbred boarhound, shown at New York in 1888, I think it was Thor, but am not certain. Anyhow, there is no excuse for this, for I myself pointed the matter out to the secretary of the A. K. C, and if the liberty of changing an owner's views as to paternity may be arrogated to itself by "the official" (see further on), surely they can correct an evident error in a show entry. 8787, "Beau, by imported Colonel ex imported Joan" This may be all right, but as a pedigree is worthless, as nobody knows who "imported Colonel" or "imported Joan" are. 8802, Gilliard. Rajah is said to be by Druid ex Queen! What a "guardian" that didn't know that the great mastiff sire Rajah was by Griffin ex Phillis! 8811, Lord Brougham, is that pedigree that was made so notorious as a fraud. In 8814 we have Bosco II., should be Bosco III. (a trifling error). 8817 is very doubtful. Norah is said to be by Green's Monarch ex Phyon. Now Phyon is the way the E.K.C.S. Book gives Capt. Cautley's Phryne, dam of Mr. Exley's Venus, who was dam of that crack Bosco and also of Hero II. Norah was owned by Mr. James McNamee, and was entered at the New York show of 1883 or 1884 without pedigree; she was bred to Hero II. when Mr. Jas. Watson owned him, and the visit is noted in the A.K.R. as without pedigree; while it may be correct, I am strongly of the belief that the pedigree of Hero II.'s dam has been given to the bitch he was mated with. 8852 and 8853 are the old frauds, with Ben Lomond, "Masson's Salsbury," etc., same as 8811. 8861, Venus III., says that there was a Princess Royal who was by The Emperor ex Countess, by Sultan. This Countess is dam of The Emperor. Did The Emperor ever serve his dam? Chaucer, by Orlando ex Ilford Cambria, is probably all right, as there was such a litter.

After this time the committee of the Clique Club number one undertook charge of mastiff pedigrees. Let us see how much their "watching" is worth, and how they "guarded" the sheep. 9097, Ferdinand, is probably all right, except that Qnaker and Quakeress are converted into "Ornaker" and "Ornakeress," probably due to bad handwriting. This pedigree comes from Mr. E. Delafield Smith and Mr. Heinzeman, and that insures its correctness as far as they furnished it. 9700, Lord Galt. Green's Monarch is said to be by Lion out of Lufra. Thunder and lightning! What mastiff man didn't know that Green's Monarch was by Nichols's (and Wynn's) Hercules out of Green's Nelly? 9702, Orion. Beau is said to be by Young Prince out of Merlin. This is utterly inexcusable, for (as I will show later on) "the official, sir!" takes the choicest flunky care to always give the pedigree of Crown Prince as by Young Prince out of Merlin; Beau was by Nichols's Prince (sire of Creole) out of Belle. 10,577, Wacouta Rose. In this the sire of Crown Prince is given as Young Prince. Now you might as well try to persuade Wacouta that "the official, sir!" was infallible, as that Young Prince was sire of Crown Prince; he has read the evidence on the matter, and knows that, although it is not positive that The Emperor was the sire, it is positive that Young Prince was not. About this there is no manner of question in England, and I defy "the official, sir!" or the committe of the clique club to produce a mastiff man in England, of reputation and knowledge, who will say that he believes Young Prince got the litter out of Merlin. The evidence was overwhelming that, be the sire who he may, he certainly was not Young Prince. The entry was made in the stud book by Wm. Burnell, and so stood (although questioned) until it was shown to be false by Bur-

nell's repeated admissions to the most reputable men. Yet on the bare record in the English Kennel Club Stud Book, "the official, sir!" with the flunkiness so well depicted in a late number of the London *Stock-Keeper*, arrogates to itself the right to upset the convictions of the owners of dogs who send entries to its "watched and guarded" columns! Has an owner any rights against flunkyism? If I remember aright, Elm Place Jumbo was entered in "the official" (Vol. IV.) and (by accident, I presume) Crown Prince was stated to be by The Emperor, and in a tabulated pedigree (I think of the same dog) this was changed to Young Prince!

11,579, Brenda Secunda, is said to be by Turk out of Brenda, Brenda, by Nichols's Quaker out of his Venus! Great snakes! Venus, a bitch that was whelped about twenty years since being the dam of one now living! The Brenda, dam of Brenda Secunda and Idalia, is 12,159 E.K.C.S.B., while Nichols's Brenda was 2,359. 11,771, Ilford Comedy, is correctly given as out of Idalia (littersister to Brenda Secunda), who is by Turk out of Brenda, by Nero out of Princess. 11,731, Lord Raglan, is correctly given as by Crown Prince out of The Lady Rowena, while in 11,797, Wambda, Lord Raglan is said to be by Crown Prince out of Idalia! Now remember that "the committee of the American Mastiff Club, sir!" are credited with having examined the pedigrees after number 9,697 as well as the profound master of mastiff pedigrees, who kindly vouchsafed Dr. Thompson the news that Hero III. was "no mastiff." Are we to understand that "the committee" were such gross blunderers as to pass 11,731 all right and not to note that 11,797 contradicted it? Or are we to believe that the elegant heading as to "examined by," etc., is simply another piece of the delicate casuistry so characteristic of No. 44 Broadway?

Now do not forget that it was constantly heralded abroad that the "official stud book, sir!" was going to be above all errors of dog owners; it was going to insure absolute correctness. When it was picked up for the insertion of those world-famed frauds as to "Lord Brougham," etc., it shifted the responsibility from its own lazy shoulders to those of the committees of specialist clubs, and the result has been that the specialty guardians of the sacred flock have let in more ravening wolves than did the Olympus of 44 Broadway! It is the old story clear through, beginning with "Construction" and ending with ..... (fill in each fellow to suit himself).

Blunder, flounder, arrogate to yourself everything, ride right over the plainest rights of everybody, and when you are brought to book for it, whimper, "Mistakes always will happen in new bodies, we will be good boys after this, and never, no never, no never, do it again." Bah! Do you take us for fools? W. WADE.

HULTON, Pa., June 27.

SOUTHERN FIELD TRIAL CLUB DERBY.

MARIETTA, Ga., June 22.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The second annual Derby of the Southern Field Trial Club closed June 1 with fifty-one nominations—forty-two setters and nine pointers. I herewith inclose you a list of them. All were whelped in 1888. T. M. BRUMBY, Sec'y.

SETTERS.

ALICE (P. Lorrillard, Jr.), lemon and white bitch, August (Cassio—Allie James).

AMORET (P. Lorillard, Jr.), black and white bitch, August (Cassio—Allie James).

ANNIE F. (Memphis & Avent Kennels), black and white hitch, January (Roderigo—Juno A.).

BESSIE M. (G. Metzger), liver, white and tan hitch, March (Count Noble—Fate Gladstone).

BLUE WINGS (E. Dexter), black, white and tan dog, April (Count Noble—Belle of Piedmont).

CLOCHETTE (P. Lorillard, Jr.), black, white and tan hitch, February (Roderigo—Lavalette).

COUNT V. (J. I. Case, Jr.), blue belton dog, May (King Noble—Queen Vashti).

CRAFT (Crawford & Starr), black, white and tan dog, July (Ben Hill—Tchula).

CRINE (Crawford & Starr), black, white and tan dog, May (Goldstone—Lady C.).

DAD WILSON, JR. (J. Shelley Hudson), black, white and tan dog, April (Dad Wilson—Lit).

DAD WILSON'S BOY (J. Shelley Hudson), hlack, white and tan dog, July (Dad Wilson—Dolly S.).

DAN GLADSTONE (W. T. Coppidge), hlack, white and tan dog, March (Gladstone's Boy—Flame).

DEE (J. J. Case, Jr.), black, white and tan bitch, July (King Noble—Elsie Belton).

FANNIE (Dr. J. N. Maclin), hlack, white and tan bitch, March (Gladstone's Boy—Flame).

FRED GATES (Hamilton & Jackson), black and white dog, July (Bob Gates—Lilly B.).

GATH'S HOPE II. (Dudley & Fisher), lemon and white dog, (Gath's Hope—Daisy F.).

HARRY C. (Memphis and Avent Kennels), black, white and tan dog, June (Roderigo—Countess House).

HOPE'S RAY (D. E. Rose), black, white and tan dog, January (Gath's Hope—Lady May).

JIM PHELAN (West Tennessee Kennels), lemon and white dog, Juue (Bob Gates—Nannie Gladstone).

JOLLY GATH (C. F. Ramney), black, white and tan dog, July (Young Gath—Jolly Flirt).

LADY NOVICE (Joseph Lewis), black, white and tau bitch, April (Paul Gladstone—Dashing Novice).

LETTY LYNN (Memphis & Avent Kennels), black, white and tan bitch, June (Roderigo—Countess House).

MISS PAGE (J. McAllister), white and lemon hitch, March (Gath's Hope—Daisy F.).

NANNIE B. (J. I. Case, Jr.), lemon belton bitch, May (King Noble—Queen Vashti).

NANON (West Tennessee Kennels), black, white and tan bitch, January (Ben Hill—Mary).

NED CLEARY (J. Shelley Hudson), lemon and white dog, April (Dad Wilson—Lit).

NOBLE GLADSTONE (J. R. Henricks), hlack, white and tan dog, February (Count Noble—Countess Gladstone).

NOBLESSE GLADSTONE (J. R. Henricks), black, white and tan bitch, February (Count Noble—Countess Gladstone).

PAUL DOMBEY (Memphis & Avent Kennels), black, white and tan dog, January (Roderigo—Juno A.).

PAUL NOVICE (J. O'H. Denny), black, white and tan dog, April (Paul Gladstone—Dashing Novice).

PATTI GLADSTONE (A. Smithnight), hlack, white aud tan hitch, March (Jim Gladstone—Sparkle).

QUADROON (P. Lorillard, Jr.), liver, white and tan bitch, February (Roderigo—Lavalette).

ROD'S ROWDY (Memphis & Avent Kennels), black, white and tan dog, January (Roderigo—Juno A.).

ROYAL C. (Memphis & Avent Kennels), hlack, white and tan dog, June (Roderigo—Countess House).

RUTH (W. C. Sherrood), black, white and tan bitch, June (Boh Gates—Nannie Gladstone).

SAM B. (J. I. Case, Jr.), lemon belton dog, March (King Noble—Cricket).

SIMONDES (Rose & Madisou), hlack, white and tan dog, March (Gath's Hope—Gladys).

SPORT (R. S. Day), hlack and white dog, May (pedigree not given).

TENNESSEE LIVY (West Tennessee Kennels) blue helton bitch, June (Gath's Mark—Ida S.).

U. S. SAM (Memphis & Avent Kennels), black, white and tan dog, January (Roderigo—Juno A.).

WHITE WINGS (W. C. Sherrood), lemon and white bitch, June (Boh Gates—Nannie Gladstone).

ZULU (J. I. Case, Jr), black, white and tan dog, March (King Noble—Nellie Belton).

POINTERS.

BESSIE WYANETT (J. F. Isgrigg), liver and white bitch, May (Trinket's Bang—Nellie Bow).

BLOOMO III. (D. W. Oyster), liver and white bitch, May (Lad of Bow—Bloomo).

LADY HESSEN (Thos Bond), liver and white bitch, January (Duke of Hessen—Lemon).

LENA G. (J. F. Gill), liver and white bitch, May (Graphic—Don's Dot).

MEALLY VI. (West Tennessee Kennels), liver and white bitch, May (Graphic—Meally).

RIP RAP (E. Dexter), white and black dog, May (King of Kent—Hops).

TEMPEST (Graphic Kennels), liver and white dog, April (Beppo III.—Lass of Bow).

TRANSIT (Thos. Blythe), liver and white dog, April (Beppo III.—Lass of Bow).

TRIBULATION (West Tennessee Kennels), liver and white dog, April (Beppo III.—Lass of Bow).

"PRINCE CHARLIE."*

In Memoriam.

UPON the restless, busy town
The gracious twilight settles down,
And harsher sounds of garish day
Fade, like an echo, far away.

Within my quiet room I sit
(Freshly my friendly pipe alit),
And suffer thoughts to freely roam
Like birdlings from their leafy home.

From past to future, sad to gay,
Like sunset bright, like smoke wreath gray;
From dusty street to shady lane,
From breezy hill to sunny plain

They flit, but chiefly do they trend
To where some spreading branches bend
Above a form whose sepulture
They seem to bless and make secure.

A little mound it is, but wet
With tears of deep, sincere regret;
A little mound beneath which lies
A friend whose virtue never dies.

Fidelity, and love, and trust
There rest, while mingles with the dust
His graceful form, so dear to me—
Forever now a memory!

My friend—a dog—lies there, and small
The tribute though I give, 'tis all
That any friend may claim, I ween,
Whose love hath been oasis green

In life, whose thorny ways stretch on
Through scenes by hard experience won,
And cheered by few with faith like thine,
Now lying low, like withered vine.

Prince Charlie, though the cynic sneer,
The friends who loved thee love thee here,
And in their faithful hearts thy name
Shall ever tenderest tribute claim.

Soft western winds sing in the leaves,
Over the friend my true heart grieves,
A gentle requiem, for his life
Was gentle and with goodness rife.

JUNE 21. O. W. R.

*Died, on June 20, Prince Charlie, a beautiful Yorkshire Skye terrier, belonging to Mrs. E. V. Pierce, Billerica, Mass., of old age.

DOG TALK.

WE clip the following from the Philadelphia *Press*:

A peculiar dog suit was heard before Magistrate Clarke, June 19. On the affidavit of Charles Rafferty a writ was issued for the arrest of Joseph Farrow, of 3112 Spring Garden street, on a charge of "trover and conversion," the property being a shepherd dog which had been lost on June 13, and which Farrow had in a stable at the above address. Half an hour later Farrow and the dog were brought before Magistrate Clarke. Rafferty testified that he had lost the dog on the afternoon of the 19th while in a shop at Forty-first and Haverford streets, and had traced the dog to the drove-yard, where he had been using him for sheep driving for the past eighteen months.

Sunday, the 16th, he heard that a young man had such a dog, and on going to him learned that he had taken the dog to Dr. Hextamer M. Perry, of Thirty-fifth and Hamilton streets, who claimed it and gave him 50 cents for his trouble. At Dr. Perry's Rafferty was told that the dog had been sent away, but that if he called the following afternoon at 3 o'clock he would have him for Rafferty to see. Rafferty kept the appointment, but there was no dog on hand, and he was then told to go to 3112 Spring Garden street and ask for Joe Farrow, who would show him the dog. Then Farrow demanded $15 before the dog would be given up.

Harry Laird, who had taken the dog to Dr. Perry, swore that he did so as it looked something like dogs he owned, and when he asked Dr. Perry if he had lost a dog he said he had. When the dog was shown he claimed it was Ben Nevis, hut a person with him said it was not that dog, whereupon Perry said it was Ben Nevis, Jr., and gave him 50 cents for his trouble.

Mr. James Watson, of Germantown, the last witness, said that the dog was his property, but had been used by Rafferty for the past eighteen months for sheep-driving. That on being informed by Rafferty of the whereabouts of the dog he called on Farrow, when the price had been raised to $18, with the statement that he (Farrow) had paid Dr. Perry $10 for the dog. Mr. Watson told Farrow that as the dog was not Dr. Perry's to sell he must look to that person for a return of the $10, but that he would pay any reasonable sum as a return for the expenses. An offer of $5 was made but refused, though Farrow came down to $8 before Mr. Watson left.

Magistrate Clarke then called upon Farrow to tell his story, and he asserted that he bought the dog the evening of the 13th from Dr. Perry for $10.

"You told my brother this morning you gave $4 for the dog," interrupted Rafferty. "I know I did, and I did give $4 and more that. I gave Dr. Perry $10 for the dog."

"You swear that?" said Magistrate Clarke. "Yes, sir."

"Well, we'll attend to that presently. What do you propose doing with the dog?" "I'll give it up. I don't want to take a dog that doesn't belong to me."

"Mr. Watson, take your dog," said the magistrate. He suggested that Mr. Watson could have a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Perry on the evidence given, but Mr. Watson didn't "care about going so far."

We are informed that Mr. John Borland, of Boston, Mass., has imported from England a good Skye terrier dog.

The Canadian Kennel Club will hold their inaugural field trials at Chatham, Ont., beginning Nov. 11. There will he a Derby and an All-Aged Stake. The address of the secretary is C. A. Stone, London, Ont.

The Farmers' Lancaster County Fair Association will hold a dog show in connection with their annual fair to be held at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 9 to 13.

There were 90 entries at the dog show held at Los Angeles, Cal., last week. A list of the awards will be published next week.

Mr. P. Lorillard, Jr., has purchased of Mr. J. Shelley Hudson the well-known English setter dog Sportsman.

NEW YORK DOG TAX LAW.—Attorney-General's Office, Albany, N. Y., June 17, 1889.—To the Secretary of State: Dear Sir—The communication of George Barber. Esq., assessor, East Poestenkill, directed to the Secretary of State and referred hy you to the Attorney-General, has been duly received. The information which he seeks has reference to the construction to be placed upon Chapter 466, Laws of 1889, entitled "An act to amend Title 17 of Chapter 20 of Part 1 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'of dogs.'" This act was passed June 13, 1889. It amends Sections 1 and 13 of the above title of the Revised Statutes. A brief examination of this amendatory act shows that the material amendments to the Revised Statutes may he summarized as follows: (*a*) The counties of Kings and Erie are added to the county of New York, as excepted from the provisions of the Revised Statutes. (*b*) It increases the tax upon a dog other than a bitch from 50 cents to $1. (*c*) It exempts all dogs under four months old from any tax. (*d*) It provides for the registry of every other dog, annually, on or before the first day of May, by the owner or harborer thereof, in a hook kept for that purpose, in the office of the clerk of the city, village or town in which such dog shall be owned or harbored, and the owner shall cause such dog to wear around his neck a collar which shall he distinctly marked with its owner's name and registered number; and said clerk shall, on or before the first day of June, furnish to the assessors of the town, etc., wherein such dog is owned or harbored, a list of parties or families owning or harboring such dogs so registered. (*e*) Penalties are then provided for the failure to register, number or license such dogs. (*f*) Provision is then made that any dog not registered or collared, as provided for in the act. may be lawfully killed by any constahle, etc. (*g*) Provision is then made by way of amendment of the Revised Statutes for the payment for sheep killed, from the fund to be raised hy said tax. (*h*) The act is not to apply to any dog owned or possessed by any person or association, etc., engaged in the business of breeding dogs, etc. (*i*) The amendatory act, it is provided, shall take effect immediately. It will be seen, therefore, that the only change in the amount of the tax provided for is in the addition of 50 cents for each dog other than a bitch. By the Revised Statutes, the assessors of towns, etc., are required to finish their assessment rolls by the first day in August in each year. So much of the act then, as provides for the assessment of the tax, is capable of enforcement the present year. So much of the act, however, as provides for the registering and collaring of dogs, must he done annually, hy the first day of May, and so much of the act as provides for the furnishing of lists by the town clerk or village clerk, must be done by the first day of June. It is clear that these provisions of the act cannot take effect before the year 1890. No other construction can be given to these provisions of the act. It is a familiar rule in the construction of statutes that all laws are to he construed as furnishing a rule for future cases only, unless they contain language unequivocally and certainly embracing past transactions. Sanford & Bennett, 24 N. Y., 20; N. Y. and O. M. R. R. Co. agt. Van Horne, 57 N. Y., 478. Any other construction would contravene the express language of the provisions of this act, that it shall take effect immediately, which of itself excludes the idea that it should have any retrospective operation or effect. Matter of Mary E. Miller, 110 N. Y., 224. Very respectfully yours, CHAS. F. TABOR, Attorney-General.

AMERICAN PET DOG CLUB.—New York, June 27.—A special meeting of the American Pet Dog Club was held at 129 East Sixteenth street, New York, on Wednesday, June 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the president in the chair. Members present were Mrs. Chas. Wheatleigh, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Barnum, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Randolph, Miss Bannister and Mr. Wm. J. Fryer, Jr. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved as read. Treasurer's report read, accepted and ordered on file. The committee on securing a hall reported that if not rented before Sept. 1 it could be secured by the club. Committee on by-laws reported several bids, and it was left to the president to decide. It was voted that application be made hy this clnb for membership in the American Kennel Clnh; and that the club hold a show of pet dogs in October, exact dates and days to he duly announced in the papers. The annual election of trustees resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Wheatleigh, Mrs. Randolph, Miss Bannister and Mr. Fryer, and the election of Mrs. Fairchild to the existing vacancy.—MARION E. BANNISTER, Secretary.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 or any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Monk o' Warwick. By Warwick Kennels, Bridgeport, Conn., for blue belton and tan English setter dog, whelped Feb. 10, 1889, by Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida) out of Princess Belton (Yale Belton—Polly Blue).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Nellie—Deoch. F. A. Douglass's (Chicago, Ill.) collie bitch Nellie to J. L. Lincoln, Jr.'s, Deoch (champion Scotilla—Bonnie Knowe), April 18.

Raspberry Girl—Glen Cairn. J. L. Lincoln, Jr.'s (Chicago, Ill.) collie bitch Raspberry Girl (champion Rutland—Strawberry Girl) to Jas. Watson's Glen Cairn (Glenlivat—Nellie McGregor), March 29.

Vesta—Edwy. C. A. Altmansperger's (Minden, Ia.) mastiff bitch Vesta (Diavalo—Ashmont Madge) to Dr. G. B. Avres's Edwy (champion Orlando—Countess of Woodlands), June 19.

Princess—Prince Barry. W. W. Judd's (Hartford, Conn.) St. Bernard bitch Princess (Monk Detrick—Nancy) to H. S. Pitkin's Prince Barry (champion Merchant Prince—Bernie V.), June 24.

Princess Belton—Warwick Albert. W. C. Russell's (Bridgeport, Conn.) English setter bitch Princess Belton (Yale Belton—Polly Blue) to Warwick Kennels' Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida), June 26.

Bessie Noble—Ted Llewellin. Geo. Jarvis's (New York) English setter bitch Bessie Noble (Count Noble—champion Lady May) to Peet & Lyons's Ted Llewellin (Druid—Gussie), June 15.

Chautauqua Belle—Rock Belton. Peet & Lyons's (New York) English setter bitch Chautauqua Belle (Ted Llewellin—Marcella) to G. Jarvis's Rock Belton (Yale Belton—Princess Lilly), June 23.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Dora. Geo. Laick's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) beagle bitch Dora (Ringwood—Birdie), May 12, six (four dogs), by his Laick's Rattler (Chancellor—Careless).

Beauty. Geo. Laick's (Tarrytown, N. Y.) beagle bitch Beauty (Hero—Snap), May 15, seven (one dog), by his Laick's Rattler (Chancellor—Careless).

Raspberry Girl. J. L. Lincoln, Jr.'s (Chicago, Ill.) collie bitch Raspberry Girl (champion Rutland—Strawberry Girl), May 25, eight (four dogs), by Jas. Watson's Glen Cairn (Glenlivat—Nellie McGregor).

Maritana. J. L. Lincoln, Jr.'s (Chicago, Ill.) collie bitch Maritana (Scott—Fly), May 7, nine (four dogs), by A. H. Megsou's champion Caractacus (Cremorne—Barby Rose).

Dot Noble. D. E. Elder's (Bridgeport, Conn.) English setter bitch Dot Noble (Dashing Noble—Bessie Belton), May 29, seven (five dogs), by Warwick Kennels' Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida).

Warwick Countess. Warwick Kennels' (Bridgeport, Conn.) English setter bitch Warwick Countess (Prince Phœbus—Rosey), June 21, nine (seven dogs), by their Warwick Albert (Royal Albert—Maida).

Queen V. A. D. Thayer's (Franklin, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch Queen V. (Gem—Rose), April 19, eight (four dogs), by G. E. Browne's Heather Jack (Argus II.—Jessica).

Lady Edith. J. H. Ackroyd's (Saylesville, R. I.) Irish setter bitch Lady Edith (champion Rory O'More—Lady Berkeley), June 26, eight (four dogs), by Max Wenzel's champion Tim (Biz—Hazel).

Moonshine. C. Rathbone's (Albany, N. Y.) fox-terrier bitch Moonshine (The Moonstone—Meden), June 7, four (one dog), by A. Belmont, Jr.'s, Blenton Rubicon (Regent—Rachel).

Boustring. C. Rathbone's (Albany, N. Y.) fox-terrier bitch Bowstring (Resolute—Blenton Arrow), June 20, five (three dogs), by A. Belmont, Jr.'s, Bacchanal (The Belgravian—Bedlamite).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Raspberry Girl. Sable collie bitch, whelped Feb. 10, 1885, by champion Rutland out of Strawberry Girl, by W. R. Adamson, Bon Air, Va., to J. L. Lincoln, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Pitts. Silver fawn pug dog, whelped May 23, 1889, by champion Kash out of Lady Thora, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to L. A. Readaseil, Baltimore, Md.

Whitney. Apricot fawn pug dog, whelped May 23, 1889, by Kash out of Lady Thora, by Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., to W. A. Williams, Memphis, Tenn.

Dusky Daze. White and tan fox-terrier bitch, whelped March 14, 1888, by Dusky Trap out of Daze, by C. Rathbone, Albany, N. Y., to W. S. Applegate, New Albany, Ind.

DEATHS.

Daisy. Gordon setter bitch, whelped April 10, 1880, owned by A. B. King, Jr., Troy, N. Y.; poisoned.

KENNEL MANAGEMENT.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anouymous Correspondents.**

C. H., Erie, Pa.—I have an Irish setter pup, 11 months old, who is out of condition; nose dry and hot, scaling off and filling up; he sniffles a good deal; eye mattery; hair dry and bristling, stands up rough. I think he has had distemper. Veterinary doctor prescribed for distemper when he had no appetite, and he seemed to get better. What shall I give him? He will not go into water. Ans. Distemper. Give 5grs. quinine night and morning. Give teaspoon of whisky in water three times daily for a week. Keep him quarantined. Change bedding frequently and sprinkle carbolic solution in kennel.

A. C. C., Hartford, Conn.—I have a pointer dog troubled with weak eyes. His eyes run badly—something of a watery nature. What is the proper remedy? Ans. Sponge the eyes each day with borax and water. The trouble may be due to lack of exercise, improper feeding or digestive disturbance. These should be looked after. If digestion is poor, give Fowler's solution, 5 drops, night and morning, mixed with the food. Keep the bowels easy. Two or three compound cathartic pills at a dose will do this.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement in another column of D. Finch, Ancram, N. Y., who offers some fine foxhound pups for sale.

Rifle and Trap Shooting

RANGE AND GALLERY.

OUR TEAM ABROAD.

LONDON, June 29.—Several members of the English Volunteers met the American riflemen on their arrival here to-night. The men were weary after their long journey. Major Frost said, however, that they were in good health, and after two days' rest they would be ready to meet the team of Berkshire Volunteers on Tuesday. The interest of London centers in the match with the Honorable Artillery Company on July 6, when picked men have been arranged to meet them.

LONDON, July 1.—The Massachusetts rifle team was entertained by the Honorable Artillery Company yesterday. After a drive through Hyde Park and Kew Gardens they dined at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond. On returning they drove to Wimbledon Camp, where tents are already pitched and teams are practicing.

The team practiced in the morning at Murhead, near London, and in the afternoon shot its first match with a team from the Honorable Artillery Company for a prize offered by the company, and won easily by 54 points in the total. The shooting was at 200, 500 and 600yds. on the ranges at Nunhead, and the scores made were not on the whole very brilliant.

Each man had 7 shots at each range, besides 2 sighting shots; Wimbledon targets were used. At the 200yds. range the team shot in a standing position. At the other two in a prone position.

The Massachusetts team used Springfield rifles, as used in military competitions, with the regulation government ammunition, the rifles fitted with wind gauge and a perture sight, as allowed in competitions in the United States.

The Artillery boys had Martini-Henry rifles with open sights, and ammunition as issued for the volunteer service. Telescopes, spotting and coaching were allowed.

The day was a very fair one for shooting, excepting for the fact that a trickish, changeable wind was blowing. While the 200yds. rauge was being shot it blew from the left, the rear, and at times shifted from all points between the rear and the left, and was often gusty.

The American team pronounced the range a poor one and shooting difficult, on account of the shifting and unsteadiness of the wind, which appeared to be due in large part to the topography of the land immediately surrounding the range.

After a lunch, which was tendered by the Americans to the Artillery men, the match began and lasted nearly four hours. At the 200yds. range shooting the Americans showed notably their superiority over their opponents in the standing posture. In their work at 500yds., reclining position, the Americans did still better shooting. At the 600yds. shoot, however, the homo team wound up with a lead of 9 points over their Massachusetts opponents.

At the conclusion of the match Captain Stohwasser, in behalf of his team, congratulated the Americans on their success and expressed the hope that they might maintain it, and then, with the rest of his men, gave the H. A. C. a hearty cheer.

In response Captain Frost expressed thanks for such courteous greeting and good wishes, and said that he was somewhat chagrined at the shooting done by the Massachusetts team. It had, he thought, never struck such a poor range before. With a more decent range and a better day it might hope to do still better work. Then the Americans gave a rousing Massachusetts fire, consisting of three cheers, "M. I. V.! M.!" repeated lustily thrice, and "Massachusetts" once. Both teams intermingled in groups and were then photographed. They concluded the day's pleasure with a refection at the Artillery Company's headquarters. Following are the totals by the marksmen at each range:

Massachusetts Team.	200	500	600	Artillery Co. Team.	200	500	600
Bumstead	33	33	23	Gilbert	27	32	32
Huddleson	30	31	27	Rosenthal	24	29	30
M W Bull	28	31	29	Bateman	25	32	25
Merrill	30	32	25	Brooking	27	24	24
F R Bull	31	32	24	Ware	25	31	29
Farrow	31	30	26	Mundy	32	30	20
Doyle	28	35	23	Gibson	26	20	25
Hinman	30	27	26	Homer	24	31	25
Farnsworth	27	30	25	Parker	27	29	17
Edes	26	28	26	Payne	23	24	24
Johnston	31	30	19	Wood	30	30	30
Hussey	29	26	23	Angel	25	29	24
	354	365	296		315	341	305

The Massachusetts team will shoot a match with the Royal Berkshires at Churn to-morrow, and with the London Rifle Brigade at Rainham the next day.

LONDON, July 2.—The following memorial to the National Rifle Association, and the Council's reply thereto, have been published:

"The committee of the South London Rifle Club having arranged to shoot a match with the American team about to visit this country, and having elected them honorary members of the club during their stay here, respectfully request that they may be permitted to use their regulation Springfield rifles in the several M. B. L. competitions at Wimbledon, in which, as matters stand, they will be unable to fire a shot, because the 'Buffington' screw aperture rear sight, which in 1884 superceded the sliding wind gauge buckhorn sight adopted in 1879, is barred by the N. R. A. rules.

F. H. SHORT, Captain 3d West Kent,
Chairman of Committee.
"WILLIAM TUKE, Hon. Secretary."

From the Secretary, National Rifle Association, 12 Pall Mall East, London, S.W., to the Chairman of Committee of South London Rifle Club, Nunhead, S.E.

JUNE 11, 1889.—SIR—I am directed by the Council of the National Rifle Association to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial from the South London Rifle Club, requesting that the members of the American Team, who have been elected Honorary Members of the Club, may be permitted to use their Regulation Springfield Rifle in the several M.B.L. Competitions at Wimbledon, in which, as matters staud, they will be unable to fire, because the "Buffington" screw aperture rearsight, which in 1884 superseded the sliding wind-gauge "buckhorn" sight adopted in 1879, is barred by the N. R. A. rules.

The Council desires me to state that, after a careful consideration of the request contained in the memorial, they decided that they could not have the pleasure of acceding to it, and the following resolution was passed:

"That the request of the South London Rifle Club be refused, as it is not advisable that the general regulations of the National Rifle Association respecting the sights of military breechloaders be departed from." I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

EDMOND ST. JOHN MILDMAY, Secretary N.R.A.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—The regular shoot of the Massachusetts Rifle Association was held to-day with a good attendance and some fine scores, especially those of Mr. Hill from Lawrence. The weather conditions were favorable, except the heat. Mr. Richardson won the gold champion medal and Mr. Francis won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match. Following are the best scores made to-day:

Twenty-Shot Rest Match.

J Francis	10	10	11	10	11	9	12	12	12	11		
	11	12	10	12	11	10	11	12	12	10	2—219	
J N Eames	9	12	11	12	9	10	11	9	10			
	11	10	11	8	9	10	9	10	9	11	2—203	
S Wilder	12	10	9	9	7	10	12	9	10	11		
	9	12	9	11	12	12	8	10	10	10	2—203	
J R Munroe	10	8	9	9	10	9	10	9	11	9		
	9	12	12	9	11	12	9	7	10	10	2—195	
O M Howard	6	8	9	12	11	10	6	9	9	7		
	8	8	8	7	9	11	9	6	9	6	2—168	

Champion Medal Match.

E F Richardson	9	7	9	8	9	8	9	8	7	9—83

Victory Medal Match.

C M Hill	10	10	8	7	10	9	8	10	10	9—91
F Lawrence	9	10	8	6	7	8	10	9	9	7—83

Fifty-Shot Military Match—200Yds.

A McCarthy	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—41	
	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—41	
	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	5	5	3—40	
	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4—40	
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42	—204

Press Association Match.

A Keach	8	9	8	7	8	6	8	5	9	7—75
D B Farwell	4	7	6	10	6	6	7	5	4	6—61
B Smart	4	7	2	7	5	7	10	3	7	7—59
O Moore	2	7	5	5	5	7	5	3	4	4—47

Medal and Badge Match.

A Law	7	8	9	7	9	8	8	9	7	6—78
A S Hunt	6	7	5	7	5	7	7	4	8	7—63
A McCarthy, mil	6	4	7	8	6	5	8	6	6	6—62
W Hill	2	6	9	6	10	4	5	3	4	6—55
S Field	4	6	8	4	5	2	8	6	4	6—53

Rest Match—200yds.

J R Munroe	9	10	12	9	11	10	10	12	12	10—105
J N Eames	10	10	11	8	9	12	10	12	10	11—103
S Wilder	11	9	10	12	11	9	10	12	8	9—101
W P Thompson	12	11	12	9	9	8	9	12	10	9—101
J W Soule	9	12	10	12	9	11	8	10	9	9—101
A Ballard	11	11	9	9	11	9	10	10	9	10—99
S W Hart	9	9	9	10	12	11	7	10	9	12—98
J Hurd	8	9	9	9	11	9	12	9	11	9—96
A G Howe	9	9	10	8	9	11	7	12	10	9—94

Off-Hand Match—200yds.

E F Richardson	8	8	10	10	9	8	6	9	8	9—85
O M Howard	8	8	5	7	10	8	10	5	10	10—81
C H Eastman	7	5	6	7	9	8	8	8	10	8—76
C C Clark	6	7	6	8	10	10	5	10	8	6—78
F Daniels	7	6	8	8	9	8	7	8	8	6—75
A S Hunt	9	4	8	8	10	10	8	4	6	4—71
E H Comey	6	5	5	9	6	6	6	8	7	5—63
O Moore	4	6	4	7	7	4	10	4	3	6—55

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—There was a fair attendance at the regular weekly shooting at Healdmoor rifle range, Wilmington, Del., this afternoon. The weather was very favorable for target shooting, being just cloudy enough to prevent glaring light, and the wind very moderate. The shooting was generally close and even. A new feature of practical value and which afforded much amusement and rivalry to the competitors was the match with pocket revolvers. The second telegraph team match resulted in a victory for the Camden, Del., team by a narrow share of three points. The shooting of each team shows great improvement, and as each side has now won a match the next match promises to be exciting. Following are the scores, standard American target, off-hand:

Pistol Match—50yds.

E J Darlington	10	8	8	8	10	8	6	9	6	7—80
J Evans	8	8	9	9	8	6	10	7	8	6—79
E Darlington	5	6	10	4	7	8	6	8	5	3—62
H Johnson	4	6	5	6	4	4	5	10	4	5—53
D Evans	1	8	5	9	5	7	2	6	4	3—51

Telegraph Team Match—200yds.—Camden, Del., Team.

H M Thomas	7	7	7	4	7	6	5	8	7	8—66
	5	6	7	8	8	5	9	8	8	9—73
	8	5	8	6	7	8	8	7	8	8—73—212
S H Thomas	8	6	7	5	7	8	7	5	7	10—70
	9	9	7	8	10	5	6	5	5	5—70
	10	7	7	8	9	5	7	7	4	10—71—211—423

Wilmington Team.

E J Darlington	6	7	6	8	6	9	9	10	10	4—75
	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	9	9—78
	6	7	6	6	10	7	8	8	7	7—72—225
H Simpson	5	9	10	10	7	4	4	5	7	5—69
	4	6	4	6	7	4	8	9	7	7—62
G Darlington	5	9	10	6	7	5	8	6	6	5—67—195—420

Record Match 500yds.

E J Darlington	7	10	7	6	9	10	6	7	10	5—77
J Evans	5	9	5	6	8	9	9	5	9	8—73
W J Darlington	9	8	4	5	8	9	5	9	6	8—71
E Darlington	3	3	7	10	6	8	7	10	9	4—67
H Simpson	7	5	6	6	9	5	5	9	7	6—62
G Darlington	9	4	9	4	8	8	5	4	3	4—58

Special Record Match, 100yds.

W H Hartlove	10	10	10	8	9	5	9	7	6	8—82
W Floyd (mil)	8	4	6	10	4	6	7	10	7	8—70
H Johnson	3	5	7	0	6	9	6	10	8	5—68
H Simpson (mil)	5	9	6	6	6	5	5	4	7	7—61
L Fox	9	4	5	4	6	8	3	2	10	9—60

Military Match, 200yds., Creedmoor Target.

Dr J H J Bush	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	3	4	4—36
W Floyd	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4—36

Military Match, 100yds.

W Floyd	5	4	4	5	5—44	S M Wood	4	4	3	3—34
H Simpson	4	5	4	4	4—41					

Revolver Match, Pocket Revolvers, 12½yds., 100 Rifle Target.

H Simpson	5	9	3	4	4	5	8	5	8	8—59
H Johnson	8	4	7	4	4	5	5	6	5	6—54
W Poole	9	6	5	2	5	5	8	2	9	2—53
P Williams	7	3	7	5	4	10	2	4	0	0—51
S Howard	5	6	5	3	3	4	5	7	6	5—49
S Philips	8	8	6	4	4	5	5	5	2	2—49

AMHERST, Mass., June 26.—These scores were made at the Mountain View Range, Mr. Thomas again winning the badge:

J S Thomas	9	8	5	9	9	10	7	9	9	8—82
Henry Adams	9	9	8	8	6	8	8	10	8	6—80

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—St. Louis Pistol Club scores at a 20yds. standard American target:

F A Fodde	8	10	8	9	10	6	9	9	9	8—87
O Neuhaus	8	6	7	9	10	9	10	8	7	10—85
E Mohrstadt	9	9	7	9	9	9	8	8	8	9—85
M Summerfield	10	7	10	8	10	7	8	7	9	8—84
Dornin	7	7	10	10	6	8	8	10	9	7—82
G Alexander	10	6	8	10	6	6	10	8	8	8—80
L Dening	10	8	7	4	9	8	7	8	6	10—77
W J Lord	6	5	10	9	7	8	5	10	10	7—77
J A Lee	7	10	9	6	8	6	10	6	8	6—76
A E Bengel	10	7	6	6	5	8	6	7	6	7—69

UNSER FRITZ.

GUELPH, Ont., June 25.—At the regular practice of the Guelph Rifle Association to-day Mr. Geo. Sleeman made the following remarkable score, which is one of the best on record, using a Martini rifle:

200yds. 3345555—30 600yds. 2555555—32
500yds. 5555555—35

Grand total, 97, out of a possible 105.

NEWARK, June 27.—The fifth match for the member's trophy was shot by the Newark Shooting Society to-day, under perfect conditions of weather and light. The match was won by Henry C. Koegel, who scored 225 points. Other scores were: H. Williams 215, S. Coppersmith 213, J. H. Huegel 195, F. A. Freiensebner 192, F. C. Dietz 191, G. D. Weigman 187, C. H. Contrell 186, W. Yauffman 186, S. H. Shackelford 187; the ten men aggregating 1,987 points, an average of 198 7/10. The expert match had another "off day," so far as entries were concerned, though some big scoring was made. H. Williams took first money with 67, and also secured three 66's, four 64's, a 62 and 61; J. Coppersmith was second with 66, also scoring 65, 65, 63, 62, 60; F. C. Campbell was third with 63, G. D. Weigman fourth with 62, also scoring 60 and 58, which gave him a bronze medal; fifth money went to W. Yauffman on 61, sixth to F. C. Dietz on 54, and seventh to F. A. Freiensehen on 53. The New Yorkers who were expected were conspicuous by their absence.

FOREIGN RIFLE NOTES.—The Swiss commission appointed to report upon the adoption of a new rifle had recommended the immediate re-equipment of the whole of the Federal troops with weapons after the pattern submitted by Col. Schmidt, of the Swiss Army.

A Frenchman, M. Bieunait, is said to have found the means of replacing the metal shell of cartridges by one of a vegetable composition, which will be entirely consumed in firing. This cartridge scarcely weighs one-half of a metal cartridge, the price is considerably less, and its use will do away with all the drawbacks attached to the extraction of the shell after each shot. As the metal shell, however, secures the closing of the gun, M. Bienuait has invented a new contrivance, which may be easily affixed to every gun at a small expense, and which would give to his vegetable shell the same advantage as possessed by those in use. The employment of these new cartridges would enable soldiers to carry twice the number now allowed, and thereby the difficult problem of the supply of ammunition in battle would be greatly simplified.

NEWARK, N. J.—The thirty-seventh annual festival of the Newark Shooting Society will be held at the Newark Shooting Park, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4, 5 and 6, Schuetzen rules to govern. Hours of shooting: Thursday, 1 to 7 P. M.; Friday, 9 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., 1 to 7 P. M.; Saturday, 9 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., 1 to 6 P. M. Bullseye target will close at 4 P. M. on the last day. Officers for 1889: Pres., Henry W. Egner; Vice-Pres., William Hayes; Treas, Julius Stapff; Sec., C. H. Townsend. Shooting committee: August Bigerow, 1st shooting master; John Coppersmith, 2d shooting master; William Hayes, Albert Seitz. C. H. Townsend.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

Aug. 13, 14, 15.—Second Tournament of the American Shooting Association, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11.—Middlesex Gun Club Tournament, Dunellen, N. J. W. F. Force, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18.—Tournament at live birds and inanimate targets. J. F. Kleinz, Secretary, 600 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY STATE TOURNAMENT.

THE New Jersey State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game (so-called) met at theirrooms, Continental Hotel, Newark, on Tuesday last, Dr. Pindell, president, in the chair; Wm. Hayes secretary. Nineteen clubs were represented, besides a large gathering of sportsmen from different parts of the State, and much interest was shown. The conduct of the State shoot for 1889 was unanimously awarded to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club if they would accept the responsibility. At a meeting of the last-mentioned club at their rooms, Newark avenue, J. C. H., on Thursday last, it was resolved to accept the same, and the following committee on organization and running matters were appointed with full power to act: Chairman, Frederick Quimby; Milton Lindsley, Albert Heritage; with Wm. Hughes, George B. Eaton, J. J. Maher and Dr. F. Cummins sub-committee. Any clubs wishing to join the State Association can do so by applying to Wm. Hayes, Secretary, Broad street, Newark. There will be a four-day tournament, two days at clay (not graven) images and two days at live birds. Sweepstakes at times at both will be open to visitiug sportsmen outside of the association prizes and badges.

One of the marked features of the occasion will be a 5 live bird shoot for old stagers only. No one less than 55 years will compete. The shooting to be old style and what we have always accustomed, gun below elbow until the bird is on the wing. Only bona fide members of regular organized clubs of the association allowed to compete. Five prizes of $15 each have been so far guaranteed. This age limit we fear will bar out Uncle Billy fingbes, as he has recently renewed his age and is not now over 40. Also the field editor Jake P., he only calls now for about 35 or so, but we have a small matter of old to settle with Jake and we shall insist upon him being allowed in, and we propose to test his sight on the tubes and delicacy on the trigger. We know he used to shoot most as well as he writes, which is saying a good deal, and we rather hope when we come together at the score to warm him. Dare he accept the challenge? He may find besides "Jacobstaff" such old timers as Lamberson of Midway, Voorhees, Drs. Burdett and Pindell, Leddy, Bedle, Cassels, Heritage, Wm. Taylor, Wm. Hughes, C. M. Hedden and we don't know how many others. It will be a great affair and will rival all these other veteran associations of notoriety or rather associations of veterans like the firemen, Grand Army, etc. Why some of these are veterans of more than 50 years at the traps and they have not forgotten their cunning yet by any means.

The State tournament will take place on the grounds of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club, Marion, N. J., the week following the State fair at Waverly, probably the last week in September or first of October, due notice of which will be given.

JACOBSTAFF.

ONEIDA, N. Y., June 22.—Team match, 7 men each, 15 single kingbirds, 3 traps, and 3 men at doubles:

Oneida Gun Club.		Canastota Gun Club.	
Maxwell	011111011111101—12	Clow	101111011111101—12
Mort	111001000011111— 9	Barrett	011111111100110—11
Chase	100101111011001— 9	Delano	110010100300101— 5
Tuttle	111101111111101—13	Kirkp'tri'k	010000001110011— 6
Marble	113111110011001—10	Ward	000010010100000— 4
Deverenx	1010110111111111—12	Bishop	111000101000000— 5
Markham	111111111011001—13	Snits	101000010111100— 7
Maxwell	11 10 10 11 01 10— 7	Clow	01 11 00 01 00— 4
Devereux	10 11 01 10 11— 7	Snits	01 10 10 10 10— 5
Markham	10 11 11 11 11 11— 9—101	Barrett	00 00 11 00 10— 3—62

READING TOURNAMENT.—There will be at Reading, Pa., a four-days' tournament at live birds and inanimate targets at the new Agricultural Park, open to all, Oct. 15, 16, 17 and 18. Programme mailed later. The managers are Messrs. B. Fleishman, H. A. Penrose and J. Frank Kleinz, whose address is 600 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

TOURNAMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

TACOMA, Washington Territory, June 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The great tournament of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest, held at Tacoma under the direction of the Tacoma Rifle, Rod and Gun Club, is over, and has been a great success. The weather was pleasant and attendance large. Every thing passed off pleasantly, and each member took it upon himself to make it pleasant for visiting sportsmen, of which there were a large number as follows: J. H. Foster, G. K. Streight and A. W. Du Bray ("Gaucho") of Walla Walla; G. W. Hugel, W. D. Close, H. W. Close, Geo. Reed, J. L. Field and H. O. Peters, Kalama; J. Doloy and A. Cooper, Whatcom; J. West, S. T. Stine, J. R. McLaughlin, J. McNaught, J. C. Natrass, Jos. Hardy, H. W. Robertson, G. Kellogg and A. W. Hardy, Seattle; E. W. Moore, J. J. Evans, H. J. Hudson, Dr. Britton ("Partington"), J. W. Riley and Buel Lamberson, Portland, Oregon; J. I. Corwin, E. S. Parson ("Pistol Grip"), Frank Carter, C. H. Smith, Butte City, Montana; W. H. Skinner, St. Paul, Minn.; and others.

In the inanimate target shooting none of the scores were large, and if any Eastern sportsman in looking them over should think that if he had been there he would have had a "pudding" let me assure him of his mistake. There were as good shots here as will be found anywhere, as the scores at live pigeons (at 40 cents each) will show. The background for one unused to it was the worst possible, being of the heavy dark green of the immense fir forests. A trestle to convey water was also a prominent feature; and one man expressed the opinion of nearly all when he remarked, after missing a bluerock, "That trestle has cost me $40." Five unscreened traps were used, with unknown angles. There was no wind, and for live birds the conditions were favorable.

No 1, 10 single bluerocks, entrance $2.50, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

Partington	1011111101—8	McLaughlin	1010111101—7
Natrass	0101111001—6	Albright	1101011190—6
Stone	1011011011—7	McNaught	1100100111—6
Ellis	1110101111—8	Dr Smith	1101010111—7
Edwards	0001010100—3	Aid	1100110010—5
Reed	1001010000—3	West	0001000000—1
Field	0011010001—4	McNaughton	1011111111—9
Evans	1101010011—6	Moore	1111011111—9
Cooper	1111001111—8	Kellogg	1101111111—9
Barlow	0000110000—2	Bell	0011110101—6
Kimball	1100110050—5	Hudson	1001000000—2
Cowan	1000100100—3	Peters	1100000111—5
Paxson	0010110100—4	Dodge	1101011011—7
Foster	1110101011—7	C H Smith	1100111000—5
Stewart	1101010101—6	Eberly	1011110010—6
DuBray	1101001110—6	Bringham	1001111001—6
Doty	1010111006—6	Carter	1110111001—7
Streight	0111111011—8		

Ties divided.

No. 2, 7 single and 4 pairs bluerocks, $3; first prize, Colt hammerless gun, $80; second, $40; third, $20; fourth, $10; fifth, silk hat; sixth, razor and stone; seventh, one box of cigars:

Paxson	1001000 10 10 00 00— 4	Albright	1100010 10 11 10 10— 8
Stone	1001010 10 11 10 11—10	Edwards	1011011 00 01 11 00— 8
Aid	1001011 10 10 11 00— 8	Dodge	0111011 10 01 00 11— 9
Bell	0011101 10 11 11 11—11	Cowen	1100110 10 00 10 10— 6
West	1111111 00 00 11 10—10	Smith	1010011 10 10 10 10— 8
Barlow	0110111 11 10 11 11—11	Bringham	1110011 01 10 11 10—10
Peters	1100300 10 00 00 01— 4	Skinner	0100010 11 11 00 10— 7
M'Laugh'n	1001011 11 10 00 01— 8	Stewart	1000111 10 10 01 10— 8
Natrass	0100110 11 10 10 10— 8	Balch	1001110 11 01 10 00— 7
Foster	0111110 10 10 10 10— 9	Hugill	0000100 00 10 11 00— 4
Kimball	1101010 10 10 10 10— 8	Partington	1101101 00 10 11 01— 9
DuBray	1011011 10 11 10 10—10	Denham	1111011 11 10 11 10—12
Streight	1101010 10 00 00 10— 6	Kellogg	1111111 11 11 10 10—13
Barstow	0001100 10 10 00 11— 6	Doty	1111100 10 11 11 11—12
Ellis	1101011 11 10 00 10— 9	Moore	0101011 10 00 10 10— 7
Holton	1000000 10 11 11 00— 6	Hudson	1111011 10 10 10 10—10
Field	1110101 10 10 00 10— 8	Cooper	1001111 11 11 10 10—11
M'Naught	0010001 11 10 01 10— 7	Carter	0000100 10 01 10 10— 5
Eberly	1111010 10 19 11 11—11	Hardy	0000010 00 10 01 00— 3
Smith	1111001 10 11 10 11—11	Hoagland	1110110 10 11 10 00— 9
M'Naugh'n	0100111 00 11 00 11— 8		

Kellogg wins gun; other ties div.

No. 3, individual championship of the Northwest, 20 mixed targets as follows, 4 each—trap No. 1 glass balls, No. 2 bluerocks, No. 3 live birds, 30yds., one barrel, 40yds. boundary, No. 4 Macomton metal targets, No. 5 Keystones. Entrance $3; 75 per cent. to present holder of badge, E. W. Moore, of Portland. First prize, championship gold medal, value $250, presented to the Association by Multnomah Rod and Gun Club of Portland, and one crayon portrait to order, value $50; second, 15 per cent.; third, 10 per cent.; fourth, pair shoes; fifth, 100 cigars.

	Blue-rocks.	Key-stones.	Glass balls.	Macom-ton.	Live birds.
Smith	0101	0111	1111	0001	1000—11
Edwards	0011	1001	1111	0001	1011—12
Paxson	0011	0001	0110	0000	0110— 7
Ellis	0100	0101	1110	0011	1111—12
DuBray	1111	1111	1101	0011	1111—17
Partington	1011	1101	1111	0101	1111—16
Barlow	0101	0000	0000	0101	1000— 5
Brigham	0101	1101	1101	0000	1100—10
Hoagland	0001	0011	1100	1000	0100— 7
Peters	0000	1100	0100	0100	0010— 5
Kellogg	1111	0110	1011	1010	0111—14
Foster	0110	0011	1100	0111	1111—13
West	0010	1101	0011	0010	1110—10
McNaughton	0000	0100	0011	1001	0011— 7
McLaughlin	0101	0000	1011	0111	1111—12
Aid	0111	1011	1000	0001	1111—12
Cowan	1110	0101	0000	0101	0111—10
Hudson	0011	1010	1111	0000	1100—10
Stine	0010	0111	1110	0110	0111—12
Doty	0101	0011	1111	0110	1111—14
Fields	0101	0010	1111	0000	0011— 9
Balch	1001	0011	1001	0010	1011—10
Close	1000	0110	0011	0010	1011— 9
Bringham	0010	0011	0101	0000	0010— 6
Danham	1101	0001	1111	0111	1001—14
Albright	0111	0101	1111	1101	1101—15
Belt	001	010	010	100	101 w
Streight	1110	1001	1012	0010	1011—12
Dodge	0101	1011	1111	0000	1101—12
Moore	1011	1001	1111	0001	1111—14
Lea	1110	1000	1010	0110	1100—10
Evans	0110	1011	1111	0010	1110—13
Natrass	1101	0001	1011	0010	1111—12
Close	1111	0110	0111	1000	0111—13
Cooper	1110	1110	1101	0001	0010—11
Smith	1010	0111	1011	1100	1000—11
Eberly	1011	1110	0001	1010	1010—14
McNaghton	1110	1011	1010	0011	1011—12

DuBray first, Doty and Albright second, Kellogg, Moore, Denham and Eberly third.

Match No. 4, guaranteed purse, 7 live birds, both barrels, entrance $5, first prize $75, second $45, third $30, fourth split-bamboo rod and a chair:

Streight	1111101—6	Stine	1110111—6
Skinner	1110111—6	Aid	0110011—4
Balch	1011100—4	Partington	1111111—7
Berry	0110001—3	Dodge	1101111—6
Evans	1101111—6	Reed	1111111—7
Kellogg	1111111—7	Albright	1110100—4
Dr Smith	0111011—5	Paxson	1111011—6
Hass	1111111—7	McLaughlin	1111111—7
C H Smith	1111110—6	Field	1011110—5
Brigham	1111111—7	McNaughton	1011101—5
Close, Jr	1111110—6	Moore	1110111—6
Eberly	1111111—7	DuBray	1111101—6
Natrass	1101011—5	West	1111011—6
Foster	1101111—6	Close, Sr	1111111—7
Bell	1111111—7	Barlow	0111010—4
Ellis	1111111—7	Denham	1101011—5
Doty	1111111—7	Cowan	1010011—4
Hoagland	1111101—6	Holton	1111111—7
Hugill	1011111—6	Edwards	1110111—6
Barstow	0000111—3	Riley	1111111—7

Ties shot off in next match and winners divided.

Match No. 5, Winchester gun contest, 5 pairs Keystones with Winchester repeating shotgun; first prize, Winchester gun and $25, second $25, third $15, fourth a hat, fifth a pair of shoes, sixth 100 cigars:

E W Moore	00 00 00 00 00—0	McNaughton	11 11 00 00 00—4
Dodge	10 10 10 10 10—5	Bell	11 00 11 00 10—5
Eberly	00 00 00 11 10—3	Lea	10 00 10 00 00—2
Saunders	00 11 00 11 01—5	Partington	10 01 01 10 00—4
Cooper	10 10 10 00 00—3	Ellis	10 01 00 00 00—2
Natrass	00 10 10 00 00—2	Evans	10 11 10 11 10—7
Smith	00 00 00 10 00—1	Hudson	10 10 10 00 00—3
Hoagland	10 10 00 01 11—5	Doty	00 00 10 10 00—2
Skinner	00 11 11 10 10—6	McLaughlin	00 10 10 00 00—2
Bringham	00 00 10 00 00—1	Smith	10 00 01 01 10—4
Denham	00 11 01 00 11—5	Field	10 00 00 01 10—3
Stine	11 10 00 11 10—6	Peters	00 01 11 01 01—5
DuBray	00 01 10 00 00—2		

Evans first, Skinner and Stine second, ties on 5 third.

No. 7 (No. 6 omitted), team match, open to teams of 3 from any club belonging to the Association, entrance price of bluerocks; for champion silk banner, at 20 single bluerocks:

Queen City Team (Seattle).		Portland.	
Jas West	01111101011010101110—13	J J Evans	11111111001111010101—15
Natrass	01111100010110000101O—10	Britton	01111101110111011011—15
J R La	11011101011011111111—16	Moore	10101011111101110111—15
	39		45
Kalama.		Tacoma.	
W D Close	00011000111111110111—13	McNaut'n	11001101000111111011—13
Hugill	01011100010100010001— 8	E E Ellis	01110111111101111100—15
J R Fields	11000010000010101111— 9	Eberly	11011111101111111111—18
	30		46
Seattle.			
Z Doty	01111111101101101101—15	Kellogg	11111111111010011111—17
S J Stine	10011011001111111010—13		45

Tacoma wins banner.

No. 9, Ithaca gun contest, 7 wild pigeons, $5, one barrel; first prize, an Ithaca hammerless gun; second, $40; third, $20; fourth, split-bamboo rod; fifth, a revolver:

Kellogg	1010111—5	Field	1011111—6
Stine	1110111—6	McNaughton	1001010—3
Henry	1111111—7	Close	1010110—4
Pants	0001101—3	Albright	1101111—6
McLaughlin	1011011—5	Streight	1101011—5
Eberly	1101111—6	Robertson	1000100—2
Bringham	1100111—5	Barlow	0011000—2
Kilmyer	0111111—6	West	1011111—6
Partington	1111011—6	Foster	1001101—4
Dodge	1111110—6	Doty	1011111—6
Aid	1111111—7	Hoagland	1100101—4
Moore	1111111—7	Natrass	1110001—4
Edwards	1101101—5	Box	0001010—2
Ellis	0000111—3	Schute	0010000—1
Hass	1101111—6	Wilkinson	1100101—4
Evans	1101111—6	Balch	0000000—0
DuBray	1011101—5	Finncgan	1010101—4
Brown	1111011—6		

Ties divided.

No. 10, Smith gun contest, 10 live birds, both barrels, entrance $5. First prize, Smith hammerless gun; second, $40; third, $20; fourth, $10; fifth, keg Dupont powder; sixth, silk umbrella:

J J Evens	1101011101—7	Kimball	1110010111—7
Dodge	1110101011—7	Du Bray	0101110111—7
Smith	1101111111—9	McLaughlin	1011111101—8
Bingham	1001111111—8	Box	1000111010—5
Barlow	0101110011—6	Ellis	0111111101—8
Cooper	0101010011—5	Eberly	1101101111—8
Moore	1110010101—6	Bell	0011001011—5
Aid	1111011111—9	Partington	1011111111—9
Relly	0001000001—2	Berry	1100000101—4
Stine	1100100011—5	Hoagland	1001011117
Kellogg	1100110111—7	Doty	1111110101—8
Robertson	0101111011—7	McNaughton	1010111011—7
Albright	1000111000—4	Pants	1001011101—6

Ties on 9 divided gun; all ties divided.

No. 11, at 10 single bluerocks, entrance $3, guaranteed purse, 40, 30, 20 and 10:

Partington	7	Moore	10
Kellogg	7	Evans	9
W D Close	5	Foster	4
Streight	6	Fields	4
Berry	4	Dodge	6
Pants	6	Aid	7
Smith	5	Kimbal	8
Riley	4	Cooper	8
Doty	9	McLaughlin	6
Bringham	7	Quickstep	6
Hoagland	8	Stine	7
Ellis	6	DuBray	6
Reed	7	Box	9
Bringham	7	Albright	8
McNaughton	7	Kilmeyer	1
Robertson	6	Natrass	6
Eberly	6	Saunders	6
West	5	Brown	6

Moore first, ties div.

At the annual meeting of the Association the following persons were elected to serve the ensuing year. The next tournament will be held in Portland: President, A. W. DuBray, Walla Walla, Vice-President, E. E. Ellis, Tacoma; Secretary-Treasurer, H. F. Hudson, Portland. Montana was admitted to the Association. A committee of one from each club was appointed to revise by-laws and constitution. WILLIAMS.

NORTH END VS. BALTIMORE.

FRANKFORD, Philadelphia, June 28.—To-day was field day for the members of the North End Gun Club, being the return match with the Baltimore Gun Club, a hitherto unbeaten organization. A short time ago they had the pleasure of hanging the North Enders up for 8 birds. To-day they were taken into camp, regaled with the best the market afforded and beaten to the tune of 16 birds, neither club shooting up to its average. The visiting team was met at Broad street station by a committee containing Capt. W. H. Pack, James Wolstencroft and A. L. Lumb. On reaching Frankford the visitors were seated in Mr. Gray's large, new coach and driven to the Messrs. Wolstencrofts' Mill. Here the visitors were invited to partake of dinner, which was laid in the large new stock room of the mill; covers were laid for seventy-five persons, and the way that lobster and chicken salad and more substantial comestibles, not forgetting the great American institutions, pie and ice cream, disappeared was a caution to doctors. The lady friends of the North End club came in for the highest kind of encomiums from all, and more especially from the visitors. After the good things had been disposed of the march was taken for the grounds, a short distance away, and shooting began at once. The match was for 25 single birds each, Keystone targets, National Association rules, teams of five and six men each:

North End Gun Club—No. 1 Team.

W Wolstencroft	1110111101111111101111111110—21
Miller	1111111111101111111111101—23
W M Pack	1111010011111011011011011—18
Lumb	1100111111101111101111011—20
Rust	0100111110010101111111111—18—100

No. 2 Team.

W H Pack	1111110110110111011111011—20
Jas Wolstencroft	1111110011011111001111111—20
Richards	1111111011111101101110010—19
Garvin	1111101010110111111011111—18
Buckwalter	1110111111111111001111011—21— 98

No. 3 Team.

H Thurman	0010010111100110111111111—17
J Thurman	1111111001010111001111111—18
R G Howe	1110110010100010111110100—14
Geo Elmer	1110011111101111011011110—19
Ridge	1101111001111111111111101—20
Abbott	1111111110011101101101111—20—108
	306

Baltimore Gun Club—No. 1 Team.

Hussell	0111101010010111111111111—19
Capron, Sr	0001111010000011010910010—10
Hartner	1001011111111111111111001—20
Evans	1111101110011110111011100—18
Franklin	0010101110110101010101011—15— 82

No. 2 Team.

Buckbey	0100001010110011011011011—13
Malone	0010010111111010111111010—16
Cantler	1111111101111111111110101—22
Linthicum	1111111011010101010101111—20
Dr Brown	1110111011111111111111001—21— 92

No. 3 Team.

Jory	1101011111111011111100111 —20
Colson	0111111011111011111101111—21
Williams	1101101011100110000101011—15
Williar	1111111011111111111110111—23
Felis	1111111111111111101011111—22
Capron, Jr	1011600111110001011011101—15—116
	290

A special prize, donated by the Philadelphia *Item*, of a silver cigar case and ash holder, to be awarded to the holder of the highest individual score was won by Miller, of the North End Club, by shooting off the tie with Williar.

Miller	1110111111111111111111111—24
Williar	0101111101111011011111111—20

J. C. SHALLCROSS.

SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS.—Claremont, N. J., June 29.—Shoot for Lefevcr trophy, 25 birds, 5 traps, Keystone rules:

Johnson	0111101111011011111111011—19
Lindsley	1111110111101111101101011—20
Fox	0101111111101111011111111—20
J T Richards	0011100001101011010001110—12
Courtney	1101010100011001010111110—13
Converse	0000111010000100110100111101—12

Shoot for amateur championship trophy, same condition:

Richards	1100110110110110111110101—16
Fox	1001010111111001111001011—16
Medona	0011111011011000011111111—18
Berliner	0000101101000011101111111—15
Converse	1100000011010000011010111—11
Seymour	1011110011101111000011101—16

Sweep No. 1, 50 cents entry, 5 traps, Keystone rules, two moneys:

Lindsey	0110100010—4	Apgar	1111011100—7
Johnson	0111111111—9	Medona	0101011001—5
Collins	0001111110—6	Fox	1011010001—5

No. 2, three moneys:

Lindsley	1111101110—8	Apgar	1100111001—6
John	0110011111—7	Fox	0001101011—5
Collins	1111111010—8	Hunt	0101101100—5

First divided.

No. 3, same conditions, two moneys:

Lindsley	1111111111—9	Apgar	1111011111—9
Johnson	0011000111—4	Fox	0010111111—7
Collins	1011100001—5		

First divided.

No. 4, same:

Lindsley	1111111101—9	Apgar	1011110101—7
Johnson	1111011101—8	Fox	1011100111—7
Collins	1000110111—6		

No. 5:

Lindsey	1110011100— 6	Miller	1111111111—10
Johnston	0011101111— 7	Fox	1010110100— 5
Collins	1010111100— 6	Seymour	0000110011— 4
Apgar	1010111100— 6	Richards	1011111011— 8

No. 6:

Lindsey	0110011101— 6	Fox	0111111100— 7
Johnson	1011111110— 8	Apgar	1111011110— 8
Collins	1111110101— 8	Richards	0111101001— 6
Miller	1111111111—10	Berliner	1000010110— 4

Second divided.

No. 7:

Johnson	1111111011— 9	Fox	1010111101— 7
Collins	1110111101— 8	Courtney	1110111111— 9
Miller	1111111111—10	Smith	1010111011— 7
Apgar	0111111011— 8	Richards	0111100011— 6

Second and third divided.

No. 8:

Johnson	1111111111—10	Converse	1010100100— 4
Collins	1111111111—10	Courtney	1101000101— 5
Miller	1111111111—10	Smith	1101000011— 5
Fox	0011100101— 5	Richards	0111011110— 7
Apgar	1101100111— 7		

All divided.

No. 9:

Johnson	1111111111—10	Apgar	1111111111—10
Collins	0101110001— 5	Richards	0110011111— 7
Miller	1111100111— 8	Courtney	1111111011— 8

First and second divided.

No. 10:

Miller	1111111111—10	Apgar	1100111111— 8
Johnson	1111111111—10	Collins	0111111111— 9
Richards	1010101111— 7	Courtney	1110000110— 5
Lindsey	0111100111— 7		

First divided.

CORRY GUN CLUB.—Corry, Pa.—The scores made at the shoot June 20 were:

Laurie	1111011101011111110111110—20
Lewis	1111111111011100110101010—19
Wetmore	1101011011111111101111100—19
Edwards	1110011111111100011001—18
Starbird	0011111011011111011111100—18
Swan	1100101001111111111001110—17
Oliver	1110110100111111011111000—16
Ward	1111111010000011001011111—16
Blydenburg, Jr	1000001001011100100010110—10
Wilson	1110111110100010010010—14
Shellburg	0001000100101100011010000—8
Arnold	0000101010111000111001111—13
Berliner	1100011010010010101010000—11
Reese	0000000110000000101101100— 6
Gallup	0000100000100000011100010— 6
Howard	0001011100100101000010—10
Thurman	0100110111000100000000100— 8
Marsh	0110010011111100111111001—14
Blydenburg	0110111011111111011111110—20
Austin	1100010111111000111111111—18
Bentley	0100101001010000010000011— 8
McCray	0100011000000000100011000— 6
Duffy	0010000001001111011011010111—12
Green	0100100011010100101111111—14
Penrose	1111011111011111111101
Blair	1100110009111011110101000—13
Hammond	0100111001010110100000010—10
Waggoner	1111101111010011111011111—20

The gold medal was won by Waggoner, silver medal, Starbird; leather medal, Geo. Reese.

In the match shot June 27, Blydenburg led off with a clean score:

Blydenburg	1111111111111111111111111—25
Swan	1111101111011111111101111—22
Lewis	1101011111101111111111111—22
Laurie	1111011001111111111111111—21
Gray	1001001111111111101011111—21
F Babcock	1111011110111101101101111—20
Waggoner	0101110111011101111111111—20
Blydenburg, Jr	1011011011111101111101010—18
Austin	1110111110000111101010010—18
H Arnold	1011111101001010011111011—17
Wilson	0111010110101001101111111—17
Mead	0111101110001011111001111—17
Ward	1111011101111000000111010—16
Dunbar	1100101010110101011111001—16
M Arnold	1010010111101101010111101—16
Brown	0110011111011111001010100—16
Marsh	0100101111010101111110100—16
Gallup	1010110100001100111110111—16
Kelleher	0011101010110110101101110—15
MacKenzie	1001100101010101111011100—14
Oliver	1101000111010001010111110—14
Shellburg	0010011101000101011111011—14
Duffy	0100011111100100001011110—13
Edwards	0011011100011000101100111—12
Blair	0100001010111000110100011—11
Gordon	1011011101100000000000—11
Newman	0000111010000000011011101—10
Starbird	0011101001001001010100100—10
Reese	1000100001010010010011101—10
Tyler	0000011010110101010001010—10
King	0100100010110010000000011— 9
Kiem	0100101001000001001000001— 7
Ellis	0000010010001010000010100— 6
Hammond	1100010000001000000000000— 6
Mortz	0100001000010010010000000— 4
Eastman	0010000110010000000000000— 4

The gold medal was won by Blydenburg, silver medal by Swan, leather medal by Eastman.

LANSDALE, Pa., June 22.—Appended is the score of a sociable team shoot at Lansdale Gun Club grounds, each man shot at 21 clay-pigeons:

Forest Gun Club.		Lansdale Gun Club.	
J Hallowell	12	L Swartz	15
F Ransley	14	J Henry	16
C Breisford	15	J Zearfoss	8
F Robinson	17	H Lock	5
S Reed	9	H Zearfoss	5
O P Ely	12	G Young	8
L Redman	6	D Smith	7
Jas Mills	7	W Zearfoss	10
W Morrison	12	F Henry	11
H A Kemble	5	J M Boorse	9
D Ezra	9—118	J W White	10—104

THE GLOVERSVILLE (N. Y.) GUN CLUB will hold a tournament to-day.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

BOSTON, June 26.—There was a fair attendance of trap shots at the range to-day. The weather conditions were good and several clean scores were made. Among the visiting sportsmen present were Mr. Hall, of Chicago, who made his maiden attempt at trap-shooting, and, as will be seen by the scores below, did remarkably well for a new beginner; and Mr. Bowker, of the Natick Sportsman's Club, who, with a light 12-gauge gun, did some excellent work. The principal event was the fifth competition in the gold coin and merchandise match. The following is a summary of to-day's events:

Gold Coin and Merchandise Match.

Fifteen clay pigeons and 15 Keystone targets, five traps; Keystone squad system.

	Clays.	Keystones.
White	011111111111111—14	111101111111111—14—28
Swift	101111111111111—14	111111111111110—14—28
Stanton	111011111111111—14	111101111011111—13—27
Perry	111111111111101—14	111101101110111—12—27
Bowker	111110111110101—12	110111111111111—14—26
Choate	111101111111101—13	111110011111111—13—26
Hosmer	011111111111100—12	110110111111110—12—24
Wheeler	110111100101101—10	011111011011101—12—22
Nichols	101111101111011—12	110010101110101—9—21
Curtis	111100110111111—12	111100101100110—9—21
Knowles	111010111001101—10	011101101111100—10—20
Suow	101111011110111—12	011001110000111—8—20
Nelson	111100111111100—11	101000110001011—7—18
Hall	101011000110101—8	000001111001100—6—14

The winners in the sweepstake matches were as follows:

Five Keystone targets, Keystone system, Knowles 5; 10 Keystone targets, Keystone system, Swift 10; 7 clays, 5 traps, Swift, Bowker and Knowles 7; 10 standard targets, 3 traps, Stanton 9; 10 standard targets, 3 traps, Stanton, Bowker and Swift 9; 5 Keystone targets, Keystone system, Curtis and White 5; 15 clay birds, Keystone system, Stanton, Swift and White 14; 15 Keystone targets, Keystone system, Perry 15; 10 clay pigeons, Keystone system, Stanton, Bowker and White 10; 3 pair standard targets, Stanton and Perry 6; 5 Keystone targets, Keystone system, Stanton, White and Choate 5; 10 clay birds, 5 traps, Keystone system, Perry 10; 5 pair clays, Perry 9; 10 bluerocks, 3 traps, Stanton.

The next shotgun competition at Walnut Hill will occur on Wednesday, July 10, when the sixth contest on the gold coin and merchandise match will take place, followed by the regular sweepstake shooting.

TORONTO, June 25.—The third championship match of the Off-Hand Rifle Association was shot over the different ranges to-day. The day was all that could be desired for fine shooting. Newton Brook, Scarboro' and Orillia made the three highest scores that have ever been made by any teams in the association. The marksmanship exhibited was indeed wonderful, and proves what perfection can be attained by practice. The score of each team is appended, and the total matches won and lost out of the three shot. It is but fair to mention that Alliston shot with only nine men, while all the rest had ten:

	Points.	Total won.	Total lost.
Orillia	791	28	2
Newton Brook	809	26	4
Scarboro'	792	25	5
Aurora	747	23	7
King City	736	16	14
Tottenham	723	15	15
Midland	697	12	18
Point Edward	638	9	21
Alliston	577	8	22
Gravenhurst	..	..	30
Bradford	..	..	30

The fourth match will be shot on July 9.

BROOKLYN, June 29.—The Crescent Gun Club held their third regular monthly shoot to-day at Dexter's Park, on the Jamaica Plank road. Only six members competed for the club badge and extra prizes. C. Hubbell and W. J. Bolton tied for the medal. On the shoot-off both again tied and divided the money, the tie to be shot off at the next shoot. In the first sweepstake shoot H. Skidmore took first money and W. Gilman second. Messrs. Hubbell, Scott and Bolton tied on the second and divided. The following is the score of shoot, 10 birds:

W Scott (25)	0000111010—4	W D Gilman (25)	0111010101—6
H Skidmore (24)	0101101111—6	C Hubbell (25)	1100101111—7
E Matthews (23)	0110101001—5	W J Bolton (25)	1100110111—7

Referee, Mr. W. Mills.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 28.—This week at the Coal Mine Brook Range of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club the members for the fourth time contested for the Norcross trophy, and in the shooting off of the ties E. T. Smith broke 10, G. J. Rugg 9 and Sampson withdrew before the first 5 balls were thrown. In the contest each man had a possible 50; the work of each man in detail follows:

E T Smith	26	M D Gilman	22
G J Rugg	26	W B Dean	22
Geo Sampson	25	C Crompton	22
A R Bowdish	25	A G Larkin	21
W L Davis	25	H W Webber	21
A B Frankh	24	F Foreband	20
E F Swan	23	A L Gilman	19
C H Howe	23	C R Holman	19
E B Burbank	23	C R B Claflin	19
Dr Bowers	23	F M Harris	18
E S Knowles	22	C Forehand	17
C Johnson	22	F N Hale	12

The winners of the trophy thus far are as follows: First, M. D. Gilman, 28; second, E. T. Smith, 27; third, C. Crompton, 27; fourth, E. T. Smith, 26; tie score 10.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The Northwood Gun Club of Florence had a poor attendance at its weekly shoot June 18. The Keystone traps and targets were used. The scores made were at 25 Keystone targets:

T T Cartwright	1101101010110110101010010—15
F L Gaylor	0110111010100001101010101—13
S Foster	0101010001101000111011001010—10

In a practice shoot: C. O Harris 15 out of 20, Gaylor 10 out of 15, Cartwright 9 out of 15. The attendance June 15 was a decided improvement, and some fair good shooting was done. Mr. C. N. Gaff and E. N. Foote, of the Northampton Gun Club, were visitors, but did not bring their shooting irons, so borrowed guns. Mr. Gaff used T. T. Cartwright's new Whitney hammerless, and did some good work. Mr. Foote used several strange guns, but there was no gun that would fit him, consequently his score was not up to his average. Match at 25 birds each:

L F Gaylor	1110010110111101101110010—15
T T Cartwright	0100101011111010110100010—14
F W Twiss	0011100100011001111010100—11

Practice:

C N Gaff	11101101110 110 011 —15
E Abercrombie	1011111011 — 8
S Foster	1111101000100111 —10
F Nuttleman	0110101011101110 —10
L F Gaylor	01101001110100100111010011111—18
E P Felkes	1010100110 — 5
T T Cartwright	1000110F0001101011001110 —12
E Foote	1010111000301011000111 —10

The club will build a new club house; they will hold a small tournament July 4.—MEADOW CITY.

EATON, N. Y., June 29.—Eaton Gun Club practice at 9 kingbirds, three traps, 18yds. rise, American Association rules:

Peet	111111111—9	Fryer	101111001—6
Hall	011111111—8	Briggs	101001101—5
Richardson	110110111—7	Sackett	110110110—6
Bell	110110111—7	Curtiss	100100100—3
Atkins	001111111—7	Ormsby	100101001—4
Cole	101111101—7		

Match, Captains Peet and Richardson:

Peet	101111111111111—14	Richards'n	111011011010101—10
Cole	011100101111111—11	Hall	1141110111011—12
Atkins	111000110101011 9	Fryer	011111010111111—12
Briggs	111101100001001— 8	Sackett	011010111011111—11
Ormsby	111111100000001— 8	Curtis	110110111101110—11
Bell	111101010000001— 8—58	Stone	101001001111001— 8—64

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 28.—Score of the Winston—Crosby match shot at East St. Louis, Ill., this afternoon, 100 single live birds, Hurlingham rules, modified to use 10-gauge guns, for $250 a side:

J L Winston	1021111102— 8	Wm Crosby	2011221111— 9
	2202212112— 8		1112221101— 9
	2111212122—10		1112111111—10
	1112221201— 9		0121111101— 8
	2211211222—10		1111111111—10
	2211221112— 9		1212122111—10
	1212211010— 8		1112211010— 8
	1012200111— 6		1111112111—10
	1212101011— 8		1121111122—10
	1011111011— 7—83		2111111112—10—94

UNSER FRITZ.

BOSTON GUN CLUB, June 29.—At the Boston Gun Club shooting tournament for the experts at Wellington to-day, the principal event was the 100 clay-pigeon championship, to the winner of which was given an elegant gold watch charm. This was taken by J. Knowles of the Lowell Rod and Gun Club, who also took the special prize of $5 given by the club for the best score over 90. Taking into consideration that of the 20 shooters contesting nearly all were the elite of the different clubs in Massachusetts, The Brockton, Wellington, Lowell, Natick, Worcester, Willimantic, Exeter, Massachusetts Rifle and Boston gun clubs were all represented. The winner was heartily congratulated by all the sportsmen present. The names of the leaders are given below in the respective sweeps: Initial sweep No. 1, set traps—Choate, North, Bartlett and Stanton. Initial sweep No. 2, set traps—Dickey, Eager, Smith, Spring, Bowker and Bartlett. Ten clays, Perry; 10 clays, Knowles; 10 clays, Knowles, Eager, Choate and Cooper; 10 clays, Knowles and Perry; 10 clays, Stanton, Smith, Eager and Choate; 10 clays, Roxton, Dickey, Eager and Perry; 10 clays, Allen, Stanton, Choate, Bartlett, Chase, Knowles and Dickey; 10 clays, Knowles, Dickey and Perry; 10 clays, Nichols; 10 clays, Perry and Nichols; 7 Peorias, Swift; 10 clays, Knowles; 7 Peoria, Stanton and Knowles; Eager-Dickey match, 25 clays—Eager 25 straight, Dickey 17; 7 clays, Swift; 10 Peorias, Swift, Dickey and Nichols; 5 pair doubles, Perry and Choate; 10 Peorias, Swift, Stanton and Eager; 10 clays, Choate. Totals of scores in the 100 bird match: Knowles first, 92; Perry second, 91; Eager third, 87; Dickey, Choate and Bowker 86, Nichols 85, Stantou and Smith 83, Bartlett 80, Allen and Piper 77, Swift 73, Roxton 72, Spring 71, Wood 67. Chase, Cooper, North and Gerrish withdrew.

NEWARK, June 27.—The deciding match in the series between the South Side Gun Club, of this city, and the Union Gun Club, Springfield, took place on the grounds of the former club, and was a hotly contested affair. The teams comprised 12 men each, 25 clay birds each man, from 3 screened traps, under national rules. The local club was in fine shooting form, but could not cope successfully with the Unions, on whose team were J. and W. Wolstencroft and W. Morris Pack, three of the best shots in Philadelphia, and John Riggotts, of Rockaway. The result of the match was as follows: Union G. C.—E. D. Miller 23, Wm. Sigler 25, J. Wolstencroft 24, N. C. Conover 20, John Riggotts 18, W. Wolstencroft 24, W. M. Pack 20, R. E. Williams 22, M. F. Lindsley 21, C. H. Johnson, Jr., 22, E. Brantingham 23, R. Collins 22; total 264. South Side G. C.—Oswald Von Lengerke 22, A. Beilman 18, W. R. Hobart 21, H. R. Breintnall 20, L. Thomas 22, T. Dukes 19, A. White 23, A. Quad 24, C. M. Hedden 22, J. Beam 19, E. Geoffrey 23, Justus Von Lengerke 22; total 255. A number of sweeps followed, in the first of which Miller, W. M. Pack, Yeamans, J. Wolstencroft and Conover divided first money on 10 straight each; W. F. Quimby and A. Sickley divided second on 9 each; Johnson and Goesser divided third on 8 each, and fourth was split up between Geoffrey and W. H. Pack on 7 each. In the next sweep first was divided on 10 straight each by Miller, W. M. Pack and W. Wolstencroft; second went to Dukes on 9; third was divided by Sickley, Parliment and Beam on 8 each, Collins taking fourth alone on 7.

WELLINGTON, Mass., June 29.—There was a good attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Gun Club to day and several clean scores were made in the sweepstake matches. In the silver pitcher match, at 8 clay-pigeons and 7 bluerocks, Dill won with 14. The other scores in this match were: Schaefer and Hutchingson 12, Bond, Field, Baxter, Warren and Tilton 11, Stone 10, Chase and Lang 9, Herrick, Cowee and Bradbury 8. In the merchandise badge match, Bradstreet won with a clean score of 15 clay-pigeons. The other scores were: Field 14, Warren, Lang and Chase 13, Schaefer, Bradhury, Hutchingson and Tilton 12, Snow and Melcher 11, Stone, Dill, Cowee and Bond 10, Baxter and Herrick 9. The winners in the sweepstake matches were as follows: 8 clay-pigeons, Hutchingson; 5 clay-pigeons, Warren and Hntchingson; 7 bluerocks, Dill; 5 clay-pigeons, Warren, Schaefer, Chase and Bradstreet; 5 clay-pigeons, Snow, Lang and Bradstreet; 5 clay-pigeons, Field and Bradstreet; 6 bluerocks, Baxter; 6 bluerocks, Warren; 6 clay-pigeous, Field, Warren and Bowker; 3 pairs bluerocks, Chase and Warren; 3 pairs clay-pigeons, Bradstreet; 10 clay-pigeons, Keystone match, Bond and Dill. The club held a meeting during the afternoon, and elected A. W. Gore treasurer of the club, vice C. B. Samborn, resigned.

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB.—New York, June 28.—The club celebrated its first regular monthly live bird shoot yesterday at its grounds, Weehawken, N. J. Preparations had been made for a large crowd but the crowd was absent owing no doubt to the late hour that the birds were procured and a short notice to the live bird shooters. A large number of birds of a mixed description were on hand, some good ones, with a few decidedly poor ones among them. The weather was warm and oppressive, with no breeze, but the shooting was very good taken as a whole. Dr. Booth of the Eureka Gun Club participated in the shoot. Mr. Baun of the *Times* officiated as scorer. Left barrel counted ½ bird, at 20 birds: Dr. Lordley 14, E. H. Fox 15, John Male 16, F. Rinn 15, J. Hanna 16, P. Tomlin 10½, D. Simpson 11, Dr. Booth 12, L. Brenner 13. F. Rinn and E. H. Fox shot their match on their first 15 birds. Rinn won killing 12½ to Fox's 11. Rinn shot a 10lb., 10-bore; Fox a 7¼lb., 12-bore; both at 25yds. rise, 80yds. boundary.—F.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 12, 1889.—*The U. S. Cartridge Co.*: GENTLEMEN—I have used your shells exclusively for the past two years, and the last eighteen months in salt water shooting, which tries a shell more than anything else, scarcely a day passing but what my shells were more or less wet. When I came out here I brought a box with me, and on one occasion when boat shooting it came on rough and we shipped considerable water, wetting guns and ammuuition; after that mine were the only shells that could be fired. I gave all my unloaded ones to my friends and wrote for more, but my letter miscarried and I waited two months without them. During that time I used the few I had over and over, stiffening the mouth with mucilage. Some of them I fired seven and eight times, and they could have been fired again. Since that I have purchased some 2,000 for myself and friends, and have just got another 1,000. I see you advertise an illustrated catalogue. Please send me a couple. They will do you good. I use only Schultze powder, and have never had a miss or hang fire yet. Your shells I buy of J. Muckleston & Co. Yours truly, (Signed) JOHN C. CORNISH.—*Adv.*

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

JOE.—The minnow is often a successful bait, and you will do well to try it in this case.

G. D. S., London.—For the eggs address H. B. Bailey, No. 51 South street, New York.

P., Philadelphia.—We hear of rockfish or striped bass being caught by hook and line in the surf along the New Jersey coast weighing from 25 to 50lbs., but are not informed how such fishing is done. You would confer a favor on many friends of the sport by giving the required information, such as the season of the year, time of tide, whether high or low surf, the direction of the wind and formation of the beach where such fish would be likely to be found; the kind of bait used and whether bottom fishing or trolling is best. Is rock fishing like drum fishing in the surf, done in little gullies or little channels between the outer edge of the beach and inner bar, clam bait and sinker for bottom fishing with ordinary drum tackle? Casting into the gullies just outside the inner overfall in this way many drumfish are caught from May and October. About ¼ to ¾ flood tide, wind south or southwest and moderate surf is the best time to fish. Ans. Strong tackle of the best make is required for the capture of this fish. A stiff rod, not exceeding 9ft. in length, a reel holding about 300yds. of 18-thread Cuttyhunk line, No. 6 or 7 Sproat or 5 or 6 O'Shaughnessy hook, and a 2 or 3oz. sinker is needed as long casts are necessary. Fish from rocky ledges in deep water, high tide and a good-sized surf is best. Hip boots and a gaff are required. The best baits are shedder crabs, menhaden, squid, and lobsters. Trolling with spoons is a successful way to capture this fish also. The season is from the beginning of June until October; best in August, September and into October.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ENGLISH, PAST AND PRESENT. By Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. The Humboldt Pub. Co., 28 Lafayette place, New York. This is another standard work added to the Humboldt Library Series—a work that has had a salo second only to "The Study of Words," by the same author. Twenty editions of the latter and thirteen of the former are the best evidences of the popularity of the works. A most interesting study, therefore, is the history of the English language past and present. This is Nos. 108 and 109 of the Humboldt Library.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JULY.

4. Larchmont, Annual.
4. Beverly, Mon Beach, 1st Buz. Bay.
4. Beverly, Marblch'd, 1st Cup.
4. Hyde Park, Annual, Chicago.
4. Buffalo, Open, Buffalo.
4. Detroit, Cruise, St. Clair.
4. Cedar Pt., Special, Bridge't.
4. Quaker City Cor., Marcus H'k
5. Dorchester, Open, Club.
6. Hull, 70th Regatta.
6. Beverly, Marblch'd, 2d Cham
6. Sippican, Annual, Marion.
6. Great Head, 1st Cham.
6. Hamilton, 20ft. Class.
6. Larchmont, 40ft. Class.
6. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
6. So. Boston, Mass., 1st Cup, City Point.
8. Inter-Lake Y. R. A. Meet, Lake Erie.
8. American, 1st Cham.
9. New Haven, Annual.
—. Knickerbocker, 20ft. craft, Ocean Race.
—. Seawanhaka, Annual Cruise
10. Pleon Club, 1st Cham.
10. Great Head, Moonlight Sail.
13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham. Ft. Pt
13. Buffalo Handicap, to Point Albino.
13. Cape Cod, Dennis.
13. Atlantic, Cruise, L. I. Sound.
13. R. Can., 25ft. Class, Toronto.
13-15. Eastern, Annual, Marblehead, and Cruise.
16. Rhode Island, Cup.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
17. Great Head, 2d Cham.
18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Chelsea, Club.
20. Hull, Ladies' Race.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
20. Hamilton, Cruise.
20. American, 2d Cham.
20. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
20. So. Boston, Mass., 2d Pen., City Point.
24. Pleon, Club.
25. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
25. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 3d Buz. Bay.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
27. Buffalo, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
27. Cape Cod.
27. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
27. Quaker City Cor., Riverton.
27. R. Can., 20ft. Class, Toronto.
29. Detroit, 2d Pennant.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.
31. Cedar Point.

A VERY GENEROUS CONCESSION.

ONE of the "generous concessions" that have been so generally lauded by the friends of the new deed of gift is the selection of outside courses and the inferred abandonment of the much-abused inside course. Much has been said about the spirit and liberality which the New York Y. C. has displayed in this matter, but unfortunately the exact truth has come out from no less a person than Mr. Geo. L. Schuyler, the "surviving donor," who certainly should know what he is talking of. In a late interview in the *Commercial Advertiser* Mr. Schuyler says: "The difficulty had to be met of a stretch at one point of the (New York) course where there was only about 18ft. of water, whereas the Volunteer draws 22ft, with her board down. This obstacle to boats of all sizes, and particularly of the large class being so rapidly developed of late years, might be much increased in the case of future holders of the Cup if the provision of the old deed requiring the club course to be used was in force. I therefore suggested that the deed be so altered as to make a series of three races in open water a condition of challenge races for the America's Cup." It thus appears that the change was made, not out of consideration for the 13ft. draft of the deep cutters, but for the 22ft. draft of the American "sloops." Mr. Schuyler's words make the meaning as plain as it can be made, he says, "In the case of future *holders* of the Cup," not holders and challengers, but only the New York Y. C., whose tenure of the Cup is practically made perpetual by the provisions and exactions of the last deed of gift. The true history of the adoption of outside courses is briefly this: For fifteen years, from the first Cup race in 1870, the inside course of the New York Y. C. has been objected to by challengers as unfit for an international race because of its shoal and tortuous nature and strong and complicated tides, giving advantage to the shoal boat and to the superior knowledge of the home pilots compared with the foreign skippers. The concourse of attending steamers hinders the racers and brings a great risk of collision, the light and fluky winds make a fair test impossible, the odds being strongly in favor of home craft, built especially for this course, as against sea-going yachts, such as all challengers must be. Every challenger from the first has objected to the course, and many American yachtsmen have condemned it as unfit for any important match, but still the New York Y. C. has clung to it, and every contestant for the Cup has been obliged to sail at least one race over it. The advent of Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer materially altered the hitherto existing conditions, instead of being shoaler than the British yachts these new craft actually required 8 to 9ft. more water; instead of being conspicuously best at reaching they proved to be superior to the British craft to windward, and in the case of the Volunteer and Thistle many conceded the inside race to Thistle, but expected Volunteer to defeat her outside the Hook. The Volunteer-Thistle race brought out very prominently two facts, first, that the strong point of the American type was to windward and its worst off the wind; second, the ill-timed grumbling of some of Thistle's adherents called attention to the crooked, shoal and complicated course over which many British races are sailed, a fact also emphasized by the Mayflower-Arrow controversy. Volunteer's gain to windward and comparatively poorer performance to leeward in the last race, together with the howl about four-sided courses which went up that same night, settled the matter, and within three days the work of changing the deed of gift, so as to shut out all inland courses, was well under way. There is no question of the propriety of the selection of three outside courses with the windward legs to be sailed first, or of the abandonment of the old inside course; the change should have been made ten years since; but it is entirely untrue to claim that the New York Y. C. was animated by any generous motive or any regard for the right of future challengers in making the change. It was purely a matter of self-interest, and the fact that at the same time it is a good thing for all parties who wish a fair race is merely accidental.

TIME ALLOWANCE IN THE CUP RACES.

A VERY good instance of the mixture of truth and falsehood that is brought forward to obscure the real issue in the discussion of the new deed of gift is shown in the reference which the daily papers have of late been making to the matter of time allowance. The two bare facts that America sailed without time allowance when she won the Cup, and Valkyrie will receive time allowance in racing against Volunteer for it, are brought into prominence to show that America was treated unfairly, while Valkyrie will be received in a very different manner. It is true that America sailed her great race without time allowance, but the reason was not because time allowance was denied her by the Royal Yacht Squadron, but because she being larger than nearly all her competitors, her owners refused to start unless the race was without time allowance. Of the 14 competitors the only ones she had to fear were the small cutters of less than half her tonnage, like Freak, Aurora, Volante and Arrow; the yachts of her own size or larger were such clumsy craft as the big bark Brilliant and the schooner Wyvern, inferior in every way to her. The only yacht which really covered the course and made any semblance of a race was the little cutter Aurora, 47 tons, which finished 18m. after the America and would have received about 7m. allowance from her by the time scale then used. So much for that end of the story; now for the other. The New York Y.C. proposes to meet a yacht 70ft. long, and in one class, by one 86ft. long and in a totally different class, giving an allowance which it has itself condemned as insufficient where the disparity of size is so great, and with the full knowledge that what it will dignify with the name of a race that can only have one ending. Within the past ten days American yachtsmen have seen some very fast sailing by home boats of Valkyrie's class; both Katrina and Shamrock are fast yachts, and Titania thus far has given every evidence of being a good deal faster, in fact Valkyrie has but a small chance of winning from the best pair of the present seventies. At the same time no one supposes that in such races as the three between Titania and Katrina either boat could have won from Volunteer by the present allowances of the New York Y. C. It has not yet been done, nor is it likely to be. This same allowance, however, is all that Valkyrie will receive should she meet Volunteer in a race for the Cup. In a cup race the great point is that a boat shall win, if she is beaten it matters little whether it is by 5m. or 30m., she does not take the Cup or retain it as the case may bee. The allowance which Valkyrie would receive from Volunteer would not give her even a fair fighting show to win the Cup, and while it might mitigate the extent of her defeat it would practically amount to no allowance at all, a fact very well known to those who have the matter in hand.

CEDAR POINT Y. C.—This prosperous little club, whose station is at Saugatuck, Conn., has now a membership of 40 and a fleet of 32 yachts. A good deal of racing is done in open boats, and the club has a number of fast craft from 20 to 24ft.

WAIT TILL THE WAR IS OVER.

THE Royal Yacht Squadron may congratulate itself on a brief respite before the impending storm breaks; for a week at least all such trivial matters as yacht racing must be laid aside before the great contest in which Boston as usual plays a prominent part. Yacht racing, in company with practical politics, science, art, the drama, the Johnstown disaster, the Samoa difficulty and other trivial matters, must wait a few days until it is known that John has knocked out Jakey, that Jakey has annihilated John, or what is more probable, that both are claiming a disputed victory and that neither has been hurt. When this is over the daily papers will attend to the case of the Royal Yacht Squadron, including Messrs. Dunraven, Watson, Grant and Yorke, and that anonymous old chestnut, the "prominent yachtsman who does not wish his name to be mentioned," will inform the world as to his views of the defense of the Cup. From all indications there will be the usual lack of logic or argument, and the stock phrases of "generous concessions," "winning from the fleet," "won without time allowance," "surviving donors," "duties of trustees," "emblem of the yachting supremacy of the world" and all the rest will be displayed in startling headlines and emphatic italics. An appeal to patriotism will be made which will satisfy the conscience of the average yachtsman for the time being, and the Cup will rest undisturbed for a while; but the day will surely come when American yachtsmen will realize the mistake that their representatives are now making for them, and when the America's Cup is again to be offered to the world on fair and sportsmanlike terms, as some at least of the five donors evidently intended that it shou d.

DETROIT Y. C.

DETROIT, Mich., June 29.—I inclose herewith a report of the Dotroit Y. C. regatta held on June 24. Also report of the match race sailed on June 26, between the fourth class yachts, Madaline, Day Dream and Aldina R. The rule of measurement here for time allowance is length on waterline, greatest boam, depth from inside of planking to deck at spar, which we call the gross measurement, classification is by length on waterline. The Aldina R. measuring 3ft. more than the Day Dream, and 1ft. more than the Madaline allows the Day Dream (on 15 miles, 7½ miles to windward and return) 90s. and also allows the Madaline 39s. The Day Dream thus wins by 39s. Another match is being arranged between these boats, to be sailed in Lake St. Clair in September. N. WOODS.

On the Marguerite were the regatta committee, consisting of Edward Bidigare, George S. Newberry, Al Brossy, Thomas F. Commerford, M. A. Kramer and Thomas Noble; judges, Louis Hilsendegen and Frank St. Aubin, and time keepers, Dr. Duff, Stewart and Thomas O'Neill.

The Madaline was the first to get over the line, closely followed by the Cyclone and Nellie M. Next came the Lulu B., and stringing after her came the Sylvia, Josephine, Let-Her-Be, Corsair, Aldina R. and others.

The Madaline struck a lively gait and pushed along the Canadian shore in a businesslike way. Near the foot of Belle Isle, however, the Corsair passed the Madaline, and started in with some fine walk-in-the-water tactics that were persevered in until the close of the race. It was a fine performance on the part of the Corsair. Very shortly after the start the wind became brisk from the northeast, and there were high anticipations of the race being finished in the limit of six hours.

The Lulu B. soon had everything her own way in her class, leaving the Josophine and the Sylvia in the rear, and the marine freak, the Krao, balked very badly at the starting post. The Cyclone and the Let Her Be immediately began laying plans for a hot struggle; while the Madaline and Aldina R., which are entered in the three-cornered race for Wednesday, also began to "lay" for one another. The Cyclone, under the red-shirted Carl Senwcikart, began his usual tactics and hugged the Belle Isle shore in order to avoid the currents, while the Corsair, Let Her Be, Lulu B., Madaline and Aldina R. made short tacks on the Canadian side. At Le Boeuf's landing the Corsair was in the lead, with the Lulu B. coming after her very fast, and Let Her Be next. The Cyclone was on the Belle Isle shore and it was difficult to tell her exact position in the race, although it could be seen she was well up. The Madaline at this point had some advantage over the Aldina, but the latter was pegging along in a way that suggested trouble. After turning the head of the island the Cyclone struck over the still water on the American shore, while the others kept well together off the Canada side. Off the Peoria Gun Club house the positions as before noted were not changed.

The judges' boat then ran to the Grosse Pointe lightship and awaited the yachts. The Corsair and the Lulu were the first to appear, and they came along close together, making the prettiest sort of a race. It was hard to tell which would turn first, but the Corsair managed to pull away from her big contestant and turned the ship first at twenty minutes after 4 o'clock, the Lulu rounding a minute afterward. Both squared away, got out their spinnakers, and pointed for the foot of Campau avenue.

At thirty-four minutes after 4 the Aldina R. came flying around and was given the customary cannon toots, bells and cheers. Her rival, the Madaline, was nowhere in sight. Two more yachts were coming along very fast and making an elegant race. These were the Let Her Be and Cyclone. The Let Her Be skipped around first at thirty-six minutes after 4, and the Cyclone flew past two minutes later. The Cyclone got her spinaker out first, the Let Her Be crew being very tardy in this respect. The Cyclone also hung out a water sail and was evidently determined to beat her rival on the run before the wind it possible.

No boats being in sight the judges' boat steamed down to see the finish. The Lnln B. had succeeded in overhauling the plucky little Corsair. When the head of the island was reached the wind had almost died out and the race was a drifting match. After passing the head of the island the Corsair drew ahead of the Lulu, being assisted by the Josephine, which followed closely behind Lulu, taking her wind. Josephine finally desisted and Lulu came ahead, finishing first, about 6.04:00, outside of the time limit. However, if a boat in any class finished inside the limit, the regatta was a "go," and some of the other boats were relied on to get the race out of the difficulty.

Corsair was second in, 1m. later, Aldina R. third, Let Her Be fourth, and Cyclone fifth.

Nellie M., of Class F, the yachts in which were only required to go around Peach Island, finished first in her class at 3:53:00.

The starting and finishing time of the various yachts is as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
CLASS B.			
Lulu B	12 00 42	6 03 40	6 03 28
Josephine	12 04 12	. . .	. . .
Sylvia	12 03 02	. . .	. . .
Krao	12 00 00	. . .	. . .
CLASS C.			
Corsair	12 12 30	6 04 40	5 52 10
CLASS D.			
Aldina R	12 15 50	6 10 40	5 54 50
Madaline	11 57 05	. . .	. . .
CLASS E.			
Let Her Be	12 01 13	6 16 20	6 06 07
Cyclone	11 59 32	6 29 48	6 30 36
Olive	12 14 55	. . .	. . .
Ingomar	12 12 55	. . .	. . .
Virginia B	12 13 02	. . .	. . .
CLASS F.			
Nellie M	11 59 51	3 52 00	3 54 09

It will be observed from the above that the Corsair and Aldina R. sailed the race inside the time limit. It is claimed that nearly all the yachts are handicapped, and several protests have been entered, which will be considered by the regatta committee.

The *Free Press* thus reports the three-cornered race between the Madaline, Day Dream and Aldina R.:

Bang! goes the first gun. Ten minutes later another. The boats have five minutes to cross the line in. Look at them. The Aldina R. is the first, but the Day Dream is only a few seconds after her, closely followed by the Madaline. Now you'll see a race. Away they go on the starboard tack. Who's ahead? The Aldina R. But the Dream is right after her. They hold their relative positions. Now they're coming about in their course and heading for the stake boat. Who'll reach it first? The Aldina R.? It certainly looks as if she would. What's that? What are they doing on the Aldina R.? They are trying to put up their balloon jib. Now they're taking it in again. She's losing ground. See the Day Dream now. Where's the man who hot on the Aldina? He cannot be found. They are bearing down upon the stake boat. Day Dream reaches it first. Wasn't that a pretty turn she made? Could anything have been prettier? She gets around and heads for home, taking but a minute to run out her spinaker. But what's this? Who says the Aldina is not in the race? Look at her. See that turn! Wasn't it a dandy? She skimmed around the stake boat as if she had been on wheels. She heads for home. Out goes the spinaker. The Madaline turns next, not far behind. Now you'll see a race. The Aldina R. sails better before the wind than the Day Dream. She'll catch her before she goes a mile. See her crawl up. Isn't it a pretty sight? It's hard to tell who is ahead. It looks as if the Aldina was gaining. Yes, she is! The Day Dream is running well, though, and the Madaline is gaining on the leaders. On they go. The finish will be reached inside the limit. The Aldina R. is in the lead. The Day Dream is a close second. Look at her come! The wind is freshening somewhat. It's too late, though, the Aldina R. crosses the line first, Day Dream right on her heels. The Madaline gained considerable on the home stretch, and finished a good third. Shrieks from the boat whistles greeted each boat as they crossed the line. Who's the winner? Can't tell yet. The Day Dream is allowed time, but just how much is not known. Wait until the judges decide. The Day Dream wins by about nine seconds, allowing her half a minute. It was a gallant race, and no one need feel bad if he is a loser. A more exciting and closer race was never seen on these waters. The time is as follows;

	Start.	Turn.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Aldina R	12 34 47	3 31 26	4 49 24	4 14 37
Day Dream	12 35 42	3 29 08	4 50 40	4 14 58
Madalino	12 36 44	3 33 57	4 53 14	4 16 30

The judges were: Chas. B. Stevens for the Day Dream, C. M. Rousseau for the Aldina R., and Herman Deitz for the Madaline. Capt. Joe Nicholson was referee, and W. M. Bellman, of Toledo, time-keeper.

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON AND THE NEW YORK Y. C.

AS yet nothing is known as to the recent action of the Royal Yacht Squadron except the bare fact that it has declined to accept the terms laid down by the New York Y. C., that the Cup in the future must be raced for under the third and last deed of gift, as told in the following cablegram received by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie:

Committee regret cannot confirm challenge. Letter follows.
GRANT.

There has not yet been time since the meeting on June 25 for a letter from the R. Y. S., but one is likely to arrive this week, when all the details will be known. The fact that the decision of the R. Y. C. was immediately known in London and cabled to the American papers before any official notice was sent to the New York Y. C., and also that no immediate reply had been made to the letters of the latter, has given rise to a good deal of ill-feeling on the part of ex-Com. Smith and others of the New York Y. C., and it is charged that the R. Y. S. has treated them with great discourtesy.

If there was nothing particularly important at stake these questions of etiquette, when the R. Y. S. should have replied to the letters, whether they should have kept their decision secret from the public until it was announced to the New York Y. C., what were the exact relations between Messrs. Grant and Yorke, and others of like nature, might be worked up into issues, but they are very insignificant beside the important matters of principle involved, and may well be left to the professors of etiquette and pugilism to quarrel over. The vital points of the whole matter are in brief as follows: The new deed of gift, made nearly two years since, was a most important document to all clubs likely to be called on at any time to challenge in behalf of a member for the Cup. It was the duty of such clubs to acquaint themselves fully with its terms, and several British clubs did so, condemning them as unfair and unsportsmanlike. The Royal Yacht Squadron was not one of these, and it would appear that it gave little attention to the new deed itself, or to the very important resolution subsequently passed by the New York Y. C. It has been the custom in the past to forward copies of such documents as the deed and this resolution to all clubs likely to be interested, but we cannot say whether this was done in the present cases. Last March the Royal Yacht Squadron was called upon by one of its members to challenge in his behalf for the America's Cup under the offer made by the holders to accept a challenge on the same terms as the three previous races were sailed, and such a challenge was sent.

In the course of the following correspondence the fact was brought out very plainly that in challenging under this offer, the R. Y. S. must bind itself to accept the new deed of gift for all futuro races, a point which it claims it had not understood before, which claim, considering the ignorance that prevails abroad concerning the many changes of the deed of gift, and the complicated nature of the resolution of May 17, 1888, to those not thoroughly familiar with the business of the previous races, is very probably true. When the full terms of the deed were finally made plain to the challengers they very properly refused to go further in the matter, and there it now rests. While the R. Y. S. cannot be blamed for refusing to accept the new deed uow that it fully understands that it must do so in order to challenge, it has no one but itself to blame for the very unpleasant position in which it is placed. The new deed was published in the FOREST AND STREAM on November 3, 1887, with a thorough criticism of its good and bad points, many of its provisions being condemned as unfair. Our comments were quoted in the *Field* and in *Land and Water*, the leading points of the deed itself were published abroad, and were unfavorably criticised by yachtsmen, yacht clubs and the press. Under these circumstances the R. Y. S. should have been perfectly familiar with the terms, and should have declined to have anything whatever to do with a challenge until they had been modified. Such a course would have been dignified and consistent, and would have kept it out of its present position. The same applies to individual yachtsmen; it was the duty of an intending challengor to know what terms he was to race under, and to decline them if unfair. On the contrary, Lord Dunraven has rushed into the case in a reckless manner, and the R. Y. S. has backed him up without a proper understanding of what it was doing. For this it is to blame, but not for declining to enter into the bargain when it finally did understand the terms. However, it is apt to pay a pretty heavy penalty in the way of abuse; already its decision is ascribed here to the fact that Valkyrie has not proved as great a success as was expected, though as it has been a foregone conclusion from the first that she would be met and defeated by Volunteer, the fact that she was a little faster or slower is hardly of much importance, and had the terms been agreeable there is no doubt but that she would have raced for the Cup.

As bearing on this same question, we take the liberty of quoting from a private letter lately received. The writer is a yachtsman who has raced a good deal on both sides of the Atlantic in fast craft, and is fully conversant with the customs and usages of both nations, especially as concerns the Cup races. He says: "Lord Dunraven has a very good reputation as a sportsman, and I have no doubt that he went into the thing under a *bona fide* mistake as to the stipulation about the new deed of gift. You would be surprised at the ignorance which prevails in England on the subject; the truth is that very few people care much about it, and those who do, assume that the matter is as simple as an ordinary challenge cup race. They cannot understand why it should be treated as a national questiou by Americans, or why all this fuss should be made about conditions which seem to them out of place in a matter of sport, however necessary they might be if it were a question between two sharp men of business. It does seem a little childish to look upon the possible capture of the Cup as a grave national disaster, especially when we consider that American yachtsmen could get it back at any time by sending over a big schooner. It all comes down to this: Do the New York Y. C. want to have races for the Cup or do they not? If they do, they must impose conditious which give the challenger at least a chance, otherwise they will have no races; that is why I lament the issue of Lord Dunraven's challenge. His present policy is perfectly simple; he wants to race for the Cup without binding the R. Y. S. to accept the new deed of gift. If he wins the R. Y. S. will refuse to take the Cup under the new deed of gift. This is all very well if Valkyrie wins, but as the chances are about ten to one against her, I do not see that anything will be gained." The decision of the R. Y. S. probably settles the fate of cup racing for some years, as far as British yachtsmen are concerned, and the N. Y. Y. C. will have to look to Mr. Keeks or some one who is equally uninformed as to the fairness of the present conditions for its next challenge.

ATLANTIC Y. C. CRUISE.—The rendezvous of the fleet of the Atlantic Y. C. for its annual cruise will be at Whitestone, L. I., Saturday, July 13. The fleet will sail to New London on Monday, July 15, to Shelter Island on Tuesday, to Stonington on Wednesday, to Newport on Thursday, and on Friday to New Bedford, where further orders will be given. The run from New London to Shelter Island will be a special race, for which prizes will be given by Com. Jefferson Hogan. A prize will be given to the yacht of each class making the best average of runs from port to port during the entire cruise.

NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE.—The rendezvous for the N. Y. Y. C. cruise will be, as usual, at New London, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, the future movements to be decided on at a meeting of captains on board the flagship Electra on the same evening. Com. Gerry has appointed Mr. Stephen Peabody, of last year's regatta committee, as fleet captain. The usual races will take place during the cruise, the Goelet cups probably being raced for on Friday, Aug. 9. The extent of the cruise is not yet determined, but it is possible that the fleet may go to Marblehead.

THE LUGGER PARADOX.

THE statement that there is a probability of the new lugger Paradox challenging for the America's Cup in the future is too absurd to be noticed by yachtsmen, but as it has been generally circulated by the daily papers the following account of the new boat and others of her rig may be interesting, as the rig is entirely unknown in America. The *Field* says:

"The sensation of the year, the great ocean-racing yacht Paradox—as the morning papers describe Mr. Popham's lugger—was launched on Saturday night after many delays. Her name has often been mentioned in connection with Lord Willoughby d'Eresby's lugger Panther, and those who deal in signs and omens and coincidences will be intensely interested to know that the two steamers which came into collision in sight of the Royal Thames steamer on May 25 have the uncommon names of Paradox and Panther. The Paradox was sunk, and if omens, like dreams, are reckoned contrariwise, the great ocean-racing yacht will never be sunk.

"The best known of Lord d'Eresby's luggers was, however, the New Moon; but he owned also the Leopard, 35 tons, built in 1855, and Panther, 100 tons, built in 1857—both as open boats. One would have thought that the unhandiness and inconvenience of the lugger rig were made sufficiently apparent by the Panther; but Lord d'Eresby appears to have imbibed very strongly the superstitious belief in the speed and seaworthiness of the lugger, which was and still is cherished on the east and south coast. The fabulous stories of the speed of luggers were regarded as truth, and it is still believed that the old Yarmouth yawls could reel off sixteen knots an hour with a free sheet. Mr. Folkard, indeed, in his 'Sailing Boats,' states that 'the Yarmouth beachmen, in 1851, sent the owners of the yacht America a challenge to race her in the German Ocean for £200. The owners replied that they could not race for a less stake than 1,000 guineas, which sum was a stake beyond the reach of the beachmen, therefore no race took place'—a very fortunate circumstance for the beachman, we should say. However this may be, Lord d'Eresby appears to have believed in all the good qualities claimed for the lugger, and crowned his experience of their good qualities by building the New Moon, of 209 tons, in 1859, by Mr. F. Tutt, of Hastings. The dimensions of this singular craft were as follows:

Length over all	134ft.
Length on load waterline	127ft.
Breadth, extreme	18ft. 5in.
Draft, aft	12ft.
Draft, forward	6ft. 4in.
Mid-section, aft center of length of l.w.l.	13ft.
Area of mid-section	88sq. ft.
Displacement	166 tons.
Center buoyancy, aft center of length of l.w.l.	5.7ft.
Ballast	75 tons.

"She was boxed up in airtight compartments forward for 29ft., and aft 18ft., and the center was fitted with cabins. The ballast had 'cork between all the joints in order to impart life to it.' She had a light frame, and her planking was only 1¼in. and 1¾in. thick, clinker built. The bow was very long, and the entrance, owing to the small beam (seven beams to length), made a very fine angle—about 6½°—with the middle fore and aft line. She had three masts, and the main lug contained 900yds. of 18in. canvas—about 3,500sq. ft.

A craft like the New Moon ought to have some special attribute to justify her existence, and the New Moon was credited with phenomenal speed; 20 knots an hour were lightly spoken of as her rate off the wind. These exaggerations were, however, put to the test in 1855, when Lord d'Eresby started her in a match from the Thames round the Kentish Knock into Harwich. There was a strong northeast wind, and the yacht had a trying time of it beating back to the Knock Lightship, a distance of 42 miles. The start was made at 7 A. M., and the New Moon was entirely choked off by the long thrash to windward, the time of weathering the lightship being:

Alarm (schooner, 248 tons)	1 59 00	Christabel (cutter, 56 tons)	2 18 00
Xantha (yawl, 130 tons)	2 09 00	Marina (cutter, 65 tons)	2 30 00
Volante (cutter, 60 tons)	2 15 00	New Moon (lug, 209 tons)	2 35 00

"They had a beam wind into Harwich, the distance being 23 miles, and the New Moon passed in succession Marina, Christabel and Volante; she also gained 4m. on the Alarm and 9m. on the Xantha. The ebb tide was draining diagonally across this part of the course and helped them somewhat, the time of each on the 23 miles being:

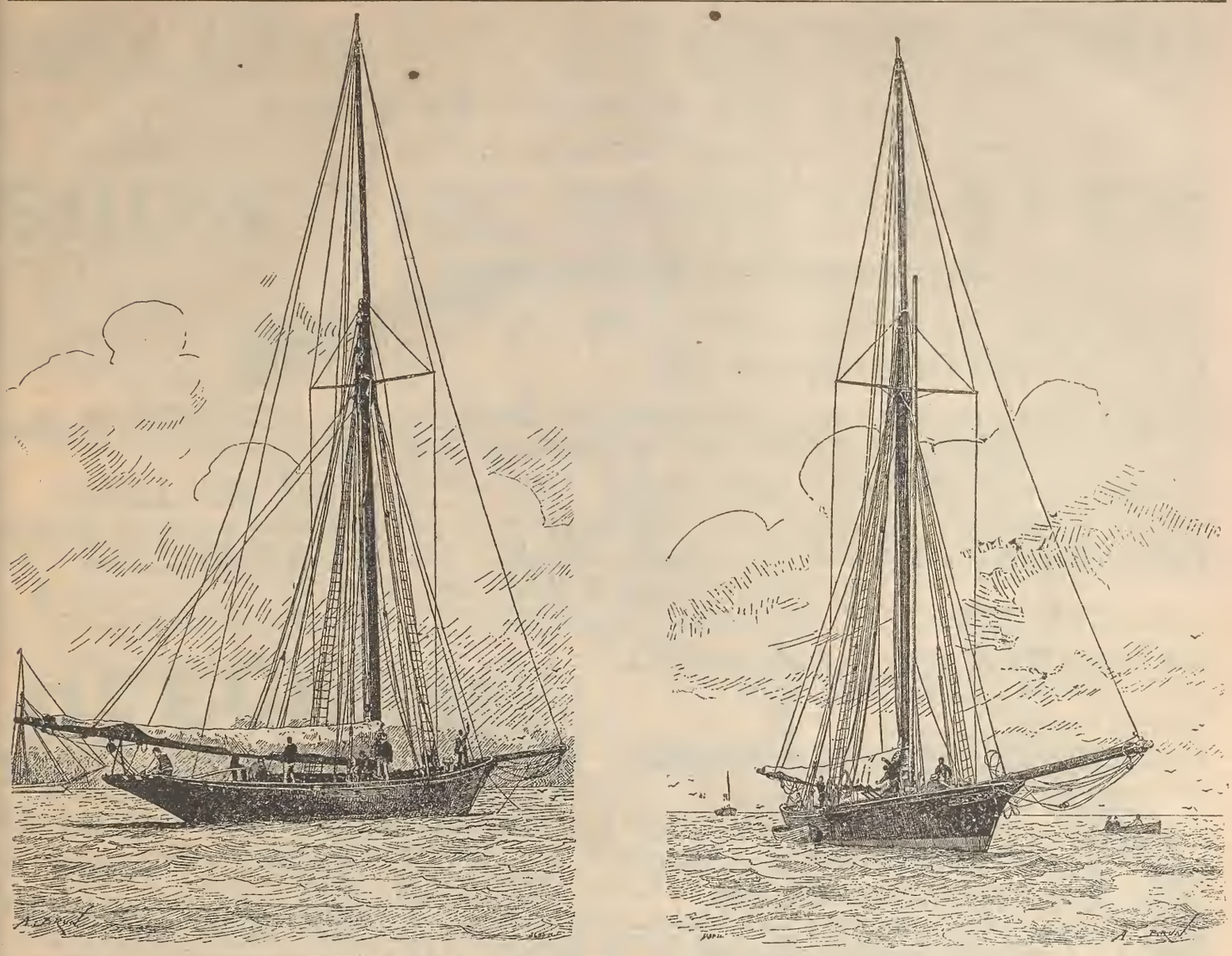
New Moon	2 14 00	Xantha	2 23 00
Alarm	2 18 00	Volante	2 49 00

"In the same year the New Moon was started in a Royal Thames match from the Lower Hope to Ryde, and in a light, baffling wind she was fifth, actively 'last.' In the following year, 1856, she was started in a Royal Thames match from the Nore to Dover, but, owing to a strong southeaster nearly dead on end from the Nore to the North Saud Head, she was again beaten off. The same year, in the Royal London match from the Lower Hope to Harwich, in a strong reaching wind, New Moon did the sixty miles in 5h. 26m., and Lulworth, cutter, and Christabel, cutter, in 5h. 47m. We do not think the New Moon ever sailed in any other match, and so far as any reliable record goes, her greatest speed with a roaching wind was under twelve knots an hour; whereas several schooners, yawls and cutters of not more than 100ft. length on load waterline have often exceeded twelve knots on a reach. We therefore cannot see that there is any proof of the lugsail rig having any special virtue for reaching, even when sailed with a long, lean boat-like hull such as New Moon's was. The 'great ocean-racing yacht' Paradox is much inferior in size to New Moon, being only 70ft. on the waterline, with a total sail area of about 6,200 sq. ft. Here is a record for the Paradox to beat: Last year, in a strong reaching wind, the Yara went round the Isle of Wight in 5h. 9m. This time has never been beaten over the same course except by Irex, whose record is 4h. 50m. 41s. We do not think any lugger-rigged yacht, no matter what her size, will rival these two achievements by modern cutters, and it is not likely that Paradox will justify her existence by match sailing."

AROUND CAPE COD.

ON June 20 both Saracen and Elf sailed from Bay Ridge to Marblehead. How much fun may be expected in a passage of this kind in a 30-footer is shown in the account of Saracen's trip to New York in a recent issue of the FOREST AND STREAM, and also in the following extracts from the logs of Shona and Pappoose, lately arrived at New York from Boston. Shona's log reads as follows: "Left Boston Saturday noon. June 8, wind southwest, drizzly rain; anchored at Hull at 1:30 P. M. Got under way again at 11:30 P. M., clearing weather, wind southwest. Minot's Light abeam at 1 P. M. Sunday. Laid three hours becalmed. At 4 A. M. wind came in south and backed to the southeast; hazy. 7 A. M., wind came southwest; anchored under Highland Light at noon, wind blowing hard, weather hazy. Monday, June 10, wind southwest blowing hard; weather thick and hazy. 6 P. M., no change. Tuesday, 11th, fog lifted, wind west southwest. Got under way at 8 A. M., anchored under Monomoy Point at 7 P. M., weather thick. Wednesday, 12th, hazy, wind west southwest, got under way at 7 A. M., becalmed at 9 A. M. At 11 A. M. wind all around compass; fair tide; anchored in the Vineyard at 6 P. M. Thursday, 13th, wind southwest; under way at 11:30 A. M. Got as far as Cuttyhunk island, but found the sea too heavy and put back into Quick's Holl; anchored at 4:30 P. M. Friday, 14th, wind southwest, hazy. Under way at 6 A. M.; anchored at Newport at 2 P. M. Saturday, 15th, wind northwest, under way at 8 A. M. in company with the Scotch cutter Maggie and N. L. Stebbins's Boston sloop Galatea. Beat out to Point Judith Light. Put in a reef and stood on an hour; sea getting too heavy, turned back at 2 P. M.; anchored at Newport at 4 P. M. Maggie and Galatea returned also. Sunday, 16th, wind southwest, heavy fog. Under way with Maggie and Galatea at 5 A. M. Went out to Brenton's Reef Lightship, laid off and on two hours. Wind hauled to the southward. Off Point Judith at noon. Anchored in New London 7:30 P. M. Maggie arrived an hour later. Monday, 17th, wind west and clear. Under way at 8:30 A. M.; took a heavy squall from northwest off Cornhold Lightship; laid our course under staysail and jib for two hours, blowing hard. Wind died out at 6 P. M. off Faulkner's Island Light. Midnight, wind came in northeast. Arrived at Whitestone Tuesday, 18th, at 9 A. M. Took tug and towed to Staten Island. Boat leaking badly."

Captain Nat Watson, of Papoose, tells the following story of her trip in a letter home: "We had a hard beat all the way from Nauset, Cape Cod, to New London. There was not a time we had the main sheet started or could lay our course. We left Boston at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, wind light, southwest; passed Boston Light at 6 o'clock, Minot's at 7:10. At 9:30 it came in thick and foggy. Made the whistle on Race Point at midnight and Highland Light at 1:20. Fog lifted and wind freshened, still southwest. Nauset at 3:30. Wind hauled to the southward and got the tide ahead. Came on thick again and quite a sea on. Dead beat to Pollock Rip. Found ship all right. Wind hauled to westward. Had a strong head tide all the way to the Vineyard. Passed Handkerchief Lightship at 1:30 P. M. Wind west southwest strong. Cross Rip at 3:20. Anchored in the Vineyard at 5:45 P. M. Wednesday. Laid there all day Thursday, wind to



VALKYRE, CUTTER.—DESIGNED BY G. L. WATSON FOR THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

the westward. Everything that came over the shoals stopped there. Friday morning at 5:40 we started for New London, wind strong west northwest. Got to Quick's Holl, double reefed mainsail, set No. 2 jib and housed topmast. Had lots of wind and a hard beat. Wind getting to westward, went into Newport, arriving at 4:30 P. M. At 6:30 Saturday morning came out of Newport in a strong west northwest breeze, with reef in mainsail and topmast housed. Beat all the way to New London, where we arrived at 5:10 P. M. We have beat all the way here, and been under water all the time, but the Papoose is a little darling and stands up just as well under her new rig as she did before. I would like to have had some of the new 40's along with us."

Kathleen's turn will come next, as she is entered for the races at Marblehead on July 13.

STATEN ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB REGATTA.

THE Yachting Department of the Staten Island Athletic Club, founded two years since, held its first regatta June 29, the courses being the Upper and Lower Bays, starting and finishing at the mouth of the Kill von Kull, opposite St. George. The larger yachts, in Class C, rounded Buoy 5, off Sandy Hook, the smaller ones rounding Buoy 16, off Coney Island. The wind was light S.E. and the tide just ebbing when the start was made at 11:49 A. M., the 15 starters going over in the following order: Æolus, R. K. McMurray; Shore House, Chas. T. Munn; Domino, J. S. Fearon; Playmate, J. W. Edwards; Mistral, A. W. Booth; Our Own, Messrs. Vreeland; Foam, C. F. Hicks; Ariel, T. A. E. Busteed, Dorothy, T. A. Millen; Forsythe, Alex Roe; Bon Ton, E. M. Post; Hope, H. W. Seguine; Just Woke Up, J. Phillips; Nadine, E. M. Feit, and Sea Gull, J. J. Taintor. The last four were handicapped.

Æolus made a very good start and held the lead for a time, but was finally passed by the others, the time at Buoy 5 being:

Mistral	2 21 30	Hope	2 28 00
Domino	2 25 00	Æolus	2 40 00

The small craft were timed at Buoy 16:

Our Own	1 14 00	Foam	1 21 30
Shore House	1 14 45	Dorothy	1 23 00
Bon Ton	1 17 00	Just Woke Up	1 23 50
Playmate	1 19 00	Sea Gull	1 24 30
Forsythe	1 20 30	Nadine	1 30 00

The return was before the wind. The full times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
CLASS C—SLOOPS 40FT. AND UNDER 50FT.				
Domino	11 50 50	5 57 50	6 07 00	6 07 00
Æolus	11 49 10	5 56 50	6 07 40	6 07 30
Hope	11 55 00	5 50 00	5 55 00	5 48 01
Mistral	11 51 40	5 57 20	6 05 40	5 53 53
CLASS 2—SLOOPS 22 TO 30FT.				
Forsyth	11 54 00	3 04 00	3 10 00	3 10 00
Our Own	11 52 10	3 08 50	3 26 40	3 18 49
Just Woke Up	11 55 00	3 07 50	3 12 50	3 01 46
CLASS 5—CATS 25 TO 35FT.				
Nadine	11 55 00	3 23 00	3 28 00	3 28 00
Dorothy	11 53 50	3 24 10	3 30 20	3 25 28
Sea Gull	11 55 00	3 24 00	3 29 00	3 24 08
CLASS 6—CATS OVER 18 AND UNDER 22FT.				
Foam	11 52 20	3 23 30	3 31 10	3 31 10
Shore House	11 50 20	3 07 25	3 17 05	3 13 56
Playmate	11 51 10	3 07 50	3 16 40	3 12 57
Ariel	11 53 20	Not timed.		
Bon Ton	11 54 45	2 57 30	3 02 45	2 55 38

Hope beats Mistral 5m. 52s., Just Woke Up beats Forsyth 8m. 14s., Sea Gull beats Dorothy 1m. 20s. and Bon Ton beats Playmate 16m. 29s.

The regatta committee were: E. M. Post, chairman; F. Beams, George W. Clark, R. K. McMurray, Philip C. Sûs, and W. Nephew King, Jr., referee.

CRUISING.—Gitana, Mr. W. F. Weld, arrived at Boston on June 24 from the Mediterrancan....Brunhilde, Mr. J. J. Phelps, reached Valparaiso on May 13, after a voyage of thirty-seven days from Montevideo, on which she encountered heavy weather, losing her boats off Cape Horn,

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN AT OYSTER BAY.

THE Seawanhaka Corinthian race for 40-footers at Oyster Bay last Monday, resulted in a victory for the Liris over her five competitors, Maraquita, Minerva, Banshee, Pappoose and Gorilla. The wind was blowing fresh from S.E. at the start, but hauled around to S. when the yachts finished the second leg of the course at Mattinecock Buoy. It was blowing nearly 20 knots an hour at the finish. The course was from Red Ground Buoy, inside Oyster Bay, northward to a buoy off Captain's Island, thence westward to Mattinecock Buoy, and home to the Ground Buoy, passing outside of the black buoy off Centre Island, a distance of 18½ miles in all. The starting gun was fired at noon and only five minutes was allowed to cross the starting line between the Ground Buoy and the western shore of Lloyd's Neck.

The Pappoose was first away, followed closely by the Maraquita, the rest crossing the line in this order, Liris, Gorilla, Banshee and Minerva. Spinakers were set for the run over the first leg on all except the Gorilla, whose spinaker was not broken out until after she had been passed by the Minerva off Lloyd's Neck. The Pappoose held her lead until within a mile of the buoy at Captain's Island, with the Maraquita astern and to the westward, the Liris being behind the Maraquita. Then came the Banshee. The Minerva and Gorilla were having it hammer and tongs for the last place, and were to the eastward.

Under the lee of Captain's Island the yachts found a northeast breeze. Taking in spinakers, they jibed all and made for the buoy on the starboard tack. Then the Liris picked up wonderfully and so did the Maraquita. The former was the first to reach the mark, jibing around it a few seconds ahead of the Pappoose, with the Maraquita a close third. The Banshee, as she felt the shift of the wind, held closer than was necessary, and soon found herself ahead and in the course of the Minerva. She turned the mark fourth, with the Minerva fifth and the Gorilla last.

Capt. Harry Hall was sailing the Maraquita, and he and Capt. Sloan made the race of the day. Before turning the first mark Capt. Sloan made a neat little move, which was greatly to his credit. Seeing the shift of wind and holding a position just astern of the Maraquita, he took in his spinaker, and at the first breath of the new current of air jibed over and passed speedily to windward of the Maraquita, going by her as though she were not moving.

From the first mark to Mattinecock Buoy and back to the Black Buoy off Center Island near the mouth of the bay the course gave two close reaches, the first being on the port and the latter on the starboard tack. The force of the northeast wind was not felt after the buoy at Captain's Island was well astern. The Maraquita, getting a better wind, outfooted the Boston sloop Pappoose on the sail to Mattinecock Bouy and passed her. Then the race resolved itself into a procession until the buoy off Center Island was reached. On the reach to Mattinecock Buoy the Liris increased her lead on the Maraquita to 1m. 40s. The order and time of rounding this mark were as follows: Liris, 1:40:50; Maraquita, 1:42:30; Pappoose, 1:43:50; Banshee, 1:45:55; Minerva, 1:47:32; Gorilla, 1:48:19.

After this the wind freshened to the finish, and there was afforded an excelleut opportunity to obscrve how the new forties carry their sails. The Liris stood up as well as could be desired under working topsail and two working headsails. There was no evidence of over-sparring, unless it was in the case of the Gorilla. The Banshee sailed well, considering that she was designed as a cruising boat.

The Minerva, sailed by Capt. Barr, did not appear to as great advantage as in her previous races until she began the beat home from the black spar buoy, about two miles. Then she outpointed the Banshee and Pappoose and finished the race third, just behind the Maraquita. On this beat, too, the Banshee drew up on the Pappoose, having gained on her from a position a third of a mile astern at the Captain's Island mark to scarcely two lengths behind at the black buoy. The yachts passed this buoy in this order: Liris, 2:19:00; Maraquita, 2:23:50; Pappoose, 2:26:35; Bansbee, 2:27:00; Minerva, 2:27:46; Gorilla, 2:29:35.

Sailing home on the last stretch of the course Liris continued to gain on the Maraquita, and crossed the line 5m. 43s. before her. Minerva finished third, but her liberal time allowance of 3m. 10⅛s. over the Liris, against the Maraquita's allowance of 1m. 8s., gave her second place in the corrected results. Banshee finished fourth, Pappoose fifth and Gorilla last. As the Pappoose will probably have to allow Gorilla it will put the Smith boat into fifth place.

On the whole, the race was a victory for William Gardner over three prominent designers, and this is somewhat remarkable from the fact that he is a new comer and the Liris is only his second boat. His Kathleen, launched this spring, which has beaten the Burgess thirties, is here, ready for her races on the cruise of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. The time taken in the race to-day was as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Liris	12 05 00	2 46 10	2 41 10	2 41 10
Maraquita	12 04 59	2 51 22½	2 46 53½	2 45 45½
Minerva	12 05 00	2 52 15	2 47 15	2 44 04½
Banshee	12 05 00	2 55 01¾	2 50 01¾	2 47 06¾
Pappoose	12 03 49	2 55 33½	2 51 44½	Not m'd
Gorilla	12 05 00	2 55 56	2 50 56	2 49 48

[Our own report of this race not having come to hand, we take the above from the *Times*.]

"NO CASE. ABUSE THE PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY."—The Boston *Herald* attacks Mr. Watson as follows in discussing the action of the R. Y. S.: "As has been stated in these columns, the chances are that there will be no race for the America Cup this year on account of the terms of the new deed of gift. It is a fair conclusion that Watson hoped to catch the Americans napping, and that they would be just childish enough to build a 70-footer to meet him; and all this in six months, which is too short a time in which to build a yacht and expect her to perform at her best. It was a sad bit of news for Watson that no new boat would be built to meet him, and that the Volunteer would be selected to meet the Valkyrie. He then knew well that the Valkyrie was 'out of it' with Volunteer, and the chestnut 'unfair deed of gift' was 'rung' up. Now the statement comes that the Valkyrie will not come over and sail for the Cup, but will come out and sail against our 70-footers. This would appear to indicate a generous spirit at first blush, but, on calmer consideration, it shows the work of a cunning, crafty yachtsman. It would be the proper thing for Watson to come over here and sail against 70-footers, some of which were designed and built some three years ago, while the Valkyrie is this year's product, and in her Watson has taken advantage and outbuilt our present 70-footers, though it is by no means certain that the English craft could outsail either the Titania or Katrina. Watson, all through his attempts to win the Cup, has adopted the sharp practice, and the American yachtsmen now look upon all his moves with suspicion. It is a clever thing to give up sailing for the America's Cup and race for another cup against 70-footers, each of whose designers, if given a chance, could build new boats which would outsail the present ones." It pains us to see such harsh and unkind criticism of one designer by another, even though the former is only a professional. The same flavor of malice, rather than fair and unbiassed criticism, has also been evident for some time past in the *Herald's* mention of Mr. Burgess and his boats, a tone very different from that employed a few years since by the same writer in regard both to Mr. Burgess and Mr. Watson. Can it be that professional jealousy is in any way responsible for the change?

ROYAL CANADIAN Y. C.—The events for the remainder of the season are: July 13, 25ft. class; July 27, 20ft. class; Aug. 24, skiff class; Aug. 31, 20ft. class; Sept. 14, 25ft. class; Sept. 21, cruising class (handicap cruising). In these races the following prizes are offered: In each cruising class race, first prize, $25; second, $15; third, $10. In each 25ft. class race, first prize, $25; second, $15; third, $10. In each 20ft. class race, first prize, $20; second, $12; third, $8. In each skiff class race, first prize, $12; second, $8; third, $5. In addition to the above money prizes, there are the six club cups to be sailed for, as follows: Prince of Wales cup, Sept. 7, all yachts over 36ft. l.w.l.; course, 30 miles. Lansdowne cup, Sept. 7, all yachts over 25ft, l.w.l. and under 40ft. l.w.l.; course, 15 miles. The Murray cup for yachts over 30ft. l.w.l. to 50ft. l.w.l.; the Lorne cup for yachts over 25ft. l.w.l. to 30ft. l.w.l.; the Cosgrove cup for yachts over 20ft. l.w.l. to 25ft. l.w.l., and the McGaw cup for yachts 20ft. l.w.l. and under, will be sailed for in the annual regatta of the L. Y. R. A.

PLEON Y. C., JUNE 26.—The Pleon Y. C. sailed its first pennant race of the season on June 26, in a strong, squally, southeast wind. No Name capsized on the jibe at a mark. The committee has decided to sail a series of five races for the Wood challenge cup, the first taking place on Wednesday, July 3. Summary:

SPECIAL CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Don, Blaney & Stoue		1 15 00	1 15 00

FIRST CLASS KEELS.

Edith, S. W. Sleeper	15.11	1 05 00	1 02 35
Snail, A. C. Wood	15.11	1 07 55	1 06 15
Gypsy, C. M. Barker	15.01	1 22 30	1 20 05

FIRST CLASS CENTERBOARDS.

Sapphire, C. S. Street	14.05	1 01 00	0 57 55

SECOND CLASS KEELS.

Annie, F. L. Rhodes	11.06	0 56 30	0 52 45
Sparrowhawk, H. D. Jackson	11.09	0 59 18	0 55 55
No Name, F. S. Tucker	10.00	Capsized.	

SECOND CLASS CENTERBOARDS.

Gem, J. T. Taylor	11.10	0 44 30	0 40 24
Reba, W. J. Palmer	12.09	0 45 00	0 43 09
Moni, J. W. Dunlap	12.07	0 48 06	0 45 18

Winners—Don, Edith, Sapphire, Annie, Gem.

EASTERN Y. C. CRUISE.—Com. Henry S. Hovey of the Eastern Y. C. has issued the following order for the annual cruise of that club: The Eastern yacht squadron will rendezvous at Marblehead for the annual cruise to the eastward on the afternoon of Monday, July 15, and captains will report on board the flagship for orders at 8:30 P. M. Geo. W. West, M.D., has received the appointment of fleet surgeon, and is hereby assigned to the flagship during the squadron cruise. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. have accepted an invitation from the Eastern Y. C. to extend their squadron cruise to Marblehead, to participate in the regattas of July 13 and 15, and the commodore desires that a large fleet of yachts will be anchored off the club station to receive them when they arrive.

BEVERLY Y. C.—The coming events of this club are as follows: July 4, Marblehead, 144th regatta, starting at noon. A cup costing $40, presented by members of the club, will be given in each class and each division of the third class. The 145d regatta will be sailed on the same day at Monument Beach, Cape Cod, open to club members only. On July 6 the second championship, 145th regatta, will be sailed at Marblehead, starting at 2 P. M., and on July 13 the 146th regatta at Monument Beach, second open sweepstakes.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. OF MARBLEHEAD.—The new club book of the Corinthian Y. C. of Marblehead shows a membership of 313 and a fleet of 144 yachts, a very rapid growth for a club but three years old. The club sailed nine regattas last year and has eight arranged for the present season, beside a series of cup races for the 40, 30 and 27ft. classes.

Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

JULY.

4. Puritan, Record Races, No. 4. 13–22. Atlantic Division Meet.
13-29. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast Pd. Cheesequake Creek.
27. Yonkers, Annual, Yonkers.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5. 14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.
7. Brooklyn, Annual, postponed.

SOUTH BOSTON AND SAGAMORE CANOE MEET

Pettick's Island, Boston Harbor, June 15–17.

NOT since the time when the red or copper-colored savage paddled his own canoe over the waters of Massachusetts Bay has there been a canoe meet in Boston harbor until the meet held at Pettick's Island on June 15, 16 and 17. The meet was held under the auspices of the South Boston C. C., of Boston, and the Sagamore C. C., of Lynn.

It was a meet long to be remembered by those who participated in it, as at last Boston canoeists have bravely struck out for what they have been longing for in past years.

The meet was in every way a success, and it was a surprise to many of the leading canoeists to see that there was such a large number of canoeists about Boston and who would attend a meet. Saturday, with a good reefing S.W. wind, the canoeists commenced to gather upon the island. After establishing headquarters in an old house just above the beach, the tents commenced to loom up.

The threatening sky of the afternoon having been reinforced by a legion of heavy clouds, culminated in a sharp shower toward sundown, wetting the campers down a trifle. By nightfall about 100 canoes were snugly cradled on the mossy bank beside the tents. Next morning at an early hour more canoes hove in sight, together with friends who came by steamer. The island resembled in appearance a military camp, with its numerous tented dwellings, the canoes forming small avenues of themselves.

Shortly after noon mess the fleet assembled off the camp, a smart sailing breeze having succeeded the hot, calm morning. About fifty of the boys cruised to Downer's Landing, Weymouth, Back River and around Pettick's Island, returning before sundown, when all participated in athletic sports and entertaining the visitors.

In the evening the canoeists had a large bonfire on the island, and all the spare lumber, trees, etc., were confiscated by the volunteer wood gatherers. Gathering around the bonfire Chairman A. M. Hird addressed the canoeists and called upon the representatives of the clubs present at the meet. The response showed how strong the desire of local canoeists to hold a meet in Boston Harbor has been, and all protested that if the Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association would not select Boston Harbor for a meet in '90 that they would all co-operate and hold a meet next year that would last for either one or two weeks.

Afterward the boys sang songs and spun the usual yarns by the fireside, the occasion being brightened up by music, including a cornet solo by Mr. H. E. Jepson, and answering of calls by Bugler Jeremiah Connor.

As the hours flew by and at midnight the fire commenced to smoulder, the canoeists' next thoughts were of their beds, but before leaving the boys all arose and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Monday morning the sun rose over the camp with a promise of good weather and plenty of wind, but when the reveille sounded from headquarters two hours later the canoeists turned out to find the rain falling fast. After breakfast the clouds broke up and the boats were made ready for the races of the day. At 10 o'clock the bugle sounded the "assembly" and the campers, clothed in oilskins, gathered about the beach near the finish line to witness the first event.

There were fully 1,000 spectators on the island, together with those who viewed the races from Hull. Fifteen minutes later the rain began again with redoubled energy, but the judges started the first event, Class 1, paddling, for any canoe. The course was half a mile straightaway, and as the spectators looked up the course through the downpour all that could be seen was a line of paddle blades flying aloft here and there. It was a close race throughout, there being 12 entries. C. F. Dodge, of the Puritan C. C., first in the Halcyon, and H. D. Murphy second in the Juanita; prize a hand-painted banner representing a paddling scene. The second event was started 30 minutes later with 16 entries. Class 2, paddling race, sailing canoes, one-half mile straightaway; no boats to be over 15ft. in length, under 26in. beam or less than 8in. depth. The first prize was a handsome silk banner, and the second a dozen photographs of the handsome man who won them. The race throughout was pretty close, all being well bunched together. J. W. Cartwright, Jr., of the Puritan C. C., in the Ibex finished first, crossing the line in 4m. 40s., with J. F. Lannon in Winona second, 4m. 42s.

The third race was an exciting contest, and would have proved of much more interest had there been a stronger breeze. It was a sailing and paddling race, twice round a triangular course, a distance of three miles, paddle one-half mile, sail one-half mile alternately, a total of 6 legs, half and half paddling and sailing. There were 15 entries, and soon after crossing the line the handsome man of the South Boston C. C., in race No. 2 who was in the Winona, broke his paddle and capsized while off the mark, several canoeists going to his rescue. John J. Martin, of the Marguerite, broke his rudder in fouling with another canoe and withdrew. The first prize, a banner, went to Chas. E. Whitten, of the Sagamore C. C., who crossed the line in the Elena M. in 27m. The second prize, a handsome engraved silver cup, was awarded to Joseph B. Centre, who crossed the line in the Wenuchus, time 29m.

The most interesting race followed; it was a sailing race throughout, over a triangular course covering a total distance of three miles. The conditions varied in that everything was left to starboard instead of to port, as in the other races. Although there were nearly forty entries, there were only fourteen starters. Again the rain set in, but the sailors were still undaunted and eager for the fray. The first round of the course showed J. A. Gage of the Vesper Club of Lowell to be leading in the Shallow. Closely pressing him came John Campbell of the Sagamore Club in the Ethel G., Walter Perkins of the Somerville in the Chrystal, C. E. Whitten in the Elena M.

But in the windward work on the second round Campbell pulled ahead, winning in 32m., Whitten second, 33m.; Perkins, Gage and Centre following in 34, 37 and 39m. respectively, Campbell taking a handsome silver cup and Whitten a silk banner.

In the upset race, sailing one half mile, half the course was sailed, and at a given signal canoes to be tipped till the top of the foremast touched the water. There being but two entries, C. E. Whitten of the Sagamore and John J. Martin of the South Boston, C. E. Whitten won the race and silk banner.

This ended the races of the day. It was a day in which plenty of sail was carried by the canoeists. Noticeable among the rigs was the famous standing rig. The hiking seat and plateboard predominated.

Several of the clubs present appeared in their uniforms: the Somerville Club with their red jersey, blue trousers and stockings looked quite neat; the Vesper men in their gray uniform and blue shirt, and the South Boston with their blue knee-breeches and stockings and white shirts all looked fine.

On Tuesday the last men left camp, and all but the photographers, who were handicapped by the bad weather, pronounced it a great success. JOHN J. MARTIN, Secretary of meet '89.

RED DRAGON C. C.—The first race for the Red Dragon C. C. trophy cup was held on June 26. Owing to the inclemency of the weather only three boats entered. The course was around Petty's Island about 5 miles, strong N. E. wind. Nacoochee was first over the course and led to the foot of the island where Cigarette took the lead, which she kept easily to the finish. The times were as follows. Start 4:06:00:

	Ft. Sail.	Finish.	Actual.
Cigarette, F. M. Moyes (Fly)	110	5 06 00	1 00 00
Nacoochee, H. E. McCormick (Guenn)	115	5 19 06	1 13 00
Valesca, H. M. Kreamer	100	5 21 30	1 15 30

Starter and time keeper, Com. Chas. B. Haag.

GEORGE MURRAY BARNEY.

WHEN the members of the A. C. A. come together next month for their yearly re-union there will be one familiar face missing from the group around the camp-fire: one canoe less among the leaders in the races, for death has been busy since last year, and has called away one who was loved and admired by all who knew him. George Murray Barney, the son of E. H. Barney of Springfield, Mass., was hardly less known than his father among canoeists far and near as a skillful and enthusiastic sailor while those who were privileged to know him more intimately recognized the same sterling qualities in the son which have won for the father the friendship and respect of a wide circle of canoeists. In the canoe club, on a cruise, or in camp he was always the genial, courteous gentleman, with a kind and pleasant word for all he met; always bright and cheerful in spite of the fate that hung over him. The consumptive tendencies inherited from his mother made him always delicate, and with little hope of long life, and this, in connection with his love of the open air, caused him to spend a great part of his time in hunting, fishing and canoeing, in the search for health which has at last proved fruitless. His death took place on May 29, at Pasadena, Cal., where he had spent the winter, his father being with him at the time; and on June 13, he was buried on the grounds of his father's estate at Springfield. In canoeing the father and son have worked together for the past five years, sailing the same boats and aiding each other in improving them; while in camp their relations were rather those of brothers than of father and son; the hearty enthusiasm of the elder making the disparity in years hardly apparent. Mr. Barney was born in New York in 1863, but spent the greater part of his life in Springfield. He was quite a skillful mechanic and invented several appliances in connection with his father's business. His success as an amateur photographer is known to most canoeists, and he was one of the organizers and an active member of the Springfield Camera Club.

EASTERN DIVISION MEET.

A COMPLETE report of all the races held at the Eastern Division meet at Calla Shasta Grove is printed below. An incomplete record appeared last week:

Paddling A and B, decked:
W. R. Heald, Narka.....4 00
A. S. Putnam, Calla Shasta.....4 00
E. C. Knappe, Agawam.....4 00

Class 1, any canoe, half mile straightaway:
A. S. Putnam, Narka.....4 00
Knappe, Calla Shasta.....4 00
E. C. Sackett, Peterboro'.....4 00

Tandem, open canoes, single blades, 1 mile with turn:
Putnam and Heald, Peterboro'.....9 00
E. S. Towne and C. W. D. Dyer, Peterboro'.....9 15
E. H. Crowell and Theis, Kineo.....9 45

Tandem, decked canoes, double blades, 1 mile with turn:
Knappe and Sackett, Narka.....8 00
B. L. Syms and L. F. Hayward, Jr., Anawan.....8 25
Putnam and Heald, Da-De.....8 55

Hand Paddling, 100yds.:
P. R. Hawkins, Bucktail.....0 40
W. R. Heald, Peterboro'.....0 45
F. B. Lewis, Grip.....0 46

Upset, 250yds.:
L. H. Lamb, Onconta.....1st
Hawkins, Bucktail.....2d

Standing paddling, 300yds.:
A. H. Lang, Narka.....2 00
L. H. Lamb, Oneonta.....2 05

Sailing A and B, unlimited:
P. Butler, Fly.....23 00
D. S. Goddard, Blanche.....23 20
E. C. Knappe, Agawam.....25 20

Sail 75 sq. ft., A and B:
Paul Butler, Fly.....28 10
J. S. Wright, Ghost.....36 15
E. C. Knappe, Agawam.....36 15
D. S. Goddard, Blanche.....

Sailing unlimited, novice:
L. F. Hayward, Jr.....48 27
J. S. Wright.....48 30
E. L. Towne.....

Combined sail and paddle:
Butler, Fly.....33 50
Goddard, Blanche.....38 20
Knappe, Agawam.....

Sailing races, 1 mile to leeward and return; combined, 2 miles. ½ paddle, ½ sail, etc.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Eastern Division: Sidney Bishop, Bridgeport; E. H. Crowell, Hartford; A. H. Maynard, W. W. Hobbs, W. R. Heald, Worcester; E. B. Hovey, J. H. Fennessey, Springfield; Thos. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn. Atlantic Division: Wm. S. Grant, Jr., Philadelphia; Joseph Rudd, Jr., Brooklyn; Warren T. Berry, New Jersey.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE MEET.—The purser of the Central Division can furnish to members the circulars of the Trunk Line Association, giving full information as to rates to the meet.

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3.32	For Trout or Black Bass Fly Rod, same finish as above, 10½ft., 7 to 9oz., complete in wood form	3.3
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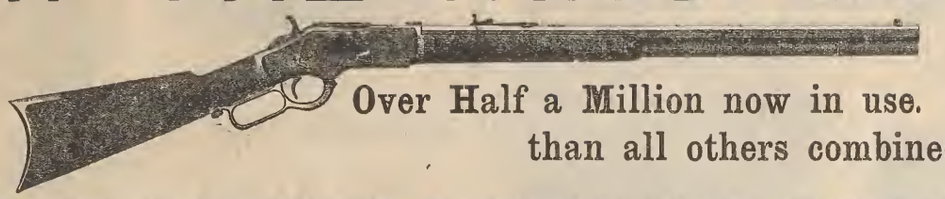

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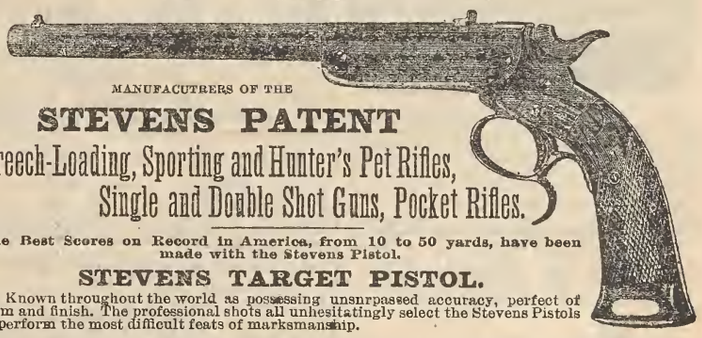

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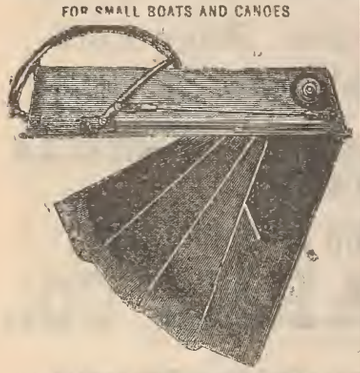

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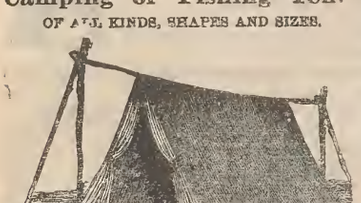

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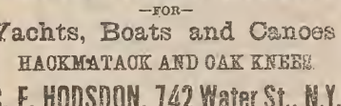

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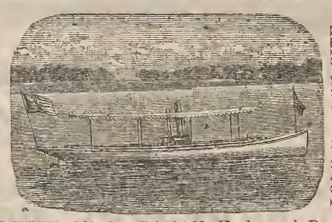

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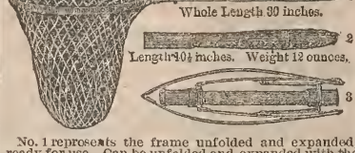

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VOL. XXXII.—No. 25. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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

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No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
The Conemaugh Flood.
To Plunder Campers.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
The Straits of Georgia.
Trouting on the South Boardman.
Trout and Big Game in Colorado.
The St. Regis District.
NATURAL HISTORY.
Snakes' Weapons.
A Few Facts About Loons.
Florida Crocodiles and Birds.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
Holding on and Ahead.
Pattern and Penetration Tests
Bear and Deer in North Carolina.
O'Donnell's Note.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
New York Fish Laws.
Chicago Fishing Waters.
The Bay of Quinte.
FISHCULTURE.
San Francisco Fish Markets.
Carp as a Spawn Eater.
THE KENNEL.
The Pointer Club.
Pete the Dog.
Los Angeles Dog Show.
Importing Dogs.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Our Team Abroad.
Range and Gallery.
The Trap.
Chicago and the West.
Boston Tournament.
Michigan State Shoot.
Dominion Day Shoots.
YACHTING.
Regatta Week on the Sound.
Beverly Yacht Club.
Sing Sing Y. C. Open Regatta.
New York Y. C. Cruise.
Seawanhaka C. Y. C. Cruise.
International Yacht Races.
Steamers and the Rules of the Road.
CANOEING.
Corinthian Mosquito Fleet.
Royal C. C.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE CONEMAUGH FLOOD.

THE coroner's jury on which fell the duty of investigating the terrible floods in the Conemaugh Valley has given its verdict. It is reported to have found that the owners of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club were guilty of negligence in not making their dam secure. On the other hand it is stated, and, we think, has not been denied, that the members of the South Fork association employed the very best expert engineering talent that was to be had to make monthly examinations of the dam on their property, and carried out their recommendations.

During the first few weeks after the appalling catastrophe by which so many lives were lost, the public mind was so excited by the calamity, and so many wild reports concerning it were flying about, that it was impossible to form a calm judgment as to the causes of the occurrence, or to take an unprejudiced view of the responsibilities in the matter. Now that the excitement has died away, a good deal of definite and authoritative information is being made public, which throws light on the conditions which prevailed just previous to the disaster, and which enables us to say why the calamity took place.

The State weather service of Pennsylvania has recently published a topographical map, showing the amount of water which fell in all parts of the State during the two days which preceded the disaster. This map shows that the earlier statements as to the rainfall were not greatly exaggerated, and warrants the belief that even without the bursting of the South Fork Dam the floods of that memorable storm would have been very disastrous.

In the northwestern corner of the State and along its eastern border, the rainfall was less than one inch. A large area in the western portion of the State and a narrow strip west of the Delaware River region, the two aggregating perhaps 30 per cent. of the whole area of the State, received from one to four inches in these two days, while in the great central belt, comprising not far from 40 per cent. of the State, the rainfall was from four to eight inches. In the Conemaugh Valley and near Williamsport the deluge even exceeded eight inches.

It was never expected nor intended that the South Fork Dam would sustain such a pressure as was brought upon it by this unprecedented rain storm. The responsibility for its fall under such circumstances ought not to be placed on the owners of the dam. They appear to have taken all reasonable precautions to keep their dam safe. Neither can we call this disaster an act of God. The responsibility for this disaster should be placed just where it belongs, and that is on the people who have stripped the Allegheny Mountains of their timber. Steadily and without pause this work of devastation has gone on. Floods from melting snows and from spring rains, causing the streams to overflow their banks, and to work damage to the extent of millions of dollars, have not served to warn the public of the dangers to which certain communities were exposed through this greed for gain. At last came the flood which swept away Johnstown and destroyed in an hour thousands of lives and millions of property. Will this lesson teach the State of Pennsylvania and other States that some regard must be paid to nature's laws? It is to be feared that it will not.

The lumbermen will still be permitted to strip the mountains of their timber, and to prepare their rocky slopes to throw off the water which falls upon them just as a shingled roof sheds rain. A single calamity, no matter how overwhelming, will not teach the needed lesson, but when widespread disaster and suffering come, as come they must if the work of destruction is not checked, then here in America we will follow the example set us in the Old World, and care for our forests.

TO PLUNDER CAMPERS.

THERE is a class of land-sharks, growing in numbers and of greedy appetite, who appear to be possessed of the notion that they have a lien on the universe and a mortgage on all outdoors. They stake off so much of their claim as they can get some sort of title to, or as much territory as they can cover with their hirelings, and then proceed to lay tribute on intruders. Their particular prey is the camper, who pitches his tent on one of their lake shores or drops a worm into one of their brooks or follows the trail of game through some of their woods.

The time was when a man might go into the North Woods and camp out without peril of being made to stand and deliver, or of being hustled off by "Reserve" guardians. That time has not gone by for a stil. very large extent of territory, but all too much of the choicest area of the Adirondacks is coming into the possession of those whose sole aim is to exploit the natural wealth and do what they can in the way of plucking sportsmen.

To the Adirondack Reserve concern—already noticed in our columns as charging campers so much a night for the privilege of camping on the Au Sauble Lakes district, and which now proposes to charge $1.50 per day per rod for trout fishing—there must now be added, in the list of those who prey on sportsmen, the Northern Adirondack Railroad Company. This road in conjunction with lumber companies controls a large extent of country in the Northern Adirondacks, that district described in a communication printed on another page to-day. The railroad and the lumber concerns have published a notice in local papers setting aside all their territory with the waters therein as a private park for the propagation and protection of game and fish; and their plan is, as reported to us, to police this district and impose a camping license fee on all visitors who enter the territory by way of rival lines.

An Adirondack lumber company posing as having interest in game and fish protection is a spectacle for gods and men. As a cold fact, the lumbermen mean to get all the money they can out of their lands. To do this they are now disposing of the hemlock to tanneries, whose men by the hundred are cutting the trees and peeling the bark; and all the hardwood, big and little, is being worked up or is going into charcoal. They are, in short, as expeditiously as modern methods can hasten the work, skinning the lumber and reducing the territory to that briar-patch and brush condition which after fire has done its work will mean blackened desolation.

The hoplessness of the situation is that all these enterprises appear to be within the sanction of the law, and there is, therefore, apparently no redress.

SNAP SHOTS.

THOSE of our readers who have visited, or may intend to visit the Canadian Dominion, will be glad to learn something about a new book connected with that region. It is entitled "Historical and Sporting Notes on Quebec," and is from the pen of J. M. Le Moine. It contains a large amount of historical facts, within a small space, not easily accessible to the average tourist, and also an account of the sporting facilities of that portion of the Dominion lying between the city of Quebec and the headwaters of the famous Saguenay. It was in 1862 that Mr. Le Moine commenced his career as an author, and from that time to the present he has published not less than twenty-seven volumes connected with the history and scenery, the traditions and people of his native province, twelve of them in French. Taken together they form a fitting monument to the man who is to-day the leading and most successful author north of the St. Lawrence. One of the novelties connected with the volume here mentioned is that it is divided into two parts, and while the first is inscribed to Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, the second part is dedicated to the Yankee author, and long our correspondent, Charles Lanman.

At the last meeting of the Commission in charge of the National Zoölogical Park Mr. W. T. Hornaday was appointed superintendent of the new park. Ever since the project to establish a national zoölogical garden was first set on foot Mr. Hornaday has been extremely active in pushing it forward. He has been in charge of the collection of animals for some time on exhibition in the Smithsonian grounds, and has been signally successful in increasing their number and in making the limited funds at his command go as far as possible. Possessed of great energy and a large experience with animals, acquired in many quarters of the globe, Mr. Hornaday promises to make a very efficient superintendent. It is understood that the negotiations for the land along Rock Creek, where the park is to be located, are well advanced and that there is every prospect that before long the Government will be in a position to begin the work of preparing the park for its future inmates.

A butcher named Miller, employed by the man who has the contract for furnishing beef in the National Park, recently killed a bear which was prowling about the slaughter house at Norris Geyser Basin, and was promptly ordered out of the Park by Captain Boutelle, the Superintendent. Miller claimed that he shot the bear in self-defence, but Captain Boutelle declined to go into the merits of the case, saying that whether Miller was justified in killing the bear or not, he would have to go, as he had violated the rules of the Park. If the Superintendent listens to excuses for infractions of the regulations from one offender he will have to do the same for all others. We do not understand that the Superintendent's orders require him to hold court and try offenders. His duty is to enforce the regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior.

It appears to us that the Selectmen of Boxford, Mass., are making wholly needless pother about a dog case, which is said to perplex them. A statute provides remuneration to owners for damages inflicted by dogs on domestic animals. A mad dog in Boxford, it is said, bit another dog, which was valuable, and which died of the bite. The owner put in a bill for remuneration. The Selectmen hesitate to pay for the damages because they do not know whether a dog is to be classed with other domestic animals. As Massachusetts dog owners are required to pay a stiff tax on these animals there ought to be no question about their legal standing. Let the Boxford Selectmen pay up.

It was announced last week that a syndicate had purchased 390,000 acres of land in the Adirondacks, 306,000 acres of which were of virgin forest; and that this entire country was to be lumbered. The extent of this deal has drawn attention anew to the depletion of the Adirondack forest area, and the suggestion has been put forth that the Legislature should step in and prevent this syndicate from carrying out its plan. The only way in which that could be done would be for the State to buy the land; and it is not at all probable that it will do this.

We are desirous of obtaining a copy of the volume index for the following volumes of FOREST AND STREAM: 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 15.

The Sportsman Tourist.

THE STRAITS OF GEORGIA.

AT this season of the year the wearied business man of the city is making preparations to leave the heat, dust and turmoil behind him and go where he can have pure air, rest and recreation.

The Straits of Georgia, between the northerly part of Vancouver Island and the mainland—with its thousands of islands and innumerable channels, arms and inlets, its bright, bracing atmosphere, clear transparent waters, grand scenery, with unrivaled attractions for those who are fond of sports with the rod and gun—is truly a fairy land, and in a short time will be the grand camping ground for Eastern tourists.

The waters there teem with water-fowl and trout, salmon, halibut, cod and other kinds of sea fish. On the islands and mainland are ruffed and blue grouse, two varieties of quail, blacktail deer, bears, lynx, coons, beavers, a few panthers, wolves and wolverines; and in some localities there are elk, caribou, silvertip or grizzly bear and bighorn sheep. On all of the high, grassy plots and bare spots, well up on the southern sides of the mountains, on the mainland near the inlets, that easiest kind of game to kill after you have reached their feeding grounds, the mountain goat, are found in large numbers.

The arms and inlets of this locality are quite narrow and are bordered on both sides with lofty and in many cases snow-capped mountains. The waters are deep and the shores indented with numerous bays, the ideal spot for the canoeist and sportsman—an inexhaustible field of exploration for those who are in search of beautiful nature in her noblest forms. In midday, from May 1 to Nov. 1, the temperature is from 60° to 65° or 70° in the shade, and at night it is cool enough to make a heavy blanket comfortable while sleeping. The rainfall is very light during these months and the days are usually cloudless.

For the benefit of those who wish to visit these waters and forests I will give a brief outline of a route for a two months' cruise with skiff or canoe. The expense for a party of four or five persons, from say New York and return, should not exceed $350 each. The route that I give is one of constant changing scenery of the most magificent kind in the world, over waters, as I have before stated, teeming with fish, bordered by forests full of game, etc. Buy return tickets via the C. P. R. from Montreal to Vancouver, B.C. This route will give 500 miles of mountain scenery, through the Rocky, Selkirk, gold-bearing and coast range of mountains. At Vancouver take the steamer Robert Dunsmuir on Monday, Thursday or Friday for Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. At Nanaimo we have always found a clean bed at the Central Hotel; there may be other clean beds in town, but we speak only from what we know, and while in that country we prefer to run no chances, and never camp on an old Indian camping ground—not if we know it.

There are two parties in Nanaimo who keep boats for hire. We recommend the one in the old boat house nearest the wharf. The owner of this place is a boat builder, and will rent out a good cedar skiff—or gig, as they are called there—complete with sail, etc., for $15 a month, or he will get you a Siwash canoe, which is a good seaworthy boat. Either of these craft will carry four men and camping outfit. This man will also get you a good boatman for $25 a month. We would advise the tourist to call on Mr. J. H. Please, hardware dealer, a courteous gentleman who will do all in his power to assist in making your outfit complete. Regarding outfit, take whatever eatables and fluids you fancy or desire, but bring with you a light, roomy tent or tents, heavy blankets, a sheet-iron stove, with furniture, two fishing rods, one a light fly-rod and the other a stiff one for trolling. The salmon are caught with a spoon bait or by spinning a minnow in the salt water, and grilse are taken in the streams with a spoon fly. Small dark-colored flies are of no use in these waters; also bring cod lines for deep sea fishing. Regarding guns for feathered game, I prefer the three barrel, for the hunter when after grouse is liable at any moment to meet large game, deer or black bear. Then bring a good rifle, say a .45-70, as you can get this ammunition at any trading post, and this size rifle is a powerful weapon—just the thing for the mountains, and in the cañons it is when backed by a good nerve, sure medicine for the "silver tip," though I would strongly advise the average tourist to hunt the grizzly with a big bear trap, *à la* Rainsford: (1.) Catch him, (2.) shoot him, (3.) brag about it through the press.

Now for the route. Leave Nanaimo for Jervis Inlet. There are two routes by which to reach this inlet; first, go across the strait nineteen miles to Trail Bay, where there is an easy trail of 1,100yds. into Porpoise Bay at the head of Seechelt Inlet, which runs into Jervis Inlet. The second route is via Agamemnon Channel, which is twenty-five miles from Nanaimo. I would advise tourists to get a small steamboat to take their outfit to either Trail Bay or to the Channel Islands at the mouth of Agamemnon Channel, though the party could in small boats run across to the mainland via Ballinas Islands to Lasquati Island, then past Texada Island to Thormanby Island to the mainland, then up the coast to Channel Islands, or down the coast to Trail Bay, then portage over into Porpoise Bay, then down Seechelt Inlet eight miles to the Salmon Arm, which is ten miles in length and comes into the inlet from the northeast. The scenery on this arm is fine, and good fishing can be had in the Clowham River, which comes into the head of the arm. A few miles further down the inlet is the Narrows Arm, which comes in from the north and is eight miles in length. The head of this arm closely resembles a human hand with the fingers, minus the thumb, outstretched. Tyoony River flows in at the third finger. Here is good fishing and shooting. The tide runs into this arm at about four miles an hour. Four miles further down the inlet are the rapids, which are best passed just as the tide begins to ebb. Then another five miles brings us to the upper end of Agamemnon Channel. Away to the right N. N. E. is the broad arm of Jervis Inlet. For the first fifteen miles it is called Prince of Wales Reach, then for the next ten miles it is Princess Royal Reach. Here to the right the bighorn sheep are found and goats are on all of the mountains. Then comes the Queen's Reach, with Princess Louise Inlet coming in from the right.

The scenery is here something grand to behold. At the head of Queen's Reach is Mount Victoria, 7,452 ft. above the surface of the water. Up the valley to the left of Mt. Victoria is a good game country, and to the left of this valley is Mt. Alfred, 8,456ft. high. The old Indian trail up this valley leads to Desolation Strait, two days' travel. You return through Prince of Wales Reach, then north of Nelson's Island into Malaspina Strait, then up the strait skirting the shores of the mainland for twenty-five miles to Point Sarah, then to the right southeast you are in Malaspina Inlet. Go up this inlet five miles, then to the left a couple of miles up Lancelot Inlet, and you are at Theodosia Arm, which comes in from E.N.E. There are very high falls up the stream that comes into the head of this arm.

Returning to Point Sarah, then on northeast two miles up Desolation Sound, with Redonda Islands and lofty mountains to the left, and we arrive at Forbes Bay, which is south of Mt. Denman, 6,600ft. high. Back from the bay and along the southern base of Mt. Denman is the home of the famed "silver tip" and other large game. Four miles from Forbes Bay brings us to Atwood Bay, and another mile to Brettell Point. Here we enter the waters of Toba Inlet, which extends back northeast some eighteen miles into the mainland. Eight miles up the inlet on the left is Salmon Bay, with Mt. Barner, 6,090ft. high, to the northeast. The eastern slope of this mountain is a good sheep ground, and the river flowing into the head of the inlet is full of trout and salmon.

In returning keep to the right past Brettell Point, through Prycc Channel, past Deer Channel, which comes in from the southwest around Raya Island and three miles north-northwest up Calm Channel to the right of Valdes Island, and we arrive at the celebrated Bute Inlet, which comes in from the north-northeast.

This inlet is nearly forty miles in length and hemmed in on both side by lofty and precipitous mountains. The highest are the Needle Mountains, which are on the east side of the inlet about twenty miles from its entrance. At the head of the inlet is Mt. Evans, 7,000ft. high. Homalko River flows into the head of the inlet, and like all other streams in that vicinity affords good fishing. Up this river is a famous country for bear, elk, caribou, deer, etc., with sheep and goat on Mt. Evans. Seven miles from the head of the inlet on the northwest side is Bear River and Bear Bay, with Mt. Smith at the back, 7,544ft. high. At the mouth of the inlet to the southwest is Valdes Island, which is twenty-five miles in length by ten in breadth. Elk are found in large numbers on this island.

There are hundreds of small islands between Valdes Island and the entrance to Bute and Toba Inlets. It would take years to explain them all. Gold, silver and copper ores are found on many if not all of these islands.

Going up the channel northwest from Bute Inlet to the end of Valdes Island, turn to the right into Frederick Arm, which is five miles long. At the head of this arm you can pass to the right into Estero Basin, where fine oysters are found at low tide in 8ft. of water. North of this basin, in the immediate vicinity, are excellent hunting grounds. For a hundred miles northwest from Frederick Arm it is a perfect maze of channels, inlets and arms, with thousands of islands. One of the largest inlets is Knight's Inlet, which is 60 miles long by 1¼ miles broad. The average width of the inlets already mentioned is about one mile, with deep water.

A few Siwash Indians are found in this locality. They are quiet, and good hunters and expert canoe men. In many places along the coast they will not venture far among the mountains unless they are accompanied by a white man, for fear that they will be destroyed by an evil spirit that roams in the mountains ready to make meat of any Siwash that he may find there unprotected by the white man. These Indians are quite different from the Indians of the plains; they closely resemble Japanese in general appearance, and as a class are inveterate thieves and cowards, and need to be watched, but not to be feared.

STANSTEAD.

HIGHGATE, Vt.

TROUTING ON THE SOUTH BOARDMAN.

[*Concluded from Page 489.*]

FRED, who was a gilt-edged *raconteur*, could take the most simple fact and after he had woven his web of fiction around it a few times, it would never be recognized as coming from its original sources. He stated that while trouting on one occasion a few years ago on Fox River in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, he had an adventure that was as laughable as it was exciting.

I give his own language as near as possible: "I started one morning by myself from camp to try my luck with the rod. Making a short detour I struck the river so as to have about three miles of fishing. It was a cloudy and muggy day and I felt that I would catch all the trout I could carry. As soon as I waded in the stream the trout took my hook the moment it touched the water and I pulled them out right and left all the way down, not catching a single fish under a pound, and many as large as 4lbs. I filled my creel, all my pockets and several strings which I kept tied to my belt. I was really a walking trout preserve. Having about 100, and as I was no trout hog I concluded to go ashore and rest a while before returning to camp. Seeing an inviting stump alongside a heavy clump of bushes that cast a grateful shade, I approached it, and as I sat down upon it, it began to crumble as I thought from mere rottenness, and I therefore took a seat on the grass by its side. I had sat here but a moment or two before I got a frightened glimpse of a bear's head over my shoulder. It now struck me that I had sat upon a bear instead of a stump and I was so paralyzed with fear that I lost all strength and the cold perspiration freely oozed out from every pore. I expected every minute to feel his sharp claws searching my anatomy and the work of mastication commence. My whole life now flashed before me distinctly, and I began to wish I had never been other than a saint. The suspense was so great that I was fearful I would swoon, when all at once I felt the bear nosing around my creel. A happy thought at this auspicious moment flashed upon me like lightning. The bear fortunately was an epicurian and preferred trout to human flesh. Escape now seemed possible, and my strength of body and mind began to rapidly return. I now carefully took a 3lb. trout out of my pocket, as that was the handiest, and held it over my shoulder. The bear at once took it, and as he munched it purred like a contented cat well pleased with the *menu*. That trout soon disappeared and then I passed over another four-pounder."

"Another four-pounder, Fred?" and then I began to think of Falstaff and his men in buckram.

"Yes, another four-pounder," he answered, and then he glowered upon me with something of disdain in his expression.

"Well," he continued, "I fed that bear trout after trout, until feeling somewhat reassured I thought I would take a glance at the recipient of my bounty, so I slowly turned my head as he was feasting, and much to my amazement discovered that he was perfectly blind. I carefully arose now, and placing a dozen or two of trout at his feet, I gently walked off and stepping into the stream pursued my course to camp. I never told this strange adventure to my associate campers, for I was satisfied they would set me down as an ingenious liar."

"Why do you relate it now?"

This interrogation appeared to worry him, but after he had played battledore and shuttlecock with it for a while, he smiled upon me and said with great confidence, "because he wanted some gentleman aside from himself to have knowledge of such an exciting event that it might possibly form an interesting chapter in natural history."

With as much politeness as I possibly could, I hinted that he was simply on a blind lay, and bagged only blind game, and asked afterward if he ever caught a blind trout. At this the guide laughed, and Fred looked somewhat disconcerted, thinking doubtless and truthfully that we believed he was romancing. He, however, drew the long bow no more on that trip that we knew of, for his talk after this blind affair was more plausible.

The lunch being dispatched we sent the guide ahead with the boat, and wading into the stream commenced the work of enticing the trout. I let Fred get the advance of me some distance and then had both sides of the stream as before.

As I wound my joy-inspiring way along the river, I was ever alert for the radiant trout, and enticed many a one to my quivering bait and to my creel. I knew my companion would hang his banner on high if he badly defeated me, and therefore I worked with might and main, passing no tempting spot unfished that I thought contained the quarry. As I waded around a sloping bank, thick with sedate alders, my eyes were gladdened with a sight of a little boy and girl sitting on a log under the shade of a spreading oak. The girl had a bright and winsome look, with curls of gold and cheeks like apples, and wore a straw hat aslant on her yellow hair that gave her decidedly a prepossessing appearance. Her barefooted brother with his bright eyes, sunny face and rustic costume was as picturesque as a shepherd boy. The little people so attracted me that I waded ashore to have a chat with them. The boy eyed me keenly as I approached, and asked if I had many trout, and if I were fishing with a fly. I opened my basket and let the children take a peep at the golden-hued fish, and then confessed to the boy that I was one of those contemptible bait-fishermen. He then told me that he had some fifteen trout in his fish box, which was fastened in the water near by, and that he wished to dispose of them, but he said that he always had poor luck in selling to the bait-fishermen, as they always caught enough to satisfy themselves.

"You don't sell to fly-fishermen?" I inquired.

"Oh! yes, sir, quite frequently."

"And why to them?"

"Because at this season of the year they hardly catch any."

"I'm surprised that these high-art anglers would buy trout."

"They do, though, but they alway tell me not to give 'em away."

"Do you?"

"I can't, for I don't live in town. My home is down by the bridge."

"Do you ever sell any to bait-fishermen."

"Very seldom, they always have 'em."

Here the little girl quickly spoke up and said: "Last season he sold a lot to one."

"How was that?"

"Why, you see," said the lad, "there were two men trouting here. The first one that passed was fishing so hard that he paid no attention at all to us, only saying 'Good morning, children,' and then hurried on. After a while his partner came along, and as he passed close to me I asked him if he didn't want to buy some trout. At this he smiled and came ashore and inquired how many I had. I told him twenty-five. He laughed right out and said: 'Get 'em quick!' I pulled my box ashore, and as I put them in his basket he smiled and laughed all over saying: 'I'll snow him under now!' I didn't know what that meant then, but papa explained that he wanted to beat his partner. He never asked the price of 'em, but putting his hands in his pockets he drew out some money and gave me three dollars, and then tossed one to sis, saying, 'That's for you, little bright eyes,' and then he was gone like a flash, fishing as he went. Oh! he was such a handsome man. He had a gold chain around his neck and something on his little finger that sparkled like the sun. Papa said it was a diamond, and learned down at the tavern that he was a big banker from the East. Sis and I will never forget him."

"Did you ascertain whether he snowed his partner under?"

"Oh, yes; papa learned all about it, and said he beat him badly, and plagued him a great deal about it."

I was perfectly delighted with the conversation I had with the children, but as I was not in for the purchase of trout I told the little girl if she would give me a kiss I would give her a dollar. The little boy's eyes were all a sparkle at this, and turning quickly to his little sister he said:

"Sis, kiss the nice gentleman."

The little elfin then cheerfully got upon the outer end of the log near the water, and as she removed her straw hat her bright curls gracefully flowed over her nut brown shoulders, and the sun which struck this part of the oaken trunk bathed her head in crimson and gold, thus giving her the appearance of a "little fairy queen that gamboll'd on heaths and danced on ev'ry green." As I presented my bronzed and furrowed face with heavy beard and thick moustache, she bent forward and her sweet little innocent lips gave me a hearty kiss that I prized more highly than if it had been from the rosy mouth of maiden royal.

"Here's your dollar, sis, and one for you, bub," suiting

action to word, and then I bade them a hasty good-bye, and wading out into the cold water proceeded with my fishing lest I also should be "snowed under." I turned and looked back at them before I passed the bend just ahead of me that would shut them out from my view, and there I beheld them both standing on the log intently watching me, with the little girl gracefully wafting kisses, to which I sincerely responded, and then the little romance of the stream was ended, but not forgotten, for it will always live in delightful memory as one of my rarest pleasures of trouting on the Boardman.

"Ah! what the world would be to us
If the children were no more.
We should dread the desert behind us,
More than the dark before."

In sweet succession came groves and meads, hill and dale, brush and brake, pool and shallow, banks of verdure and rippling rills until I again overtake Fred sitting like Patience on a monument in the stern of the boat awaiting my approach. He gently chided me for my delay, and insisted on hurrying along as we were sure of arriving late at the bridge where the team was to meet us for our return. His success this time had not been so good as mine, and when he looked into my creel he mournfully threw his hands up declaring that his catch would be sadly in the minority at the termination of the day's sport. With serious look I asked him if he had not lost time in looking for blind bear.

"See here," says he, "you appear to doubt that little incident of mine with the blind bear."

"Not at all, I am perfectly frozen to it."

The swift current soon brought us to the guide who instead of angling was sitting on the bank indolently smoking a pipe. We agreed to make but one more stop, as the sun was sinking fast and we had fully six miles of teaming from the bridge. We took the boat along about a mile, leaving the guide to pick it up from its final anchorage. I found the water quite deep at the last stretch of the river we were fishing, and the current so swift as to wash the sand from under my feet. The trout were evidently not now on the feed, as I caught but few. It being quite cloudy at this time I concluded I would discard the trout fin and put on some flies, and once more take rank as an artist of the angle. I selected a white-miller for the stretcher and a yellow-May for the dropper, and then commenced whipping the stream quite industriously. After numerous casts I secured a rise and a half-pound trout. Thus encouraged I kept on, and after fifteen minutes of steady work got another fine rise and swung a beauty to the lure that gave me a pleasant little play. He was a full pounder and highly improved the appearance of my basket. I was satisfied Fred was not doing much more with the bait, and so as an apology for stepping down into the ranks of the plebian-minded baiters, I stuck to the flies till the boat reached me, with only a record of three more, but had the satisfaction of knowing they were caught on high art principles.

I am an iconoclast as regards fly-fishing, not being yet confirmed after forty years angling in the belief that some special imitation is necessary for each day of the year or for every lake or stream. I could cite numerous examples of the most expert trout anglers, that go to prove beyond a doubt that such particularity as a theory is in a great measure a fallacy. Five years ago when trouting on the Nepigon I used a white-miller—an angler's delight between sunset and dark—in the middle of the day and under a bright and glaring sun, and caught trout till I was sated. W. M. Cameron, the second angler from the States who ever visited the same stream, and from whom "Cameron's Pool" is named thereon, had a similar experience; and so with Col. L. A. Harris, one of the Board of Commissioners of the National Soldiers' Home, and also H. C. Culbertson, one of the most expert trouters in the country and a veteran on that famous river. I give these names by permission, as I think such practical facts should be duly authenticated.

Last year while trouting on Duck Creek, in Michigan, in the month of July, and using bait, I found that in the middle of the day I was unable to secure a single bite. The guide suggested a change to a fly. I put one on, a brown-hackle, and the trout took it with avidity. Shortly after I had to resort to bait to secure them. Why this sudden change? At another time I made a fly from some coarse red flannel only, and a clumsy piece of fly architecture it was, and it proved a decidedly killing lure. Again I tied on my hook a piece of white linen cut from my pocket handkerchief, another clumsy affair, and it also proved an enticing decoy. And so I might continue *ad infinitum* with examples.

There is more, however, in the skillful fluttering of the fly than aught else, though I fully realize that certain conditions in fly-fishing should be strictly observed, and that it is always best to have the most perfect of flies and the very best of tackle. There are times, however, when it requires the most artistic casting, with perfection in feathery lure, to "superinduce widowhood and orphanage" among the brilliant tenants of the murmuring brook. Pennell, who is always practical, recommends but three flies for trout the entire year, a green, a yellow and a brown, the size of the fly alone being varied.

It was a mile yet to the bridge, but this was soon reached, and we found the driver with the team and wagon. The clumsy boat, though an excellent one for floating, was soon hoisted on to the bed of the wagon, and then after getting in, the team started off at a brisk pace, creating such a lively jolting as would have cured the worst case of dyspepsia extant. My clothes were perfectly dry when I pulled off my wading trousers, but Fred and the guide, who had turned up their noses at my dandy outfit, began to wish that they had also resorted to such a comfortable protection. They were wet up to their waists, and, with the cool air of the evening that was then setting in, they felt miserable, indeed. On a count being made of our tinny spoils, it was ascertained that I had 45, Fred 38 and the guide only 25. The latter had evidently idled his time away during the afternoon, pouting, doubtless, because I had expressed a desire for his trout. He was evidently a contemptible churl. Fred had, however, worked with unflagging industry, and was greatly surprised when he found I had so badly defeated him, not only in numbers but in choice and heavy trout. I again twitted him by telling him that he was too diligently looking for blind bear instead of tempting the trout. He laughed, but it did not well out freely from the heart. He was keenly cut and knew that I had him down fine, and that his corner on sightless bears had gone glimmering.

Our drive home was entirely through a wooded country that did not show a single field gleaming with Ceres' yellow sheaves. It was in its primitive aspect, with the exception of a few spots that had attracted the lumberman's axe. The soil was thin and sandy, and I doubt if a farmer could scratch a living from it by the most industrious toil. The deer at times freely ambled there; the common black bears frequented it; the partridge and woodcock haunted its thickets in great numbers; the song birds warbled from bush and brake the livelong day, while streams and rills ran through it in the sunlight like ribbons of silver.

After supper the guide came to me and said that I could have the trout that he had caught. I presume he had had a talk with the landlord, and that he very graciously condescended to let me have the fruits of my employé. It was in order to arise and embrace him as a "mossback" upon whom at last had dawned a vision of common sense and even-handed justice. The world does move, even in the wilds of Michigan, and there is yet hope that the reform may spread to other benighted regions. I gave instructions to have a few of the trout saved for my breakfast, and the remainder I had shipped to one of my friends in Grand Rapids. The next morning I concluded to start for the Lake Superior regions, and on calling for my bill was surprised to find that the landlord had charged me for the entire trip to the Boardman. I kicked savagely at this and demanded an explanation, wanting to know why my companion had not been charged with half of the bill, as he was not invited by me, and further, was an apparent stranger. He stated that he only sent him along to keep me company. Very kind and considerate of him, but I emphatically gave him to understand that the bill must be corrected. He then threw off a few dollars, being much less than half the expense of the trouting trip, and rather than fret myself into a feverish rage over it, I settled the remainder of the bill, satisfied that I had been imposed upon.

This was the key to the familiarity of the twain, and the supposition was that I was to pay for the entertainment that Fred had endeavored to give me in his elaborate narratives and his clever vocalism. No wonder blind bears are found in the verdant banks of trout streams, and that cheeky guides demand two dollars as a royalty for fishing for themselves. I tried hard to find the genial and festive Fred, the Ananias of the purling brook, that I might read the riot act to him, but he kept well out of sight until I had departed. Long may he wave.

After all these trivial annoyances had faded away, as they soon did, I fully realized that my trouting on the South Boardman had proven a pearl of pure delight. Its sunny brightness, its stirring pleasures and its clearness of glorious nature all appear again in dreamy reverie. There are the lovely haunts of the jeweled princes of the brook; the peaceful stretches of the dense woodland; the rippling water with its sleeping shadows; the waving grasses with their lovely flowers; the lively flutter and sweet melody of birds; the waving charms of hill and dale, dell and dingle; the dewy sweetness of forest fragrance; the beautiful skies with soft breezes; the sweet innocence of the pastoral children and all the charms that smite the simple heart. ALEX. STARBUCK.

TROUT AND BIG GAME IN COLORADO.

As the summer heat comes creeping upon us, it brings more forcibly to my memory the several vacation trips I have made to the grand trout streams of Colorado; and believing, as I do, that no part of this continent affords greater pleasure to the sportsman than can be found in the Rocky Mountains, I think a short account of my experience may be of interest to your numerous readers.

With the present railroad facilities, any parts of the Rocky Mountains are now as easy of access as are the vast prairies which we cross in our journey to these magnificent and wild mountain scenes.

Leaving Kansas City at 10 o'clock A. M., or Salina at 4:30 P. M., by the Union Pacific Railway, we are rolled across 639 miles of almost unbroken prairie. A long distance of this route on my first trip, in the summer of 1869, was covered with wild buffalo, and their dead carcasses strewed the country for hundreds of miles, many with not even their skins taken off—the noble game ruthlessly slaughtered for no other purpose than the insatiate desire for destruction of life. It was surely the work of butchers and not of sportsmen. The sight was enough to make a man sick at heart. But all this is past and beyond remedy.

With supper at Ellis, the half-way station from Kansas City, we find ourselves in the beautiful growing, thrifty city of Denver at 7 A. M. for breakfast; within an hour we can take our departure for almost any part of the Centennial State. On our last trip we chose the Denver & South Park Railroad and took tickets for Leadville, leaving Denver at 8 A. M., Aug. 2, arriving in Leadville at 6 P. M. the same day. This in many respects is the greatest mining camp (as it is called) in the State. It is really a well and substantially built city of about 20,000 inhabitants, situated near the summit of the snowy range at 10,200ft. elevation and but a few hundred feet below timber line and in some direction not more than six miles to the everlasting snows, it affords a fine cool bracing air, unsurpassed anywhere during the summer months. With its present railroad facilities, the Denver & South Park, the Rio Grande & Colorado Midland, running out in six directions, Leadville is one of the best points in the mountains in which to make headquarters for fishing and hunting. There are here several dealers who keep excellent stock of everything required by the sportsman. There is not an arttcle from a No. 12 fly-hook to a tent or a whole and complete camping outfit, even to pack animals, that cannot be had in Leadville, and of the best quality of goods and at reasonable prices.

We had a good night's sleep between blankets—which, by the way, are necessary to comfort every night of the year, as is also a fire morning and evening at this elevation. Our party consisted of my brother, A. D., and his family, who reside at Leadville, my wife, son and two daughters. We spent the first few days on the streams near the city. The headwaters of the Arkansas River pass just outside the city limits. Tennessee Creek, Lake Creek, Rock Creek, Half Moon and Twin Lakes, all are easy of access and can be reached within two hours. The fishing is fair in all these waters, and we are rewarded every day with trout. In these streams are found both the native Colorado and the eastern trout.

The best fishing, however, is found in the Eagle River and Frying Pan districts. These streams and their tributaries cannot be surpassed. Eagle River is reached by the Rio Grande R. R. From Leadville, after six or eight miles of high-up grade, we reach Tennessee Pass, and at once began the descent from the very headwaters of Eagle River. The road extends down the entire length of this magnificent stream, crossing and recrossing it to its confluence with the Grand River. Every few miles is a station, from many of which we could cast a fly into the stream from the depot platform, and trout are plentiful everywhere. From Red Cliff down the road has been open but a few seasons, and the stream has not yet been whipped to death.

One of the large tributaries, Gore Creek, enters Eagle one mile below the station of Minturn, and is most excellent fishing from source to mouth. On this creek we spent several days at two different times, and filled our creels each day to our perfect satisfaction, not with fingerlings but with large, gamy, fighting trout from 8oz. to 35oz. each, and we left several after hard, long tusseling that we estimated at not less than 7lbs. There is a wagon road extending up this creek about ten miles. From four miles up is a pack trail leading over to Piney Lake and Creek, a distance of six miles, and here the trout are said to be too plentiful for sport. We did not go over, but met a party of three who had been there for three days, and they had on their packs 1,300 trout and two deer. Elk, deer and small game are plenty in the upper Gore and Piney district, and occasionally a bear is found.

A few miles further down Eagle River is another tributary, Brush Creek. For this stream get off at Eagle station (Castle P. O.), which is one mile above its mouth. It takes its rise near the Mountain of the Holy Cross. The creek is equally as good as Gore, and we spent several days along the stream with great success, capturing as many fine trout as we could use and all any sportsman could desire. A few miles further down we reach the mouth of Gypsum Creek, and this, too, is alive with trout. We spent several days on the Eagle River between these and other stations with very good luck. While the fish are not quite so numerous in the river in July and first of August as in its tributaries, they are plentiful enough for good sport, and there are lots of whoppers there. We left many after a slight examination at the distance of the length of our rod and line, thinking them "too big to eat." We do not admit that a bigger trout swims than we can capture, but we did find some that were very "long-headed" and would take some undue advantage of us, and would say "good-by," just when we thought "we had 'em."

Our party on these trips consisted of my brother A. D., my son Oscar and the writer. We took no camping outfit, but went in light marching order, rubber coat and boots, haversack with one ration and our fishing tackle. We depended upon the ranchmen for lodging and most of our meals and occasionally for transportation, and we were never disappointed; we always found them ready and willing to give us the best they had, and to accommodate us in every way, and for a very reasonable consideration. Occasionally we were compelled to take a tramp of three or four miles, and sometimes to sleep in a stable or milk house or potato cellar or under a pine tree, but it was always the best the ranch afforded, and we were always served at the first table, and the fare was good enough for the most fastidious. In the menu of nearly every meal we had either fresh elk, deer, mountain grouse, or squirrels and trout, and we really enjoyed our sometimes crude accommodations much better than the more pretentious city hostelry, for we had every where many very enjoyable incidents, and around the hospitable fire in the log cabin of a frosty evening in August were many occurrences which are cherished in memory. Many of the stories by the mountaineers of their hunting and fishing experiences would be worth relating did space and time permit.

Should the sportsman be more ambitious and wish for wilder and less civilized sports than can be had on a trip of this description, he has but to go a few miles further down the Eagle to its confluence with the Grand River at Dotsero. From there he can procure a camping outfit, with packs and guide, and take the trail to the Flat Tops and Trapper's Lake, the head of White River, a distance of thirty miles, and then he reaches the wildest region of the entire Rocky Mountain district in the United States. Here is, undoubtedly, the sportsman's paradise—elk, deer, bear, trout and game of all kinds abound. But as this region has been well written up and described in late numbers of FOREST AND STREAM, we will pass it with this simple description of how to get there; and we leave the Eagle River district, feeling that we have given but a faint idea of its wonderful sources of pleasure to the sportsman and not attempting to give any description of the grand and magnificent scenery, which is beyond my power of pen description, but is to me a source of almost as much enjoyment as the grand sport of trout fishing.

To reach the Frying Pan and Roaring Fork region we take the Colorado Midland Railroad, running nearly due west from Leadville, climb Mount Massive to above timber line, and through the perpetual snows which can almost be reached through the car windows; are whirled through the great Hagerman tunnel; emerge on the other side and look down upon Lake Ivanhoe, hundreds of feet below us; and after a long winding and twisting descent reach the shore of this beautiful little sheet of water, set in a beautiful park high up on the mountain side. This is the head of Frying Pan Creek, which starts out as a little rill, but increases in size at almost every step by little tributaries and springs fed by the melting of the everlasting snows. It soon becomes a roaring, boiling, leaping stream with long riffles, deep clear holes, chiseled out of solid rock, with overhanging granite cliffs apparently ready to plunge into its crystal waters, constituting the *beau ideal* of a trout stream, that even to look upon quickens the heart beat of the fisherman and thrills him with pleasure. Nor will he be disappointed when he casts his fly upon its pure sparkling waters.

Soon after leaving the lake we reach Hell Gate. As we roll around a point on the side of the mountain a glance out of the car window shows us a scene awfully grand; looking down the cañon of the creek a mile below we see the winding track, looking like a faint trail, over which we are soon to pass, but not until we have traveled fourteen miles of iron rail, for this is the distance re-

quired to gain the direct distance of little more than one mile. The road now follows very closely the course of the beautiful Frying-Pan Creek, first on one side then the other, to its mouth at Aspen Junction, where it flows into the Roaring Fork. This is distant from Leadville about sixty-five miles, or four and one-half hours time. The stations from Lake Ivanhoe down are Sellers, Norrie, Lime Creek, Ruedi, Sloan and several other sidings; and from any of these points the fisherman can within a few steps reach this grand trout stream. At Norrie we are near the mouth of North Fork, and have here the advantage of the two streams, both of which are most excellent fishing. At Lime Creek is a small mining camp, and the creek of the same name enters the Frying-Pan at this place, and no better fishing could be desired than this tributary affords. It takes its rise from the Mountain of the Holy Cross and flows southwest, while Brush Creek heads but little distance from Lime Creek and flows north into Eagle River. Game is also plenty in this Frying-Pan district; we saw from the car window both deer and mountain sheep on our way over.

We spent several days at different points along this stream and its tributaries in the same manner as we had fished on the Eagle River and with about the same results, catching enough each day to perfectly satisfy ourselves. This, too, is a new section of country, opened but two seasons since the construction of the Midland Railroad. Prior to that it was only accessible in many parts by pack trails.

We made these various trips out from Leadville in from two to six days each, according to the locality we selected, and on our return to the city we usually spent from one to three days with our families and put in the time with short excursions to some of the many points of interest in the vicinity. One peculiarity of Leadville is the large number of spring wagons with canopy tops large and strong, which will accommodate from six to nine persons. These are very comfortable and well equipped with two or four horses and a careful driver, who will take parties to any point within a day's drive at reasonable prices. We made one trip to Mosquito Pass, eight miles distant, starting early in the morning and returning before dark, taking our wives and children, nine in the party. We had our picnic dinner on the snowdrift thousands of years old and it may never melt away. Another day we spent at Evergreen Lake, a beautiful place, with natural and artificial lakes, where the propagation and rearing of trout is made a business. The proprietors have expended about $10,000 in the plant and are apparently making a success of the enterprise.

Just above Evergreen, on Rock Creek, is the place where the Government is about to put in the largest fish hatchery in the United States, and a better place could not have been found. In going to and from this point we pass the fine soda and iron springs, the waters of which equal the renowned springs at Manitou. We also made a trip by rail to the hot springs and hot caves at Glenwood Springs. We made other visits to the large smelters and mines in the vicinity, all of which are very interesting. Thus we put in the entire month of August, long to be remembered with pleasure. July and August cover the best part of the fishing season, but the hunting season comes later.

During our entire stay of the hundreds of trout caught not a fish was wasted. On our trips we usually furnished our table with all that could be eaten, and had some to divide with our friends outside of the requirements of our own table.

We handled our fish in a different manner from most other fishermen we met. On our return from each outing, whether at noon or night, we dressed and cleaned the fish, leaving the heads on, and stringing them on a forked willow or birch stick, putting the largest on first, which prevents the crushing weight of the large upon the small ones. We then fasten the ends of the string (sticks) with a good strong loop and hang them up to thoroughly drain; and thus let them hang over night in the coolest place to be found on the north side of the cabin or tree. In the morning there will not be moisture enough about them to wet a paper. We then slip each string into a paper sack (with which we always provided ourselves in starting out), and tie the bag close above the fish and below the loop, thus they are protected from flies and dust; and left in a cool cellar or cave during the day and left out of doors during the night, they will keep in perfect condition for many days. In this way we always took them home in much better shape than when packed with grass in boxes, kegs or baskets.

I have fished in the New England brooks (that being my native home) and in the waters of many other States, and I have no hesitation in saying that Colorado surpasses any locality in which I ever cast a line. I have also fished in other parts of this State than that described in this sketch, but nowhere have I found as many points of interest so easily reached as from Leadville. O. F. S.

SALINA, Kansas.

THE ST. REGIS DISTRICT.

MOIRA, Franklin County, N. Y., near the Adirondacks, June 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some ten years ago I wrote an article for the FOREST AND STREAM giving a description of that portion of the Adirondacks situated within the county of Franklin and known as the St. Regis District. Since that time, or within the last six years, as most of your readers know, great changes have taken place within the borders of this district. Especially is this the case in its northern and eastern parts. Where it was, at that time, an unbroken wilderness, are now several villages of considerable size. A number of large mills for manufacturing lumber have been erected on the streams, and a railroad is running through its whole length from north to south, which will soon be extended to Tupper's Lake, at the most southern limits of the county. Large numbers of Italian laborers are now at work grading the road bed above Brandon Station for that purpose. My object is to inform the reader what effect all this has had on the game or hunting and fishing in this district, and what prospect there is for sport at either still within its borders. In regard to the hunting, I can say that in most parts of the district, except in the immediate vicinity of the villages, it seems to remain about as good as it was before the lumbering operations commenced in the district.

Deer hunting has been as good and as many deer were killed in the district last season as in any season, I think, for the last ten years, and according to trustworthy reports the prospect is as good as ever for good hunting the coming season. A gentleman of this place who sold a large tract of the land in the district to the lumber companies went through on the line of the railroad to Tupper's Lake two weeks ago, and he saw twenty-three deer on the route and did not leave the line of the road. Bear also seem to be still plenty. They were seen quite frequently in different parts of the district this spring, and only a short time ago two were caught in traps in the township of Duane near Deer River in the eastern part of the district. Without doubt the number of deer in the Adirondacks has considerably fallen off in the past ten years, and the cause of their still being so plentiful here is that, as is well known by all experienced hunters, the deer, as well as bears and some other animals, are fond of frequenting the clearings or openings, where the heavy timber has been cleared away and the underbrush and bushes left standing, as it is in localities where lumbering operations have been carried on. These clearings, of which there are now large numbers within the district, are soon overgrown with shrubs and bushes, on which deer are fond of feeding, and, without doubt, many are drawn here on that account from other parts of the wilderness.

But the chance for sport at angling for trout, I am sorry to have to state, has, since I wrote the article mentioned above and since the lumbering operations commenced here six years ago, greatly diminished in many of the waters of this district, in those portions of it where the lumbering operations are being carried on, in the vicinity of the villages and mills along the streams, and near the lakes and ponds. Still, there are many waters in the western part of the district that are in territory not owned by the lumbering companies, of which I shall write further on, where the trout are as plentiful and as good sport can be had as ever. Several causes have led to the decrease of the trout and nearly ruined the sport at angling in the waters situated or running through the parts where the lumbering operations are carried on. First was the clearing of the streams of all obstructions for running logs, and cutting all bushes overhanging their banks, thereby destroying the shade and lurking places of the trout; second, the building of the mills near the heads of streams and allowing all the sawdust and other refuse from them to pass off in the water down the stream, killing or driving the trout below to other waters; and third, the indiscriminate fishing for trout at all times and in all seasons and by all methods, from the common hook and line to snares and gill-nets. The lumber companies have large numbers of laborers at their mills and villages, many of whom are in the habit of spending the Sundays in fishing, and they have never been in any way particular what method they practiced if they could only get the trout. Taking all these things together, is it a wonder that trout of any size have been nearly exterminated in these waters? The streams to which I refer here are the east and middle branches of the St. Regis and their tributaries, together with the ponds in their vicinity. Meacham Lake, out of which the east branch has its source, is not included in these waters; but owing to the judicious management of Mr. Fuller in yearly restocking it and preventing fishing in it out of season, the trout have increased rather than diminished in numbers in the lake.

In the western portion of the district there are still quite a number of ponds and streams in which the trout are as plentiful as ever, and where excellent sport can be had by the angler. These waters comprise the upper portion of the west branch of the St. Regis and Parishville rivers and their tributaries, and also several ponds of considerable size, among which are McDonald, Wolf, Train, Whitney, Long and Kavanaugh. It is to this portion of the district in which these waters are located to which I would now recommend the readers of FOREST AND STREAM who are in search of sport with rod and gun. This portion of the district is distant from any of the villages and from the line of the railroad, consequently it has been but comparatively little frequented as yet, and the streams are free from sawmills; and but very little lumbering in this section of the country has been done. The only hotel near where sportsmen can find accommodations is at the Blue Mountain House, at Blue Mountain, near the northeast corner of the part of the district to which I refer. The house is about six miles west from the village of Santa Clara, the nearest point on the railroad. There is a post office at the village and telegraph connections. A good wagon road leads to it from the Mountain House. The location is very healthy, and has on that account been much resorted to of late years by invalids or those troubled with pulmonary complaints. The charges here are very moderate compared to what they are in some of the other hotels in the Adirondack region. Mr. Henry Phelps, the proprietor, had erected last season at Wolf Pond a nice hunting camp for the accommodation of his sporting guests, the country around the pond being a noted hunting ground for deer. There is also excellent trout fishing in the outlet, which is joined near the pond by the outlet of Long Pond, two miles further to the east toward Buck Mountain, which form a junction near the pond, making together quite a large stream and forming the source of the Parishville River. He also has a camp built at Kavanaugh Pond, three miles west of the house on the opposite side of Blue Mountain. Boats are kept at these ponds and guides furnished to parties visiting them or other hunting and fishing localities in that region. Mr. Phelps is owner of a large tract of land around Blue Mountain and in this part of the district, so parties camping there need have no fear of being driven off or molested. I mention this, as I understand that the several lumber companies, with the railroad company, are about to form all the territory owned or controlled by them into a private park, and that it will all soon be posted and that no one will be allowed to camp on it without a permit from them. I have not recommended the Blue Mountain House on account of any interest I may have in it or its proprietor, but because it is the only establishment of the kind in that part of the district where sportsmen can find good accommodations. When I go to the woods I go independently; I have a full camping outfit of my own, and for the last five years, whenever I have been there, I have camped on the borders of some of the waters of the district, and generally through the entire season.

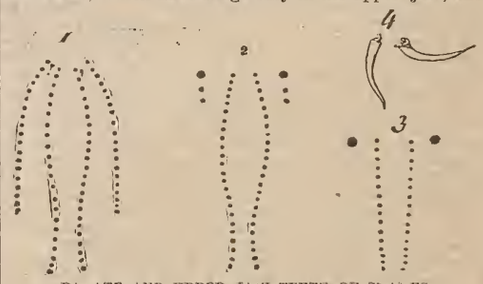
The portion of the district that I have attempted to describe is, I believe, the best hunting and fishing ground that there now is within its borders or in the northwestern portion of the Adirondacks. A. C.

Natural History.

SNAKES' WEAPONS.

THE mention of *crotalus* fangs by Mr. John C. Cahoon in FOREST AND STREAM of March 8, reminds me that an apology has been due from me ever since my hurried reply to "Coahoma" in FOREST AND STREAM of July 21, 1887. "Coahoma" was in doubt about a "black snake" which he had found on the banks of the Mississippi, and whether it was a venom one or not, and he did me the honor of consulting my opinion as to what it might be. That issue of FOREST AND STREAM reached me just as I was on the point of dispatching the obituary notice of a thirteen-year-old python (*Python sebæ*), and I hastily added in a P. S. a few words to "Coahoma." The subject then passed from my thoughts until it came back in print, when to my dismay I saw that I had made a very misleading statement in writing "If the snake had no teeth on the palate it was a venomous one!" Whereas I should have said upper jaw instead of palate. For in point of fact all snakes, whether venomous or not, have palate teeth, finely pointed and slanting backward in two rows toward the throat. The palate teeth are important aids to the snake in feeding, and without them the prey could not be firmly retained. I regret so careless an error on my part, and regret also my delay in acknowledging it. The readers of FOREST AND STREAM, who must have observed the mistake, have been too polite to call attention to it, and "Coahoma" again invites my opinion regarding the "immature" fangs which he has observed in a moccasin snake. But first let me entirely efface the effect of my late discrepancy and offer a little diagram of the three forms of dentition which prevail in the palate and upper jaws of snakes:

Fig. 1 represents the colubrine, or entirely harmless snakes, which have four rows of upper teeth, two on the palate and one in each jaw. Fig. 2 represents the venomous colubrines, such as the coral elaps of America and the cobra of India, with one or two simple teeth in addition to fixed fangs. Fig. 3 represents the vipers and the *Crotalidæ*, which have fangs only in the upper jaw, and



PALATE AND UPPER JAW TEETH OF SNAKES.
The larger dots represent the fangs.
[*From Fayrer's "Thanatophidia."*]

sufficiently terrible to do the work required of them. The palate teeth of these serpents are fewer, as will be seen. So that what I ought, and intended, to have said was that the absence of a row of simple teeth in the upper jaw of a snake would be a pretty sure proof of its being venomous.

Potent as are the viperine and crotalus fangs toxically, they are feeble mechanically, and easily come out, as from the force of the stroke. The other day, at the London Zoölogical Gardens, a very young viper (a puff adder from Africa) struck at one of the others of the same brood, and a fang was left sticking in the side of the head. It was with no fratricidal intention that the little viper attacked its brother (or sister), but in sheer stupidity, during feeding time. The young puff adder, hearing the keeper open the trap door whence came the food supplies, struck at the nearest living creature, which happened to be one of its own relations. Even in young vipers—and as "pit vipers" the rattlesnakes are included—the reserve fangs in various stages are found. Those ophiologists who have devoted careful attention to the development of the poison tooth are of opinion that the shedding and replacement of the functional fang is a regular process, and not that a secondary one is awaiting an accident, so to speak, to become functional. But when, by accident, the functional fang is lost, a longer period may elapse before it is replaced than if it were expelled by a mature secondary. Dr. Weir Mitchell has shown this. "A crop of young teeth, or of fangs, work their way into the intervals of the old ones and gradually expel these latter," writes another distinguished ophiologist. Occasionally the most advanced reserve fang is sufficiently forward even to inflict a wound, which accounts for the fact that sometimes the marks of two punctures are seen close together on one or both sides where the person has been bitten, proving that a secondary as well as the functional fang had inflicted a bite in that spot.

In the above diagram the two fangs (Fig. 4) above the viperine jaw are *Crotalus* fangs: one, folded back against the gum, is in its natural position when at rest; the other is as when brought down ready for use. It is interesting to observe the difference of form between a *Crotalus* and a viper fang. The close observer will detect a sort of double curve, or a slight recurve of the extreme point in a *Crotalus* fang, while the viper's is strictly crescent-shaped, a true segment of a circle. This double curve will be seen in most of the familiar American snakes, the moccasin, the black water viper and the copperhead, which, though not possessing a rattle, belong to the *Crotalidæ*. They have that curious pit—the *doubles narine* of the French ophiologist Duméril—in their cheek, and other rattlesnake characteristics. After once noting this peculiarity of the *Crotalus* fang, it is not difficult in a collection of mixed fangs, to separate them from the rest. Those in the diagram are perhaps a trifle too stout for their length. To represent the extreme fineness and exquisite finish of a serpent's poison tooth by pen and ink is impossible. The finest needle under a magnifier is coarse in comparison with it.

There is another feature in those members of the rattlesnake family which have no rattles, but which from the pit or fosse in the cheeks are called "pit vipers." And this is a spine at the end of the tail which brings me

easily to "Coahoma's" other inquiry regarding "the bristle-like sting" which he observed in another "black snake." The spine terminating the tail has given rise to the negro stories about the "stinging tail," which have prevailed ever since a snake so appendaged was first observed by a white inhabitant of America. We scarcely expected in these days of ophiological enlightenment to see those old myths cropping up again, because they have been repeatedly ventilated and refuted till they have become newspaper sensations and nothing more. Every known snake has been so thoroughly examined and dissected and described by the numerous herpetologists of America that any poison apparatus in the tail would have been discovered and made known long ago. With all deference therefore to "Coahoma's" friends of "undoubted veracity," one may be permitted to suggest that scientific eyes and trained observations are essential to a true comprehension of apparent facts in natural history. The argument "seeing is believing" will not hold good in all cases. To see is one thing, to comprehend what is seen is another thing. It is quite possible that an accidental wound may be inflicted by one of the snakes whose tail terminates in the sharp spine from the snake angrily flourishing its tail about. But an intentional wound must not be credited. The tail of a snake, like the tail of most animals, is expressive of its emotions. You will see the tail of snakes, and indeed of most reptiles, thrown about sometimes angrily, sometimes exploringly and sometimes to find a grasp for safety, especially when the head or the rest of the body is under constraint of any kind. Even those snakes that are not true constrictors use their tail as a means of support, a fulcrum, a balance, a mainstay. This is seen very much in those small and feeble little "blind worms" (*Anguis fragilis*) of Europe, several in Australia, and the *Typhlops lumbricalis* of the West Indies, which have the credit of two heads as well as a fearful tail. They are burrowing snakes, their tail terminating in a hardened point, sometimes a mere knob, but equally "dangerous" in negro estimation. Just one hundred and eighty-one years has the "thorn-tail" snake, which is the water viper (*Trigonocephalus piscivorus*), enjoyed the reputation of stinging persons and killing trees with its spiny tail! In 1707 Lawson, in his "History of Carolina," thus wrote of it: "Of the Horn Snake I never saw but two that I remember. They hiss exactly like a goose when anything approaches them. They strike at their Enemy with their Tail, and kill whatsoever they wound with it, which is armed at the End with a Horny Substance like a Cock's Spur. This is their Weapon. I have heard it credibly reported by those who said they were Eye-Witnesses that a small Locust Tree, about the Thickness of a Man's Arm, being struck by one of these snakes at Ten o'clock in the morning, then verdant and flourishing, at Four in the Afternoon was dead, and the Leaves dead and withered." This author, who set out on his travels in the new world in 1700, believed not only what he saw but what he heard; but he had no scientific knowledge to guide his observations. Let us hope that his marvelous tales will henceforth wither like his locust tree; though, to use the words of the venerated Owen, "it is far harder to kill an untruth than to establish a truth."

CATHERINE C. HOPLEY.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT LOONS.

THE loon, or great northern diver, is the first bird to migrate in the spring to the feeding grounds in the Rangeley Lakes, often alighting in a small open space of water near an inlet or outlet, and waiting there for the thawing away of the ice to give them more room. Once in a small space of open water, there they must stay until the ice thaws sufficient to give them a chance to rise, which requires at least one-eighth of a mile; first starting to fly they run on the water dipping with their wings a long way, less and less, and more and more taking the air, until they merely tip the end of their wings in water, making a mere line or mark as they go, until entirely free and fairly on the wing, yet still going horizontally and very near the surface for quite a distance, gradually rising from the earth until they reach an altitude out of range of firearms.

It is common for them to get up and move from one lake to another just before a storm, seldom at any other time, and at such times they make a peculiar noise or cry which one acquainted with them can easily distinguish as their flying note. They fly with much force and labor constantly with their wings, and when alighting splash down heavily into the water. They cannot arise from the land nor from any hard surface, only from a large space of water.

They can be easily shot when confined in one of these open spaces of water, but to shoot one in the open lake is considered a big thing to do. We well remember how we used to bang away at them in our Sandy River, then in Kennebec county, in our boy days, with an old flintlock; and the loons seemed to consider it a pleasant excitement to dodge our charge at the flash of our priming, and we remember how our first percussion locks used to deceive them and knock them over. We could sometimes get one by covering the lock of our old flinters with our hats, so as to hide the flash.

All frequenters of our lakes understand the vocal music of the loon—sometimes rattling off their melody like the small arms of infantry in a battle, and at other times uttering extremely mournful notes, making the heart of the listener feel lonely and sad.

These sounds, or noises, are generally taken up by loons in different parts of the lake—all making the same kind of noise—making the loneliness of a night in the forest doubly lonely. One noise of the loon is very much like the cry of the bear, and is the frequent scare of novices and new comers in the lake country.

The breeding of the loon is very interesting, as they cannot walk on the land. Not having knee joints—only one joint in their legs, which may be called the grip joint—in order to approach the shore they help themselves with their wings. They sometimes lay their eggs on the bare sand, in some locality where escape by water is easy; sometimes make a sort of nest of sticks and coarse grasses on a hassock, sometimes on a point of land affording a view in different directions. They lay only two eggs, one male and the other female. These are about the size of a goose egg, blotched with black on a brown surface. As soon as hatched the little ones take to the water, and are capable of diving like the parent bird, but on the approach of danger they jump on their mother's back and hang to her while she dives and swims away, remaining a long time under water.

The loons have the faculty of sighting the direction a boat is going, then diving and going under water in an opposite direction, so when they come up you are not prepared for them, and they take breath and mark your locality and thus evade pursuit. They are half-amphibious, and can travel under water faster than on the surface. I once drove one up a brook and followed in my boat thinking I was sure of him, but near the headwater he turned, dove and passed under my boat so swiftly that I could only see a white streak of bubbles. I once caught one in a trap set near her nest, and concluded to drown her to ascertain the fact of her duration of life under water. I held her under thirty minutes by my watch before she stopped kicking.

I once saw what appeared like two men rowing a boat toward me as I stood on a sand beach at the end of a lake in the wilderness early one morning, and being alone and fifty miles, as I thought, from any human being, I watched the supposed boat with intense interest. They seemed to be rapidly approaching, but my eyes were diverted an instant from them by something else, and when I looked again the boat was not to be seen, but in place of it were two loons swimming along commonplace enough.

I accounted for the strange appearance as a mirage, the same way that ships were seen approaching Rhode Island in the time of the Revolution, but for a long time I could not relieve my mind from a strange presentment of some unknown danger.

The loons subsist entirely on fish, and are not very particular in their choice of kinds.

J. G. R.

BETHEL, Maine.

FLORIDA CROCODILES AND BIRDS.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 27.—Dr. J. W. Velie, secretary of the Academy of Sciences of this city, to-day showed me some of the specimens collected by himself in his last winter's Florida trip. Of these he values most highly his crocodiles, of which he got twenty good specimens, bringing back fifteen skins, four skeletons and one live specimen. One mounted specimen, a very large crocodile, measures 14ft., and the work upon it is very good. Of course, every one will know that the crocodile is quite different from the alligator, and this difference was very readily marked by the slightest comparison of the specimens Dr. Velie has side by side. The crocodile is lighter and greener in color, has an altogether differently shaped head and snout, and a far more vicious display of teeth, and is altogether uglier, if possible, than the alligator. It is also more vicious, and drives the alligator out of its territory. The specimens were secured either with the Florida "grains" or with a harpoon invented by Dr. Velie, which has a pivoted barb. The big fellows made a long and hard fight.

Dr. Velie was on this trip at the extreme southern point of Florida, although he did not go off to the Keys. He says that the plumage birds which were formerly so plentiful in all that country are now practically exterminated, and he had the greatest difficulty in getting even a few miserable specimens. The reddish egret is now almost impossible to obtain there, and where he once knew thousands of pelicans he now saw not one. Mr. Batty and his sixty hired gunners for the feather market, and the others of the same ilk, have done their work well.

E. HOUGH.

FROGS' FOOD.—Westerly, R. I., July 1.—While out for a day's fishing for bass June 30 the weather became so unbearably hot and the fishing so poor that I turned my attention to some frogs whose sonorous calls suggested the prospects of an inviting breakfast at their expense. Several large ones were secured, and while dressing them I noticed the stomach of one considerably distended; upon opening it I uncoiled a striped snake measuring 17in. in length. The snake was divided in the middle and showed no signs of digestive action.—EDWIN R. LEWIS, M.D.....H. P. U. writes from Lake Charles, La.: "I can add another stone to the cairn of testimony as to the omnivorous appetite of the bullfrog. I shot one the other day, and picking him up, saw something worm-like hanging out of his mouth. Pulled it out, and found it to be the remains of a young moccasin snake, eight inches long. The head and neck were partially digested. Body about the size of an ordinary lead-pencil. It struck me that this was rather a reversal of the ordinary law of nature. I have often seen snakes eat frogs, but never expected to see the tables turned in this way."

Game Bag and Gun.

PATTERN AND PENETRATION TESTS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I am more than glad to see that my old and trusty FOREST AND STREAM is to take hold of the shotgun question in its usual thorough fashion. You will prove much and little. You will knock to flinders the pet theories of many an old shotgun user, and you will not reach any fixed and definite conclusions as to load and weight of arm. Shotguns are much like human beings. What is one man's food is another man's poison. A charge which is in every way satisfactory in one gun is entirely out of place in another arm of the same caliber and perhaps of the same make. Why it is no arm maker can explain, and all that a buyer has to do is to try a gun, try another, and another, until he gets one out of which he can get good work, and then hold on to the weapon. He may use his fancy and his purse in getting this or that finish, but the shooting qualities can only be determined by trial, and it is this sort of trial which, I understand, FOREST AND STREAM has started on in this series of tests. I am glad you did not make it a tournament, with a set list of entries, a set time for starting and finishing, and a boiled down report with a bare backbone of facts. You give all the details and now it is in order for the friends of this or that gun to take up the facts as given and prove their preconceived notions, while such of us as have no favorite among the guns on the market will look over your series of reports, see the performances and the records as given, and pick out a proper weapon. In this way you are doing a great service for every gun holder and prospective gun holder. I am glad you are doing all your work in the open. I would not give a snap for those pretty targets sent out with new guns when the trials have been carried out in a garret range or in a long shed where queer conditions prevail.

I am glad that you have not allowed your judgment of a gun to be founded on a single shot and that the charges used are not given merely as stated by the gun man, but that the labor of analysis has been undertaken to complete the record. Permit me to suggest that you make at some time a more distinct trial of charges by taking a good standard gun and then going through the various charges of powder—black, wood and Schultze—and of the various brands, also with various weights and sizes of shot. No doubt to some of the gunmakers your tests will have a flavor of antiquity. They have been tried in private for the benefit of the makers, and they have too frequently good reason for keeping them private; but yours is the first public trial taken on a scheme broad enough to make your results standard for all time.

NICK.

NEW YORK, July 6.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The FOREST AND STREAM is a welcome visitor and grows better every week. The pattern and penetration tests will be appreciated by all lovers of the gun, and will be of great value in selecting a gun, as regards weight, bore, length of barrel, etc. However, I think that all the patterns should be made with the same make of shot, and, if possible, wads and powder of same kind. Unless this is done it will be hard to decide which is the best in penetration, as while the charges of shot can be easily counted, yet different makes of soft shot vary quite a little as to hardness, and would, therefore, vary in penetration.

S.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

HOLDING ON AND AHEAD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

"Ancient," in his interesting article on "Cross Shots," has, I believe, made a mistake regarding the velocity of shot. A duck flying 60 miles an hour is at the rate of 88ft. per second, and a cross shot fired at 40yds. distant, to hit that duck by aiming only 2yds.—6ft.—ahead, would need a velocity of 1,620ft. per second, 100ft. greater velocity per second than the .45-70 U. S. Gov. rifle cartridge has on a dry day.

With 4drs. ducking powder and 1¼oz. No. 6 shot, fired from a No. 10 chokebore gun the shot—so a chronograph says—will hardly attain a velocity of 900ft. a second, which would take it $\frac{2}{3}$ of a second to go 40yds., which would require the aim to kill that duck to be nearly 12ft. ahead.

Of course most of your readers who are wing shots know that a moist barrel gives a greater velocity to the projectile than a dry one, consequently the shot have a greater velocity in a damp atmosphere than in a dry one.

STANSTEAD.

["Ancient" does not assert that shot from an ordinary weapon has an initial velocity of 1,620ft. per second. He only assumed a rate of speed for illustration of the condition of cross shooting and in opposition to those who contend for centrifugal as well as projectile force as a factor in determining the line of the charge. "Stanstead" is approximately correct as to the rate of initial velocity.]

BEAR AND DEER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

BELVIDERE, N. C., July 4.—The boys have "opened the ball" by putting the brakes on one big old he bear. For several weeks the bears have been preying upon the farmers' pigs, and have been having it all their own way, owing to the fact that the boys were very busily engaged with farm work, and the swamps were very wet; but about a week since bruin became a little too high-toned, and thought he'd change his diet of pork for one of juicy beefsteak, so he killed a fine yearling, which, in the struggle, raised such a hullabaloo that the boys concluded to investigate. They hastily got together a crowd of dogs and went for the old "ragfoot." He was too independent to run very much, and they soon came upon him. But now came the trouble. The reeds and bushes were fully 10ft. high and as thick as wheat in a field, while the rain, which was falling at the time, made everything dripping wet, and as most of the crowd were armed with percussion guns (muzzleloaders), they found, upon attempting to shoot the bear, that their guns were as useless as so many sticks. Four of them attempted to shoot at once, but only one fired. This only wounded the old chap, and he moved off again with dogs and boys in pursuit. One daring fellow, John W., rushed up to the bear after following him nearly a mile and shoved his gun against the head of the ugly brute, pulled both triggers, and both barrels snapped. John was alone at the time, with the exception of the dogs, but he succeeded in turning the course of the game and drove him back, when he passed near a young man who carried a breechloader, which, when leveled, put a couple of loads of "buck and ball" through Mr. Bruin's corporosity, and forever quieted his longing for beef and pork. He weighed about 300lbs.

The asininity of our legislative Solons in removing the protecting law from our deer was fully demonstrated a few weeks since, when some dogs chased a fine doe into the river within gunshot of the town of Hertford, and a party of men went out with boats and deliberately knocked her on the head—"*à la* the Adirondack sportsman." A few days later a large buck went the same way and fared likewise. The doe was heavy with fawn. Had the law been on I could have given the "hunters" (God save the mark) a gentle reminder of the fact, by way of a heavy fine. But since there is no protection for deer east of the W. & W. Railroad they, like the "heathen Chinee," must go. The same Legislature tried hard to repeal the quail law, but I am happy to say there were enough sportsmen interested in the subject to stop the movement.

I am afraid that the present wet season will have a bad effect on the bird shooting next fall, as they are now nesting, but lots of old birds went over from last fall, and if no young ones are raised we will still have some shooting.

A. F. R.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

O'DONNELL'S NOTE.

BEING passionately fond of squirrel hunting, I made arrangements to camp out up in the wilds of Licking Creek for a two-weeks' hunt. The party consisted of Sheriff Shivery, Wm. Brown, Gus Wright, Henry Diem and myself. We had a large tent, 11x14ft., and plenty of provisions and ammunition, and for two weeks gave ourselves up to solid enjoyment, during which time we shot all the squirrels and ruffed grouse we could use in camp; and each one brought a mess home. My son Charles requested us to leave our tent, cooking untensils, etc., when we came home, as he and a few of his friends wanted to spend a week hunting after our return. We left everything in camp for them on our return, but when their party was ready to start all had backed out excepting Charley and Levi Goshen, who determined to go alone. After hunting three days, Goshen, who was tax collector, suddenly remembered that he had appointed Thursday to collect his tax, so he took his gun and hunted home, leaving Charley alone in camp. When Goshen told me on his return that Charley was in camp alone, I hired Ed. Gushart to go up and stay with him until I sent a team for the tent.

There was a teamster who hauled ties from up Licking Creek to the railroad, and Gushart made arrangements to go along with him as far as he went. About nine miles up Licking Creek lived John O'Donnell, who had a note due in the bank at Mifflin, and the cashier sent word by the teamster to O'Donnell that unless his note was paid that day it would go to protest. The teamster and Gushart started about 2 o'clock in the morning, and consequently arrived at O'Donnell's before daylight. When the teamster called O'Donnell, he was informed that he had started a short time before to go up the creek about two miles to salt some cattle—there were several hundred young cattle turned out to pasture, and it was O'Donnell's business to attend to them. When the teamster had driven about a mile he stopped his team and hallooed, something like this, "Ho! John, ho! John;" and about this time a large owl down along the creek answered, *Whoo! whoo!* The teamster being somewhat deaf, supposed it was O'Donnell, and at the top of his voice shouted, "Your note will go to protest if it is not paid to-day." Directly the owl answered as before, *Whoo! whoo! whoo!* In a still louder tone the teamster again shouted, "Your note is due and will go to protest unless you pay it to-day." Thereupon Gushart, nearly choking with laughter, told him he was talking to an owl, which so angered him that he replied, "Curse the owl, let O'Donnell attend to his own business," and drove on. And from that day to this, whenever I hear a large owl hoot, I think of the owl's note going to protest.

SANCHO PANZA.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa.

A TUBE BULLET.—Mr. A. Weed, of Tarrytown, N. Y. has been flying in the face of tradition in the matter of rifle bullets, and has prepared a bolt bullet in which he leaves an opening down its entire length. He has made them of several calibers, .38, .40 and .45, and in each case the work has been of the best sort. The front of the bullet is cut square off, and the forward end slightly countersunk; an opening of about one-third the diameter is then carried down the center of the bolt, leaving a heavy tube of about the same weight as the ordinary bullet. When fired it is found to fly with a very low trajectory, and when hitting any hard substances, as a plank, the hole cut is clean and neat in outline, but when fired into a log, and the log is split for examination, the superior destructive powers of the new bullet are at once shown. It mushrooms, but even more than or as much as the hollow point bullet, and on game of a large sort it is claimed that the stopping power of the new bullet is unexcelled. Mr. Weed expresses a willingness to supply a few of these bullets, without cost, to the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM who may care to test them on game.

THE WOODCOCK'S WHISTLE.—Cookstown, Ont.—I was not aware, until seeing a printed note the other day, that it is a mooted question as to how the sharp whistle is made by the woodcock when he rises. I thought that it was understood by all woodcock shooters that this noise is made by the wings of the bird. If any one who doubts this will examine the russet woodcock he kills he will find three strong, narrow feathers on the outside of each wing. It is the rapid motion of these feathers through the air that produces the whistling noise when the woodcock rises. In proof of this let any sportsman interested in this question go out during the month of August, when these birds are moulting. Among some of the birds that he will flush a few will rise making no whistling noise at all; let him shoot these birds, and he will find on examining their wings that they have lost the three narrow feathers on the outside of each wing, which feathers have as yet not grown again.—H. B. N.

DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—New York, July 3.—The Adirondack Preserve Association's headquarters are in Essex county. We are pleased to be able to inform you that from advices we get from our members who are now at the club house there are very good prospects for the coming deer season. It is an undoubted fact that this game has of late very much increased, and a letter from one of our members, received to-day, states that within the last two weeks seventeen have been seen in the day time, and in one case our member paddled up to within 20ft. of a fine buck on Mink Lake one afternoon. I mention this as evidence of our efforts in the carrying out of the provisions of the game laws of the State, and we feel very hopeful that with the continued assistance of the residents the old cry of "No deer in the Adirondacks," will not be heard. Our lakes show no diminution of trout, the largest taken this season was of 3¾lbs. in weight.—J. G. CASE, Secretary.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, July 1.—There are at this date a few over 150 tourists in the Park. Since June 1 the Transportation Company have carried nearly seven hundred people. Camping parties are coming in slowly. Traveling with teams, they spend much more time in the Park than the average tourist. Mr. Ed. Wilson, the Government scout, on a recent trip saw two bands of buffalo that together made seventy-five. With one of these bands he counted twelve young calves. No particular effort was made to count a larger number, as the buffalo were partly in the timber. Mr. Wilson was careful not to disturb them. They are on their summer range and where they are protected from hunters.—H.

THE LONG ISLAND SHORE BIRD SEASON opened yesterday.

Sea and River Fishing.

NEW YORK FISH LAWS.

THE last Legislature enacted laws, of which abstracts are given:

CHAP. 497.—Sec. 1. Section 640 of the Penal Code is hereby amended by inserting immediately after the eleventh subdivision thereof a new subdivision as follows: 12. Takes or attempts to take, without the consent of the owner of any lake or pond, any fish from the waters thereof, provided such lake or pond is so situated that fish cannot pass therein from the waters of any other lake, pond or stream, either public or owned by other persons; or, without the consent of the owner of any such lake or pond, places therein any piscivorous fish or any foison or other substance injurious to the health of fish, or lets the waters out of any such lake or pond, with intent to take fish therefrom or to harm fish therein.

CHAP. 512.—Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, or catch any fish, except minnows, in that part of Lake Ontario commonly called Fair Haven Bay, or that part of Lake Ontario commonly called the pond, immediately east of Fair Haven Bay, which is hereby declared public waters, or in that part of Lake Ontario lying between the parallels of longitude formed by the east and west boundary lines of Cayuga county, and within two miles of the shore, or in Sodus Creek, within two miles of its mouth, in any way or manner, or by any device whatever except that of hook and line, and it shall be unlawful for any person to have in his or their possession, any fish excepting minnows, which have been taken from any of such waters, contrary to the provisions of this act.

CHAP. 550.—Sec. 1. No person shall at any time kill in Glen Lake, formerly known as Long Pond in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, or take from the waters thereof, or from the waters of the inlets or creeks emptying into the same, any fish of any kind, by any device or means whatever, otherwise than by hook and line or rod held in the hand.

Sec. 2. No person shall have in his or her possession at any time in or upon the ice or waters of Glen Lake, Warren county, any trap or net, stake poles, spear, instrument or device of any kind whatever, which may be used for killing or taking fish, except a hook and line.

Sec. 3. No person shall catch or kill any black bass, or Oswego bass, in the waters of Glen Lake, Warren county, between Jan. 1 and July 10 of any year. No person shall catch, kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any black bass or Oswego bass from the waters of Glen Lake, weighing less than ½lb., or less than 8in. in length from end of snout to end of caudal fin, at any time, nor catch, kill, or expose for sale after the same has been killed, any black bass, or Oswego bass weighing less than ½lb. or less than 8in. from end of snout to end of caudal fin, at any time. No person shall expose for sale or have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any black bass or Oswego bass, save only from July 10 to Jan. 1, nor shall any person catch or kill or attempt to catch or kill any bullheads in the waters of Glen Lake, Warren county, or in the waters of any of the creeks or inlets emptying into the same between April 1 and July 1 in any year. Nor shall any person catch or kill any pickerel in the waters of Glen Lake, Warren county, between Feb. 15 and July 1 in any year.

CHAP. 556.—Sec. 1. No person shall at any time set or use any net, seine or other device of any description for the purpose of catching or killing fish of any kind in the waters of Owasco Lake, Cayuga Lake or in their outlets, or in Seneca River, Clyde River or Ganargua Creek; nor shall any person catch or kill any fish in any of the waters above mentioned by means of any net, seine or device of any description, or in any manner other than that of angling with a hook and line. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition thereto, shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for so setting or using such net, seine or device as prohibited by this section, and $10 additional for each fish caught or killed in violation of the above provisions. This act shall not operate to prohibit any person from catching minnows for bait with a net held in the hand.

CHICAGO FISHING WATERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—On last Saturday, while a great portion of Chicago's citizens were out fishing, Chicago added 130 square miles to her territory, and increased her population to 1,100,000. When the boys got off the trains, on their return from fishing, they stepped into the second city of the Union in population, and the first in enterprise. Chicago sportsmen may now shoot ducks or go fishing for bass within the city limits, for by the annexation of certain suburbs Calumet Lake, Wolf Lake and other notable waters fall within the line. The old canvasback grounds, and the marshes which even yet hold some of the shooting, are to-day a part of the city of Chicago. Was ever a city so kind to her sportsmen?

I mention the above fact in these columns not from any vainglorious Chicago spirit, but simply to call attention again to the often-mentioned fact of the singular situation of this city in regard to sporting facilities. The city fairly shakes hands with the forest and the stream. This is a fact which grows on one through investigation, and yet one which has never had a thorough investigation in any sporting paper. It has been my purpose this season to make a series of trips to the angling waters about Chicago, to see what extent these really reached, and report what I knew to be authentic facts in regard to them. It has been impossible to perform more than a mere fraction of this intention, but what little has been done is enough to show how futile was the original intention. Given a radius of 100 miles about the city, and it would take a man a year to mention the better places for bass angling alone, and to visit more than the fewest of them would be out of the question. I therefore give up all claim to thoroughness of research and shall confine myself to visiting and mentioning a few of the more noteworthy locations near at hand.

To investigate the weekly exodus I went up the Wisconsin Central one recent Saturday, without having any definite point in view, and caring more to see the crowd than anything else. This road is the best patronized of any in the matter of short-distance angling traffic. It runs through a district truly unique, which lies all along the road, anywhere from 35 to 65 miles out of the city. The iron string has certainly threaded a vast number of rare pearls. A great many of our passengers—nearly all of whom carried angling insignia—got off at Lake Villa. The Fox Lake Hotel men will try to persuade any one, especially a newspaper man, that there is no use fooling around Lake Villa. Yet Deep Lake, lying near by, has lately yielded some grand bass, and Cedar Lake, a biscuit-toss from the car window, is also not to be sneezed at. There are boats at both of these lakes. It is only about a mile and a half over to the Loon Lakes, but there are not any boats there, and the angler will need to cart one over either from Lake Villa or Antioch, which lies two or three miles further up the track. Several anglers got off at Antioch. Accommodations there are rather tough, I am told, although I have not stopped there.

I passed the lakes above named, and also Camp Lake, where a considerable delegation disembarked, and went on up to Silver Lake, where I found good lodging and a good number of anglers. Among the latter were the two inseparables, W. W. McFarland and C. D. Gammon. "Well, do you fellows go just everywhere?" I asked them; and then they asked me if I wanted some frogs, which I did. Frogs is frogs this spring. It appeared that Mr. McFarland had broken the record on the lake that day with a take of eighty black bass and two pickerel. The largest of the latter weighed 8¾lbs., and the smaller 4 or 5, I believe, while the bass were a truly beautiful sight. The pickerel and one of the bass were taken on the spoon, the deadly frog getting away with the rest of the bass. These two gentlemen being on the point of returning home, I fell heir to their frog pail. I had, however, been disappointed in getting the casting-reel I had ordered, and had no confidence in the old one which Mr. Hirth, of Spalding's, had loaned me as a make-shift. I therefore stuck to my old favorite fly-rod, on which, with a little Skinner, I got a lot of rock bass and "strawberry bass." The former do not fight, but the latter are very gamy. The croppies of Silver Lake are also good fighters. I hooked and lost a big pickerel, which didn't trouble me seriously, as I don't love pickerel very much. What I wanted was to hook a bass on the little rod. But although I tried faithfully on the grounds of the bar small-mouthed bass, near the ice-houses to the right of the hotel, and also along the "big-mouth" grounds in the rushes along the left-hand shore, I did not get a big bass to strike the spoon. Cafferty, my boatman, complained of an east wind, but I think it was poor fishing that knocked us out. The fishing there is singular. You catch wall-eyed pike (pike-perch) in deep water in the middle of the lake. In 12ft. of water you catch the croppies, rock and strawberry bass and pickerel. The large black bass are almost altogether taken right at the edge of the lake, in the very shallow water and among the rushes. They seem to run in there to feed. The only way to take them is by casting from a distance, for they skurry off at the first alarming ripple of an oar. It is next to impossible to reach them with the fly-rod. I think this is why I took no bass. Cafferty and I were a good deal disgusted when we pulled our boat ashore at the culvert at the upper end of the lake, and sat down to think awhile. As we sat there we saw a big swirl out in the shallow water, and a great bass broke water and sprang out for a fly. He looked as long as an umbrella. Cafferty had been using my casting rod, with the old borrowed reel, fishing for croppies, and he had on a No. 2 sproat. We did not stop to tie another, but stuck this one through the lips of a monster frog, which was the first one at hand, and then I essayed a cast with the old reel. To my astonishment the heavy old concern worked nicely and laid out the line very well. I cast again and again, each time reaching further out. The bass was lying 50yds. out, and at the sixth cast I am sure I got within 10ft. of him. He came out with a big rush, and in a moment I had him. "Oh! my, that little hook!" cried Cafferty, and then we both trembled for five minutes or so. But although the bass—and it was a big-mouth, too—went out of water and tried all the usual stratagems, the little hook held fast and we landed him, Cafferty quite as proud as I. The bass weighed, it seemed to me, at least 20lbs., but Cafferty said 4lbs., and so said the scales. I then went back to the hotel, seeing clearly why I hadn't caught any more bass. I wasn't fishing right. It takes long casting. I shall soon give the methods of our Chicago casters a yet more thorough study, and shall then set it all down in black and white. I really believe that the art of single-handed bait-casting is seen in its highest form in these Chicago bass waters, and perhaps next week I shall go minutely into the method and the outfit of the Western bait-caster, believing that both will be of interest.

I did not return to the city until Sunday, being desirous of seeing what is known of as the "Wisconsin Central gang." I saw it. There were five carloads of anglers that came down on this one train, and as I believe an average of 80 to a car to be reasonable it seems certain that at least 400 fishers must have been out. Almost every one had fish. I presume that other evening trains on this and other roads must have brought in many times that number of anglers. That is the kind of a city this is; and I have reference not in the least to beer-drinking picnickers, who I do not class with anglers. There were none of those tolerated in the cars of the real, business-like, professional angling "gang."

On the train in question, it is fair to say there are thousands of fish brought in. I did not move about much, but in our one car saw plenty to open my eyes. J. M. Clark and a friend had eleven black bass, weighing 42¼lbs. They had taken eighteen and put back the rest. Their catch was on Loon Lake, the same place where Mr. Clark's earlier recorded catch was made a week ago. A Mr. Tammler had two pike, 7½ and 10½lbs., taken on the frog in Camp Lake. He had them wrapped up in paper and was carrying them in his arms, a good deal prouder of them than if they had been babies. Innumerable baskets lined the aisles of the cars, and all of these were heavy. To specify names or catches I found to be impossible.

There are dozens of lakes easily accessible from this city where the bass fishing is excellent, of course with the usual fluctuations in favor now of this and now of that locality. Twin Lakes, up the C. & N. W., are very well spoken of indeed, although I have not tried them yet. Brown's Lake, on the same road, is good, and I saw a fine string of good ones taken there last week. Of course, if one cares to go so far up as Winnebago Lake, he can go to Neenah, and with the forty miles of that prolific water is always assured of grand sport. There are bass, pike-perch, pickerel and countless small fishes there, and you can't help catching them. A good hotel is Robinson's, at Neenah, rates $2.50 per day.

The prettiest lake about Chicago, a perfect little gem, clean and clear, is Power's Lake, accessible by a short cross-country ride from Genoa Junction, on the C. & N. W. There is beautiful fishing there, both as to the fish and as to the scenery. Geneva Lake lies directly beyond on the same railway. That is the Cisco Lake. On up north, in the direction of the Gaylord and Nee-pee-nauk clubs, and along the wonderful Northern Fox River—up in Father Marquette's country—well, it makes one's head swim to think about that. I have not touched the bass

or mascallonge fishing yet, and I have not spoken of the trout fishing, although Wisconsin and Michigan now have hundreds of our trout anglers hid up in their woods. I have been too busy and too hurried to get past the edge of the angling field here. But if "Seneca" or Mr. Spangler should so patiently investigate this field as they have those lying adjacent to New York and Philadelphia, I know they would surprise themselves and all readers of this paper, and would follow my often-made assertion that all Eastern people ought to come out here to live.

E. HOUGH.

THE BAY OF QUINTE.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 4.—Although the season for bass and maskinonge fishing opened on June 15, but few of either of these varieties of game fish have as yet been caught, owing to the fact that the bay fairly swarms with shad or gaspereaux, which furnish abundant food of a dainty character for their larger brethren of the finny tribes. But three maskinonge have so far been reported as having been taken at Mosquito Bay, the weights of which were 12lbs., 16lbs. and nearly 20lbs. A month hence, however, when the shad have disappeared, there will no doubt be grand fishing.

The close season for pickerel (doré) was much better observed than usual. The Forest and Stream Club, a new organization, took the matter in hand, and after some six or seven convictions had been obtained, fishermen and poachers were fain to respect the law.

The Dominion Government have partly complied with the representations of the clubs by prohibiting fishing with nets during the months of June, July and August; but violations of this law have been reported, and although the Government overseer is anxious to do his duty, his hands are tied by the parsimony of his department, which refuses to allow a sufficient amount for expenses. The Government ought to enforce their own regulations, but they seem to think that private parties will incur the expense, trouble and odium of doing so. It is to be hoped that a change will be made in this regard, and in the further respect of ordering the release of the nets and other gear of those fishermen who wilfully set the law at defiance, as has been done in several cases.

PORT TACK.

THE PRIZE YARN.—The New York *Evening World* recently offered a prize for the best fish story, and Mr. J. L. Gunckel, of Tolodo, O., who writes the "Sunset Club" papers in FOREST AND STREAM, won the prize with this yarn: "I was in a boat off Edgewater on Ten Mile Creek, a tributary to Lake Erie, fishing for perch. Near the wild rice on the opposite side of the stream, I noticed every now and then the splash of a large fish, and thinking there might be a hungry pike feeding, I changed my tackle, hooked a 5in. perch securely behind the dorsal fin and made a cast. A heavy strike, the reel spinned and a second strike followed. The movement of the fish ceased and a trembling sensation in the line and rod was experienced, which moved to the center of the stream, and a regular shaking ensued, resembling a terrier worrying a rat. I gave a jerk; no effect; the sensation continued the more savagely; it felt very heavy. Gradually I hauled in, and when within a few feet of my boat I saw the trouble. A 9lbs. pike had a savage hold of the head of the perch, a 7lbs. dogfish a firm hold of the tail, and the hook remained in its original position between the heads of the two fish who were struggling for the perch, and this continued after I landed them and neither would let go of the bait. The two large fish were caught without the hook touching either."

MAINE TROUT.—Camp Bemis, July 6.—Mr. Parish of Montville, Conn., who made some remarkable catches at our lakes with the fly last September, has been whipping the pool below the Upper Dam pretty constantly for the past few days. On July 3 he took one trout of 7lbs. 10oz.; on the 4th one of 6¾lbs., and one of 3¾lbs.; and on the 5th, in the same place, a salmon of 3¼lbs. These were taken with flies by fair casting. About June 25 Mr. John W. Hill, of Waterbury, Conn., took with flies in the same pool, in one day, twenty-eight trout, one of which weighed something over 7lbs. Many of the others weighed between 2lbs. and 3lbs., and, I think, one 3¼lbs. About the same time Mr. French, the present proprietor of the Upper Dam House, took one of 6¼lbs.; also three 5¼lbs., 5lbs. and 4lbs. Many smaller ones have been taken lately. Now can any one tell us of a place anywhere on your present stamping ground where, at this season of the year, the trout do not hide any more successfully.—F. C. BARKER.

NOTES FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.—At Cotopaxi, Colorado, men were fishing for trout, the season having just opened. At Green River, Utah, on the day following, we had for our breakfast "mountain trout," which were *Coregonus williamsoni* and not a species of *Salmo*. Near Castle Gate, in this Territory, several men were fishing in the vicinity of the coal mines. We were told that trout are plentiful along the route of the Denver and Rio Grande. At Ogden, June 15, we saw a big creel of trout caught in mountain streams near by. Fish are reported to be very plentiful in this neighborhood, and they are believed to be well protected. The sentiment in favor of protection is strong, and dynamiters are regarded as no better than murderers.—B.

BASS IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Millersburg, Pa., July 1.—Bass fishing in the Susquehanna since the flood is better than for two years past. Mr. Woodside, an old experienced fisherman, caught thirty-seven from 3 o'clock till evening, and Mr. Bowman, the champion fisherman, took fifty-three in the morning before 10 o'clock. When he came to shore he had to hunt a friend to help him carry them home, they tied them to a pole and carried it on their shoulders. The largest bass this season was caught by Mr. Kline, an amateur fisherman, who was fishing last week for the first time this season; it balanced the scales at 3lbs. 12oz. All the bass I opened the past week or two had crawfish in them. The baits they are taking the best now are helgramites.—H. S. G.

BERTHOUD, Colorado, June 26.—I went up Big Thompsen trout fishing a few days ago. Fishing not very good yet; river too high. Largest we caught was 13in. long. Heard of one caught that weighed 3lbs., but did not see it.—A. A. K.

TARPUM?—The Gloucester *Times* of July 5 reported: "A rare and beautiful fish was on exhibition at Quincy Market, Tuesday, said to be the second of the kind ever seen in Boston. Its scales are composed of a large circular substance, which has the appearance of bone, and a little larger than a silver dollar, being coated with a substance that wonderfully resembles silver. The fish weighs just 84lbs., and measures 6½ft. in length, with a well-rounded body, not differing very much from that of a halibut." The above was probably a tarpum. This fish is often found in the markets of Baltimore, Washington and New York, where they are used by the dealers as attractions, and to good effect.

SPANISH MACKEREL.—Very large catches of Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*) are now being made in the Chesapeake. These fish are mostly taken on the eastern shore of Maryland, in pound and gill-nets. This species is somewhat of a game fish and at times takes the spoon. It is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most valued of our food fishes. It visits our coast during the summer, going as far north as Cape Cod. The market price for this fish a few years ago ranged from twenty-five cents to as high as one dollar per pound; it is now selling in Baltimore for four cents wholesale.

SALT-WATER FISHING.—Newport, R. I., July 5.—I wish to make a correction in my short notice or record of tautog fishing. I have followed tautog fishing in connection with striped bass fishing since I was five years old and for the past twenty-five years. I took the first striped bass of the season this year in this locality with rod and reel, June 23, weight 4 and 6½lbs., also one of 7½lbs. July 2.—WM. M. HUGHES. [Mr. Hughes tells us that he is prepared to act as guide to fishermen seeking salt-water sport; and he sends us good references.]

STRIPED BASS IN CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Yale, editor of the *Scientific and Mining Press*, San Francisco, informs us that a gentleman caught a 45lbs. striped bass, June 16, in San Francisco Bay. The exact locality is unknown, but it was either at the west point of Hospital Cove, or in the rapid water beyond Lime Point. Small fish of this species are occasionally sold in the markets, and we are told that they sometimes bring $2 per pound, while shad are abundant and command only 8 cents.

Fishculture.

SAN FRANCISCO FISH MARKETS.

IN the month of June the display of fresh fish is not up to our expectations; the number of species is comparatively small and the supply is rather limited. We are informed, however, that there is no scarcity of fish in the waters near by. Mussels, clams, oysters, crabs, shrimp and prawns are common enough. The family of flounders, as usual, is well represented by species and individuals; but halibut are not found exposed on the stalls. The tomcod continues to be ubiquitous and insipid as of old. Whiting (*Merluctus*) are among the cheap fishes. Cultus cod (*Ophiodon*) and the rock trouts (*Hexagrammus*) are met with everywhere. Rock cod (*Sebastichthys*) are very abundant and always attractive. The bullhead (*Scorpænichthys*) is cheap and inferior. Bonito have made their appearance in small quantities, the individuals being much larger as a rule than the average in New York markets; the price is low, as the demand is not great. Spanish mackerel are scarce and high-priced. A species of mackerel mottled like our common Eastern one, but with a much larger eye, is coming in small numbers and brings from 30 to 50 cents per pound. The pompano of this market would be called butterfish or harvest fish on our coast. The viviparous perches are well-represented, but not greately prized. The Sacramento perch (*Archoplites*) is one of the few fresh water fishes found in stock. The sea bass is a weakfish reaching gigantic proportions, 75lbs. being given as its occasional weight; a smaller member of the same family is the corvinetta, or kingfish. Barracuda are appearing in all the markets. Smelt are everywhere common; this is not a species of *Osmerus* like our Eastern smelt, but a larger relative of the silversides or friar. Shad from the Sacramento and other rivers are to be seen daily. Some are in the spawning condition, but many of them are spent. May and June are the usual months for spawning. The smallest shad noticed in Clay street market was about 12in. long. The species has increased wonderfully and grows larger than in its native waters. During the winter, from December to February, large shad weighing 8 or 9lbs. are often taken in salmon gill nets of 8½in. mesh. We saw one recently that weighed 6½lbs. The limits of the spawning season are not accurately determined, but the increase of growth as compared with Eastern shad is unquestionable; it is said that individuals reaching 13lbs. have been taken. Salmon are in fair supply at moderate prices. The only trout seen at this time are called Tahoe trout (*Salmo henshawi*); the largest one observed weighed about 5lbs.; the average weight is less than 1lb. Anchovies are not very inviting at present. Carp are present, but not in abundance. One of the most plentiful fishes is the white sturgeon, of which the young individuals find a ready sale after the heads, tails, viscera and scutes have been removed. Skates may be observed occasionally and sharks rarely.

Ice is not used so freely as in the East, the lower temperature of the air making it less essential. A small steamer is employed with very satisfactory results in the capture and marketing of fresh fish.

B.

CARP AS SPAWN EATERS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some time ago a correspondent wrote you advising the extermination of German carp in the Passaic River, on account of its alleged destruction of the spawn of other fish. I am fully satisfied that the charge is well founded. I have been raising carp for the past six years, and have watched their habits very closely, and have seen them invariably (for the last three years) eat their own spawn as soon as deposited, and doubt not the spawn of all other fish accessible to them would share the same fate. I have three carp ponds, averaging in size from ½ acre to 2 acres, and not one single carp has been hatched in them for several years, on account of the total destruction of the eggs by the parent fish. It is true my ponds are overstocked and the fish are always hungry, but I believe destruction of spawn will be the result in any waters in which they become numerous. Still I am a friend of the carp, and for rapidity of growth and ease with which it can be cultivated, in all waters not too cold, I don't think its equal can be found. Perhaps its spawn-eating propensities are instinctive when the water becomes so overstocked that no more fish can thrive in it. I was hoping "J. G. R." would tell us how to trap otters, but so far have seen nothing on the subject.—P. (Louisa County, Va.).

KANSAS CITY FISH SUPPLY.—A hasty glance at the market in Kansas City, Mo., June 12, showed the summer supply of fishes to be derived mainly from the East and from Minnesota. Lobsters and frogs were in stock. Flatfish and haddock were the Eastern species. The other kinds were white perch (or fresh-water drum), crappies, red-eyes, sunfish, buffalo and sturgeon, besides the Minnesota contingent of pike, whitefish and lake trout.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 29, 1889.—*Yawman and Erbe, Rochester, N. Y.:* Gents—I desire to express my entire satisfaction with the automatic reel, one of which was ordered by Mr. John E. Hubbard for me some weeks since. I have used it for two weeks in the lakes of the St. Bernard Club, where with a party of seven 2,819 brook trout were taken ranging from one-third of a pound to four pounds each, and found it far ahead of what I had anticipated. I am sure that all who saw its working were highly pleased with the result. I have in no wise been solicited for this testimonial. I give it because I appreciate the merits of the reel. Yours very truly, HARLAN W. KEMP.—*Adv.*

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Sept. 9 to 13.—Dog Show of the Farmers' Lancaster County Fair Association, at Lancaster, Pa. A. A. Herr, Secretary.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.

Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Secretary.

Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.

Sept. 17 to 20.—Dog Show of the Pet Stock Association at Elmira, N. Y. J. Otis Fellows, Superintendent, Hornellsville, N.Y.

Jan. 27 to Feb. 1, 1890.—Dog Show of the Colorado Poultry and Pet Stock Association, at Denver, Col.

Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.

March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.

March 25 to 28, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.

April 1 to 4, 1890.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club, at Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nov. 11.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Canadian Kennel Club, at Chatham, Ont. C. A. Stone, Secretary, London, Ont.

Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

Jan. 20, 1890.—Seventh Annual Field Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club at Bakersfield, Cal. H. H. Briggs, Secretary, 313 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.

Feb. 11, 1890.—Fourth Annual Field Trials of the Texas Field Trial Club, at Marshall, Tex. W. L. Thomas, Secretary.

COURSING.

Oct. 9 to 12.—Fall meet of the National Coursing Club at Hutchinson, Kan. M. E. Allison, Manager.

Oct. 24.—Annual Meet of the American Coursing Club, at Great Bend, Kan. F. K. Doan, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

THE POINTER CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

At the regular meeting of the Pointer Club of America, held July 1 in the rooms of the American Kennel Club, 44 Broadway, New York, the following well-known gentlemen were elected members: Dr. John A. Hartmann, Latrobe, Pa.; Col. C. H. Odell, Gen. T. N. Logan, Mr. Thomas H. Terry, New York; A. C. Waddell, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Meares, Jr., Hillsboro, N. C.; H. B. Owen, Richmond, Va.; Worthington Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio.

After deliberate consideration and much discussion, the Stonehenge standard for pointers was declared to be good enough for adoption by the club, and it was so ordered. (President Wise offered to supply a $7.50 copy to any one who applies in time.) Motion made by Mr. Anthony, seconded by Mr. Heath and carried as above.

Dr. Rowe has been requested to furnish written terms under which competition shall be invited for the cup (value $100) donated to the Club by the doctor last February.

The terms will appear in print in an early issue of the sporting papers.

President Wise appointed Messrs. F. R. Hitchcock, J. L. Anthony and G. Muss Arnolt a sub-committee to prepare plans for the distribution of such prizes as may be offered by and through the Pointer Club for the coming season.

A Produce Stake was discussed, intended for puppies whelped after a fixed date, value $100 to $200 cash, also several other prizes for bench and field merit. The prospects are very flattering for a liberal prize list under the auspices of the club.

The members will be invited to vote upon the selection of six gentlemen to be recommended by the club to bench show committees as proper persons to judge pointers at shows. It is intended to have an avowed "pointer man" judge pointers, if the members so elect. Blanks will be prepared and forwarded by the secretary.

Many other matters of importance to the pointer were discussed and after a very successful meeting it was adjourned until Aug. 20 at the same place, when reports of different committees will be received.

The report of the treasurer was read and accepted, showing the club to be in a prosperous condition financially with annual dues for 1889 now payable, for wich a notice will be sent.

Membership is increasing rapidly and a cordial invitation is extended to all lovers of the pointer to become enrolled before the busy season opens.

GEO. W. LARUE, Sec. and Treas.

THE MAIDEN MYSTERY SOLVED.—New York, July 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A week ago to-day I visited your rooms and, with the kind assistance of Mr. Hammond, found in your files of English sporting papers criticisms of Meersbrook Maiden that answered so well for the bitch that has been known in this country as Meersbrook Girl, that I felt partially satisfied that the two were identical. The following day I received letters from England that convinced me that such was the case. The two black and tan terrier bitches Meersbrook Maiden and Meersbrook Girl have been shown, bred and have whelped under wrong names, and as your paper has kindly published notices of these events, I wish this to be published as a correction. The names and pedigrees wherever they have appeared should be changed about. In future the bitches will appear under their proper names and pedigrees, with the prefix Rochelle instead of Meersbrook, and the puppies will be brought up with respect for their true ancestry. The bitches were evidently accidentally changed in names while in transit to this country, and their breeders, Messrs. Hill & Ashton, merely expressed an opinion to this effect, leaving it entirely for me to determine. Had they done what they could have done to satisfy me of this fact, much of the recent unpleasantness could have been avoided.—H. T. FOOTE, M.D., V.S. (Rochelle Kennels, New Rochelle, N. Y.).

PETE THE DOG.

ONE pleasant afternoon in the fall I was hunting in the woods with a friend who had hunted buffalo on the plains, and had been hunted by the Indians, but his scalp was still where nature had placed it before the hair oil period of his existence.

To hear that man tell the story of his hunting days was to me what Othello's recital of his hairbreadth escapes was to Desdemona. I wished that heaven had made me such a man. His marvelous words roused the sleeping Nimrod in my soul, and with an imagination so excited that I could easily have magnified a woodchuck to a buffalo, I had accepted his invitation to break for the woods where we could both show our contempt for civilization.

Our happy hunting ground was easily reached. In due time we found ourselves treading the tangled mazes of young timber, where, though not many rods apart, we could not see each other. Bang went my companion's gun. I ran toward him and exclaimed, "What's up?" "Nothing." "What did you shoot at?" "Nothing." "Then what in the world did you shoot for?" "To encourage the dog."

Pete was our dog's name. He was a borrowed dog. Our acquaintance with him was purely accidental, but it soon developed into intimacy, and ripened into a friendship far more sincere than many acquaintances that are begun under the conventional forms of polite society.

It was blue Monday that we had chosen for our outing—that day of all others in the week when a minister feels the least like work and the most like getting away from every thing that reminds him of it.

My pastor, a young man who can fire a shot that will tell upon any of the evils of the times, and who can also hit a partridge on the wing about every other time he tries, had said to me; "Come; let's take our guns, get aboard the cars and go where no book agent can find us."

We stopped at an insignificant station, with woods on every side of it—a place that a traveling man on the train said was rather small at the center, but then it had a tremendous circumference.

There was a rude cabin in a little clearing where we entered the woods, and before we had gotten over the zigzag fence that inclosed it a fox squirrel started up and took refuge in a huge oak tree.

"Ye'll want a dog to tree them fellers," said a friendly voice in the potato patch near by. "But we have no dog. We must do our own barking."

"Maybe Pete would go with ye, if ye can git the right side of him. He's a bit partikler about his company, but when he takes a likin', he'll stick to ye like a burr to yer pants; and he's the best squirrel dog ye ever saw."

Pete came in response to a whistle from his master. He was a white dog, with great liquid black eyes that were really poetical in their expression.

He looked as if he could appreciate something higher than mere doggerel.

"Poor fellow!" said his master, "it took him a good while to get over it."

"Get over what?" said the minister, for he had just seen the dog get over the fence with wonderful celerity, and could not understand the remark.

"Why, you see," said the man, with a quiver of emotion in his voice, "Pete belonged to my boy, and last summer John—that was my boy's name—was in a boat with another boy. The boat was long and narrow, and the other boy leaned over too far and capsized her. At least, that's the only way we can account for it, for John was careful, and knew all the ins and outs of a boat as well as you do of a shotgun.

"John was a good swimmer and tried his best to save the other boy, but he could not swim as John could and was scared out of his wits. He got his arms around John, and in the struggle both went down. Pete gave the alarm, for he was on the shore, and I got there just in time to see both boys sink out of sight, but too late to help them, and besides I can't swim at all.

"I thought Pete would die. He fairly haunted the lake shore, and it was days before he would notice any of us. But he likes squirrel hunting. He was always treeing them for John, poor boy, and if ye coax him a little, mebbe he'll go along with ye. Once git him started and ye're all right."

Both of us took to Pete at once. The pastor, after a moment, induced him to jump over the fence, and very soon he struck the trail of the squirrel we had been after a few minutes before.

Pete seemed to think we were good fellows, and hurried from one piece of woods to another, often getting far ahead of us, but always barking furiously when he started a squirrel, and always placing himself at the foot of the tree in which the squirrel was and then waiting for us to come up and shoot him if we could. Pete was a dog who had opinions. I make his relative pronoun "who" because I am more than half inclined to think he has a soul. He certainly seemed to have a more clearly defined sense of duty than some bipeds who expect a dog to come and serve them whenever they choose to whistle.

Pete's eyes were far more effective than ours, and he could see a squirrel when we could not. At first we were disposed to think the dog was mistaken and that, misled by the scent on the ground, he had tracked the squirrel to a tree that he had left some time before, but we always found it next to impossible to get him away from a tree in which we could see nothing, when his view of the case did not coincide with ours. Even when almost compelled to come with us he would turn back, run toward the tree we were leaving, and bark as if to say, "There's your squirrel, now shoot him."

At last we tried an experiment. Unable to discover the squirrel that Pete said he knew was there, one of us fired into the tree and then called Pete to come away. He came, but quite reluctantly. I half believe Pete said to himself, "Well, perhaps you've done the best you can, and if you really can't fetch him, why try another tree."

Pete certainly had a delicate sense of the eternal fitness of things. Once when we had treed a squirrel, the pastor fired and wounded him. He sprang from the tree and by a series of vigorous bounds traveled over the tops of several tall oaks, landing on one at a considerable distance from his starting point.

It was now my turn. I fired and for a moment the victim hung by one claw, every nerve in his body quivering, and then fell to the ground. I never saw a nobler fox squirrel in all my life. Pete caught him as he fell, gave him one vigorous shake, and still holding the fellow between his jaws walked deliberately away from the spot, a distance of several rods and carefully laid down his prize at the foot of the very tree where he had discovered him. What in the world did that dog mean? Any other dog would have dropped his game anywhere on the dry leaves, but Pete seemed to think the squirrel should have fallen from the tree he found him in, but as he did not, the best thing to do under the circumstances was to make believe. So Pete placed him where he ought to have fallen and seemed immensely pleased when we patted him and called him an intelligent dog.

About noon we found ourselves at the little cabin where Pete's master lives. We spread our lunch upon a side table and were favored with a cup of tea that had steeped upon the kitchen stove. A tramp through the woods is a wonderful appetizer. And yet after two hungry men were fully satisfied, there was a generous pile of fragments left.

"These will make a glorious dinner for Pete," said the parson as we stood by the pump at the back door, ready for another start. "He don't get such a meal as that every day; but where is he?" "Hark," said I, "there he is," and sure enough, half a mile away Pete was barking enthusiastically, and we knew that he was calling for us to come. We took a generous meal to him, for no doubt he was hungry. The parson offered him the leg of a turkey. He actually turned away from it in huge disdain. Was it because he did not consider the second table good enough? Did he scorn to eat our leavings? No; Pete had no false pride, but he kept his bright eyes fixed wistfully upon the tree. Nothing would induce him to eat. "What shall we do?" said the parson, "he won't be satisfied till we do something."

Carefully following the direction of Pet's eyes I thought I could distinguish a small grayish bump on one of the high branches. I fired at it. Down came a gray squirrel. Pete was delighted. We again offered him the turkey leg, and this time he crunched it, meat, bone, marrow and all between his ravenous jaws. His white teeth were not like the mills of the gods, for now they ground with fearful rapidity.

Very pleasantly the hours sped. The slant light of the setting sun on the leaves and underbrush admonished us that we must leave this enchanted ground and go back to the haunts of busy men—one of us to study up original sin and convert original sinners, the other to show the honorable court that his client is in the right and that the man on the other side has neither law in his head nor a regard for justice in his heart.

Pete followed us to the little station. We stood upon the platform till a curve in the road hid him from our eyes. As long as we could see him he was on the track gazing after the train, as if some one that he loved was leaving him.

I pity a man who cannot return the love of a dog. I am sure my paster would enjoy a pastoral call on Pete far better than he does his regular calls on some of the Peters and other good saints in his parish.

I hate to think that when Pete dies his career will be utterly and forever ended. So much intelligence, fidelity and gentle affection seem worthy to live a little longer than the ordinary life of a white dog. EGBERT L. BANGS.

FLINT, Michigan.

LOS ANGELES DOG SHOW.

LOS ANGELES, June 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The first dog show of the Southern California Kennel Club was held in this city June 24 to 29, in connection with the exhibition of the Los Angeles County Poultry Association. The show was a very good one indeed, much better than I anticipated, as before the time of closing entries I did not know, nor did any one else, where the dogs were to come from to make it, and thought if we could get 40 or possibly 50, it would be as much as we could expect, but you will see we had 90, and quite a number of them were really good ones and will compare favorably with those of the best at shows of this size. Next year, if all goes well, we will give a rattler I think, as the interest is now awakened and all are talking dog. It has been the best attended show I have ever seen, the hall being completely crowded from the time of opening till the close, so it has been a paying one. Mr. H. H. Briggs, kennel editor of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, judged all classes and gave very general satisfaction, indeed I have heard no complaint whatever regarding his decisions. The only kick I have heard is from a party who showed a mastiff which was catalogued at $100, that was claimed at that price, but the owner refused to part with him, and proceedings at law may result. Below is a complete list of the winners. H.

AWARDS.

MASTIFFS.—*Dogs:* 1st, W. Piutti's Amado; 2d, Kirkhoven Mastiff Kennels' Imperial Arno. *Bitches:* 1st, Kirkhoven Mastiff Kennels' Lelia M. *Puppies:* Absent.

ST. BERNARDS.—ROUGH-COATED—*Dogs:* No entry. *Bitches:* 1st, W. Bowring's Sheila.—SMOOTH-COATED—No entry.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.—1st, withheld; 2d, A. A. Montano's Prince Myra.

GREAT DANES.—1st, Baron Rogniat's Montebello. *Puppies:* 1st, W. Beach's Strahgoff.—HARLEQUIN—*Dogs:* 1st, Dr. W. LeMoyne Wills's Tiger. *Bitches:* 1st, Dr. W. LeMoyne Wills's Clio.

GREYHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, A. D. Machado's Nadan. *Bitches:* Absent.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, G. W. Gordon's Leo; 2d, A. S. Henderson's Muldoon. Very high com., Mrs. A. S. Henderson's Pete.

FOXHOUNDS.—*Dogs:* 1st, C. S. Campbell-Johnston's Jack. *Bitches:* 1st, A. N. Campbell-Johnston's Dina; 2d, C. Haskell's Venus. *Puppies:* 1st, M. Hamerwass's Sport.

POINTERS.—LARGE—No entries.—SMALL—*Dogs:* 1st, K. E. Benchley's Kan Koo. *Bitches:* 1st, A. B. Truman's Patti Croxteth T.; 2d, F. Handley's Nell. *Puppies:* No entry.

ENGLISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, J. F. Holbrook's Tom Paine; 2d, T. Bright's Royal Sport; 3d, E. Unger's Tripler. Reserve, E. E. White's Jack. Very high com., E. B. Tuft's Dike II. High com., C. E. Fowt's Signet. *Bitches:* 1st and 3d, H. T. Payne's Princess Claude and Los Angeles; 2d, A. C. Ruschhaupt's Daisy.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, S. A. Wattson's Peerless. *Bitches:* No entry.

IRISH SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, A. B. Truman's Mike T.; 2d, E. B. Tuft's Duke Alexis. *Bitches:* 1st, A. B. Truman's Lady Elcho T. *Puppies:* No entries.

GORDON SETTERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, B. A. Breakey, Jr.'s, Duke; 2d, A. E. Dixon's Colonel; 3d, M. Katz's Dude. *Bitches:* 1st and 2d, J. B. Proctor's Lady Lupton and Burton Lass; 3d, J. Machell's Nun. Very high com., M. Katz's Queen. *Puppies:* No entries.

FIELD SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, T. C. Mark's Zip. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, B. A. Heinman's Queen. *Puppies:* 1st and 2d, withheld; 3d, J. Singer's Venice.

COCKER SPANIELS.—*Dogs:* 1st, H. P. Rennie's Giffee. *Bitches:* 1st, Mrs. H. P. Rennie's Woodstock Belle; 2d, H. S. Sheppard's Lady. *Puppies:* No entries.

RETRIEVERS.—*Dogs:* No entries. *Bitches:* Absent.—PUPPIES—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, J. J. Schallert's Pasha.

COLLIES.—*Dogs:* No entries. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, J. J. Hanford's Bounce. High com., C. H. Gardner's Sport. *Puppies:* No entries.

DALMATIANS.—*Dogs:* 1st, withheld; 2d, C. D. Sherman's Prince II. *Bitches:* 1st, withheld; 2d, J. C. Preston's Flora.

BULLDOGS.—No entries.

BULL-TERRIERS.—CHALLENGE—1st, C. Barnes's Little Nell.—OPEN—No entries. *Puppies:* 1st, T. Savage's Nancy; 2d, H. Chevallier's Billy.

FOX-TERRIERS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Miss Susie Glassell Patton's Don Carlos; 2d, C. S. Campbell-Johnston's Rennis; 3d, Clara Bowring's Lory. *Bitches:* 1st, J. B. Martin's Golden Patch; 2d, Dr. C. P. Murry's Fan. *Puppies:* 1st and very high com., Ballyhooly Kennels' Rags and Tatters; 2d, Dr. C. P. Murry's Toby; 3d, J. G. Holborew's Don. Reserve, E. Bowring's Aphrodite. High com., C. W. Page's Trot.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—1st, F. Donaldson's Dick; 2d, Mrs. T. Bright's Ben Harrison.

SCOTCH TERRIERS.—1st, C. S. Campbell-Johnston's Tatters.

MEXICAN TERRIERS.—1st, Mrs. A. A. Sausergh's Rob Roy.

PUGS.—*Dogs:* 1st, Miss Julia M. Taylor's Pat. *Bitches:* 1st, Mrs. W. H. Lucas's unnamed; 2d, Rev. D. F. Mackenzie's Queen.

MISCELLANEOUS.—1st, H. Marteen's Bismarck; 2d, Mrs. E. Williams's Sir William.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Kennel mastiffs, Kirkhoven Mastiff Kennel; greyhounds, A. S. Henderson; English setters (2), A. B. Truman; Irish setters, the same; best display, the same; best kennel (2), the same; best mastiff, Lelia M.; St. Bernard, Sheila; Great Dane, Montebello; Newfoundland, Prince Myra; greyhound (2), Leo; owned by a lady, Pete; foxhound, Jack; pointer, Patti Croxteth T.; dog, Kan Koo; English setter, Princess Claude; brood bitch (2), the same; English setter dog, Tom Paine; Irish setter (2), Lady Elcho T.; bitch, the same; Gordon setter, Lady Lupton; bitch (2), the same; spaniel (2), Woodstock Belle; cocker, the same; retriever, Pasha; collie (2), Bounce; Dalmatian, Flora; bull-terrier, Little Nell; fox-terrier (2), Don Carlos; rough-haired terrier, Tatters; toy terrier owned by a lady (2), Rob Roy; pug (3), Mrs. W. H. Lucas's unnamed; any breed, owned by a lady, Woodstock Belle; sporting dog puppy, Kan Koo; bitch Aphrodite.

IMPORTING DOGS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It occurs to me that there is a great deal of confusion on the above matter, and that parties importing dogs may be frequently, although innocently, violating the law. Of course the case of Mr. Morris is the suggestion here, but I do not mean to say that I refer to it in any way whatever, as I know nothing of the facts.

As I understand the case, the consular certificate sets forth that the animal is of a superior breed, calculated to improve the stock in the U. S., is imported for breeding purposes and not for sale. In the last paragraph lies the danger to the importer; he really does import the dog for his own breeding purposes, and at the time does not intend to sell it, but suppose he changes his mind, say six months or six years after, does he violate the law by selling? In point of fact, I think a great number of dogs are imported especially for sale, and passed through on consular certificates of the above character, and it seems to me that these are clear violations of the law, and that as the consular certificate is sworn to on the other side by the agent of the importer, and the latter presumably knows all the statements contained in the certificate (in point of fact generally knows them fully), he is clearly bound by the conditions, and comes within the pale of the criminal law if he violates conditions made for him, and in which he concurs. Disregard of custom laws is so general, and is so commonly looked on as not criminal, that the distinction between simple smuggling and evasion of the law, by what verges on perjury, is commonly overlooked, and it strikes me that one or two *causes célèbres* of late occurrence might bring the parties into trouble with the Custom House authorities.

Parties living outside the port of entry commonly have their animals consigned to some one in New York, invoiced to them, etc., etc., the name of the owner and real importer never appearing, as for instance, all dogs coming to me are consigned to a friend who keeps a Custom House stable in New York, and most satisfactory have I found him. This is to avoid the bother of executing Custom House papers at some distant point, forwarding them to the port of entry, delays, charges for keep, extra Custom House fees and an everlasting amount of bother. This is certainly all right and above board, no deceit being involved and no wrong done anybody. But I apprehend that even here the importer is liable to prosecution if he sells the dog imported under consular certificate. This is a point for lawyers to answer, but it seems to me that as he is the party who actually does the business, he is responsible for any wrong that is done.

I have a case coming up myself that will involve consider able "whipping the devil round the post" to steer clear of technicalities. I have bought the Russian greyhound bitch Iskra; I do not propose to keep her but to send her to the kennels of a friend. When she whelps and the sales of puppies clear me of expenses, all further profit goes to the friend who keeps her, practically she will belong to him, but I don't propose to formally sell her. In this case the real transaction is that I really do not buy her, but simply advance the money for my friend, and as she goes into my friend's possession direct from New York, the law is complied with as far as I can see. I merely quote the case to show the complication that may arise in such matters.

I trust that my valued friend, Elliot Smith, Esq., will not deem it too much to ask him to spare time to enlighten us poor laymen on what the law is in the matter; what an importer has a right to do as to the sale of a dog imported under consular certificate; has he not an undoubted right to sell puppies imported in utero, and generally what is the right as well as honest thing to do in such cases? The case of my Russian greyhound bitch seems to me exactly one the Custom House exemption as to breeding animals is designed to cover, *i. e.*, the improvement, and as a consequence, the introduction, of a breed to this country. I know that Mr. Smith is a busy man, and has practically withdrawn his attention from doggy things to the more important ones of his business, but I have always found him willing to take much more trouble than I dared ask for, when it was a matter of rendering service to his doggy friends; and with "taffy" kept most strictly under lock and key, I can honestly say that there is none whose opinion and advice will carry greater weight. W. WADE.

HULTON, Pa., June 28.

DOG TALK.

IN advocating compulsory reports from judges at dog shows the June issue of the *American Kennel Gazette* says. * * * "But what the Association requires for official record it demands to be furnished as a duty under penalties prescribed for non-compliance, and if the American Kennel Club decides to compel official reports from judges at shows to be included in these duties and deliberately through its delegates so enacts, we venture not only to predict that the enactment will be most strictly complied with, but that the judges themselves will support it." Our advice to the delegates is to go slow in the matter and not trade off a good judge for a poor report.

The ninth annual show of the St. Bernard Club, of England, was held at Windsor the last week in June. There were 202 entries, including all the best specimens of the breed in the country. The London *Field* says: "It was gratifying to find some few young dogs not shown before which are likely to take a high position for themselves in the future. This was most particularly noticable among the bitches, which, taken all through, form better groups than the dogs, the open all-aged class of the former being probably the best of the kind we have yet seen. There was also a marked improvement in the quality of the smooth-haired or short-coated variety; and, although the grand prize did not go to one of them, the immense Watch made quite a good fight for the trophy with the great Sir Bedivere, who secured the challenge cup for the third time, although this grand dog is not yet two years old."

Fanciers' Gazette publishes an interview with Mr. Sidney W. Smith, of Leeds, Eng., the well known St. Bernard fancier, who has recently returned from a trip to this country. Mr. Smith was greatly taken with Plinlimmon, Jr., owned by Mr. E. B. Sears, of Melrose, Mass, and would have taken him to England with him, but Mr. Sears refused to part with him. In answer to the query, "What do you think of canine prospects there," Mr. Smith replied: "From beginning to end I find a wish to purchase the best blood and the praiseworthy ambition to breed and come over here and beat us on our own grounds, and which they will succeed in doing unless we are very careful. * * * It seems to me the Americans have a good eye for a dog, and if only they knew where and how to lay their hands on the best blood they would soon be a trouble to us."

Spratts Patent have made a new departure that will prove of great convenience to many dog owners in this vicinity. The firm have established extensive kennels at Northvale, N. J., where they will board and care for dogs. Mr. Michael Murphy will have charge of the dogs, and as the kennels are in a healthy locality and convenient to New York, we have no doubt that they will be well patronized.

We learn that the Clumber spaniel bitch Bromine, winner of first at Barn Elms and Warwick, will soon leave England for Ottawa, Canada.

We have received from the Memphis and Avent Kennel an excellent picture of their well-knowm setter Roderigo,

which is a copy of the painting by Mr. J. M. Tracy. The grand performances of Roderigo in the field have made him an especial favorite of ours, and we are greatly pleased to have so good a likeness of him to adorn the walls of our sanctum.

The Pointer Club, as will be seen in the report of the meeting last week, very wisely decided that the standard for the breed as given by "Stonehenge" is "good enough for adoption by the club."

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 or any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Max. By Mrs. Dr. C. F. House, Painesville, O., for brindle and white St. Bernard dog, whelped Feb. 1, 1889, by Cato, Jr. (A.K.R. 6746) out of Vida (A.K.R. 6898).

Ponto. By W. Alvord, Painesville, O., for orange St. Bernard dog, whelped Feb. 1, 1889, by Cato, Jr. (A.K.R. 6746) out of Vida (A.K.R. 6898).

Bob Gates, Jr., Ned Gates and Dan Gates. By D. A. Goodwin, Jr., Newburyport, Mass., for two black, white and tan and one orange and white English setter dogs, whelped July 5, 1889, by Bob Gates (Count Rapier—Belle of Hatchie) out of Flo Maelin (Gath's Mark—Cosy).

Lilly Gates, Myra Gates and Breeze Gates. By D. A. Goodwin, Jr., Newburyport, Mass., for black, white and tan English setter bitches, whelped July 5, 1889, by Bob Gates (Count Rapier—Belle of Hatchie) out of Flo Maelin (Gath's Mark—Cosy).

Pearl Gates and Belle Gates. By D. A. Goodwin, Jr., Newburyport, Mass., for one orange and white and one chestnut, white and tan English setter bitches, whelped July 5, 1889, by Bob Gates (Count Rapier—Belle of Hatchie) out of Flo Maelin (Gath's Mark—Cosy).

Kitty Glendynne. By Michael Flynn, Jr., Bristol, R. I., for red Irish setter bitch, whelped May 17, 1889, by champion Tim (Biz—Hazel) out of Onota Belle (champion Chief—Bizreena).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Gipsey—Racket III. Clark & Ruttor's (Lawrence, Mass.) beagle bitch Gipsey (Cameron—Nell) to A. C. Krueger's Racket III. (Cameron's Racket—Maggie), May 28.

Norah—Racket II. Clark & Ruttor's (Lawrence, Mass.) beagle bitch Norah (Lee—Juliet) to their Racket II. (Cameron's Racket—Krueger's Myrtle), April 13.

Blossom—Bannerman. H. S. Gilbert's (Millersburg, Pa.) beagle bitch Blossom (A.K.R. 5711) to A. C. Krueger's Bannerman (A.K.R. 1709), June 11.

Cassandra—Balkis. H. W. Huntington's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) greyhound bitch champion Cassandra (Debret—Dead Secret) to his champion Balkis (Lyric—Primrose), June 20.

Vistula—Baldur. Wacouta Kennels' (Omaha, Neb.) mastiff bitch Vistala (Montgomery—Nell) to W. Wade's Baldur (A.K.R. 6617), June 21.

Meteor's Dell—King Don. King Don Pointer Kennels' (Attica, Ind.) pointer bitch Meteor's Dell (Leon—Lillie Faust) to their King Don (Vandevort's Don—Vandevort's Luck), June 19.

Patti M. II.—King Don. King Don Pointer Kennels' (Attica, Ind.) pointer bitch Patti M. II. (Nick of Naso—Patri M.) to their King Don (Vandevort's Don—Vandevort's Luck), June 30.

Croxteth Rival Queen—King Don. King Don Pointer Kennels' (Attica, Ind.) pointer bitch Croxteth Rival Queen (Croxteth—Countess Rival) to their King Don (Vandevort's Don—Vandevort's Luck), July 1.

Lady Vegas—Fritz. C. W. Littlejohn's (Leesburg, Va.) pointer bitch Lady Vegas (Bang Bang—Telie Doe) to his champion Fritz (Beaufort—Spot), June 19.

East Lake Virgie—Joe II. Eberhart Pug Kennels' (Cincinnati, O.) pug bitch East Lake Virgie (champion Bradford Ruby—Puss B.) to H. Eichler's Joe II. (champion Joe—Topsy), July 6.

Beatrice—Bradford Ruby II. F. H. Reikes's (Paducah, Ky.) pug bitch Beatrice to Eberhart Pug Kennels' Bradford Ruby II. (champion Bradford Ruby—Puss B.), June 19.

Mesina II.—Merchant Prince. H. P. Ingalls's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Mesina II. (Hector—Mesina) to C. G. Wheelock's Merchant Prince (champion Merchant Prince—champion Miranda), May 13.

Alpine—Merchant Prince. Dr. G. B. Sawtelle's (Malden, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Alpine (Bayard, Jr.—Sappho) to C. G. Wheelock's Merchant Prince (champion Merchant Prince—champion Miranda), June 16.

Empress Merchant Prince. F. G. Gratz's (Everett, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Empress (Everost—Sequa) to C. G. Wheelock's Merchant Prince (champion Merchant Prince—champion Miranda), June 24.

Vida—Cato, Jr. J. M. Gallaher's (Painesville, O.) St. Bernard bitch Vida (A.K.R. 6898) to his Cato, Jr. (A.K.R. 6746), June 5.

Merry Duchess—Bradford Harry. P. H. Coombs's (Bangor, Me.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Merry Duchess (Young Royal—Juno) to his Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady), April 15.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Norah. Clark & Rutter's (Lawrence, Mass.) beagle bitch Norah (Lee—Juliet), June 14, six (four dogs), by their Racket II. (Cameron's Racket—Krueger's Myrtle).

Silver Queen. G. W. Felton's (Barre, Mass.) collie bitch Silver Queen (Scot's Guard—Midlothian), June 25, three (two dogs), by C. C. Abbe's imported Gilderoy (champion Charlemagne—Hasty).

Beauty II. G. W. Felton's (Barre, Mass.) collie bitch Beauty II. (Victor Hugo—Gypsie). June 23, five (two dogs), by C. C. Abbe's imported Gilderoy (champion Charlemagne—Hasty).

Tyzah II.'s Daisy. C. C. Abbe's (Springfield, Mass.) collie bitch Tyzah II.'s Daisy (imported Gaffa—Tyzah II.), May 31, seven (three dogs), by his imported Gilderoy (champion Charlemagne—Hasty).

Lilly. R. Lambert's greyhound bitch Lilly (Harry—Jess), May 30, nine (five dogs), by H. W. Huntington's champion Balkis (Clyde—Primrose).

Marguerite II. J. H. Dey's (Red Bank, N. J.) pointer bitch Marguerite II., June 24, seven (two dogs), by Shrewsbury Spring; one dog and one bitch since dead.

Beda. J. Grant's (West New Brighton, S. I.) St. Bernard bitch Beda (Avalanche—Ursula), July 8, eight (six dogs), by F. C. Phebus's Barry (Minch—Bella).

Flo Maelin. D. A. Goodwin, Jr.'s (Newburyport, Mass.) English setter bitch Flo Maelin (Gath's Mark—Cosy), July 5, ten (four dogs), by J. L. Breeze's Bob Gates (Count Rapier—Belle of Hatchie).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Rena. White and tan beagle bitch, whelped March 20, 1888, by Cameron's Racket out of Viekey, by Clark & Rutter, Lawrence, Mass., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Queeney. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, age not given, by Lee out of Dinah, by Clark & Rutter, Lawrence, Mass., to A. Parry, Linden, Mass.

Dandy. Black, white and tan beagle dog, age not given, by Lee out of Venus, by Clark & Rutter, Lawrence, Mass., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Fritz—Patti Rosa whelps. Liver and white pointer dogs, whelped Oct. 22, 1888, by C. W. Littlejohn, Leesburg, Va., one each to F. A. Nims, Monroe, Mich., and Jon Lurman, Catonsville, Md.

Prince. Apricot fawn pug dog, whelped March 25, 1889, by Joe II. out of Daisy, by Henry Eichler, Covington, Ky., to Eberhart Pug Kennels, Cincinnati, O., and resold by them to C. Neilson, same place.

PRESENTATIONS.

Fritz—Patti Rosa whelps. Liver and white pointers, whelped Oct. 22, 1888, by C. W. Littlejohn, Leesberg, Va., a bitch to S. Carroll Chancellor, same place, and dog to Dr. J. G. Wiltshire, Baltimore, Md.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.—While commenting on the innumerable comforts and pleasures bestowed upon humanity by the inventions of the past ten years, we observed by a statement in one of our exchanges that this advanced state of affairs has not alone dealt with the human race, but had reached rational and speedy methods of cure for the sudden and dangerous diseases to which horses and cattle are subject. Palmer Bros., city livery, LaCrosse, Wis., in a press letter, write: "We have used Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics for twelve years, and find no cause for regret, and we cheerfully recommend them to all our friends."—*Adv.*

Rifle and Trap Shooting

OUR TEAM ABROAD.

FIVE TEAM VICTORIES PRECEDE THE WEEK AT WIMBLEDON.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ON BOARD CITY OF CHICAGO.—There is a national interest following any rifle team that has the temerity to cross the Atlantic and try conclusions with the English marksmen. This is as it should be; and it seems to be an additional incentive to the present team that each shall do their utmost in every way to honorably win. The previous team pulled well together, but a great mistake was made in the selection of the captain for that team; he was a lawyer and not a marksman. This is from a rifleman's point of view, and whatever is sent you by the subscriber in regard to the present team, its wins or losses, its victories or defeats, is strictly from a rifleman's point of view. Certain of the marksmen that came home on the defeated team under Lawyer Howard were not satisfied that the Americans had done their best. The captain, if he had been a practical rifleman, could have known and foreseen the mistakes that were made at the long ranges, where the match was lost. The present team have avoided the extreme long ranges, and will contest with a strictly military musket at military distances, viz.: 200, 500 and 600yds.

This being the first international match with the regulation musket and ammunition of each country, will it not be a comparative test of the two systems? Take the ammunition, for instance, that of the U. S. is of .45-cal., containing 70grs. of powder, a round-headed bullet having three grooves filled with Japan wax sot deep in the shell, and the muzzle of the shell crimped to seenrely hold the bullet in position. Abont half of the bullet is exposed, the grooved portion with the lubricant being concealed inside the shell. This cartridge can be covered by water for a week and still be as serviceable as before the immersion. The cartridges for the Martini-Henry are supplied with a paper-patched bullet, 85grs. of powder, a lubricating disc between the powder and bullet, the bullet bottle-necked, made of folded and twisted thin brass, securely fastened to a steel head. It is known as the Boxer cartridge. Like the American ammunition it is central fire. It would seem to the writer that the English ammunition, with its paper-patched bullet, could not stand the exposure to wet and rough usage that would be incident to a serious campaign. The outfit of the present team in the way of uniform and equipments could hardly be improved upon. Thanks to the untiring energy of Major Frost, each member was measured and fitted from top to toe with full dress and fatigue, and a finer and more soldierly looking team it would be hard to find.

It should be borne in mind that this is a series of contests and not, as heretofore, a single match; the team is booked for five separate matches with as many distinct military organizations. The struggle will therefore be of value comparatively for rifles and ammunition, as skill of the marksmen. One serious obstacle has been present to the American marksmen ever since the dates for the matches were settled. The first contest on July 2 coming so soon after the arrival of the team in England, will hardly give them time to recover from a ten days' voyage across the Atlantic. The chances, however, had to be taken, and, at this present writing (one day from Queenstown), with the voyage almost completed, am glad to say, with only one or two exceptions, the members have done remarkably well to keep up, and scarcely to miss being at the table each meal time. The first few days were pleasant, but some very big waves were mixed up with the small ones, making the ship roll in a rather uncomfortable manner; this had a disastrous effect on the stomachs of a number, but the continuance of pleasant weather, and the big waves having in a great measure subsided, all recovered to the degree mentioned above. It was anticipated before the start that the team would arrive in London on Friday afternoon, but from the present appearance it will be Sunday morning before the great city is reached. This will allow but one night's rest before shooting, and should the present physical appearance of the team be deceptive, should a re-action set in, and certain of the team become incapacitated for good work with the mulish Springfield, that kicks 150lbs at each shot, then good-by to victory. The captain and the surgeon are taking great care of the men, and nothing is spared for the comfort and well being of each and every one. Aiming and snapping drill has been maintained each day, and hundreds of imaginary bullseyes have been wasted on the waste of waters.

Some gloom prevailed for the first few days, a steerage passonger died when Sandy Hook was barely out of sight. A burial at sea is impressive and this one was scarcely over, the pine box could yet be seen bobbing up and down far away astern, when it was whispered among the passengers that another man was dead. A fireman had come up from his labors covered with perspiration, lay down a grating, a draft of air had chilled his body, and he could not be awakened. Next day the second box was slowly slid from a plank into the blue waters and floated quickly astern, showing one end occasionally as it rose and fell with the waves. We have always supposed at sea the box or coffin should be weighted enough to cause it to sink immediately to unfathomable depths, but such was not the case with these two unfortunates. After the fifth day these occurrences were apparently forgotten. The team men began to count the intervening days before our arrival, how much time would they have to prepare for the first match with the team from the Berkshire regiment, commanded by Lord Wantage, chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. The regiment carries the colors of Princess Charlotte and of its team we learn a great deal; their scores are very creditable, and the Massachusetts team must meet them on their own grounds, where the Berks are perfectly at home. There they have been practicing assiduously for the last two weeks noting the varying winds, the changing atmosphere and puzzling radiance of the sunshine; these are the elements with which the marksmen must contend. The Americans are well versed in these changes on their home ranges and expect to "catch on" to the English variations without much difficulty.

Quartermaster Grathwicke of the 4th V. B. Devon has been appointed honorary secretary for the Massachusetts team. It is a very pleasant appointment of a most agreeable and business-like gentleman to the team's assistance. He holds the position of honorary secretary to the famous English Twenty Club, and is known to all riflemen in the United Kingdom. His arrangement of matches for the week consist of:

Tuesday, July 2, with team from the Royal Berkshire Reg't.
Wednesday, July 3, London Rifle Brigade, and lunch with Lord Sir Edward Pelham Clinton.
Thursday, July 4, Sussex County Team, dine with the Mayor.
Friday, July 5, South London Rifle Team.
Saturday, July 6, with a team selected from the London Scottish and the Queen's Westminster.

The conditions insisted on by Major Frost to govern these matches were very simple: Distances 200, 500 and 600yds., position standing, off-hand at 200yds., prone at 500 and 600yds., competitors to be volunteers in good standing in their respective corps, rifles bona fide Government muskets, with service ammunition.

The above matches will be competed with twelve men on each team, and seven shots at each distance, with two sighting shots at 200yds,

Some question has been raised by the Berks as to the position at 200yds., but Maj. Frost will insist on the standing off-hand position, and not allow the prone, as is desired by the Berkshires.

A word as to rifles. It is well known that the expert shots at Wimbledon do not use the Martini manufactured and furnished by the English Government, but these fine marksmen have Martini-Henry rifles made up by private rifle manufacturers to their order, thus securing as their own private property a finer and more accurate weapon. These weapons have to bear the Government viewer's marks for safety and compliance with the regulation Government pattern in length, weight and bore; otherwise it may have all the pains taken possible to improve its powers.

The captain of the American team having lately learned of this, will see to it that no unjust usage is made of rifles of private manufacture. It must certainly be conceded that the English Volunteers are not armed with rifles of private manufacture, no more than the National Guard of the States; and it is hoped that the teams will meet on equal terms and carry out the contests as was the intention and spirit of the promoters of the enterprise.

P. S.—June 27.—Major Frost received letters from Hon. Secretary Grathwicke, on the arrival of the Chicago at Queenstown, informing him that the Honorable Artillery Company will meet the team at Euston Station in London. It seems now possible that the riflemen will leave Liverpool for London on the 2 P. M. train, arriving at 6:30 the same evening. The Berksbires have accepted conditionally (subject to an interview with Major Frost) tho position at 200yds., standing and off-hand. The Americans will not concede the prone or lying down to the "Berks," and this match may yet be declared off. F. ARROW.

LONDON, July 2.—Victory perched on the banner of the Massachusetts rifle team again to-day, and some people begin to suspect she intends to stay there as long as these crack target shooters remain on this side of the water. The team shot off a match with the First Royal Berkshires at Churn and defeated it even more easily than the Honorable Artillery Company was done for on Monday.

The Americans led in totals of 37 points at 200yds., 26 at 500yds., and 29 at 600yds. Their lead, accordingly, in the grand total at the three ranges was 92. The match was witnessed by about 500 people, among whom were Lord Wantage, Viscount Bury, and quite a number of ladies. The rifle range at Churn—Lord Wantage's—is an open one on the downs, and was pronounced by the Americans as first-class. The weather was pleasant, with a gentle and steady breeze blowing from the right.

As in Monday's match, the Americans shot with Springfield rifles, and their opponents with the Martini-Henry gun. The Americans increased their lead at each of the three distances, and at the 500 and 600 ranges did some quite brilliant shooting. The first table shows a total for each contestant out of a possible 35, at the 200 and 500 ranges respectively; the second table shows the totals at 600yds. and the aggregate for the three ranges.

The Visitors' Scores.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Bumstead	32	32	29	93
Huddleson	28	27	26	81
Sergt Bull	32	31	30	93
Merrill	28	33	27	88
Bull	25	31	32	88
Farrow	31	31	28	90
Doyle	28	35	34	97
Hinman	29	32	33	94
Farnsworth	23	33	28	84
Edes	26	28	27	81
Johnston	27	29	28	84
Hussey	20	33	32	91
	335	375	354	1,064

The Berkshire regiment made a total at the three ranges of 972. After the match both teams were tendered a lunch by Lord Wantage, who congratulated the Americans upon their victory. He said that they had a better rifle, and declared he was greatly impressed by their skill and steadiness in firing. He alluded to their having gained two substantial victories within a few hours of their landing on English soil, and expressed his hope that they would continue to be victorious.

LONDON, July 3.—The Massachusetts rifle team scored its third successive victory to-day by defeating the London Rifle Brigade at Rainham. The shooting was at ranges of 200, 500 and 600yds., as in the previous matches, and the Americans worsted their opponents at each of them, leading with 32 points at 200yds., 38 at 500yds., 7 at 600yds. and 77 in the grand total. The weather and all the conditions were very favorable for the marksmen. At the 500yds. range the Americans did some brilliant shooting, Doyle and Bumstead making clean scores. The following is the score:

American Team.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Bumstead	31	35	34	100
Huddleston	31	33	33	97
Sergeant Bull	29	33	29	91
Merrill	28	33	32	93
Bull	31	32	23	86
Farrow	28	32	31	91
Doyle	28	35	32	95
Hinman	32	33	30	95
Farnsworth	26	30	28	84
Edes	26	30	25	81
Johnston	29	32	26	87
Hussey	23	32	24	84
	347	390	347	1,084

The London Rifle Brigade made a total score at the three ranges of 1,007, and the Americans 1,084, thus leaving the latter easy victors by 77 points.

The American team will shoot against the Sussex team to-morrow at Brighton.

Last night at the Holborn Restaurant the London Rifle Brigade entertained tho Massachusetts team at dinner. A large company was present. Major Edward Matthoy occupied the chair. After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed and responded to the chairman proposed toasts to the President of the United States and to the health of the winning team, observing that he would carry the team back about one hundred years, tho reason being that to-morrow was the Fourth of July, the anniversary of American independence. They were now associated one with another. In fact they were now brothers and not fighting one against another.

Major Frost, of the Massachusetts team, responded.

LONDON, July 4.—The Massachusetts rifle team went to Brighton to-day and shot against the Sussex County Volunteers. At the station the Sussex team was drawn up in line, and acted as a guard of honor. The riflemen drove through the city to the waterfront range, near the Brighton race track. A strong gale of wind was blowing. It was very puffy and bad for good shooting. It is the proud boast of the people hereabouts that the downs are always breezy, and the Americans quickly arrived at the conclusion that the natives must be right. The local sportsmen would not have it that the wind was more than fresh. The fact remains, however, that the wind was very strong, and blew right across the range in an erratic fashion, very bewildering to the strangers. Maj. Frost seemed anxious, and he became almost unhappy when, for the first time since their arrival in England, his men were beaten in their favorite standing range. 200yds., in which they were actually 12 points behind the Sussex men. On moving back for the 500yds., the Massachusetts team rallied and did good shooting, both at the 500 and 600yds. The first six men at the 500yds. made up the loss, and the rest was easy, the Americans finally winning the best contested match they have been engaged in this side of the Atlantic by 988 against 910 points. The best American score, 92 points, was made by Lieut. Hussey, which was seven ahead of the top score on the other side. Following are the scores:

Massachusetts—Hussey 92, Edes 90, Sergeant Bull 86, Farrow 86, Hinman 85, Private Bull 83, Huddleston 81, Farnsworth 79, Bumstead 79, Doyle 78, Merrill 76, Johnston 73; total 988.

Sussex team—Leggett 85, Tisdale 80, Brown 80, Fowler 80, Cortes 79, Barr 78, Lilley 78, Gates 73, Donovan 73, Kirk 71, Livesay 68, Milton 65; total 910.

After the match both teams were dined by Mayor Sendall, of Brighton. A large delegation of citizens was present, including several ex-mayors. Speeches were made by Mayor Sendall and others, and Maj. Frost responded.

All the Massachusetts boys started out to-day with a firm intention to enjoy the national holiday, with discretion, however. The South Londoners, although they have been practicing assiduously to-day, are not likely to lower the stars and stripes.

The Massachusetts men were invited to the Alhambra Theater this evening, where the top score man in to-day's match, Hussey, received a handsome prize from the Sussex team.

Following are the detailed scores of the Americans:

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Bumstead	27	26	26	79
Hnddleston	30	29	22	81
Sergt. Bull	25	32	29	86
Merrill	25	29	22	76
Bnll	27	29	27	83
Farrow	30	32	24	86
Doyle	26	22	30	78
Hinman	25	31	29	85
Farnsworth	22	31	26	79
Edes	29	30	31	90
Johnston	22	24	27	73
Hussey	28	32	32	92
	316	347	325	988

LONDON, July 5.—The Massachusetts rifle team won its fifth successive victory to-day, defeating the South London Club at Nunhead by 43 points in the total. The weather was delightful; but, as seems to be the rule at Nunhead Range, a tricky wind was blowing. The conditions, however, were in pleasant contrast to those which prevailed on the downs at Brighton, and the American team showed its strength by running up at 200yds. the best score it has made from the shoulder since coming to England.

F. Bull registered a clean score at 500yds. The following is the record:

Massachusetts Volunteers.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Hinman	34	30	35	99
Merrill	27	32	29	88
Johnston	27	28	25	80
Bnmstead	29	30	31	90
Doyle	32	31	25	88
Hnddleston	33	29	24	86
Farrow	29	28	29	86
Farnsworth	31	33	29	93
Edes	30	33	28	91
Hnssey	29	32	25	86
Sergeant Bnll	33	30	32	95
F Bull	29	35	24	88
	360	372	336	1068

Against this the South London Club put in a total of 1,025, thus leaving the American boys victors by 43.

The conditions were upon the whole favorable. There was a blue sky and the wind was not too strong or erratic. The meeting was, as usual, a business one, and there were few spectators, but the number included Lieut. Charles E. Hawley of the United States Navy, who made a long journey to be present on reading of the team's whereabonts in the newspapers.

The home team used Martinis, which some of them cuddled in a manner highly diverting to the visitors. The feature of the afternoon was Major Hinman's shoot, which included the highest possible score ou the longest range.

South London's range totals were 332, 368, 325; grand total 1,025. The highest individual English score was 95, made by young Licut. Craig, and the lowest 77.

To-night the Americans are enjoying themselves at the Alhambra. To-morrow, Saturday, they will be the guests of Major MacKenzie, a veteran of the Honorable Artillery Company at his charming seat in Essex, and the day will be spent in practicing with the Martini rifle, which the Americans will have to use at Wimbledon, except in special team matches which are being arranged.

LONDON, July 6.—The American volunteer riflemen in their matches this week have broken the world's records with military rifles. Every team they have met has been picked from the finest English, Scotch and Irish twenties, to say nothing of the Queen's prize winners. For a team shooting entirely without practice, at a strange range every day, their record is remarkable and has set the English volunteers to thinking.

The American riflemen went to Chingford this morning to practice with the Martini-Henry rifles loaned by the National Rifle Association. They shot over the Honeylane range, Epping Forcst, and the result was sufficicnt to warrant hopes of good showings in the individual matches at Wimbledon, where the National State colors are now flying. They will remain at Wimbledon next week, after which they will go to Paris for a week and then sail for home on the City of Chicago, July 31. Captain Frost is well pleased over the week's success, which bears out his predictions made before sailing.

In five matches Hinman and Bull tied for first place, the totals being: Hinman 453, Bull 453, Bumstead 451, Doyle 444, Farrow 440, Merrill 433, Hnddleston 433, Pvt. Bull 432, Hussey 431, Edes 423, Farnsworth 432, Johnston 404

LONDON, July 8.—The Massachusetts riflemen have not as yet come to a decision as to the matches in which they will engage at Wimbledon. The decision of the Council, excluding Springfield rifles from the general contests, was expected. The American team are actively drilling with the Martini-Henry rifle, and showed to-day good form both in the pool practice and in the Alexandra cup match, which was limited to Martini-Henry rifles. None got first rank prizes. With 7 shots at 500 and 600yds. Hinman made a total of 60, Farrow 55, Edes 53, Doyle 51, Hussey 50; Johnston 49, and Hnddleston 37. The winner made 68. In the 200yds. pool Johnston, standing, made two bullseyes in five shots at a 4in. disk.

Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, who was a member of the famous small-bore rifle team which 14 years ago went to England and defeated the English riflemen at Wimbledon, was dolighted when he heard that the Massachusetts team were proving such victors. "We can defeat them every time," said the judge. "It is not individual superiority in which we excel them, but in discipline. If the English shoot in cup matches individually they can beat us but not in a team. These matches are more snbstantial victories than appear upon the surface. Our other contests have been with match rifles. These matches were shot with military rifles. In this State our national guards use the Remington 50-caliber rifle, which is ont of date, and no competitor for the improved Martini-Henrys which the English use. Bnt the rifles nsed by the Massachnsetts team is an improved Springfield rifle, which has proved itself to be a match for the English arm."

RANGE AND GALLERY.

BOSTON, July 6.—The fine weather conditions brought out a large number of riflemen to the Massachusetts Rifle Association range to-day, and some fine scores were made. Mr. Burnite won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match, and Mr. Lee won the gold champion medal. Following are the best scores finished to-day:

Twenty-Shot Rest Match.

W O Burnite	9	11	10	7	11	11	9	9	12	8	
	11	12	12	12	9	12	12	12	12	11	—212
J N Eames	12	8	8	9	8	8	10	10	9	12	
	9	11	6	12	8	9	7	11	10	10	—195
W P Conley	10	10	12	9	9	10	12	10	11	11	
	8	11	11	10	11	10	11	9	8	9	—192
O M Howard	10	10	9	7	12	8	8	8	9	8	
	11	10	10	12	9	11	10	10	11	9	—192
W Thomas	11	8	8	9	12	10	9	11	9	11	
	10	10	9	8	11	6	9	9	9	11	—190
J R Munroe	11	12	10	9	8	9	0	8	12	12	
	10	11	8	7	10	10	10	9	8	10	—184
L R Avay	8	8	9	8	8	9	10	8	10	8	
	9	3	10	0	8	8	10	10	12	8	—164

Champion Medal Match.

H L Lee	8	10	9	10	9	9	7	10	10	9	—91
C C Clarke	6	10	8	10	9	7	6	6	8	4	—74

Victory Medal Match.

C M Hill	10	6	8	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	—90
H L Lee	10	8	10	8	9	9	9	8	10	8	—89
A N Mann	6	6	8	6	8	8	10	6	10	6	—74
O T Moore	8	7	4	8	5	10	8	10	6	5	—71

Press Rifle Association Match.

A Keach	6	4	8	10	7	10	7	10	7	5	—74
D B Farwell	4	4	6	4	8	4	9	7	6	6	—62
O Moore	4	3	5	6	6	4	7	3	8	4	—50

Rest Match.

J R Munroe	12	12	12	12	12	9	11	12	10	12	—114
D Webster	8	9	10	10	12	11	11	11	10	10	—102
L R Avay	8	12	9	12	9	12	9	9	11	10	—101
S W Hart	11	12	9	11	9	10	8	10	11	7	— 98
W P Thompson	12	9	12	11	9	7	12	7	10	9	— 98
A Ballard	9	10	10	10	12	9	9	8	8	7	— 93
N Jameson	10	8	7	9	9	9	10	10	10	7	— 91
G H Rimbach	9	7	8	12	9	9	8	10	9	9	— 90
R S Simonds	8	7	8	7	9	8	9	9	9	12	— 86
A R Long	9	11	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	— 83
A S Hunt	9	9	7	9	7	9	10	6	9	8	— 83
R R Richardson	11	8	9	7	7	7	9	6	8	8	— 81

Off-Hand Match.

G P Warren	6	8	7	10	7	9	7	6	8	8	—76
D L Chase	9	7	6	6	5	5	6	9	10	9	—76
H P Simpson	4	7	7	10	4	7	10	9	8	10	—76
C H Eastman	6	6	9	7	8	9	7	6	8	8	—73
H A Baker	6	5	6	8	3	8	7	10	8	10	—72
A S Hunt	9	6	5	8	8	9	9	6	4	5	—69
A Short, mil	6	8	4	8	6	7	6	8	9	5	—67
F O Martin	8	5	5	8	6	9	6	9	7	3	—66
A W Short	6	6	7	7	7	8	6	6	8	6	—67
S Beals	9	6	4	7	7	5	10	5	6	5	—64

Military Match—200yds.

Putnam	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	—44
W L Swan	4	4	4	4	3	5	2	4	5	4	39
O D Green	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	—38
Frothingham	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	2	4	—32
C E Cartwright	2	2	3	2	4	0	4	3	4	4	—28
W J Smith	3	2	4	4	2	0	4	0	5	2	—26

500yds.

R H Chittick	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	—45
Keongh	3	5	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	5	—43
A Spring	4	4	4	5	4	4	0	3	5	5	—38

LAWRENCE, July 6.—Following are the scores made by the Lawreuce Rifle Club to-day:

Record Match.

E F Richardson	8	8	10	10	6	10	10	10	8	7	—87
O M Jewell	8	10	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	7	—86
M Beal	10	4	7	6	10	10	10	7	9	6	—79
W Fisher	8	6	7	7	6	9	6	9	9	10	—77
C W Reynolds	9	7	9	9	4	7	5	7	7	10	—74
A D Elliott	10	6	8	5	10	7	9	5	6	7	—73
T W Tillinghast, mil	3	0	4	7	5	9	6	4	3	3	—44
G H Carr	4	2	5	5	4	6	4	0	7	5	—42
J Watts	2	4	5	3	3	0	0	6	0	8	—32

Badge Match.

E F Richardson	8	9	6	10	9	9	8	5	10	10	—84
O M Jewell	8	6	7	7	9	6	9	7	7	9	—75
W Fisher	10	6	4	10	8	6	9	6	9	6	—74

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Messrs. B. Copeland and B. J. Robertson, the Cincinnati Pistol Club's expert shots, were defeated in their first telegraphic match with St. Louis's two experts as follows to-night: Out of each possible 100, Copeland 87, 91, 85; Robertson 85, 82, 87; total 517. Here's St. Louis; St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 11 P. M., total score 525.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 4.—The shooting at Healdmoor Rifle Range shared the common fate of all outdoor sports on the Fourth of July. From 12 to 1 o'clock the rain poured down in torrents, and the showers lasted until late in the afternoon. The pistol and revolver matches monopolized the attention during the morning, as it was intended to devote the afternoon to the rifle, and what was left of it was so done. A very large attendance was expected, not only of local marksmen, but from Philadelphia, West Chester and surrounding country, but the weather prevented. Both of the military badge matches were postponed until Monday. Following are the scores in detail, staudard American target, off-hand:

Pistol Match, 50yds.

I P Taylor	8	9	7	10	9	8	9	10	5	10—85
E J Darlington	7	9	10	10	10	7	6	7	6	10—82
I Preston	7	7	9	7	8	6	9	9	9	8—79
E Darlington	7	7	8	7	8	6	10	6	3	9—71
W S Darlington	9	6	6	5	5	4	10	7	10	10—63

Revolver Match, 50yds.

E J Darlington	9	5	10	10	8	9	5	8	10	7—81
*E Darlington	5	8	9	7	9	7	9	10	7	10—81
E Jackson	8	7	7	7	10	6	8	4	7	9—74
J Lee	6	7	5	6	8	0	9	7	9	6—69
H Simpson	9	7	10	7	8	4	6	5	8	5—69
*D Evans	5	7	6	6	7	9	7	9	2	8—66
G Darlington	7	10	5	0	7	4	3	6	7	9—58
*S Howard	5	3	3	2	5	8	8	8	5	5—52
G Walker	1	1	2	0	0	7	3	0	2	3—19
*Pistol.										

Record Match, 200yds.

E J Darlington	10	8	5	8	7	7	10	5	6	10—76
H Simpson	6	5	6	7	7	5	5	9	8	5—63
E Jackson	8	6	8	4	6	5	7	6	7	5—62
E Darlington	4	7	6	5	7	3	9	8	6	6—61
W S Darlington	8	3	6	7	4	3	9	7	3	5—55

At 100yds.—Beginners' Badge Match.

W Lawton	6	7	6	9	7	9	4	8	9	7—72
F Howard	6	7	5	6	8	10	3	9	9	8—71
I S Bullock	5	6	7	6	6	3	5	10	6	6—60
J T Jones	4	3	3	3	2	4	1	7	3	1—38

Record Match.

F Howard	5	10	6	7	6	5	7	7	7	5—65
W Lawton	8	9	10	*5	4	4	5	7	5	5—62
I S Bullock	5	6	7	6	6	3	5	10	6	6—60
J T Jones	4	3	3	3	2	4	1	7	3	1—31

CREEDMOOR.—New York, July 4.—The third match for the Marksman's Badge was shot at Creedmoor on Thursday. The weather conditions were very bad, a heavy wind and drizzle in the morning proved very annoying to the competitors, and the rain in the afternoon put a stop to the shooting for some time. The attendance was very good and some good scores made. The following made sharpshooters' scores (42):

	200yds.	500yds.	Total
*Alex Stein, Co C, 7th Regt.	23	24	47
1. E M Dunn, Co G, 7th Regt.	21	25	46
J W Halstead, Co C, 7th Regt.	23	23	46
2. J D Foot, Co F, 7th Regt.	22	23	45
3. H T Lockwood, Co B, 7th Regt.	21	23	44
4. Geo Ball, Co F, 23d Regt.	21	23	44
*W H Palmer, Staff, 7th Regt.	21	23	44
5. F L Holmes, Co I, 23d Regt.	21	23	44
6. G A Lane, Co A, 13th Regt.	20	23	43
7. C W Simmons, Co A, 23d Regt.	20	23	43
W A Stokes, Co I, 23d Regt.	21	22	43
L J Elliott, Co C, 23d Regt.	22	21	43
V Werner, Co H, 13th Regt.	19	23	42
R Ryars, Co G, 22d Regt.	19	23	42
E R Richards, Co D, 7th Regt.	20	22	42
J W Cochran, N C S, 7th Regt.	21	21	42
W R Pryor, Staff, 22d Regt.	22	20	42
O M Beach, B, 7th Regt.	24	18	42

1 to 7 winners of cash prizes. * Medal winners. Next matches, July 13 and 27.—J. MANZ, JR., Asst. Sec'y N. R. A.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5.—There was a meet on the Fourth of members of the Worcester Rifle Association at Meadow Range. The light was poor and much of the time it was raining hard. The shooting was off-band, distance 200yds, with a possible total of 50. The work of each man follows:

Sporting Rifle.

White	5555555555—50	Brown	5445445554—45
Thomas	5545555555—48	Smith	5454445544—44

Military Rifle.

White	5544555555—48	5455555444—45	
Brown	4454454444—43		
Logan	5543453445—42	4454444444—42	3455454344—41
Macomber	5454444443—41	5254553444—41	5454444434—41
Jones	3454444444—41		
Grant	3434454445—40		

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5.—Yesterday members of the Worcester City Guards, Co. A, 2d Regt., M. V. M., went out to Peat Meadow Range for a practice shoot. The shooting was off-hand, distance 200yds., the Springfield service rifle was used.

Ten shots straight:

Corp Willkins	5445345444—42	Pvt McIntosh	5454454445—44
Corp Leonard	4433354543—38	Pvt Farnsworth	4444453445—40

Five shots straight:

Pvt F E Choat	44353—19	Pvt G F Warren	44444—20
Pvt F King	43434—18		

ALBANY, N. Y., July 4.—The third of a series of competitive military matches was shot at the Rensselaerwyck rifle range today. Following are the names of the contestants and their scores:

	200yds.	500yds.	
C H Gray	44554—22	45455—23	—45
W C Gedding	54444—21	45455—23	—45
Corp W O'Neil	44535—21	54435—21	—42
Sergt P Farrell	35345—20	53524—19	—39
Pvt F Satover	43434—18	35444—20	—38
Pvt C M Warren	43455—20	25443—18	—38
Pvt Chas Christian	42333—15	43444—19	—34

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—There was a very light attendance at the last shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club. Fodde won the medal. Standard American target reduced for 20yds. is used for all shooting. The scores:

Fred A Fodde	7	10	10	10	10	7	10	8	8	5—85
L V D Perrett	9	9	10	9	7	7	8	5	9	8—81
S G Dorman	10	10	7	7	7	8	8	6	8	10—81
M Summerfield	7	7	9	9	5	6	10	10	9	8—80
A E Bengle	9	5	5	8	8	8	9	7	10	10—79
J A Lee	10	8	10	9	8	4	8	7	8	6—78
W Hettel	9	7	7	7	8	5	7	8	7	7—72

UNSER FRITZ.

COL. BLUNT, U. S. A.—Washington, July 5.—Col. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at the headquarters of the army as inspector of small-arms practice and ordered to report in person to the Chief of Ordnance. Col. Blunt thus closes a connection with rifle practice which has extended over a period of nine years, commencing in 1880 as inspector of rifle practice in the Department of Dakota, and since 1884 in supervision of the instruction throughout the army. By 1883 he had so far become the leading authority on the subject that the Secretary of War then designated him to prepare a manual of rifle practice, and his works, "Rifle and Carbine Firing," published the next year, and its revision, "Small Arms Firing Regulations," prepared this last wiuter in accordance with Gen. Schofield's directions, have since been the tactics on the subject in the army, the marine corps and the navy, and to a great extent among the National Guard as well. Col. Blunt, as the author also of the extensive article, "Target Practice," in Farrow's Military Encyclopedia, and of many otbers that have appeared from time to time in the public press and military publications, has exercised a marked influence upon rifle practice and instruction in our service, and in now finally changing from these dutics to those of his own corps leaves a valuable record and honorable name throughont the army. The army will cordially agree with Gen. Schofield in the following complimentary remarks, with which he closes his order: "Capt. Blunt's services in connection with the development of an effective system of rifle practice in the army have been of the highest importance, and his name will long be honorably connected with this great advance in the military service of the country."

NEW JERSEY STATE SHOOT.—The success attending the Massachusetts riflemen in England has stimulated interest in the military rifle matches arranged to take place at the State range, Seabright, N. J., in September next. These contests are supplementary to the annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, and will comprise an inter-State and international military match with service rifles at regulation distances. Assurances have been received from nearly every State in which rifle practice is a part of the established system of National Guard training that a representative team will be sent forward to participate in the proposed contests. Liberal provision has been made by the State of New Jersey for the quartering and preliminary practice of competitors, and it is hoped that the attendance will be secured of a team representing the riflemen of the volunteer militia of the Dominion of Canada.

THE NEWARK SHOOT.—Newark, N. J. July 6.—The annual festival of the Newark Shooting Society, which ran from Thursday noon to this evening, was one of the most successful, so far as shooting goes, ever held by the society. The weather, up to 2:30 P. M., on the first day, was anything but favorable, but there was a good number of out-of-town riflemen on hand at the opening, and there were many more on Friday and to-day. The visitors declared themselves well pleased with the arrangements and with the manner in which they were treated by the local marksmen. Among the visitors were A. H. Merriman, Meriden, Conn.; H. Rothert and G. Homrighausen, Baltimore; A. C. Gates and L. Eggleston, Syracnse; George Schalk, the veteran gun maker of Pottsville, Pa.; J. P. Delahunty, Pittston, Pa.; C. E. Overbaugh, New York; Tom J. Dolan, New York; Geb. Krauss, Brooklyn; L. Flach and M. Dorrler, Zettler Rifle Club; H. Holges, L. Vogel, G. Schlicht, Charles E. Gensch and Geo. Kleinhub, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. W. Pope, Hartford, Conn; C. I. Foster, Meriden, Conn.; J. T. B. Collins, New York; H. W. Hawes, expert fly-caster and rifleman, of Central Valley, N. Y.; Wm. Wurfflein, inventor of the Wurfflein rifle, of Philadelphia; Ed. J. Travis, a crack shot, of Philadelphia; Jos. M. Green, of Philadelphia; Bernard Walther, J. A. Boyken, C. G. Zettler, of the Zettler Club; F. W. Hofele, Dave Miller and Capt. R. W. Dewey, of the Miller Rifle Club of Hoboken; S. J. Lyons, of Collinsville, Conn. The members of the local society turned out in fair numbers. The scores put up on the first afternoon were very heavy, a 72, 71 and four 70's being recorded. The first bullseye was made by F. C. Watts, and the last by William Hayes. On Friday the conditions were not so favorable, but nevertheless some good shooting was done. Dave Miller got the first bullseye and the last by George Joiner in the morning. In the afternoon "Barney" Walther secured the first bullseye and William Hayes the last. The first bullseye this morning was made by A. C. Gates and the last by G. Homrighausen. The first in the afternoon by W. Hayes and the last by J. Coppersmith.

The shooting on the bullseye targets closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and on the other targets at 6 o'clock, the prize winners in full in order being as follows: Best bullseye—E. J. Travis, Philadelphia; A. C. Gates, Syracuse; G. D. Weigman, Newark; J. Coppersmith, Newark; S. J. Lyon, Collinsville, Mass.; B. Walther, New York; J. C. Foster, Meriden; C. G. Zettler, New York; Geb Krauss, Brooklyn; L. Flach, New York; W. Hayes, Newark; D. Miller, Hoboken; H. Holges, New York; L. Eggleston, Syracuse; M. Dorrler, New York; W. H. Cleveland, Newark; F. C. Watts, Newark; E. C. Henn, Hartford; G. Schalck, Pottsville, Pa.; A. Begerow, Newark; J. A. Boyken, New York; G. Schlicht, New York; T. Felsberg, Newark; Geo. Joiner, Brooklyn; A. Seitz, Newark; H. W. Hawes, Central Valley, N. J.; J. P. Delahunty, Pittston, Pa.; C. E. Overbaugh, New York; W. Wurfflein, Philadelphia; P. W. Pope, Hartford. The first premium for the most bullseyes during the festival was won by William Hayes, second by S. J. Lyon, third by A. C. Gates, fourth by George Joiner, fifth being divided between G. Homrighausen and J. A. Boyken. Man target—D. Miller 50, J. Coppersmith 58, A. Begerow 58, L. Flach 57, M. Dorrler 56, A. Leitz 56, W. Hayes 56, G. Homrighausen 56, H. Rothart 55, J. A. Boyken 55, B. Walther 55, G. Schlicht 55, A. Hoffman 54, F. Ross 54, G. Joiner 54, C. G. Zettler 54, F. W. Hofele 54, P. Bell 54, H. Holges 54, R. Busse 54, A. C. Gates 53, J. Y. B. Collins 53, H. M. Pope 53, C. Gensch 62, G. Kleinhub 52, H. W. Hawes 71, L. Flach 70, L. Eggleston 70, J. A. Boyken 70, P. Bell 70, G. Homrighausen 70, A. Begerow 69, H. Rothart 69, S. J. Lyon 69, J. Coppersmith 69, D. Miller 69, B. Walther 68, H. C. Koegel 68, C. G. Zettler 68, H. Holges 68, G. Joiner 67, F. W. Hofele 67, L. Vogel 67, F. A. Freienschner 67, G. D. Weyman 67, F. C. Watts 66, H. M. Pope 66, J. T. B. Collins 66, A. Fisch 65, R. Burse 65, T. J. Dolan 55, E. C. Henn 64. American champions—First prize, $14, won by W. Hayes on 69 points. Other prize winners were: J. H. Boyken 68, F. C. Watts 67, H. W. Hawes 67, D. Miller 65, B. Walther 65, A. C. Gates 65, H. Holges 65, J. Coppersmith 65, G. Homrighausen 63, H. Begeron 63, A. Fisch 62, L. Vogel 62, C. G. Zettler 61, S. J. Lyon 61, F. A. Freienschner 61, G. W. Downs 60. The premium for the best three tickets on the ring targct went to William Hayes, who scores 71, 70 and 73; M. Dorrler getting 67, 71 and 68 and taking the second premium. A. C. Gates scores 72, 66, 66; J. A. Boyken 70, 68, 67.

TORONTO, July 5.—A committee meeting of the Off-Hand Rifle Association was held to-day to make arrangements for the forthcoming tournament. President J. W. Crosoly, King City, took the chair, and the other members present were Simpson Rennc, Scarboro; J. Hay, Tottenham, and S. E. Wilton, Orilla. Rules governing the tournament were adopted and arrangements completed for the meeting, which will take place at Orilla, on Oct. 10 and 11. Orilla offers $10 in prizes for each team competing in the tournament. The team matches will be shot on the first day, commencing at 1:30 P. M. The championship and $10, $5 and $3 respectively for first, second and third teams, will be the prizes. On the second day the individual matches will be held, beginning at 9 A. M. The prizes will be $10 for first and 50 cents less for each of the next 10. Mr. Geo. E. Wilton, of Orilla, told of the preparations made by the Orilla Club. Three good targets had been provided and seven clubs were expected to compete.

TORONTO, Ont., July 6.—The Tenth Royal Grenadiers of Toronto have challenged the Massachnsetts rifle team to shoot a match with eight or ten men on a side, either in Canada, Massachusetts or by telegraph.

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

Aug. 13, 14, 15.—Second Tournament of the American Shooting Association, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11.—Middlesex Gun Club Tournament, Dunellen, N. J.

Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18.—Tournament at live birds and inanimate targets. J. F. Kleinz, Secretary, 600 south Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Fourth was a great sportsman's day in Chicago and nearly all the shooting clubs had meets at their grounds and club houses. Mak-saw-bas and Grand Calumets had pleasant little gatherings. Mineola Club, of Fox Lake, led off with $250 worth of fireworks across the lake. Mr. F. J. Magin and family, Mr. Robt. Lindblom and family, Messrs. J. G. and Robt. Dwen, Mrs. Davis and family, Mrs. R. M. Fair and family, Mr. H. P. Wadhams aud a number of others were present. The formal opening of the beautiful new Mineola club house will occur next Saturday eveuing, July 13, and will be a brilliant affair. Preparations are now making on a large scale for it, and a carload of refreshments will go up over the Wisconsin Central next week.

About the jolliest Fourth of July crowd, however, was the little one that gathered on the South Pier, out in the lake in front of the city, and indulged in a little trap-shooting, considerable fresh air and a lot of fun. The hosts of the party were Mr. Fred. C. Donald, General Passenger Agent of the C. & A. road, President of Gun Club of Chicago and President of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association; Mr. Chas. S. Burton, City Passenger Agent of the Kankakee line; Mr. F. H. Lord of the Manitoba road, Mr. Chas. E. Willard of the Standard Cartridge Co., Mr. John Gillespie of the Jenney & Graham Gun Co., and Mr. Henry Smith of the West Side. The entertainment was gotteu up on the spur of the moment by these gentlemen, but the refreshments were as copious and choice as a month's study could have made them, and the guests of the party will rise to maintain that same. There were present also Mr. J. F. Ballantyne, managing editor of the *Daily News*; Mr. A. H. Harryman, editor of the *Sanitary News*; Mr. H. W. McCinniff, Mr. W. Isbell, Mr. C. H. Kroell, Mr. A. Angelica and the representative of FOREST AND STREAM, which latter paper knows a good time when it sees it.

The afternoon was put in at smashing Keystones, and the scores, shot under such names as "Dago," "Sinbad," etc., were very good ones indeed, considering. It took 14 out of 15, 11 out of 12, and the like, to win anything. The penalty for missing a bird was to eat a sardine, and the unfortunate who couldn't get that windy right-quarterer always found some one waiting for him with the sardine. The traps were arranged so that the birds fell in the lake, the shooters standing under a large awning. A cool breeze swept inshore, and the day was simply beautiful. The city looked its

best off to the right, and all about the lake was filled with white-winged pleasure craft. A more delightful spot for trap-shooting never was invented, and a more delightful day than was put in there could not be imagined. I do not remember a pleasanter Fourth, and that seemed the opinion of all. I don't suppose John Gillespie ever did have quite as good a time or ever shot much better.

Lake George Club also celebrated with a pleasant affair of the gun, and it was reported that English Lake house had a few visitors. Tolleston Club had quite a little affair of a live bird shoot, with a general showing of good scores. Mr. F. A. Howe had 15 out of 25, Mr. W. R. Linn 48 out of 60, Mr. D. H. Denison 59 out of 70, Mr. O. H. Roche 92 out of 98, Mr. J. J. Gillespie 46 out of 60, Mr. C. E. Felton 54 out of 61, Mr. Carl Moeller 17 out of 20, Mr. W. C. Hough 49 out of 55. Mr. Roche seemed unable to miss a bird. He sat in a chair at 40yds. part of the time, using a 12-gauge gun, and got nearly everything he shot at. There was revolver and rifle practice also, and fireworks in the evening. Mrs. F. A. Howe caught a 7lbs. pickerel. The water on the marsh is high.

July 7.—Mr. Chas. E. Willard, who built up the Blatchford cartridge to what success it had, left the Blatchford Co. a few weeks ago. Mr. Willard will be superintendent of the Chicago and St. Louis factories of the Standard Cartridge Co., a new organization of which more will be heard later on. Charlie Willard's friends are delighted to see him now where he belongs, at the head of the work for a progressive and enterprising firm which is awake to the wishes of sportsmen and to the value of their trade. The quarters of the new company will be on the northeast corner of Randolph and Wabash, and are now being elegantly fitted. Mr. E. S. Rice, general agent of the Dupont powder, will be in the same office. There will be a large-sized hum around there next year.

E. HOUGH.

BOSTON TOURNAMENT.

THE second tournament of the American Shooting Association will be given at Boston, Mass., Aug. 13, 14 and 15, at Beacon Park; $1,700 cash in guaranteed purses, conducted under the management of Maj. J. M. Taylor, Room 184 Stewart Building, N. Y.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.—Twenty targets, free for all, entrance $3; 20 targets, open to classes B and C, entrance $3; 20 targets, open to Class C, entrance $3; 20 targets, free for all, entrance $3; 20 targets, Class A, open to Classes B and C, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; 20 targets, Class B, open to Class C, Class A barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; 20 targets, Class C, Classes A and B barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; 2-men team match, 20 targets to each man, any 2 men from one club, $100 guaranteed, team entrance $5; 10 pairs targets, free for all, entrance $3; 10 singles and 5 pairs targets, open to Classes B and C, entrance $3, 20 single targets, open to Class C, entrance $3.

Second Day, Aug. 14.—Twenty targets, open to all, entrance $3; 20 targets, open to Classes B and C, entrance $3; 20 targets, open to Class C, entrance $3; 20 targets, 10 singles and 5 pairs, open to all, entrance $3; 20 targets, Class A, open to Classes B and C, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; 20 targets, Class B, open to Class C, Class A barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; 20 targets, Class C, Classes A and B barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; West vs. East, 40 targets each, 5 men each team, viz., Western team: Ed Taylor captain, Al Bandle, J. R. Stice, C. W. Budd, Rolla O. Heikes. Eastern team: H. McMurchy captain, H. W. Eager, O. R. Dickey, W. E. Perry, H. B. Whitney; purse $150; 20 targets, free for all, entrance $3; 20 targets, open to Classes B and C, entrance $3; 20 targets, open to Class C, entrance $3.

Third Day, Aug. 15.—Twenty targets, open to all, entrance $3; 20 targets, open to classes B and C, entrance $3; 20 targets, open to class C, entrance $3; 10 pairs targets, open to all, entrance $3; 20 targets, class A, open to classes B and C, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; 20 targets, class B, open to class C, class A barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; 20 targets, class C, classes A and B barred, $150 guaranteed, entrance $5; team match, any four men from one club, 25 targets to each man, $100 guaranteed, team entrance $10. Special matches may be arranged to be shot after programme is finished.

Badges, for all who have qualified to shoot, will be furnished at the headquarters tent on the grounds. Entrance to any class will be refused to those not wearing a badge to designate their class, and any one using a badge to enter a class to which they do not belong will be disqualified from shooting in any tournament given by this association. Classification certificates sent to any one applying to New York office, Room 184 Stewart Building.

Matches marked free for all are open to classes A, B and C.
Matches marked class B are open to class C, with A barred.
In matches marked class C, classes A and B are barred.
Shooting begins promptly at 9 o'clock each day.
Money divided when 20 or more entries, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.
Money divided when less than 20 entries, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.

All surplus entrance money in guaranteed matches Nos. 5, 6 and 7, each day after paying for targets used, will be divided equally between classes A, B and C, and these amounts will be divided among those making first, second and third best averages in their respective classes.

Any shooter in classes B and C can make an average in a higher class, in addition to his own, if he so elects, and his average will be considered in such class.

Shooters must compete in all guaranteed matches, in such classes as they may shoot in, to establish an average in said class.

Entrance money includes price of birds in all matches, and they will be deducted from the purses before a division of it. Birds in ties will be deducted from the respective ties.

Targets of the following companies will be used: Cleveland Target Co., Peoria Target Co., Ligowsky Clay Pigeon Co., Keystone Target Co., Standard Target Co., Cruttenden & Card King Bird Co., Bandle Clay Bird Co.

Owing to the large number of shooters that have signified their intention to be present 30 traps, in sets, each set in a straight line, will be kept in use.

An excellent dinner will be served each day (at a nominal price) from 1 to 2 o'clock, and all shooting will cease during the hour. Lunch can be had at any time.

Parties desiring hotel accommodation engaged, and any local information, can address the general manager at the New York office.

Beacon Park can be reached by Boston and Albany Railroad, also by horse cars from Bowdoin Square.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NOM DE PLUMES.

Any shooter may use a nom de plume, but it must appear on his classification card, and he must adhere to the same nom de plume in all shooting thereafter when he uses one. In case of any violation of the above becoming known to the Association, a withdrawal of the card will be ordered. The shooter has a right to change his nom de plume by notifying the Association and sending his card for alteration.

TORONTO, July 6.—There was a large gathering at the Stanley Gun Club's shoot on McDowall & Co.'s grounds. The first event was a shoot for the president's handsome gold watch, which has now been shot for seven times, during which T. Sawdon, Jr., has won it twice out of three times. Mr. C. Charles wins the trophy for the first time. In addition to this there was a club shoot for five handsome prizes, donated by the club, value $35. This shoot having proved very satisfactory, a similar list of prizes will be offered for next Saturday.

Watch shoot at 25 birds.

Charles (21yds.)	23	T Bennett (21)	16
G Morley (21)	19	J Rice (23)	15
F Emond (22)	18	F Mallett (16)	12
C Kemp (20)	17	T S Bales (15)	12
W McDowall (24)	17		

Merchandise shoot for 5 prizes, at 20 birds: Charls 18, Fmond 18, Drasy 18, McDowall 16, Hamson 15, Felstead 15, F. Morley 14, Bennet 13, Sawdon 13, Sawdon, Jr., 10, Rice 11, McClure 7, Winchell 9. Charles took first, McDowall second, Feistead third, Morley fourth and Bennet fifth.

WELLINGTON, Mass., July 6.—There was a good attendance at the grounds of the Wellington Club to-day, and several good scores were made in the prize matches and also in the sweepstakes. In the silver pitcher match Schaefer and Bond tied with 13 each, and in the shoot-off Bond won. The other scores in this match were as follows: Warren, Sanborn and Baxter 12, Savage, Field and French 11, Bradbury and Snow 10, Moore and Stagg 9, Melcher and Cowee 8. In the merchandise badge match, Sanborn and Chase tied with 15 straight, and in the shoot-off Chase broke 10 straight and won. The other scores were: Bradbury 14, Warren, Bond and Moore 13, Field and Copeland 12, Savage, Bradbury, Melcher and Schaefer 11, Baxter 10, Stone 9. The winners in the sweepstake matches, were as follows: 7 blnerocks, Savage; 8 clay-pigeons, French and Warren; 6 clay-pigeons, Snow and Field; 5 clay-pigeons, Warren, Sanborn and Bond; 5 clay-pigeons, Sanborn, Bond, Snow and Melcher; 6 bluerocks, Stone and Warren; 8 bluerocks, French, Warren, Snow and Sanborn; 5 clay-pigeons, Sanborn, Savage, Snow and Chase; 6 bluerocks, Sanborn; 6 clay-pigeons, Melcher, Moore and Warren; 6 bluerocks, Sanborn and Baxter; 10 clay-pigeons, Chase and Savage; 3 pairs clay-pigeons, Field and Stone.

MICHIGAN STATE SHOOT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 7.—I send you the scores of the late tournament of Michigan trap shooters, held here. These matches were open to Michigan trap shooters only, but a large number of side sweeps were open to all, and were taken advantage of by some good outside shots who happened to be in town, Mr. Rolla O. Heikes and Mr. E. S. Benscotten, of Ohio, being among the number. The shoot was not as much of a success as could have been had we had better car service, but the grounds are quite a way from the city and hard to get at. Financially it paid its way, and those that did attend had a pleasant time, but we would like to have had more shooters present to enjoy the sport with us.—WM. GARRISON, Secretary, West End Gun Club.

June 24.—Although the attendance was small, the first day's shoot was a success, everything working smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of all. A large number present who did not enter the regular programme shoots availed themselves of the opportunities offered at the side traps, and a number of exciting sweeps were shot. To-day the individual State championship medal, now held by Mr. John Parker, will be contested for, and another $15 will be added to the purses. On yesterday's shoot John Parker leads on the average with W. E. Walton a close second.

No. 1, 9 single bluerocks:

J Parker	111111111—9	E Wendt	011011111—7
F Jager	111011111—8	W G Butler	011101110—6
H H Fleischer	111101111—8	Chas Cooper	111110100—6
W C Walton	111111101—8		

Parker first, Fleischer second, Wendt third, Butler fourth.

No. 2, 10 single bluerocks:

J Parker	1111111010—8	E Wendt	1111111011—9
W E Walton	1111001111—8	Chas Cooper	1010000110—4
F Jager	1110011111—8	W G Butler	0110111011—7
H H Fleischer	0010111111—7		

Wendt first, Walton second, Butler and Fleischer third, Cooper fourth.

No. 3, $10 cash added to purse, 12 single bluerocks:

J Parker	111111111111—12	W G Butler	010011110111— 8
F Jager	101101111111—10	Chas Cooper	010011110110— 7
H H Fleischer	101011110110— 8	E Wendt	011101111011— 9
W E Walton	111111111110—11	J W Garrison	010011110001— 6

Parker first, Walton second, Jager third, Wendt fourth, Fleischer fifth.

No. 4, 3 pair and 9 single bluerocks:

F Jager	11 10 10 101111101—11	E Wendt	10 10 10 111111110—11
Walton	11 10 11 110111101—12	C Cooper	10 10 11 101111111—12
J Parker	10 10 10 111111111—12	Hutchings	10 01 11 101000011— 8
Butler	11 00 11 111011111—12	Fleischer	11 11 10 110101010—10

On shooting off ties Walton and Parker divided first, Jager and Wendt second, Fleischer third, Hutchings fourth.

No. 5, 9 single bluerocks:

F Jager	101111110—7	C Cooper	011101111—7
J Parker	111001111—7	W G Butler	011111101—7
W E. Walder	111011001—6	J W Garrison	101001100—4
C Stenton	110101011 6	H H Fleischer	101111000—5
E Wendt	011111110—7	P Hutchings	011111010—6

Parker and Cooper divided first on the shoot-off, Walton, Stenton and Hutchings divided second, Fleischer third, Garrison fourth.

June 25.—The regular programme shoots were well filled and side traps were kept busy on open-to-all sweeps. The medal race was the last one of the day, and as John Parker had won it twice in succession, he would have been entitled to the championship of Michigan and the medal had he won it this time, but Emil Hebel, a member of both the Peoria and West End gun clubs and one of the strongest trap-shooters in this vicinity, came to the front with a record of 24 out of 25 and took the prize. To-day the team shoot will take place and both of these men will be again pitted against each other, Hebel shooting in the Peoria Club team and Parker with the West Ends. The West End Club having now won the team trophy twice will put in their strongest team and make a strong effort to again win the title of champions of Michigan. There will be $20 in cash added to the purse to-day.

No. 1, 9 bluerocks:

J Parker	111111101—8	A G North	100001111—5
Wm McSweeney	111111001—7	H J Carter	001101000—3
J H Remick	001001101—4	E Wendt	111111111—9
T J Bolton	011100111—6	J W Garrison	011000111—5
F Jager	010010110—5	W Remick	110110111—7
L C Scott	111111011—8	K Wolf	111111110—8
E Hebel	111111111—9		

Hebel and Wendt divided first, Wolf and Parker second, McSweeney and Remick third, Bolton fourth, Jager and North fifth.

No. 2, 3 pairs and 4 singles:

W McSweeney	11 11 11 1111—10	K Wolff	10 00 11 1100—5
F Jager	11 10 10 1011— 7	E Wendt	11 11 10 1110—8
E Hebel	11 10 01 1110— 7	W Renick	11 11 10 1111—8
A G North	10 10 11 1111— 8	H Fleischer	11 11 10 0111—8
J Parker	10 10 11 1111— 8	H J Carter	10 10 11 1011—7

McSweeney first, Renick second, Wendt and Parker div. third, Jager fourth and Wolff fifth.

No. 3, 10 bluerocks, walking match:

J Parker	1111011101—8	W G Butler	0101101110— 6
A G North	1100001001—4	E Hebel	1111111111—10
W Renick	0010101101—5	H Fleischer	0000111011— 5
T J Bolton	1111110111—9	H J Carter	1110010000— 4
K Wolff	1110111111—9	E Wendt	0011011111— 7
F Jager	0110111101—7	C Cooper	0111011101— 7
W McSweeney	1111101111—9	P Hutchins	1011101110— 7
W E Walton	1111111101—9		

Hebel took first, Bolton, Wolff, McSweeney and Walton div. second, Parker third, Wendt and Hutchins fourth, Butler fifth.

No. 4, 12 bluerocks:

John Parker	111101101100— 8	Chas Cooper	101111011110— 9
Wm McSweeney	111101111101—10	E Wendt	111001111111— 9
W E Walton	110111101111—10	H Fleischer	111111111011—11
T J Bolton	111101111110—10	W G Butler	111011111000— 7
K Wolff	101111101111—10	E Hebel	101101001101— 7
A G North	011111101100— 8	W Renick	111111101101—10
F Jager	100111111110— 9	J W Garrison	010010110101— 6
P Hutchins	100111111110— 9		

Fleischer first, McSweeney, Walton, Bolton, Wolff and Renick divided second, Cooper third, North and Parker fourth, Butler and Hebel fifth.

No. 5, individual championship medal, 25 bluerocks:

John Parker	1011111111010111111101101—20
W E Walton	0110110011111111111111111—21
A G North	1110110000111000110100—15
H J Carter	0110110101111000100001110—13
Wm McSweeney	1101011100111011111111111—23
F Jager	1111110110111101010101010—18
Chas Cooper	1011111101101111111111111—22
T Walters	0010001001100110000101000— 8
H Fleischer	1101110111111111111111111—23
K Wolff	1011011111111111101111111—22
T J Bolton	1101111101101101101101101—19
E Wendt	010111011w
W G Butler	1101110001111011111100111—18
W Renick	1011111111111111111010110—21
E Hebel	1011111111111111111111111—24

June 26.—The team shoot was won by the West End Gun Club with a score of 51 out of a possible 54. By winning this time it makes the third successive time they win the handsome silver set and the title of champion team of Michigan. Mr. John Parker, by making the best average in the three days' shoot, wins a handsome Winchester rifle, and Mr. E. Wendt wins the second prize of 500 loaded shells. Notwithstanding the very bad service of the Dix Electric Road, they not having cars running more than one-half the time, the tournament was well attended. This afternoon the West End Club hold their regular weekly medal shoot and practice shoots, sweepstakes, open to all.

No. 1, 9 bluerocks:

J Parker	111111101—8	W Renick	111101110—7
Wm McSweeney	111110111—8	A C Johnson	111011100—6
F Jager	101111111—8	Chas Cooper	111101111—8
W G Guyott	101011110—6	E Wendt	011111110—7
E Hebel	111111111—9	G W Sly	111111000—5
H Fleischer	111010111—7	W G Butler	111000110—5

On shoot off Hebel took first, Parker and Jager divided second, Wendt and Remick divided third, Guyott fourth, Butler fifth.

No. 2, 12 bluerocks:

John Parker	111111111111—12	Wm F Genicke	000100011010— 4
F Jager	001111111001— 8	E Wendt	010110111001— 7
W McSweeney	111111110111—11	E Hebel	101111111111—11
Chas Cooper	011111110111—10	C Schmitt	110010011111— 8
H Fleischer	110001111001— 7	W Renick	111100111111—10
J Klein	100011111111— 8	W G Butler	011101111110— 9
W G Guyott	101001011001— 7	J W Garrison	101011010101— 7

Parker first, McSweeney and Hebel divided second, Cooper and Renick third, Butler fourth and Jager fifth.

No. 3, 15 bluerocks:

C Schmitt	100111111110001—10	Chas Cooper	001101111010111—10
McSweeney	110111011100011—11	W G Butler	111111010110111—12
E Hebel	111101111111111—14	W Renick	110111011111010—11
J Parker	111111011111011—13	H Fleischer	011111100001100— 9
F Jager	111001111111011—12	J Long	111001110100111—10
J Klein	000111010000100— 6	E Wendt	111111011111111—14
W Genicke	100101111110111—11		

Wendt and Hebel divided first, Parker second, Jager and Butler third, McSweeney, Genicke and Renick fourth, Schmitt and Cooper fifth.

No. 4, team shooting, championship of Michigan:

West End Team No. 1.		Bachelor Gun Club.	
J Parker	111111111111111111—18	W Genicke	110101111111110101—15
F Jager	111111111111101—17	J Klein	111011111011011111—14
E Wendt	111101111111110111—16	C Snyder	111111111110011111—16
	51		45

Peoria Gun Club.		West End Team No. 2.	
W Renick	001111011111111111—15	M'Sweeney	110111100110011001—12
C Cooper	111111111111110110—16	J G Brooke	011111111111111101—16
E Hebel	110101011111111111—15	W G Butler	111111101111111110—16
	46		44

West End Team No. 3.

C Schmitt	010111101111011111—14
H Fleischer	111011111111111111—17
A C Johnson	100001111001111111—12—43

Sweepstakes, 9 bluerocks:

J Archer	001010011—4	W G Guyott	111110101—7
W Genicke	010011010—4	H Fleischer	111111011—8
J Klein	100111111—7	P Hutchins	010010011—4
C Schmidt	111111011—8	W G Butler	111111111—9
J Parker	111011111—8	W Renick	111101111—8
F Jager	111011111—8	E Wendt	111101101—7
C Cooper	101011111—7	E Hebel	011110101—6
W McSweeney	111111011—8		

Butler first, Jager second, Cooper third, Hebel fourth. The above being the last shoot of the tournament, was made an open-to-all sweepstakes.

June 27.—At the regular weekly shoot of the West End Gun Club yesterday there was a small attendance, but the trophy race proved to be quite interesting, and was closely contested, there being five ties on twenty-one. On shooting off nine birds Chas. Schmitt won with a clean score of nine straight.

Wm McSweeny	011111101101111000110111—18
W G Butler	110011111111011010110111—19
T J Bolton	111011101010111111111111—21
Jas Wilson	110111111100111111110111—21
Chas Schmitt	111111011111010111011111—21
J W Garrison	111110011101101111111111—21
Chas French	100000100101001110101010101—12
Frank Cook	111101100001000001010101—12
Chas Preston	111111111111011111010110—21

The shoot-off at nine birds resulted:

T J Bolton	011011111—7	J W Garrison	011101111—7
James Wilson	101010111—6	Charles Preston	111110110—7
Charles Schmitt	111111111—9		

DOMINION DAY SHOOTS.

OTTAWA, July 1.—The Stanley Gun Club's big artificial tournament began to-day, and was largely attended. The weather was fine and the shooting all through good. The St. Huberts, of Ottawa, carried off the laurels. Teams of 5 men were present from Ottawa, London, Hamilton, West Toronto Junction, also representatives from several other places. The shoot took place on McDowall & Co's grounds. The referees were Messrs. Lucas and Leach, and the scorer A. Jackes. The following are the results. First shoot at 15 birds, $2 entry, 25 entries:

Wayper	14	McDowall	12
Glover	12	Delauries	12
Dr Martin	12		

Second shoot at 12 birds:

C Charles	11	Felstead	9
G Kemp	10	Glover	9
Wakefield	10	Treblecock	8
Wyness	9	Bndd	6
Emonds	9	Dr Martin, retired.	

Third shoot, team shoot at 20 birds:

St. Huberts, Ottawa.		West Toronto Junction.	
E White	19	T C Walton	16
A Martin	18	Clarke	14
A H Throp	18	D Beldam	11
S Thompson	15	P Wakeley	11
J E Deslauriers	13—83	E Dollery	10—62
Toronto Gun Club, Team 1.		Stanley Gun Club, Team 2.	
J Wayper	19	G Carruthers	18
T Sawden, Sr.	16	J Mitchell	14
A Wyness	15	W Heatherington	9
W Felstead	14	Draisey	9
G Budd	9—73	C Harrison	9—59
Stanley Gun Club, Team 1.		Toronto Gun Club, Team 2.	
F Emond	17	J Townson	15
W McDowall	16	F Quarrie	14
C H Riggs	15	W Pearson	12
C Kemp	14	F Verity	10
G Morley	10—72	W Bugg	8—59
Hamilton Team.		Toronto Gun Club, Team 3.	
J Bowron	16	Dr Pearson	16
Clifford	15	F Martin	14
Stevens	14	D Van Vlack	12
Smith	11	G Pearsoll	10
Hunt	11—67	G Foreman	3—55
Londou Gun Club.			
Treblecock	12	Davey	10
Avery	13	Murray	6—52
Stone	11		

Fourth shoot, merchandise match for 11 prizes at 10 birds:

Dr Pearson	10	Clifford	7
Emond	10	Avery	6
Wyness	9	Brown	6
Kemp	9	Thompson	6
Mitchell	9	Hunt	6
Dr Martin	9	Dollery	5
C H Riggs	9	Bndd	5
Glover	9	Treblocock	5
Wakefield	8	Grigg	4
J Bowron	8	Felstead	4
Murray	8	Cameron	4
Bayles	7	Tivey	4
Wayper	7	Draisey	3
Throop	7	Huffman	3

So far 100 entries have been received for the ladies' match, which began in the morning at 9 o'clock and will be continued till 4 o'clock to-morrow. In the individual match a keen competition was made between Dr. Martin, of the St. Huberts, A. Wayper, who shot with a 10-bore of L. C. Smith's make, and S. Glover. The Doctor's gun was a Lefever 12-bore. They tied, and in the shoot off tied again, and at 24yds. rise the Lefever fairly pulverized the birds, giving Dr. Martin quite a victory.

In the evening a meeting of gun men was held and steps taken toward putting Dominion trap work on a better basis.

July 2.—At the grounds this A. M., all the forces were to hand, and the entries for the ladies' match rattled away quite lively. The three man team match, 20 birds each, was next called, and for this there were seven entries. Everybody seemed off, even Wayper lost 3 in his string. Many of the entries were not of a *bona fide* nature, the match was a sort of scratch.

London.		St. Huberts, No. 2.	
S Glover	10111001111001110110—13	A Throop	00111111111101101111—16
K Stone	01101101111111101111—16	A Martin	11101110001100111111—14
Treboc'k	10011000110110001111—12	E White	00111110011011011100—13
Toronto, No. 2.		Stanley Gun Club.	
H Wayper	11111101011111111110—17	C Riggs	10111011001111111110—15
J Wynoss	10111111111101111110—17	McDowell	11101011101101101111—14
R Felsted	11011101111111111110—17	F Emond	00111011111101111111—16
St. Huberts, No. 1.		West Toronto.	
Thompson	10111010110010100111—12	Wakefield	11101010101110011111—14
Deslauri's	10111011101001111111—12	H Kemp	11010101111111111111—17
R Dalton	11100111111011001101—14	G Briggs	00110111110111011101—14
Toronto, No. 2.			
Mitchell	01100010001000100111— 8	Winchell	11111110011011011011—15
R Sinclair	01100100111010000000— 8		

The Stanleys and West Torontos shot off for second and third money, the former won by 1 bird. The London team, with S. Glover, of Carleton Place in, and No. 1 of St. Hubert, shot off for fourth and fifth, the Saints won by 3 birds.

MONTREAL, July 1.—Dominion Day was a great day in the annals of the Longueuil Gun Club, the weather was all that could be desired, and never was there such a gathering of sportsmen seen at the club house. The city clubs were very well represented and seem to have carried off the honors of the day, and their shooting was very much appreciated by the hundreds of lookers-on. Exactly at 1:15 P. M. Dr. Barnes of the Dominion opened fire

on the clays with a score of 5 straight; then followed the series of sweeps, and the excitement was kept up until old Sol had retired for the night, and every one seemed to have enjoyed a good afternoon's sport. Following were the scores: First sweep, 10 birds, 18yds. rise:

Dr Barnes, Dominion Club	1100111110—7
G Brault, Dominion Club	0011110101—6
J Smith, Dominion Club	1011111110—8
W Plateau, Cote St Paul Club	0100000100—2
A Aubin, Cote St Paul Club	0100000001—1
A Brault, St Lawrence Club	1111011000—6
P O Masse, St Lawrence Club	1000100111—5
H Pance, St Lawrence Club	1100011000—4
J Bedard, St Lawrence Club	0001001000—2
J Cavenagh, Longueuil Club	0000111000—3
F Jones, Longueuil Club	0000010110—3
P Donnelly, Longueuil Club	0000100100—2

Second sweep, 10 birds, 18yds. rise:

G Brault, Dominion Club	1111111000—7
Dr Barnes, Dominion Club	0010001100—3
J Smith, Dominion Club	1110111100—7
W Plateau, Cote St Paul Club	0001100000—2
A Aubin, Cote St Paul Club	0101011111—7
A Brault, St Lawrence Club	1100100011—5
J Bedard, St Lawrence Club	1111111011—9
P O Masse, St Lawrence Club	0001110100—4
H Pance, St Lawrence Club	0010001000—2
J Cavenagh, Longueuil Club	0101001011—5
F Jones, Longueuil Club	1110100111—7
G Horn, Longueuil	1100010000—3
W H Kerby, Longueuil Club	0000000001—1
P Donnelly, Longueuil Club	0100000001—2

The shoot-off for second place resulted as follows: J. Smith 4, G. Brault 1, A. Aubin 3, F. Jones 2.

Third sweep, double birds:

G Brault, Dominion	10 10 10 10 10—5
J Smith, Dominion	10 00 00 00 00—1
H Pance, St. Lawrence	00 01 10 00 00—2
A Aubin, Cote St. Paul	00 00 10 00 11—3
J Bedard, St. Lawrence	11 11 11 10 00—7
J Cavenagh, Longueuil	11 00 00 10 10—4

Fourth sweep:

J Smith	0101111100—6	H Pance	1101110011—7
F Jones	0110000100—3	A Aubin	1111011111—9
A Brault	0111110011—7	J Bedard	1111010110—7
G Brault	1011011110—7	J Cavenagh	1010000101—4

Shoot for second place resulted as follows: A. Brault 4, G. Brault 2, H. Pance 3, J. Bedard 1. Mr. Westgate, of Cote St. Paul, kindly refereed the shoot to the satisfaction of everyone present.

TOWANDA ROD AND GUN CLUB, Towanda, Pa.—Some of the leading sportsmen of this place organized about a year ago the above named club. On July 4 they gave their first tournament, which was very successful. Many of the shooters were grouse and quail hunters, and faced the traps for the first time. They found it more difficult to break the flying "saucers," as they called them, than to kill a bird on the wing, and those who had the most experience at trap-shooting were the winners. The events were shot from three traps, known angles and under American Shooting Association rules. Bluerock traps and targets were used. J. W. Mix acted as referee, W. A. Chamberlin, C. W. Dimock, C. S. Russell and Thomas Noble, judges. H. I. Graves, official scorer. The following are the scores:

For bronze whip thermometer, entrance 10 cents:

Dittrich	01011—3	Snyder	00111—3
Parks	00101—2	Thomas	00100—1
Montanye	10000—1	Frutchey	11110—4
Rittenbury	01111—4	F Emery	10100—2
J Emery	11001—3	Davis	00100—1

In shooting off tie Rittenbury won.

Sweepstakes, entrance 25c., divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.

Snyder	0000100—1	Dittrich	1100010—3
Park	1111111—6	Rittenbury	1111001—5
La Plant	1001114—4	Davis	1111001—5
Thomas	1001000—2	J Emery	0011000—2
Montanye	0001001—3		

Park first, second divided, La Plant third, Dittrich fourth.

Match for one bag shot, walking match:

Dittrich	11100—3	Park	10111—4
Snyder	10110—3	F Emery	01111—4
Thomas	10111—4	La Plant	11101—4
Davis	11000—2	J Emery	00011—2

Park won in shooting off tie.

Sweepstake, entrance 50 cents, divided 50, 30 and 20 per cent.:

La Plant	111011—5	Davis	1110111—5
Parks	0000111—3	Rittenbury	1111001—4
Snyder	0100001—2	Wilbur	0110001—2
J Emery	1011001—4	Dittrich	1111111—6
Crausha	0011000—2		

Dittrich first, ties div.

For 100 loaded Rival shells, entrance 25 cents:

Parks	111111—6	Crausha	0110103—3
Davis	0111110—4	Thomas	0111014—4
La Plant	1110104—4	Dittrich	1111116—6
J Emery	1110104—4	Smith	1001114—4
George	0100001—1	Knaresboro	1001114—4

Parks and Dittrich div. shells.

Sweepstake, entrance 25 cents, divided 60 and 40 per cent., 3 pairs targets:

Montanye	10 10 10—3	Dittrich	10 11 00—3
Carl	10 01 00—2	Knaresboro	11 10 11—5
George	00 10 11—3	Parks	10 10 01—3
Davis	00 01 00—1	Rittenbury	11 01 10—4
Crausha	01 00 00—1	Snyder	11 00 01—3

Knaresboro first, Rittenbury second.

For lancewood fish rod, entrance 25 cents:

Davis	1010010—3	Parks	10111101—6
Crausha	10010001—3	Streeter	10000110—3
Snyder	01111000—4	Wilbur	11110001—5
Smith	10101111—6	La Plant	10111110—6
Knaresboro	11111000—5	F Emery	19011001—4
George	01000000—1		

In shooting off tie Parks won.

Sweepstakes, entrance 25 cents, divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

Montanye	0010100—2	Park	1101104
Smith	1001114—4	Crausha	0001104—2
Marshall	0000011—2	Streeter	0010003—3
Frutchey	1010103—3	Snyder	0100001—1
George	0000100—0	Knasboro	1111116—6
Davis	1100002—2	Thomas	0001102—2
Rittenbury	0100012—2	La Plant	1010002—2
Dittrich	1101115—5	F Emery	1100114—4
Wilbur	1000012—2		

Knasboro first, Dittrich second, Park third, Frutchey fourth.

For bronze badge and championship of Bradford county, entrance $1:

Crauska	1101111100111111001010101—17
Montanye	1100011000100100000100111—10
Snyder	1101011100010111010 0001 - 14
Streeter	1100101101001011000011100—11
Dittrich	1101101101001011101010001—15
Rittenbury	1111000010110111011101011—16
Davis	011010110000w.
Park	1111010100111010111101111—18
Smith	0100110001011100111w.
La Plant	0011010110100w.
Knasboro	1100101111001010010111110—15

For hunting coat, entrance 25 cents:

Crauska	0011110011— 6	Park	1111111111—10
Dittrich	1001101001— 5	La Plant	0101111w.
Streeter	0010010011— 4	Montanye	0101011001— 5
Rittenbury	0010011011— 5	Snyder	0000000010— 1

Sweepstakes, entrance 50 cents, divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. Walking match:

Streeter	0001104—2	Park	1111116—6
Crauska	1000001—1	La Plant	0101013—3
Rittenbury	0110114—4	Frutchey	0000000—0
Dittrich	1000001—1		

Park first, Rittenbury second, Frutchey third, Streeter fourth.

For box of cigars, entrance 10 cents, double birds:

Park	00 10 10—2	Snyder	10 00 10—3
Carl	10 10 00—2	Montanye	11 00 10—2
Streeter	00 11 00—2	Crauska	10 00 10—2
Rittenbury	10 10 10—3	Dittrich	01 00 01—2

In shoot off Montanye won.—W. F. DITTRICH, Secretary.

SHERMAN GUN CLUB—Columbus, O., July 4.—The shooting contest on the Sherman Gun Club grounds was well attended. Many prominent lovers of the dog and gun drove out during the afternoon. In the match between the Sherman Gun Club and the Galion Club of Galion the former won by breaking 46 birds more than the latter. This is the most severe defeat any club ever suffered from the Sherman team. They defeated the Galion Club at Galion last summer, but not so badly. The conditions of the match were 25 bluerock targets per man, thrown from 3 traps, American Shooting Association rules to govern. Score:

Sherman Gun Club.

Siebert	1011111101110110111111111—21
Sprigg	1110111111111111111111010—22
Ward	1011111101011111111111111—22
Fink	1111011100011111111111100—19
Hugo	1111001111111111111111000—20
Colt	1111011110111011111111111—22
Flowers	0101111001110110110101010—16
Lasley	1101010111011101111000000—13—155

Galion Gun Club.

Pinkney	1000111111101101010111000—15
Winterman	1101111101111000011111111—18
Oaks	0001100011001100111000000— 8
Reese	1100111001010030110101111—15
Lovill	0110100000110111111001001—13
Biblett	0100111100111110001101001—14
Bessinger	0000101100100110011110001—11
Burnison	1100111100111101100100001—15—109

Event No. 1, entrance 75 cents:

Bennett	011011111—7	Flowers	1001011101—5
Pinkney	111111010—7	Sprigg	1111111111—9
Burnison	111111001—7	Hugo	1111110011—7
Siebert	1101101101—6	Cloak	1000100000—2
Fink	1010011111—6	Reese	1101011100—5

Sprigg first, Pinkney and Burnison second, Fink third.

Event No. 2, entrance $1:

Burnison	011011111—7	Fink	1111011101—7
Pinkney	1010111100—5	Al Harlow	1011011101—6
Hugo	1111110000—6	Lasley	1001110001—5
Siebert	0111111101—6	Reese	1100111111—8
Flowers	1111101011—7	Dr Waters	0110011111—6
Sprigg	0111001111—6	Lovill	1110101001—5
Bennett	1111111101—8		

Bennett first, Fink second, Sprigg and Dr. Waters third.

Event No. 3, entrance $1:

Sprigg	111111111—9	Al Harlow	1110111110—7
Dr Waters	1111111111—9	Hugo	1111101000—6
Flowers	0111101100—6	Conrad	0111001101—5
Burnison	1110111111—8	Schafer	1110111011—7
Bennett	0111111111—8	Reese	10000w.
Fink	1111111109	Pinkney	0110110011—5

Sprigg, Dr. Waters and Fink divided first, Burnison and Bennett second, Hugo and Reese third.

Event No. 4, entrance $1.50:

Sprigg	1111100111—10	Hugo	0111110111—10
Bennett	1011000111— 7	Flowers	1111111111—11
Burnison	1111110011—10	Pinkney	1011111110— 9
Fink	1111110010— 9	Schafer	1010101111— 9
Dr Waters	1111110000— 7	Ward	0111010111— 9

Flowers first, Sprigg, Burnison and Hugo divided second, Ward third.

Event No. 5, 6 singles and 3 pairs, entrance $1:

Sprigg	11111 11 11 11—12	Lovill	11010 01 10 00— 6
Fink	11111 00 10 10— 8	Flowers	10101 00 11 11— 8
Burnison	10111 01 10 11— 9	Watson	00010 11 11 10— 7
Lobenthal	11110 10 11 10— 9	Bennett	00110 11 10 11— 8
Reese	10111 11 10 11—10		

Sprigg first, Reese second, Fink and Bennett third.

Event No. 6, entrance $1:

Sprigg	111011101—7	Burnison	1111110111—8
Fink	0000111010—4	Bennett	1110011101—6
Pinkney	000110w.	Watson	1100011101—5
Dr Waters	1111011111—8		

Dr. Waters and Burnison first, Sprigg second, Bennett third.

Event No. 7, entrance $1:

Fink	1111111101—8	Hagerton	1100001101—4
Bennett	0101011111—6	Colt	0101000001—3
Sprigg	0111110106	Hunt	1001101111—6
Dr. Waters	1110111111—8	Flowers	1111011111—8

Fink and Dr. Waters first, Bennett second and Hagerton third.

Event No. 8, entrance $1:

Sprigg	1111111108	Bennett	1101110111—7
Dr Waters	1111011118	Flowers	1110011111—7
Hagerton	1001110105	Ward	1011111118

Ward and Dr. Waters first, Bennett and Flowers second, Hagerton third.

Event No. 9, entrance $1:

Sprigg	1111111119	Fink	1001109w
Dr Waters	1111111119	Flowers	1011111 0-6
Hagerton	1010111117	Bennett	1111111108

Sprigg and Dr. Waters first, Bennett second.

Event No. 10, entrance $1:

Sprigg	1111101111111111011111110—22
Fink	1011010011011100100100101010—13
Dr Waters	1111101111111601111111011—21
Colt	1011011111011111111111111—22
Hunt	1100110110011100001110111—15
Flowers	1110001101010111111111111—17
Ward	1111101110111100110111111—21
Hagerton	1001000101001010110000100—10

Sprigg and Colt first, Ward and Dr. Waters second, Flowers third.

The following match was shot between Sprigg and Fink, the former to break more birds out of 27 than the latter out of 30. Score:

Sprigg	1111111101011111111101111 —24
Fink	1101110111011101111111111111—23

Spriggs won by one bird.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—For the second time in the space of ten days Mr. William Crosby, of O'Fallon Depot, Ill., defeated Mr. J. L. Winston, of this city, to-day. The weather was favorable and a large crowd was present to witness the shoot. Betting on the result was heavy at odds of $100 to $80 on Crosby. Match at 100 single bluerocks, American Association rules, $100 a side. Both contestants used 10-gauge guns:

W Crosby	0111110111— 8	J L Winston	1111110101— 8
	0111111110— 8		1111010111— 8
	1111111110— 9		1011111011— 8
	1111111111—10		1111111111—10
	1010111111— 8		1111011111— 9
	1111111111—10		1111111111—10
	1111111110— 9		1111111111— 9
	1111111111—10		1111111110— 9
	0111111111— 9		1111111110— 9
	1111111111—10—91		1110011111— 8—88

The St. Louis Gun Club had a pleasant day and a large attendance at its Fourth of July annual shoot. The live birds used were a fair lot only. Mr. Hornor captured a handsome gold medal for the best average of the day. The scores are as follows:

First shoot, class shooting, 10 single Keystone birds; entrance $1.60, including birds; club adds $10: four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

E Hayden	1100011010—5	W Clark	1110011111—8
Col Moore	1111101010—7	G H Small	0010101003—3
H P Wilson	1101011100—6	Dr C E Michel	0111101110—7
W E Field	1110110100—6	Russ Samuels	1000001011—4
W H Hornor	1111111010—7	S C Edgar	0101111100—6
J Coles	1100011111—7	J W Gates	1010000100—3
T Rankin, Jr	0001101000—3	G Mook	0000110000—2
G H Westervelt	0011011001—5	M F Taylor	1011101101—7
J C Addington	0100000101—3	J K Andrews	0110011010—5
J L Winston	1001101111—7	J Z Smith	0010110100—4
J Shepley	1110111011—8	A H Blank	0111101001—6
E Rankin	1000111001—5		

All ties were divided.

Second shoot, class shooting, 6 live pigeons, 30yds. rise, ground traps, use of both barrels,; first tie, 3 birds; second tie, miss and out; entrance, including cost of birds, $2.50; club adds $20; money to be divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

Hayden	230102—4	Small	122121—6
Moore	021111—5	Samuels	012011—4
Wilson	221201—5	Edgar	101111—5
Hill	221111—6	Gates	020201—3
Horner	121220—5	Mook	112012—5
Coles	211121—6	Taylor	222221—6
T Rankin, Jr	000212—3	Andrews	210202—4
Westervelt	01110—3	Smith	212110—5
Addington	121211—6	Blanke	212020—4
Winston	122121—6	R McClure	101221—5
Shepley	112122—6	Williams	021111—5
D Rankin	101011—4	L D Dozier	110221—5
Dr Michel	022201—4	Dr Pitts	210221—5
Clark	101e21—4		

e dead out of bounds.

A field won first after an exciting shoot-off that required 10 birds to decide, second was div. between Moore, Dozier, Wilson, Williams and Smith, Hayden, D. Rankin, Samuels and Andrews div. third, ties on 3 div. fourth.

Third shoot, handicap, insurance medal, value $150, presented to the club July 4, 1878, by the insurance agents and companies of St. Louis, to be shot for annually and owned by the member winning it three times in succession. Conditions: Nine live birds, ground traps, use of both barrels, handicap distance; 3 pairs pigeons, 21yds. rise. First tie at 5 single birds, second tie same, entrance cost of birds only, with an optional sweepstake of $2; club adds $30; money to be divided 35, 27½, 20, 12½ and 5 per cent.:

Hayden	211221211	01 01 11—13	
Clark	011121121	10 01 11—13	
Moore	121111211	01 11 11—14	
Blanke	101212002	01 00 00— 7	
Wilson	211210212	11 10 11—13	
McClure	101011111	00 10 10— 9	
Field	111122112	11 11 11—15	
Addington	210111211	11 11 11—14	
Horner	100121211	10 00 11—10	
Winslow	102121221	11 11 10—12	
Coles	211120111	00 00 11—10	
Shepley	211011021	01 11 11—12	
Rankin, Jr	111021010	10 00 01— 8	
D Rankin	111110211	10 11 01—12	
Westervelt	011122110	00 10 10— 9	
Dr Michel	121101111	11 10 11—13	
Edgar	111111221	11 11 00—13	
Andrews	121121100	01 10 11—11	
Taylor	001211001	11 10 00— 8	
Samuels	010111111	11 10 10—11	
Smith	111212211	11 11 01—13	
Williams	122111112	11 11 00—13	

Field won medal and first money, Moore and Addington second, Dr. Michel and Dozier third and fourth.

Fourth shoot, class shooting, 10 single and 6 pairs Keystone birds, pairs to be shot as follows: First pair from traps 2 and 3, second pair from traps 3 and 4, third pair from traps 2 and 4, second round repeat, entrance $2, club adds $15, ties three single and three pairs, four moneys, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent.:

Hayden	1000001111	11 11 00 00 10—10	
Moore	1111110000	10 10 10 11 10—14	
Wilson	0101010111	11 01 10 10 00 01—12	
Field	0101110101	00 10 10 10 10 10—11	
Horner	1110111101	11 10 10 11 11 10—17	
Coles	0101110110	01 00 00 10 00 00— 8	
T Rankin, Jr	1110011101	10 00 00 10 10 11—12	
Small	0011000000	00 10 10 10 01 00— 6	
Samuels	1110110111	11 10 00 11 00 00—13	
Winston	1011011110	01 10 11 10 11 00—14	
Andrews	1110001000	10 00 10 10 01 10— 9	
Clark	1010110101	11 10 10 00 10 11—13	
Smith	0111011010	01 10 01 10 11 11—14	
W stervelt	1101110101	01 01 01 10 11 01—14	
Williams	0110111111	10 10 10 10 11 00—15	
Addington	1111110001	10 01 00 11 10 11—14	
D Rankin	1101001101	11 01 01 10 10 10—13	
Bradford	0100011110	00 10 10 10 00 09— 8	

UNSER FRITZ.

TOLEDO, July 4.—The Toledo Gun Club shoot to-day was participated in by eighteen members and some good shooting was done. In the forenoon several matches were shot and the afternoon was devoted to sweepstakes shooting. The scores follow:

Sweepstakes at 9 singles:

Dean	111111111—9	Parnell	111011111—8
Osborn	111111011—8	Dick Smith	111111101—8
Thomas	1101110000—5	Ross	101111111—8
Longden	101111101—7	Bellamy	111111001—7
Carter	111111111—9	Connels	101000111—5
Mensing	110111100—6	Dunn	010111011—6
Chidester	101101110—6	Knierim	111101101—7
Aird	011100101—5	Rakestraw	111111011—8
Rummell	111100110—6		

Dean and Carter divided first, Ross won second, Longden won third.

Sweepstakes at 9 singles:

Dean	101111111—8	Aird	111011100—6
Osborn	111111111—9	Parnell	111111111—9
Longden	011111011—7	Rakestraw	110111110—7
Bellamy	101111111—8	Dunn	101111011—7
Ross	110011111—7	Knierim	111101111—8
Dick Smith	111111111—9	Trost	011101101—6
Rummell	101111001—6	Mensing	111111100—7
Carter	111011110—7	Chidester	100110011—5

Osborn won first, Bellamy won second, Longden won third.

Sweepstakes at 9 singles:

Dean	001111111—7	Aird	011100101—5
Osborn	011111101—7	Longdon	111111110—8
Parnell	001111111—7	Mensing	101111111—8
Carter	111111111—9	Knierim	111111111—8
Dick Smith	111111010—7	Chidester	010101115—5
Bellamy	111111111—9	Dunn	101111101—7
Ross	111111111—9	Thomas	001011011—5
Rummell	111111111—9	Rakestraw	111111101—8

Rummell won first, Longden second, Dean third.

Sweepstakes at 6 singles:

Dean	011101—4	Rummell	110101—4
Osborn	111111—6	Rakestraw	111111—6
Dick Smith	111111—6	Thomas	0000011—2
Ross	111111—6	Knierim	0000111—3
Carter	111111—6	Dunn	1110011—5
Bellamy	111111—6	Chidester	1110111—5
Longden	101111—5		

Dick Smith and Osborn divided first; Longden won second.

Sweepstakes at 9 singles:

Dean	111101101—7	Rummell	100111111—7
Osborn	111101111—8	Carter	111111111—9
Ross	111111011—8	Mensing	110011101—6
Dick Smith	111111101—8	Chidester	111011010—6
Aird	010011011—5	Dunn	110110010—5
Longden	111111110—8	Rakestraw	111100111—7

Carter won first, Ross second, Rummell third.

Sweepstakes at 6 singles:

Doan	111111—6	Ross	111111—6
Osborn	111111—6	Rummell	101111—5
Carter	111111—6	Thomas	011001—3
Dick Smith	101111—5		

Ross won first, Dick Smith won second.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 4.—Eleven members of the West End Social Gun Club went out to the stock yard grounds to compete for the gold medal. Keystone targets and 3 traps were used. The slim attendance at the shoot can be accounted for by some of the members having gone for woodcock, fishing, on excursions, etc. The club is in a prosperous condition and will hold a picnic and tournament, beginning August 8, at Williams Grove, Cumberland county, Pa.

J C Nutt	0011000100101111— 7	A Miller	1111011010110w.— 8
G Marshall	1110001111111100—10	J Wix	0011001030011000— 5
H Bach	1111101111011113—13	J Kiger	0100011010011000— 6
H Roat	1111011011011012—12	E Ginther	1111101111011001—10
J Troup	1011100011011010—10	P Hummel	0010001001110110— 6
E Houscholder	0000111011111101— 9		M. H. B.

EATON, N. Y.—Eaton Gun Club, July 9, match at 9 kingbirds, 5 traps, 18yds. rise:

Richardson	111101111—8	Bell	101101111—7
Ormsby	0001100103	Briggs	0111001101—3
Stone	111110110—7		

Tie for second place Stone won. Badge shoot:

Richardson	1010111111101100— 8	Bell	0011001111011100— 8
Ormsby	0110100000111010— 6	Curtis	1111111011110111—13
Stone	0000110101011010— 5	Peet	0111011110111111—12
Briggs	1011101011111010—10		

Curtis won. Peet was a little off because he shot the new gun that he won at Canistota July 4. He also got the honor of being the best shot in Madison county. Our club are soon to shoot a return match with Oneida. The clubs of the county are talking of an organization and a county badge to be shot for every month and hold by the winning team.—G. F. BELL.

SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUND.—Claremont, N. J., July 4.—The rain spoiled only one event at the New York Suburban Gun Club's grounds at Claremont to-day. That was a general sweepstakes contest. A good many people who were expected to be there did not come, and the event was omitted from the programme. Twelve events did take place. The shooting was fair, considering the weather. Clay-pigeons were the targets. The first event was a sweepstake. 75 cents entrance fee, 10 shots to each man: Miller 10, Johnston 7, Tukey 6, Hunt 9, Whitney 7, Schultz 7. The scores of the other events, all sweepstakes, entrance fee from 50 cents to $1, were as follows: Second event, 10 birds: Miller 9, Tukey 6, Johnston 9, Hunt 10, Whitney 6, Schultz 8, Quad 6, Yeoman 8, Higgins 8. Third event, 10 birds: Johnston 9, Hunt 8, Richards 5, Doyle 8, Albeer 10, Whitney 2, Miller 10, Schultz 6, Le Ray 7, Higgins 9, Yeoman 5. Fourth event, 10 birds: Dayton 7, Richards 5, Taylor 9, Johnston 9, Seigle 9, Le Ray 8, Quad 9, Whitney 9, Yeoman 9, Miller 10, Albeer 8, Hunt 10, Schultz 8, Higgins 9. Fifth event, 10 birds: Miller 9, Johnston 9, Le Ray 7, Quad 6, Whitney 8, Yeoman 7, Albeer 6, Hunt 8, Schultz 7, Higgins 7, Dayton 7, Taylor 9, Seigle 8, J. Richards 7. Sixth event, 10 birds: Miller 10, Johnson 9, Le Ray 9, Quad 7, Whitney 8, Yeoman 10, Albeer 9, Hunt 10, Higgins 7, Dayton 6, Taylor 7, Seigle 9, J. T. Richards 9, Jones 7. Seventh event, 10 birds: Miller 10, Johnson 9, Dayton 9, Hunt 9, Collins 9, Levison 5, Taylor 10, Quad 5, E. D. Miller 9, Richards 5, Yeoman 8, Seigle 9, Jones 7, Lindsley 7. Eighth event, 15 birds: Miller 14, Johnston 15, Hunt 11, Dayton 12, Collins 12, Quad 13, Seigle 12, Jones 13, Higgins 12, Lindsley 12, Taft 9, Rice 12. Ninth event, 15 birds: Miller 14, Lindsley 11, Johnston 14, Rice 13, Taft 11, Dayton 9, Seigle 12, Collins 13, Jones 13. Tenth event, 10 birds: Miller 10, Johnston 8, Lindsley 3, Sundersun 3, Moffatt 6, Evans 6, Dayton 7, Rice 8, Taft 6, Collins 9, Seigle 10, Jones 10. Eleventh event, 10 birds: Miller 9, Johnston 10, Seigle 10, Lindsley 9, Hunt 7, Dayton 5, Rice 9, Taft 6, Collins 10, Joncs 5. Twelft event, 10 birds: Miller 9, Hunt 5, Seigle 7, Sundersun 7, Evans 7, Moffatt 6, Dayton 6, Rice 7, Tait 6, Collins 10, Lindsley 8, Jones 7, Johnston 9,

BLAUVELTVILLE, N. Y., July 4.—The regular holiday matches of the Spring Hill Gun Club were held to-day, and resulted as per the following scores. Had it not been for the rain, which came down in torrents and delayed the shooting for about two hours, the day would have been perfect, although the members of the Spring Hill Gun Club were perfectly satisfied with the result of the day's shooting, as they captured the championship of Rockland county for the season of 1889, under the following conditions: Pursuant to a call of delegates from the various clubs of Rockland county there assembled at Haverstraw, N. Y., on Feb. 22, 1889, delegates from the Rockland, Nyack and Spring Hill Gun Clubs, and it was resolved that there be held during the season of 1889 a series of three matches between teams composed of members of the above clubs, said matches to be at 25 bluerocks per man, Keystone rules, and to be governed by the shooting rules of the National Gun Association, said matches to be held as follows: Decoration Day, at the Rockland Gun Club's grounds, Haverstraw, N. Y.; July 4, at the Spring Hill Gun Club's grounds, Blauveltville, N. Y., and on Labor Day, September, at the Nyack Gun Club's grounds, Nyack, N. Y. The club winning two out of the three matches to be declared the champion club of the county, and in case of a tie the tie to be decided on the same day and on the grounds where same is made. The Spring Hill Gun Club having won the match on Decoration Day and also on July 4, was declared the champion gun club of Rockland county for the season of 1889. Perhaps the rain had something to do with quenching the spirits of the Nyack and Rockland gun clubs teams, but our boys were like ducks, they seemed to like it.—C. A. KITTLE.

Event No. 1, 10 single bluerock clay-pigeons, Keystone rules, sweepstake:

A D Kittle	1010000000—2	A Ten Eycke	0100100101—4
F Waite	0111000111—6	C M Hathaway	0111011111—8
T S Hammond	1100000111—5	J Bogart	1010110101—6
Geo Pierson	1100111010—6	C A Kittle	0011011110—6
E G Peck	1111110111—9	B Fisher	0101110001—5
Dr C C Allen	1111010110—6	J Peck	1111011102—7

E. J. Peck won first, C. M. Hathaway second and J. Peck third.

Event No. 2, 10 single bluerocks, Keystone rules, sweepstakes:

A D Kittle	0011111101—7	J Peck	1111100111—8
Dr C C Allen	0001100011—4	A Ten Eycke	1101111111—9
Geo Pierson	1110011111—8	C B Fisher	1100111111—8
E J Peck	0011010010—4	C A Kittle	1100111011—7
F Waite	1110110000—6	C M Hathaway	1111111111—10
T S Hammond	0110011101—6	James Bogart	1111101101—8

Hathaway first, A. Ten Eycke second, and on shoot-off G. Pierson third.

Event No. 3, 10 single bluerock clay-pigeons, Keystone rules, sweepstakes:

C M Hathaway	1101101011—7	T S Hammond	1110101100—6
T Waite	0001010101—5	J Peck	0111111100—7
G Pierson	0011011111—7	A Ten Eycke	1011000010—4
S Snedeker	0011111110—7	E J Beck	1111010111—8
C Ten Eycke	1001001011—5	C A Kittle	1101110010—6
C E Ickhoff	0°11110101—6	C J Bogart	0110100110—5
A D Kittle	1010101001—6	James Bogart	1110011111—8
Dr C C Allen	1111111101—9	Dr Neill	0000000011—2

Dr. Allen won first, second divided, third won on shoot-off by J. Peck.

Event No. 4, 5 doubles, sweepstake:

Dr Allen	10 10 00 10 10—4	C A Kittle	11 10 01 00 10—5
A D Kittle	00 00 00 01 01—2	T S Hammond	00 00 10 00 10—2
J Peck	10 10 11 10 00—5	James Bogart	10 11 10 10 00—5
A Ten Eycke	10 10 00 10 10—4	C B Fisher	00 11 10 00 01—4
E J Peck	00 10 10 11 10—5	P Moller	00 00 10 11 00—3
F Waite	10 10 10 00 10—4	C E Eickhoff	10 10 00 10 00—3
C M Hathaway	10 10 11 00 10—5	W L Duryea	00 00 00 00 01—1
L C Van Riper	10 00 10 11 10—4	C J Bogart	00 11 10 00 00—3
Geo Pierson	11 00 11 10 10—6		

Geo. Pierson first, second and third divided.

Rockland county championship contest, Event No. 5, 25 single bluerocks, Keystone and N. G. A. rules, sweepstake:

Nyack Gun Club's Team.

L C Van Riper	1011001111011111001101000—15
L L Lawrence	0010000011011101111000010—12
John Lydecker	1110101101011010100110111—16
P Moller	0010111000101101111101001—15—58

Rockland Gun Club's Team.

John Peck	0010111111101111111111111—21
C B Fisher	0111001111011111111011111—20
E J Peck	0101111010101011011111017
A Ten Eycke	1011010010011100010110—14—72

Spring Hill Gun Club's Team.

C M Hathaway	1011111110011011001011111—18
Geo Pierson	1111101111111111011111111—23
F Waite	0110101110101101111111111—19
Dr Allen	0111010101111101110011100—16—76

Geo. Pierson won first money, John Peck second, C. B. Fisher third and F. Waite fourth.

Event No. 6, 10 single bluerocks, straightaway, Keystone rules, sweepstakes:

A D Kittle	1010110111— 7	P Miller	0111111110— 8
Dr Allen	1101111101— 8	L C Van Riper	1110111001— 7
E J Peck	1110111110— 8	J Lydecker	0111111100— 7
W L Duryea	1000011011— 5	C Ten Eycke	1011111111— 9
L L Lawrence	1011110010— 6	C A Kittle	0000100111— 5
James Bogart	1111011111— 9	C B Fisher	1110110111— 8
C M Hathaway	1111011111— 9	F Waite	0101111111— 8
A Ten Eycke	1000011111— 6	G Pierson	0111011111— 8
S Snedeker	0010000010— 2	C J Bogart	0011101101— 6
C E Eickhoff	1010010111— 6	J Peck	0111111111— 9

First and third money divided, on shoot off for second money George Pierson won.

Event No. 7, 10 single bluerocks, Keystone rules, sweepstakes:

A D Kittle	1010011010— 5	A Ten Eycke	0001111011— 6
Dr Allen	0111111011— 8	J Lydecker	1111011010— 7
E J Peck	1111111110—10	C Ten Eycke	0111011111— 8
L L Lawrence	1001111111— 8	N H Duryea	0011010101— 5
C A Kittle	1111111111—10	P Moller	1001101110— 6
Jas Bogart	1111111100— 8	Geo Pierson	0111011101— 8
C M Hathaway	1111011110— 8	Dr Neil	0000000001— 1
L C Van Riper	0111110111— 8	J Peck	1111111110—10
F Waite	1111111011— 9	C J Bogart	1101101111— 8

First money div., second won by F. Waite, and third by Geo. Pierson on shoot-off.

Event No. 8, 10 single bluerock clay-pigeons, Keystone rules, sweepstakes:

C M Hathaway	1111101111— 9	C Ten Eycke	1010111111— 8
E J Peck	1111111111—10	Dr Allen	1111111111—10
L L Lawrence	1110011100— 6	P Moller	1010111110— 7
A D Kittle	1101010001— 4	L C Van Riper	0011111101— 7
C A Kittle	1011101011— 7	W L Duryea	1111060110— 6
James Bogart	1010101101— 6	J Peck	0101100011— 5
F Waite	1111111101— 9	Geo Pierson	1110101110— 7
A Ten Eycke	0000001111— 4		

First and second money divided, third won by C. A. Kittle on shoot off (C. Ten Eycke not being in sweep).

Event No. 9, 5 doubles, sweepstakes, N. G. A. rules:

L L Lawrence	00 10 01 00 10—3	C M Hathaway	00 11 00 10 10—4
P Moller	00 00 11 10 00—3	A D Kittle	10 10 00 00 10—4
Dr Allen	10 11 01 00 01—5	G Pierson	10 11 00 10 11—6
E J Peck	10 11 10 11 11—8	T Waite	00 00 10 11 00—3
C A Kittle	10 00 10 10 00—3	L C Van Riper	01 11 10 11 00—6
Jas Bogart	00 00 10 00 11—3		

First won by F. J. Peck, second divided, and third money won by Dr. Allen.

Event No. 10, 10 single bluerock clay-pigeons, Keystone rules, sweepstakes:

L C Van Riper	0010100711—4	C M Hathaway	1101001111—7
C A Kittle	0110111111—8	G Pierson	1111111110—9
A D Kittle	1011110110—7	J Pogart	1110011111—8
Dr C C Allen	1110111111—9	F Waite	0100111011—5
E J Peck	1011101000—5		

All ties divided.

Event No. 11, 8 single bluerock clay-pigeons, Keystone rules, sweepstakes:

C M Hathaway	11011011—6	C A Kittle	01000100—2
A D Kittle	10111011—6	G Pierson	11011101—6
L C Van Riper	10101011—5	Waite	11110101—6
E J Peck	00010110—3	J Bogart	01101101—5
Dr Allen	11110011—6		

First money divided, J. Bogart second, E. J. Peck third.

Event No. 12, 10 single bluerock clay-pigeons, straightaway, club medal, also sweepstakes:

C M Hathaway	1110011110— 7	C A Kittle	1111100111— 8
A D Kittle	1101111111— 9	G Pierson	1111111111—10
F Waite	1111111111—10	J Bogart	1111111110— 9
Dr C C Allen	1111111111—10		

On shoot off Dr. Allen first, second divided, C. A. Kittle third.

BOSTON GUN CLUB.—Wellington, Mass., July 6.—The Boston Gun Club shoots for experts to-day had only an average attendance, the principal event being the 50 Peoria bird match, in which some good scores were made, Roxton taking the honors, missing only 2 birds and scoring 48, Nichols following with 45, Ross fourth, 43, Yerrington 42, Chase 41 and several others running from 34 to 40. The weather conditions were of the best, and afforded a good start for the four succeeding Saturday shoots of the series. To-day's results: 5 Peorias, Roxton and Stanton first, Chase and Swift second, Wilbur third; 5 Peorias, Swift first, Chase second, Wilbur and Stanton third; 5 Peorias, Roxton first, Wilbur second, Stanton third; 5 Peorias, Wilbur first, Stanton and Roxton second, Swift third; 5 clays, Wilbur and North first, Roxton, Stanton and Mitchell second, Swift third; 5 Peorias, Stanton first, Wilbur, Yerrington and North second, Roxton and Chase third; 3 pairs clays, Stanton first, North and Mitchell second, Marston third; 10 Peorias, Stanton first, Ross and Roxton second, Nichols and Marston third, Chase and Yerrington fourth; 10 Peorias, Gerrish and Roxton first, Chase, Wilbur and Yorrington second, Stanton and Nichols third, Ross fourth; 10 Peorias, Roxton and Nichols first, Chase, Stanton and Yerrington second, Ross third; 10 Peorias, Roxton, Stanton and Ross first, Yerrington, Chase, Swift and Nichols second, Wilbur and Perry third, Gerrish and Marston fourth; 10 Peorias, Nichols, Ross and Stanton first, Roxton second, Swift, Yerrington and Perry third, Wilbur fourth; 7 clays, Swift first, Nichols, Stanton and Ross second, Mitchell third; 7 straightaway Peorias, Roxton first, Swift and Stanton second, Mitchell third; 7 clays, Stanton first, Swift and Nichols second, Ross and Mitchell third; 3 pairs clays, Nichols and Perry first, Swift second, Gerrish and Mitcholl third; 7 clays, North, Ross and Mitchell first, Swift second, Nichols third; 10 clays, Stanton and Yerrington first, Ross second, Swift third, Perry and Nichols fourth; 10 Peorias, Stanton and Nichols first, Swift and Wilbur second, Yerrington and Perry third, Ross fourth; 10 clays, Roxton, Perry and Yerrington first, Ross second, Stanton third, Nichols and Swift fourth; 10 Peorias, Stanton, Yerrington and Nichols first, Wilbur and Perry second, Ross third; 10 Peorias, Stanton first, Swift and Nichols second, Ross and Perry third.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The Norwood Gun Club held a small tournament July 4, which was interfered with by the rain. The attendance of spectators and shooters was fairly good. The Keystone targets and traps were used and the American Shooting Association rules governed. Five birds, 25 cents entrance, ties divided:

T T Cartwright	00111—3	C O Harris	00101—2
E L Abercrombie	11001—3	S Foster	00100—1
E T Clapp	11100—3		

Seven straightaway, entrance 50 cents:

F Mittleman	0110111—5	G Jordan	0010101—3
L Gaylor	0010111—4	C O Harris	0010101—3
E T Clapp	0111100—4	G Grungee	0010100—2
T T Cartwright	0000111—3	E Abercrombie	0100100—2
H H Chilson	0100101—3	S Foster	0011000—2

Ties on 4 divided; on 3, Cartwright 6, Chilson 4, Jordan 0, Harris 0.

Ten birds, $3 guaranteed, 50 cents entrance:

E Abercrombie	1111110010—7	C O Harris	1110011001—6
F Mittleman	1011011001—6	H H Chilson	0101001101—5
L Gaylor	0111110010—6	J Duffy	0101100100—4
E T Clapp	1011010101—6	G Jordan	1010011001—4
J W Russell	1100011111—6	T T Cartwright	0101100001—4

Ties on 6: Harris 3, L. Gaylor 3, Mittleman 2, Russell 0. Ties on 5 divided.

Three pairs, 50 cents:

E T Clapp	10 10 11—4	H H Chilson	10 10 00—2
J Duffy	11 00 11—4	E L Abercrombie	00 01 00—1
L Gaylor	01 10 10—3	G Jordan	00 10 00—1
F Mittleman	10 11 00—3	T Foster	00 00 10—1
T T Cartwright	00 10 10—2	E Felker	00 00 00—0
C O Harris	10 01 00—2		

Ties on 2: Harris 4, Chilson 0, Cartwright 3.

Miss and out, entrance 50 cents: Duffy 2, Foster 2, Abercrombie 1, Cartwright 1, Clapp 1, Felker, Chilson, Mittleman, Engleheart Harris and Gaylor 0. Tie: Duffy 1, Foster 2, Cartwright 3.

Three singles and 2 pairs, $5 guaranteed, entrance 50 cents:

Duffy	111 10 11—6	Mittleman	101 10 00—3
Chilson	101 11 01—5	Jordan	110 00 10—3
Harris	110 11 10—5	Russell	001 00 11—3
Clapp	110 10 10—4	Cartwright	010 11 00—3

Ties on 5: Chilson 1, Harris 2.

Merchandise prize for members only:

Gaylor	1101101001—7	Clapp	0001101010—4
Cartwright	1101011101—7	Harris	1101000000—3
Chilson	1000010101—5	Felker	0000001001—2
Abercrombie	0000010111—4	Whitney	0000000000—0
Mittleman	0001110010—4		

Ties on 7: Gaylor 5, Cartwright 4. Ties on 4: Abercrombie 3, Mittleman 2, Clapp 0. Gaylor first, Chilson second, Abercrombie third, Harris fourth, Felker fifth, Whitney leather medal.—KOSMOS.

CLAREMONT, N. J., July 6.—Lefevre trophy, 25 cents entry:

Johnson	0101011111111111111111111—23
Fox	1101000001111101011111001—15
Collins	1111011010111101011010011—18
Jones	1111011110111101101011011—20
Thomas	1100101100118010101000110 —12
Gorenflo	1000001000100withdrew. — 3
King	1011111101111001111111110—20

Sweep No. 1, 50 cents entry, two moneys:

Johnson	1111111111—10	King	1110111011— 8
Jones	0011111111— 8	Sawyer	1111110110— 8
Collins	1111111001— 9	Russel	0000100001— 2

No. 2, same, first divided:

Johnson	1111111001—9	King	1101111010—7
Jones	1111001101—7	Sawyer	1111101111—9
Collins	1111010111—8	Ditman	1100011010—5

No. 3, same, three moneys:

Collins	1001111111—8	Sawyer	1000110110—5
Thomas	0001111010—5	Russel	1011011010—6
King	1100011111—7	Johnson	0111111111—9
Jones	1010111100—6		

No. 4, same, two moneys:

Johnson	1110111111—9	Sawyer	1101001011—6
King	1101011111—7	Thomas	0000101011—4
Jones	1010001110—5	Collins	1111111101—9

First divided, King second.

No. 5, same, two moneys:

Johnson	0111111110—8	Fox	0010011110—5
King	0001111111—7	Thomas	1111010101—7
Collins	1110111111—9	Jones	1011010111—7

No. 6, same, three moneys:

Johnson	1010111011—7	Fox	0001001100—3
King	0010110101—5	Sawyer	1101011110—7
Collins	1111111110—9	Thomas	1001011110—6
Jones	0111111011—8		

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., July 1.—The Union Gun Club, of this place, held their seventh monthly prize and badge shoot on their grounds here this afternoon, and notwithstanding quite a heavy rain, all the boys felt quite well repaid for getting a little wetting. Following are the scores and conditions: 30 bluerocks, 8 traps, National Gun Association rules, 11 prizes:

Miller	1111111111111111100011101111—26
Johnson	1111111111111111111111111111—30
Conover	1111111111111101101000001—21
Roll	0110110010000001001100000110 1—11
Sickley	1111111001011010011111111—24
Sopher	1101111110000111101010111110—22
H Sayre	1101111011101110011100101111—22
Williams	1111111111100101111101111010—24
Haines	1110111111011100101111110111—24
Briant	1110001111111111010110101111—23
Terry	1111100011101111111010001100—20
G Pudney	1111110011010111111011011101—23
Duncan	1111011101111111111111011101—25
Wade	1000010000111001001011001110—13
Eager	1001101100010100011010011111—17

Johnson first, Miller second, Dunican third. Ties on 24 for fourth, at 5 birds: Williams, 10101—3; Haines, 11111—5; Sickley, 11110—4. Ties on 23 for fifth, at 10 birds: Briant, 1101011111—8; Pudney, 1101011100—6. Ties on 22 for sixth, at 15 birds: Sopher, 1001110111111—12; Sayre, 1001111101111000—9. Conover seventh, Terry eighth, Eager ninth, Wade tenth, Roll eleventh. The next match will be shot on Aug. 5.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 4.—The regular meet this week of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club, at Coal Mine Brook Range, was well attended. It was the eighth of the classification series of contests. In the score for position each man had a possible 30 bluerocks and in the prize score a possible 10; ties div.:

Class A.	Classifi'n. Prize.	Class B.	Classifi'n. Prize.
M D Gilmore	26 9	E F Swan	20 9
H D Jourdan	25 9	C B Holden	18 9
E T Smith	25 9	F Foreband	18 8
C H Howe	23 9	C H Wilkinson	17 8
E S Knowles	23 8	W D Dean	16 7
Dr Bowers	24 8	A L Gilman	20 6
G Sampson	22 8	F M Harris	18 6
E Jewett	28 7	M A Linfield	16 6
C Crompton	25 7	G J Rugg	28 5
A R Bowdish	24 7	V F Prentice	19 5
C R B Claflin	25 6	H Colvin	15 4
A B Franklin	25 4	C Foreband	10 2
		C R Holman	16 1

WATSON'S PARK, Grand Crossing, Ill., June 29.—Lake County Gun Club, Chicago, 5 live pigeons, 30yds. rise and 80yds. boundary, at 5 live birds for $2, Illinois State rules:

W S Bond	00111—3	H Koheler	11202—4
W J Edbrooke	10111—4	J Immel	10211—4
A Wies	02211—4	Chas Wies	02011—3
J Donnel	22212—5	W J Eich	21211—5

Club medal shoot for two medals, 10 live pigeons, 5 traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, Illinois State rules:

W S Bond	2220212211—9	H Koehler	1221121200—8
W J Edbrooke	1102212121—9	J Immel	2122222200—8
A Wies	2111021201—8	C Wies	1210101012—8
J Donnel	2112220110—8	M J Eich	2221200121—8

On tie shoot-off Bond one, Edbrooke 3 and won: on 8 Koehler won with 1.

Five-bird sweep, $2, same as shoot No. 1:

W S Bond	01102—3	A Wies	02010—2
W J Edbrooke	11121—5	H Koehler	01110—3
J Donnel	00111—3		

On tie shoot-off, Bond 3, Donnel and Koehler 10 each and divided.

July 3.—Match between J. F. Hall and W. P. Mussey, at 25 tame pigeons, 5 gronnd traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary, Illinois State rules. Match for $25 a side, winner to receive $50 and loser to pay for the birds:

Joe F Hall	1011211012221221001011111—20
Wm P Mussey	1112111111112221221211—25

RAVELRIGG.

CLEVELAND, O., July 4.—The East End Gun Club held their regular shoot to-day, and the scores made were of a high order. D. June took the first badge with a straight score. Green and Hogan tied on 23 for the second badge, Green winning it in the shoot-off. 25 bluerocks were used. An exciting sweepstake at 9 singles was shot after the club shoot. The scores:

Bishop	1111010010110100010111100—14
Held	1010001001111111011001101—15
Harris	1011011100101111101101111—18
Martin	1011011111011110010111101—18
Maygo	1011111111011011011010111—19
McCracken	1110111100010101010101010—15
Wherry	1111000011111111101100111—18
W G King	1011111011001111111111—20
Jeneari	1001111101101101111111111—20
Green	1011111111011111111111111—23
B W King	1100111111100101110110110—17
Brown	0111011110101010111101101—17
Williams	1010001111110011111010111—17
Jnne	1111111111111111111111111—25
Hogan	0111111111111111011111111—23

Visitors.

Herschel	1011101101000111101001110—15
L O Jones	1011011010111011101111001—17
Turner	0001011110010100001010110—12
Roberts	1110111111011111111111111—23
Brockway	0111101101100111111111100—17
Foote	1110000110101000000000?C— 7

Sweep, 9 singles: June 9, Wherry 9, B. W. King 7, T. G. King 8, Brown 4, Martin 7, Jones 7, Brockway 8, Maygo 8, Held 7, Herschel 6, Foote 3, Roberts 8, Green 9. June, Wherry and Green divided first, Brockway and Roberts second, Martin third.

ALTOONA, Pa., June 29.—The West Side Gun Club held their first regular shoot on the club grounds this afternoon. This club has just been organized, and numbers among its members some of the best trap shots in Central Pennsylvania. They expect soon to challenge the Herron Hill Gun Club of Pittsburgh and the Altoona Rod and Gun Club of this city. Following is a list of officers of the new club: J. M. Ensbrenner, President; W. F. Tappan, Secretary, and Ed. Kottman, Treasurer:

W F Tappan	13	H Webber	5
C Hennigan	10	Charles Gundecker	5
F L Copely	23	J P Yost	5
Ed Kottman	1	D E Sprankle	11
John M Ensbrenner	5		

The shooting was at clay-pigeons, one trap, 18yds. rise.

NILES, O., July 4.—The second day's shoot of the Niles Gun Club's third annual tournament was a grand success. The shooting range was well filled by people interested in the sport. Following is the result of to-day's work:

First shoot, 6 bluerocks, entrance 50 cents—J. O'Connell and W. Tulley first, David Morris second, L. B. Arkwright third, T. A. Winfield fourth.

Second shoot, 9 bluerocks, entrance $1—F. S. Osborn and T. Tulley first, J. L. Hommedieu second, Wm. Cramer third, C. Wallace fourth.

Third shoot, 12 bluerocks, entrance $2—J. O'Connell and T. Tulley first, T. A. Winfield and C. Mallace second, Geo. Naylor and W. Cramer third, L. B. Arkwright fourth.

Fourth shoot, 7 live birds, entrance $3—T. A. Winfield first, H. Klee second, W. E. Ward third, Geo. Naylor fourth.

Fifth shoot, 7 live birds, entrance $3—John Naylor first, W. E. Ward and D. Morris second, W. H. Ward and Geo. Naylor third, Wm. Cramer and Wm. Naylor fourth.

Sixth shoot, 12 bluerocks, entrance $1.50—L. B. Arkwright and T. Tulley first, Geo. Naylor second, J. O'Connell third, Wm. Cramer fourth.

Seventh shoot, 12 bluerocks, entrance $1.50—L. Fry and W. H. Ward first, T. Tulley second, J. O'Connell and T. A. Winfield third, L. B. Arkwright fourth.

Eighth shoot, 9 bluerocks, entrance $1—Wm. Cramer first, D. Morris second, E. Tulley third, Geo. Naylor fourth.

Ninth shoot, 12 bluerocks, entrance $1—Wm. Cramer first, D. Morris second, Geo. Naylor third, Wm. Tulley fourth.

Tenth shoot, 25 cents entrance, miss and out—E. Tulley first.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 6.—The Forest and Stream Club have done something for trap and rifle shooting. They have fortnightly matches at the traps for valuable prizes offered by Mr. Henry Corly, M. P., president, and Mr. S. B. Burdett, M. P., at Cleveland bluerocks (3 traps) and composition balls (Card trap, revolving), the winners being handicapped 2yds. for each win. The winners so far are—Corly prize, 9 single and 3 pairs double bluerocks, 18yds. rise: Fred Roote (twice), R. S. Bell; Burdett prize, 6 single bluerocks and 7 composition balls, trap revolving, 18yds. rise: F. Roote, Geo. Twining, Robt. Day. The matches continue until Aug. 23. The rifle matches are conditioned as follows: 100yds., off-hand, standard American target, any rifle with open front sight, 10 shots. There are three prizes, for first, second and third; an aggregate prize for five best scores during season, and a handicap prize given by W. H. Biggan, first vice-president. The winners of first in match up to date are: Geo. Twining, W. H. Biggar, R. S. Bell and R. Day. In handicap: Geo. Twining, W. Mills, R. S. Bell and R. Day. These matches also continue till Aug. 23.—PORT TACK.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 5.—The Youngstown Gun Club at its weekly shoot this afternoon had a large attendance, nearly every member being present. The conditions were 25 birds, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, National rules governing, resulting as follows: Class A—Will Smith 24, J. N. Whiteside 22, Warner Arms 18. Class B—Independence Grove 21, R. Lawlor 21, Robert Bentley 18, Isaac Gray 18, John A. Logan, Jr., 15, Will Hitchcock, Jr., 15. Grove won the badge in shooting off the tie with Lawlor. Class C—The best scores were made by Will Stambaugh and F. G. Nixon, each securing 18, and in shooting off the tie Nixon won. In the practice shoot the best scores were made by Frank Hitchcock and J. F. Whiteside, each securing 20. The winners in the three classes of the Franklyn Gun Club shoot were E. S. Franklyn and John Batteson.

OTTAWA, July 6.—The members of the St. Hubert Gun Club are highly pleased with their success in Toronto, but complain of the Toronto Team No. 1 putting in Wayper, of Guelph, and Wyness, of Buffalo, alleging that neither is a *bona fide* member of the Toronto club. The St. Huberts, by winning the Stanley cup and $88 in cash, proved themselves probably the best amateur club in Canada to-day. To-day their shooting was a sweep at 15 birds each: P. N. Thompson 14, Dr. A. Martin 14, Ed White 12, R. G. Dalton 12, P. Trudeau 11, S. White 8. Sweep at 10 each: Dr. Martin 9, P. Thompson 8, Ed White 7, J. Deslauriers 7, R. Dalton 6, W. Lett 6, S. White 6. Sweep at 5 doubles: Ed White 8, P. Thompson 8, Dr. Martin 6, R. Dalton 5, J. Deslauriers 5.

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

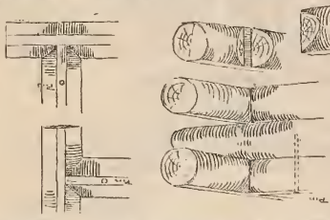
NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 230 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

LOG CABINS.

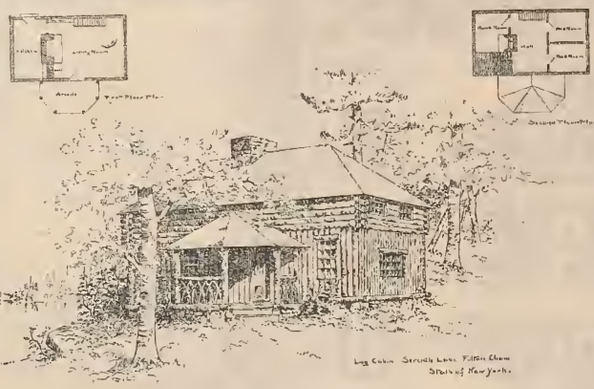
LOG CABINS: How to Build and Furnish Them, by William S Wicks, New York: Forest and Stream Pub. Co., price $1.50.

Mr. Wicks might have called his book "Every Man His Own Log Cabin Builder," for he has set out to describe fully and particularly each detail in the process of construction, from digging the post holes for the foundation to cutting out the ridge-pole for the peak; and he has described the successive steps so well



that the layman—that is the man who is only an amateur in handling carpenter's tools—can build his woods home for himself.

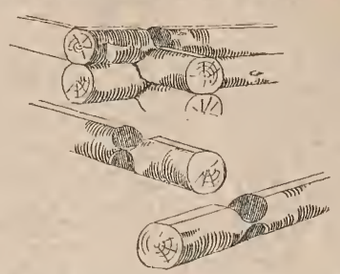
It is a book that has come just in time, for every favorite region of summer and autumn outdoor resort testifies to the growing taste for substantial, permanent camps. It is delightful to take one's tent and pitch it wherever fancy may choose, here this



year and there the next, and at all times to be ready for a change. And yet many are finding out, too, the satisfaction of some fixed abiding place, even on going into the woods or to the lake shore or the river bank. If one falls in love with a pretty lake or a knoll with its delectable vista, there is added to the enjoyment of it a home feeling, if in place of the transient tent there be a substantial rough-hewn cabin.

In the Adirondacks and in the Maine wilderness and on the Western lakes there have sprung up, of late years, beautiful specimens of rustic architecture called camps, but which are in reality very comfortable dwellings of backwoods log cabin pattern, beautiful and made charming by the skill of the architect. These permanent camps are multiplying; and they are destined to be made all the more popular by this manual, which Mr. Wicks has prepared as a labor of love.

The book is thoroughly practical. Every step in the process of



construction is explained. The author is an architect, who has himself built log cabins, and very handsome ones, too, as shown in the plates. These designs are numerous and varied. They are a pleasing revelation of the artistic possibilities of log cabin architecture. Nothing is more appropriate for camps—the permanent private lodges or club houses—than the log cabin; and it would be difficult to find a more thoroughly enjoyable and satisfactory mode of spending one's leisure days in camp than in building—with the aid of Mr. Wicks's manual—a log cabin for one's own occupancy.

Plans are given for cabins, large and small, with details of exterior and interior finish; and there are also some very useful directions for constructing temporary shelters—the Indian camp, brush camp, Indian wigwam, brush house and bark camp. The furnishing consists of tables, chairs, bedsteads and other articles, all made of the material at hand, and all in keeping with the style of the house. The illustrations are numerous and helpful.

The illustration here given is reduced from that in the book.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JULY.

13. Lynn, Club, Lynn.
13. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Open
13. Corinthian, Marblehead.
13. Monatiquot, 1st Cham., Ft. Pt
13. Buffalo Handicap, to Point Albino.
13. Cape Cod, Dennis.
13. Atlantic, Cruise, L. I. Sound.
13. R. Can., 25ft. Class, Toronto.
13-15. Eastern, Annual, Marblehead, and Cruise.
16. Rhode Island, Cup.
17. Pleon, Club Cruise.
17. Great Head, 2d Cham.
18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Chelsea, Club.
20. Hull, Ladies' Race.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
20. Hamilton, Cruise.
20. American, 2d Cham.
20. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
20. So. Boston, Mass., 2d Pen., City Point.
24. Pleon, Club.
25. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
27. Buffalo, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
27. Cape Cod.
27. Hamilton, 25ft. Class,
27. Quaker City Cor., Riverton.
27. R. Can., 20ft. Class, Toronto.
29. Detroit, 2d Pennant.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.
31. Cedar Point.

REGATTA WEEK ON THE SOUND.

THOUGH it is only a few years since the Larchmont Y. C. came in with its annual regatta on July 4 to supplement the June races in New York Bay, the courses between New Rochelle and Stamford are almost as well-known, and promise in time to become as famous for hard fought battles as the older ones about Sandy Hook and the Narrows. Of course the big craft that have sailed so many races in the past about the Lower Bay will never come to the Sound, but from present indications it would seem almost as though they had done with racing in the Bay as well. The only classes above 53ft. that can be said to have any life this year, or in fact last year either, are the 90ft. schooners and the 70ft. single stickers; besides them the racing is left to the small fry. If the present interest in the small classes, notably the 40 and 30ft., should prove permanent, this may not be such a great evil, but at this time it is very hard to say what the future is apt to bring forth. Plenty of races and good prizes fail to bring good entries in the larger classes, many classes not filling at all, while in the smaller, in spite of the existing activity and excitement, it is an open question whether the fight will be kept up for more than one or two seasons, and if not what is to follow it. There is no ground for fear that yacht racing in America will die out or even decline, on the contrary it must grow as the interest in yachting extends, but beyond this its future is hard to divine. The refinements of late introduced into racing have served to bring in some new men by the additional excitement offered, but to discourage more by the increased labor and cost of racing a yacht in winning form. Where the happy mean between overdevelopement on the one hand and lack of interest and excitement on the other is to be reached, is a problem which all yacht clubs could study to advantage. Just now a great boom is on in the 40ft. class, promising plenty of sport for this year at least, and though the offered boom in the 70ft. class has been shut off by the practical selection of Volunteer to meet Valkyrie, it is very probable that the races between the latter and the leaders of the class here for the Paine Cup will result in a revival of the class next year.

That there is not more racing in all classes is not the fault of the clubs, as more races are on this year than ever before. The Larchmont annual is this year backed up by four others, the whole series being, we hope, the inauguration of a second race week on the Sound, in addition to the regular June races on the Bay. The week opened with a special race for the forties given by the Oyster Bay Y. C. on Monday, followed on Thursday by the Larchmont annual for all classes, and on Saturday came the Larchmont special for the forties again, and on Monday a regatta for all classes by the American Y. C., its first venture in the way of sailing races. Besides these leading events the New Roohelle Y. C. sailed its annual regatta on Saturday, and the Oyster Bay Y. C. on Thursday, the Cedar Point Y. C., further to the east, also sailing on the latter date. Altogether the week has been a lively one on the Sound.

OYSTER BAY Y. C., 40FT. CLASS, JULY 1.

The present Oyster Bay Y. C., a young and flourishing club that is snugly ensconced in one of the most beautiful nooks of the Atlantic coast, is to a certain extent the successor of the Seawanhaka Y. C., first organized on the same spot in 1871, and it is only natural that the older club should find a hearty welcome in its first home on the occasion of each annual cruise. This year, in recognition of the new class that is carrying all the brunt of the racing, the customary festivities on shore were supplemented by a special race for a cup costing $200, offered by the Oyster Bay Y. C., for the 40ft. class, the course being from the red buoy in the mouth of the harbor to a markboat off Great Captain's Island, 6¾ knots, thence around Mattinnecock Buoy, 4½ knots, and home by the way of Center Island Buoy, 7 knots, or nearly 18 in all. The fleet of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. was anchored in the harbor over Sunday night, the weather being rainy and unpleasant, and Monday morning was no better, the wind being S. E. and light rain falling. The regatta committee, Messrs. F. D. Weeks, F. T. Underhill and R. T. Townsend, were out early in the Mayflower's naphtha launch, and on the arrival of the first train from New York on the new extension lately completed to Oyster Bay, the fleet of forties stood out for the starting line.

The starters were Liris, sailed by Capt. Sloan, Gorilla, sailed by Capt. Smith, Maraquita, sailed by Capt. Haff, Jr., Banshee, sailed by Mr. Alley, Minerva, sailed by Capt. Chas. Barr, and Pappoose, sailed by Capt. Nat Watson. The boats were not all measured by the Seawanhaka rules, under which the race was sailed, but Liris allowed the others in the order as above. Owing to the lack of sailing directions there was some doubt as to the time of starting on the part of several yachts, and those who counted on the regular 10 minutes interval were all handicapped, as but 5 minutes were allowed between guns. The wind was moderate and over the port quarter at the start, spinaker booms being lowered to port. Pappoose and Maraquita, both with clubtopsails set, were waiting for the gun and crossed without a handicap, but Liris and Minerva, the former with jibheader and the latter with a small clubtopsail, were dogging each other above the line with plenty of time to spare, as they supposed, but were caught by the gun, Liris having a few seconds handicap. She came for the weather end of the line at a good speed, Minerva under her lee quarter, but just as Liris was up with the buoy and within 30ft. of it as she was going, Minerva luffed sharp up under Liris's stern. As soon as she was clear of Liris's sail her skipper was able to see how close he was to the buoy, and to avoid it he tacked, narrowly shaving Banshee's bowsprit end, and stood up the harbor, losing a couple of minutes before he was able to come on his course for the line again.

A protest followed immediately after the race, but was not allowed, the evidence being insufficient to show that Minerva had established an overlap, or done any more than luff under Liris's stern. Banshee and Gorilla followed Liris across, Minerva being last. Pappoose was timed at 12:03:49, Maraquita at 12:04:59, and the rest at 12:05:00. Maraquita was evidently looking to retrieve her losses down the bay, as she had Capt. Haff, Sr., of Titania, on board with his son, and for a time she did very well, streaking along a little astern of Pappoose, and with the rest in a straggling pack some distance astern. The lightening breeze did not suit Liris with a jibheader, and after a short time she set her huge club, the result being she came up on the leaders and dropped the laggards. Her worst rival, Minerva, was kept busy by Banshee and Gorilla astern, leaving Liris a clear field for a time. After some four miles were gone and she had nearly caught the loaders, the wind went around to the east, bringing spinakers in and booms over to port. Liris ran to windward of Maraquita, leaving her for the day, and then came up on Pappoose when within half a mile or less of the turn. Liris was to leeward, heading squarely for the mark and going through Pappoose's lee, when the latter bore away until her boom was in Liris's starboard rigging, being shoved clear by the forward hands. After this little episode and some persuasive language Pappoose bore up and left the way clear. No time was taken, but Liris turned first, then Pappoose and Maraquita in close succession, while Banshee, Minerva and Gorilla were still well astern, rounding in the order given.

After jibing Liris lowered her clubtopsail and set a small jibtopsail, but Pappoose held on to a balloon jibtopsail she had set some time before, though it was only hurting her in a strong breeze and a close reach. She had a short tussle with Maraquita and then dropped to third place. The wind freshened and drew ahead as the next mark was neared, Liris constantly gaining. Pappoose failed to hold either, as was to be expected from her small size, while Banshee, though still ahead, had all she could do with Minerva, Gorilla being practically out of it. The times at Mattinnicock Buoy were:

Liris	1 40 50	Banshee	1 45 55
Maraquita	1 42 30	Minerva	1 47 32
Pappoose	1 43 50	Gorilla	1 50 22

The last leg was a close reach, with the tide, until the Centre Island Buoy was reached, then a hard jam in against a very strong ebb tide. Liris gained a good deal on the windward work in spite of a weak boom and very bad mainsail, headsails and topsail, and finished well ahead of the fleet. Minerva did some good work, coming up to second place. The full times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Liris	12 05 00	2 46 10	2 41 10	2 41 10
Minerva	12 05 00	2 52 15	2 47 15	2 44 09½
Maraquita	12 04 59	2 51 52½	2 46 53½	2 45 43½
Banshee	12 05 00	2 55 01¾	2 50 01¾	2 47 06¾
Pappoose	12 03 49	2 55 33½	2 51 44½	Not m'd
Gorilla	12 05 00	2 55 56	2 50 56	2 49 48

Liris beats Minerva 2m. 59⅓s., Maraquita 4m. 33⅓s., Banshee 5m. 56¾s. and Gorilla 8m. 38s. on corrected time. The Pappoose was not measured.

In this, her first race, Liris sailed very fast considering the incomplete condition of her outfit and the poor sails and spars. Captain Sloan handled her very skilfully all day. After the race Maraquita left for City Island for a new boom, and the next day Liris sailed to Whitestone and took a tow for Bay Ridge. Her hollow spar was sent ashore on Wednesday morning and in spite of the continual rain the sailmakers were at work all the afternoon on her wet mainsail and jib. Her new boom, a solid spruce stick, was shipped at 6 P. M., and by 7 she was under way for Larchmont with a dinghy and naphtha launch in tow. She dropped anchor at Larchmont shortly after 11 P. M., in readiness for her second race.

LARCHMONT Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JULY 4.

The experience of the Larchmont Y. C. on Thursday gave ample proof, if any were needed, of the impossibility of running a race to suit yachtsmen in connection with a regatta for the ladies. The ladies and guests' steamer is a necessary feature of the annual regatta of every club, and cannot be neglected, but unfortunately it is the cause of more flukes and spoiled races than any other part of the programme. No doubt the men aboard the racing craft love their wives and sweethearts dearly, and were anxious for them to see the race, but it is rather trying to box about the line for a good two hours after all is ready, watching the morning wind that would have made a quick race die slowly but surely away. In such a case there is but one resource and consolation, to heap curses loud and deep on the heads of the regatta committee, and Thursday was no exception; though as it appears the fault did not lie with the committee. The landing places about Larchmont are very bad, and steamers will not come near the shore, so that there is great difficulty in getting the ladies aboard. In the present case a small steamer had been engaged to carry them out to the Albertina, but it broke down and did not appear at all. Some three hours were spent in the endeavor to carry out the guests in small boats, one launch load of pretty girls being nearly swamped under the Albertina's guards.

The morning had been fairly clear, with a moderate breeze from S.W., and had the race started promptly on time it might have been sailed through before the calm came; but owing to the delay it was 12:42 before the preparatory gun was fired from the tug Dalzell, on which were Messrs. E. J. Greacen, C. C. Munroe and Otto Sarony, the regatta committee. The conditions were as follows:

Prizes will be offered in each class where two yachts start with full intention of completing the course, and in each class where four or more yachts start, a second prize will be given. An individual prize will be given to each member of the crew of the winning yacht in any of the Classes 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, in which three or more yachts start with full intention of completing the course.

The following special prizes are announced: The cups presented to the club in 1883 by Washington E. Connor and George J. Gould as challenge cups, will be sailed as follows: For Class III. the Connor Cup; for Classes VI. and VII. the Gould Cup. The cups are to be held for the yachting season and the names of the winning yachts and date of regatta will be inscribed thereon. Bayard Thayer has presented to the club a cup valued at $250, to be competed for by yachts in Class VII., upon the condition that it shall become the property of the yacht winning it twice, not necessarily consecutively. The Thayer Cup will be sailed for at the annual regatta, and also at the special race on July 6, and will be open for competition to all yachts in Class VII. competing in those races. The Connor and Gould cups will be only open for competition to yachts enrolled in the Larchmont Y. C. All yachts entered for this regatta must report to the regatta committee at the club house by or before 9 o'clock the morning of the race, where they can obtain sailing directions and a chart of the course to be sailed. Except in Classes A and B, and 1 and 2, sloops, all yachts must be manned by amateurs exclusively, but any cabin yacht may carry and use her regular crew.

The courses were from a starting and finishing line off the harbor (which, by the way, was not well placed, and worse still was covered by some of the fleet at anchor) to a markboat in Hempstead Harbor, and thence around a markboat off Great Captain's Island, and back, for all classes of cabin craft. The open boats rounded the red buoy off Scotch Caps, then rounded the Hempstead markboat, and returned over the same course. One point in passing in regard to the markboats, that at Hempstead mark had a good sized sailboat and a skiff with long painters fast to her stern, making a serious obstacle to yachts when turning close. It would be an interesting question as to whether a foul would be made by a yacht touching such unexpected attachments to a markboat. The starters were:

CLASS D—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

	Length.	Owner.	Helmsman.
Clara (cut)	53.00	Dr. J. C. Barron	Owner.
Anaconda	52.00	John G. Prague	Owner.

CLASS 7—SLOOPS—COURSE 20 MILES.

Nymph (cb)	39.10¾	F. W. Flint	E. A. Willard.
Liris (kl)	39.08½	C. W. Wetmore	J. F. Lovejoy.
Maraquita (kl)	39.11½	Augnst Belmont, Jr.	Fred Swift.
Gorilla (cb)	39.11	R. P. Carroll	R. N. Ellis.
Baushee (cb)	39.11¾	Paul S. Pearsall	A. B. Alley.

CLASS 8—SLOOPS—COURSE 20 MILES.

Eurybia	34.06	Chas. Pryer	Owner.
Volusia	32.09½	J. M. Williams	Thornton Smith.

CLASS 9—SLOOPS—COURSE 20 MILES.

Kathleen (kl)	29.10¾	Wm. Whitlock	Owner.
Amazon (cb)	25.10	Z. E. Lewis	Owner.
Vorant (cb)	28.00	Geo. Tyson	

CLASS 11—CAT-RIGGED—COURSE 13 MILES.

Lakshmi	29.10	C. McK. Loeser	
Dorothy	22.01	W. H. Coombs	
Aura	29.00	W. H. Simonson	
Brunhilde	27.02	C. T. Willis	

CLASS 13—CAT-RIGGED—COURSE 10 MILES.

Apache	22.10	T. E. Woodbury	
Coyote	20.06	H. W. G. Bucknall	

CLASS 15—CAT-RIGGED—COURSE 10 MILES.

Orienta	21.10	Geo. I. Seney, Jr.	

CLASS 16—CAT-RIGGED—COURSE 10 MILES.

Rival	19.11	Geo. W. Butts	
Ione			
Giggle	19.08	Leonard Jacobs, Jr.	

Only Azalea turned up to represent the two-stickers, and she could not find a rival. There are, we believe, some very fine boats in the 70ft. class about New York, but none appeared at the line, and the handsome Connor cup went begging. Clara and Anaconda were the largest yachts starting. The 40ft. class turned out but five starters, Minerva being on her way to Marblehead, Tomahawk at Newport, while Pappoose had neither amateurs nor professionals for a crew. While waiting for the start a funny incident occurred: the saucy little Giggle, noticing the number 13 on Liris's mainsail, and that her long overhang gave her by Larchmont rules one more man than the shorter boats, or 13 in all, ventured some comments on unlucky numbers. In spite of the many thirteens Liris won in her class, while the Giggle was turned bottom up in the squall.

Before noon a bank of black clouds had been growing larger in the north, and by the time the start was given the whole northern sky was covered with varying tints of black, shading from the darkest down to a soft gray near the horizon. The sight was a most beautiful one, but after the starting gun fired at 12:47 the eager sailors had little time to study cloud effects. Clara led off the dance to Hempstead, with boom off the port quarter, Anaconda hurrying after her, and then came the forties, led by Banshee, with Liris, Gorilla, Maraquita and Nymph in order, the latter holding back until some 7 minutes had gone. Maraquita was tangled up with Lakshmi just at the line, being delayed a little, but it did not count in the time. Banshee led out to windward, but Liris was soon on her beam, and just ahead of Gorilla. Banshee luffed out, forcing Liris to do the same, thus aiding Gorilla. After a minute Banshee paid quickly off and laid her true course for the mark at Hempstead Harbor, Liris following. The overture to the squall now began, the fleet jibing over as the new wind struck the boats from the northwest. Clara and Anaconda were about the same as at the start, but Liris was soon ahead of her class, with Banshee next, then Gorilla and Maraquita, while Nymph was just starting under the impulse of the squall. The little fellows astern had weakened as the clouds grew blacker, and some dropped everything, Kathleen very wisely housing her topmast and keeping on under low sails. Liris rounded first of the forties, but with three boats at her heels, the times being:

Clara	1 17 04	Banshee	1 20 58
Anaconda	1 17 16	Gorilla	1 20 58
Liris	1 19 15	Nymph	1 22 23
Maraquita	1 20 41		

Nymph had gained about 2½m. on Liris in coming across. Onco around the mark all settled down to work through the squall, which was now at its bcight, the rain soon pouring in perfect torrents. Liris was the weather boat, boiling along with plank-sheer to, while to leeward were Banshee, Maraquita and Gorilla, the latter in trouble with her gaffto psail, the sail streaming out to leeward. Nymph was coming up astern, but there was no time for a close scrutiny of positions and changes, those on the yachts were too busy and those on the judges' tug could see nothing for the rain. After a couple of miles had been covered, Liris still ahead, her bowsprit doubled up into an S curve, a bow to leeward just outside the gammon, and a corresponding bow to windward in the outer end. For a minute or more, before the word was passed and the boat run off tho wind, the stick went through some wonderful gyrations, bending like a piece of steel, the cbeese and lime joint opening and closing, but still it stood, though badly sprung. The stick was a beautiful piece of clear spruce, hollowed and bolted in addition to the cement, but by the time the jib was lowered it was past all use in any wind. The yacht was hove to for three or four minutes until tbc jib was stowed and the full damage ascertained, and tben, though to all appearances out of it, with some 14 miles yet to go, through a heavy squall, and with four sound boats against her, she was brought on her course for Captain's Island under foresail and wl ole mainsail, and kept going through the rain. She had made well to windward before the collapse, and even now tho others were made out in a string to leeward and but little abead. As the mark was neared tbe rain lessened as well as the wind, and boats at some distance were visible. Kathleen had lost her nominal opponents, Vorant and Amazon, and had passed Eurybia, in the next class, during the squall. Giggle was the only one of the small craft to come to grief, as previously noted, her crew being picked up safely. The times at Captain's Island were:

Clara	2 07 50	Banshee	2 17 44
Anaconda	2 10 35	Gorilla	2 18 21
Nymph	2 16 47	Liris	2 18 43
Maraquita	2 17 20		

Clara had gained nearly 3½m. on Anaconda; while Nymph bad done the best of all the forties, being now leading boat. Liris had hung on bravely, but with lightening wind and a beat home she had little show under such canvas as she could set. However, after rounding the mark her No. 2 jib was set, and she was eased along very carefully, the small jibtopsail and the working topsail also being sent aloft. Nymph was leaving her, but she could about hold Maraquita, and bad at least a show for second if nothing carried away. As the last turn was neared and the breeze grew still lighter, a preventer was put on the spar and the second jib was shifted for the first, the balloon foresail and small jibtopsail being still on her. Botb Banshee and Gorilla were well astern, not being timed with the others at the mark. The times of tbe leaders were:

Clara	3 05 55	Maraquita	3 33 25
Anaconda	3 15 50	Liris	3 34 51
Nymph	3 28 43		

Clara was well over the last leg, with very little wind in toward Larchmont, when Liris turned Hempstead mark astern of Nymph and Maraquita, the former being 6m. ahead of her, to say nothing of the difference at tbe start. The stern chase seemed hopeless, but when Nymph was seen standing straight for Larcbmont, with little wind and a strong ebb tide to carry her down, the skipper of the Liris decided to try a different course, and, instead of tacking in Maraquita's wake, held on the starboard iack, working the sbore closc in to Sands's Point, to windward, so far as there was any wind, and lee-bowing the strong ebb. The beavy wet mainsail, jib and working topsail, all sitting badly, were worthless, and all the work was done by the balloonforesail and jibtopsail. With most careful steering and both balloon sheets in hand and constantly tended, the boat was worked slowly across the tide, while her two rivals, further to leeward, were tacking back and forth in the effort to find the breeze, all the time losing ground in the tide. Clara had worked well across under the north shore and was moving very slowly, but witb a draft to her sails from a shore breeze, while Anaconda, further out, was waiting for the wind to come.

Inch by inch Liris drew to windward of the others and nearer to the finish, tbough sometimes entirely becalmed. Banshee bad rounded, ahead of Gorilla, and stood on after Liris, but was bopelessly astern. For nearly three hours the game went on, Nymph once getting a little puff that threatened to send her over the line, the last mile being made in phenomenally slow time, but at last Liris was well across the tide and to windward of the line, and bore down in triumph the winner of a hard race. She had done well from the start until tho accident, and also under easy canvas on the way home, and while she never could have outsailed Nymph from the Captain's Island mark home in her crippled condition, the final victory was won not by any shift of wind which gave ber an advantage over ber rival, but by hard and careful work in piloting and trimming sails on the last leg. Besides the regular class prize sbe wins the first leg for the Thayer cup, Nymph taking the Gould cup, as neither Liris nor Maraquita belong to the club. Maraquita finally beat Nymph in, while little Kathleen finished after Banshee and ahead of Gorilla, beating Eurybia in the 35ft. class by a large margin on even time.

OYSTER BAY Y. C., ANNUAL REGATTA, JULY 4.

The fifth annual regatta of the Oyster Bay Y. C. was sailed on July 4, in a strong S.W. breeze. the course being twice around a triangle, 17 miles in all, with 7 starters:

SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.	Length.
Mirtb	J. W. Beekman	31.00
Indolent	S. V. R. Crnger	31.00
Tahoe	F. T. Underhill	29.00

JIB AND MAINSAIL BOATS.

Nadjy	A. P. Montant	27.06
Mist	Alfred Roosevelt	25.00
Dodo	E. M. Townsend, Jr.	24.08
Eleanor	W. J. Youngs	22.06

The prize in the first class was the club challenge cup, which has been raced for in four regattas, no boat ever winning three legs; so that this year it was offered to the winner of the annual regatta. A $75 cup was given in second class. The full times were:

FIRST CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Mirtb	10 26 00	12 42 10	2 16 10	2 16 10
Indolent	10 28 30	12 50 30	2 22 00	2 21 60
Tahoe	10 26 30	12 58 00	2 31 30	2 29 05
Nadjy	10 29 30	12 57 00	2 27 30	2 23 25

SECOND CLASS.

Mist	10 29 15	Did not finish.		
Dodo	10 27 15	12 56 00	2 28 45	2 28 45
Eleanor	10 28 15	1 05 10	2 36 55	2 34 45

The regatta committee were R. C. Townsend, E. M. Townsend, Jr., T. D. Weeks and F. T. Underhill.

CEDAR POINT Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JULY 4.

The second of a series of regattas by the Cedar Point Y. C. was sailed over a triangular course of 19 miles, on July 4, in a strong southwest wind followed by a thunder storm. The times were:

CLASS E.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Clytie	11 24 38	2 47 03	3 22 31
Hebe	11 25 53	2 59 59	3 34 06

CLASS F.

Amateur	11 20 21	Did not finish.

CLASS H.

Alice	11 21 21	Did not finish.	
Tern	11 26 30	Did not finish.	
Rival	11 21 01	2 42 19	3 21 18
Remona	11 20 49	2 43 11	3 22 22

CLASS K.

Compo	11 16 49	Did not finish.	
Wawa	11 17 15	Did not finish.	
Peggy	11 16 20	2 59 56	3 43 36
Quaker City	11 15 09	2 45 10	3 30 01

LARCHMONT Y C. SPECIAL RACE, JULY 6.

The special race of the Larchmont Y. C. for a prize cup valued at $150 was sailed on Saturday in light and fluky weather. In addition to the regular prize the Thayer cup, valued at $250, was also up for the second time. Liris had won one leg for the cup on Thursday, and her chances were considered very good to take it finally in the second race, but she was unable to get a new bowsprit in time at Piepgrass's yard. The old one was fished, and she came into Larchmont on Saturday morning under full canvas, but the stick was still very weak, so a batten was lashed on. The race was delayed for some time waiting for her, but finally she was ready. Besides her were Nymph, steered by Mr. E. A. Willard; Maraquita, steered by Mr. Burgess; Gorilla, steered by Mr. A. Cary Smith, and Pappoose, steered by Capt. Nat Watson, her skipper. By an agreement of owners made in the morning there were no restrictions on sails or crew, and all swung clubtopsails and were at liberty to have professional skippers at the wheel. The course laid out was ten miles to windward and return, the wind being east and of moderate strength, so tbe tug was sent to lay off the course, the regatta committee going on the steam yacht Inanda. As soon as Liris came on the wind for the line ber bowsprit doubled up again, so sbe ran to leeward and took in bor jib, not starting. The start was given at 12:05, and the fleet crossed as follows:

Maraquita	12 06 02	Gorilla	12 06 25
Pappoose	12 08 20	Nymph	12 09 38

Mr. Burgess steered Maraquita and Mr. Smith steered Gorilla, the first time that the two designers have sailed side by side. Capt. Sloan was on board Gorilla, being engaged to steer her in her races at Marblehead.

All stood over on port tack, Maraquita well ahead and gaining for some time. The wind soon fell very light, while the flood tide was running strong against the fleet. Pappoose and Nymph worked the north shore and Maraquita the south for some time, but at last all came together off Oak Point, Maraquita still ahead. Liris had kept to leeward of the fleet with second jib set, and was not far from the leaders, but near Oyster Bay she took the ground, hanging for a quarter of an hour. The fleet was becalmed off Oyster Bay for several hours in company with tbe racing fleet of tho Oyster Bay Y. C., but finally Pappoose managed quietly to give the slip to the larger craft, and started across on starboard tack. After some very slow work sbe managed to turn the mark at 4:48, the others still lying becalmed. After a time the wind came in light from S. W., and tho three set spinakors to starboard, Gorilla being now ahead of Maraquita and Nymph. The three were timed:

Gorilla	5 32 35	Nymph	5 39 49
Maraquita	5 36 43		

Pappoose was miles away, working to windward, when Gorilla turned. The three had a very pretty fight all the way. Nymph showed up best in the windward work, finishing a few seconds ahead of Gorilla, and an hour after Pappoose. The times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Papoose	12 08 20	6 31 37	6 23 17	not fig'd
Nymph	12 09 38	7 37 55	7 28 17	7 28 06
Gorilla	12 06 25	7 35 10	7 28 35	7 28 45
Maraquita	12 06 02	7 38 58	7 32 56	7 32 37

Shortly after the race Pappoose and Maraquita left for Marblehead. On Sunday morning Gorilla and Kathleen both started for Marblehead, where they will race on Saturday. Liris ran up to City Island, shipping ber new solid bowsprit in the evening and returning to Larchmont late at night in readiness for Monday's race. Neither she nor Nymph will go around the Cape. It is just announced that Gen. Paine has bought Baboon, and if he carries into the 40ft. class, the spirit and skill that have won fame for bim in the 90ft., he is likely to set a lively tune for some of the forties to dance to. Baboon is one of the handsomest and fastest of the Burgess forties, and with a sail plan of about 2,900ft. she will receive time from all of this year's craft except Minerva. The races east of the cape will probably bring together the Fife keel Minerva, the Smith centerboarder Gorilla, the two McVey keels, Helen and Alice, and the Burgess boats Baboon, Pappoose, Maraquita and Verena, the latter a centerboarder. The Weld and Hovey cups, as well as tbe regular prizes of tbe E. Y. C., will be raced for. In the 30ft. class Kathleen will meet Elf, Saracen, Margnerite, and several boats of less note.

NEW ROCHELLE Y. C., FOURTH ANNUAL REGATTA.

The fourth annual regatta of tbe New Rochelle Y. C. was sailed on July 6, the courses being:

Course No. 1.—For all above the 30ft. class: From the starting line to and around tbe horizontally striped buoy at the west end of Execution Reef, leaving the same on the port band; tbence to and around buoy off Matinicock Point, leaving the same on the port hand; thence to and around stakeboat flying the club flag anchored south of Captain's Island, leaving the same on the port hand; thence to the horizontally striped buoy at the east end of Execution Beef, leaving it on tbe starboard hand; thence to and around the horizontally striped buoy at the west end of Execution Reef, leaving all buoys on the said reef on tbe starboard hand; thence to and across the finishing line in an opposite direction from the start. Distance, 22 nautical miles.

Course No. 2.—For the 30ft. and all smaller classes: From the starting point to and around the horizontally striped buoy at the west end of Excution Reef, leaving the same on the port hand; thence to and around the Black Buoy off Matinicock Point, leaving the same on the port hand; thence to and around the easterly home stakeboat, leaving the same on the port hand; thence to the horizontally striped buoy at the east end of Execution Reef, leaving it on the starboard hand; thence to and around tbe horizontally striped buoy at the west end of Execution Reef, leaving all buoys on the said reef on the starboard hand; thence to and across the finishing line in an opposite direction from the start. Distance, 17 nautical miles.

The guests' steamer, Pomona, ran on a rock off David's Island, knocking a hole in her bottom, and much time was lost in waiting for a steamer to take off her passengers. Tho gun was fired at 1:04, the fleet being timed at the line:

Clara	1 04 15	Square	1 06 57
Phantom	1 04 15	Gracie L	1 06 55
Anaconda	1 04 15	Orienta	1 06 08
Volusia	1 04 15	Emily B	1 06 08
Black Hawk	1 04 30	Apache	1 07 17
Wacondah	1 04 45	Edna	1 07 03
Ida K	1 04 55	Curlew	1 07 35
Ione	1 04 57	Hanlon	1 08 12
Giggle	1 05 00	Vixen	1 09 00
Eurybia	1 05 16	Empress	1 09 00
Kathleen	1 06 43	Amazon	1 13 45
Wabasso	1 06 00	Flora	1 51 43

All went over on the port tack in a light easterly air, which fell after a time, making the race a drift. Kathleen went up into full 55ft. class, winning as easily thero as among her own size, beating Eurybia by 28m. The full times were:

SCHOONERS—58FT. CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Flora	1 05 43	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—55FT. AND UNDER.

Clara	1 04 15	7 32 53	6 28 37	not m's'd
Anaconda	1 04 15	7 39 50	6 35 35	6 35 35
Roamer	1 04 50	Did not finish.		
Psyche	1 06 12	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—40FT. AND UNDER.

Phantom	1 04 15	Did not finish.		
Avalon	1 08 12	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—35FT. AND UNDER.

Kathleen	1 06 43	8 24 00	7 18 43	not m's'd
Eurybia	1 05 16	Not timed.		
Curlew	1 07 35	Not timed.		
Katie	1 05 08	Did not finish.		
Wacondah	1 04 45	Did not finish.		
Volusia	1 06 38	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS—30FT. AND UNDER.

Vixen	1 09 00	6 45 00	5 36 00	5 34 00
Amazon	1 03 45	6 34 40	5 30 55	5 30 55
Black Hawk	1 04 30	6 33 32	5 29 02	not m's'd

KEEL SLOOPS—30FT.

Empress	1 09 03	7 06 23	5 51 20	5 57 20
Wabasso	1 06 00	7 10 00	6 04 00	6 01 10
Maida	1 08 05	6 55 25	5 47 20	5 41 40

JIB AND MAINSAIL—23FT.

Apache	1 07 17	6 30 10	5 22 53	5 22 53

CATBOATS—26FT.

Edna	1 07 07	6 27 20	5 20 17	5 20 16
Square	1 06 57	Did not finish.		
Orienta	1 06 08	6 28 20	5 22 12	5 19 04

CATBOATS—20FT.

Ida K	1 04 55	6 30 39	5 25 44	5 24 53
Ione	1 04 00	6 50 07	5 46 07	5 44 23
Giggle	1 05 00	6 32 42	5 27 42	5 26 17
So-So	1 04 55	6 38 20	5 33 25	5 00 00
Gracie L	1 06 55	Did not finish.		

The regatta committee included Messrs. E. T. Smythe, G. R. Sheffield and P. J. O'Kelly.

AMERICAN Y. C. REGATTA—JULY 8.

The efforts of the American Y. C. to further yacht racing on Long Island Sound met with very little encouragement from yacht owners, as only 4 yachts above 35ft. came to the line on Monday morning. The courses and conditions for the race were:

Course No. 1.—For all cabin yachts: From Milton Point to and around a stake-boat anchored in Hempstead Harbor (course S. ¼ W.) from stake-boat Sands Point Lighthouse bears W. by S., and Execution Lighthouse bear W. by N. ¼ N.), passing same on the port hand; thence to and around a stake-boat anchored one-half mile S. W. ¾ S. of Captain's Island Lighthouse (course N.E. ¾ N.), passing also on the port hand; thence to and around the stake-boat anchored in Hempstead Harbor (course S.W. ¾ S.), passing same on the starboard hand; thence to and across the finish line at Milton Point (course N. ¼ E.). Distance about 20 nautical miles.

Course No. 2.—For all open yachts: From Milton Point to and around a stake-boat anchored in Hempstead Harbor course S. ¼ W.), passing the same on the port hand; thence to and around the black buoy off Matinicock Point (course N.E. by E. ¾ E.), passing same on the port hand; thence to and across tbe finishing line at Milton Point (course N.W. by W. ¼ W.). Distance about 10 nautical miles.

Race to be sailed under Larchmont Y. C. rules. The wind was light from W.N.W., with an ebb tide through the morning. As Magic and Clara each had no competitor a match was made between the c.b. schooner, 80ft. 3in. l.w.l., and the keel cutter, 56ft. 6in. l.w.l.; the former to receive an allowance for rig of 15 per cent., making her nominally 65ft. 3in., by Larchmont rule, Clara being 55ft. 11in. Thus Magic would allow Clara 5m. 31s. Only two forties were present, Nymph and Liris. The latter came into Larchmont late at night with her new bowsprit, a wet and heavy spar. The week had been a hard one for her crew, with night passages and shipping new spars, and those left on board were well tired by Monday morning. Both she and Nymph had difficulty in finding men to take the place of the absentees, and sailed short-handed with scratch crews. When the yachts were ready Nymph refused to sail the course laid out by the club, a reaching course, demanding a six-mile course to windward and return, two rounds. Liris declined to accede to any change of the regular course, and Mr. Alley, on behalf of the regatta committee, promised the prize in case sho was compelled to sail alone. When the signal was given Nymph came to the line, having changed her mind. Neither she nor Liris were allowed clubtopsails, but Clara carried hers. The startors were:

CLASS 2—MIXED RIG—COURSE 20 MILES.
Sailing Length.

Magic, schr	65.03	A. W. Mott.
Clara, cutter	56.11	Dr. J. C. Barron.

CLASS 3—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS.

Nymph	42.04½	F. W. Flint.
Liris	42.06	C. W. Wetmore.

CLASS 4—SLOOPS.

Eurybia	36.01	Chas. Pryer.
Amazon	36.04	Z. E. Lewis.

CLASS 6—SLOOPS.

Julia	18 03	R. F. Downing.
Poningo	20.00	J. H. Wainwright

CLASS C—CABIN CATS.

Brunhilde	28.00	C. T. Willis.
Orienta	21.10	Geo. I. Seney, Jr.

CLASS G—CATRIGGED.

Giggle	19.03	L. Jacobs, Jr.
Ione	18.06	Sherman.
Sayonara	16.06	——
Zelda	19.04	Williams.

When the first gun was fired at 1:05 the wind was W. N. W., so spinaker booms were dropped to starboard. Poningo and Julia went over first, but Nymph and Liris, the former steered by Mr. E. A. Willard and the latter by Mr. J. F. Lovejoy, worked about, watching each other. When 7m. had gone Nymph made a start, Liris following close astern, being timed 54sec. later. The start was timed:

Poningo	1 14 45	Brunhilde	1 19 17
Julia	1 14 51	Giggle	1 19 50
Amazon	1 15 25	Clara	1 19 52
Nymph	1 16 55	Orienta	1 20 00
Liris	1 17 49	Zelda	1 20 00
Magic	1 18 15	Sayonara	1 20 00
Eurybia	1 18 50	Ione	1 20 00

Amazon and Nymph were the leaders, Liris, Magic and Clara being close together. Spinakers, braced well forward, continued to draw for a few minutes, but all were soon obliged to lower them. When less than a third of the three-mile leg to Hemstead had been covered the breeze died out entirely, Magic and Clara drifted up on Liris, luffing her out a little and breaking her wind. For another mile the drift continued, and then Nymph and Amazon caught the breeze again, spinakers being reset. The others were becalmed for some little time, and when they finally caught the wind Nymph had turned the mark and with a freshening breeze was bowling away on the second leg. Liris gained on Clara and led her around the mark, with Magic after both. The times were:

Nymph	2 07 50	Clara	2 18 15
Amazon	2 11 45	Magic	2 18 30
Liris	2 16 45	Eurybia	2 20 20

That Nymph's gain of 8m. on this leg was but a fluke is shown by the times; the three miles were sailed in a little under the hour, and Clara, carrying a clubtopsail, was beaten 7m. 28s. by Nymph, with a jibheader, and 2m. 3s. by little Amazon.

Nymph, with jibtopsail set, and tbe wind forward of the beam, now sailed very fast, running into a much strongor breeze as she neared Captain's Island. Liris bad her sails in better shape than in any previous race, but the topmast rigging stretched so badly tbat before half of the six mile leg was covered she was obliged to lower her No. 1 jibtopsail. Magic and Clara soon passed her, the schooner reaching ahead of the sloop for a time, but finally Clara shifted her ballooner for a working foresail, and luffed from under Magic's lee and out across her bows. When near the mark Magic ran by her enough to turn a little ahead, the times being:

Nymph	3 06 30	Liris	3 15 30
Magic	3 10 45	Eurybia	3 20 30
Clara	3 11 20	Amazon	3 22 30

The times of Nymph and Liris over this leg were 58m. 40s. and 58m. 45s., showing that Nymph had gained but 5s. Liris set her jibtopsail at the mark.

The wind was now a trifle abaft the beam, decreasing steadily as Hempstead was again neared. Magic gained now on Clara, but the forties held about the same positions. The times at Hempstead were:

Nymph	3 54 00	Clara	3 55 00
Magic	3 51 00	Liris	4 03 31

The clapsed times over the return course wore quicker, the wind and tide being both more favorable. Nymph ran the leg in 47m. 30s., and Liris 48m. 1s., a gain of 31s. for Nymph. Eurybia had passed Amazon on the way out, and now had a good lead, though neither was timed. The last short leg was to windward in a light breeze that drew ahead at times, and across a strong tide. Clara overtook and passed Magic, and Liris lost but 7s. to Nymph. The full times were:

CLASS A.

	Start.	Finisb.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Clara	1 19 52	4 33 07	3 13 15	3 07 44
Magic	1 18 15	5 33 02	3 15 47	3 14 47

CLASS 3.

Nymph	1 16 55	4 35 18	3 18 23	3 18 16
Liris	1 17 49	4 44 56	3 27 07	3 27 07

CLASS 4.

Eurybia	1 18 50	5 15 00	3 56 10	3 56 10
Amazon	1 15 25	5 45 16	4 29 51	4 16 13

CLASS 9.

Giggle	1 19 50	4 02 54	2 42 55	2 42 48
Ione	1 20 00	4 10 27	2 50 27	2 49 14
Sayonara	1 20 00	4 12 20	2 52 20	2 51 07
Zelda	1 20 00	4 08 12	2 48 12	2 48 12

CLASS C.

Orienta	1 20 00	4 03 03	2 43 03	2 36 55
Brunhilde	1 19 17	4 10 53	2 51 36	2 51 36

SPECIAL CLASS.

Julia	1 14 51	4 31 50	3 16 59	3 13 49
Poningo	1 14 45	4 38 52	3 24 07	3 24 07

The cutter Clara beats the schooner Magic 7m. 3s., corrected time; Nymph defeats Liris 8m. 51s. in Class 3 and Eurybia defeats Amazon by 20m. 3s. in Class 4. Class 9 Giggle beats Zolda 5m. 24s., in Class C Orienta defeats Brunhilde 14m. 41s., and Julie wins over Poningo by 10m. 18s. in the special class.

Nymph was better handled in the matter of setting and shifting sail, but the elapsed times over the last three legs of tbe course, when the wind held, show that she gained but 23s. in 15 knots. Clara, despite her keel and narrow beam, made a very good showing against Magic. Compared with the forties, her clapsed time from Hempstead mark, out and home, 15 knots, is 12m. 26s. better tban Nymph; the latter's allowance for this distance being about 7m. 30s. The regatta committee included Messrs. Geo. W. Hall, Ezra S. Connor, Thos. L. Scovill, Edward S. Innet, Wm. Weeber, W. S. Alley and J. H. Wainwright.

GREAT HEAD Y. C.—First championship regatta, July 6. Courses for first and second classes, 7½ miles; for third class, 5 miles:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
E. W. D., Edwin W. Dixon	25.01	1 28 00	1 04 02
The Owl, J. S. Cushing	25.04	1 31 00	1 07 00
Moondyne, Elliott Shaw	24.08	1 34 41	1 10 22

THIRD CLASS.

Modoc, D. W. Belcher	15.08	1 05 50	0 42 53
Scud, L. B. Meston	17.02	1 13 35	0 52 04
"Topsy, 8, 1581," H. J. Vinal	14.04	1 19 15	0 54 46
Fannie, R. E. Fraiser	13.00	1 24 49	——

Regatta committee, H. Hutchinson, P. M. Bond, A. P. Bicknell, R. H. Mitchell, C. H. Brown. Judges, Harry Hutchinson and C. B. Belcher.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.

142D REGATTA, 1ST OPEN SWEEPSTAKES, MONUMENT BEACH, JUNE 29.

THIS was the first open race sailed under the club measurement of waterline and sail area; the result was a very hard day's work for the judges.

In first class Surprise was noticeable by her absence, but Climax and Quissett made a very good race.

Second class this year promises to have the largest and most exciting races; Mist will have to look to her laureis, and all but one of her formidable competitors were on hand.

Thyra and Gymnote are two new boats built by Dunn; they are not yet thoroughly in shape; but sailed a good race, though not troubling Mist much.

Hamana is a new one from the builder of Mist, and is built on Mist's model with an overhang added. She did poorly, and is presumably not in form as yet.

Mollie, which under old rule was at foot of first class, is now at head of second class. She is very fast, and pushed Mist hard, beating her on actual time, but losing on allowance. It is to be regretted that Crawl did not enter.

In third class last year's champion, Daisy, met Hanley's Eina, who had already shown great speed in her matches with Kiowa.

In fourth class Hanley's new Kitten sailed her first race. She did poorly, and evidently to be shaken into trim.

Courses: First and second classes leaving Pine's Buoy on starboard, Bird Island Buoy and Scraggy Neck Buoy on port, and return, 11 miles; third class leaving Pine's Buoy, Abeel's Lodge Buoy and Dry Lodge Buoy on starboard, Pine's Buoy on port, and return, 7½ miles; fourth class leaving judges' yacht and Pine's Buoy on starboard, and return, 6½ miles. Wind, W. S. W., light. Summary:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Climax, E. C. Stetson, Mattapoisett	30.04	2 11 55	2 04 27
Quissett, J. L. Stackpole, B. Y. C.	28.07	2 13 55	2 04 44
Mattie, Howard Stockton, B. Y. C.	26.10	2 20 50	2 09 50
Sirius, M. N. Bray, B. Y. C.	26.07	2 35 05	2 23 48

SECOND CLASS.

Mollie, T. D. Plummer, Mon. Beach	26.01	2 18 17	2 06 17
Mist, G. H. Lyman, Jr., B. Y. C.	25.07	2 18 26	2 05 55
Thyra, Paul Bartholou, B. Y. C.	25.04	2 21 05	2 08 24
Gymnote, W. E. C. Eustis, B. Y. C.	25.00	2 21 07	2 09 06
Wildcat, S. P. Hill, Mon. Beach	25.00	2 21 19	2 08 14
Glaucus, O. S. Gifford, New Bedford	26.02	2 26 50	2 15 06
Faust, E. A. Wright, Fall River	25.05	2 27 00	2 14 24
Defiance, H. E. Perry, Mon. Beach	25.05	2 27 21	2 14 45
Hamana, S. D. Warren, B. Y. C.		2 27 31	. . . .

THIRD CLASS.

Eina, John Parkinson, B. Y. C.	22.00	1 43 14	1 31 37
Daisy, Howard Stockton, B. Y. C.	20.06	1 47 35	1 34 27
Star, W. C. Bray, B. Y. C.	20.02	1 51 59	1 38 29

FOURTH CLASS.

Edith, Irving Chapman, B. Y. C.	18.10	1 30 23	1 17 24
Kitten, G. H. Richards *et al.*, B. Y. C.	17.11	1 42 10	1 28 10
Jola, J. C. Dexter, Malta	15.11	1 51 57	1 34 32

Winners First Prize—First Class, Climax; Second Class, Mist; Third Class, Eina; Fourth Class, Edith. Second Prize—First Class, Quissett; Second Class, Mollie. Third Prize—Second Class, Wildcat. Regatta committee, W. Lloyd Jeffries, T. S. Edmunds, B. B. Crowninshield, Robt. Saltonstall, P. Grant, Jr. Judges, T. S. Edmunds, Patrick Grant, Jr.

143D REGATTA, FIRST BUZZARD'S BAY CHAMPIONSHIP, MONUMENT BEACH, JULY 4.

The race was sailed in a very heavy sea and a strong southwesterly gale of wind, which greatly reduced the number of starters, all hands being closely reefed. Mattie had a walkover in first class, Kitten won easily in fourth. Second and third promised very well, in second the champion Mist met Tantrum, always a good boat in a blow, and Dunn's new Gymnote, who ought to be a heavy weather boat, in third champion Daisy met Hanley's new Eina and Bonnie Bairn, the latter a deep Burgess sloop with a heavy lead keel.

Gymnote's boom broke short off as she crossed the line, and Tantrum carried away peak halliards within 50yds. of the start, leaving Mist a walk. Daisy fared no better, her boom went within 100yds. of the start; the owner of Eina did not realize Bonnie Bairn was in his class, but being a good sport objected to a walkover, consequently he lay by Daisy for fifteen or 20 minutes, then asked judges to resail race at some later date, but on finding that the sloop was in his class and had from 15 to 20 minutes start Eina at once went after her, gaining rapidly. Bonnie Bairn led by five minutes at end of first round, but Eina finished ten minutes ahead, a very good performance.

Courses for first and second classes—Leaving Pines Buoy Scraggy Neck Buoy and Bird Island Buoy on starboard and return, 11 miles. Third class—To and around Pines Buoy and repeat, 6½ miles. Fourth class—To and around Black Buoy 11, off Jacob's Neck and return, 2½ miles. Wind, a strong gale from S.W.:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Mattie, Howard Stockton	26.10	1 55 05	1 44 05

SECOND CLASS.

Mist, Geo. H. Lyman	25.06	2 07 00	1 47 37
Tantrum, Wm. Amory	22.10	Disabled.	
Gymnote, W. E. C. Eustis	25.11	Disabled.	

THIRD CLASS.

Eina, John Parkinson	22.00	1 42 45	1 32 41
Bonnie Bairn, Geo. S. Fiske		1 53 10	1 43 59
Daisy, Howard Stockton	20.06	Disabled.	

FOURTH CLASS.

Kitten, G. H. Richards *et al.*	17.11	33 00	27 37
Nymph, Geo. G. Amory		35 15	29 04

Winners of first prize and leg for pennant: First class, Mattie; second class, Mist; third class, Eina; fourth class, Kitten. Judge, T. S. Edmonds.

144TH REGATTA, 1ST CUP RACE, MARBLEHEAD, JULY 2.

It had been blowing hard S. W. by S. all through the afternoon and night of July 3. The 4th opened with a strong breeze from the same direction, and at 10 A.M., when the boats got under way for a trial spin, it was blowing pretty strong. Several of the boats ran outside to test the wind, and as a result Saracen, Swordfish, Witch and Otter housed topmasts, Hoiden, Swordfish, Dolphin and Nonpareil put in single reefs, but the wind kept steadily decreasing, and just before the start Swordfish shook out her reef.

First and second classes ran down the harbor, had a beat to S. E. Pig Breaker, whence spinakers were carried to Half-way Rock; from the rock they laid their course to mouth of harbor and crossed the line in a couple of tacks.

Saracen and Elf were off promptly in first class, Saracen a second or two in the lead. She spun out a good lead in the beat to windward and held her own afterward.

In second class Marguerite got to line ahead of time, and had difficulty in keeping on right side of it. When gun was fired she was dangerously close to stakeboat and on wrong tack; in jibing she fouled it, but no protest was made. Swordfish was first off, followed closely by Marguerite, Otter and Witch. Swordfish gained steadily and won hands down. Otter withdrew, while the other two made a pretty good fight, resulting in favor of Marguerite.

In the third class Kiowa met Mosca for the first time, and as the wind was much lighter on the third class course and there was a good deal of running and reaching, it was expected that the Mosca, with her big sail spread, would win.

Kiowa and Wraith led off together almost on the flash of the gun, Mosca and Kathleen just behind them. It was almost before the wind to Buoy 3, and some of the sloops boomed out their jibs. To the surprise of all, the Buzzard's Bay catboat Kiowa at once began to draw away from the others, getting a lead of 40s. at first buoy, Hoiden and Mosca coming next. Here they hauled sheets a little for Curtis Point, which Kiowa, still gaining, rounded first, then Hoiden, Mosca, Wraith and Kathleen.

From here was a free reach to Bowditch Ledge, with the best breeze of the day, and it seemed as if the jib-and-mainsails ought to take the lead. Wraith and Kathleen got their booms into the water, which seemed to stop them. Mosca gradually passed Hoiden, rounding Bowditch's just ahead of her, Kiowa steadily gaining, have rounded a little more than ten minutes ahead of Mosca.

Here wind was very light, and kept on getting lighter for rest of the race. Kiowa took a short tack to the southward, then headed for the Salem shores; Mosca and Hoiden going round at the same time. Hoiden tried for Mosca's weather, but failing broke tacks and seemed to lose a little by it; about this time she shook out her reef. Kathleen was close on Wraith at Bowditch, but the latter did well to windward and Kathleen dropped out of race; her bottom was foul, she will do better next time. Kiowa gained steadily, while Wraith did well with the others.

In fourth class Dolphin led all round, coming home under full sail. Nonpareil would have done better to follow suit. Hoiden has not been measured, she may be larger than figured here.

Course: first and second classes from judges' yacht, leaving black buoys Nos. 5 and 3, Tom Moor's Rock, Tinkers Island and Roaring Bull on starboard; Can Buoy off S. E. Pig Breaker, Half-way Rock and black buoys Nos. 3 and 5 on port, and return; 10 miles. Third and fourth classes leaving black buoy on Selman's Berth on port, black buoys Nos. 3, 5 and 7 on port, stakeboat off Curtis's Point on starboard, Bowditch's Ledge Beacon on starboard, Red Buoy No. 6 on port, to judges' yacht; 7½ miles.

Wind, S. W. by S., fair at start, rapidly dying out; very light for last half of race. Summary:

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Saracen, W. P. Fowle	38.03	2 00 21	1 59 18
Elf, W. H. Wilkinson	36.00	2 07 06	2 04 35

SECOND CLASS.

Swordfish, Com. Paine	31.07	2 15 57	2 10 12
Marguerite, F. Skinner, Jr.	28.01	2 29 35	2 20 38
Witch, B. B. Crowninshield	28.03	2 34 59	2 24 24
Otter, Percy Chase	25.07	Withdrew.	

THIRD CLASS CATS.

Kiowa, W. C. and W. L. Jeffries	22.03	1 34 32	1 23 09
Hoiden, Gordon Dexter	21.11	1 39 40	1 27 59

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Mosca, C. H. W. Foster	24.06	1 38 24	1 29 03
Wraith, H. P. Benson	22.03	1 40 55	1 29 32
Kathleen, R. S. Peahody	25.10	Withdrew.	

FOURTH CLASS.

Dolphin, R. C. Robbins	18.00	1 49 17	1 33 13
Nonpareil, W. D. Taylor	18.09	1 54 35	1 39 27

Winners—Leg for cup, first class, Saracen; second class, Swordfish; third class cats, Kiowa; fourth class sloops, Mosca; fourth class, Dolphin. Judge, W. Lloyd Jeffries.

145TH RACE, 2D CHAMPIONSHIP, MARBLEHEAD, JULY 6.

The race was sailed, except in Marblehead Harbor, where there was a light breeze, in the faintest kind of an air from S.S.E., being little better than a drift, particularly in the windward work. As none of the printed courses gave any windward work the judges improvised a course, sending all classes to Red Buoy 6 (a run with wind on starboard quarter), then a short beam reach to Cutthroat Ledge, a beat to Half Way Rock and a run home, a scant 8 miles.

In first class Beetle took seven hours drifting down from Boston, arriving just as the start, but not having her crew aboard did not start. Elf sailed a good race with Saracen.

In second class Swordfish won as usual.

In third class Wraith and Kiowa found it altogether too light; it was Mosca's day, and she worked out a good lead in the long swell and faint air. Nerina sailed very well, beating Mosca on allowance. It was so light to windward that some of the crews laid out to leeward to keep boom on right side.

In fourth class Dolphin did not like it any better than Kiowa. Elf was officially measured 36.02.

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Saracen, W. P. Fowle	38.03	1 33 58	1 33 08
Elf, W. H. Wilkinson	36.02	1 37 06	1 35 12

SECOND CLASS.

Swordfish, Com. Paine	31.07	1 43 32	1 38 56
Witch, B. B. Crowninshield	28.01	1 56 06	1 49 12
Marguerite, F. Skinner, Jr	28.03	1 58 52	1 51 50

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Mosca, C. H. W. Foster	24.06	1 53 24	1 43 26
Wraith, H. P. Benson	22.03	1 59 47	1 47 39

THIRD CLASS CATS.

Nerina, Robt. Saltonstall	21.10	1 55 13	1 42 39
Kiowa, W. C. and W. L. Jeffries	22.03	1 58 57	1 46 49

FOURTH CLASS.

Nonpareil, W. O. Taylor	18.09	2 00 13	1 54 05
Dolphin, R. C. Robbins	18.00	2 16 23	1 59 15

Winners: First class, Saracen; second class, Swordfish; third class sloops, Mosca; third class cats, Nerina; fourth class, Nonpareil. Second class champion pennant won and held by Swordfish; first class champion pennant won by Saracen, tieing Beetle; third class champion pennant won by Mosca, tieing Kiowa; fourth class champion pennant won by Nonpareil, tieing Dolphin. Judges, H. H. Buck and E. M. Parker.

SING SING Y. C. OPEN REGATTA, JULY 4.

THE Sing Sing Y. C. sailed a regatta on July 4, open to all yachts, from off Sing Sing around a stakeboat off Dobb's Ferry, for all but Class 9, which sailed a short triangular course, two rounds, off Sing Sing. There was a strong S.W. wind during the early part of the race, followed by a severe N.W. squall and then a calm. The full times were:

CLASS I.—CABIN SLOOPS, 32FT. AND OVER.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Mergus	11 04 39	6 34 02	7 29 23
Lottie	11 03 23	Not timed.	

CLASS II—CABIN SLOOPS, 27 TO 32FT.

Crawford	11 05 07	8 16 04	9 10 57
Jnlian	11 03 27	Not timed.	

CLASS III.—CABIN SLOOPS. 27FT AND UNDER.

Lurline	11 04 31	Not timed.
Alice	11 01 31	Not timed.

CLASS IV.—OPEN SLOOPS.

P. T. Tomlin	11 01 31½	Not timed.
James T. Corlett	11 01 50	Not timed.
May	11 09 50½	Not timed.
Surprise	11 05 32	Not timed.

CLASS V.—CABIN CAT-RIG.

Ella F.	11 07 42	Not timed.	

CLASS VI.—OPEN CAT-RIG. 27FT. AND OVER.

Madge	11 01 31	4 44 48	5 43 17
Phœnix	11 01 32	Not timed.	
Nina	11 02 05	Not timed.	

CLASS VII.—OPEN CAT-RIG, 23 TO 27FT.

Aller	11 05 46½	4 13 13½	5 07 27
May F	11 06 26½	3 39 02	4 32 36½
Irene	11 06 49½	Not timed.	
Cora	11 07 36½	Not timed.	

CLASS VIII.—OPEN CAT-RIG, 20 TO 23FT.

Irex	11 07 06	Not timed.	
Paulline B	11 06 44½	5 40 03½	6 33 49
Columbia	11 08 26	Not timed.	
Marguerite	11 06 10½	Not timed.	
Amy	11 10 36½	Not timed.	
Lotta	11 06 06½	Not timed.	

CLASS IX.—OPEN CAT-RIG, 20FT. AND UNDER.

Gauntlet	11 09 27	Not timed.	
Bon Ton	11 08 17	Not timed.	
Ermine	11 09 33	2 12 49	3 03 16
Ella	11 09 10½	Not timed.	
C. H. Miner	11 08 38	Not timed.	

The regatta committee were: Col. B. S. Gibson, Charles S. Gowan and Pierre Reynolds.

NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE.

THE following general order has been issued:

FLAGSHIP ELECTRA, N. Y. Y. C.,
HARBOR OF NEW YORK, July 1, 1889.

General Orders No. 2.

1. The vessels of the squadron will rendezvous at New London, off Pequot House, on Wednesday, Aug. 7.

2. Captains will report aboard the flagship on the same evening at 9 o'clock.

3. Special attention is called to the race for the cups presented by Capt. Goelet, which will take place at Newport, Friday, Aug. 9, unless otherwise decided at the meeting of captains.

4. The squadron cruise trophies of 1889, given by the club, will be raced for by yachts of the New York Y. C. The rules and regulations governing competition for the same will be issued to captains by the regatta committee.

5. During the cruise the Owl and the Game Cock colors will be raced for by the four-oared rigs and double-scull cutters and dinghies belonging to the yachts of the squadron, and the holders will be subject to challenge at any time, on one day's notice.

6. There will also be a race for the steam and naphtha launches belonging to the squadron, the time, conditions and prizes for which will be hereafter announced by the Commodore.

7. The routine and rules contained in the Club Manual will be observed during the cruise. Particular attention is called to the fact that they have recently been changed in many important particulars.

8. There will be special cups given for competition by third class sloops (70ft.) and seventh class sloops (40ft.), dates of which will be announced by the Commodore.

9. Yachts when in squadron are earnestly requested to take their ship's time in striking bells from that of the flagship, and in no case to anticipate it.

By order of the Commodore.

STEPHEN PEABODY, Fleet Captain.

AWA.—The new Hasbrouck 40 was launched on July 6 at Lawley's.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE following letters were received last week by the New York Y. C. It is certain that Valkyrie will cross the Atlantic to race the 70ft class for the Paine cup and in private matches. She has not been successful in the late races on the Clyde.

20 ST. JAMES SQUARE, S. W., LONDON, June 20.

DEAR CAPTAIN GRANT: There is no doubt that the New York Y. C. are quite correct in their contention that you are in error when stating that Mr. Oddie's letter of April 12 contains a condition "not previously alluded to." I hold myself, however, responsible for the mistake, and can only express my extreme regret at the misunderstanding. The accompanying letter from Mr. Watson will explain the misunderstanding.

When talking the matter over with you I fully believed that the correspondenee between Mr. York, secretary of the Royal Clyde Y. C., and Mr. Bird, the then secretary of the New York Y. C., showed that a challenge would be accepted on exactly the same terms as the Volunteer and Thistle contests, but on subsequent examination I find that the correspondence in question may bear two readings. Mr. York, in his letter of Nov. 27, 1888, addressed to the secretary of the New York Y. C., mentions the existence of the proviso, but in a postscript says: "In the event of the paragraph being perfectly true and that a challenge will be accepted under the same conditions as in the Genesta, Galatea and Thistle contests, please cable 'True'." To this letter the secretary of the New York Y. C. cabled the reply "True."

Now, the conditions that governed the Genesta, Galatea and Thistle contests can have nothing whatever to do with the provisions in the new deed of gift, since the deed was not then in existence, while the reply "True" may be taken to refer either to the body of Mr. York's letter, which recognizes the proviso, or to the postscript, which makes no difference to the same. Hence, probably, Mr. Watson's mistake and mine. In like manner your letter of March 19 last, referring to the same cablegram, may or may not be taken to include the proviso, while the words "the same terms would be accepted as in the Volunteer and Thistle matches" can have no reference to the new deed of gift. Therefore it is evident that while the New York Yacht Club have taken one reading we have taken the other. Yours truly, DUNRAVEN.

20 ST. JAMES SQUARE, S. W., June 24.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 24, with inclosure.

I am exceedingly sorry that a difficulty has arisen with regard to the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron made in my name for the America Cup; and my regret is the greater since I find I was mistaken as to the terms on which the challenge would be accepted.

I did not know that the "new deed of gift" was in any way involved, and can only express my sincere regret at being under a misapprehension in that respect.

What I intended to do, and what I thought I had done, was to challenge to sail the Valkrie for the Cup against any vessel the New York Y. C. might select, according to the conditions that governed the last three international contests, and to the spirit of that challenge I wish to adhere.

As far as sailing for the America's Cup is concerned I am in the hands of the Royal Yacht Squadron. If they instruct me to sail, well and good.

But, on the other hand I attach no importance to the nature of the prize, all I care for is the interest belonging to a fair competition between the two vessels, and if the New York Y. C. find themselves unable to offer the America Cup as a prize I shall be ready on my part to sail against whatever yacht would have been selected to defend it, either for a prize of equal value or nothing at all.

Since there is scarcely time for further correspondence on the subject it would be very convenient that I should be represented by some one on your side of the ocean. I have therefore written a letter to Gen. Paine, of which I inclose a copy, and if he will kindly consent to act for me I will abide by whatever arrangements he makes.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Gen. Paine. Yours truly, DUNRAVEN.

20 ST. JAMES SQUARE, S. W., June 24.

DEAR SIR: Although I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance I feel sure you will excuse the liberty I take in writing to you concerning the America's Cup. Your name is so well known over here in connection with international yacht racing that it naturally suggests itself to me under the circumstances in which I find myself placed.

The Royal Yacht Squadron challenged for me under a misapprehension, for which I am responsible, as to the terms under which a challenge would be accepted, and it is possible that my challenge may fall to the ground, owing to a difference of opinion between the Royal Yacht Squadron and the New York Yacht Club about the new deed of gift.

I have no wish to express here any opinion as to the relative merits or demerits of the different deeds under which the New York Yacht Club has held the Cup, or to discuss their legal aspect, or the various interpretations that may be put upon the "new deed."

Whether I race for the America Cup or some other prize, or nothing at all, it is equally immaterial to me; all I care about is the sport, the interest of the race, to see what my ship can do, and to have the relative merits of the two vessels fairly demonstrated.

I see no reason, therefore, why the match should not take place, as I am ready and anxious to sail against whatever yacht the New York Yacht Club would have selected to defend the Cup, all the conditions of sailing remaining unaltered, with the exception that we should sail for some prize other than the Cup.

Time is too short to permit of my settling this matter by correspondence; I should be very grateful if you would kindly consent to act for me.

As you are probably aware, the conditions of sailing, courses, etc., are pretty well agreed to. The only point outstanding to which I attach any importance being the time of starting.

As expressed in my letter of May 3 to Mr. Smith, many and obvious objections appear to exist in leaving the time of starting in a match of this kind entirely in the hands of a sailing committee, and I proposed that it should be compulsory on the yachts to start at the specified time if the committee so decided, and compulsory on the committee to start them at the specified time if either vessel so desired; otherwise the time of startiug to be at the option of the committee.

I do not see that any suspicion of unfairness or any inconvenience could arise under these conditions. But in this respect, as in all others, I am perfectly content to leave myself in your hands, if you will be so good as to act for me and arrange for the match.

I cannot, however, afford to race for a large sum, but should be glad if the sum, if any, that we sail for be such as to enable the victor to buy something commemorative of the event.

I believe the value of the America Cup was 100 guineas. I suggest the same sum.

If in any way you find it inconvenient to accede to my request I trust you will not hesitate to say so.

I inclose a copy of my letter sent this mail to Mr. Smith.

Yours faithfully, [Signed] DUNRAVEN.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON, COWES CASTLE, June 27, 1889.

To James D. Smith, Esq.

DEAR SIR: With reference to your letter of the 27th ult., addressed to Mr. Richard Grant, Secretary to the Royal Yacht Squadron, relative to the challenge for the America Cup in behalf of the Earl of Dunraven, and having given it the fullest consideration, we have first to admit that the challenge was sent under a misapprehension as to the terms alluded to in your letter of Dec. 14 last, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Clyde Y. C. as the inclosed copies of letters from the Earl of Dunraven and Mr. G. L. Watson will show. We therefore much regret that we are unable to confirm the challenge with the condition attached that "if the cup is won by the club challenging it shall be held under and subject to the full terms of the new deed," the acceptance of which we consider would preclude the renewal of that friendly competition which it is so desirable to encourage and maintain, and for which the cup appears to have been originally conveyed to the New York Y. C.

We could not undertake the responsibility of entering into such a covenant, which would make the terms of the new deed of gift binding in any future challenge.

We would further point out that the effect of accepting the conditions of the New York Y. C. would be to compel the Royal Yacht Squadron to insist upon receiving, should it be successful in winning the Cup, more favorable terms from a challenger than those under which it is challenged.

We have the honor, etc.

CHARLES BARING,
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
ALLEN YOUNG, C. B.

To the Earl of Dunraven, K. P.:

DEAR LORD DUNRAVEN—I told you about a month ago by word of mouth, but now repeat it by letter, that I had made a serious

overlook when advising you as to the terms of challenging for the America Cup.

Most unfortunately, when we spoke to Mr. Graut on the matwe had not a copy of Mr. York's letter to the New York Y. C., where the conditions attached to the winning of the cup are quoted. I had seen Mr. York's letter before it was dispatched, and certainly should have remembered such a very important condition; but, as a matter of fact, I clean forgot about its existence and unwittingly misled you and Mr. Grant. Will you, therefore, read this letter to Mr. Grant or the Royal Yacht Squadron, who are interested in the matter, as it would materially add to my regret were any one but myself blamed for my blunder. I am, etc., G. L. WATSON.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON, CASTLE COWES, June 27, 1889.

To James D. Smith, Esq.:

SIR: I have laid your letter of the 27th ult., relative to the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron, on behalf of the Earl of Dunraven, for the America's Cup, before the special committee appointed at the annual general meeting of the squadron, to decide any question that might arise thereon. I beg now to forward you the decision that has been arrived at by them. I have the honor, etc., RICHARD GRANT, Secretary R. Y. S.

On the receipt of these letters Chairman Smith wrote as follows to General Paine:

NEW YORK, July 8, 1889.

DEAR GENERAL PAINE: I received a letter from Lord Dunraven this morning enclosing a copy of the letter he had sent to you, also advising me he had sent you a copy of his letter to me. I asked you by telegraph if you were willing to give the press of New York a copy of his letter to you for publication.

I notice that Lord Dunraven proposes to "leave himself in your hands to act for him"—in other words make you his representative. Are you willing to act? Yours, faithfully,

JAMES D. SMITH.

To this note General Paine replied by telegraph as follows:

JAMES D. SMITH: I have no objection to your publishing it as part of correspondence with you. Shall wish to know what action you propose. CHARLES J. PAINE.

STEAMERS AND THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A subject of interest to canoeists and yachtsmen in this locality, and for that matter on every body of inland water, is the danger to small craft from the steamers carrying passengers to and fro. Such steamers are not governed by the existing inspection laws, and seem to care but very little for the rules of navigation.

Irondequoit Bay is such a body of water as I refer to; it is about 5 miles long by ½ to 1 mile wide and connected by an outlet with Lake Ontario, over which are two bridges without draws. It is claimed that this bay is not navigable water in the sense of the U. S. or State laws governing steam craft, although there are some half a dozen steamers running thereon, which carry several thousand people during holidays and Sundays, and many hundreds during week days.

Why are these steamers not obliged to carry life preservers, boats or rafts and lights, and stand proper inspection as well as on other waters? The lives of passengers are just as much in danger from explosion or collision as elsewhere! Why should they not be obliged to obey the rules of the road regarding sailing craft as elsewhere?

To show the spirit of some of the captains on these steamers, regarding the matter I will mention what might have been an accident of some moment, which happened yesterday. Several members of the Rochester C. C. were sailing on the bay, and were about to land at the Newport House docks, and as one of them was running into the dock a steamer was also approaching from almost abeam, and it seems she intended passing one steamer dock and landing at the next; between these two docks was the low landing stage for small craft. When it was certain that the steamer was going to the upper dock, it was too late for the canoeist to go about as the steamer was to windward and it would have been very unlikely that the canoe could have gained any headway to get out of the way on the other tack, therefore the only thing to do was to keep her course and depend upon the rules of the road being observed. When the steamer got within 20ft. the pilot called to the canoeist to get out of the way or he would run over him. As the steamer was about to strike the canoeist jammed the tiller over, throwing the canoe partly into the wind, easing the shock, and the only real damage was the twisting of the rudderhead, which was caught by the steamer's bow as she scraped along the after gunwale of canoe. When the pilot was remonstrated with afterward, he said there was no use trying to bulldoze him, as he understood his business, and that "if any more of the canoeists got in his way that he should do just the same again"

Now it would seem that there should be a State law governing navigation on these small bodies of water, if the United States laws do not include them; for New York has many a small lake on which passenger steamers ply. I know that New Hampshire has such laws, and the steamers on her lakes are governed by similar laws and rules to those of the ocean and rivers.

ROCHESTER, July 5. SINGLE HANDER.

[The United States laws have full jurisdiction in this and all similar cases. All steam craft are a tenablo to them, and can bo held accountablc for their violation.]

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C. CRUISE.

THE fleet of the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. was at the appointed rendezvous in Oyster Bay by Sunday, the following yachts being at anchor: Sea Fox, schr., Com. A. Cass Canfield; Medusa, cutter, Vice-Com. Robert Center; Iroquois, schr., Rear-Com. R. N. Ellis; Stranger, schr., Mr. Geo. Scott; Ruth, schr. Mr. H. C. Marquand; Crusader, schr., Mr. Chas. A. Cheever; Mayflower, schr., Mr. F. T. Underhill; Clara, cutter, Dr. J. C. Barron; Gracie, sloop, Mr. J. P. Earle; Thistle, sloop, Mr. Malcolm Graham; Iola, sloop, Mr. F. H. Wecks; Maraquita, cutter, Mr. A. Belmont, Jr.; Minerva, cutter, Mr. C. H. Tweed; Liris, cutter, Messrs. Wetmore and Hoyt; Gorilla, sloop, Mr. R. P. Carroll; Banshee, sloop, Mr. P. S. Pearsall; Kathleen, cutter, Mr. Wm. Whitlock; Vandal, sloop, Mr. Henry Stanton. On Monday morning the auxiliary naphtha yawl Etcetera, Mr. L. Q. Jones, joined the fleet. In spite of rain and bad weather generally a number of ladies were on board the yachts to witness the race of the forties. In the evening a meeting was held on board the Iroquois, at which it was decided to sail from Larchmont on Friday morning for Newport, the programme for the rest of the cruise to be determined on there. On Tuesday morning the fleet saluted the flag of the Oyster Bay Y. C., afterward dressing ship. At noon all hands were welcomed by Dr. J. West Roosevelt, the fleet surgeon, and his wife, at his handsome residence, Waldeck, where a breakfast and garden party were given in honor of the club, and in the evening, in spite of the long continued rain, all were present at the ball given by Mr. F. T. Underhill. On Wedesday several swimming matches for prizes, given by Mr. Underhill, took place between the crews of the different yachts. On Thursday morning the fleet sailed to Larchmont where the members joined in the festivities of the day as guests of the Larchmont Y. C.

On Friday the cruise was resumed, and on July 9 the fleet was at Vineyard Haven waiting for Gorilla and Kathleen before sailing around the Cape.

BAYSWATER Y. C.—The Bayswater Y. C., of Far Rockaway, sailed a race on July 4 over a 11 mile triangular course, the wind being strong S.W. and squally, one craft capsizing. The times were:

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
Edith, Wm. Armstrong	12 19 44	2 19 44	2 19 14
Lizzie, Geo. Bouker	12 01 04	2 19 22	2 17 08
Bertha B., D. C. Bouker, Jr	12 00 38	2 24 38	2 21 56
Mattie, T. Leitch	12 00 04	2 24 18	2 20 59
Gaviota, J. Ackerson	12 01 21	2 23 13	2 18 35
Corporal, F. W. Shepard	12 00 13	2 29 44	2 25 56

The judges and timekeepers were: Isaac P. Hubbard, C. E. Schaffner and B. J. Daukleisen.

"GIVE THE LITTLE FELLOWS A CHANCE."—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your editorial of June 20, "Give the Little Fellows a Chance," should be posted in every yacht club's headquarters; indeed it would not be a bad scheme to hang it up in yacht's cabins. The Q. C. Y. C. annual regatta was one of the finest that has taken place on the Delaware River. Com. Middleton and his aides worked hard to make it a success, as it was, and yet a lack of courtesy threw a shado over the otherwise fine sailing. The little Lucette, third class sloop, after fighting her, way through the fleet to third position, which she held for over six miles, was blanketed by the big fellows, one after another after the wind began to blow hard enough to strip them down to their lower sails. There was no occasion for this, no excuse, save that they kept within the law. It was this that lost her the race in her class. A few lessons in the oriquette would not come amiss hereabouts. The race between the tuckups Patterson and Flick for a purse of $500 was won by the latter, the former capsizing on the homestretch.—R. G. W.

CHESAPEAKE BAY Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA.—The annual regatta of the Chesapeake Bay Y. C. was sailed on July 4, and was a very hotly-contested race. The regattas of the club are open to all craft owned in the State that come within the classification. The match of the 4th was open to all boats measuring over 28ft. "oyster measurement" (which is from inside of stem to inside of sternpost) to 35ft. in first class and all boats 28ft. and under in second class. The time allowance is 6s. per foot per mile for difference in length, four boats required to start in each class to make a race. Only two boats entering in second class, these two were allowed to start in the first class, taking the minimum length of that class. The course was in Miles River, starting at Deep Water Point, thence to buoy off Long Point, thence passing "Hill" buoy on starboard hand to buoy on east end of Herring Island, thence to finish, line drawn from Deep Water Point to "Hill" buoy, distance 14 miles. Wind very fresh S. W. All the boats in the race were Chesapeake canoes, very able and fast craft, especially fast in reaching and running, and which points of sailing we think they cannot be beaten in strong winds by any single-hulled vessel. The time allowance taken at start, the boats starting in the following order and time:

	Length.	Start.
Edward	28.05	11 10 00
Saidie	26.06	11 10 01
Moses	28.05	11 10 42
Lucy Lee	29.08	11 13 04
Gertie	30.00	11 13 32
Vickers	30.07	11 14 14
Little Jim	32.00	11 16 08
White Wings	33.08	11 18 28
Island Bride	35.00	11 20 20

The Edward and Saidie started at 28ft. The first leg of the course was a reach close hauled. Edward broke her foremast after going a couple of miles and was out of the race. The order of rounding Long Point Buoy could not be taken, as, owing to a misunderstanding, the club steamer with regatta committee did not get under way in time. After turning the Long Point Buoy the boats had the wind on port quarter and came very fast to Hill Buoy. The Gertie by this time having picked up all boats ahead of her and passing the Hill Buoy at 11:53, closely followed by Saidie, Lucy Lee, Moses, Island Bride, White Wings and Little Jim. From this point to Herring Island it was dead before the wind. The Gertie turned first, Vickers second and Island Bride third, Saidie fourth, others not timed. They had a beat back to the finish, Gertie holding her lead of a few lengths, closely pressed by the Vickers, with the Island Bride gaining on both, but slowly. The Vickers tacked for the line when off Deep Water Point, and the Gertie, watching her closely, also went on port tack, but they had miscalculated the strong ebb tide running, and both failed to weather the point, involving another short hitch to starboard and then to port before they would weather the line. In the mean time, the Island Bride had held her starboard tack, and the excitement on the club steamer, anchored just across the line, was intense among the members and the numerous ladies on board. Just as the Bride came about for the line tho lacing in the head of her foresail gave way, but she kept on sailing the last tack practically under mainsail and jib. The Gertie and Vickers tacked just ahead of her, and Gertie crossed the line at 12:45, Vickers 8s. behind her, and Bride 10s. behind the Vickers, with Saidie and one other of the boats as well up. Gertie wins first prize, Vickers second prize and Island Bride third. A match has been made between the Island Bride and the Gertie to sail another match over the same course. The usual large crowd attended the regatta, and the event was a great success, only marred by the heavy rain that came np just after the match was over.—J. G. MORRIS, Sec'y Chesapeake Bay Y. C.

SIPPICAN Y. C. SEVENTH (OPEN) REGATTA, JULY 6.—Course No. 2, weather fair, wind light N.E., tide ebb:

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
SPECIAL CLASS OF SLOOPS.			
Bonnie Bairn, G. S. Fiske	20 02	4 02 55	3 46 59
Allie, R. Ryder	26.02	4 33 05	4 17 08
FIRST CLASS CATS.			
Climax, R. L. Barstow	26.02	2 47 12	2 31 16
Quissett, C. Stackpole	25.06	2 57 10	2 40 07
Thyra, P. Barthelow	25.07	3 11 55	2 44 41
SECOND CLASS CATS.			
Mollic, J. Hill	23.11½	3 01 15	2 41 38
Defiance, H. E. Perry	23.02	3 03 16	2 42 16
Mist, G. H. Lyman	23.½	3 05 55	2 44 40
Ema, J. Parkinson	20.01½	3 15 25	2 47 40
THIRD CLASS CATS.			
Ebenezer, L Bacon	19.04	1 59 35	1 42 07
Petrel, G. H. Richards	19.01	2 01 51	1 42 50
Edith, J. Chapman	17.02½	2 04 08	1 43 41
Daisy, H. Stockton	19.02	2 02 47	1 45 14
Mascot, W. H. Allen	18.08	2 02 20	1 44 04
Laura, F. R. Wing	19.02	2 03 45	1 46 12
Trump, J. Whiting	19.01	2 08 22	1 50 42
Elida, A. Knudson	17.04½	2 16 27	1 56 16
FOURTH CLASS CATS.			
Reba, W. Perry	13.01	1 49 16	1 27 03
Rena, A. Hiles	13.04	1 50 40	1 28 56
Iola, J. Dexter	13.04	1 51 00	1 29 59
Hebe, J. M. Clarke	16.01	1 51 37	1 34 14
Nymph, W. Amory	14.10	1 53 40	1 34 29
Red Wing, J. DeKay	16.02	1 52 50	1 35 34

Winners—First prize: Class 1, Bonnio Bairn; Class 2, Climax; Class 3, Mollie; Class 4, Ebenezer; Class 5, Reba. Second prize: Class 2, Quissett; Class 3, Defiance; Class 4, Petrel; Class 5, Rena. Remarks: Special class, sloops under 35ft.; first class cats, over 24ft.; second class cats, over 20 and under 24ft.; third class cats, over 17 and under 20ft.; fourth class cats, over 10 and under 17ft. Regatta committee: Jasper Whiting (chairman), F. H. Luce and F. R. Wing. Judges: Messrs. Chapin, Barrows and Luce.

HULL Y. C., SEVENTY-SIXTH REGATTA, JULY 6.—Courses, 11 miles for First and Second classes, 10 miles for Third Class, 6 miles for Fourth, Fifth and Sixth. Weather clear: wind S. E., light; tide, 5:15 P. M., high water:

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
FIRST CLASS.			
Magic (C. B.), E. C. Neal	31.01	Carried away topmast.	
Nimbus (C. B.), J. J. Southee	31.11	2 16 59	1 49 38
SECOND CLASS.			
Harbinger (C. B.), J. R. Hooper	27.11	2 08 50	1 39 49
THIRD CLASS.			
Posy (C. B.), R. G. Hunt	22.04	2 26 22	1 51 09
Undine (C. B.), E. B. Holmes	23.04	2 31 14	1 57 15
Echo (keel), Burwell & Isham	24.06	2 27 02	1 54 30
Thelga (keel), H. L. Johnson	23.01	2 32 53	1 57 31
FOURTH CLASS			
Eureka (C. B.), E. B. Rogers	20.06	1 42 22	1 19 45
Tom Cat (C. B.), C. H. Lockhart	19.00	1 49 31	1 20 06
FIFTH CLASS.			
Atala (C. B.), E. F. Linton	19.10	1 48 47	1 25 36
Mabel (C. B.), Dunn & Brown	19.11	1 49 17	1 26 10
Myrtle C. B.), R. C. Poor	19.02	1 50 57	1 27 09
Nola (C. B.), Thayer & Morse	19.02	1 53 05	1 29 17
Vaga (keel), H. W. Friend	18.02	2 07 10	1 42 23
SIXTH CLASS.			
Rocket (C. B.), M. M. Faxon	16.02	1 51 11	1 24 14
Wildfire (C. B.), H. A. Keeth	17.03	2 00 00	1 34 16

Winners—Class One, Nimbus $25; Class Two, Harbinger $10; Class Three, Posy $15, Echo $15; Class Four, Eureka $12; Class Five, Atala $12, Vaga $6, Mabel $6, Myrtle $3; Class Six, Rocket $10. Regatta com.: E. L. Burwell, J. S. Henry, C. V. Whitten, C. L. Waldo, R. C. Par. Judges, B. W. Bonell, J. J. Southee, J. B. Forsyth, J. R. Chadwick.

MOSQUITO FLEET Y.C., South Boston, July 6, 1889.—First cup regatta. Course, Dorchester Bay, triangular, distance 5 miles. Weather clear, wind S. E. to S. W., fluky.

	Length.	Corrected.
FIRST CLASS.		
Skipper, J. R. Tufts, Jr	14.11	2 14 55
Minnie, H. Jackson	14.11	2 14 56
Lucy, W. H. Ransom	14.11	2 15 04
Sprite, H. M. Wells	15.00	2 15 15
Nellie, J. O'Leary	14.11	2 15 25
Enigma, J. F. Small	14.11	2 15 27
Iota, J. T. Powers	14.00	2 16 22
SECOND CLASS.		
Baby, J. Wallace Brandon	12.11	2 13 11
Grace, F. Borden	12.02	2 26 25
Snag, J. E. Robinson	12.00	2 39 15

Judges, F. T. Merry, J. T. Powers and H. M. Wells.

SIPPICAN Y. C.—At the annual meeting of the Sippican Y. C., held July 1, the following officers were elected: Com., Jasper Whiting; Vice-Com., J. E. DeKay; Sec'y-Treas., J. Henry Clarke, Jr.; Meas., J. W. Austin, 2d. Directors, Commodore, Vice-Commodore, Secretary and Treasurer ex-officio, and Dr. J. S. Whiting, Geo. L. Luce, James DeKey and F. R. Wing. Regatta Committee, J. Whiting, F. R. Wing and F. H. Luce.

FOURTH OF JULY RACES.—Owing to lack of space, reports of the Boston city regatta and some other races are left until next week.

AUGUSTA.—The steam yacht Augusta, built for Mr. I. L. Elwood, of Chicago, was launched by the Herreshoffs on June 12. She is a composite craft, 128ft. over all, 17ft.6in. beam, with a Herreshoff boiler and engines 10, 16 and 25×13in.

NOW THEN—Steamer, formerly owned by Mr. N. L. Munroe, has been sold to Mr. Addicks, of Boston. The now Mosbor boat building in a sealed shop at Pryor's yard is said to be for Mr. Munroe.

TELEGRAM—Steamer, designed several years since by J. Beavor-Webb and built by Lawley for Mr. James Gordon Bennett, is reported sold to the Hohenstein Co. of Newark, N. J.

DAUNTLESS—Schr., C. H. Colt, was ashore off Cuttyhunk last week, while on a cruise to Halifax. She came off safely, but the cruise was abandoned.

Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

JULY.

13-22. Atlantic Division Meet, 13-29. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast I'd. Cheesequake Creek. 27. Yonkers, Annual, Yonkers.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River.

SEPTEMBER.

7. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5. 14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.
7. Brooklyn, Annual, postponed.

CORINTHIAN MOSQUITO FLEET.

SPECIAL CANOE RACE.

A SPECIAL canoe race of the Corinthian Mosquito Fleet was sailed on June 29 off Larchmont, over a 3-mile triangular, twice around. Among those responding to the invitation were Paul Butler, of Lowell, Mass., C. B. Vaux and C. J. Stevens, of New York, and Geo. Forrest, of Hartford. The Mosquito Fleet presented a very handsome oxidized silver bowl to the winner, who proved to be Paul Butler in the Fly. The Larchmont Y. C. very kindly extended the privilege of their well appointed house and grounds to the Mosquito Fleet on this occasion, which was appreciated by the contestants, who could ship their canoes direct and be assured of care on their reception, and also have large floats on which they could rig and prepare for the contest. The race was started at 3:33, the Sound being flat and glassy up to that time, when a light air came in from S.E., changing an hour later to S.S.W., when it remained strong enough to compel Mr. Butler to get out on his piazza.

By close timing at the start Vaux went over first, followed very closely by Butler, both on starboard tack, Stevens coming for line on port tack, going about on line in their wake. Forrest went in stays on line, losing 3m. at the start. After a short hitch all four stood to westward under the shore to avoid the strong ebb tide; it was high tide at 12 o'clock.

At first mark to windward Butler turned 1m. ahead of Vaux, 1¾m. ahead of Forrest, who changed his place from fourth up to second and back again several times, fighting for second place at finish and would have gotten it but stood on too far, allowing Vaux to shoot under his stern and across the line second to Butler's first.

The race was ono of much interest to the many yachtsmen at Larchmont, who filled three naphtha launches, and followed around the course. Mr. L. Q. Jones tendered his naphtha launch Etcetera to Com. Thornton Smith and Sec'y Theodore Ledyard, who acted as regatta committee.

Following is a summary of the race:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Atom, C. B. Vaux, N. Y. C. C.	3.53	6 48 30	2 55 30
Fly, Paul Butler, Vesper C. C.	3.53	6 44 30	2 51 30
Vagabond, C. J. Stevens, N. Y. C. C.	3.53	6 50 55	2 57 55
Dimple, Geo. Ferrest, Hartford C. C.	3.53	6 49 30	2 56 30

ROYAL C. C.

RACE FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP, JUNE 15.

YEAR by year sees an increasing number of canoes at Hendon Lake, and plenty of young blood coming forward to compete for the much coveted trophy. Feeling that a race of this importance should not be carried off by a fluke, or accident, the R. C. C. this year arranged that the cup should be sailed for on two days, instead of one, as hitherto, and, in the event of different canoes winning, that a final tie should be sailed off on a third occasion. The first race came off at Hendon last Saturday, but the weather was very paltry, the competitors taking six and a half hours to cover the ten miles—almost the slowest race on record. The winner turned up in an unexpected quarter, as Mr. G. E. Webster, in the Stella (late Nautilus), succeeded in beating Charm and Nautilus.

Race for first, second and third class canoes, five rounds, leaving all buoys on the port hand:

Nautilus.....W. Baden-Powell.	Vanessa. ...B. de Q. Quincey.
Charm .....Walter Stewart.	Ulidia.....Robert Workman.
Stella.....G. E. Webster.	Nina .....Frank T. Miles.
Severn.....T. H. Holding.	Diamond ....H. Church.
Wanda .....W. B. Lossliy.	Kitten.....E. A. Leach.
Atalanta.....R. de Q. Quincey.	

They were started in a very faint air from the westward at 3 P. M., Wanda, Atalanta and Nautilus leading, with Stella and Charm in close attendance. Nina, Severn, Diamond, Vanessa and Kitten were all in a cluster, and it was not until after rounding the buoy in the bight that they began to spread out at all. In the turn to windward to the western buoy, Nautilus stepped away from the others, although it was tedious work in the light wind. With spinaker set she ran up the lake, followed by Stella, Charm, Severn and Ulidia, in the order named. In the second round the wind seemed inclined to freshen; but after a faint effort it died away again. Nautilus held the lead for the two first rounds, and Severn passed Charm, who was going very badly and not at all up to previous form. Stella was only one minute behind the leader at the home buoy, and on the turn to windward to the west buoy secured the lead. By the time the third round was completed Severn, Ulidia, Nina, Diamond and Kitten had retired, the weather looking anything but promising as far as wind went, Stella, well handled throughout, kept her lead, but Nautilus, never giving away a chance, huntod her pretty close round after round, without, however, materially altering the distance between them. After the leader had finished the third round, the wind drew suddenly round to the N. E., leaving Charm and the others to peg to windward, while Stella and Nautilus carried a fair wind right round the lake. In the fourth round it was as nearly calm as possible and getting on for 8 P. M., so that a postponement seemed inevitable, but with alternate airs and calms the leading boats managed to scrape round the course by 9:30, both having sailed a tedious race through in a most careful and persistent manner.

The winner, Mr. G. E. Webster, cannot be too much complimented on the careful manner in which he sailed his boat, as, though the weather prevented a true test of sailing, the ever watchful Nautilus was close at hand to take advantage of any slip or error of judgment on the part of his rival. The times of the rounds were as under:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Fourth Round.	Fifth Round.
Stella	4 23 15	5 11 00	6 47 30	8 03 00	9 29 00
Nautilus	4 21 00	5 10 00	6 48 00	8 06 00	9 31 00
Wanda	4 33 30	5 25 00	7 32 35	8 47 00	Retired.
Vanessa	4 31 50	5 25 00	7 49 00	Retired.	
Severn	4 23 20	5 13 15	Retired.		
Charm	4 23 18	5 14 00	7 27 00	Fouled buoy.	
Atalanta	4 29 00	5 23 30	7 32 30	Retired.	
Ulidia	4 23 21	5 16 15	Retired.		
Nina	4 33 00	Retired.			
Diamond	4 29 30	Retired.			
Kitten	4 33 00	Retired.			

The next race will be on the 22d, and the final if necessary, on the 29th.—*Field, June 22.*

PEQUOT CANOE ASSOCIATION.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The clubhouse on Rogers Island was formally opened on July 4, and despite a very wet afternoon the day was a great success. The committee in charge of the house went to the island on Com. Borden's yacht on Tuesday and remained until the following Monday, as the visitors kept coming from July 4 to the 8th, and there was a great deal of interest taken in the club and its summer home. On the opening day the club house was decorated with signals and bunting, and during the evening hung with Chinese lanterns around the entire veranda. The fireworks in

the evening were very good, and the only drawback to the day was the rain, which kept all under cover during the afternoon. The view from the island is magnificent, and the island itself a large one, with plenty of good locations for tents, besides the house, which is very large. Cruisers will be welcomed, the flag of any club being a passport to the hospitality of the camp.—PEQUOT.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Northern Division: Herbert R. Tilley, Toronto; Godfrey Bird, Thos. F. How, F. L. Stephen, Gananoque; H. G. Wiser, Prescott. Atlantic Division: Wm. F. Marvin, Joseph Stewart, John Macfarlane, W. J. Stewart, Edward C. Burling, Wm. P. Dodge, Harry S. Farmer, all of New Jersey; George L. Metze, Staten Island.

SOUTH BOSTON C. C. REGATTA.—The first regatta of the season of the South Boston C. C. was sailed on July 6, off the club house, at the south end of K street. The programme included three races, a sailing race, the first of a series of three for the club championship for 1889; a single paddling event, and a tandem paddling race. The course was 1½ miles triangular, wind light. The times were:

Marguerite, J. J. Martin..0	48 15	Sappho, A. M. Hird.....1	01 22
Ullie A., V. B. Johnson...0	59 30	Dolly, S. M. Wales... ...1	07 40
Winoah, J. F. Lannon....1	00 16		

Toltec, G. E. Armstrong, Mohawk, J. A. Langford, were not timed.

The single paddling race, ½ mile straightaway, was timed:

Sappho, A. M. Hird.....4	10	Birdie, W. J. Looney.....	4 49
Moondyne, J. F. Ackland...4	35	Wenonah, J. F. Lannon....	Dist.

The tandem race, over the same course, was timed:

Elaine, J. J. Kelliher, V. B. Johnson.....	2 59
Wenonah, J. F. Lannon, F. S. Lovis.	3 01

Marguerite, Sappho and Moondyne were not timed.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.

E. L. R., Smithville Flats, N. Y.—There is located four miles from here a body of water, belonging to the State, that contains somewhere near 100 acres. The pond was stocked fourteen years ago with 15,000 or 20,000 salmon trout. It has always contained pickerel, perch, sunfish, bullheads, eels, pond shiners and pond suckers or minniedabs. The pond is fed by springs, and the drainage from a small section of country. The water is quite clear; there are no swamps draining into it. Depth varies from 2 to 40ft. In the shallows are stumps, logs, pond lillies, numerous grasses. In the deep water (which predominates) the bottom seems to be free from logs, and is of a hard mud or gravelly character. 1. What kind of fish would you advise us to stock this pond with? How would catfish do for one kind, and black bass for another? 2. Can catfish be obtained at the State hatchery? 3. What do you suppose has become of the 15,000 or 20,000 trout put in fourteen years ago? There has not been one caught that I know of. 4. Would wild rice be apt to grow in the shallow water as an attraction for wildfowl? 5. Are the game laws of Rockland and Westchester counties in regard to exportation of game successful in stopping market hunting? 6. Where can I get a full copy of their game laws? 7. Of the Oneida county law mentioned in last week's paper is the extract, as published, complete? Ans. 1. Stock with large-mouthed black bass, which would probably do best. 2. Yes, at Caledonia Hatchery. 3. Have escaped through brooks or perished. 4. The wild rice will probably do well. 5. The non-export game laws have done good when they have been enforced. 6. Write to the county supervisors. 7. The law was given in full, save for the enacting clause.

ANGLER, Sing Sing, N. Y.—Is there any law against catching small striped bass with hook and line; if so, what is the limit as to size? Ans. The law prohibits killing black bass or fresh-water striped bass or salt-water striped bass weighing less than one-half pound, or less than 8in. in length from end of snout to end of caudal fin.

N. C. L., Salem, Mass.—How much is the muzzle of the gun contracted to constitute a full-choke, and how much a modified choke? Ans. From thirty-thousandths to forty-thousandths of an inch for the full choke, and five-thousandths for the modified.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Can any of your readers give me information about the region of the lower lakes of the Penobscot, Milinoket, Pumedumcook, etc.? Is it a good place to go for a month's fishing and hunting in the early fall? Can provisions be obtained there, and is it accessible from below?—W. G.

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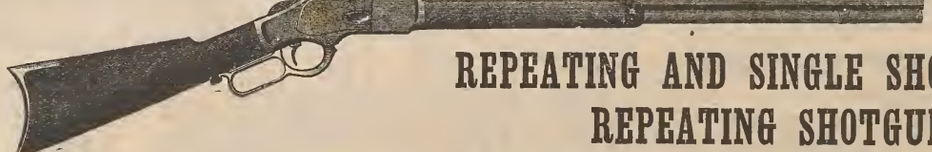

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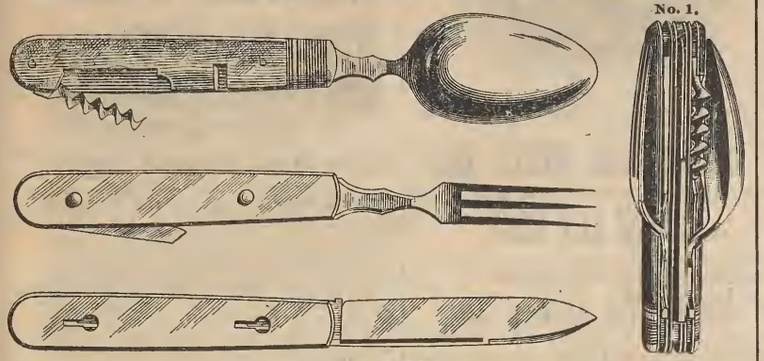

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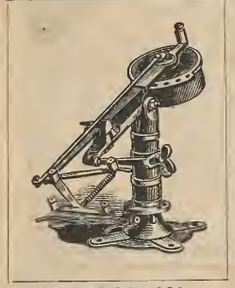
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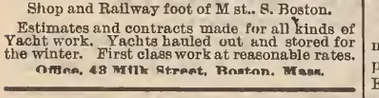

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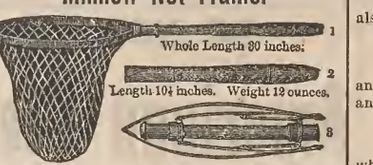

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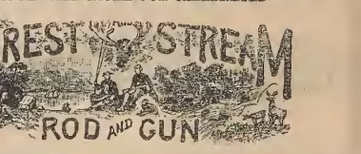

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NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1889.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 26. No 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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No. 318 BROADWAY. NEW YORK CITY.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL.
Bits of Talk.—III.
Ways of the Woodcock.
Snap Shots.
THE SPORTSMAN TOURIST.
On the Border.
An Adirondack Trail.
A Week Off.
"An Episode of the War."
NATURAL HISTORY.
A Study of Woodcock.
Outdoor Notes from Louisiana
The Sparrow Pest.
More About O'ters.
GAME BAG AND GUN.
A Muzzleloader.
Maine's Big Game.
Small Caliber Rifles.
A Georgia Possum Farm.
SEA AND RIVER FISHING.
Michigan Fish Laws.
Camps of the Kingfishers.—I.
In Praise of Battle Lake.
Bass Casting Chicago Style.
Alligator Gars and Black Bass
Speaker Boyd's Winnipish.
Chicago and the West.
FISHCULTURE.
Fish Mortality in South Carolina.
THE KENNEL.
Ethan Allin.
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
Stamping Out Rabies.
Dog Talk.
Kennel Notes.
RIFLE AND TRAP SHOOTING.
Range and Gallery.
Our Team Abroad.
The Trap.
Keystone Tournament.
YACHTING.
Liris.
Boston City Regatta, July 4.
Royal Canadian Y. C., July 1.
Racing at Marblehead.
Beverly Y. C.
St. Lawrence River Skiff Race
CANOEING.
The Montreal C. C. Meet.
Lake Hopatcong C. C.
Royal C. C.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BITS OF TALK.

III —CONCERNING QUAIL.

THE man with the feather in his cap had tried to kick them out from the corn-stacks where they had taken shelter at the first discharge of the gun; the man with the red setter had poked at them in a stone wall; and the man from Hackensack had captured them by hand when they had run into a hollow stump. "At another time," he continued, "we lost them entirely; there was not a sign nor a scent nor a sound. It was at sunset; and I was just tired enough to set my gun up against the fence and perch on the top rail myself, while the rest went on further for a last try at them. I was looking at the sunset and thinking to myself what a glorious thing this going shooting was, whether or no, birds or no birds, when all of a sudden I heard a quail's call, low and sweet and timid, with a sort of 'Where are you?' and 'Whist, there!' turn to it. I could not make out just where it came from; but a second later, from the rail fence on which I was sitting, in fact, almost from directly under me, out stepped Bob. After him, from under the next rail, came another and another, and then more until there were seven. I kept mum and as motionless as a brooding Buddha; and without appearing to see me they went leisurely off in single file. It was a pretty sight, too, I tell you."

"What a chance for a raking ground shot," suggested the man with a feather in his cap. "Why didn't you pot them?"

"Couldn't get to my gun," explained the man from Hackensack with a smile; but the others knew him well enough to know that that was not the reason, for if he had had forty guns those birds would have been safe enough.

"That was odd, you being 'onto' those quail, and their not knowing it," said the man fast to the dog chain. "It is not often that we can get the advantage of the birds in that way; but it often enough happens, I fancy, that they are close by us without our ever finding it out, even with the nose of 'the best dog in the world.' Why, down on my place on Long Island I one day came upon a deserted quail's nest, with the broken shells, under an evergreen not more than three feet from the edge of the lane; and we had been coming and going there all the time, the carriage went by there three or four times every day; yet none of us had ever seen that quail nor mistrusted that the nest was there under our noses. As a nest-hider the quail may be voted a success; madam can keep a secret, despite the noisy proclivities of her lord and master. By the way, we have one fellow down there, who always gives his full name, *Rob ert White*, three syllables, clear and distinct every time; he has been there for three or four years; we can distinguish him unmistakably from the rest, and know just where to find him. I've seen him, and he appears to think some pumpkins of himself, probably insists on being addressed as Robert in public, though I don't doubt his wife calls him Bob."

"Why don't you put him on toast some November? He might taste better than the common brood."

"'No shooting allowed' is the sign you'll find nailed up on my place. Besides, if I devoured him I would have to fall back on the pipers of plain Bob White; and I prefer melody to a mouthful."

"A quail by any other name, even colin," said the man with the feather in his hat band. "I notice your love of melody does not protect the quail to any great extent, when you go up into Connecticut."

"Excuse me, gentlemen," said a stranger, dressed for a long journey, "but that's where I shoot, and last season I had a queer thing happen to me. I was shooting once at the very tail of the season on the Sound, where birds are not too plenty, and in the light snow we had seen quail tracks and had found where they had flown. We hunted for them high and low, but could not move them, and at last, just before night, we started for home. We had to pass over a sand ridge, from which the dry snow had been blown. As we did so the old dog, who was still working busily ahead of us, came to a point. We walked up, thinking that now we had them, and that we would at least get four barrels into them before dark. But when we got to the dog he was pointing a woodchuck's hole. We stepped about in front of him, but there was no grass on the ground, nothing but the bare sand, and of course no birds in sight. The dog was pointing straight down the hole. 'Darned ole fool,' said Sam, 'I'll larn ye to pint woodchucks. Here, hold my gun.' I took the gun and he drew out his whip and hit the dog a cut, and as he did so—*Br-r-r-r-r*—the birds rose all about him. I was holding both guns and was so paralyzed that I forgot to shoot, and the birds disappeared in the woods and we never saw them again."

"Those little incidents do linger in one's memory," put in the man with the setter. "A fellow has some odd experiences when he is out."

"I think the neatest thing in quail shooting I ever came across," said the man from Hackensack, "was something I saw last Saturday, when I was out 'hunting without a gun.' Barnes, from New Brunswick, was visiting me. He is a sportsman, and has hunted game on three continents, but he had never seen any American quail shooting, and he wanted to take a hand at it. I had no dog, but I suggested that we walk out and we might at least flush a bird or two. So we went out and down to our little brook, you know where it is, built us a fire, and settled down to smoke a pipe and talk of game. Barnes was just telling about one of his adventures in Ceylon, when through the bushes I caught sight of a man coming our way; and then I saw that he had a gun and was following a dog. After him came another man. They were heading directly for us, and soon the dog came to a point. I signaled to the man to hold his dog on point, and Barnes and I circled around, and came up pretty near. The birds flushed, the gunner shot both barrels, bringing down two birds within 10ft. of each other; and his companion got a third one and missed with his second. The birds dropped within 30yds. of Barnes and me. The whole thing was just as pretty a bit of quail shooting as I ever saw, and you may imagine how delighted the New Brunswicker was with it all. Why, if we had had things all our own way and planned out ahead, I couldn't have arranged for him a better exhibition of quail shooting as it is shot."

By this time the ferryboat had reached her slip; the man with the setter found himself and the dog and the chain tangled up with several hundred pairs of legs; and the others lost sight of him in the jam, as they separated to their trains.

WAYS OF THE WOODCOCK.

THE notes on the habits of the woodcock printed in another column will undoubtedly bring a smile to the lips of many a reader, yet they are deserving of a thoughtful consideration, which shall winnow the facts from the fancies.

We really know very little about the private life of the woodcock, or indeed about that of any of our best known game birds. A few of the most obvious facts with regard to each species have been seized and written of so fully that we are all of us prone to think that these few facts comprise all that there is to the bird's life. The same thing—but in a greater degree—is true of the habits of our game animals. Take for example the question of the woodcock's boring. How many have seen the bird do this? Of those who have seen the operation, how many have been able to decide for themselves whether he knows the position of the worm by the sense of touch or that of hearing? The familiar twitter or whistle is another point about this bird concerning which there are diverse opinions. A correspondent a week or two since expressed the confident opinion that it was made by the bird's wings; we believe that it is not made by the wings, and could give reasons which to us appear conclusive.

"Paul Pastnor's" theory that the woodcock perforates the ground and then imitates the pattering of rain to induce the worms to visit the surface, appears fanciful in the extreme, but the error may be in his conclusions and not in his observations. At the same time we should like to have a little more testimony as to the distance at which an earthworm is visible, even on a bright moonlight night and through a pair of strong opera glasses.

We wish that more of our sportsmen would devote a portion of their time to the study of the birds and mammals that they pursue with so much ardor, and that the results of their observations might be set down and publicly recorded. Almost every man who shoots or fishes much, has seen a great many interesting things which would be of value to others, and these observations ought to be given to those whose tastes lead them in the same direction. It is a remarkable fact that we still lack full and complete life histories of birds so familiar as the woodcock, the ruffed grouse and the quail, and of mammals so well known as the Virginia deer, the red fox and the common gray hare. Who will take hold of one of these species and supply the needed book?

SNAP SHOTS.

ARTICLES of incorporation were recently filed in Minnesota incorporating the National Park Transportation Co. with a capital of $60,000. The names of the incorporators are Charles Gibson, St. Louis; Thomas F. Oakes, St. Paul; George W. Wakefield, Bozeman, and Ella C. Waters of Billings, Montana. This company has bought out the stage lines and property heretofore belonging to George W. Wakefield, and will in future operate them under the name of the "National Park Transportation Company."

Charles Harvey Bollman, late museum assistant in the University of Indiana, a young naturalist of great promise, died at Waycross, Georgia, July 13, at the age of 21. Mr. Bollman was at the time acting as assistant to the U. S. Fish Commission, having in charge the work of exploration of the rivers of Georgia. Last year he was employed in the exploration of the lakes of Michigan, and he had previously done a good deal of similar work in Indiana, Arkansas and Florida. Although so young, Mr. Bollman was the author of numerous scientific papers on insects and fishes, published chiefly in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum. He was the highest authority in America on Myriapods, and he was one of the few men in America who had a thorough scientific knowledge of fishes.

In the Michigan Legislature a bill to prohibit the deposit of sawdust in streams was defeated, as was also a bill, strongly supported, making the game and fish warden the inspector of all dams and giving him authority to order the erection of fishways.

Mr. George Shepard Page has taken to England a large number of American birds, bobolinks, cardinals, Baltimore orioles and nonpareils, which have been liberated on English estates.

The Sportsman Tourist.

ON THE BORDER.

TIA JUANA, Mexico.—In my letter from the Rancho de Las Palmos I incidentally mentioned this old Mexican town as being the terminus of the railroad from San Diego, eighteen miles distant. While it is within the Province of Mexico, it is not in Mexico proper, but in Lower California; and the town is equally divided between Americans and Mexicans, the boundary line separating the two countries running crosswise through the center of the town—Americans on one side, Mexicans on the other. On the American side are several stores, beer saloons, residences, and a rather pretentious-looking, half-finished three story hotel—one of the numerous monuments commemorating San Diego's boom of two years ago. On the Mexican side the sight is truly Mexican. Here is the Custom House, a long, low one-story adobe building, whitewashed within and without. To the tourist who goes to see what he can see, gets his handkerchief or one of his cards stamped with the Mexican seal as a souvenir of the place, quaffs a glass of the fiery mescal or purchases a bunch of fifty cigars, breaking the package before returning to the American side, I say to him with a clear conscience, the Custom House, with its numerous bowing, smiling, polite officials, presents a peculiarly unique sight. But to the guilty wretch who drives along with a number of dutiable articles concealed within his wagon, his eyes penetrating every nook and corner of the village, fearfully dreading the sudden appearance of an armed and mounted officer, who will pounce upon him "like a wolf on the fold"—to such an one the meek little Custom House looms up like an ancient bastile, while the green and white flag, waving peacefully over two nations, with its writhing snake firmly clutched within the talons of a monster eagle, assumes an aspect truly awful. If he should happen to be born under a lucky star he drives quietly on, and with bounding heart and bated breath reaches the other side with his booty. And all for a few cents! Oh, mammon, mammon, for shame! It must be an awful thing to be wicked. Now, if he had a wagon-load of opium, or a few bushels of diamonds, or a kit of plumber's tools, or other articles absolutely necessary for the maintenance of life, we would not so seriously object to his beating this heartless, sun-dyed government; but—we will draw the curtain and allow the wicked man to pursue his way while we return to our subject.

Beyond the custom house, on both sides of the street, are low, squatty adobe buildings, some dwelling houses, some stores, and several saloons. In a room 8x10, with a ground floor, is a grocery, saloon and general country store. Here you can buy a bible, or a glass of mescal, and with anything from a pin to the expensive and elegant sombrero one can be accommodated by a dried and withered old Mexican wrapped in a red blanket and the sun blazing hot. Inconsistent? Well, perhaps so, but a fact nevertheless. Further down the solitary street is a more pretentious saloon. The building (mud, like all the others) stands back ten feet from the street line—and in front we observe an awning, forked poles driven into the ground, other poles crossing and recrossing on top, and the whole covered with grass. Beneath this awning is a full-equipped bar, and the barkeeper reclines lazily in a chair and twangs a crazy old guitar. In another corner sits a lazy lout, vainly endeavoring to twist a song out of his Mexican gullet, and as we approach the bar to buy a cigar or something, he saunters up and says he will "take a leetle of ze muskell." He is not one of us, hence it is none of our business what he takes, and we pay no attention to him. Finding a discrepancy of fifteen cents in my change, I ask the "barkeep" if he can talk English. "Si, si,, señor, me speak-a ze good Inglis—so good as ze Spanish." "Well, sir," I continued, "you made a mistake in my change. You owe me fifteen cents." "No, señor, el comprendo." "You don't understand?" "No, señor—es eez all right," bowing and scraping, and retiring into the house. "I suppose he kept out the fifteen cents for that Mexican 'drink," said the doctor. "Perhaps so," said I, "but I don't like that way of doing business, and if I had the infernal scoundrel by the throat I'd shake the life out of him. But there he comes now, and on second thought I have no desire to raise a rumpus on Mexican soil, so we will walk on down street." And we walked. If I ever catch that villain on American ground I'll wallop him—I'll—I'll do some of the most artistic street mopping with him that was ever known.

Until very recently Tia Juana has been the "sporting" headquarters for San Diego and all Lower California. Twenty feet across the line, on the Mexican side, was located a bull ring of considerable proportions, and here, every Sunday throughout the year, congregated thousands of people to witness bull fights, and an occasional prize slugging match. Gambling of all kinds, indoors and outdoors, was rampant, and thousands of dollars changed hands daily. Finally Gov. Torres ordered the bull ring demolished and all gambling suppressed. This was done, and to-day Tia Juana is the quiet, sleepy old town of a hundred years ago.

While sitting under a pepper tree to day perusing the FOREST AND STREAM and enjoying a quiet smoke, I noticed a ripple of excitement further up the street. Watching a little more closely I saw half a dozen "sporty" looking chaps separate from the crowd, and two of them carried baskets. Thinks I to myself "chickens;" and while they were quietly conversing I as quietly sauntered up and inquired, "Where is it to be?" "Where is what to be?" "The main." "What main?" "Oh, come. Don't give us anything like that. Where is it?" They said they were looking for a man, and just then he came up. They stowed away the birds for safe keeping, and after imbibing a cigar or two we all started for a place on the Mexican side to witness a quiet little fight. We found a dozen Mexicans and as many birds, and watched two or three rounds with no little interest. Finally one of these San Diego chaps said he could "get a bird right here in Tia Juana that will do up any one you've got for $50." The match was made instanter, and returning to a place of concealment the San Diego bird was produced. He was armed with spurs, and the Mexican bird wore slashers—at least that is what those fellows called them. Two or three shots from the San Diego bird knocked his Mexican highness cold, and the stakes were duly pocketed by the winning parties. Excitement ran high and mescal flowed freely. In a moment another fight was arranged, this time for $25, and the San Diego bird waltzed in, wafted a bifter with his off foot on the head of his antagonist, and all was over. The Mexicans looked at each other in amazement, and as the San Diegans raked in the stakes they boiled over with rage. They jabbered and jabbered, and swore that the Americans would never leave the place alive unless they returned the money. Better council prevailed, and after talking the matter over among themselves one of the party advanced to the Americans and remarked that they need not give up the money to them, but they must go to the Custom House and leave it, they could not take it out of the country. Another wrangle ensued, and finally the Mexicans called out the Alcalde (justice of the peace) to settle matters. This official listened to both sides, and when they had finished and every one was waiting breathlessly for his decision, he jumped up and swore by the long horn spoon, or something, that he had a rooster which could lick anything either in Mexico or San Diego, and that he would just let him at the San Diegan, and not only keep in Mexico the money won by the Americans, but he would add $50 more to the pot! The bird was produced, the money put up, and in exactly twenty-one minutes the Alcalde's bird lay dead in the pit. Then the fun began. The Mexicans swore, the Alcalde gesticulated, and all declared that not an American should return across the line. I told him I was an orphan and strictly decent, and that I didn't want to come to the fight, but was persuaded into it by these bad men, and that if they would let me go I would never do it again. While this was transpiring the San Diegans made a dash for liberty, and succeeded in crossing the line, and were safe in America. I am slightly di-figured, but not in the ring. PACIFIC.

AN ADIRONDACK TRAIL.

THERE were four of us—three lawyers and a layman, the latter writing this sketch that it might be truthful. It was a congenial quartette, too, for each did as he pleased, and each pleased to do as the others did. So the first requisite of a pleasant trip was assured, for nothing is more destructive of the enjoyment of such trips than a member of the party who can be satisfied with nothing but the accomplishment of his own desires when they conflict with the desires of the other members.

The trip from Syracuse to Malone, the principal northern gateway to the Adirondacks, was somewhat tedious and wholly uneventful. But there was rare pleasure in the fourteen-mile drive to the State Dam, southeast from Malone, and real luxury in the hostelry of R. G. Low, who knows exactly what to do to make a tired man seeking rest and recreation happy and contented. There is no place in the Adirondacks where a man of gentlemanly instincts will be better satisfied with the treatment he receives. State Dam has long been known for its fruitfulness of anglers, and at proper seasons yields up abundance of sport. Its contiguous waters are scarcely less popular, and the wonderful breeding grounds maintain the supply of trout from year to year. Four miles from this resort is the home of the Ragged Lake Club of Syracuse, which is being converted into a place of rest and pleasure for business men who like a ten days' retreat to the great forest. The southern view from State Dam embraces a magnificent panorama, scattered along which are the peaks of some fifteen well-known mountains. A solid mass of mixed timber makes up the foreground, with silvery lakes and streams in contrast with the dense green of the heavy foliage. It was among constant delights that we spent four days, when three of us started upon a trip through the heart of the great wilderness, one of the very genial lawyers being called home, much to our regret, for none could have appreciated the trip better than he, and we should have revelled in his Scotch wit, apt allusions and opinions of men and things.

On Tuesday morning, June 18, at an early hour, we set out for the railroad six miles distant, to pass Loon Lake, Round Pond and Rainbow Lake, and reach Paul Smith's via Bloomingdale. This narrow-gauge road extends from Plattsburgh to Saranac Village. It is extremely crooked and has ever-varying grades. Trains are stopped wherever a person signals, and their running is much like that of the New York elevated trains. But the locomotives are engines of destruction. Already have they burnt over great strips of land on either side of the road, and the terrible devastation must continue until a pathway will be laid waste, which will seriously disfigure a great region of heretofore solid timber.

We found about forty guests at Paul Smith's, with every prospect of a full house early in July. From year to year improvements occur at this place, until it has become a wilderness Eden, but still changes are made which add to its comfort and loveliness. The great house and outbuildings have recently been supplied with a complete fire service, to be operated by a drilled fire brigade of employees in case of necessity, so that no more disasters from fire are probable. Paul's sons are the active managers of the resort—capable, efficient, courteous gentlemen.

Beautiful St. Regis! Your glories have often been sung, but only feebly. It is the eye rather than the ear that appreciates your loveliness.

Our start from Smith's through to Booneville was made soon after 3 o'clock, with a guide and boat for each of us. The distance to be traveled was about one hundred miles, and we had three days in which to make the trip. I shall endeavor to describe the route so clearly that any person wishing to cover it will recognize this as a condensed and ragged, but truthful pen-sketch. The distance, then, across the lower St. Regis is one and one-half miles, into Spitfire and across it, one and one-half miles; and into the upper St. Regis, two miles in length. There are many expensive and beautiful cottages or "camps" to be seen on the points of the beautiful shores, and the scenery is constantly most charming. At the head of this lake (these waters run northward) is Bunker's carry, one and one-half miles to Big Clear Lake; but the "carry" is made with a horse and wagon over a good road, at $1.25 per boat.

Taking a brief rest at a well-kept hotel at the end of the carry, and taking a glance at the grand scenery round about, and you hasten three miles across the crystal waters of the Big Clear to another carry four miles in length. If you have telegraphed ahead from Paul Smith's you will be met at this and the carry previously mentioned by wagons to transport boats and a four-seated wagon to carry persons from Big Clear to the Upper Saranac, where the four-mile carry ends, directly at Saranac Inn, owned by a club of gentlemen, with Dr. Ward, of Albany, at its head. This was formerly known as the Prospect Home, but its name was recently changed. It is the inn where Mr. Cleveland has spent parts of several seasons, and the same telegraph instruments in the office which gave daily records of his doings still do duty for visitors. The Upper Saranac is a central figure of the Adirondacks, the "Queen of the Saranacs." Its elevation above tide-water is about 1,700ft, and commands a picturesque view. In the foreground are hills approaching mountains, while far in the distance are Whiteface, Marcy (said to be the oldest rock formation known to geologists), McIntyre, Seward, and others of prominence, with smaller ones between the foreground and background, forming successive steps like the seats of an amphitheater. This scenery ranks with the finest in the wilderness. There are many lakes in the vicinity where anglers enjoy rare sport, good fishing being procurable at almost any season of the year.

When we left the Saranac Inn at 8 o'clock in the morning, continuing our trip southward, there were five boats in line to buffet the head wind and rough water for eight miles. It was a beautiful morning; everything seemed to combine to create a dreamland for our especial benefit. Something of interest was constantly spread before the little flotilla of bounding boats, from whose bows a spray was often thrown through which rainbow hues were occasionally reflected. At Corey's, now kept by Ed. McCoy, the guides had dinner while we followed the boats over the two mile carry to Raquette River on our way to Long Lake. The water of the river was high, the current strong and the channel crooked, so that the guides needed rest when they had rowed seven miles to Raquette Falls, near which the noted "Mother" Johnson for many years ministered to the comfort of tourists. The place is now most disagreeable in every respect. The proprietor seems to be of the same mind of the man who bought a hotel under promise that it would return the purchase money the first year, and to make sure that it would do so charged his first guest all that the place was worth. With the boats drawn a mile and a half around the falls—really rapids—and seven miles more of Raquette River, we emerged into Long Lake in a rain storm, but found comfortable shelter at Amos Robinson's, situated on an island two miles from the foot of the lake. Long Lake is fourteen miles in length, with an average width of about one mile. Its scenery is variegated and generally attractive. On the eastern shore is the pleasant camp of Senator Platt, whose wife achieved unpleasant notoriety by charges which she made against a guide, who was hunted down and shot—unjustly so, the guides very generally say. The home of Mitchell Sabattis, the most noted guide of his time, attracts attention. The Sagamore Hotel is a large, well-fitted hostelry near Long Lake village, which has stage connection with Blue Mountain, two miles away. The town of Long Lake embraces an area of 440 square miles, and has a population of less than one person to a square mile.

After leaving this lake the Raquette River again becomes the waterway to Forked Lake. Soon Buttermilk Falls comes to view, and he who has read Murray's "Adirondacks" thinks how wildly his imagination ran. He describes his sensations as he descended their boiling, tumbling, seething rapids, through which a log can scarcely go without having its bark torn off by the many rocks it would bound against and over. Here is a carry of forty rods, then two miles of smooth water to the carry, one and one-half miles long, to Forked Lake, seven miles in length, with ragged, jagged shores and many tongues of land extending hither and thither. It is a fair sheet of water, surrounded with natural beauty. It is possible to "run" the inlet into Raquette Lake, but better to make the carry of half a mile. Once upon the "Queen of the Adirondacks," the eye becomes entranced by the beauty and loveliness so bountifully spread before the vision. The shores of this lake are so irregular that they are said to have a waterline of one hundred miles, while the greatest length or breadth is only about ten miles. Its elevation above tidewater is about 1,750ft., and its surroundings are uninjured by the hand of man. Many expensive and attractive camps are to be seen, amid dense foliage, and wild flowers are found in great abundance. A small steam yacht plies the lake, and connects travel with Blue Mountain, ten miles away, through Marion River. The Antlers is a well-fitted cottage, surrounded by rustic lodges, where the public is well cared for. And beautifully situated is the Raquette Lake Hotel, formerly known as "Under the Hemlocks," which has recently come into the possession of two New York gentlemen, E. and F. Finck, who seem to possess every needful quality to win abundant success. The house, the cottages and various buildings, and everything about the place promise abundant rest and pleasure to guests. Connected with it is a post office and telegraph station, and New York morning papers are received on the day of their publication.

We left the lovely Raquette early Friday morning en route to Old Forge, at the western end of the famed Fulton Chain of eight lakes. The start was through a tortuous, winding, sluggish stream some four miles: thence to Eighth Lake over a carry of about a mile: thence through this pretty lake and another mile carry to the Seventh Lake, and on to the ever glorious Fourth Lake, grand in its scenery and majestic in formation. One leaves this lake with regret as he hurries onward toward Old Forge, through waters not specially attractive, but among the oldest known of any. The Forge derives its name from an attempt made three-quarters of a century ago to establish iron works at this point, but which proved disastrous to the undertakers. Two and one-half miles further down the river is Arnold's, where a hunter and trapper lived many years ago, who resented what he thought to be an insult by murdering the man and drowning himself. From Old Forge to Booneville it is best to go down the river ten or a dozen miles by boat, and then go eight miles over a tram railway to Moose River, and there meet your carriage to take you twelve miles to the Black River Railroad.

I am aware that I have endeavored to condense matter enough for a book into this short but too long article. It was my purpose only to roughly describe the route of this trip of over one hundred miles for the benefit of tourists and sportsmen, and nowhere else, I believe, can they find a "trail" like this.

In conclusion, I must express the regret I feel, that the same avarice which drove patronage from Niagara Falls is finding its way into this region. There is a disposition

in many places to kill the golden goose. This spirit will much more quickly drive summer visitors from the Adirondacks than four times the present amount of devastation from fire, railroads and timber cutters. Murray opened the great gateway; will those who are profiting therefrom close it by their own blindness?

This grand combination of lakes and rivers, mountains and valleys, chasms and peaks, comprising altogether nearly or quite 4,000,000 acres—more than seventy miles across in any direction—would not long remain in its present condition if it were in almost any European country. It would come under the ownership and control of the State, and be preserved for the people of the State. But our own country, first in much that cannot be too strongly commended, is sadly slow in doing those things which would give it a reputation for something besides business, push and enterprise. The general Government should do as other general governments would do if they had opportunities for acquiring so many national parks as might now be secured for this country, in different parts of it. More money is squandered every year by Congress than would be required to purchase and maintain for many years all of the gifts of nature which have been so bountifully bestowed upon us. Are we to forever reject these gifts? D. H. B.

SYRACUSE, July 4.

A WEEK OFF.

IT was mid-summer, with the hot August sun beating down with relentless fervor on the city pavements, when Mark and I were granted our week off. We had clerked faithfully for Benjamin & Co., carpet dealers, these five years; and they had always rewarded us with a week's outing in August, just when business is dull. Hitherto we had improved our furloughs by running down Kalamazoo way to see the old folks, but this summer had been so unusually torrid and dry, and in consequence we felt so physically enervated, that the thought of the scorching harvest fields and white dusty highways of our boyhood homes made us perspire instead of mentally recuperate, so we resolved to go up North and cool off. This was a bold decision for even Grand Rapids clerks to make, and we held our breath and refrained from lisping it to our most intimate friends. We were getting the fishing tackle ready on the Saturday night before our departure, when Mark proposed that we carry our Winchesters too. I sat down on the hard boarding-house bed and stared at him in amazement. "Look a-here, old fellow," I ejaculated, "don't you know it's out of season to hunt deer, and that's all the big game we would be likely to run against." "But there's bear up there," mildly suggested Mark. We looked into each other's eyes as only two friends can when one of them has made such a startling proposition that the other's credulity is staggered. Before Monday morning Mark had won me over to the idea of taking the rifles, but we were so afraid that some of our waggish acquaintances might see us accoutred on the street that we sent the guns to the station by a boy to be expressed to our destination. Then we walked boldly to the Union depot and boarded the "Cadillac Limited," on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. It was 7 o'clock in the morning, and the air was already close and sultry.

The train stood away straight as an arrow for higher latitudes, and we dozed in our seats and dreamed of piny ozone breezes, limpid lakes and gurgling streams. Maple Hill, where the track reaches the end of a long grade and then descends northward till it is lost in a converging point, seemed a miniature paradise to our eyes. Here the meadows, the rustling cornfields and terraced maple woods wore a bright vivid green coat, and just the faintest of zephyrs tempered the arid quivering atmosphere. From this pleasant summit till we struck the low-lying Muskegon valley at Big Rapids, the desolation of the landscape was appalling. The lumberman's axe had razed the choicest sylvan giants to the ground, and then the fire fiend had charred and blackened the inferior timber remaining, till nothing but their skeleton trunks existed to make the scenery hideous. Big Rapids is a pleasant city of about 5,000 population, its streets tastefully lined with sugar maples. Several riffles in the Muskegon occur here, give the town its name and furnish splendid water power. Just above the city we crossed the turbid river that has borne more logs to market than any other stream in the State. It was chock-full from bank to bank with its pine wealth, and looked more like a great crooked corduroy road than a booming river.

Mark groaned aloud when he came to Reed City. "Here we are nearly to our proposed hunting grounds," he said, "and there is as much civilization in sight as we left on Monroe street, Grand Rapids. I fear that no game dare abide within sound of this bustling little city." However, we smothered our apprehensions, marshalled our grip together in readiness for a quick light, and gazed nonchalantly at the whirling landscape. "LeRoy!" The picturesque name came in stentorian accents from the throat of the versatile brakeman, the car windows jarred ominously, the slow revolving wheels grated harshly, and we came to a stop with a shock. We hustled out of the hot coach into the broiling mid-day sunshine, and vowed it was a veritable leap from the frying pan into the fire. As the train glided off toward its Mackinaw destination we vigorously mopped our perspiring physiognomies and surveyed the situation. We were eighty-two miles north of our starting point, and heaven only knew how many miles from fish and game, particularly bear. But we had our own route previously outlined, and were not going to be swerved one iota from the course now by any discouraging aspect. We walked straight to the "principal hotel" with the independence of drummers, and partook of substantial refreshments. Then we sat on the veranda and looked the burg over. It was a typical lumbering village, but more substantially built than most sawdust towns.

As our plan was to go in light marching order and depend on the country for forage, preparations for the start were soon complete. They consisted of picking up our Winchesters, fishing rods and blankets, etc., and sallying forth. The first man we met volunteered the information "that work could be had at Sawyer's mill, as there was a scarcity of help there." As this lumber manufactory lay on our line of march we did not undeceive our "mossback" friend as to our intents and purposes, but simply thanked him and passed on. Our path was a tram-road, or in other words a wooden railroad even to the flat maple rails. An empty tram car soon overtook us, and the driver gave us a lift to Sawyer's mill, three miles into the forest. The tram-road was used for drawing lumber to the railroad, and in many places it was of costly construction, running on high trestles over swamps and morasses. A log-surfaced lake, a Titanic mill guarded by two black smokestacks, and the scattered houses of employees, constituted Sawyer's mill and its environments.

We bought all of the bread one housewife could muster and denuded the cupboard of another of all its berry pies, and then with the dark pine forest to the eastward for an objective point we tramped on, wearily shifting our equipage from one galled shoulder to the other. We were getting tired and foot-sore: there was no use in denying it. The fresh spicy breeze rustling through the quaking asp and blackberry copse on the shady side of the logging trail we were following, dried up the moisture on our feverish faces, but sharpened our hunger to the verge of poignancy. We had brought no tent with us, as it would have added to our luggage, and we had been told that "canvas was unnecessary, as plenty of deserted lumbermen's shacks would be found in the woods." How some men can contort their veracity when giving advice to a party about to camp out, especially if that party consists of two innocent city carpet house clerks! We did not spend much time in looking about in that great lonesome pine forest for fabled woodsmen's shanties, but seeing a glimmer of water through an opening we beat our way toward it, falling over slippery logs and being mercilessly tripped with thorny briers. Mark swore that some of those particular mosquitoes that were perforating the scruff of his neck were by breed a pure cross with bumble bees, and I had no reason to question his opinion. It was all fun anyway, and sport and recreation was what we had entombed ourselves in the savage wilderness for. So we emerged on the shores of little Silver Lake, making its sylvan shores peal with our silvery laughter. Silver Lake was rightly named; it was as round as a silver dollar, and the purple evening light was reflected from its clear surface in an incandescent glow. We soon had a big smudge going, for the insect pests were intolerable. As we stood in the thick smoke and alternately rubbed our bitten faces with oil of pennyroyal to guard against future vampire attacks and staid our stomachs with big samples of brown bread and berry pies we exchanged practical views for the plans and specifications of our night's camp. It was then after 6 o'clock and the work must be done quickly. We bent over some poplar saplings against a gigantic pine log for the framework, and with a hatchet lopped the boughs from several youthful hemlocks, which crude balsamic material both shingled our house and formed the ground work for our beds.

The slapping of the limpid surface of the lake by several frisky black bass had aroused my piscatorial instinct to such a pitch that I left Mark to ignite the fire at the door of our evergreen canopy, and picking up my fishing rod felt my way carefully along a partly submerged log out among the pond lily leaves and nodding water grasses. I put on a grub for bait and cast forth for luck. The tempting bait was taken with avidity and I swung in a ½lb. bass. I tossed it on shore to Mark, and whipped the water far beyond the lily pads with my long line. The linen went off with a swirl, the tip of my pole tapped the water, and the lurch caused me nearly to lose my balance and take an ignominious bath. But my blood was up, and bracing myself for the effort I lifted as fine a bass from the water as it was ever my luck to land. He was indeed a beauty, would weigh 5 or 6lbs., and had the strength of a young leviathan. Mark had now joined in the sport and succeeded in landing several fine fish. I caught a couple of slim perch but had no more bass bites, and as the shadows of night were descending fast on the gloomy forest, we retired to the shelter of our improvised bungalow to dress our finny victims and broil them on the coals. I can remember to this day how they tasted, eaten then by the flickering firelight with the shadowy outline of the great pine towering above us, the flashing of luminous insects in the summer air, and the soft ripple of diminutive wavelets on the lily pads. The evening was a trifle chilly, and Mark stirred up the fire and I spread our blankets on the bough bed. At this juncture a demoniac shriek pierced our ears and died away in a horrible gurgling laugh that froze the marrow in our bones. Mark and I gasped the word "panther!" in the same breath, and with a hoarse cry of terror we swung our rifles into position and crowded back under the protecting log. A moment of utter silence and awful suspense followed, then a twig snapped to our right. Our pieces moved around in that direction with the automatic action of a battery anticipating a flank charge, and we fired simultaneously. A hundred booming guns responded from the wooded shores of the lake, and as their bellow waned to a fusilade of rollicking echoes, a flutter was heard overhead, and we knew that an owl was winging his way over the pine-sentineled loch. Our teeth ceased to chatter, the blood came back to our blanched cheeks, and we laid down the rifles with the meekness of lambs. Strange how the sudden hoot of an owl will upset a man's nerves, isn't it?

We lay down on our aromatic pallets that night and slept the sleep of the just. But the atmosphere must have been different from what we were used to breathing in the Ionia street boarding house, for when old Sol awoke us in the morning by shining unceremoniously in our faces, our vocal cords could only vibrate a hoarse bullfrog croak. We made a hasty breakfast, whipped the lake for more fish, and then worked back toward the logging trail of the previous evening. No sun ever penetrated the dark pine woods we were now traversing, but their gloom was flavored with balsamic exhalations and the pure ozone that circulates alone in forest avenues; we drew it in at great draughts and trudged on our way rejoicing. About noon we came to the shores of Indian Lake, our final destination, and greeted its sparkling surface with a hurrah of welcome. The trail that had led us to this lovely spot diverged to the left here and passing on via Strawberry Lake, had its terminus in the thriving village of Evart, ten miles southeast. We discovered a decayed shingle-maker's hut near the border of the water, and repairing it, making it our headquarters for the rest of the week. We spent the other four days of our outing in wanton joy, tramping through the neighboring thickets, firing at partridges whose feathered coats would somehow always turn a bullet, and canoeing on the bosom of the lake in hollowed out logs with poles for paddles. We grew brown and rugged even in those few blissful days. We had located a house about a mile away whose matron for a reasonable consideration kindly furnished us with eatables, and we spiced the menu with the trophies from our hooks. But yet we had seen no bear!

But as fate would have it we were not destined to see the metropolis of western Michigan again without scenting bear; the most remarkable day of all proved to be the last one of our stay. We got up that morning with the sun and stretched our limbs like a couple of spring chickens. We had planned to make a trip to Todd Lake, four miles distant, and there troll for pickerel. We paused at the door of our cuisine benefactor's log residence, and she gave us a large, warm sugar cake to carry for our noon lunch. Then getting minute directions as to the location of the lake, we consulted our compass and plunged anew into the darksome forest. What a wild jaunt that was! We had not gone a mile before Mark lost our magnetic guide from a hole in his pocket, and we lost much precious time in a vain search for it. Then we trusted to luck for the outcome and marched forward much as De Soto must have done in his interminable search for the Georgia gold mines. Ah, but there was something savagely grand about our surroundings. It was treading softly over the yielding carpet of nature's great cathedral, with rustic boughs for rafters and the interstices canopied with trembling leaves for frescoe. There were tall, graceful silver birches with milk-white trunks, hiding under the wings of dark-robed somber hemlocks, whose cone-studded plumage was in turn overlapped by the dirge-moaning crests of mastodon white pines. Near 11 o'clock we emerged on an oozy alder bottom, and here noticed the tooth marks of the extinct beaver on many a gnawed stump. What a labyrinth of sylvan lanes that alder copse was laid out in! We straggled through them, holding our guns high above the cruel saw-grass that slashed at our unprotected wrists, many a time having to bend low and grope our way through green tunnels, where the willow branches had interlocked overhead. Suddenly we stepped into a bright, clear sunlight, and instead of being enraptured by a view of the broad expanse of Todd Lake, there lay before us a billowy sea of blue-joint grass. It was a magnificent spectacle, an oblong meadow of nature's own making, fringed on the yon side by pea-green tamaracks and feathery-crested pines. As we paused the silence was absolute, save for the thumping of heart beats in our excited bosoms.

Then we pushed out into the rank grass growth that enveloped us to the shoulders, and struggled through its impeding interlacement of blades toward the converging end of the field. Some haycocks loomed into view, and we were soon walking on stubble shaved smooth by the keen edge of a scythe. Who could be haying it here in this wilderness? We did not weary our brains over such an inexplicable problem, but, panting and exhausted, hastily utilized one of the soft cocks for a couch, and lying flat on the wild-scented hay munched our sweet cake, saying nothing, but thinking a good deal. Just below us the marsh narrowed, the meadow left off, and the alders and willows began again. Presently down there a dry pole snapped, as if some one stealthily walking had made a misstep. My eyes lazily opened from a part doze, but I felt too comfortably located to investigate. Mark evidently had heard nothing; he lay as one who slumbereth. Two, three, five minutes had elapsed, my eyes were closing again, the summer air quivered with heat, a locust rasped from a linden tree back in the forest. A rod of scythe-clipped marsh lay between us and where the green wall of tall grass abruptly recommenced. A couple of rods of this, and then in the background, where hard land arose, a thicket of quaking asp flourished that closed the cavernous mouth of the forest recesses. I was dreamily watching the blue joint border, enchanted by its feathery head tufts that spangled and scintillated in the solar glow, when a hoglike snout arose above their crest and pushed up higher and higher till there was revealed a long, peaked head of swinish contour, paws hung daintily down as if in supplication, diminutive ears and cunning little eyes that looked straight up and revealed nothing but their whites. The whole apparition was as black as the shades of Egypt, and it had been sprung on my vision so easily and noiselessly that I did not have time to be startled. I was simply fascinated. It paused there an instant, the long "smellers" on its olfactory tip oscillating rapidly, and then it sank behind the tall grass as silently as it had arisen. My spell had broken, I softly jogged Mark's elbow, and he quietly opened his eyes just as the creature arose again, fully a rod nearer us. This time the pointed head wagged our way, the little cunning eyes looked into our fixed gaze, and then with a hoarse "wooh!" of terror "our bear" dropped to his feet. There was a wild swirl in the grass, a crashing of brush in the quaking asp thicket that caused their quivering leaves to dance a jig, and we were alone with our chagrin and our Winchesters. We decided not to look any further for Todd Lake, but took the back track and made our camping place about 4 P. M. The next morning was Saturday, and with a reluctant farewell to the charming scene of our outing, we shouldered our traps and wended our way toward Evart.

I can only give you a passing glimpse of the narrow escape we ran by fire before we reached the railroad. We had noticed great volumes of white smoke looming up in the southeast the day before, but had considered it a long way off. Now we found our path was leading us directly into it. We made a wide detour to the westward, scrambling through the lumber slashings that had been denuded of their choicest timber the winter before. But the flames scurried after us and played like the forked tongues of demons along the lurid horizon. Boom! crash! boom! sounded the forest giants as they thundered to the earth and shook loose dense clouds of glittering sparks. We dropped everything but our guns and run like mad. It was not like giving a man a fair chance for his life in an open space. We were tripped by wiry ground hemlock and dashed stunned and bleeding to the ground; we ran blindly against upturned gnarled roots and were hurled back into the teeth of the fiery tempest by the recoil. We broke through to the armpits in great piles of dry brush and madly struggled to get out with the horror of despair, while the seething flames hovered over us and almost licked our scorched bodies. O, the joy of relief and rescue, when we staggered into a damp swamp and buried our blistered faces in the oozy moss. The fire rolled on and left us as brands snatched from the burning, and eventually we safely reached Grand Rapids to recount the tale in a careless,

off-hand way to our envious fellow clerks. But we never mentioned the bear incident only in mutual whispers in the sacred cloister of our own room. Then Mark said that on our next bear hunt we would bait a trap with fresh-baked sweet cake, and when bruin had gotten safely into it we would finish him with our indomitable Winchesters. GEORGE E. NEWELL.

"AN EPISODE OF THE WAR."

POST MILLS, Vt., July 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Will Mr. Edward Manning, of Montclair, N. J., please give the name of the Confederate cruiser, who captured the Flora, and whose prize crew "the mate and colored cook" made food for the sharks? Confederate cruisers were few, and their custom of manning prizes from their own too scanty crew, to run the gauntlet of Federal gunboats that cruised and blockaded every port in the Confederacy, was not a rule laid down in our logbook. Ransom or bonding, scuttle or the torch (but few of the former, however), were the common and general ways of disposing of prizes. Of course we don't question the truthfulness of the "Episode of the War," still it reads a little like a story to the marines.—EX-CONFEDERATE NAVY.

Mr. Manning brought us the "Episode" as a substantially true relation, the name of the schooner being changed; and in response to "Ex-Confederate Navy's" request he has sent us the text of the petition in the case, presented to the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims. It was on the showing of the facts as in this petition that the firm alluded to by the writer of the "Episode" was awarded the sum which it had paid as salvage to Tillman and Skedding for recapturing the schooner and bringing her back to New York. We quote from the petition certain paragraphs which appear to us to demonstrate that Mr. Manning's account may be accepted as a bit of history:

"Fourth—That on the fourth day of July, 1861, as your petitioner is informed and verily believes, the said schooner S. J. Waring with the aforesaid boxes of merchandise and other goods on board for the ports of Buena Ayres and Montevideo, in South America, and thereafter and on or about the seventh day of July, 1861, as your petitioner is informed and verily believes, the said schooner, while prosecuting her said voyage with the aforesaid boxes of merchandise and other goods laden on board of her, was attacked, seized, and captured on the high seas by the Confederate cruiser Jeff Davis.

"Fifth—That as your petitioner is informed and verily believes those in command of the said cruiser carried away the captain and chief officers of the said schooner and all of her crew, excepting a negro named Tillman, who was her steward; a sailor named Skedding, and two passengers named McLeod and McKinnon, and placed on board of said schooner a prize crew, which prize crew changed the course of the said schooner with the declared intention of making the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, or some other port in the so-called Confederate States, and of there disposing of the said boxes of merchandise, the said schooner and other goods laden on board of her.

"Sixth—That as your petitioner is informed and verily believes, at about half-past eleven o'clock in the night of the 16th day of July of the said year, and while the said schooner, with the said boxes of merchandise and other goods laden on board of her, was proceeding under the command of said prize crew, the said negro steward Tillman rose upon the said prize crew, and with the assistance of the said Skedding killed the captain and the two officers thereof, and taking command of said schooner himself brought her and the aforesaid boxes of merchandise and other goods laden on board of her into the port of New York, where she arrived on the 21st day of July in the said year."

The petition further sits forth that for their salvage services the two sailors and the two passengers were paid $15,000; all of which is a matter of court record. It is also recalled by the attorney, who conducted the firm's case for the recovery of their share of the salvage, that the negro steward Tillman, and the sailor Skedding were arrested by the U. S. Marshall at the instigation of some parties not known, for the murder of the captain and officers of the prize crew, but were afterward released. The full account of the proceedings in this case is a matter of record in the U. S. Circuit Court for this district.

Natural History.

OUTDOOR NOTES FROM LOUISIANA.

YEARS ago I spent a summer vacation in Missouri, chasing the "hoopsnake," but, like the ague in Indiana, he was always in the next county. I am now after the "hornsnake," and expect to obtain the same result. This, to me, latest contribution to ophiology, is devoutly believed in by the natives here, and their accounts of him agree marvelously well. He is from 3 to 5ft. long, slender, of a dull bluish-black color, striped longitudinally with yellow, and the last two or three inches of his tail is a slender, sharp bone, carrying a deadly poison. He stings instead of biting, and his sting is instant death—not even immediate amputation, if the bite is in an amputable part, being quick enough to stop the lightning-like action of the poison. One old Acadian, the Nestor of the neighborhood, told me how some twenty years ago his cousin was found lying dead in the rice field, and a large hornsnake coiled up beside him. One of the party, bolder than the rest, killed the snake, cut off his horn, and gave it to 'Sieur 'Polyte, who showed it to me. Unfortunately, it was so exactly like the horn in a stingaree's, or stingray's tail, that even the old man's honest belief could not convince me that it was anything else. I have offered a reward of $5 for a full-blown specimen of the "critter," but so far without result. I suspect he's but an avatar of the hoopsnake.

I fear I have lost my credit as a man of science among my Acadian neighbors forever. I spent the day, not long since, at the house of one of them, and, during the forenoon, one of the tribe of small boys killed a joint snake in front of the veranda on which we were sitting. This led, of course, to the remark from one of the company that the pieces would re-unite before sundown, and the snake be whole again. I ought to have held my tongue, but no; I must needs demur to the statement, and the controversy was finally settled by both parties agreeing to the crucial test of letting the remains lie undisturbed and allowing facts to decide. The subject was forgotten by all of us, until we broke up to go home after supper, when some one remembered it, and we all went to see which disputant was right. Alas for me! every joint but one had disappeared, and there, but a few feet from where they had been, lay coiled—a jointed snake! On my attempting feebly to hold my own by evidence of the one joint that was left, arguing that this was consequently another snake, and not the "original Jacobs" at all, I was met with the triumphant statement that this snake was just that one joint shorter, and that, in the hurry and agitation of his reconstruction movement, he had overlooked this one member, and thus failed to incorporate it into the new body politic. "Logic is logic," and I retired defeated from the field.

I saw something lately that I am almost afraid to record in FOREST AND STREAM, for fear that some "bird sharp" will say I was blind, or blind drunk, or "don't know a hawk from a hern-shaw," or that "the books" make no mention of such a fact. However, here goes, and if they prod me too sharply, perhaps FOREST AND STREAM will allow me to kick back. Imprimis, then, the white egret is a common bird here—ditto the blue. I have often seen the white and the blue in the same flock, but some three weeks ago I saw a flock in which were not only whites and blues but white-and-blues and blue-and-whites; in fact they were as variegated and parti-colored as a flock of barn-pigeons. Of course, I had left my gun at home ("what things a fellow do see when he ain't got a gun"), and when I next went that way, armed, the flock had left the pond. They were so tame that I drove within twenty yards of them, and when they flew they simply circled around me, within easy gunshot, and lit again in the same place as I passed, so I had ample opportunity for observing them closely. May be this thing of parti-coloration is not so rare in wild birds as I thought, but I have never seen nor heard of such a thing before.

Can any of your readers tell me something about the specific and generic affinities of a bird called down here the "water turkey?" In structure and habits he is the most contradictory bird I ever came across. Web-footed and short-legged like a duck, I have never seen him in the water, but when at rest always perched in trees. With a long neck and spear-shaped head and bill, like a crane or heron, and so, one would suppose, feeding as they do on frogs and small fish, the stomach of the only two specimens I was able to secure contained nothing but the shell cases of insects and green vegetable matter.

LAKE CHARLES, Louisiana. H. P. U.

[H. P. U. is sound in his observations on the pied heron. It is *Ardea carulea*, the little blue heron. The adult is usually slaty blue with maroon-colored neck, while the young is pure white, and between these two colors there are all grades. The water turkey, known also as snake bird, is allied to the gannets, cormorants, pelicans, etc., the tolipalmate swimming birds. Its name is *Anhinga anhinga*.]

THE SPARROW PEST.

SOME time ago you had quite an interesting discussion on the English sparrow. If I remember right there were few pros, but many cons brought out. If not too late let me in with a most decided con, for I know whereof I speak.

The blizzard of a year ago almost obliterated Bob White from all the northern counties of New Jersey; yet this same terrible cyclone spotted our parks, streets and byways with the dead bodies of thousands of these English sparrow pests. This was in March. In April a few robins appeared around our homes, then came bluebirds and wrens and other feathered reminders of other days. The enemy seemed to have departed and they prepared to tarry with us as of old. Years ago in front of our house, in order to keep this English pest from building in our porch and soiling the walls, we had hung up a number of empty powder kegs and cans, which houses these creatures immediately availed themselves of; and we have had our shade trees loaded down with a chattering, fighting, thieving set of feathered scoundrels without one trait of commendation, for they won't touch the worms now—the very object for which they were brought across the water—but they insist upon the best of seeds, grain and even cake—confound 'em. Eat worms! not much, except in the following way: In our back yard we have a couple of pear trees that used to bear well year after year. Our next door neighbor has some peach trees that produced fruit large and delicious in flavor. Do we get them now? Not much. Where we used to get bushels now we can find but a few. Why? I can see from my back window day after day scores of these sparrows pecking at the buds. Naturalists may say they are after the worms or larvæ in the buds, but they take buds and all, and I don't believe the yarn that there is an incipient destroyer in every bud for the delectation of these tyrants. They have an educated palate, and a tender peach bud is ice cream to them, larvæ or no larvæ.

In our back yard we have a grape arbor, on one end of which I had hung a tin powder can several years ago. This being rather in the shade, the sparrows did not take to it, in fact I do not remember that any paid any attention to it for housekeeping purposes. Along in April there came a pair of wee yellow wrens; and the coast being clear, after due prospecting and delicate deliberation, they moved in and commenced housekeeping or preparing for it. All went well for several days. I congratulated myself. "The country was safe." Most of the pirates were *non est* and what were left were so demoralized that our little darlings would be left in peace. But alas! they were one day discovered in their cosy retreat; and soon one brown-coated scoundrel commenced his annoyance of the female wren when alone. She fought manfully back and he had to retreat. He soon returned with another; and they were driven off. Again he returned with four brown villains besides himself. These, with the help of her lord, our little darling put to ignominious flight. Did these insatiable, vindictive rascals remain flighted? Not much. They returned with a dozen and I believe more, and they pestered and pecked and annoyed these little yellow wrens in a home that they did not want (and have not used since) until they were compelled to leave. This is a positive fact as witnessed by myself and different members of my family. The robins too, and the bluebirds, and the oriole—he of the intelligent pendent cradle just started on a willow across the street—all went; and we have in their places these pestiferous vermin.

If only the sparrows could be exterminated, our parks and groves would once more echo with the melodious notes of our own songsters, and the summer foliage would again be beautiful with the red of the robin, the indigo of the bluebird and the gold and black of the gorgeous oriole. What good is the English sparrow? He is not large enough to be used as food; and even if he were I believe he is too mean to taste good anyway.

JACOBSTAFF.

DR. M. G. ELLZEY, of Woodstock, Md., a frequent contributor to the FOREST AND STREAM, has assumed the editorship of an agricultural science department in the *Natural Economist* of Washington; and good work may be expected from him there.

MORE ABOUT OTTERS.—Indian Rock, Me.—While traveling their beats otters frequently have what trappers call slides. Sometimes they have a place to leave the water to go on to some knoll (to scratch and dig the moss), and when they get ready to start for the water they slide on their bellies. Any person will readily see that in going from the water an otter would place his hindfeet close to the edge of the bank. There is where I set the trap. Anywhere from three to eight inches under water and I never had an otter pass the trap without putting his foot in it, and if the trap is smart I always find the otter. They never twist their foot off, as most other animals do, but fight the trap and everything within their reach until they become exhausted, when they lie down and die, probably within twenty-four hours after being caught. If your correspondent is not satisfied with this explanation I can give him two other modes. I wish all correspondents to criticise all I may have to say in your valuable paper, as I do not intend to write one word I cannot substantiate. I am neither sensitive nor nervous and do not object to difference of opinion, so as to get at the facts.—C. J. RICHARDSON.

RUFFED GROUSE EGGS.—Coralville, Ia., June 20.—Noticing the clipping from the Worcester *Spy*, relative to the finding of a nest of the ruffed grouse containing fifteen eggs, I add a little evidence in regard to the numbers sometimes found in a single nest. In early June, 1885, a young man living here found a nest containing 23 eggs. He flushed the old bird from the nest. This spring a man, in burning some brush piles, discovered a nest containing 18 eggs. In 1884 I found a nest near here and will append my notes in regard to it. It will show the period of incubation to be different from that given by some writers: May 2, 1884—I found this day a nest of the ruffed grouse containing 12 eggs; one must have been laid to-day, it looked so fresh and clean. May 4—The above nest contains 14 eggs to-day. May 28, 7 P. M.—The old bird was away from the nest, but the eggs are all right and sound. May 31—Thirteen eggs hatched, and old bird and young all gone; I got the shells and one addled egg. The first nest of a quail that I ever found was in New London county, Conn., and contained about 15 eggs. The old birds were just four weeks in incubation. By looking up notes, I could give other instances of large clutches of ruffed grouse.—JOHN WILLIAMS. [Our correspondent's notes are worth putting on record, and we shall hope for the rest of them.]

RECENT ARRIVALS AT PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Purchased—One West Australian kangaroo (*Macropus oeydromus*), ♂, two Gillespie's hair seals (*Zalophus gillespii*), ♂ and ♀, one grison (*Galictis vittata*), one skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*), four prairie foxes (*Vulpes macrurus*), two bald eagles (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*), two green jays (*Xanthura luxuosa*), one ring-necked parakeet (*Palæornis torquatus*), two yellow-throated parakeets (*Brotogerys tovi*), one Barbary partridge (*Caccabis petrosa*), one blue-headed pigeon (*Starnœnas cyanocephala*), three alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), two alligator snapping turtles (*Macrochelys lacertina*), two black hog-nosed snakes (*Heterodon platyrhinus niger*), one hog-nosed snake, black variety (*H. platyrhinus atmodes*), three hog-nosed snakes (*H. platyrhinus atmodes*), two hog-nosed snakes (*H. platyrhinus*), one hog-nosed snake (*H. simus*), one indigo snake (*Spilotes cœbennus*), and one king snake (*Ophibolus getulus*). Presented—Two opossums (*Didelphys virginiana*), one gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), two woodchucks (*Arctomys monax*), one blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*), one crow (*Corvus americanus*), three screech owls (*Scops asio*), two reed birds (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), one king rail (*Rallus elegans*), one pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*), one Canary bird (*Serinus canarius*), one soft-shelled turtle (*Aspidonectes ferox*), six alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), two water snakes (*Tropidonotus sipedon*), two Agassiz tortoises (*Xerobates agassizi*), one grass snake (*Cyclophis cestions*), one horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornuta*), one crowned horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronata*), and one punctated geeko (*Sphœrodactylus punctatissimus*). Born—One buffalo (*Bison americanus*), one Virginia deer (*Cariacus virginianus*), one elk (*Cervus canadensis*), three peafowl (*Pavo cristata*), and one zebra finch (*Estrelda subflava*).

Game Bag and Gun.

A STUDY OF WOODCOCK.

TO me there is no bird so interesting as that shy, mysterious, semi-nocturnal haunter of shades and swamps, the woodcock. I have studied it for years, and yet it seems to me as if I knew very little more about it than when I began. It is a bird which almost baffles the efforts of the student of natural history, because it seems to live always under the consciousness of being watched. It is the coyest, most retiring game bird of our Northern coverts. To know it intimately, one must be as assiduous in one's attentions as the most devoted lover.

I do not hesitate to say that I have some theories about the woodcock which I have not yet succeeded in verifying. Some of them are altogether contrary to the commonly received statements of well-known writers on natural history. I may be laughed at for advancing one or two of these theories in the present paper, but I console myself with the thought that many mirth-provoking theories, in the course of modern investigation, have become science.

Among other things I believe the woodcock has the power of song. To be sure I have not verified this theory yet, but I think I am on the way to do it. I have heard the song, but I haven't quite fastened the responsibility for it upon the woodcock. However, that will come in time.

Not long since I spent a moonlight night on a certain water, a famous breeding ground for woodcock, making a nocturnal study of these birds. The record of it may not be uninteresting. I chose a night when the moon was full, so as to have all the light possible. In my pocket I carried an ordinary opera glass and a small metal whistle. The use of these appliances will be described presently.

I left the road just before it reaches the bridge over the river, and crossing a wide meadow came to the breeding covert I have spoken of. It lay not far from the river, and was abundantly watered by a little stream which ran through it with many a zigzag and devious digression. The covert was composed of alders, birches, hemlocks and a few cedars. When I reached the ground it was late in the afternoon. The air was oppressively warm, and not a sound broke the absolute stillness of the place. I sat down on a little knoll, lit my pipe, and tried to drive away the persistent cloud of mosquitoes which hovered around me. But in vain. They swarmed into the cloud of tobacco smoke as if enamored of its fragrance. I had forgotten my "Jumboline," and all that remained for me to do was to grin and bear the inevitable affliction as best I could.

Presently I heard some animal—it may have been a dog—passing rapidly through the covert up a little distance. As I listened there was a familiar sound of whistl-

ing wings, and suddenly, as lightly as a feather, a woodcock alighted on the knoll where I sat, not six feet from me. I remained absolutely motionless, permitting the insatiable mosquitoes to drive their suction pipes into all the exposed portions of my body. The woodcock stood for a moment perfectly still, as if listening. Then it began to strut around like a barnyard cock, its pert little head nodding and its great bright eyes glistening like beads. It evidently had no notion of my presence, though, between the mosquitoes and a strong impulse to laugh at what looked like a little old wood witch hobbling about with a very long black cane, I could hardly keep still. Suddenly a stick cracked, and as quickly and lightly as she came, the wood witch with her long black cane was gone.

I slapped myself frantically, and sent at least a dozen half-gorged mosquitoes out of the world. Then, jumping up I took a walk through the covert. Near the edge a woodcock flushed, flew a few feet only and then came down and fluttered along the ground as if wounded. I knew her young were near and stopped where I was. Seeing that her counterfeit agony had no effect upon me the mother bird returned, picked up one of her concealed fledglings with her feet and flew away with it. She barely rose above the alders with her burden; but in a minute or two she returned and carried off another of the young birds in the same way. This time I tried to follow her, as she seemed to fly very slowly, but she succeeded in giving me the slip.

I now proceeded to test another of my theories, with the aid of the metal whistle aforementioned—the theory, namely, that the woodcock, in common with many other wild creatures, has considerable of a bump of curiosity. Placing myself in the vicinity of a spot where I had flushed a bird I kept perfectly still for about fifteen minutes and then began to blow a succession of soft notes at regular intervals on the whistle. In less than four minutes Master Cock, stepping very daintily and stopping to listen at almost every step, emerged from his hiding place and came toward me. Having previously taken the opera glass from its case, I watched to the best of advantage every motion of my little friend, whose actions were exceedingly amusing. Every now and then he would stop, rest his long bill on the ground and close his eyes as if going to sleep. Then he would start up, strut in a circle, trail one wing and cock his head, as if trying to locate the sound. I am of the opinion that he was actuated, not only by curiosity, but by some vague association of the note of the whistle with the note of the female. At last an inadvertent movement on my part startled him, and away he flew.

From what I observed on this occasion, and at other times, I am convinced that the woodcock is only a semi-nocturnal bird, and perhaps feeds and moves about as much in the daytime as at night in retired spots. In the course of the afternoon I flushed six or eight different woodcock from the banks of the little brook I have mentioned, and in every instance fresh borings in the soil proved to me that the birds had been feeding when disturbed.

Just at dusk, however, there was a veritable uprising among the woodcock. Standing on the edge of the swale I saw cock after cock leave the cover and fly out into the open meadow. In fact they darted around me on all sides, with flight almost as erratic as bats. Whether these excursions were merely for exercise and amusement, or whether the birds visited and returned from other feeding grounds, or whether (actually) they were in pursuit of insects in the air, I am sure I cannot say. At all events this peculiar activity did not last above half an hour. My theory is that these flights of the woodcock, just at dusk, are mere playful ebullitions of bird spirits—explosions of nerve-energy, if you choose. All birds are vivacious and joyful by nature. They are the optimists of the animal creation. What more natural, then, than that the woodcock (which, I am almost confident, has a song, and which most certainly has a bright eye and coquettish little ways) should break over its hermit habits once a day and enjoy a mad, merry whirl in the air?

I remember that once when I was camping on the east shore of Mallett's Bay, in Lake Champlain, as we were lying outstretched, four of us, in the glow of the campfire, after supper, right in the middle of us there dropped down an audacious woodcock. The bird stood within 3ft. of the blaze and 2ft. of the dog's nose, a mischievous, alert, playful adventurer, which could have had no reason under the sun—or, more correctly speaking, under the moon—for floating down into our midst, except to give us a surprise and enjoy our amazement. It was a maneuver "just for fun." I could see it in the bird's eye. There the woodcock stood for ten or fifteen seconds, and the dog was so completely taken aback that he simply stared, like the rest of us. Suddenly, as if at the wave of a magician's handkerchief, the bird was gone. Up jumped our cocker spaniel, and with furious yelps rushed up the trunk of a leaning tree into the very branches, over which the woodcock had disappeared, and there stood shivering and whining, wondering where the bird had gone, and how he himself should get down again. That woodcock, I am sure, was out on a frolic.

To return to the swale by the river. When the moon rose I took a position near one of the moist places along the brook, where the borings were freshest and most plentiful, and awaited developments. For a long time the bright light of the moon fell full upon the spot I wished to observe, and I could see everything with the utmost plainness. At about 8 o'clock a woodcock dropped down silently beside the brook. Presently another bird walked out of the shadow and joined it. Both began to "bore" for worms—an operation I had never seen before, and a curious performance it was. The birds would rest their bills upon the mud and stand in this position for several seconds, as if listening. Then, with a sudden, swift movement, they would drive the bill its entire length in the soil, hold it so for a second, and then as swiftly withdraw it. Though I watched the birds carefully with the glass, I could not detect the presence of a worm in their bills when they were withdrawn. But a subsequent process gave me the clew to their method of feeding. After having bored over a considerable piece of ground—a square foot or more—they proceeded to execute what looked comically like a war dance upon the perforated territory. They also occasionally tapped the ground with the tips of their wings.

My intense curiosity to know the possible utility of this process was at length gratified by seeing a worm crawl, half-length, from one of the borings, when it was immediately pounced upon and devoured by one of the woodcock. Presently another worm made its appearance, and so on until the two woodcock had devoured as many as a dozen of them. Then the "vein" seemed exhausted, and the birds took their leave.

I have subsequently studied the philosophy of this method of digging bait, and have come to the conclusion that certain birds are a great deal wiser than certain bipeds without feathers. If you will take a sharpened stick and drive it into the ground a number of times, in a spot which is prolific with worms, and then tap on the ground with the stick for a few minutes, you will find that the worms will come to the surface, and that they will come up through the holes which you have made. I account for it by the supposition that the tapping of the stick somehow affects the worms the same as the patter of rain, and it is a well-known fact that worms come to the surface of the ground when it rains. The antics of the woodcocks after they had made their borings, then, were simply mimetic, and intended to delude the worms into the belief that it was raining in the upper world. The worms, being deceived, came up and were devoured. All this may seem ridiculous, but if it is not true, will some naturalist please state how a woodcock can grasp and devour a worm when its bill is confined in a solid, tight-fitting tunnel of soil, and also how it is enabled to know the exact spot where it may sink its bill and strike a worm? And further, of all those who have seen a woodcock feeding, how many ever saw it withdraw a worm from the ground with its bill?

After the pair of birds I have mentioned flew away, I found another open place by the brook, where the light of the moon poured in, and after watching for perhaps an hour, saw a solitary cock alight and go through exactly the same process of feeding which has been already described. When the woodcock left, I went to the spot and examined the borings. They were very close together, and, of course, it was impossible that the bird should have found a worm for every boring. I do not think that the woodcock is able to determine anything with respect to the presence of worms before it thrusts its bill into the mud, except that the spot which it has chosen is a "likely place."

Although I remained in the cover until the moon went down, I saw only the three birds feeding which I have mentioned. There were some low and mysterious sounds in the swale during the night, which may or may not have been the conversation of the little community I have been describing.

About midnight a small black animal passed through the covert, and I crept forward to see what it was. Judge of my surprise and consternation when, instead of fleeing, the animal turned upon me in the most threatening manner. I lingered only long enough to perceive that it was a skunk, and then quitted the vicinity in the shortest time possible. Skunks are oftentimes amazingly bold, especially in the summer. They seem to realize that they are held in universal respect. Evidently the same motive had brought this particular skunk to the woodcock covert which had brought me—namely, a scientific interest in the habits of the birds, reinforced in the skunk's case by the pleasing possibility of a woodcock chick for breakfast. No wonder the four-legged scientist was indignant at the meddling impertinence of his two-legged brother!

I left the covert immediately after the moon set and made my way homeward, sleepy, but satisfied that I knew more of the woodcock than I had ever known before. But I shall probably live a good many years yet before I discover all I want to know about this hermit bird.

PAUL PASTNOR.

A MUZZLELOADER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A dear old friend and ardent sportsman having, in his will, bequeathed all his firearms to me, I send you the following description of one of them, a double muzzle-loading rifle by Purdey, thinking that some of your readers may perhaps be interested by an account of the kind of weapon preferred by many of the best deer-stalkers on this side of the Atlantic, in the days before express rifles were invented or efficient breechloaders known.

The Purdey rifle has barrels of Damascus twist, 29in. long, and weighing 5lbs. 1½oz. They are of 30-bore (about .54-gauge), rifled with two grooves, each of which is $\frac{6}{100}$in. broad. The rate of twist is one turn in five feet. The fore sight is of dark steel in the form of a strong elongated bead, and is dovetailed in the central rib lengthwise, so that it cannot be moved sidewise by a blow. There is a fixed hind sight for 100yds., and there are also folding leaf sights for 150, 200 and 250yds. Each of these has a very broad V with a semi-circle notch in the center and a perpendicular line of platina underneath. When aiming, the bead of the foresight has very much the same appearance in this notch as it would have if viewed through the hole of the peep sight. The weight of the rifle with ramrod is 8lbs. 4oz.

Each barrel has a round piece of platina let into the breech just behind the nipple, with a very minute slit in it to act as a vent and allow the air to escape when ramming down the bullet. The locks are exquisitely made and have safety bolts in front, to fix the hammers at half cock if desired. On the left side of the comb of the stock is a projection for the cheek to rest against when aiming, and near the butt is a steel patch-box like those often seen on American muzzleloaders. The ramrod is very stout and on one of its pipes, and also at the back of the stock, are a couple of strong iron loops, to which a leather sling can be attached.

Being by Purdy, the rifle is, of course, perfect in finish, balance and in handiness, for bringing quickly and accurately to the shoulder. And it ought to be so, considering that, until within the last few years, Purdey made only one quality, charging £86 for a single and £78 for a double muzzleloader.

The bullets are of a sugarloaf shape with rounded base, like those made twenty-five years ago for American muzzleloaders. They have two wings fitting the grooves and weigh 417 grains. The flask in the case has a charger holding 62 grains, but as powder when the rifle was made was of very fine grain, having a sharp recoil, a much larger quantity of the coarse grain now in use would be required to make the barrels carry parallel. With these light large-bore rifles an increase or decrease in the strength of the charge causes them to either throw apart from or across each other.

I have not yet had time to find out the proper quantity of Curtis & Harvey's No 5, but tried 70 grains with the following results, using a chair for resting my elbows but without any rest for the rifle. The target was in shade and a strong freezing wind was blowing across the range from 8 o'clock. I fired 4 shots at 50yds. 1¾in. wide by 1¼ deep, aiming at the intersection of the cross lines, 5 at 100yds. in 10¼ wide and 1¼ deep, 5 at 150yds. in 10¼ wide and 2¼ deep. In all these the bullets of the right and left hands crossed each other considerably, showing that more powder was required. I ought to have mentioned that I placed thick lubricating cloth wads next the powder, because they allow of easy loading for any number of shots, and so are useful at target practice, but they diminish the recoil and thus necessitate more powder than when the bullets are used with patches only. Without the wads they begin to be difficult to ram home after six or eight shots from the barrel, owing to the fouling at the breech. This is one disadvantage of mechanically fitting bullets, but they possess the advantage of much greater accuracy than the easy-loading expanding bullets used in the old Enfield and Springfield muzzleloaders.

Last week I tried the Purdey again, with 82grs. of powder and the seat of a chair for resting my elbows. Weather calm, light gloomy, slight snow falling occasionally. I fired six shots at 100yds., the right in 2¼in. deep and ¾in. wide, left in 3¼in. deep, ¼in. wide. The whole group in 7¼in. wide and 3¼ deep. Average height above lower edge of horizontal line 5⅝in. and ¼in. over. Four shots at 50yds., with same sight, in 4¼in. wide and 2¼in. deep. Average above line 6¾in. and ¼in. over. Five at 150yds. in 12in. wide and 12¼in. deep. The uppermost shot being evidently wild, owing to my bad holding or some defect in the bullet, I only measured the height of the other four above the lower edge of the line. This averaged 2¼in. and ⅞in. Four shots at 70yds., with same sight, in 5¼in. wide and 1¾in. deep. Average above lower edge of line 7⅛in.

The rifle being provided with two moulds, I have had a plunger made for one, in order to cast hollow bullets. These weigh 376grs. Having no more of the solid left I now tried five of the hollow, all I had brought. The same charge of powder, 82grs., was used, but without wads, which brought the bullets much closer together. I fired at a 4in. bullseye at 150yds. with this result: The lower left ¾in. from edge of bullseye, the upper 1¼in. The three right in 4¼in. wide by 4in. deep.

It will be seen that in these last shots the right and left barrels have thrown very little across each other, although the bullets weighed 40 grains less than the solid. It is therefore probable that the latter would go practically in the same bullseye with the 82-grain charge if loaded without wads, and that the hollow bullets would do the same with about 90 grains. I hope to try this on some future occasion, but will be too busy for six or eight weeks to come. The heights given for the bullets above the horizontal lines will enable a rough idea to be found of the allowance necessary when firing at game. The trajectory is doubtless flat for the proportion of powder to lead, in consequence of the shape of the bullet causing very little friction. The portion actually pressing against the barrel when loading is only ¼in. from the base upward.

After rifles of this kind had been in use a short time, Purdey reduced the gauge to about .50, with bullets of 20 to the pound and (3½drs.) 88 grains of powder, the grooves having one turn in 6ft. A further reduction to .41 was made about the year 1865. I have two of the bullets used in that bore, the weight being 200 grains.

The charge of powder was at first 62 grains, but was increased until, as stated by the late Mr. Walsh, editor of the London *Field*, in his book on rifles, it reached 4 drams. Mr. Purdey used to show visitors to his shop some of the bullets of these small-bores taken from the carcasses of deer. Although cast solid, they had been flattened to the shape of a mushroom by the velocity given by the heavy powder charges. They were all of the original sugarloaf-shape with wings fitting the two grooves, and Mr. Purdey adhered to this system of rifling until breechloaders came into use. About three years ago he told me that he had found none superior in accuracy up to 200 yards.

My old friend, to whom the above described rifle belonged, always insisted that although a breechloader might be useful for some kinds of shooting, nothing was better than a double muzzleloader for fair stalking on foot, or what is called "still-hunting" in America; and it is a fact that during four seasons' stalking with muzzleloading rifles, during which I bagged eighty-two head of large game, I am aware of having lost only one wounded animal with a doublebarrel, and that would have been lost even with a breechloader. With a singlebarrel many wounded escaped, but with the double I invariably, except on that one occasion, killed with the first or second shot or else missed with both.

I only determined upon adopting breechloaders after the native who carried my spare gun ran away with it on one occasion when we suddenly met a tiger, and on another when we came across a herd of wild elephants in the Sewaliks, a range of hills near the foot of the Himalaya Mountains.

I wish a good American geologist would thoroughly explore those hills. Some grand discoveries would probably be made. Many interesting fossils have been found, among which are those of the sivatherium and an extinct species of hippopotamus. These were in the museum of the Government Botanic Gardens at Saharunpore when I was there. J. J. M.

DUBLIN.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 15.—The woodcock season opened to-day, and a number of hunters were in the marshes before daylight. Young birds are abundant and fat, and fair bags are being made. Drouth through the hatching season has resulted in plenty of birds. Ashton Webb on Saturday bagged 41 doves. Phil Wenz killed 29 the evening before. The birds have been left undisturbed until now and are very plenty.

VERMONT GROUSE.—Waterbury, Vt., July 12.—Game prospects for the coming season look better than for several years. Grouse—our only game bird—have not been plenty for many years, but they are showing up better this season, and young birds are more numerous than for many years.—F. E. A.

MAINE'S BIG GAME.

THE reports of big game in the Maine woods and the woods of the other New England States and Canada are something surprising this year. The Maine papers have many items of deer, and even moose, coming out into the fields. Fishermen on the lakes and streams in the interior speak of seeing more deer than ever before. Dr. E. B. Kellog, of Tremont street, Boston, with his wife and friend, has recently returned from a fishing trip to Erol Dam, and thence to the Diamond Ponds and through the Dixville Notch to the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in Canada. On the Big Diamond they saw two deer on the shore. They followed the railroad down on a handcar—the line is still in process of construction—till they came to Moose River, where it is a small stream. Here they did considerable fishing, and splendid luck they had, with a plenty of fair-sized trout. They stopped at a camp on the line of the road. Here there is a lake—one of the Megantic chain, I think—and here there is a small greyhound kept. The Doctor says it is but a pup, and that its owners have no notion of training it to run deer. But the deer are very plenty on the little lake. Fifteen have been seen this season. At one time two does with their fawns came out in sight on the shore of the lake, and the puppy was let go at them. In play he caught one of the fawns and tossed it in the air more than 10ft. It came down without injury and the puppy refused to hurt it, but was disposed to play with it. The owners of the dog took the fawn into custody and it is now at the camp, the admiration and wonder of all visitors. The Doctor says it is a spotted beauty about two-thirds grown and is becoming quite tame. The party found fishing good, but the mosquitoes were simply unbearable.

The story is currently told that Edgar Harlow and Charles Morris caught a live caribou in the waters of Moosehead Lake, a week ago last Sunday, and the story is, further, that the caribou is still kept at the Kineo House as an attraction to visitors. How this is going to work, so far as the law is concerned, is a question. The Maine Fish and Game Commissioners have ruled that moose, deer or caribou thus caught and held in confinement are the property of the State, and the holder is to be held responsible to the State for the safety of the animal. If it die, then the holder is responsible to the State to the extent of the fines for killing out of season. In one or two cases, in years previous, the commissioners or wardens have appeared, and putting their hands on the animal, they have notified the holder that the creature belonged to the State, and that they should hold him responsible for the liberation of the animal in the spring, and that its death would be punished by the usual fine. In this case the animals were caught by crusting in the winter.

But there are other cases of the above nature to come to the attention of the authorities, it seems. Recently an old cow moose, with two calves, was seen in the vicinity of Mr. Harlen Durrell's, in the town of Freeman, in Franklin county. The next day the same animals came down again, so the story goes, and one of the calves strayed away from the mother and its mate, till the boys succeeded in driving it to the barnyard of one Leroy Luce. A boy by the name of Hacket and a Luce boy are said to have captured the little moose alive, and at last accounts it was still alive at Hiram Hackett's, in Freeman. I do not know that this story is true, but the papers have had it, and it is current among sportsmen who have been into that section of the country. It also seems that moose are very plentiful in that part of the State. Four have been seen this season in Lang Plantation, in the northern party of the county. Deer are also plenty, being seen in the fields and on the ponds very frequently. There is not the slightest doubt about the plentifulness of this large game in Maine, and it is a shame that the law that makes the chances for shooting equal to all cannot be enforced. Sportsmen are already fitting out for jack shooting in August. Indeed, if there is not some of it being done in July, then appearances are deceptive. Almost every party that fits out for the woods this summer takes a jacklight along. One noted lantern maker in Boston has made several improved jacklights this season, and two of them have already gone into the woods. There is not the slightest doubt but what jacking deer is being done this summer at Tim and Seven Ponds, also at Parmachene Lakes. At the Rangeleys it is not so openly practiced, for there is a better law-abiding sentiment rife there. The claim of these jackshooters is that they will not shoot a doe, "especially if she has fawns—oh, no!" But who can tell a doe from a buck in the night time? Who can be sure that the doe he shoots, by the glimmer of a jack light, is not the mother of fawns that must die of starvation? In one case of the building of lanterns, mentioned above, the person for whom the lantern was made was very desirous of the strongest power possible in a lantern; for it was hoped that the light would be strong enough to distinguish a buck from a doe at a distance of 100ft. in the night. Whether the lantern is strong enough to do this I am not able to say, but I am inclined to think that it will answer the purpose of the buyer, for he will shoot, if he is lucky enough to get within shooting distance of a deer, and the thought of its sex will not enter his buck-fevered brain. Then if his shot is effectual enough to kill, and it happens to be a doe—why, the guide will quickly sever all signs of the sex, and the hunter's friends will hear about the magnificent buck he killed. The antlers won't tell any story in July nor but little in August.

It would hardly do not to mention the latest invention in this line, though I hate to do it, for fear that it may be a success, though it has not yet reached that dignity. A Boston inventor proposes an electric light for jacking deer. He has already adapted one to sleighs and other carriages, and why not one for the boat? The weight and the difficulty of transporting the storage battery are the principal objections thus far discovered. Then there must be added the unreliability of a battery thus transported. The light is a powerful one, and it may yet be introduced into the forest. Maine will have to enforce her game laws, or her moose, deer and caribou are going to get shot, and that, too, generally out of season; for the close season is the vacation season, when the city sportsmen can be there, and besides it is the season when jackshooting can be most successfully practiced. Let the enforcement of the fish and game laws go at loose ends for a couple of seasons, and there will be electric jacklights and infernal machines enough invented to blow every moose and deer out of the Maine woods. Then there are foxhounds (?) enough being bred within 100 miles of Boston to run every deer into the lakes and ponds of Maine, where they can be shot by the sports who have the money to pay a guide for his services, but not the skill and endurance to kill a deer by fair hunting in the open season. SPECIAL.

SMALL CALIBER RIFLES.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Some time ago I bought a Winchester singleshot, c.f., .22-15-45, and have had bushels of fun with it. With a Lyman ivory front sight it is good for anything, from a kangaroo mouse at 20yds. to an alligator at 100. (Killed an 8ft. 'gator last week with it at 92 paces, and I am frightfully long-legged. At the first shot he never moved, so thinking I had missed him I put in a second; still he didn't move, and I went to investigate. Found the two bullet holes within half an inch of each other, just above and between the eyes. The first one must have killed him as instantly as a flash of lightning.) I have owned almost as many rifles of different makes and caliber as I have hairs left on my head and wouldn't give my present battery for all I have ever had or seen. They are Sharp's Old Reliable .44-110-370 for bear, elk, moose, etc.; Marlin .32-40-165 for deer, turkey, *et al.* and the Winchester for miscellaneous vermin. Am not sure but what for elephants and hippopotami I might want something different, but for all game the American continent holds I consider myself well "heeled." If they were the only three guns of the kind in existence I don't think I'd take $1,000 for them.

If the Winchester folks would only put a little finer sights on their rifles, even if they charged a little more, I think it would be an improvement. The factory sights are too coarse. By a fine sight I don't mean a half-inch circle at 500yds., which, or its equivalent, some of your rifle shots talk about, but say a duck's head at 100yds. or a squirrel's at 125. If I could make either of these shots twice out of five times I should "think no small beer of myself." As to hitting a duck's head at 200yds., as some of your correspondents tell about, that's a notch beyond me—and—well, I'd like to watch them do it. I have met but few, very few, men in my life time who are blessed with a better pair of eyes than I am—Providence be thanked for the same—as proved on shipboard, on the plains and at the laboratory table, but when it comes to seeing a duck's head at 200yds. plainly enough to draw a practical bead on him, count me out. Let's figure it out mathematically. The smallest globe sight is, I believe, about $\frac{1}{16}$in. in diameter. Allowing the average distance between the front sight and the eye to be 3ft., then the $\frac{1}{16}$in. sight at 200yds. would obscure a circle 4in. in diameter. Somewhere within that circle lies the duck's head, but where? Not much chance for accuracy with such a "calculus of error" as that. H. P. U.

LAKE CHARLES, Louisana.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have used in my time quite a good many different rifles and have now a .22 chambered for the 15-45 and it shoots splendidly; but I would like a little heavier charge. I think the .25 would just fit, but I want a center-fire shell, for my experience is that I get much better shooting than with a rim-fire, and I believe that a good .25 center-fire with a good charge of powder in proportion to the ball would fill the wants of a large class of sportsmen. B.

LACONIA, N. H.

HOLLOW BULLETS.—Bergerville, Quebec.—I have for some time past been using hollow bullets of my own manufacture. I think the reasons why the Winchester express bullet does not always expand are these: The cavity is of too small diameter, and the inserted copper tube does away with most of the effect of the hollow by rendering the bullet too stiff. If the hollow were increased in diameter and diminished in length and a slight hollow made in the base of the ball, it would, I think, prove satisfactory. The bullets which I have been using are the .44-40-200 Winchester. I cast my own bullets and use 45grs. powder with them. I made a slight hollow in the base of the ball, and after inserting it in the shell drilled a hole in the point as far as where it joins the shell. I then reamed out the hole till the sides of it corresponded to the shape of the ball. I now had only to close the hole. I did this with a long gun cap from which I extracted the priming. I fired one ball into a hard snow bank, and it made a hole about 2in. in diameter. I could not find it, so do not know how much it expanded. Fired into soft earth or pine, they resemble a mushroom in shape, expanding from $\frac{1}{2}$in. to 1$\frac{1}{2}$in. in diameter. I was satisfied that they would do good work on game, but could find no better mark than a muskrat. There were a few bits of flesh and strips of skin left after the ball struck him. I hope to try them on large game before long. As regards accuracy, I find them perfect. I shot a bluejay at 75yds., and put a ball in the middle of a bush 1$\frac{1}{2}$ft. square at over 200yds.—L. D. VON I.

AN EXPENSIVE BUNNY.—Towanda, Pa., July 1.—Hundreds of young rabbits are reported seen along the country roads, one of which brought $7 last week in this market. A drummer, out on a business trip looking over his country customers, just purchased a new target rifle and was anxious to try it on live game. A half-grown cottontail was potted. Throwing the kitten under his buggy seat he drove into town and put up at the hotel. Enthusiastic over his new gun, he related to a friend what he had done and where it was. Within five feet of him stood a game warden. His name was ascertained, he was arrested, fine and costs amounting to $7, willingly paid and he said he had learned a valuable lesson.—D.

THE MICHIGAN DEER SEASONS, as prescribed by the new law, are: Open season in Lower Peninsula the month of November: in Upper Peninsula, from Sept. 25 to Nov. 15.

A GEORGIA POSSUM FARM.

IT was in the early afternoon when we arrived, and to the uninitiated the farm appeared to be an immense fruit orchard, bearing an oblong, whitish sort of fruit hanging from the dead limbs of the trees by a long black stem. But appearances were deceptive. It was not fruit, but between 700 and 800 possums taking their afternoon siesta. Our party was somewhat unacquainted with the habits of the Georgia possum, and, consequently, plied question after question to our highly amused hosts. I now consider myself an expert on the possum, and here is what I learned and saw:

The possum, when desiring to take a nap, simply climbs the most convenient tree, walks out on a limb, wraps his tail one and a half times around and swings his body out into space. His legs and feet are drawn close into his body and his head drawn up between his shoulders until it forms an almost perfect ball and appears to be a great pear covered with white fur.

The sun was slowly setting below the distant pine mountains, and we were still gazing at the queer objects in amused wonder, when a half-dozen little possums emerged from the pocket of their mother, ran up her tail and commenced playing on the limb above. In a few minutes this marsupial stretched her head and then her fore feet out. She swung herself once or twice, grabbed her tail with her forepaws, and climbed up it to the limb, which she caught with her claws, untwisted her tail and pulled up. Hardly had she balanced herself when the half-dozen young ones climbed into her pocket and were hid from view. She then climbed down the tree. While this was going on more than 700 others had awakened and were coming down from the trees. Reaching the ground each one made for the creek, drank, and then ran up the hill to a pen in which they were to be fed.

They were of all sizes. Some would barely weigh a half a pound, while others would tip the scales at 30lbs. The possum, when hungry, utters a sound which is a cross between a mew and a moan. Over 700 possums were together so thick that the ground could not be seen between them, and the small ones had been forced upon the backs of the larger. All were uttering this peculiar sound, reminding one of an army of soldiers moaning over the death of their general, when through the gate a negro pushed a wheelbarrow, heaped full of all kinds of trash and slops—consisting of fruit peelings, vegetables, meats, bones and bread. As he hove in sight the scene among the possums reminded one of feeding time in a menagerie. The little ugly animals screamed and scratched and bit at one another until the negro had scattered the contents of the wheelbarrow over the ground. Then, although it was well scattered, all wanted to eat in one place just like hogs, and there was considerable more scratching and biting. But this did not last long, for the rations were soon consumed by the great drove of possums, and they commenced to disperse, seemingly contented, and this time climbed the persimmon trees.

During the persimmon season the possums are not fed at all, for it is on this fruit they become rolling fat and ready for market. Mr. Throckmorton will probably ship 500 to Eastern points and the cities throughout Georgia this winter. They will average him $1 each, and he makes quite a good thing out of it, as they are practically no expense to him. In shipping to Atlanta and Georgia points they are generally dressed, but the majority go to Washington and are shipped alive. The large shipments to Washington are perhaps due to the average Southern Congressman's fondness for "baked possum and 'taters." Congressman Stewart, who comes from Griffin, and Congressman Barnes, of Augusta, are perhaps the most inveterate possum eaters in Congress, and it has already leaked out that these two distinguished Georgians have ordered two dozen of Mr. Throckmorton's finest and a couple of bushel of sweet potatoes to be sent to them at the Metropolitan Hotel next Christmas.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Sea and River Fishing.

MICHIGAN FISH LAWS.

SYNOPSIS of the important provisions of the new general fish law relating to the inland waters of the State:

The catching of trout, salmon and grayling is lawful only from May 1 to Sept. 1, and then only if the catching is by hook and line. (If of a size less than 6in. in length, they must be returned to the water.)

Bass may be caught at any time, but only by hook and line.

The use of any explosive substance in catching any kind of fish is unlawful.

The spearing of any kind of fish (except mullet, grass pike, red sides and suckers) is unlawful from March 1 to July 1.

The use of any species of net (except dip nets, in catching mullet, etc., as above) is unlawful at all times.

It is unlawful to catch or ship brook trout or grayling for the purpose of sale, at any time, and it is unlawful to buy or sell the same during the close season.

A violation of any provision of this law is punishable by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100 and costs, or imprisonment thirty days if the fine is not paid.

An act of the Legislature of 1889, regulating fishing with nets in the Great Lakes, and the bays and harbors connected therewith, regulates the size of meshes as follows:

The meshes of the funnel or lead of pound nets shall not be less than 5in. in extension.

The meshes of the pocket of pound nets, not less than 3$\frac{1}{2}$in. in extension. (Pound nets with 2$\frac{1}{2}$in. mesh pocket may be used for taking perch, herring and pickerel.)

The meshes of gill nets shall not be less than 4$\frac{1}{2}$in. in extension. (Gill nets not less than 2$\frac{3}{4}$in. in extension may be used for taking perch, herring, black fins and long jaws.)

The meshes of seines shall not be less than 3$\frac{1}{2}$in. in extension. The drifting or towing of all drag nets with boats is unlawful. Seines must be fastened to shore or dock.

A fine of not less than $10 or more than $100 and costs, or imprisonment thirty days, is the penalty prescribed for a violation of this law. WM. ALDEN SMITH.

State Game and Fish Warden.

CAMPS OF THE KINGFISHERS.—I.

ECHO LAKE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

WE had spent our vacation of 1885 in the old camp at the mouth of Sweeny's Creek on Central Lake, Mich., a spot around which cluster many pleasant memories of happy days of floating and fishing and dreaming and idling along the rush-lined shores of the Intermediate Chain; and when "old Knots" and the "old pelican of the Sangamon" (Uncle Dan Sloan) suggested that we hunt up a new lake on whose shore to kindle our campfire for the summer fish of 1886, it seemed like turning our backs on an old friend who had stood by us through dismal days of blustery storm and pelting rain, and pleasant weeks of genial sun, when woods and waters wore their fairest mood.

The smiling waters of Central, Sisson's, St. Clair, Six-Mile, and the others, each with some special claim to be remembered by us, seemed to invite to one more season of gentle wooing with rod and line, and an abiding love for the old camps of this Traverse region that has grown with the years, made strong remonstrance against a change of base. But as old Ben—our oracle—says, "A change o' camp, an' a triflin' with strange waters is only a shiftin' o' the affections which don't count agin ye in the general roundup," it was finally decided that other waters than the Intermediate should receive the homage of the Kingfishers for the next annual camp, and we at once set about the task of selecting a locality where bass might be found in fair numbers, with mayhap a *maskinonge** now and then just to fill the measure of our happiness, and a stream or two within easy reach where trout enough might be had to keep the old smell from dying entirely out of the well worn frying pans.

Through some hunter friends old Dan had learned of a chain of small lakes on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan near Waucedah, a station on a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., about forty miles west of Escanaba, that promised to fill all the requirements, but a letter of inquiry to Mr. E. P. Dillon, of Waucedah, about supplies, boats, etc., brought a backset to the scheme in the shape of "All kinds of supplies that you want, but no boats except a couple, such as they are, and plenty of Indian

* I believe that Mas'-kin-on'-je, is the proper name of this noblest of all the game fish of the North. This name is certainly far more musical than muskylunge, mascallonge, muscallunge or any other of the half dozen different ways of spelling it, and is to be preferred if for no other reason.

canoes." Fancy old Dan in "a couple of boats, such as they are," or old Knots in a giddy-minded birch bark canoe. Dan's infirmities require a good steady boat to make him measurably comfortable, while the adipose of old Knots and the unreliability of his legs as "sea legs," call for a craft with a breadth of beam that will give security against any frolicsome capers in a mild blow, or in case he wanted to "swap legs." "Birch bark canoes might do," he said, "for Indians and wildfowl with web feet that didn't miud a ducking now and then, but he wanted a boat that would stand still long enough to give him time to sit down in it." Clearly the craft indigenous to that region would not suit Knots, and we concluded to look elsewhere for a camping place.

Green and Duck Lakes, fifteen miles southwest of Traverse City, had been highly spoken of to us the year before as fine bass waters, but the obstacle of hauling boats from Traverse and back presented itself, and this, too, was abandoned. Platte Lake came next for consideration, a body of water five miles long by three wide, lying over near the coast line of Lake Michigan and some thirty miles west of Traverse City. It has a clear outlet into Lake Michigan three miles in length, and is said to be the very best lake for bass in that whole region; but to get to it would require an overland ride with all our "calamities," besides the trouble of hauling in boats from Frankford, twelve or thirteen miles to the south.

We had heard so much good of this lake that with all the discomforts of reaching it we had about made up our minds to go there, when Knots received a letter from a brother angler living in Detroit, Mich., a Mr. F., that upset all our plans and started us on a new trail. As brother Friz was to be one of our party he was entitled to a voice in the selection of the waters to be fished, and he wrote that if the camp had not already been located he would suggest that we try the waters around the Les Cheneaux Islands, above Mackinaw Island or the St. Mary's River, at the foot of the West Auebish rapids.

Then, when the time was getting short before the day set for the start, he wrote that he had heard of a new lake three miles back in the Canada hills and about fourteen miles below the Sault de St. Marie, which promised good trout fishing in a stream flowing into it, and as the lake had a free outlet into the St. Mary's River, we reasoned there must of course be bass, pickerel and maskinonje in it. Besides, in making this trip we could gratify a desire that had been growing in some of us for years; we could see the Soo, and doubtless get a sight of some untutored Lo balancing himself in the jacket of a birch tree, scooping whitefish out of the rapids with an overgrown landing net; and when he wrote again that Echo Lake was surrounded by magnificent scenery, bold rocky cliffs and wooded hills that aspired to the dignity of small mountains, we all "echoed" his wish to explore its waters and determined to take our camp somewhere on its rocky shores if soil enough could be found in which to drive the tent pins. It was the blindest trail we had ever started on, for we knew nothing certain of the locality of the lake, its size, nor the character of the fishing we might find; nor had we secured any boats, but we were willing to risk the chance of securing them at the Soo (Knots even agreeing to try conclusions with a birch bark canoe if necessary) and then find our way to the lake if it took the best part of the time allotted to our stay in the woods.

A word here about the party may not be out of place, for the roster of the Kingfishers does not show the same names every season, albeit Old Knots, the old Pelican and Old Hickory (the writer), three of the original party of years ago, have not failed to answer to roll call at each annual reunion for so many years that we would feel young again could we go back to the first camp we made together on the banks of the well-beloved old Tippecanoe River.

The year before, the general passenger agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, Mr. C. L. Lockwood, had referred a brother angler of Frankfort, Ky., to the writer for information about some of the lakes of Upper Michigan, and the correspondence ended in an invitation for him (since known to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM as "Snakeroot") and his chum, Charley F., to join us for a short season in the "bresh," which they did. The acquaintance thus begun has never been regretted, for they are a couple of as square, big-hearted sportsmen as ever pulled a trigger (both excellent shots) or dug worms of an afternoon for an early start to the "crick" on a morning. "Judge Snider," of Cincinnati, another old angler friend with a heart as big as a bar'l, had also been one of the party the previous year, and the Upper Michigan fever had fastened on these three with such a firm grip that nothing short of the certainty of being flayed alive by mosquitoes, black flies and no-see-'ems would have kept them from the North Woods, and when the roll was called they were ready with, figuratively speaking, twenty-five days' rations in their gripsacks, and otherwise equipped for the expedition to Echo Lake.

Knots and the "Judge" were to start a couple of days ahead and look out for boats at the Soo; Brother Friz would follow up and join us about the time we had the camp in running order and the browse stripped for his bed, and Old Dan, with a couple of other good fellows from Decatur, would join the writer and the "hunters from Ole Kentuck" at Richmond, Ind., from whence we would follow "the fishing line"—the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad—to where it lost itself in the waters of the straits of Mackinaw City.

Rare old Ben Renshaw, with his quaint jest, his inimitable, mirth-provoking speech, his genial ways and inseparable brier root—the life of the camp and the faithful comrade whose place none could fill—was not to be one of us; he wrote that he could not leave the farm at that time in the season, and that "instid o' ketchin' trout an' muskylunge in Michigan or Canada, he'd hev to be satisfied with a little plain fishin' fur cats and mud-turkles in the Sangamon, fur the Joneses never wus used to the very best o' everything nohow." But disappointments and minor calamities must be borne with a certain amount of resignation, and the old "mud-turkle" was left behind with genuine regrets and a promise that he would jine the gang the next year.

Old Sam S. (the good people of Frankfort, Ky., call him "Snakeroot") and chum Charley turned up smiling and happy on the evening of July 14, and next morning we were off, with one end of the baggage car half filled with our camp calamities, among which was the same old stove that brother "Seneca" scored me about in FOREST AND STREAM, and for which I have long since forgiven him.

At Richmond we looked in vain for old Dan and his friends, and at Fort Wayne another backset awaited us, and we went on our way wondering what manner of misfortune had overtaken the old Pelican, for we had come to believe that nothing less than the "old man with the scythe" would deter him from being on time when "Hickory" wanted him to go afishin'. It was a sore disappointment, but there was nothing to do but go on to camp, trusting he would follow the trail on the next train.

At Grand Rapids the train waited an hour and forty minutes (for a connection) to give us a chance to pass the time industriously swapping fish lies with "old Bill Hess," who was at the depot to meet us charged to the muzzle with good humor that beamed from his honest old phiz, and a batch of fresh yarns save l up for our especial delectation. Among all the brothers of the rod, with whom we have smoked the pipe of good fellowship in the flicker of the camp-fire in the past score of years, none is more worthy, none more welcome to share our blanket and our last flapjack than old Bill; may he live a thousand years.

As we were going to a strange country where the frog crop might not have "hit," as they say in the wilds of Tennessee, the menagerie box had been sent up ten days ahead to Bellaire with instructions to Tommy Derenzy—our little tow-headed friend on Central Lake—to "hive" 350 of the speckled beauties and have the box at Mancelona on the morning of the 16th as we went through.

With the prospect of five big, bright silver dollars in view, Tom laid himself out (Tom's a hustler when it comes to "hivin' a frog") to fill the order, and as we pulled up at the station in the gray of the morning we were hailed with, "Hello, Mister H., here's yer frogs—350 of 'em by Tommy's count; but he couldn't come over himself, an' I thought I bring 'em over for ye; an' I reckon you'll find 'em all alive an' akickin', though some of 'em hes been ketched more'n a week," all this in one breath while a handshake was in progress by Pap Derenzy, who had come as Tommy's representative, and "Mr. Hickory." It may be noted that Pap Derenzy has a wondrous and tenacious grip when it comes to hanging on to a dollar of our daddies, and if Tom got the whole of the $5 he was in great luck, and the old man laboring under a temporary aberration of mind at the time of the transfer. If this should ever meet the eye of Pap it may remind him of something.

We arrived at Mackinaw City just in good time to miss the steamer Messenger for the Sault, which was in the nature of another decided backset, as we would have to stay there till the next morning. Here was a "category;" however, we concluded to take the ferry steamer, Algomah, which would leave in a few minutes for Mackinaw Island and St. Ignace, and spend the day and night on the island, and take a steamer of another line for the Sault in the morning; but as we were on the point of carrying out this plan Mr. W. M. Carpenter, the genial and obliging agent of the G. R. & I. R. R., shed a ray of hope on the situation by saying there was a possibility that the Messenger had not yet left the island, and a brief talk through the telephone brought back the cheering word that she was still there and would await the arrival of the ferry steamer. Thanks to friend Carpenter's thoughtfulness, the "category" was not so bad after all. We were shortly aboard the Algomah, and in forty-five minutes were transferring our "duffle," to quote brother "Nessmuk," to the Messenger, the frog box creating a stir among the hangers on around the dock equal to the arrival of a "sure enough circus," but, as old Ben was not along to "talk up the show," they were left in wondering ignorance as to the part the frogs were to take in the performance.

To our surprise there were the Jedge and Knots on the dock, their faces smiling and rubicund (owing doubtless to the "coloring matter" concealed in the hot sun rays), the lazy loons having concluded to stop over and "rest" and see the sights of the island instead of going on above to secure boats and learn something about the lake; but as it turned out their presence at the Sault a day or two ahead would have done little good in getting us to the camp sooner than we did.

We left the island, headed for Detour Point, with a faint breeze setting softly from the west, a thick blue haze hanging in the air that gave the shore to the north the appearance of a low bank of clouds peeping over the edge of the horizon, so dim and indistinct that it required the aid of a glass to dispel the illusion. The haze and smoke grew thicker as we advanced till at last we could not see the waters or the lake outside a radius of a hundred yards or so, and Capt. Barker slowed down the speed till the steamer had barely steerage way, blowing the whistle at short intervals for a response from the fog horn at Point St. Vital to determine his whereabouts. The Captain was evidently off his bearings. The smoke came from forest fires that had been raging for days along the railroad between St. Ignace and Marquette, and was a source of great annoyance to vessels navigating the upper end of Lake Huron and the St. Mary's River when the wind was from the west. The people at the lighthouse seemed however to be in no hurry to answer the signal, but finally after a half hour of vigorous blowing a hoarse hail from the fog horn came floating over the water through the smoke from a point away off on the larboard beam, and a fortunate veer of the wind a little while after drove the smoke northward till we could see the shore plainly, with Detour Point two or three miles away. For a half hour or more the big, fat, jolly mate had been industriously heaving the lead, "feelin' for the bottom" as he said in answer to a question from Charley, but it was now laid aside with the consoling information that had the steamer held the course a few minutes longer she would have been hard and fast on a reef. "Port a little," from the Captain to the man at the wheel, some sharp pulls at the bell for full steam, and we were soon leaving a streak of bubbles and the reef astern, thankful that we were well out of another "category."

At Detour, a small hamlet of 200 inhabitants and the inevitable Catholic church at the entrance of Detour passage, we stopped a few minutes to discharge a small lot of freight and take on three or four passengers and a cow that seemed to have misgivings about the stability of the gang plank, her doubts being finally overcome by a few vehement twists of her tail at the hands of the jolly mate, a proceeding that moved old Sam (Snakeroot) to observe "would have ended in a catastrophe to the manipulator of the caudal had that critter been an old time army mule with his business end in good workin' order." Off to the east, a matter of three miles across the passage, we could see through the lingering smoke the green shores of Drummond Island lying on the American side of the national boundary line, which Capt. Barker told us was indented with numerous small bays, some of which afforded fine bass fishing, adding as a postscript that "they didn't bite much till 'long in September."

Under way again, we were soon at the foot of St. Joseph Island (lying on the Canada side of the line), a body of land twenty-five miles long by fifteen at the widest point, the chief products of which, the jolly mate kindly informed us, were "peasoupers an' black bears, with the bears slightly in the majority."

Off the lower end of St. Joseph on the American side of the boundary we passed Limestone Island, a high, rock-girt, forest-clad strip of land two or three miles long and one of the loveliest of the many lovely islands that dot the length of this glorious river, and shortly after were admiring the beauties of Mud Lake on the Michigan side (a widening of the river), which old Sam gravely made out to be "a mighty handsome piece o' water with a mighty ugly name." KINGFISHER.

[TO BE CONTINUED].

IN PRAISE OF BATTLE LAKE.

BATTLE LAKE, Minn., July 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please allow me space to correct an error in last week's letter, and also to give our Eastern neighbors a pen picture of our place. You dated my letter of last week from Battle Creek, Minn., when there is no such place in the State. It is Battle Lake, the place being named after the beautiful lake on the shores of which it is situated. Years ago the Sioux and Chippewa Indians met here and engaged in a three days' fight, and the place has since been known as Battle Lake. It is located 218 miles west of north from St. Paul, within forty miles of the Dakota line, on a branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, known as the Fergus Falls and Black Hills branch. We are thirty-three miles from Wadena, where we leave the main line, and twenty miles from Fergus Falls, a place of 6,000 inhabitants, and the county seat of Otter Tail county. The waters of Battle Lake are purity itself and teem with all varieties of fresh-water fish, the black bass and wall-eyed pike predominating. Three good hotels cater to the public who happen in this the most fascinating spot in the Park Region. We have with us every season from two to three hundred guests, who remain during the months of June, July, August and September, and partake of the joys that this climate and bewitching scenery can give. Chickens, ducks, geese and brant are plenty in their season, and plenty of good boats and liveries can be had at very reasonable rates. The prices charged here are what we brag on. Our hotel accommodations are very highly spoken of by our Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Fort Scott guests, and it costs the visitor but $1 per day to enjoy them. Good boats, with bait and necessary equipments, can be had at $3 per week, and good teams for hunting are furnished at $3 per day.

A writer has said of Battle Lake: "If you are seeking health or pleasure go straight to Otter Tail county, in the center of the famous Park Region of Minnesota. Find a resident of Battle Lake and he will lead you to fields elysian. He will show you 900 as beautiful lakes as God ever made, teeming with every variety of fresh-water fish. Go with him to this elevation, and as far as your vision extends (and that is for miles) he will show you a panorama of surpassing beauty and loveliness—fertile valleys, primeval forests, a veritable paradise open to all. With an altitude of 1,400ft. above the sea, it has an atmosphere that contains rest and health in every zephyr. This, with an almost perpetual sunshine, makes life here a constant joy." That is the way our visitors talk, and through the columns of the FOREST AND STREAM I want to say to those of its readers who desire rest, recreation or health, come to Battle Lake once and you will certainly repeat your visit.

Here is a specimen of the every-day news items the *Review* prints: "Wallace Delafield and Richard Hanenkamp, of St. Lewis, C. E. Wilson, Russellville, Alabama, and J. A. Colehour, of this village, went to Lost Lake last Monday (July 8) and caught sixty-five black bass that weighed 145lbs., twelve pike and over a hundred pickerel and rock bass. The lake flies are now very thick, which accounts for the small catch." BRONSON STRAIN.

TROUT AND LEECHES.—Montreal, July 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Just back of the Manor House at St. Melnage is a lake fed by springs of cold water; it is about a half mile long, 200yds. wide, in places over 100ft. deep. Three years ago I caught large gray trout there; this year the lake appears to be completely inhabited by large black leeches, and no gray trout nor fish of any kind are left. Have the leeches killed them all? In trolling deep with minnows, upon bringing them up to the surface, I found a leech was fastened to each one. Now what is the best way to get rid of these leeches? I cannot poison the water because the farmers round use it for drinking and watering their cattle. My idea is to get a fish that will feed upon them. Will the red trout do it?—PISCATOR. [We know of no successful exterminator of this pest. It is reported to have done great injury to Tahoe trout in California. From Francis Francis we quote the following: "I know also a small lake in Wales, where the fish never take a fly until after dark, when fish from 2 to 3lbs. weight may be taken. This lake abounds in leeches, and the trout are very fine in it." This is very singular, as Mr. Daubeny writes in London *Field* of March 22, 1884, viz.: "The most deadly enemy to young fish I believe to be leeches (*Piscicola geometra*), and in some streams it seems to me a puzzle how any of the fry, when just emerged from the egg, can escape them. * * * I think that they will not touch trout ova, the shell being too tough for them, but fry a few days old on being placed in a saucer with some of these tiny leeches, by way of an experiment, were at once seized upon and devoured." As is well known, in France they drive old horses and cattle into waters containing leeches for the purpose of gathering the leeches for leeching, but whether the crop is ever exhausted in certain waters we are not informed. The red spotted trout is an enemy of the leech, but in the presence of more tempting food it would probably not prove an exterminator of the leech. We will be pleased to learn of any proper device for the extermination of this or any other pest of fishes.]

BASS CASTING CHICAGO STYLE.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Pursuing my investigation of Chicago's fishing waters, I last week went to Loon Lake, about fifty-five miles up the Wisconsin Central Railway, where the lately-mentioned large strings of bass had been taken. The railway station for this point is Antioch, which is also the point of disembarkation for Camp Lake, Lake Maria, and if one likes, for Channel Lake, Deer Lake, and I know not how many others, in any of which a good angler can not go amiss. There is a passable country hotel at Antioch, where a great many anglers stop. I counted fifteen hacks, omnibuses, etc., at the depot when the train pulled in, and each of these bore off a load averaging six or eight, to the different lakes of the adjacent region. Other trains brought other anglers, and other stations also claimed their dues, for fifty miles along the line. The general results of all this I noticed in the countless baskets of fish which went down on the city train the next day, but not being able to be everywhere at once, I can only speak definitely in regard to the limited field covered by our little party.

The visit to Loon Lake was made at the instance of Mr. J. M. Clark, of the John Wilkinson Company, whom I have often mentioned as a successful angler, and as the inventor of a bass rod which is growing to be the one most in use in this lake system. Of course, nothing would do but I must buy one of these rods and go along with Mr. Clark, who kindly volunteered to show me all about bait-casting as she is did, and also to give me points on general sportsmanship, of which Mr. Clark felt that I, in common with all the rest of the world, stood in serious need. Somebody will just about kill him some day in the middle of one of his arguments on the correct style of tackle, or on the heinous offense committed by an angler who catches anything but a black bass, or who does that with anything but a frog, or on anything but such and such a rod, a line of just such grade, or a reel of any but just the sort that Mr. Clark uses. I had a great notion to kill him myself, for I don't fancy having the law laid narrowly down to me in an occupation where all law should be broad and generous; but after I got on to his pitching, as the current slang goes, I concluded to laugh instead of going down after my gun. There is nothing so amiable as the fellow with the hobby, and if you don't find a plenty of such among anglers I'm sure I don't know where you will. It is best not to kill them. The chances are all in favor of the probability that you have a hobby of your own, somewhere or other, whose entire reasonableness it seems to you the world should accept on your mere assertion, without further argument or quibble.

Inasmuch as this particular hobby is in the main after all a protest against the unsportsmanlike methods of taking fish, and inasmuch as Mr. Clark is a very fair exponent of the art of bait-casting as practiced by the best Chicago anglers, I shall be at pains to ventilate this hobby and shall describe fully the outfit used and the method employed in what I shall call the Chicago style of bass fishing, that style being quite definite, successful and distinct enough to merit a name of its own.

The involution of the bass rod during the past five years has been a curious study, and I have watched it in the West with a great deal of interest. The fly-rod idea dies hard, for almost any genuine angler loves and clings to the lithe and steely action, which is the first principle of the rod in upper anglerdom. Yet such a rod as this is almost useless in our best Western bass waters. Here we have broad lakes, deep in the middle and running out to say a 50yds. margin of shallow water filled with rushes and moss. This bank of rushes may run out a quarter of a mile into the lake and be broken by numerous open spots of water locally known as "pockets." The big bass lie in these pockets, or at the edge of the rush bank fronting the deep water after the general manner of the *Percidæ*. The water is clear and the least motion among the rushes is apt to disturb its surface to a considerable distance. The plash of an oar, the shadow of a boat or of a rod would be fatal, for it would send the bass scurrying into the deep water on one hand, or into the thick rushes on the other. The bass can be reached by a long line and long rod and by deep fishing or by skittering a frog. With such tackle they are killed in quantities by the class who are here known as "pot-fishermen." This, however, is not a method which appeals to the more æsthetic angler.

The problem, therefore, is how to reach these bass with lighter tackle at distances which must usually be at least 20 to 30yds. It takes an exceedingly skillful fly-fisher to make any record under such conditions. The Comstock brothers are the only ones I know of here who stick to the fly altogether and still get good catches. They catch bass on the fly at Fox Lake, and the bass up there are educated citizens. When it came to casting the bait with the light and flexible rod, it did not take long to show that neither distance nor accuracy could be attained. Slowly, and with reluctance, the bass rod began to shorten. It shrank to 8ft. 8in., 8ft. 6in., 8ft. 2in., and stopped at 8ft., while everybody laughed at it for its stubby clumsiness. At this point split-bamboo was still a favorite material, "because it was so springy, you know." It took quite a while to eradicate the idea that this springiness was just what was not wanted. To-day the man who carries a split-bamboo casting rod to the bass lakes is set down at once as being no expert. Ash, or ash and lance, also have practically disappeared as rod materials among our bass cracks, and solid lancewood, in three equal pieces, seems now the favorite and very practical rod. The backward journey of the rod has gone on until now 7ft. 8in. is standard length. A few of our gilt-edged anglers have gone lower than that, and I know of two rods of 7ft. which kill plenty of bass. Our little party, on the trip referred to, all had 7ft. 8in. rods of lancewood, weighing 8½oz. I found my rod capable of doing better casting than I could, tough, stiff, a splendid sling for the 2oz. frog, and withal very killing when the fish was hooked, although necessarily destitute, at that stage of the game, of the diviner qualities of the ideal angling rod. I do not wholly like bait-casting, for this reason, although undoubtedly it is the only practical way of killing these bass. It is a business man's sport, and there is no poetry about it. The skill required in the use of the casting reel is the only claim this style of angling has to be called sportsmanlike. Barring that, it is simply murderous. My friend who loudly protests against the catches of the pot-fisherman does not reflect that he himself catches more, and under circumstances barely better, so far as the rod is concerned. When it comes right down to brass tacks in the argument, the bait-caster must hide behind his reel, and that is all there is to it. I caught ten bass whose total weight was 36lbs., and out of the lot there was only one bass to which I gave the least fighting chance. As quick as a fish was hooked the cry was, "Pull him in; don't let him run or he'll get into the weeds!" I don't know what others call it, but I call that yanking 'em. The tackle is strong enough to stand it; and although at the end of the day I found my gallant little rod warped and crooked by the heavy work it had had, I never for a moment had a doubt of its staying together when I put it against a rushing bass, keeping the point well down to divide the strain between rod and line. I must confess, however, that I enjoyed the fun, and gloried much in the grand fish we took. It is my privilege to be inconsistent, and yet my privilege to laugh at the inconsistency of the others who, cowering behind their casting reels, deplore the depletion of our waters by pot fishermen and those unspeakable men who will take pickerel and croppies home with them in their baskets. I know very well that the man who cannot cast cannot catch many large bass in these lakes, and I beg permission to turn up my nose at him for fooling with little fish. I beg permission also to brand him as a destroyer of our noble game fish the black bass. Meanwhile I shall join the army of righteous bait-casters, who every week lug in thirty or forty pounds of bass. Whenever I want to go fishing on business principles, and for the purpose of getting bass, I shall take just the sort of outfit used on this trip. It is practical, no question of that. All that worries me is that it is too practical. This will not worry so very many, perhaps, and for those I would continue a description of the Chicago style.

I found Mr. Clark the most skillful caster I ever saw. He cast over my head with perfect ease, and with an accuracy which seemed to me perfectly marvelous. Mr. Clark thinks so much of his own casting that he says next year or the year following he will issue a challenge to the entire country, preferring to meet Dr. Henshall. He uses only one make of reel, and declares that to be the only perfect reel, and all others worthy of nothing better than contempt. This, of course, is all nonsense. There are three or four makes of reels quite as good as his. I shall let the angler choose unassisted from among the standard casting reels, any of which will do better work than he himself. Mr. Clark has bored an oil-hole in his reel, and declares that any casting reel needs frequent oiling. This is directly contrary to the advice of the Kentucky reel-makers, who claim that oil is harmful to the working of a finely-made reel. I did not find that my reel needed any oil, but that may be due to the fact that it had plenty of time to get cool while I picked out the back-lashes when it got away from me. This latter state of affairs is called in the vernacular of the lakes "catching a buck." I caught several. The question of oil or no oil is for individual taste. I imagine that few casters will call oil a necessity, although I should think constant heavy casting would be apt to warm up the bearings of a reel considerably.

All sorts of lines have been tried by our bait-casters, in linen, oiled, pure and raw silk. No. G, raw silk, of Mansfield's make, is coming to be thought best. I paid $1 for a pure silk line, and found that it was no good. It flattened out when wet, and did not run well. Fifty yards of the No. G raw cost 50 or 60cts. It wears out rapidly in the guides, and at the end of two days' fishing it is best to lay the line aside and get another. No. F is heavier and wears longer, but is not so artistic in its work.

My friend Mr. Clark last year declared that a No. 6-O Limerick hook was the only one fit to use in these lakes for bass. When we talked about using that hook I always told him that I would die first. This year Mr. Clark says that a Sproat hook is the only one fit to use in these lakes for bass; and I wish I might think it was I who corrected him. No. 5-O Sproat will do. Some prefer 6 O. I used 4-O and believed that large enough. On this trip there was a marked percentage in the matter of lost strikes in favor of the Sproat model over the Limerick and side-bend models. The latter sometimes fail to hold the fish. The straight-draught of the Sproat makes it very deadly. In buying the Sproat hooks or any other kind for bass fishing, the angler should get the double snelled make of the very highest quality and price. Then they will not pull off the snells.

It is necessary that the apparent connection between the hook and the line be broken, and for this purpose a short bit of doubled leader of the very best quality, heavy, is used, the total length of gut including the snell being about 15in. This is the distance the frog will hang below the tip of the rod in the act of the cast, and it is not too far. There should not be any swivel used on the gut for frog-casting, and the young angler should remember this, in spite of any "authority" he may have read. The swivel is desirable for minnow casting, not for frog. You do not want a particle of metal showing about your cast if you can help it.

The immature caster will wonder why the expert will outfish him with the same tackle, and take larger fish. This lies very largely indeed in the matter of choosing, hooking and handling the frog. The biggest bass do not bite the biggest frog. You want the smallest frog, about two ounces in weight, of the sort known here as "meadow frogs." Our anglers here take all their frogs up to the lakes with them, buying them here in the city. There is a man by the name of Grossman, down at Sixty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue, who catches and sells the bulk of the frogs sold in this market. He supplies the Palmer House, Grand Pacific, Kiusley's, and other crack cafés with their frogs. He sells from 200 to 400 dozen every week. Go to him, and he will tell you what size frog to get for bass fishing. He will sell you the "fishing frogs" at thirty cents a dozen. You will, of course, if you are a regular Chicago bait-caster, have a little "frog bag," made of cheesecloth, in which you will carry your frogs, thus keeping them fresh and strong.

The frog should be hooked close to the lips, not back between the eyes. The hook must be passed from below up. The weight of the shank of the hook has a tendency to pull the frog over and make it swim belly down, as it always should. The young angler would not think of this very vital point, perhaps, nor reflect that a large frog would not so easily turn over. It is all-important that the frog should swim belly down. As it is kept in motion, it does not make so much difference whether it is dead or alive then; but a bass knows the normal position of a normal frog is with the white side down.

The largest bass do not bite right at the surface. The frog should be allowed to settle down before it begins its journey into the boat. A small sinker is therefore necessary. This should be a split buckshot, and should be fastened on the line just above the top of the leader. It should not be put closer to the hook, as it would tend to frighten the fish. It should not be a long sinker, as it will then make more splash. Arranged just as above, it will keep your frog swimming beautifully at just the right depth.

I have in the foregoing described a perfect outfit for bass fishing in the Chicago style. It is simple, compact, neat and not so very expensive. Its cost is from $25 to $30, the reel being the main item. That it is serviceable and perfectly practical, I know very well, and I only wish it were less deadly. In regard to the use of it, I wish I had more space to expatiate. The constant catches of large bass by our leading frog casters (the minnow is not used on these lakes) is evidence of the skill they have. Bait-casting is by all means the only way to catch these big bass here, and the followers of this style of angling now number hundreds where formerly they did tens. These Chicago casters, with customary originality, have cut loose entirely from all rules and precedents, and have invented a style of their own. The casting is done almost entirely from the boat, owing to the nature of the country, although a few expert casters wade and take good strings. An expert caster disdains to stand up in the boat, but keeps low down, to allow no shadow to fall on the water. He cannot, therefore, follow the rules and diagrams set forth by Dr. Henshall in his "Book of the Black Bass." He laughs at Henshall with Western audacity, and with Western vigor and practicality invents a style of his own. He casts with the forearm and wrist, making the snap of the stiff and sturdy litt e lancewood rod do the work, and bringing the tip of the rod up and over in what is practically an overhead cast. This he does so lightly and easily that the boat is not even jarred, and the distance to which the speckled frog flies is a matter of simple wonder. Our better casters lay out 30 and 35yds. of line, cast after cast, and go over 40yds. easily. When the frog alights away out in the coveted "pocket," a quick upward turn of the wrist tightens the long line and makes the frog take a most enticing hop. Then, slowly, and allowing the frog to swim well down in the water, the angler begins to reel in. As many bass are taken in the reel-up as on the drop. The old bigmouths love to swallow a lazily-kicking frog. While the latter is navigating the rush-grown depths between the ultimate splash of the cast and the hither safety of the boat, there comes a mighty swirl boiling up to the surface, and a lightning-like rush that tests everything there is in the boat. You know how that is yourself.

Messrs. Clark, Porter and myself brought down twenty magnificent black bass, of which four went over four pounds and a half. I also added to my basketful a big croppie which had got tangled up with my new fishing rod, whereat Mr. Clark contemptuously remarked that I wasn't as much of a sportsman as he thought I was. I shall certainly have to kill that fellow yet.

I shall add to even so imperfect a glance at our bait-casting interests a word more on the casting reel. The only model of reel used by our casters is the balance-handled. The single-crank reel, popular in the South, is not tolerated here. I used a single-crank for an hour or so on my first evening's fishing, being obstinately determined to show my autocratic friend that it would work as well as any. I had to give it up, and after that used a heavy old fall-down Sexton reel which I picked up down in Kentucky, and which, by the way, is a mighty good casting reel, though not on the market to any extent. The single-crank reel jerks too much, no matter how smoothly it is made.

There is no line of sport growing more rapidly in this section than bait-casting. It has a field which calls for it, and a field which yields astonishing results. It is a fascinating sport, and grows on one to that extent he soon loses sight of its more immoral attributes and becomes a blind devotee, making all sorts of excuses to his wife every Saturday for just one more trip up to the lakes. I have been as severe as I could with it, but I confess that if there were no fish in the house, and we had to have fish, I should take my casting outfit along with me; albeit breathing high scorn for all pot-fishermen.

Much as I regret it, on account of that croppie incident, I should be obliged to head any partial list of our better bait-casters with the name of the amiable crank whom I have chosen in this article as a type. Mr. J. M. Clark has been the apostle of bait-casting here, and is the one who did most toward forming the little army that goes north out of this city every week. Mr. Clark, however, got his first lessons from Mr. Elmer Wilkinson, the artist, who is a beautiful caster, but not above, or below, using a fly for bass, which he is now doing at Camp Lake with success. Among our better men who go into Fox Lake are Messrs. Chas. F. Hills, Geo. E Cole, Robert Miller, Geo. R. Davis, Coroner Hertz, Dr. Fuller, Mr. Dwen and Mr. Smith, of Shea, Smith & Co. These men all get fish, even in the hard Fox Lake fishing in the lily-pad pockets. Among those who favor Antioch Station are Dr. Carson, Mr. Lee, Mr. Chas. Hyde, Mr. Fred. Ray, Mr. W. H. Brown, Mr. Lawrence Earl and Mr. W. Cutler. Mr. Miller and Mr. Hyde took their boats over from Fox Lake on the day that our party struck Loon Lake, and left the latter water just as we started in. They had thirty-three black bass. There were four in their party, but the two mentioned did most of the fishing. I should say they had enough. In the Silver Lake and Camp Lake districts prominent figures are Mr. Chappelle, of Giles Bros., Messrs. Frank Noble, Edward Van Bergen, Capt. Ramage, Thos. McKee, Thos. Waters, Jos. Hislop, Edwd. Hewfurt, H. Dunkinson, Mr. Sturgis, of Proctor & Gamble, and Mr. Jenkins, of Shea, Smith & Co.

E. HOUGH.

"TROUTING ON THE SOUTH BOARDMAN."—Petoskey, Mich., July 10. —*Editor Forest and Stream:* I inadvertantly made a mistake in the heading of my letter, the first part of which was published in your issue of July 4. It should have read "Trouting on the Boardman," instead of South Boardman.—ALEX. STARBUCK. Mr. Starbuck writes that he is on the way to the north shore of Lake Superior on a trouting expedition, and may at the same time go to the famed Nepigon for big trout.

THE revised and abridged edition of the A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds, including the additions and changes made in the supplement, will be sent post free on receipt of 50cts.—*Adv.*

ALLIGATOR GARS AND BLACK BASS.

A NEGRO man, heretofore found credible, told me yesterday about an alligator gar attacking a boy some two weeks ago. The little fellow, about ten years old, was bathing in the Calcasieu River. The colored man, at work in a field near by, heard him call for help, and, running to the rescue, found him in the clutch of a monster gar, and it was not till he had been hammered three or four times lustily with a club that the fish let go his hold. The boy was so badly mangled about the abdomen, the walls of which were cut in a dozen different places, that peritonitis set in, and he died on the third day.

Can any one tell me how large the alligator gar grows? I saw one caught on a trot line on the Lower Calcasieu, about a month ago, so large that two men could not lift him into the boat, after his skull was smashed with a hatchet. They started to tow him to shore, but, unfortunately, the line broke, and he sunk. One of the men estimated his length at 12ft. and his weight at 150lbs., the other thought he was at least 15ft. and would weigh 200lbs. Probably both over-estimated, but he certainly was a monster.

"Macon Angler" complains that the black bass in his vicinity will not rise to the fly, and attributes it to the abundance of insect life in the waters which they inhabit. I hardly think that can be the reason, from the fact that in a small pond on my plantation, where a number of bass have been left by the recession of the waters of the bayou, and which abounds with insect life (I caught eighteen different species of insects there one evening, "and it wasn't a very good day for bugs, either,"), they take the fly freely. The more gaudy-colored the better, the red-ibis and a green and yellow nondescript of my own making being the favorites. It is the first time, by the way, that I have ever found the red-ibis amounting to anything as a bass fly.

To what extent has the black bass been found in salt water? I caught one, *M. salmoides* (big-mouth), in the Calcasieu River, so near the Gulf that the water was too brackish to use, and, in fact, where the tide was running fast enough to make rowing against it quite laborious.

H. P. U.

LAKE CHARLES, Louisiana.

SPEAKER BOYD'S WINNINISH.

A TALL man, over 6ft. in height, who hails you cordially, but with an expression of disappointment because he cannot swap some fish stories with the Lone Fisherman of Beaver, left Quebec one night in the month of last September. Twenty-four hours later he was a tired but welcome guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This man of symmetrical figure holds a high position in the Keystone State. It is the Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, Henry K. Boyd, who grasps you by the hand as he says: "Well if I can't find one fisherman, I'm in luck to stumble over another." He introduces me to a natty man, a slightly undersized and agrecable gentleman with a diamond scarf pin, and the man inside the well fitting clothes answered to the name of "Bald Eagle, of Herkimer," for it is the Hon. Jimmy Husted.

It was midnight, but everybody keeps "early" hours in New York, at least while the dog star rages, and I heartily enjoyed Speaker Boyd's "over-true tale" about his two weeks' sojourn with his Indian guides at Chicontinic, away at the end of navigation on the Saguenay River, below Quebec, and his grand luck in Lake St. John, 175 miles from Quebec, among trout and winninish.

Brown as a berry, with a suspicion of Canadian wilderness appetite still on him, Mr. Boyer describes his journey in the Canadian wilds in pursuit of the gamiest fish that swims and the liveliest fighter of the northern lakes. He says: "Many fishermen dote on grayling fishing, this fish having many of the characteristics of speckled trout, and the pursuit under difficulty of the grayling adds ardor to the sportsman's joys, because they are hard to find and still more difficult to catch. These are smaller in size and do not fight with a hundredth part of the pluck and tenacity of the winninish, which are by a peculiarity of piscatorial nomenclature called 'landlocked salmon.' The distance, the expense and physical exertion required to catch this wonderful fish, and the few isolated localities in this or any other land where the winninish can be captured, makes the sport rare and adds vastly to its charm. I had a friend who fired my imagination by telling me of a beautiful spot in Canada, at the foot of the Great Discharge, where the whole Saguenay River pours out though a narrow gorge into a circular lake dotted with islands; this tremendous current meeting in its reckless course the little rocky islands becomes churned up into all conceivable sorts of eddies and swirls. It is in the white cream and froth of this boiling mass that the best and biggest fish love to resort. He told me one could see the fish rolling like porpoises in the foam, as they disappear exposing to view their large fork-shaped tails. When you see a four-pound winniuish playing in the foam, pick out the biggest tail, let your cast of flies go overboard and you've got him.

"I spent one day as the guest of the Laurentian Club, at Montreal, which takes its name from the Laurentian Mountains that surround Lake Edward, twenty-five miles long, and full of trout. At the Laurentian Club I heard more of the winninish; I resolved to make a break for Quebec and the fish country. The next day I bought my supply at Quebec, and having long since discarded the red worm for a fly-book, I had every fly from a Jack-Scot to a grizzly-king in my pocket. I made the time fly at Quebec, for my mind was all aglow with the prospect of sport, novel enough to kindle any angler's imagination.

"My guides were selected, two trusty Indians, who accompanied me to Lake St. John, 175 miles distant, as magnificent a sheet of water as my eyes ever beheld; its width is twenty-five miles, and it was a thing of beauty to watch the glowing sunset among the hills which were grim and grand, gloomy and majestic along the Saguenay River, where I did my best fishing. We camped on the banks of the river, and for ten days slept on beds of balsam boughs, a sleep so sound that no noises could disturb us. I caught all the fish we wanted on the first evening after we erected our tent, they were broiled and 'done brown' for a breakfast which Augustin might have envied. But it would take me till broad daylight to tell you the joys of sitting in the stern of a birch bark canoe, 9ft. long, comfortably surrounded by camp duffle, while two stalwart Indians rush the light canoe up seemingly impossibe rapids which leap and dance with fairy foam, through the most beautiful and picturesque country in Canada.

'On the 30th of August I began my fishing for the jumping fish on Murray's wa-na nish. In three hours I had seven good-sized fish, in spite of the rain in the morning, one of 3½lbs., one of 2½lbs. and five of 1lb. each, 11lbs. in all. Tuesday, Aug. 31, I had my best day, and caught twenty fish in spite of the storm and rain, one 3½lbs., one 3lbs., two 2lbs. each, two 1½lbs. each, three 1½lbs. each, eleven 1lb. each, 28lbs. in all.

"Never again do I expect to have such joyful and hilarious experience, save I come again among the Laurentian Mountains and among those jumping fish. Five times (I had two flies on) I made double catches; four times I landed both fish, but the fifth I lost the end fish, a 3-pounder, while the other jumped over the head of the Indian, who sat in the bow, and I caught the 'winny' on the jump in the landing-net. Oh, the joy of it! I don't wonder now that President Arthur used to spend the summer months in this fisherman's paradise. My biggest catch was a 3¼-pounder on my lead fly, and a 1-pounder on the tail fly, and I landed both. My Laurentian Club friends advised my taking strong tackle. I took my very light bethabara trout rod, with lancewood tip, which I have used fifty times among the trout streams in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania, and with a light but strong silk line, it admirably answered my purpose. We got caught in a storm five miles out on my first day's fishing on Lake St. John, where there are said to be 81b. winninish, and nothing but the level-headed Indian, Sebago, my best guide, saved us. Our light skiff would not have lived twenty minutes longer, as we sprung a leak a mile from shore.

"Saturday ended my glorious sport, for all things have an end, and Walter Scott says 'a bag pudding has two ends.' I bade my guides farewell on the wooded shores of Lake St. John, a regretful one to us all, and as our locomotive pulled out of the forest primeval, the glowing words of that famous fisherman, Adirondack Murray, kept repeating themselves: 'Less than one hundred miles from Lake Edward, due north, lies the famed Lake St. John, the 'native soil' of the grandest and most illustrious game fish, without any exception whatever, that plows through fresh waters.'"

JAMES M. SCOVEL.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Mr. E. C. J. Cleaver is just back from a trip around Ashland. He and Mr. Mat. Benner had great success with the trout in the Brunswillow, near Philip Kohl's cabin, three and a half miles west of Minersville. Their trout did not run heavy. They did not face the rough country which had to be crossed for the 2lb. trout country. They went over into Turtle River country after mascallonge, but found that country wild and with no boats but 30ft. dugouts, which they could not use. They found mascallonge at Butternut Lake. All these points in Wisconsin.

Mr. Fred C. Donald, G. P. A. of the C. & A. railway, and Mr. Chas. S. Burton, city passenger agent of the Kankakee line, had good luck a short time ago on Wausaukee River, Wisconsin. They caught sixty-one trout in one day before 3 P. M. A nine miles buckboard ride is a feature of that trip. Mr. C. E. Rollins had a great catch on those waters a week earlier. Mr. Burton is now hesitating between a trip this week to the Pentwater, on the west shore of the lower Michigan peninsula, and one to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He gets good reports and strong invitations from both places.

The Oconto and the Pike in Wisconsin have both been doing well this spring. Ellis Junction, on the C. & N. W., is a good point to go in on the former stream.

Mr. F. P. Taylor says he can get grayling any time he wants to in Michigan, but he won't go with me after them. He says he caught plenty—five years ago!

Messrs. A. Hirth, Chas. Heath, Nath. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Loeb and Mr. M. Lippman went over the foot of the lake to St. Joseph, Mich., Saturday, after bass.

Mr. W. C. Wise starts this week for a fly-fishing trip in Washington Territory.

Mr. W. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, Pa., lately passed through here after a most successful trip after Lake Superior big brook trout.

Mr. Frank Greenwood Pratt, of St. Louis, outfitted heavily here Saturday for a Lake Superior trout trip.

Col. Jas. Kilbourne, of Columbus, who lately led into Gogebic paradise country Messrs. H. A. Lanman, F. F. Hoffman, F. W. Prentiss and R. E. Sheldon, proved himself so doughty an angler and so worthy a chief, the above gentlemen, when they reached this city on their return, presented him with a beautiful fly-book and 12 dozen flies, the book bearing the uames of the donors.

We are having lovely fishing weather at this date. Our anglers are all going out, and are all having success, whether at bass or trout. The season seems unusually favorable. There has never been so much fishing tackle sold in any year in Chicago as during this season, and buyers ask for the better grades. Sporting interests are growing here.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Fishing for bass and pickerel has been unusually good of late below the dam on the Kankakee at Momence, Ill. Two men caught thirty bass there in one day of last week. The run seems to be in which was due in early June.

This same peculiarity seems noticeable at the lakes also, and is doubtless due to the late and cool spring. The earlier bass taken seemed to be mostly two or three years old and averaged small. The big ones are now biting ravenously, and it is questionable if any season ever offered better fishing here in any late years.

Mr. W. A. Toles, of the Globe Light and Heat Co., just back from Twin Lakes, Wis., where he spent two weeks, reports the fishing better there than he ever knew it. He and his friend Mr. Hobler took 75lbs. of large and small-mouthed bass and pickerel in two hours' fishing. The fish were rising much better the last week than the week before.

A somewhat noted sportsman came to his end this week in Mr. Hiram A. Pearsons, who was drowned while bathing from a yacht off the lake front here. Mr. Pearsons was late of San Francisco, where he had quarters at the Pacific Club. He was thirty-one, a bachelor, a mine owner, very wealthy, and noted in the Rockies as an enthusiastic and liberal sportsman. He is said to have had the exclusive privilege of fishing the headwaters of the Columbia River, for which he paid $15,000 yearly. He for years kept up a hunting box near Bonanza City, Idaho, which was located on the top of the Continental Divide, according to report.

Mr. C. E. Fargo, of C. H. Fargo & Co., is just back from a lucky trip at Gaylord club house in Wisconsin. Mr. M. M. Gaylord is up with the club now, and will probably remain during the greater part of the summer, his health being poor.

I have spoken earlier of Messrs. W. H. and E. F. Comstock as expert fly-fishermen for bass. These gentlemen are just back from Brown's Lake, Wis., where they have had their usual success. They tried the rather novel experiment of fly-fishing for bass by moonlight, and one evening took 15 black bass, besides a number of rock bass and the like. M. E. F. Comstock took 10 bass on the fly in that lake after 10 A. M. of July 6, and in the evening of the same day took 7 more after supper. In Twin Lakes, in last June, these two gentlemen on two consecutive days, caught 18 bass, some of which weighed 3lbs. On the 10th of June, 1888, the two killed 108 bass in one day on Brown's Lake, all on the fly. Mr. W. H. Comstock took a 3½lb. large-mouthed bass on the fly in Loon Lake this spring, and says the large-mouth rises closer to the surface than the small-mouth, and requires more delicate casting, rarely taking a trailing fly or one badly cast; whereas the small-mouth will take the fly lower in the water while trailing. Both of these gentlemen say that the small-mouth is out of sight gamer than the large-mouth, and both insist that in proper weather they can take more bass with the fly than can be taken with bait so far as the number is concerned. As they laugh at the idea of returning all bass weighing less than 3lbs., I presume they do not catch fish on the average so heavy as those taken by our bait-casters. There is no misstatement in regard to the latter fact. A few of our best bait-casters here will not keep a bass weighing less than 3lbs.; but considering the murderous qualities of bait-casting, and the constant heavy strings thus killed, I think this is the least they can do to relieve themselves of the odium attaching to pot-fishermen. E. HOUGH.

NEW BRUNSWICK TROUT NETTERS.—Kingston, N. B., July 6.—One can scarcely think it possible in this enlightened age, with books and journals such as the FOREST AND STREAM to read, that young men having the least grain of spirit in their composition could so far forget themselves as to drive a long distance to one of our best streams to fish trout with a net. Sunday, June 23, several parties started from Moncton. Just as the last few people were going to church they drove through the streets on their way to the fishing grounds, with fishing rods sticking out of the carriage. That is about all the use they put their rods to. To one of our fishery overseers, Mr. Lazare Guimnauel, great credit is due for the effective manner in which he traced, captured and fined the law-breakers. Upon his arrival at the brook he seized a lot of trout bearing marks of a net. They refused to pay the fine, and stated that they did not net the trout but bought them from a fellow that they met on the brook. Mr. Guimnauel thought the statement rather transparent, as some of the same party were known to have netted trout on the same stream last year, and told them that unless they paid the fine he would call assistance and take every one of them to jail. They at once saw that Mr. G. meant business, and paid the fine, which amounted to $30. I have no doubt they felt good, and enjoyed their drive home. Too much cannot be said in favor of Mr. Guimnauel in this the initial move made by any fishery overseer in this county to protect the trout fishing. We would have good trout fishing if others would follow in his steps and snub these netters, which are a disgrace to themselves and the community in which they live. I would advise Mr. G. to keep a watch on those living much nearer to the brook than Moncton, and if reports are true, he could reap a rich harvest by visiting a certain freezer situated less than a hundred miles from Tweedies Brook.—SPORTSMAN.

THE COLOR OF TROUT.—A recent writer in one of the New York newspapers under the above title tries to explain the variations in the external and internal colorations of the brook trout. The nature of the bottom and of the body of water determine the hues of the fish. The color of the flesh is regulated by the food. These statements may contain more or less truth and they may satisfy some readers; but we must not lose sight of the fact that the external colors can be changed suddenly at the will of the fish, as explained in the abstract of Mr. Goode's paper published in FOREST AND STREAM May 16, 1889. It has long been a favorite theory that the pink color of the salmon is derived from crustaceans which it is said to feed upon at sea; but we do not know, in the first place, that such food really nourishes the salmon, and, in the next place, several other well-known fishes—mackerel, menhaden, alewives—devour immense quantities of red crustaceans, but their flesh never changes to pink. Evidently some writers have simply jumped at conclusions and there is room for more elaborate study of the color problem.

VERMONT TROUT.—Waterbury, Vt., July 12.—There remain but two weeks more for trout fishing in this State, as the new law makes the close season begin Aug. 1, one month earlier than formerly. I believe it would have been even better had the date been July 15 or even July 1. I have dressed several trout containing well developed eggs as early as July 4. The law seems to have been very generally regarded in this section, and I believe next season will show the value of the measures taken to protect what trout we have. "Catch all you can" still remains the motto, but trout are so scarce it usually requires hard work and many trials to get even a moderate string, and except in a few instances the "trout hog" would have no chance here. I recently returned from a very enjoyable two days' trip to one of the best streams in this county. Heavy rains and high water made the fishing poor, and my friend and myself had only seventeen good trout to share at the end of two days' steady work.—F. E. A.

THE NEW JERSEY TROUT SEASON CLOSED JULY 15.—The trout, however, had closed the season before I was ready, as I got only nine in two days' fishing with all kinds of conceivable flies.—C. A. S. (Paterson).

A TUSSLE WITH A MUSCALONGE.—The largest muscalonge ever taken at Swanton was caught at 5 A. M. Wednesday by Carl Roberts, Claude Sowles and Louis Suter while trolling about the dam. It took Roberts's spoon near the cove above the iron railway bridge, and it took all three to rescue him. Just as he was landed on shore he broke the gang of hooks and would have escaped, but Louis Suter couldn't think of losing such a prize, and quick as an athlete he leaped upon the back of the 24-pound fish, and after a terrible tussle in which he was badly bitten and a new suit of clothes ruined, he succeeded in overpowering the fish, which is 4ft. long and as handsome as any trout.—*St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.*

CANANDAIGUA LAKE.—Canandaigua, N. Y., July 12.—The lake is well stocked with salmon trout, black bass, pike, pickerel and perch. Since its organization in January, 1888, the Canandaigua Anglers' Association has put into the lake about 250,000 salmon trout fry. The fishing is better than it has been for many years, owing largely to the fact that those persons who have heretofore drawn seines have been debarred from doing so on account of the formation of the association.—C. B. L.

Fisheulture.

FISH MORTALITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—From a monthly report of the Department of Agriculture of South Carolina we glean the following letter of Fish Warden R. J. Donaldson, relative to the destruction of fish in the summer of 1887: "A remarkable destruction of fish occurred in a lake in the central portion of this county in the early summer of this year. It is only a small lake, having little inlet or outlet of water, but abounding in such fish as bream, perch, mud-cat, eels, and similar coarse-grained fish. The growth of various kinds of trees around its margin is very dense. A tornado or small cyclone, accompanied with heavy hail, passed over this section, and the lake was in its path; branches and limbs and the leaves of the various trees were cast into the lake in vast numbers, but no fish were observed dead immediately after the storm; but a week or ten days after dead fish became common, and, finally, it would seem that every fish in the lake died and came ashore, the entire body of water becoming offensive. I think the true theory of the killing of the fish is to be found in the presence of the tannin which exuded from the branches and leaves of the trees which were cast into the lake in such vast quantities by the storm, or, perhaps, the simple process of decomposition of such matter in a lake which had only a very limited inflow of water during the hot weather was of itself sufficient to cause their death. I am satisfied, from a careful collation of all the data reported at the time of the occurrence, that the storm was not the immediate cause of death. I frequently find large numbers of dead fish in a rice field if the water remains unchanged for six weeks in the heat of summer. During last winter hundreds of tons of sea fish were cast dead upon the shores of this county."

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

DOG SHOWS.

Sept. 7 to 11.—First Annual Dog Show of the Brooklyn Kennel Club, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Charles Dickleman, Secretary.
Sept. 9 to 13.—Dog Show of the Farmers' Lancaster County Fair Association, at Lancaster, Pa. A. A. Herr, Secretary.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the London Kennel Club, at London, Ont. C. A. Stone, Manager.
Sept. 10 to 13.—Dog Show of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, Can. Capt. R. C. W. MacQuaig, Secretary.
Sept. 11 to 13.—First Annual Dog Show of the Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, O. T. B. Lee, Secretary.
Sept. 16 to 19.—Dog Show of the Dominion of Canada Kennel Club, in connection with the Industrial Exposition at Toronto, Canada. Capt. Greville Harrison, Secretary.
Sept. 17 to 20.—Dog Show of the Pet Stock Association at Elmira, N. Y. J. Otis Fellows, Superintendent, Hornellsville, N.Y.

Jan. 27 to Feb. 1, 1890.—Dog Show of the Colorado Poultry and Pet Stock Association, at Denver, Col.
Feb. 18 to 21, 1890.—Fourteenth Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York. James Mortimer, Superintendent.
March 11 to 14, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Rochester Kennel Club, at Rochester, N. Y. Harry Yates, Secretary.
March 25 to 28, 1890.—Second Annual Dog Show of the Mass. Kennel Club, Lynn, Mass. D. A. Williams, Secretary.
April 1 to 4, 1890.—Sixth Annual Dog Show of the New England Kennel Club, at Boston, Mass. J. W. Newman, Secretary.

FIELD TRIALS.

Nov. 4.—Third Annual Field Trials of the Indiana Kennel Club. P. T. Madison, Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nov. 11.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Canadian Kennel Club, at Chatham, Ont. C. A. Stone, Secretary, London, Ont.
Nov. 18.—Eleventh Annual Field Trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, at High Point, N. C. W. A. Coster, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dec. 2.—Inaugural Field Trials of the Central Field Trial Club, at Lexington, N. C. C. H. Odell, Secretary, Mill's Building, New York, N. Y.
Dec. 16.—Second Annual Field Trials of the Southern Field Trial Club, at Amory, Miss. T. M. Brumby, Secretary, Marietta, Ga.

Jan. 20, 1890.—Seventh Annual Field Trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club at Bakersfield, Cal. H. H. Briggs, Secretary, 313 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.
Feb. 11, 1890.—Fourth Annual Field Trials of the Texas Field Trial Club, at Marshall, Tex. W. L. Thomas, Secretary.

COURSING.

Oct. 9 to 12.—Fall meet of the National Coursing Club at Hutchinson, Kan. M. E. Allison, Manager.
Oct. 24.—Annual Meet of the American Coursing Club, at Great Bend, Kan. F. K. Doan, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

ETHAN ALLIN.

ETHAN ALLIN died at his home in Pomfret, Conn., last Friday, July 12. Mr. Allin was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 14, 1814. In April, 1815, his father removed to Pomfret, Conn., to the old homestead where Mr. Allin passed the remainder of his days. As a boy he was very fond of shooting, and whenever he could secure a few hours of leisure they were spent in his favorite pursuit. He early became very fond of ruffed grouse shooting, and as these birds were very abundant in his locality, he was soon familiar with their habits, and very expert in their capture, often with the aid of his old flint-lock musket bringing to bag in a few hours as many as he could well carry. In the fall of 1831 he became the proud owner of his first bird dog, a pointer, and great was his satisfaction in the possession of this new aid to his pleasure. Although not at this time an expert wing-shot, he devoted his time to the practice, and soon became very proficient. For a number of years he would shoot over pointers only, considering them the hunting dog *par excellence*. Early in his shooting career his fame as a shot and the excellence of his dogs brought sportsmen from quite a distance to witness their performance and share the sport, and it was at the solicitation of these sportsmen that he began training dogs for others. The amount received was $25. The quality of the dogs sent him was often very poor, and he was far from satisfied with the results obtained.

After sticking to the pointer for three or four years, he received a setter to train that proved to be so good that his love for the pointer waned, and the setter became ever after his favorite. About this time Mr. Allin determined to breed his own dogs, his ambition being to breed a strain that would be reliable, and he began by mating first-class fielders without regard to strain, using, indiscriminately, English, Irish and Gordon, the only requisite being that they must be able to go and stay and do work that was satisfactory to him. In a few years he succeeded in establishing a strain that soon became noted far and near for the excellence of their work on ruffed grouse; and many prominent sportsmen from the large cities came to visit Mr. Allin and his wonderful dogs. In this way many pleasant acquaintances were made that grew with the years to warmest friendship, and each season the pleasant farm house was filled with genial spirits who came to enjoy the hearty old-fashioned hospitality and cheerful companionship of their friend.

Mr. Allin was a capital host, an excellent companion and a devoted friend. His knowledge of the locality and of the habits of the game birds of his secton of country and his skill in their capture, together with his unflagging spirit of cheerfulness, made him a delightful companion when afield. Many of his oldtime friends have gone before, but many yet remain, and we join with them in mourning the loss of a dear friend. Mr. Allin was stricken with paralysis June 3, 1886, and, although he partially recovered the use of his limbs, and was able to walk about and oversee the work on his little farm, he was unable to pursue his favorite sport. On Friday last, July 12, the last summons came, and he peacefully passed away. The cause of his death was heart failure.

The writer first knew Mr. Allin in 1842. Three years later we met while out shooting, and for the first time I saw a dog on point and for the first time saw a bird shot on the wing. After this we were frequent companions, and a friendship grew up that has continued unbroken since. Many days of rare sport have we enjoyed together afield, and to him I am greatly indebted for instructions in woodcraft that have often been of inestimable value. The dogs bred by Mr. Allin were generally capital dogs for ruffed grouse as well as for woodcock and quail. Many of them I have shot over and retain vivid recollections of their performances. About thirteen years ago Mr. Allin bred a blue, tan and white dog that was an excellent fielder, and he was reserved for the stud. Many of the descendants of this dog inherited the color, which is very similar to that of a maltese cat, or nearly a mouse color. These dogs were exceptionally good, and Mr. Allin was very proud of them.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

ACUTE disease of the organs of the chest and its lining membrane is common in dogs of all varieties, for reasons which are obvious. The lungs are large and active, and are largely supplied with blood. At the same time it may be noticed that the walls of the chest are thin, and any influence which may modify the circulation in those structures will readily affect the organs contained in the cavity. Dogs are exposed to conditions which are likely to induce disease in the central breathing organ. Even when left to themselves, the animals take their exercise in a very erratic manner, alternating between rest and violent motion at short intervals, regardless of the state of the weather. At the caprice of their owners, the animals are compelled to plunge into cold water and dry themselves as best they may; and often an active run of some miles, multiplied by the animal in its constant rushing to and fro, is succeeded by a long period of rest on a cold doorstep, or perhaps on the wet grass, while the master is paying a visit to a friend.

Considering the common conditions of a dog's life, which include frequent exposure to changes of temperature, wet and dry in turn, and irregular periods of exertion and inaction, it is remarkable that acute disease of the respiratory organs is not more frequent. According to Blaine and Youatt, to whom later writers on canine diseases are largely indebted, pneumonia, or acute inflammation of the lungs, is a very fatal malady in the dog, and sometimes in an epizootic form. It is evident, from the account which Blaine gives, that the disease to which he alludes is inflammation of the pleura as well as of the substance of the lungs, because he speaks of dogs being suffocated by the effused fluid in the chest. Steel remarks, in regard to acute diseases of the lungs of the dog, that the substance of the lungs, the pleural membrane, and the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes are all implicated in the disease, although the different structures may be affected in different degrees, the most pronounced type of inflammation usually being exhibited in the tissue which is primarily affected. Symptoms of chest disease consist chiefly of quick breathing—panting, in fact—with rapid beating of the heart. The dog sits on his haunches and rests on the fore feet. There are, besides, finer shades in the indication, which will be recognized by a careful observer.

In pleurisy the respiration is short and jerky, and the cough is suppressed, the effort evidently causing pain. Twitching of the muscles of the sides is a distinctive symptom, which cannot fail to be seen, and the least pressure on the outside of the chest causes pain. Auscultation of the chest, which is easily managed in the dog, enables the examiner to detect the friction sound over the whole of the inflamed part.

Effusion of serum into the pleural sac is the one termination of pleurisy which is almost sure to happen, and equally sure to prove fatal. The occurrence is indicated by an improvement in the symptoms for a short time, followed by a labored flank movement in breathing, dropsical swelling underneath the body, sometimes extending to the limbs, great depression and rapid loss of condition. The extent of the effusion may be ascertained by auscultation. No sound will be heard over the space occupied by the fluid, but the murmur above the level of the fluid will be much more distinct than usual.

Pneumonia is attended in the first stage by very similar signs to those of pleurisy—shivering, with slight colicky pain; but, on auscultation, there is no friction sound, and the murmur is only lost in patches of the lungs where the accumulation of blood in the vessels is most marked.

Complication with inflammation of the bronchial membrane is evidenced by a soft cough, and hot air expired from the lungs. On auscultation, the distinctive mucous *râle* is heard. Treatment of acute disease of the breathing organs will not vary much, whether the affection be centered in the lungs, pleura, or bronchial tubes. The old authorities on canine diseases—Blaine and his friend and pupil, Youatt—agree in recommending that the treatment should be commenced by free bleeding, to be followed by a dose of castor oil, given in broth. Afterward febrifuge and sedative medicines are exhibited, the favorite mixture being: nitre, 20grs.; digitalis, 4grs.; and antimonial powder, 2grs. These quantities must have been intended for an adult dog of average size—not a toy spaniel, for which a third of the dose might be considered sufficient.

Blisters to the sides were looked upon by the old school of practitioners as the sheet anchor of any curative system in inflammatory diseases; and in cases of pleurisy they suggest that, if the effusion goes on to an extent which threatens suffocation, the fluid may be drawn off, although it is added that it is doubtful if any benefit arises from the operation, as the fluid is poured out as fast as it can be removed. The use of the modern aspirator is one improvement on the old plan of drawing off the fluid by the aid of a trochar, and in the human subject effusion into the pleural sac is by no means a hopeless complication.

Modern canine surgeons will look upon the curative measures advocated by Blaine and Youatt with alarm. Heroic treatment of acute disease is no longer tolerated by the faculty; bleeding went out of fashion years ago, and counter-irritants are deemed to be deadly in acute inflammation. Steele remarks, in regard to the treatment of pneumonia and its complications in the dog: "Emetics, bleeding, drastics, and other debilitants must be carefully avoided, and in place thereof stimulants, with febrifuges, should be given; and in cases where the bronchial tubes are affected, expectorants may be combined with the other agents."

Stimulants, as a class, may be represented by alcohol in the form of good brandy, which may be given in beef tea or a little milk. The dose will vary from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every three or four hours, as the condition of the animal may seem to require.

As a febrifuge and expectorant, Dover's powder may be given, or, instead, a mixture of syrup of squills and ipecacuanha wine. Counter-irritants to the chest may be best substituted by hot fomentations, followed by friction with a stimulating liniment, such as soap liniment or a mixture of ammonia and oil.

Recovery from acute inflammation of the principal respiratory organs is generally slow, and in many cases extreme debility is present, necessitating the use of concentrated food, with the addition of tonic medicines, among which the preparation known as dyalized iron is the most reliable; but in these cases good nursing is more important than drugs.—*London Field.*

DOG TALK.

THE city of Chicago has a new dog ordinance which provides for a tax of $2 for each dog. The mayor whenever he deems it necessay may order all dogs muzzled that run at large. Provision is made that no dog can be molested by the dog catcher while on the premises of his owner or when led by any one. The penalty for allowing a fierce or dangerous dog to be at large and annoy any one is $10 for the first offense and $25 for the second, with possibly the penalty of death in addition. It is also provided that if a dog in any manner disturbs the quiet of any person or neighborhood, or has bitten any one not trespassing upon the owner's property, the magistrate shall order the dog removed or killed within twenty-four hours under penalty not exceeding $25, and the further sum of $25 for every day thereafter until the dog is removed or killed.

At a special general meeting of the English Kennel Club July 10, Mr. J. S. Turner's proposed amendment to the rules relative to cropping was discussed, and it was voted that dogs whelped after July 31 shall not be eligible for admission to any dog show held under K. C. rules if their ears have been cut. There was considerable talk of an appeal from the decision among the owners of some of the breeds that cropping is supposed to improve, but it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that the edict will remain in force.

The field trial of the Irish Red Setter Club will be held Sept. 17 near Omagh, Ireland, on grouse. Six stakes will be run, the Irish setter puppy stakes, Irish setter all-aged stakes, Irish setter brace stakes, derby stakes for all breeds, grand all-aged stakes for all breeds and grand brace stakes for all breeds. The judges will be Dr. Salter and Captain J. K. Millner.

There will be a dog show at Toronto, Canada, Sept. 10 to 19 in connection with the Industrial Fair. A liberal premium list is promised and valuable special prizes will be offered. Messrs. John Davidson and C. H. Mason have been invited to judge. The address of the secretary is Captain Greville Harrison, Toronto, Canada.

Messrs. Oldham and Willey have had the misfortune to lose by death their black field spaniel bitch champion Miss Newton Obo. She died July 15 in parturition. A post mortem showed a fine litter of 10, but all are dead. The date appears to be an unlucky one, as on July 15 last year they lost three, among them Newton Abbot Beau.

Mr. E. B. Goldsmith received last week from the kennel of Mr. George Cartwell, Kendal, Eng., two English setter dogs that were forwarded to their purchaser, Mr. William H. Weiss, Bethlehem, Pa. A pair of pugs accompanied them, also imported by Mr. Weiss.

Mr. K. E. Hopf has had the misfortune to lose by death the smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch champion Daphne. She was 7 years old, and was well known to dog show visitors. The loss is doubly severe as she was in whelp to champion Hector.

There is quite an excitement in England regarding the spread of rabies. An article from the London *Field* advocating the muzzling of all dogs for the purpose of stamping out the dread disease will be found in another column.

A fox chase will be one of the features of the dog show of the Farmers' Lancaster County Agricultural Fair, to be held Sept. 9 to 14. The chase will take place on Tuesday, the 10th, at 1 P. M., with prizes of $12, $8, $6 and $4.

The Indiana Kennel Club propose having a stake exclusively for Irish setters at their field trials next November, if a sufficient number of entries are received. The address of the Secretary is P. T. Madison, Indianapolis, Ind.

There were 1,472 entries at the dog show of the English Kennel Club, held at Olympia last week.

We learn that Mr. Charles Heath has purchased the well known pointer bitch champion Revel III.

STAMPING OUT RABIES.

THERE are some indications, of a negative character, it is true, that the idea of restrictions on the freedom of the dog, as a means of getting rid of rabies, is not so distasteful to owners of these animals as it was.

Several writers in the daily papers, among them Dr. Drysdale and Mr Kerslake, the honorary secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Hydrophobia and Reform of the Dog Laws, besides several anonymous writers, have advocated the use of the muzzle over the whole kingdom for a certain period, and the various suggestions have not been met by any strong expressions of dissent.

Dr. Drysdale proposes to adopt measures to prevent rabies in dogs and also to provide for the protection of persons who have been bitten by rabid animals. In his letter to the *Morning Post* of June 13, he observes:

"It appears that that terrible affection rabies is again on the increase in London. It is reported that there have already this year been no less than twenty-two cases of the disease among the dogs killed by the police. In 1887, when a similar state of things occurred, the disease was got rid of in London by the simple application of the muzzle law for a few months. But a far more thorough method of stamping out rabies would be to imitate the authorities of Germany and

Sweden, and to make the muzzling of all dogs throughout the United Kingdom obligatory for a period of six months. If this was done at once—as it ought to be—we should soon be as free from hydrophobia in this country as they are in Prussia, where the disease has been stamped out of late years. While on the subject of hydrophobia, I am glad to note that there is some hope that, both in this country and in Belgium, those who have been unfortunate enough to be bitten by a rabid dog, are likely soon to be able to be treated by M. Pasteur's most successful method without having recourse to a long journey to Paris, as upward of 200 of our countrymen, on account of the supineness of our authorities, have already been compelled to do. The present Lord Mayor of London seems to be alive to the great value of M. Pasteur's plan, and desirous to have it domesticated in this country. In Belgium the same idea is passing the minds of the sanitary authorities, although superstition is still common enough in that country; for I see that on March 18 three inhabitants of Diest, in Belgium, were bitten by a rabid dog, and instead of going to M. Pasteur they betook themselves to the shrine of St. Hubert, and consequently two of the poor people have succumbed to this terrible malady. It is high time that such sentimental cures were discountenanced, and that we should imitate the Prussians and the French in their prevention and treatment of rabies."

Mr. Frank Kerslake, in the same paper, adopts very much the same line of argument as Dr. Drysdale; and another writer advocates a leather muzzle in place of the wire muzzle, which, he says, "is stupid and cruel, and very soon makes the dog's head and nose a mass of bleeding sores. Whoever heard of a horse's gear being made of wire, and if not a horse's, why a dog's? If a dog has a properly made muzzle on, such as are made abroad, in leather, wide enough round the mouth to allow him to keep it wide open—which a dog requires to do in hot weather, in order to enable him to pant freely—loose enough round the neck to slip over the head and off again, without unbuckling, the dog suffers no more inconvenience from such a muzzle than he does from wearing a leather collar. If every dog were muzzled in such a manner the dogs would be perfectly happy, there would be no more hydrophobia, no more dog fights in the streets, nor would they be able to pick up and eat the refuse in the roads, as they do now, and which cannot contribute to their health, or to the comfort of their owners."

The London County Council have petitioned the Privy Council to pass an order to make muzzling compulsory over the whole kingdom, and it was stated in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary, in answer to a question, that the proposition is under the consideration of the Privy Council.

Any difficulty which may arise in reference to the enforcement of an order for general muzzling of dogs must come from the action of the owners of dogs themselves. Neither the authorities nor the people who do not own or care about dogs themselves can possibly object to such a precaution. It may be presumed that the objections against the use of the muzzle are based on the idea that the instrument is inconvenient or injurious to the animal; and the way to get rid of the opposition is to provide an effective and convenient muzzle, which may be easily slipped on, and will not cause the wearer any inconvenience.

That the ingenuity of the mechanics of this inventive age is equal to the solution of the problem can hardly be doubted, and it is probable that the issue of a general muzzling order would give the necessary stimulus to the inventive faculty which must be lying dormant somewhere.

Of the several preventive measures which have been advocated the muzzle is the most convenient and most easily applied. The plan suggested by a French count of filing the teeth, especially the canine teeth or tusks would, if rightly done, prove efficacious by preventing the dog so treated from inflicting a wound on the person whom he attacked. The inventor of this method tried experiments which satisfied him that his system would answer. He allowed mad dogs, after their teeth had been filed, to bite his gloved hand, and finding that the glove remained uninjured, he next submitted his bare hand to the jaws of the rabid animal, and escaped without a puncture of the skin.

Obvious objections to the mode above described of rendering dogs incapable of biting present themselves. Some skill is necessary for the performance of the operation of filing the teeth. Pain is inflicted on the dog, and it is highly improbable that an owner of a dog would permit the process to be applied. Seizure and destruction of vagrant dogs is a very necessary part of any system of prevention; but it is clearly only a part, and does not do away with the necessity for further precaution. And in the same category may be placed the use of any means to check the production and discourage the keeping of useless dogs, which are the active agents in propagating the disease.—*London Field.*

A CANINE TARGETEER.—One of the most remarkable dogs in point of inventive intelligence that has ever gamboled upon this mundane sphere, says the New York *Times*, is Bob, a small animal of shadowy pedigree and light yellow color, who is owned by the senior member of a prosperous firm of plumbers in West Harlem. Bob's full name is Robert L. Smear, so called from a way he has of smearing himself and the walls of the shop with the contents of the red lead pots and other color-holding utensils that belong to the place, but he is called by the shorter name for various and obvious reasons. Bob is a bright dog in many ways, but his chief claim to notoriety is the following performance: He reaches the shop every morning at an early hour with the senior partner, with whom he lodges, and begins operations by dipping his long, thin tail into a tin of pot-black and with it drawing a fresh target on a small bit of board that always stands at the end of the store and is sacred to his use. He then proceeds to the putty keg, bites off a big mouthful of the oily compound, and repairs to the front steps. There he sits facing the wind with extended jaws, and lets the cool morning air pour down his throat until his bronchial tubes get in a state of wild irritation. Then he sits down on the floor at the end of the room facing the target, and proceeds to cough small putty balls with remarkable accuracy at the bullseye. He guides his aim by squinting along his extended right foreleg, and has been known to make a score of 75 out of a possible 90. Bob often has an admiring audience during his daily target practice, and his owner would not part with him for a five-carat diamond.

TORONTO DOG SHOW.—Toronto, July 12.—We hold an international dog show in connection with our coming exhibition, under the auspices of the Dominion of Canada Kennel Club. The date of the show will be from the 16th to the 19th of September, inclusive, at Toronto. One thousand dollars will be offered in prizes and special prizes for kennels.—H. J. HILL, Manager.

NAMES AND PORTRAITS OF BIRDS, by Gurdon Trumbull. A book particularly interesting to gunners, for by its use they can identify without question all the American game birds which they may kill. Cloth, 220 pages, price $2.50. For sale by FOREST AND STREAM.

FOREST AND STREAM, Box 2,832, N. Y. city, has descriptive illustrated circulars of W. B. Leffingwell's book, "Wild Fowl Shooting," which will be mailed free on request. The book is pronounced by "Nanit," "Gloan," "Dick Swiveller," "Sybillene" and other competent authorities to be the best treatise on the subject extant.

KENNEL NOTES.

Notes must be sent on prepared blanks, which are furnished free on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope of large letter size. Sets of 200 or any one form, bound for retaining duplicates, are sent for 30 cents.

NAMES CLAIMED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Buffalo Girl. By A. W. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., for black and tan terrier bitch, whelped May 24, 1889, by Buffalo General (Halifax General—Lady Lottie) out of Meersbrook Girl (Punch—Meersbrook Jessy).

BRED.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Nellie McGregor—Prince Charlie. E. C. Powell's (Ghent, N. Y.) collie bitch Nellie McGregor (champion Rex—Juno II.) to Jas. Watson's Prince Charlie (Sefton—Mavis), July 3.

Wanda—Robber Chieftain. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) deerhound bitch Wanda (Gnmer—Sheila) to their Robber Chieftain (Chieftain—Lorna II.), July 11.

Brazen—Robber Chieftain. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) deerhound bitch Brazen (Brass—Mercia) to their Robber Chieftain (Chieftain—Lorna II.), June 6.

Lorna II.—Chieftain. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) deerhound bitch Lorna II. (Bruce—Lorna) to their Chieftain (Bevis—Heather), June 26.

Mercia—Robber Chieftain. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) deerhound bitch Mercia (Warwick—Minnie) to their Robber Chieftain (Chieftain—Lorna II.), June 20.

Ramona—Chieftain. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) deerhound bitch Ramona (Bran—Thora) to their Chieftain (Bevis—Heather), June 28.

Spinaway—Derby. G. E. Stickney's (Newburyport, Mass.) Irish setter bitch Spinaway (champion Chief—Tyrrell's Nellie) to his Derby (champion Berkely—Aura), June 6.

Bessie King—Buffalo General. J. G. Burns's (Buffalo, N. Y.) black and tan terrier bitch Bessie King (King—Gipsey Queen) to A. W. Smith's Buffalo General (Halifax General—Lady Lottie), July 12.

Hillside Model—Mixture. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Hillside Model (Reckoner—Meersbrook Nan) to their Mixture (Spice—Fairy III.), June 10.

Rosa Canina—Mixture. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Rosa Canina (Meersbrook Ross—Stalkbridge Meg) to their Mixture (Spice—Fairy III.), June 16.

Warren Lady—Mixture. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Warren Lady (Brokenhurst Joe—Swansdown) to their Mixture (Spice—Fairy III.), June 19.

Richmond Dazzle—Raby Mixer. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Richmond Dazzle (Raby Mixture—Richmond Puzzle) to their Raby Mixer (Raby Mixture—Richmond Olivebud), July 6.

Richmond Olive—Hillside Dandy. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Richmond Olive (Olive Tart—Jess) to their Hillside Dandy (Raby Mixer—Warren Lady), July 1.

Di—Reckoner. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Di (Raby Tyrant—Richmond Olive) to their Reckoner (Regent—Nita), July 10.

Meersbrook Nan—Reckoner. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Meersbrook Nan (Meersbrook Ross—Meersbrook Model) to their Reckoner (Regent—Nita), June 22.

Shame—Mixture. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Shame (Raby Tyrant—Richmond Olive) to their Mixture (Spice—Fairy III.), July 10.

Beverwyck Toddy—Blemton Ravager. C. Rathbone's (Albany, N.Y.) fox-terrier bitch Beverwyck Toddy (Bacchanal—Bowstring) to A. Belmont, Jr.'s, Blemton Ravager (Lucifer—Raohel), June 17.

Rochelle Lass—Dick. Rochelle Kennels' (New Rochelle, N. Y.) black and tan terrier bitch Rochelle Lass (Punch—Young Luce) to W. Coates's Dick (Sir Richard———), July 9.

Beauty—Major Halifax. John F. Campbell's (Montreal, Can.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Beauty to Henry Smith's Major Halifax, June 19.

WHELPS.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Grit. J. H. Mathews's bulldog bitch Grit, June 28, three (one dog), by R. B. Sawyer's Portswood Tiger.

Thora. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) deerhound bitch Thora (Thor—Hylda), June 17, four (two dogs), by their Chieftain (Bevis—Heather).

Lassie. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) deerhound bitch Lassie (Bran—Lorna II.), June 1, four (two dogs), by their Clansman (Haick—Schulach).

Heatherbelle. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) deerhound bitch Heatherbelle (Hector—Leona), April 26, eight (five dogs), by their Robber Chieftain (Chieftain—Lorna II.).

Clyte. A. Bernard's (Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Clyte (Blakemore's Bayard III.—Cadess), June 28, fifteen (six dogs), by E. B. Sears's Plinlimmon, Jr. (Plinlimmon—Princess Beatrice).

Mollie. H. M. Fox's (Melrose, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Mollie (Don—Fan), July 5, twelve (eight dogs), by E. B. Scars's Plinlimmon, Jr. (Plinlimmon -Princess Beatrice).

Calico. Nahmke Kennels' (East Patchogue, N. Y.) English setter bitch Calico (Foreman—Belle of Allendale), July 1, six bitches, by F. Windholz's Count Howard (Sir Alister—Mina).

Venus. J. B. Blossom's (New York) Gordon setter bitch Venus (champion Argus—Rhona), July 1, eight (one dog), by his Comus (Roy—Dott).

——. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch —— (Reckoner—Richmond Olive), June 20, five (three dogs), by their Mixture (Spice—Fairy III.).

Wasp II. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Wasp II. (Raby Tyrant—Walkley Nettle), June 23, nine (six dogs), by their Raby Mixer (Raby Mixtnre—Richmond Olivebud).

Hillside Ruth. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Hillside Ruth (Mixture—Wasp II.), June 13, four (three dogs), by their Reckoner (Regent—Nita).

Lady Reckon. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Lady Reckon (Reckon—Richmond Myrtle), July 10, three dogs), by their Raby Mixer (Raby Mixture—Richmond Olivebud).

Lady Mixture. Hillside Kennels' (Lancaster, Mass.) fox-terrier bitch Lady Mixture (Mixture—Warren Lady), July 7, four (one dog), by their Reckoner (Regent—Nita).

Archeress. C. Rathbone's (Albany, N.Y.) fox-terrier bitch Archeress (Resolute—Blemton Arrow), June 25, four (three dogs), by A. Belmont, Jr.'s, Blemton Rubicon (Regent—Rachel).

Merry Duchess. P. H. Coombs's (Bangor, Me.) Yorkshire terrier bitch Merry Duchess (Young Royal—Juno), June 15, four (two dogs), by his Bradford Harry (Crawshaw's Bruce—Beale's Lady).

SALES.

☞ **Notes must be sent on the Prepared Blanks.**

Racket II. Black, white and tan beagle dog, whelped Oct. 8, 1886, by Cameron's Racket out of imported Krueger's Myrtle, by Lewis Bros., Cannonsburg, Pa., to Clark & Rutter, Lawrence, Mass.

Maybelle II. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, age not given, by Lee out of Maybelle, by Clark & Rutter, Lawrence, Mass., to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Gipsey. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped April, 1887, by Comeroe out of Nell, by A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Clark & Rutter, Lawrence, Mass.

Jessie. Black, white and tan beagle bitch, whelped Aug. 24, 1887, by Cameron's Racket out of Rue, by A. C. Kruger, Wrightsville, Pa., to Clark & Rutter, Lawrence, Mass.

Dandy Queeney whelps. Black, white and tan beagles, whelped Sept. 20, 1888, by Clark & Rutter, Lawrence, Mass., a dog to R. F. Crooke, Dorchester, Mass.; a dog to U. S. G. Clark, Stoneham, Mass.; a bitch to Geo. H. Rutter, Franklin, Me., and a bitch to A. C. Krueger, Wrightsville, Pa.

Vistalo. Fawn mastiff bitch, whelped April 12, 1886, by Montgomery out of Nell, by Wacouta Kennels, Omaha, Neb., to W. C. Gunn, Chicago, Ill.

Lady Comedy. Fawn, black points, mastiff bitch, whelped March 24, 1889, by Edwy out of Ilford Comedy, by Dr. Geo. B. Ayres, Omaha, Neb., to C. H. Babcock, Cordova, Neb.

Alpine Ben Abohu. Orange and white St. Bernard dog, whelped May 7, 1889, by champion Ben Lomond out of Satellite, by Alpine Kennels, Fairfield, Conn., to Samuel Schafer, New York.

Forest Laddie. Black and white English setter dog, age not given, by Cambridge out of Countess Dash III., by Dr. O. Totten, Forest, Ont., to McBeth Kennels, North Lawrence, O.

Rollick B.—Fanny McBeth whelps. English setters, whelped May 10, 1889, by McBeth Kennels, North Lawrence, O., a lemon and white dog to P. L. Manley, Canton, O.; a lemon and white bitch and black and white dog to Dr. O. Totton, Forest, Ont.; a liver and white dog to H. A. Wise, Canton, O., and a black and white dog to Judge O. E. Young, Massillon, O.

Count Kildare. Red Irish setter dog, whelped May 17, 1889, by champion Tim out of Onota Belle, by N. McIntosh, Providence, R. I., to C. C. Greene, same place.

Dredmond. Red Irish setter dog, whelped May 17, 1889, by champion Tim out of Onota Belle, by N. McIntosh, Providence, R. I., to F. H. Whitford, Phœnix, R. I.

Kitty Glendyne. Red Irish setter bitch, whelped May 16, 1889, by champion Tim out of Onota Belle, by N. McIntosh, Providence, R. I., to M. Flynn, Jr., Bristol, R. I.

Rajah. Red Irish setter dog, whelped May 17, 1889, by champion Tim out of Onota Belle, by N. McIntosh, Providence, R. I., to F. DeGordy, same place.

Tim—Onota Belle whelps. Red Irish setters, whelped May 17, 1889, by N. McIntosh, Providence, R. I., a dog to H. B. Tallman, same place, and a bitch to Glendyne Kennels, Bristol, R. I.

Buffalo Albert. Black and tan terrier dog, whelped May 30, 1889, by Buffalo General out of Gipsey Queen, by A. W. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., to Wm. B. Taylor, same place.

Rifle and Trap Shooting

RANGE AND GALLERY.

OUR TEAM ABROAD.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

LONDON, July 5.—It was the intention of the writer to give to your readers the details of each match contested by the Massachusetts team, but everything has been so crowded that it has been impossible to do so.

The team arrived in London Saturday, at 5:30 P. M., went immediately to dinner with the representatives of the Honorable Artillery Company, who were waiting at the depot for the arrival of the team; at 8:30 the team went to the theatre by invitation of Miss Hanthorn to witness "True Heart." Did not get to bed until 1 o'clock, then up at 7:30 and away by train to Nunhead range for practice; in the P. M. first match with the Honorable Artillery Company. Think of it, not 48 hours in England and shooting a match with one of the best teams in England. That same evening the team dined and wined with the same company until 10:30 at their armory. Up next morning to go to Churn, 65 miles in the country, to the Berkshire range at Churn, getting back at 10 o'clock, to bed at 11. Up again early to go to Raynham, 17 miles from London. Dine in the evening at the Holborn Restaurant with the London Rifle Brigade, in bed at 12, up again yesterday at 8; a ride to Brighton, 60 miles, to compete with the Sussex team. Think what an amount of nerve the team has to carry, and at this writing we are about starting for another match and only 5 minutes before we start. Such a series of victories is proving a great surprise to the entire force of volunteers. I send you complete scores of our first quartette of victories. F. ARROW.

July 5, at Nunhead Range:

American Team.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	
Lieut Bumstead	4555545—33	5445555—33	2335523—23—	89
Sergt Bull	4344454—28	4535155—31	5255444—29—	88
Corp Huddleston	5544444—30	5525554—31	5434353—27—	88
Pvt Farrow	4454554—30	5434155—31	3542534 26—	87
Sergt-Maj Merrill	4444554—30	5555255—32	2352544—25—	87
Pvt Bull	5455544—31	5455544—32	3345432—24—	87
Sergt Doyle	4444444—28	5555555—35	2352435—23—	86
Maj Hinman	4445544—30	4535253—27	2255543—26—	83
Pvt Farnsworth	3454344—27	5554452—30	5423344—25—	82
Lieut Edes	4434443—26	2555254—28	5255333—26—	80
Sergt Johnston	5544454—31	5455452 30	3325025—19—	80
Lieut Hussey	5444444—29	5432525—26	4445024—23—	78
	353	366	296	1015

Honorable Artillery Co. Team.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	
Pvt Gilbert	4555355—27	4545555—32	5435555—32—	91
Sergt Wood	4544445—30	4445454—30	4455543—30—	90
Sergt I M Wace	2444544—25	5554453—31	5455352—29—	85
Pvt Rosenthal	4324344—24	5453255—29	2554555—20—	83
Capt Bateman	4343344—25	5555444—32	5232445—25—	82
Maj Munday	5445554—32	5535345—30	0255225—20—	82
Pvt Homer	4234542—24	5355553—31	5404552—25—	80
Pvt Angel	5323533—25	5454524—29	5252532—24—	78
Sergt Brooking	4334454—27	2252445—24	5254550—24—	75
Pvt Parker	4434444—27	3555353—29	3220550—17—	73
Lieut Gibson	2552344—26	2250344—20	3525055—25—	71
Pvt Payne	3444423—23	4243524—24	4254504—24—	71
	315	341	305	961

Summary.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
American Team	353	366	296	1015
Hon. Art. Team	315	341	305	961

July 2, at Churn:

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	
Sergt Doyle	4354444—28	5553555—35	5355545—34—	97
Maj Hinman	4554344—29	4253555—32	5455543—33—	94
Sergt Bull	4545455—32	4454554—31	5553255—30—	93
Lieut Bumstead	4554545 32	2555555—32	2543435—29—	93
Lieut Hussey	4423544—26	5455455—33	5455355—22—	91
Pvt Farrow	4455544—31	5445454—31	5444335—28—	90
Pvt Bull	3544054—25	5355454—31	5355554—32—	88
Sergt Merrill	4444153—28	4555455—33	2255535—27—	88
Pvt Farnsworth	4344404—23	5544555—33	3344554—28—	84
Sergt Johnston	3344445—27	5454554—29	5253344—28—	84
Lieut Edes	3444453—26	5453434—28	3333355—27—	81
Corp Huddleston	4454452—28	5533425—27	2445434—26—	81
	335	375	354	1064

Berkshire Rifle Volunteer Team.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	
Pvt Fiddler	4544645—31	2545455—20	5245454—29—	90
Pvt Warwick	4355434—28	5555555—35	3534245—26—	89
Pvt Marks	3242443—25	5553355—23	4455524—29—	87
Pvt Lindars	4444544—29	4545535—29	3255535—28—	86
Sergt Kemp	2433344—24	5455555—34	3344445—27—	85
Sergt Howe	4235423—24	3525555—30	3405544— 30	84
Corp Green	4544444 29	5355222—24	4544453—29—	82
Corp Ferris	3224434—22	4555435—31	5533354—28—	81
Pvt Morris	4344524—24	2233525—23	5454554—32—	79
Sergt Moore	3234444—25	5545535—30	3423532—24—	69
Sergt Deacon	4443220—20	2234545—25	3524352 24—	69
Sergt McDonald	0423404—17	2352454—25	5422324—22—	64
	298	349	325	972

July 3, at Raynham Range:

American Team.

	200yds.	500yds.	60Cyds.	
Lieut Bumstead	5444545—31	4555555—35	4555555—34—	100
Corp Huddleston	4544545—31	5455545— 33	5545554—33—	97
Corp Doyle	4444435—28	5555 55—35	5355536—32—	95
Maj Hinman	4455545 32	5454555—33	4554453—30—	95
Sergt Merrill	4443544—28	5545455—33	5555435—32	93
Pvt Farrow	4455444—28	5555554—34	4555453—31—	91
Sergt Bull	4434541—29	5555553—33	3535554—29—	91
Sergt Johnston	4444544—29	5544455—32	4535535—28—	87
Pvt Bull	5454554—31	5454546—32	2224445—23—	86
Pvt Farnsworth	4432445—26	5555244—30	0544555—28—	84
Lient Hussey	3443545—28	4545554—32	4440534—24—	84
Lieut Edes	24 4444—26	5444435—30	5355232—25—	81
	347	380	347	1084

London Rifle Brigade Team.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	
Corp Elkinton	4345554—31	5455345—31	3355535—29—	91
Pvt Ashby	2434434—24	5445555—33	3554555—32—	89
Pvt Lock	4444243—25	5254555—29	5554555—34—	88
Pvt Wardell	5353453—28	5355355—31	4553444—29—	88
Sergt Preston	3344543—25	4553545—31	5555434—31—	87
Pvt Lakey	4455444—30	5435554—31	5445224—26—	87
Maj Earl Waldegrave	4534155—31	4534554—28	5245343—26—	85
Sergt Desmond	3442344—23	4445454—30	3455545—31—	84
Pvt Siegert	4344334—25	5553455—32	3535554—28—	85
Sergt Tayton	4442443—25	3455545—29	5543532—27—	81
Pvt Kelliher	3234533—23	2435554—29	3434322 21—	73
Sergt Lintott	2444434—25	3023234—18	4544423—26—	69
	315	352	340	1007

July 4, at Brighton:

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	
Lieut Hussey	4444545—28	5354555—32	5444555—32—	92
Lieut Edes	4444554—29	5253555—30	2555545—31—	90
Sergt Bull	4343434—25	5454455—32	4525535—29—	86
Pvt Farrow	4455444—30	4544555—32	4430355—24—	86
Maj Hinman	2535433—25	4545355—31	3555254—29—	85
Pvt Bull	4542435—27	3553553—29	3535524—27—	83
Corp Huddleston	4444554—30	3534554—29	2432425—22—	81
Pvt Farnsworth	3444045—22	4455535—31	2525453—26—	79
Lieut Bumstead	4454234—27	2344535—29	4254335—23—	79
Sergt Doyle	3434345—26	5232442—22	3355554—30—	78
Sergt Merrill	4345342—25	5455505—29	2452423—22—	76
Sergt Johnston	4343422—23	3542055—24	3553542—27—	73
	316	347	325	988

Sussex County Brigade.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	
Legget	5344454—29	4555554—33	4034354—23—	85
Lisdale	3345524—26	5532233—26	4544524—28—	80
Corp Brown	4544433—27	3352534—25	5555325—28—	80
Fowler	5443443—27	5553435—30	4223455—23—	80
Curtis	4445453—29	2555435—29	0333354—21—	79
Pvt Barr	4445545—31	3520343—20	5445405—27—	78
Lilley	5532455—29	4554542—29	2243225—20—	78
Gates	4244443—25	5454248—27	5323433—23—	73
Donovon	3443444—26	4543522—25	5235232—22—	73
Kirk	3553354—28	3324343—22	3404442—21—	71
Maj Livesay	4404435—24	4422444—24	5234043—20—	68
Pvt Milton	5444424—27	3045345—24	2224520—14—	65
	328	312	270	910

LONDON, July 9.--Several members of the Massachusetts Rifle Team entered the contest for the Alfred Cup at Wimbledon today. Each marksman fired 7 shots at the 200yds. range, the highest possible score being 35 points. The winner scored 33 points. Of the American riflemen, Johnston took a minor prize with a score of 32; Hinman and Huddleston made 31 each, Bull scored 30, Hussey and Farrow 29 each, and Edes 27.

LONDON, July 11.—Private Rippon, of the 2d Essex Regiment, won the first prize, a bronze medal, in the shooting at Wimbledon for the first stage of the contest for the Queen's Cup. He made 99.

Some of the Massachusetts riflemen took part in the Windmill contest to-day. Seven shots were allowed at 200 and 500yds., the highest possible score being 70. Huddleston scored 63, Hinman 58, Farrow 57 and Edes 54. In the 800yds. pool Merrill made 4 bullseyes out of 5 shots.

This evening the American team gave an "At Home," which was attended by a large company, including Lord and Lady Wantage, Earl and Countess Brownlow, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, Sir Henry Halford and all the officers in the camp. Major Jas. P. Frost received the guests.

LONDON, July 12.—In the shooting at Wimbledon to-day Ogg (Canadian) won first prize in the Windmill contest, with a score of 68. In the St. George's contest Rogers, Weston and Armstrong (Canadians) won money prizes.

In the Stewart contest, 7 shots at 200yds., standing, Massachusetts riflemen scored as follows: Huddlesou 34, Hinman 33, Bumstead 31, Hussey 30, Edes and Merrill 29 each.

Americans using open sights are entitled to compete in the military breechloading contests.

In the Perinet and Bertram contests, 7 shots at 500yds., Hinman made 34 and 32 respectively. In the All-Comers' Aggregate he made 179.

LONDON, July 13.—The American riflemen have done splendid work at Wimbledon this week, considering that their own rifles were barred and that they were compelled to shoot strange guns among strangers.

Hinman has won a good place in the Alexandria match, and in the Albert competition Hinman, Huddleston and M. W. Bull are among the leading prize winners. Hinman and Hnddleston are the highest competitors. In the "Graphic" match Huddlestou and Doyle are at the top. The Stuart prize competition finds Huddleston the top man, with 34 out of 35, and with very little chance of his score being beaten, as it begins with four and ends with six bullseyes. Bumstead and Farrow each have 32 in the Heath prize, while Hinman made 33; this is good for a first class prize. The same officer in the Perinet et fiis match has scored 34 out of 35, which will probably win the match.

British marksmen highly compliment the shooting of the Massachusetts rifle team.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 3.—Before the Massachusetts rifle team left for England to do such excellent work for their country, it was agreed that five marksmen of the 2d Regiment living in Springfield should shoot in competition with the Springfield men on the team. To-day was chosen as the time, because it was supposed in advance to be the sharpest test of the regular team abroad. The home men shot at the 200yds. range at Lake Lookout, using the Government range at Watershop Pond for 500 and 600yds. Owing to Bumstead's phenomenal record, the stay-at-homes were beaten by just one point in the total, as the scores show:

The Team in England.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Bumstead	31	35	34	100
M W Bull	29	33	29	91
Farrow	28	32	31	91
F R Bull	31	32	23	86
Farnsworth	26	30	28	84
	145	162	145	452

The Team in Springfield.

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	
Lieut J A Sterling	5544355—31	5455445—32	5525343—27	
Pvt S Bowers	4445444—29	4555555—34	4535454—30	
Corp W E Hosmer	5554454—31	5555555—35	4344455—29	
Pvt T B Wilson	4454555—32	4535545—31	4455254—27	
Sergt J McCann	4353544—29	4554344—29	3355252—25	

	200yds.	500yds.	600yds.	Total.
Lieut Sterling	31	32	27	90
Pvt Bowers	29	34	30	93
Corp Hosmer	31	35	29	95
Pvt Wilson	32	31	27	90
Sergt McCann	29	29	25	83
	152	161	138	451

The American volunteer riflemen in their matches in England last week broke the world's records with military rifles. Every team they have met has been picked from the finest English, Scotch and Irish twenties, to say nothing of the Queen's prize winners. For a team shooting entirely without practice, at a strange range every day, their record is remarkable, and has set the English volunteers to thinking. Saturday the Americans went into camp at Wimbledon, where they will compete this week with the English volunteers, shooting with the Britishers' own rifles, after which they will go to Paris for a week, and then sail for home on the City of Chicago July 31.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.* The above is not of the worst description, as the American riflemen have neither broken the world's records nor met a really good team, far less the pick of the members of the English, Scotch and Irish twenties. How the Americans could have met Scotch or Irish riflemen when they have not been out of England, is a conundrum. If ever they do meet a representative team their "world's records" will not save them from defeat. Their record is far from being remarkable, and when they run up against the Canadian team they will have to do much better shooting than they have yet shown.—*Toronto Mail.*

The Grenadiers have sent a challenge to the Massachusetts team, which will no doubt be attended to when the team returns, and another defeat given our Dominion shots.

BOSTON, July 13.—The Massachusetts Rifle Associatiou held its weekly shoot to-day, a very large number of riflemen being present. The day was fine, but hot, with a rather bad wind from 6 to 9 o'clock. Mr. Leo won the champion gold medal, and Mr. Munroe won the gold medal in the 20-shot rest match. Next Wednesday the range will be open at 12:30 P. M. for rifle and pistol shooting. Following are to-day's scores:

20-Shot Rest Match.

J R Munroe	9 10 9 8 11 12 10 12 11 12	
	9 12 10 10 12 10 11 8 11 10—207	
W O Burnite	10 9 12 11 10 12 11 11 10 12	
	11 11 12 8 9 9 10 9 8 9—204	
W Thomas	8 9 6 9 11 9 12 10 11 9	
	10 11 7 7 9 7 9 12 10 11—187	
J N Eames	9 11 8 9 8 8 9 9 10 9	
	9 11 8 8 9 8 9 9 10 9—180	
W P Conway	9 8 8 8 9 9 8 9 9 9	
	9 7 10 9 6 9 10 10 8 11—175	
S W Hart	8 9 6 8 9 9 10 11 9 6	
	5 9 7 11 12 8 8 9 6 4—164	

Champion Medal Match, 200yds.

H L Lee	10 10 9 8 6 8 10 7 8 10—	86
C C Clarke	9 9 7 8 6 6 9 6 6 7—	73

Victory Medal Match, 200yds.

C M Hill	10 9 10 8 8 8 10 7 8 9—	87
E Kelley	9 8 5 8 8 10 8 8 8 8—	80
A N Mann	4 9 9 7 10 3 5 10 6 10—	73
O T Moore	6 5 7 8 6 4 9 7 7 8—	67

Rest Match, 200yds.

J R Munroe	12 10 9 12 10 12 12 10 9 11—107	
A L Brackett	12 12 9 9 8 12 11 10 11 11—105	
J N Eames	12 12 10 11 10 12 9 10 9 9—104	
W P Thompson	12 8 10 12 10 12 11 9 9 11—104	
C Ballard	12 11 4 9 9 12 9 11 9 11 9—102	
W C Prescott	11 9 11 11 11 11 9 12 8 8—101	
A N Mann	12 8 9 10 9 11 9 10 12 7— 97	
S Beals	4 8 7 12 8 12 10 11 7 11— 90	
O Moore	12 12 9 7 9 6 6 7 8 7— 83	

Off-hand Match—200yds.

A Law	7 10 6 6 10 7 9 9 9 8—81	
F Daniels	10 9 7 5 6 9 7 7 9 6—75	
W Gardner	6 8 5 6 9 10 6 6 10 6—72	
C H Eastman	7 8 6 7 10 5 5 7 7 10—72	
B Merville	7 7 10 10 7 6 3 7 6 6—69	
E K Alley	7 9 9 4 5 7 6 9 8 3—67	
E W Frentz	7 5 6 5 3 6 5 9 8 9—63	
A Sharp	3 9 7 10 4 4 6 4 5 5—61	
I G Waldo	5 5 4 5 4 4 9 9 7 8—60	
A S Hunt	4 7 9 6 5 5 5 5 5 5—58	

Military Match—200yds.

C H Richmond	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 3 4 4—41	
R J Meroth	3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3—33	
W F Buck	3 4 3 3 4 0 3 2 3 4—29	
W Renfraw	3 0 4 4 2 3 4 0 2 3—25	
R B Young	0 2 3 2 3 0 3 3 4 3—23	

Military Match—500yds.

W D Creighton	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5—49	
C E Putnam	4 5 3 3 5 4 4 4 4 4—40	
W L Swan	2 5 2 2 5 5 5 5 3 4—38	
Koehler	2 2 5 4 3 5 5 4 2 5—37	
J Kenny	5 2 5 2 4 4 3 5 0 3—33	
A S K Clark	4 4 3 0 4 0 5 4 4 4—32	

Fifty-yards Pistol Match.

O L Lee	10 7 9 7 10 10 9 9 9 9—89	
H Greenwood	6 7 8 9 8 7 10 7 8 10—78	
B Moore	10 8 8 5 6 8 8 6 7 10—75	
A N Mann	6 0 4 4 7 7 9 6 4 4—51	

WILMINGTON, Del., July 8.—There was a great deal of excellent shooting at Healdmoor Range to-day. The third and last match of the series between two local riflemen and two members of the Kent County Rifle Club was concluded, and resulted in a victory of 7 points for the latter, which, with the second match won by them by 3 points, made them winners of the contest. The first match was won by the local team by 20 points, and although it doubled the load of the opposing team in both matches combined, still the terms required the counting of each match separately. The contest was close and shows the teams very evenly matched. Following are the scores in detail, standard American target, off-hand:

Pistol Match, 50yds.

E J Darlington	5 6 8 10 10 9 10 10 8 8—84	
E Jackson	6 8 9 9 6 6 10 6 9 7—76	
E Darlington	6 10 9 6 9 8 10 5 3 7—74	
D Evans	8 5 4 8 8 10 6 4 6 4—63	
W S Darlington	5 5 6 4 0 9 0 8 8 3—48	

Telegraph Match No. 3, 200yds., Kent County Team.

H M Thomas	7 10 4 6 6 6 7 8 8 7—72	
	7 10 5 9 7 6 8 5 8 9—74	
	5 6 10 5 8 9 6 9 6 6—70—216	
S H Thomas	8 8 8 9 5 9 10 5 8 10—79	
	6 5 4 7 7 6 7 9 6 10—67	
	9 6 8 6 8 10 7 5 4 5—68—213—430	

Wilmington Team.

E J Darlington	10 8 6 4 8 5 10 6 5 5—67	
	6 6 6 7 9 8 8 7 7 10—74	
	7 4 10 9 8 7 6 8 10 8—77—218	
H Simpson	5 9 9 4 5 9 8 5 4 5—63	
	5 7 0 4 7 10 7 8 9 6—72	
	4 6 9 7 10 10 5 5 8 6—70—205—423	

Record Match—200yds.

E J Darlington	6 10 10 6 8 8 7 6 5 7—73	
H Simpson	7 10 9 5 4 7 8 8 5 6—69	
H Simpson, mil	4 4 8 8 10 5 8 8 5 7—62	
E Darlington	10 9 4 10 5 3 5 6 5 7—74	
G Darlington	8 6 4 7 3 5 7 3 7 4—54	
W Floyd, mil	10 6 8 3 5 3 3 5 4 7—51	
A H Carlisle, mil	5 5 9 4 0 7 6 2 9 2—49	

Military Record Match—200yds.—Creedmoor Target.

H Simpson	4 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 4 4—43	
W Floyd	4 3 4 2 3 4 4 4 3 4—36	
A H Carlisle	3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4—36	

Military Badge Match—200yds.

W Floyd	5 5 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4—38	
H Simpson	4 4 5 4 0 4 4 8 5 3—36	

Record Match—100yds.

H Simpson, mil	6 7 8 8 9 9 10 5 10 9—80	
W Floyd, mil	10 6 6 10 9 9 6 8 7 8—79	
A H Carlisle	6 4 7 10 4 3 5 6 2 10—57	

Military Match—100yds.—Creedmoor Target.

H Simpson	3 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—47	
W Floyd	5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5—45	
A H Carlisle	4 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 3 5—40	

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—The attendance at the last shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club was an improvement over that of the previous week, though not very great. The scores are as follows at a 20yds. standard American target:

M Summerfield	8 10 8 9 10 6 10 8 10 8—87	
W Hettel	10 5 10 10 7 6 10 8 10 8—84	
E Mohrstadt	7 7 8 9 10 8 6 10 10 9—84	
S G Dorman	8 9 6 8 9 10 9 5 9 10—83	
F A Fodde	9 5 9 10 8 9 9 7 8 9—83	
G Alexander	8 8 6 8 8 10 9 8 7 8—80	
J A Lee	8 8 8 6 6 10 8 7 8 10—79	
A E Bengel	5 7 5 7 9 6 6 9 7 7—68	
L Denning	5 6 4 6 4 10 5 8 7 5—60	

Below will be found the scores of the second part of the friendly telegraph match between Messrs. Perret and Mohrstadt, of this city, and Robertson and Copeland, of the Queen City Pistol Club of Cincinnati; a 12½yds. Standard American target with .22 calibre Stevens pistols.

E Mohrstadt	9 9 8 10 8 10 9 8 10 10—91	
	8 9 9 10 7 9 8 7 8 10—85	
	7 10 8 9 9 9 10 7 10 8—87—263	
L V D Perret	9 8 9 8 5 6 10 5 8 9—76	
	9 9 8 8 9 6 7 10 7 7—80	
	6 9 7 7 7 9 10 10 7 7—79—235	
B J Robertson	91 91 94—276	
B Copeland	85 95 87—267—543	

Cincinnati wins by 45 points. Scores of July 2: St. Louis 525, Cincinnati 517.

CREEDMOOR, July 13.—The fourth of the series of N. R. A. matches for the Marksman's Badge was shot to-day. The weather was fair though very warm, but a very tricky six o'clock fish-tail wind proved very troublesome to the competitors. The attendance was fair and scores good. The following made scores of 42 and over in a possible 50:

	200yds.	500yds.	Total
F S Kennedy, Co F, 7th Regt	23	23	46
*G W Happy, Co B, 7th Regt	20	25	45
†W H Palmer, Staff, 7th Regt	20	24	44
†J D Foot, Co F, 7th Regt	20	24	44
*A McDougall, Co C, 7th Regt	20	24	44
*C H Cadwell, Co F, 7th Regt	22	22	44
*A W Conover, Co A, 7th Regt	22	22	44
A Stein, Co C, 7th Regt	22	22	44
J B Brown, Co G, 7th Regt	18	25	43
*J W Cochran, N C S, 7th Regt	20	23	43
*A D Emery, Co G, 7th Regt	21	22	43
*W E Taylor, Co E, 14th Regt	21	22	43
*G L Hoffman, Co H, 7th Regt	20	22	42
C F Robbins, Staff, S N Y	20	22	42
R Byars, Bo G, 22d Regt	22	20	42
G W Raud, Staff, 7th Regt	21	21	42
J F Klein, 17th Separate Co	21	21	42

*Winners of cash prizes. †Winners of medals.

NEWARK, N. J.—The following officers were elected in the Puritan Rifle Club last week: F. Weiler, President; Wm. Hanselman, Vice-President; G. Morgenroth, Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Mehling, Financial Secretary; C. Kopf, Treasurer; F. Miller, Sergeant-at-Arms; V. Albert, Captain.

Girls who use powder don't go off any quicker than those who don't.—*Boston Courier.*

THE TRAP.

Scores for publication should be made out on the printed blanks prepared by the Forest and Stream, and furnished gratis to club secretaries. Correspondents who favor us with club scores are particularly requested to write on one side of the paper only.

Secretaries of clubs and managers of tournaments are requested to keep us advised of the dates of their shoots, so that we may give due notice in our column of fixtures.

FIXTURES.

July 31 to Aug. 2.—Dakota Territorial Sportsman's Association Tournament, Aberdeen, Dak. C. Sam Vroom, Secretary.

Aug. 13, 14, 15.—Second Tournament of the American Shooting Association, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23.—Second annual tournament of the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa. Traps will be pulled by a new electric apparatus.

Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20.—Central Illinois Sportsmen's Association's eleventh annual tournament, Jerseyville, Ill.

Oct. 8, 9, 10, 11.—Middlesex Gun Club Tournament, Dunellen, N. J. W. F. Force, Secretary, Plainfield, N. J.

Oct. 15, 16, 17, 18.—Tournament at live birds and inanimate targets. J. F. Kleinz, Secretary, 600 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

KEYSTONE TOURNAMENT.

THE Keystone Manufacturing Co. are out with the programme of their second annual tournament, to be held at Corry, Pa., Aug. 20 to 24, inclusive. A very attractive array of events is offered, including some of a novel character, notably the team race match, in which the ages of the contestants must foot 80 years. There are three trophy shoots, for the Keystone cup, the L. C. Smith cup and the Peters Cartridge Co. cup, which are to be held for one year and then returned to the donors for future competition. In addition to these the Keystone Manufacturing Co. offers a handsome diamond ring, to be the personal property of winner and to carry with it the title of "Champion Target Shot of America." A new system of handicapping the entrance moneys will be in vogue at this tournament, thus equalizing the chances of all contestants.

The tournament proper will commence on Tuesday, Aug. 20, but traps and grounds will be in readiness on Monday for sweepstake shooting, so that all who wish to may become familiar with the grounds and rulos. Over $1,000 in money is guaranteed; in fact all the events on the first four days are guaranteed with the exception of the trophy shoots, and this should induce a large attendance. The team race between the East and the West consisting of teams of 6 men residing east and west of Corry as the dividing line will be productive of much rivalry and interest. The programme in full is here given and will be sent to any one on application by the Keystone Manufacturing Co., of Corry, Pa.

Aug. 20.—Keystone Trophy Day—No. 1, 10 singles, $50 guaranteed, entrance $2.50. No. 2, 15 singles, $75 guaranteed, entrance $4. No. 3, 20 singles, $100 guaranteed, entrance $5. No. 4, trophy contest, 50 singles, entrance $5; trophy and 40 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 20 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth. No. 5, 10 singles, $50 guaranteed, $3.50.

Aug. 21.—L. C. Smith Trophy Day—No. 1, 10 pairs, $50 guaranteed, entrance $2.50. No. 2, 20 singles, $75 guaranteed, entrance $4. No. 3, 25 singles, $100 guaranteed, entrance $5. No. 4, trophy contest, Smith championship cup, 50 singles, entrance $5; cup and 40 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 20 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth; winner of cup to hold it one year, when it shall be returned to the donor to be again contested for at the next Keystone Manufacturing Company tournament; all contestants in this event to shoot L. C. Smith guns. No. 5, 10 singles, $50 guaranteed, entrance $2.50.

Aug. 23.—Peters Cartridge Co. Day—No. 1, 10 singles, $50 guaranteed, entrance $2.50. No. 2, 12 singles, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3.50. No. 3, 25 singles, $100 guaranteed, entrance $5. No. 4, trophy contest, handsome silver pitcher, 50 singles, entrance $5; trophy and 40 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 20 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth; winner of this trophy to hold it for one year, when it shall be returned to the donor to be again contested for at the next Keystone Manufacturing Company tournament. No. 5, 15 singles, $75 guaranteed, entrance $4.

Aug. 23. No. 1, 10 singles, $50 guaranteed, entrance $2.50. No. 2, 20 singles, $75 guaranteed, entrance $4. No. 3, 15 singles, $50 guaranteed, entrance $3. No. 4, 10 singles, $25 guaranteed, entrance $1.50. No. 5, 10 singles, entrance $3.

August 24.—Championship day: No. 1, 10 singles, entrance $2. No 2, individual championship contest, 100 singles, entrance $5. No. 3, team race, must be 60 years old between them, entrance $10 per team, divide 40, 30, 20, 10 per cent. No. 4, between the East and West, team race for championship of American, 100 singles, entrance $10. No. 5, team race, any two, entrance $10 per team.

Contest No. 2 will be the greatest event of the fifth day. This contest is to determine who is the champion target shot of America from year to year. The ring is to be duplicated each year and become the personal property of the winner. As our targets are acknowledged to be the "strongest flyers," we consider this a fair trial to determine who is the champion target shot each year. There will be nobody barred, no favorites played and no handicaps. The ring is a handsome diamond; the setting emblematic of a Keystone target.

The team race between East and West is looked forward to with great interest by both sides, and will evidently be one of the most important events ever shot in America. We have appointed O. R. Dickey, of Boston, Mass., as our Eastern captain, and C. W. Budd of Des Moines, Iowa, as our Western captain. Six men constitute a team. Corry is the dividing line. Dicky has his choice of any six men living east of Corry, and Budd of any six men living west of Corry. The entrance for this event will be $60 per team. Each captain is expected to have at least 10 men on the grounds to select from.

In framing the Keystone rnles for 1899, we have been very careful to use only such rules as we feel will give perfect satisfaction to all. We do not believe in allowing a shooter another shot, unless through the fault of the gun. If we do not have a ruie to compel all to lose their shot, if through their own fault, we are satisfied that it will cause a great deal of trouble for the referee, and will not teach young shooters to be careful, which we consider very important; so we shall continue to use the old rule. If the fault of the gun, the shooter is entitled to another shot. If the fault of the shooter—lost bird. There are a good many hammerless guns in use at the present day that can have a shell placed in the chamber without being cocked. In this case we consider this the fault of the gun, and shall allow another shot; but the gun must not be opened until handed to the referee. These rules were printed in FOREST AND STREAM April 6, 1889.

Tickets to Lakewood and return will be honored to Corry and return from all points west. Lakewood is situated 24 miles east of Corry, and all shooters coming from the East are advised to buy tickets to Lakewood and return, and pay local fare from there to Corry. These rates are better than the excursion rates offered by the railroad companies, and have been an inducement for giving our tournament in August. Those purchosing tickets to Lakewood and return can have their baggage checked to Corry, Pa. Everything pertaining to a tournament will be at hand. The ladies of the Episcopal Church will serve meals on the grounds.

BLAUVELTVILLE, N. Y., June 13.—The Spring Hill Gun Club of this place had an informal shoot this afternoon as follows: 15 live birds each, 28yds. rise, ground traps, 12-bore guns:

Frank Waite	012121221210221—13	Dr. C. C. Allen	112111021211220—13

On shooting off ties, Waite 2, Allen 1. The day was fine and birds a fair lot. Sweep at 10 bluerocks, 50 cents entrance, three traps, Keystone rnles:

Pierson	0001111111—7	J Bogert	1111001111—8
Waite	1101111001—7	Allen	0000101111—5

Sweep No. 2, same:

Pierson	1001001110—5	Allen	1011110101—7
Waite	1011101011—7	Cook	1100100111—6

Sweep No. 3:

Pierson	1011011111—8	Cook	1000010110—4
Waite	1101111101—8	J Bogert	1111001110—7
Allen	1001010111—6		

WOODSIDE, N. Y., July 9.—North Side Gun Club of L. I. Weather very warm, birds good flyers, 7 live pigeons, 5 King's patent ground traps, handicap, 30yds., club rules, 6 moneys:

Winholz (26)	0110101—4	Manning (27)	1111101—6
Blanch (22)	1110111—6	Stems (25)	1101101—5
Lyon (25)	0101101—4	Ecberhardt (27)	1111101—6
Wahlen (25)	1101111—6	Rnssell (26)	1111111—7
Bohmcke (25)	1111011—6	Chevallier	1111110—6
Duryea (30)	1111101—6		

There were three sweepstakes shot, $1 entrance, miss and out, first won by Winholz, second divided by Bohmcke and Manning, third by Bohmcke.

HELENA, Mont., July 5.—The Helena Rod and Gun Club gave a half-day tournament July 5, at the elegant new grounds on the motor railroad near the famous Hot Springs. A large crowd was present and all enjoyed themselves. A terrible mountain dust-storm was in progress and made the shooting very difficult and tended to make one's very existence miserable for the time. The club entertained as their guest Mr. W. H. Skinner, of St. Paul, who could not catch on to the mountain background and was beaten every time, but had a splendid time nevertheless. The Helena Club is composed of about 60 prominent citizens, among whom is A. J. Fisk, of the *Herald*, who showed the writer many courtesies, and also beat him every time at the trap. He is one of the best sports in Montana, and it is no disgrace to be beaten by one as clever as he is. Five screened traps and bluerocks were used and the American rules governed. The prizes were donated by Mr. H. Bryan, of the Helena gun store: Baker gun, value $30, trunk gun case, value $10, cash $5, cash $2.

First event, 20 single bluerocks, $2:

Fisk	11111111111101011111—18	Oswald	1s01101100101111010011—12
Skinner	01111101010111101110—14	Hansen	10110101010101010000—10
Barbour	11011000110110801110—12	Cronin	01100111100111111009—12
Bryan	01010100111111011000—12	Wallace	01101010010001101010— 9
Kennett	00111101111101101010—12	Sharp	11011101000010110110—11
Manuel	11111110111111111110—18	Boos	11000110010101010110—10
'Hinckly'	00110010000000010000— 4	Clark	01100001011010111110—11
Prosser	10011100101001011110—11	Scanlan	10001101010110011011—11
Harrity	10011110110011000110—11	Balliett	11000111011101111010—13
Clarke	01100110111111100000—12		

Fisk won gun on shoot-off, Skinner second, Balliet third, Oswald fourth.

Fifteen singles, Keystone rules, $1.50, birds extra:

Manuel	11111111111111100—13	Harrity	01111111010103—11
Fisk	10111111011111—13	Oswald	01000110111011—9
Hinckley	01100010001011— 7	Cronin	10110011111111—12
Clarke	10111100011000— 9	Bryan	10111010000111— 8
Barbour	01011110110110111—11	Kennett	00011111111010— 9
Balliett	11110101101101—11		

Manuel won first on shoot off, Crouin second, Barbour, Balliett and Harrity divide third, Oswald fourth, Bryan fifth.

Sweepstakes, 5 Macomber metal targets, 50 cents, one trap:

Fisk	11111—5	Hauson	11010—3
Skinner	11111—5	Davis	11100—3
Barbour	11111—5	Clark	01010—2
Kennett	01111—4	Cronin	00110—2
Balliett	11011—4	Bryan	10001—2
Oswald	11101—4	Prasser	00000—0
Boas	01101—3	Hinckly	10000—1
Manuel	01110—3	Jones	00001—1

First and second divided, Hanson third on shoot-off.

Ten singles, $2, Keystone system:

Kennett	1111000111— 7	Cronin	1101011010— 6
Fisk	1111111111—10	Skinner	1111110111— 9
Manuel	1111111011— 9	Balliett	0101111111— 8

Ties divided. This closed the day's shooting. They will give a tournament in September, to which all sportsmen who are not professionals are cordially invited.—WILLIAMS.

CHICAGO, Ill, July 8.—Following are scores shot at the Government Pier traps on July 4 and 7. Shooters will please bear in mind that this very pleasant spot is easily accessible, and the traps are open to all every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon. There should be a good turnout, for a nicer trap ground is not to be fonnd anywhere about the city:

Twelve Keystones:

Swasey	1111111010—10	Mack	1001011011— 7
Kroell	1011100101111— 8	Smith	0111010101101— 7
Lee	0101001111101— 7	Willard	1111111111—10
Burton	0110110111111— 8	Sinbad	1101001010000— 5
Gillespie	0011010010110— 5		

Ties on 8 div.

Five pairs:

Swasey	11 11 10 11 10—8	Mack	01 11 00 11 10—6
Kroell	10 10 10 10 10—5	Smith	10 10 10 11 10—6
Lee	00 11 10 10 10—5	Willard	00 11 00 11 10—5
Burton	10 10 10 01 10—5	Sinbad	11 11 11 10 11—8
Gillespie	11 11 00 11 10—7		

First div., Smith third on shoot off.

Twelve Keystones:

Burton	1101111111111—11	Smith	0110111111111—10
Swasey	1111010111110—10	Gillespie	1111011110010— 8
Mack	1110010110110— 8	Isbell	1101111111111—11
Kroell	1011011111110— 9	Sinbad	1031010111111— 8
Willard	1111111111100—10		

Burton first on shoot-off, Willard second on shoot-off, Kroell third.

Six singles and 3 pair doubles:

Burton	011110 11 11 11—10	Smith	011110 11 10 10— 8
Swasey	111111 11 11 01—11	Gillespie	111111 11 10 10—10
Mack	100111 11 11 10— 9	Isbell	011111 00 10 11— 8
Kroell	011111 00 00 11— 7	Sinbad	111101 10 10 11— 9
Willard	111100 10 10 11— 7	Hough	001011 11 00 11— 7

Twelve singles:

Burton	1111011110111—10	Smith	1010010111101— 7
Swasey	1111101111101—10	Gillespie	1100111111111—10
Mack	1111111011111—11	Isbell	1110001010110— 7
Kroell	1011011110111— 9	Sinbad	1111101111101—10
Willard	1111011111111—11	Hough	1011101100000— 6

Nine singles and 3 pair doubles:

Burton	111011111 11 10 10—12	Gillespie	011011101 10 10 11—10
Swasey	110011111 11 11 11—13	Isbell	111111111 11 11 10—14
Mack	100111011 00 11 10— 9	Sinbad	111110111 10 10 11—12
Kroell	111111011 11 11 01—13	Hough	110111111 00 10 11—11
Willard	101111111 11 11 11—14	Angelica	1000000011 10 10 10— 6
Smith	101111010 11 11 11—12		

Twelve singles:

Gillespie	111011010101— 8	Kroell	011001111101— 8
Willard	111101001111— 9	Swasey	101111111011—10
Smith	101111111111—11	Burton	111111101111—11
Angelica	011101001010— 6	Hough	111101011010— 8
Mack	110011011111— 9	Sinbad	011001111101— 8

Nine singles and 3 pair doubles:

Gillespio	101101111 10 10 10—10	Kroell	111110111 11 11 11—14
Willard	111111101 10 10 11—12	Swasey	111111111 11 10 00—13
Smith	011110011 11 01 00— 9	Burton	111111011 11 10 10—12
Angelica	010000011 10 00 00— 4	Sinbad	110110110 10 10 11—10
Mack	110011101 10 11 10—11		

Saturday, July 6, 20 Keystones: Finlay 8, Knoke 13, Pennell 16, Patton 11, Kroell 16, Johnson 12, Peters 11, James 16.—E. HOUGH.

THE TUCKER SYSTEM—Pittsburgh, Pa., July 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a recent shoot held at Jeannette, Pa., one of the matches was shot according to the Tucker system, and the inclosed score was made at 9 bluerocks, entrance $1, five moneys.

	1st Div.	2d Div.	3d Div.
Snyder	111	111	111—9
Rumlaugh	111	111	111—9
Crosby	111	101	111—8
McClure	111	101	111—8
Chain	111	011	111—8
Cochran	111	101	111—8
Pierce	111	111	110—8
Miller	001	111	111—7
Davison	111	100	111—7
Taylor	101	111	001—6
E E Shaner	111	011	010—6
Richardson	011	000	111—5
Wampler	101	100	110—5
D Shaner	100	111	100—5
McCrickart	111	011	000—5
Cummings	001	110	001—4

On turning the indicator, the third division was the one to settle the ties. Tho manager ruled that the men who broke 6 birds were not entitled to any portion of the money, because they did not break their 3 birds in the third division (the one that settled the ties) straight. He accordingly gave fourth money to the men who broke only 5 birds. The decision was protested and the score sent to yon to decide how the score should be divided.—E. E. S. [The two 9s divide first, Crosby, McClure, Chain and Cochran second, Miller and Davison third, Taylor and E. E. Shaner fourth, and Richardson fifth. The winning classes are determined by total scores.]

CANADIAN TRAP MEETING.—The Dominion Gun Alliance is rapidly extending its influence among the sportsmen, and clubs are being added to its list every day. Some such organization was much needed in the Dominion, and the want is now supplied. Shooting rules will be uniform; handicaps for professionals or mug-hunters will be settled upon, and all can now enter on a fair basis. Last and not least, the Alliance by united effort intends to prosecute all offenders against the game laws, and this alone should secure it support from all true sportsmen. Mr. J. A. Keyes, of St. Catharines, is secretary, and will give clubs who have not yet joined all necessary information. Judge Chadwick, Guelph, is the president, and Alderman C. C. Small, Toronto, treasurer. The Peninsular Gun Club, of St. Catharines, have decided to hold a shooting tournament under the auspices of the Dominion Gun Alliance about the end of this month, and a very attractive lot of prizes will be offered.

NEVADA, Ia., July 4.—Tournament, all matches under American Association rules, 10 single Peorias, 3 traps, 18yds., 4 percentages:

Everett	0011010011— 5	A D Blyth	1110111101—8
Georgeson	0111111111— 9	L E Allen	1001110000— 5
Bateman	1111111111—10	Ingverton	0010010010—3
Kirk	1001001101— 5	Briggs	0100110010—4
A E Blyth	1110111111— 9		

Ties divided.

Same conditions:

Georgeson	1111110111— 9	Ingverson	0110001110—5
Batman	1111111111—10	Will Woolley	0010000000—0
Leonard	1001111111— 8	Fargo	0100000001—2
Apple	0111000101— 5	Nelson	0100110000—3

Six single live birds, 5 ground traps, 30yds:

Everett	011111—5	Ingverton	000000—0
Georgeson	101110—4	Lockwood	001011—3
Batman	010110—3	Evans	110100—3
A E Blyth	111011—5	Nelson	110110—4
A D Blyth	111111—6	Briggs	000001—2

Ties divided.

Ten single live birds, ground traps, 30yds.:

Everett	1011011111—8	A E Blyth	1111100101—7
Georgeson	1110111010—7	Leonard	1110010111—7
Bartlett	1101100111—7	McCain	1110111101—8
Nelson	0001111100—5	A D Blyth	1111011100—7

First div., second, miss and out, won by A. E. Blyth.

Team shoot, 3 pair live birds, 2 plunge traps, 26yds., 30yds. boundary, $10:

A E Blyth	01 11 10—4	Georgeson	11 10 11—5
A D Blyth	11 01 11—5—9	McLain	01 11 10—4—9

Tie shot off:

A E Blyth	01 11—3	Georgeson	11 00—2
A D Blyth	01 00—1—4	McCain	00 00—0—2

Ten single Peorias, 3 traps, 18yds., 60 and 40 per cent.:

Georgeson	1111111110—9	Leonard	1110100101—6
Ingvertson	1010110100—5	Allen	1001011111—7
Lockwood	1101011101—7	Nelson	1000100111—5

Ties of 7, won by Allen on shoot-off.

LODI, O., July 4.—Lodi Gun Club tournament, 3 traps, 18yds. rise, Chamberlain rules, 50, 30 and 20 per cent. Practice shoot No. 1, 50 cents entry, 6 bluerocks:

McDonald	000111—3	F L Aldrich	101011—4
H Aldrich	001011—3	McKinney	111110—5
Crosier	101110—4		

Third divided. Practice shoot No. 2, 50 cents entry:

Crosier	111111—6	McDonald	110101—4
W W Roger	011111—5	McKinney	100110—3
F L Aldrich	011010—3	H Aldrich	101000—2

Match No 2, 50 cents entry, 6 birds.

Lee	001101 3	McDonald	000010—1
Rogers	011110—4	Elliott	001010—2
McKinney	110111—5	Chase	100010—2
Smalley	110110—4	H Aldrich	111111—6
F L Aldrich	011110—4	Crosier	100102—2

Third divided. Match No 3, 50 cents entrance, 9 birds:

H Aldrich	011111100—6	Crosier	111011011—7
Lee	000011110—4	Collins	101011100—5
Leonard	000001110—3	McKinney	011101011—6
Smalley	000010001—2	F L Aldrich	110000111—5
Rogers	010101000—3	Elliott	010101110—5
McDonald	111000010—4		

Ties divided. Match No. 3, 4 pairs, entrance 75 cents:

Crosier	01 11 01—4	H Aldrich	10 11 10—4
McDonald	10 10 10—3	A M Robinson	10 01 10—3
Rogers	00 10 00—1	J N High	10 10 11—4
McKinney	10 01 10—3	Steele	10 11 10—4
Smalley	11 11 00—4		

Ties shot off. Crosier first, McDonald, McKinney and Robinson divided second, Rogers third.

Match No. 4, $1 entrance, 12 birds:

Crosier	011111110111—10	Collins	001101111011— 8
Lee	000101000100— 4	McKinney	011010111111— 8
Robinson	101011110110— 8	Steelo	100010101101— 6
Rogers	111101101110— 9	Barnes	011110111101— 9
McDonald	101010011101— 7	H Aldrich	101011000w.
Smalley	010100001011— 5	F L Aldrich	010000001w.

Ties divided.

Match No. 5, $1 entrance, 10 birds:

Robinson	1011111111— 9	H Aldrich	1101110000— 5
McKinney	1101111101— 8	F L Aldrich	0010010110— 4
Crosier	0111100011— 7	Smalley	1111101111— 9
Lee	0110100111— 6	McDonald	0011111110— 7
Rogers	1111010111— 7	Barnes	0101110010— 5
High	0110111111— 8		

First and second div., third shot off won by Rogers.

Match No. 6, $2 entrance, $30 guaranteed, 20 birds:

Rogers	10101111111101101101—15	Kennard	00110030011100000111— 8
Robinson	11101111111111111111—18	Steele	01011001111011010010—12
Crosier	0011010000w.	Smalley	11110101110111001010—13
McKinney	11101111111111111010—16	Barnes	11000101100101101010—11
High	10110011001110113111—13	Collins	01011111000111100111—12
McDonald	10011110111111111111—13	F Aldrich	11111000011111111101—15
H Aldrich	11101001110101011111—14	Chase	10100100110101111011—12

Tie on third shot off Aldrich winning.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The Norwood Gun Club, of this town, had for visitors at their weekly shoot Messrs. Keyes, Bugbee and DeMan, of Springfield. The shooting of the visitors was very good, particularly that of Mr. Keyes, whose score of 22 out of 25 is away the best ever done on the grounds. In double rises Messrs. Cartwright, of this place, Keyes and Bugbee did well. The Keystone traps and targets were used and American Shooting Association rules governed. Match at 25 Keystones:

H L Keyes	1111110111111111101011—22
T T Cartwright	1101101111101111101101011—19
P N DeMan	1011101110111101111101101—18
S E Bugbee	0111000110100111111111001—17
L Gaylor	1001110101111010111011101—17
H H Chilson	1011101111111010010010010—15
E T Clapp	1101010011110010111101100—15
E L Abercrombie	1000111110010000101001100—12
E Feiker	1010100011001010102000011—11

At 3 double rises:

T T Cartwright	11 11 10—5	DeMan	01 00 10—2
L Gaylor	11 10 10—4	Chilson	10 10 01—3
H Keyes	11 10 01—4	Abercrombie	00 10 00—1
S Bugbee	10 00 11—3		

At 3 pairs:

Keyes	11 10 11—5	Clapp	10 00 10—2
Bugbee	11 11 10—5	Chilson	01 01 11—4
Deman	10 10 11—4	Gaylor	10 10 10—3
Cartwright	10 10 10—3	Abercrombie	10 00 00—1

Practice shooting: F. L. Clapp 6 out of 25, Chilson 13 out of 25.

At 23yds. rise:			
Cartwright	01111—4	Gaylor	01101—3
Clapp	10011—3		
At 25yds. rise:			
Cartwright	11101—4	Gaylor	01001—2
Clapp	00011—2		
At 25yds rise:			
Cartwright	11001—3	Clapp	11100—3

The club will build a new club house and expect to hold a two-days' tournament.—NORWOOD.

TRAP ARRANGEMENT.—Cazenovia, July 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Most of the shooting is done from three traps and nearly every bird is a straightaway shot. This is all wrong, the angles should be more acute, and no two birds thrown at the same angle or elevation. Neither should a single target be thrown over 45yds. To throw them 70 and 80yds. is simply handicapping the slow and inexperienced shooter against one who has learned by experience that the only way to smash them is to get on quick, keeping the gun nearly against the shoulder and pulling the trigger while the target is within range of his gun. A slow or moderate shot cannot compete successfully against such odds. The day will surely come when all this will be changed. The targets will not be thrown over 30yds., from five traps, unknown angles, each bird at an acute and different angle and also at different elevations. The 10-bores will stand at 32, the 12 at 30, and the 16 at 28yds.; gun below the armpit or elbow. This will bring all the shooting within the reach of their guns, and give sufficient time for a moderate shooter to poke the gun aright, providing his eye and nerves are in unison. Then 100 straight (when it is made) will be good shooting. The sooner it comes the better for all who wish to improve their shooting for field use.—WILL CRUTTENDEN.

DAYTON, O., July 16.—At the Kennel Gun Club regular monthly cup shoot Whitney Brown was winner by breaking 27 targets. Three traps, 12-gauge Lefevers, 16yds., 30 targets each:

Brown	0110111111111111101111111111—27
A Sander	1111101111111101111111101111—26

Every week we are obliged to defer to the next week trap scores which come in too late for publication in the current issue. It is particularly requested that scores be sent us as early as possible.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—To-day was a great day for Cleveland trap-shooters. The sport commenced early and lasted till nearly dark. The county badge shoot was held in forenoon, and had but ten entries, probably due to the early hour at which it commenced. Mr. D. A. Upson, the winner at the last contest, was not present, but was represented by Andrews. Sheldon won the badge with a score of 46 out of 50. In the afternoon the Cleveland Target Co.'s prize contest and the Cleveland Gun Club's badge shoot were held in conjunction. The scores made in the afternoon were of a high order, Roberts and Coryell leading with 23. 25 bluerocks at 18yds. were used. Following are the scores:

County Badge Shoot.

Holt	0011111101111010110103001—15
	1100110011110101111111111—19—34
Auld	1111101011111111101113011—22
	1011011111101110111111—20—42
Prechtel	1111110110111111101111101—21
	1111111110111011111111101—22—43
Sheldon	1111111111111111111110111—23
	1101101111111111111111111—23—46
Coryell	0110010110111011101111110—17
	1000110111111101111111111—19—36
Gault	0110001110011011010111111—17
	1111101111111110011001101—19—36
Calhoon	1001110011111101111101111—20
	1101101111101111111011110001—18—38
Forrester	1000000100010011111111011—13
	0000111011010111011101111101—15—28
Andrews	1011110110010011010011011—15
	1011111100001010101011111—16—31
Roberts	1110011111101110101111111—20
	1111111011011011111011111—19—29

Cleveland Target Company's Contest.

Roberts	1111111111101111111111101—23
Wheal	1001001101011111111111001—17
Williams	0111101101111001111111111—20
Wall	1011011110110110110111011—18
Calhoon	1111111111101110101111111—22
Coryell	1111111011111111111111111—23
Prechtel	1111101101111101010111111—20
J Jones	1001011111111111110011111—20
*Holt	1011101011011100101111111—17
Andrews	1110111111011001111111110—20
*Elworthy	0111111001010110111111110—17
Sheldon	0111111110011011111111111—21
*Sweetman	1111011110111101111111111—22
*Berger	0111111110111101111011111—21
Dayton	1011111011110101011111111—21
*Kilby	1000100111001010000w. — 7
Herstal	1111010010100111101111100—15
*Gault	1111110011111010110110111—19
*Green	1111010111111111111111111—22
*Forester	1110111111110111111101111—22
*Bell	1110011111010110100010010—14
*Harris	010.01110110w. — 7
Tamblyn	1110111011111111101111111—22
Rudolph	1101101101110001100111111—16
*Turner	1111010110111000111101010—16
*Bauer	1010011111110011110110110—16
*Maygo	0100001101111101011011111—16
F Tamblyn	1101111010111011111111111—20
Silsby	0011011101111110100111111—18
*Jackson	0101100001000101w. — 8
Akins	1010001101000w — 5
Nelson	1111110101011011010110111—19

*Not members of the Cleveland Gun Club.

WATSON'S PARK.—Grand Crossing, Ill., July 11.—The Gun Club of Chicago medal shoot, at 10 live pigeons, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise, 80yds. boundary. Illinois State rules:

Wadsworth	1111121221—10	Wilcox	1010101112— 7
Mussey	1121111122—10	Burton	1111111011— 9
Hamline	1112221221—10	Willard	1111111121—10
Hutchinson	2121111112—10	Smith	1111011101—10
Buechner	2122101201— 8	Rock	2111112121—10
Eich	2221222121—10	Sherman	2220011011— 7
Aiken	1112121211—10		

Ties on 10, miss and out: Mussey 9, Hamline 1, Hutchinson 4, Eich 10, shot for birds only; Aiken 5, Willard 5, Rock 10 and wins.

Medal shoot, 20 Keystones, 18yds. rise, Illinois State rules:

Wilcox	11011011111101011001—14	Burton	11111111111111111111—20
Rock	01111011010 110110—14	Smith	11111111111000000011—13
Wadsworth	01111100111111011111—16	Sherman	11111101011111011111—17
Willard	11001111111110010001—13	Andrews	11010100011011010111—13
Mussey	11110001010111101111—13	Aiken	10000111010101111111—14
Hamline	10111101101100111011—14		

July 12.—Medal shoot of Lake County Club, Chicago, 10 live pigeons, 5 ground traps, 30yds. rise and 50yds. boundary, Illinois State rules:

Edbrook	1000112211— 7	A L Smith	1111212231—10
Kaehler	1111011101— 8 0	Wies	2110012111— 8 1
Marquardt	1212121000— 7	Washington	2202222211— 9

A. L. Smith won first medal, Wies won second on shoot-off.

Sweepstake shoots:

Edbrook	11121—5	A L Smith	21102—4
Kaehler	11020—3	Wies	20120—3
Marquardt	01201—3	Washington	01111—4
Edbrook	12012—4	Wies	12112—5
Kaehler	11011—4	Washington	21012—4
A L Smith	10110—3	Marquardt	21121—5

Wies and Marquardt tied again on 5 and divided.

Edbrook	11210—4	Wies	12121—5
Kaehler	01020—2	Washington	00110—2
A L Smith	10021—3	Marquardt	02112—4

NEW YORK SUBURBAN SHOOTING GROUNDS.—Claremont, N. J., July 13.—Shoot for Lefever trophy, 25 cents entry, traps, Keystone rules and targets:

Johnson	0011011111111011111111010—18
Lindsley	0011111010110111111111111—20
Collins	1111011101111111111111111—23
Nixon	0100010011010110100000011—10

Sweep No. 1, 50 cents entry, two moneys:

Johnson	1111111111—10	Lindsley	0001111011— 6
Collins	1111111110—10	F Pringle	0101110011— 6
King	0100010010— 4	W Pringle	0010111111— 7

No. 2, same:

Johnson	1111111111—10	Lindsley	1111011111— 9
King	0110100011— 5	F Pringle	0000111011— 5
Collins	1111011111— 9	W Pringle	1010001100— 4

No. 3, same:

Johnson	1111011111— 9	F Pringle	1010101101— 6
Lindsley	1100011101— 7	W Pringle	1101011010— 6
Collins	1100111111— 8		

No. 4, same:

Johnson	1111001101— 7	Lindsley	1111111010— 8
Collins	1100111101— 7	F Pringle	0010011010— 4
King	1100001101— 4	W Pringle	1110100101— 6

No. 5, same:

Johnson	1110111111— 9	F Pringle	1110001101— 6
Lindsley	1110111010— 7	W Pringle	1101000000— 3
Collins	1110011111— 8	King	1101000110— 6

No. 6, 3 moneys:

Miller	1111111111—10	Dettmar	0100110100— 4
Johnson	1001111109— 6	F Pringle	1111101001— 8
Lindsley	1101111111— 9	W Pringle	0011011101— 7
Collins	0101111111— 8		

No. 7, same: Miller 9, Johnson 8, Lindsley 8, Collins 8, Moffatt 9, Dittman 4, F. Pringle 9, W. Pringle 7.

No. 8, same: Miller 9, Dittman 6, Collins 7, Moffatt 8, W. Pringle 5, F. Pringle 5, Johnson 9, Lindsley 5.

No. 9, same: Miller 10, Johnson 7, Lindsley 4, Collins 7, Moffat 8, F. Pringle 6, W. Pringle 5, Dittman 6.

No. 10, same: Miller 10, Moffat 9, Dittman 8, Collins 8, F. Pringle 8, W. Pringle 7, Johnson 8. Johnson takes third on shoot-off.

No. 11, same, one money: Miller 10, Johnson 9, Moffat 9, Collins 7, Lindsley 8.

NEWARK, N. J., July 12.—The West Side Gun Club grounds on Grove street, Irvington, between Springfield and South Orange avenues, were lively to-day, over twenty-five members taking part in a sweepstakes at ten live birds, and another at twenty-five bluerock targets. The scores at the bird sweep were: Reibold 10, H. Weber 9, Spann 9, J. Weber 9, Schilling 9, John Weber 9, Burchard 9, Gerst 9, Drastel 9, Meusel 9, Jaquin 8, Deisler 8, Bischof 8, Astfalk 8, Heller 8, Buob 8, Meyer 6, Bauer 6, Doersbacher 5, Bartholomew 4. At the bluerocks the scores were as follows: Drastel 21, Jaquin 20, H. Weber 19, Meyers 19, Spann 19, Astfalk 19, Schilling 18, J. Weber 17, John Weber 16, Heller 14, Buob 11, Burchard 12, Bauer 10, Bischof 8, Bartholomew 7.

EATON, N. Y., July 13.—Eaton Gun Club, 15 kingbirds, 3 traps, 18yds., Association rules, for badge:

Richardson	1111011111101111—13	Bell	1101100010101101— 8
Peet	1111101111101111—13	Briggs	1010110111101011—11
Curtis	1111101111111111—14	Fryer	1111111101111011—13

WALNUT HILL, July 10.—The grounds of the Massachusetts Rifle Association presented a lively scene to-day after the trap shooters had assembled for their fortnightly meeting The event of the afternoon was the sixth competition in the Gold Coin match, in which Messrs. Curtis and Stanton led, after an exciting contest. This match has proved very popular, as the ingenious method adopted of grading competitors, not only by the excellence of their score, but also by the regularity of their attendance on shoot days, is a very acceptable novelty. By this method the marksmen who regularly frequent the range obtain a better chance at the higher prizes on the list, while those who put in but an occasional appearance will have an excellent list of trophies to compete for. The scores in the match will be found in the following summary, as well as the winners in the minor sweepstakes. Gold Coin match, 15 clay birds and 15 standard targets, Keystone squad system, sixth competition:

	Clays.	Standards.
Curtis	111011111111111—14	111111111101111—14—28
Stanton	111111111011111—14	110111111110011—12—26
Parker	111111011111111—14	111011110101111—12—26
Swift	111111011111111—14	111011110101111—12—26
Bowker	111110111111011—13	011111110111110—12—25
Hosmer	101101111101110—11	111110111101111—13—24
White	111110111110111—13	111011100110111—11—24
Dodge	101111101111111—11	010111011111111—12—23
Nichols	111111011111111—13	110101101011010—10—23
Roxton	111111001100111—11	111110111010110—12—23
Field	111101110100010—10	101110111011111—12—22
Snow	101101011001010— 8	011111111111011—13—21
Knowles	111001110011101—10	110011000101110— 8—18
Hall	101011111011000 — 9	000001000100100— 3—12

Five Keystone targets, Bowker, Nichols, Swift 6, first; Martin 3, second. Seven Keystone targets (squad system), Knowles, Stanton 7, first; Bowker, Swift 6, second; Martin, Nichols 5, third. Six standard targets, Bowker, Nichols 6, first; Stanton, Swift 5, second; Martin 3, third. Seven clay birds, Bowker, Swift 7, first; Nichols, Stanton 6, second. Six standard targets, Bowker, Nichols, Boxton 6, first; Knowles, Stanton, Swift 5, second; Dodge 3, third. Seven clay birds, Boxton 7, first; Knowles 6, second; Martin, Nichols 5, third. Seven clay birds, Stanton 7, first; Knowles 6, second; Bowker, Martin, Boxton 5, third. Six standard targets, Knowles 6, first; Nichols, Stanton, Swift 5, second; Dodge, Boxton 4, third. Six standard targets, Bowker, Knowles, Stanton 5, first; Boxton, Swift 4, second; Dodge, Nichols 3, third. Seven Keystones (squad firing), Bowker, Stanton, Swift 6, first; Martin, Nichols 5, second; Dodge, Knowles 4, third. Six standard targets, Stanton 6, first; Knowles 5, second; Hosmer, Swift 4, third; Boxton 3, fourth. Seven clay birds, Keystone rules, Knowles, Stanton 7, first; Bowker, Boxton, White 6, second; Curtis, Dodge, Parker 5, third; Hall, Snow 3, fourth. Fifteen clay birds, Parker, Stanton, Swift 14, first; Bowker, Nichols, White 13, second; Dodge, Hosmor, Boxton 11, third; Field, Knowles 10, fourth; Fifteen standard targets, Stantou 14, first; Hosmer 13, second; Boxton 12, third; White 11, fourth. Ten Keystone targets, Keystone rules, Bowker, Stanton 10, first; Dodge 9, second; Curtis, Swift, White 8, third; Knowles 6, fourth. Six standard targets, Dodge, Boxton 6, first; Knowles, Stantou, White 5, second; Bowker 4, third; Nichols 3, fourth. Seven standard targets, 30yds. straightaway, Nichols 6, first; Knowles 5, second; Stanton 4, third. Six standard targets, Dodge 5, first; Knowles, Stanton 4, second; Hall 3, third. Ten standard targets, Hall, Stanton 8, first; Knowles 7, second; Nichols 5, third. Four pairs standard targets, Knowles 8, first; Nichols 5, second; Stanton 3, third. The next shotgun meeting at this range will be held on Wednesday, July 24.

CORRY, Pa., July 11.—The Corry Gun Club held their weekly shoot this afternoon at Keystones under Keystone rules. While the attendance was not large some very good scores were made; notably Willie Lew's 25 straight and Blydenburg's 23, standing at 22yds. rise:

Willie Lew	1111111111111111111111—25
Blydenburg	1111111110111011111011—23
Penrose	1111111110111111101111—23
Oliver	1111101111111101111110—22
Arnold	1111110101110111101111—21
Lanrie	1101110111010110111111—20
Swan	1110111001001111111111—20
Wilson	1011111110101010111101—19
Austin	0011011111101110110011110—16
Marsh	1111110101001110011100101—16
Ward	1100111001011110100001111—15
Edwards	1111100011111010001001011—15
Starbird	1101100111010000010011011—13
Blair	1011100001101001001111000—13
Berliner	1110001111000101000001111—12
Blydenburg, Jr	0010100100011001001111001—11
McKenzie	1010001010101001110100011

Gold medal Lewis, silver medal Blydenburg, leather medal McKenzie.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 11.—At the week's meet of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club there were two events, a challenge match between Russell and Dean, and the fifth contest for the Norcross trophy. The challenge match was for 4 strings of 5 birds each with a possible 100. The work in detail follows:

W R Dean	34443—18	G W Russell	54435—21
	54425—20		45355—22
	55555—25		53445—21
	52554—21—84		24345—18—82

By the result of the Norcross contest the trophy goes to C. B. Holden for the next two weeks. In the contest each man has a possible 30 birds, and the work of Mr. Holden was the best this season. The total of each man follows: C. B. Holden 30, E. B. Burbank 27, H. D. Jourdon 27, G. W. Russell 27, E. Welsh 25, G. J. Rugg 25, E. T. Smith 25, L. H. Houghton 25, W. R. Dean 24, G. W. Sampson 24, E. F. Swan 24, C. R. B. Chaffin 24, E. S. Knowles 23, C. Forehand 22, C. H. Howe 22, M. D. Gilman 22, C. H. Johnson 22, W. L. Davis 22, F. Forehand 21, M. A. Lunfield 20, A. B. Franklin 20, T. P. Wilkinson 19, Dr. Bowers 17, C. R. Holman 17, V. F. Prentice 16, C. Crompton 16, A. L. Gilmo 16, H. W. Webber 15, H. Smith 15.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—Last Saturday was a delightful day, and the St. Louis Gun Club took advantage of it to hold a medal and sweepstakes shoot, which was well attended by its members. Five traps and American Association rules were adopted for all events:

Shoot No. 1, medal, 15 single and 5 pair Keystone birds:

J L Winston	110111111111110	11 11 10 10 11—21
H P Wilson	111000111111101	11 11 10 01 11—19
J Coles	110111101101111	11 11 10 11 11—21
J Williams	110111101110101	01 11 00 11 11—18
C H Peck	001110001010110	10 10 01 11 01—13
W E Field	110101111101111	00 00 01 10 00—14
A H Blanke	110011100001001	10 11 00 11 00—13
A Stoll	000000010101000	11 11 10 11 10—11
Col Moore	000101101011101	01 11 00 01 10—14
W H Horner	001011110111111	11 11 10 10 01—18
G H Westervelt	001111101110001	01 11 01 01 11—17
W Scudder	001000001111000	01 01 11 11 11—14
F Bradford	011101100011010	01 10 01 10 01—13
Dr C E Michel	010100000011101	11 10 10 10 10—12
J C Addington	111111110011101	11 01 11 00 01—17
E W Hayden	011000100000000	10 10 10 00 00— 6

Coles won the medal after an interesting shoot off.

Shoot No. 2, sweepstakes, 10 single Keystone birds:

W E Field	1110011101— 7	Wilson	0011101111— 7
Al Bandle	1111111111—10	Scanell	1000000010— 2
G H Westervelt	1111111111—10	Scudder	1110000110— 5
J G Schaaf	0010111111— 7	Hayden	0010010100— 3
Blanke	0101011000— 4	Coles	1111110111— 9
Winston	1111110111— 9	Williams	1000011101— 5
Stall	1101010011— 6	Cobanne	1000011110— 5
Col Moon	1111111011— 9	Peck	1011011101— 7
Horner	1111111101— 9		

Three moneys, all ties divided.

BROOKLYN, July 10.—The shooting tournament of the Coney Island Rod and Gun Club, held this afternoon at Woodlawn Park, Gravesend, L. I., was more than usually successful. Twenty members of the club went to the traps, and, although the birds were as a rule good flyers, with a duffer only here and there, the scores made were above the average. Fred Quimby, J. E. Lake, P. Ward and F. Leibinger tied for first prize, the handsome medal offered by the club's president. At the shoot-off Mr. Lake won on 9 straight. A. Eppig, G. L. Ayres, C. Plate and F. Lanzer tied on 6 killed, and preferred to divide second money. J. Voorhees, J. Kowenhoven, J. Schliemann, C. Detlefsen and H. Meyer killed 5 each out of 7. At the shoot-off Schliemann and Detlefsen dropped out; the other three shooters after tying again on 5 decided to divide. Fourth money went to 1. McKane. Dr. Northride won the consolation prize. In a sweepstakes at 3 birds, miss and out, I. McKcKane won first and F. Quimby second. Mr. J. Simpson, referee.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—The members of the Flower City Gun Club had their annual outing at Old Point Comfort this afternoon. There was some shooting followed by a good dinner.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 5.—The first shoot for the Peters medal, donated by the Peters Cartridge Company to the sportsmen of southern California, was held to-day at Prospect Park. The attendance was fair considering the weather and the contest spirited, but the scores were very poor indeed. San Diogo was represented by her crack shot, Martinez Chick; San Bernardino by her champion, Gus Knight, and Dr. Tabor: Riverside by one of her favoritcs and Los Angeles by Jim Unger and three or four others under assumed names. The conditions of the shoot were 50 single and 25 double bluerocks:

	S.	D.		S.	D.
Chick	42	34—76	Dr Tabor	35	20—64
"Partington"	42	33—75	"Dr Willard"	34	29—63
Knight	40	30—70	Packard	33	26—59
Unger	37	31—68	Townsend	39	30—59

July 6.—The shooting tournament was concluded to-day at Prospect Park. There were three contests at live birds, 30yds. rise, Hurlingham rules. In the first match Unger, Chick and Partington each killed 10 out of 12. In the second match Unger and Partington grassed 11 out of 12 and Chick 10. In the third match Chick killed 12 straight, and Unger grassed 10 and Partington 9. The total scores in the three matches were as follows: Out of a possible 36, Chick 32, Unger 31, Partington 30. Maxwell, Townsend and Rose also competed.

BOSTON GUN CLUB.—Wellington, July 13.—This was "expert day" of the Boston Gun Club at Wollington traps. The attendance, though not large, was enthusiastic, the fine trap practice adding much to the day's enjoymont, while first-class scores were made. The next shoot on these grounds will be for the amateurs, the sixth of the handicap series, July 17. The principal event was the 50-bird match at standard targets, this being the second of a series of five 50-bird matches at five different targets, for a series of prizes offered by the Boston Gun Club for the best aggregate score. Stanton made the highest score 43, closely followed by Swift with 41, the others scores ranging down to 34. This match was divided into five 10-bird swccps, the following being a summary of these and other events: Ten standard targets, Stanton; 10 standards, Roxton and Stanton; 10 standards, Swift and Roxton; 10 standards, Swift and Roxton; 10 standard, Swift, Stanton and Gerrish; 10 clays, 5 traps, Swift; 10 Peorias, Stanton; 10 clays, 5 traps, Stanton and Ross; 10 Peorias, Roxton and Stanton; 10 clays, 5 traps, Ross; 10 Peorias, Stanton; 10 Peorias, Ross.

WELLINGTON, Mass., July 13.—There was a good attendance at the Wellington Club to-day. The weather conditions were favorable for good scores, but the now guard in front of the trappers, which was built during the week, and on which the sun made the light rather dazzling, prevented fine shooting. In the silver pitcher match, at 7 bluerocks and 8 clay-pigeons, Warren, Sanborn and Bradbury tied with 11 each, and in the shoot-off Bradbury won. The other scores in this match were: Savage, Bond, Herrick and Dan 9, Gale and Field 8, Schaefer and Copeland 7, Stone and Baxter 6. In the merchandise badge match at 15 clay-pigeons, Warren and Snow tied with 13 each. The other scores were: Bond, Savage and Sanborn 12, Baxter and Bradstreet 11, Cowes and Stone 10, Melcher 7. Fourteen sweepstakes were shot.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Flint Hill Gun Club recently elected the following officers: R. Harry, President; A. K. Gaither, Vice-President; W. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; L. B. Arkwright, Captain; W. Smith, H. Kipper, C. Barger, C. Weaver and F. E. Hubler, Trustees. The club now has the finest grounds and most commodious club house of any club in the valley. The following is the score made Thursday last. 28 standards, 18yds. rise, American rnles: A. K. Gaither 10, W. Smith 17, F. Hubler 11, F. Gaither 12, C. Barger 19. Second shoot, 10 birds, Keystone rules: A. K. Gaither 6, F. Huber 8, W. Smith 6, F. Gaither 8. Third shoot, 15 birds, American rules: A. K. Gaither 9, F. Hubler 12, F. Gaither 6, W. Smith 9.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—The Peninsular Gun and Game Club will give a tournament July 31 and Aug. 1, under auspices of the Dominion Gun Alliance. Address for information, James A. Keyes, St. Catherines.

Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

JULY.

13-22. Atlantic Division Meet, Chesequake Creek.
13-29. W.C.A. Meet, Ballast I'd.
27. Yonkers, Annual, Yonkers.

AUGUST.

—. Pequot Meet, Thimble Islands.
7-23. A. C. A. Meet, Sugar Island. St. Lawrence Rivor.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Arlington, Annual, Arlington, N. J.
7. Puritan, Record Races, No. 5.
14. Ianthe, Annual, Newark.
7. Brooklyn, Annual, postponod.

THE MONTREAL C. C. MEET.

THE first annual meet of the young Montreal C. C. took place at Como, on the Ottawa, on June 29 and 30 and July 1, and although the programme was not carried out in its entirety, this the first attcmpt to held a meet in the waters about Montreal was a great and triumphant success. The camp site was at the bottom of the deep bay formed by a long point which juts far out to the eastward, immediately to the north of which beautiful Como nestles amid her noblo elms, and faced a lake-wide reach of the Ottawa, and was everything that a camp site should be. Behind was a beautiful open wood, a sandy beach shelved up to a few rods of green turf, partially shaded by two magnificent butternut trees. In front was the broad river and the blue hills of Oka.

The first canoe that reached the camp was that old veteran the Lucile, and the commodore, Mr. J. White, tho "Cock Robin" of last year's meet, had his camp in order, the flag flying and his famous frying-pan at work before the next arrivals, the Pointe Claire district men, came straggling in.

The wind, light all day, had been conspicuous by its absence during the latter part, and the "White Crows" fleet, which was composed of the Mab, Inez, Cigarette and the sloop Fawn, had been all day in sailing nineteon miles. Before the crescent moon showcd itself, however, tents were up, canoes were berthed, a meal cooked and consumed, and the twelve men who had reached camp that first night, built them a monstrous fire, brewed them an unpretentious jorum of hot lomonade, and proceeded to wake up the echoes in the Oka hills.

"Lucile" sang "Cock Robin" with all the old gusto, "Rosalie" produced his guitar and accompanied "Marguerite" while he convulsed the assembly with the "Woes of Mary Ann Taylor," the "Agonies of the Amateur Yachtsman" and many another rollicking song, for Marguerite can sing all night without repeating himself. When "Ino" (he's gone in for a big boat this year, but he's a canocist still) produced his "piano" and attempted to spring "Home Sweet Home" with variations on the multitude it was decided that the time for "Auld Lang Syne" had come, and then to bed.

It had boen a long day, and every man in camp slept like a Trojan, with one exception. "Cigarette" had elected to sleep under his canoe, and about 4 o'clock in the morning he turned out and began to chop wood. "Mab" joined him, and the persistence with which these two evil doers built a bonfire brought out the whole camp before half-past 5 o'clock. This made a long morning of it. A substantial meal was cooked, the camp got into Sunday trim, and when about 11 o'clock the St. Lawrence fleet, in tow of the Ires, came round the point, that camp looked as if it had been there for a month.

With the yachts came half a dozen canoes and a couple of dozen of the Lake St. Louis and Below Rapid men, and during the long afternoon others straggled in, until hy nightfall between thirty and forty M. C. C. men and about six A. C. A. men were in camp. The Valois and St. Ann's men did not turn up at all, however, the lack of wind, the strong current and picnics originated by the ladies of their respective clubs proved too strong repellant forces. It was a quiet day, that long Sunday, in spite of the bustle of tho new camp. A good many bass and dory were caught in the afternoon. A dozon craft cruised down to Oka and explored the quaint old Indian village, and the Pointe Claire mess indulged in a grand fish dinner. The evening was spent in rambling along the beautiful Como woods and about the campfire, but the camp was collectively and individually tired, and it went to hed at an early hour.

The young Dominion never had a fairer natal day than was the first of July, and when the morning gun went and the red flag with its heraldic bearings went up, three lusty cheers rang over the calm water and through the all too still air. There was not a breath of wind for an hour. Whon it did come it came straight up the "Lac Two Mounting," and there was not enough of it to blow away a smoke wreath. As the steam yachts had deserted the sailing yachts, and all hands and the cook were anxious to get away—always excepting of course the paddling men, and as it was too hot to paddle and there was not enough wind to sail, it was decided, with the consent of the entered contestants, to postpone the regatta, which was to have been held on Monday morning, and put on a set of scratch races instead of it.

The first race was a four in a canoo, single blade, and four crews, a Lake St. Louis, a Pointe Claire, a Mabel and a Minnie A. crew, started. The Lake St. Louis crew, captained by Nash, won, the Pointe Claire crew, captained by Higgenson, ooming a good second.

The hurry-scurry followed, and the way Commodore Duggiu climbed into and out of his canoe was a caution. He won easily, Irvine a poor second, and Archibald third.

The last race was a tandem, and it was a hard fight straight through. Nash and Grissette, of the Lake St. Louis, won; Irvine and Shaw second.

Then camp was broken and the fleet, under sail and paddle, started on what proved to be an all-day's bout with the current, aided only by a breeze that hardly had weight enough in it to tighten the sheets. Every man who went to the meet or took part in the cruise had, as far as heard from, a good time, and he either has or will have a sore face, for the way the sun burned was "a caution, don't yer know!" This is the first time the Montreal canoeists have ever tried a meet, but it won't be the last, not much. At least "them's the sentiments" of THE COOK.

P. S.—The way those boys ate planked bass and dor6 was something frightful.

P. S. No. 2.—What became of the commodore's left slipper?

LAKE HOPATCONG C. C.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Lake Hopatcong C. C held its second annual regatta off Elba Point, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., on the Fourth of July at 4 o'clock P. M., and a crowd of about 300 gathered to witness the races. The time for the start was fixed at 2 o'clock, but on account of the rain was delayed until 4 P. M., by which time the light wind which had been blowing had almost completely died out.

The first race was the yacht race, which was declared off by the judges, as none of the racers rounded the third buoy, which had sunk for some reason unknown. The canoe sailing race was won by L. B. Palmer, of the Ianthe Club, in canoe Ianthe, with D. D. Gessler, of the Lake Hopatcong Club, second, in canoe Sylph, and T. A. Gessler third in the canoe Naiad. The rest did not finish on account of the wind having died out so completely that they could not make their buoys. The race was for the Breslin challenge cup, valued at $30, which must be won three times in succession before becoming the property of the winner.

The paddling race was won by Mr. Stewart, of the Ianthe, in the Scoot, with Theo. A. Gessler second, about a boat length behind, in the Naiad; prize, silver cup.

The hurry-scurry was won by Commodore Gessler in Sylph, with T. A. Gessler second in Naiad. and J. Van Fleet third in canoe Arrow; prize, a nickle drop rudder.

The last paddling race was hotly contested for between T. A. Gessler and L. B. Palmer, Gessler finally winning by about a length and thus capturing a silver cup.

Lewis F. Pilcher won the swimming race by a length and received a silver medal.

Two rowing and an all-comers' race were also gone through with, for which the prizes were handsome silver cnps.

Among those present and interested in the furthering of the canoeing interest at the lake were: Miss Lotta, Miss Rosina Vokes, the Misses Dunlap, the Misses Poole, Mr. E. G. Blackford, Fish Commissioner of the State of New York, Mr. George Bryant, Mr. H. P. Frothingham, Hon. Walter Knight and Col. John R. Fellows.

The judges were Mr. Geo. M. Brockway, of the Gilsey House and Hotel Breslin; Mr. R. L. Edwards, president of the Bank of the State of New York; Mr. Robt. Dunlap, the Broadway batter; Mr. Geo. Damerel, Mr. D. W. C. Ward and Hon. O. F. G. Megie. Judges' boat, steamer Raccoon. L. F. PILCHER, Purser.

ROYAL C. C.

THE second race for the sailing challenge cup of the Royal C.C. took place on Saturday, June 22, and brought 9 starters. A good whole sail breeze from N.E. and N. promised a better test of the performances of the canocs than did the light breezes of tho previous race. The following is a list of the starters:

Nautilus.....W. Baden-Powell.	Ulidia.....R. Workman.
Charm.....W. Stewart.	Severn.....T. H. Holding.
Stella.....G. E. Webster.	Wanda.....W. B. Lesslie.
Atalanta.....R. Quincy.	Mayola.....D. H. Marrable.
Vanessa.....B. Quincy.	

The signal was given at 3 o'clock punctually, and Charm, Nautilus, Vanessa, Ulidia and Wanda crossed the line in the order named. Severn appeared to have been delayed at the raft, for she crossed the line several minutes after the others, and Atalanta got into trouble of some sort with her steering gear, which compelled her skipper to unship the mizen and spend an uncomfortable 10 minutes on the after hatch. She, however, eventually started and pluckily took up tho race. Tho canoes were closehauled to the buoy in the bight, and Wanda appeared to be gaining a lead, but she was soon collared by Charm; there was, however, very little distance between them on rounding this mark and commencing the run to the lower end of the lake. Stella rounded the lower buoy first, with Severn second and Nautilus last. All the canoes except Nautilus made a board over to the south shore after rounding, but sho stood over on the starboard tack well out into the lake, and was able to fetch the home buoy in one board. Charm followed her closely, but did not succeed in passing her until the end of the second round, when a shift of wind enabled her, and also Vanessa, to round the home buoy ahead of Nautilus. In the following three rounds Charm increased her lead, and Stella passed Nautilus and also Vanessa. The times of the rounds were as follows:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Fourth Round.	Finish.
Charm	3 29 15	4 00 00	4 30 30	5 04 10	5 37 25
Stella	3 33 00	4 06 10	4 37 30	5 08 15	5 41 05
Vanessa	3 32 00	4 01 05	4 32 20	5 07 35	5 42 10
Nautilus	3 29 00	4 01 00	4 32 50	5 07 30	5 44 45
Wanda	3 33 00	4 04 00	4 43 40	5 12 50	5 45 30
Severn	3 34 00	4 07 10	4 43 20	5 14 10	5 46 45
Ulidia	3 34 00	4 07 00	4 44 20	5 15 40	5 48 00

The final race for the challenge cup will be sailed between Charm and Stella on Saturday, June 29.

SECOND CLASS CHALLENGE FLAG.

The second race for the sailing and paddling challenge flag for second class canoes took part on Friday, June 21, when only Illawarra (A. B. Ingram) and Spindrift (Col. Howland Roberts) started.

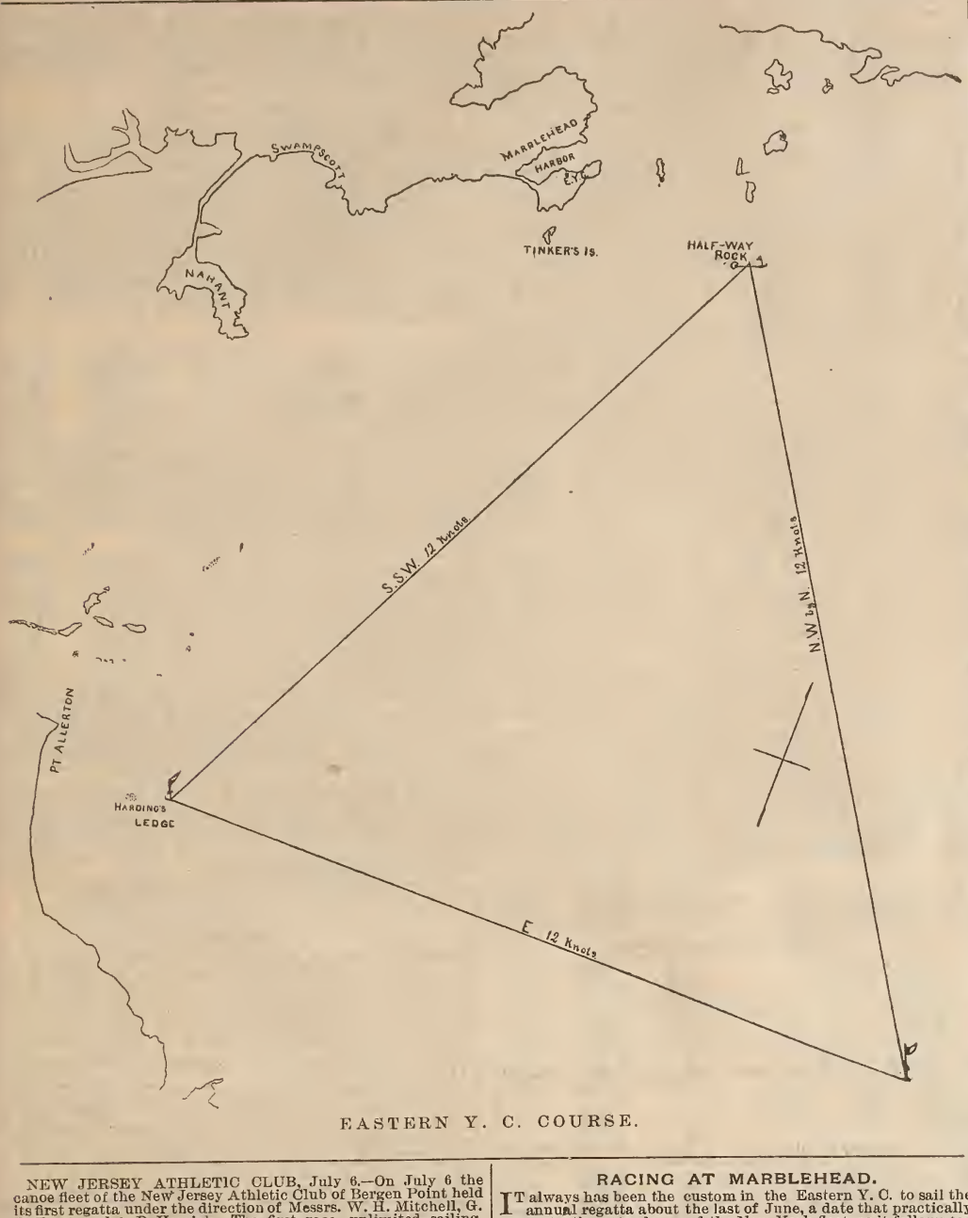
At the start there was a fresh breeze from the N.E. Spindrift went off with the lead on the paddle to the buoy in the bight, but Illawarra passed her and rounded first. She increased her lead in the run to the lower buoy, and during the beat back the wind fell off considerably. Shortly after completing the first round Spindrift gave up, both canoes being becalmed; Spindrift in the bight and Illawarra at the lower end of the lake. A few minutes afterward a strong breeze came up, and Illawarra had to reef down on the beat back. There being no other competitor the course shortened to two rounds, and Illawarra was therefore the winner of the second class challenge flag. It is to be hoped there will in future be a better entry in this class.—*Field, June 29.*

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER SKIFF RACE.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The first race under the management of the newly-organized St. Lawrence River Skiff Sailing Association was sailed to-day upon the Hudson River. The start was from the foot of 152d street, and the conrse over which the little fellows contested led them three miles to windward and return. The wind, a good wholesail breezo from the southwest, with the assistance of a strong ebb tide, managed to kick up a lively little sea, making the thrash to windward wet and exciting. The racers were all yawl-rigged, and carried in addition to their regular sails a goodly spinaker.

The entries were Germania, Sophie, Noname, Puck and Elsie. Exactly at 5 o'clock the whistle on Com. Sooysmith's steam yacht Errante sounded prepare, and five minutes later the signal for the start was blown. Close hauled on the port tack, the rivals stood away on a long leg for the Jersey shore, the Sophie in the lead, closely followed by the Noname and Germania.

In the thrash to windward Sophie worked ahead, outfor ting and outpointing her sisters. At 6:06 she rounded the stake boat and neatly breaking out her spinaker, sped away for home. Close together, Noname and Germania came rushing along, and starting sheet hurried away in chase of the fleet-footed leader. But in spite of the freshening breeze and the big spinaker of the Noname, Capt. Stevenson's flyer was not to be caught, and crossed the line an easy winner at 6:40. Noname followed at 6:44, Germania at 6:47. The first prize, a handsome whale-boat compass, presented by the builders of the skiffs, was added to the equipments of Sophie, while Capt. Guest's Noname flies the second prize, a set of colors, the gift of Mr. John J. Bockie. The next race will be sailed in about ten days, and the committee expect to have from fifteen to twenty entries. F. F. D.



EASTERN Y. C. COURSE.

NEW JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB, July 6.—On July 6 the canoe fleet of the New Jersey Athletic Club of Bergen Point held its first regatta under the direction of Messrs. W. H. Mitchell, G. R. Frost and A. B. Herrick. The first race, unlimited sailing, 3 miles, was won by Atom, C. B. Vaux, N. Y. C. C., Nenemosha, G. B. Douglas, Ianthe C. C., second, out of a fleet of seven. The junior sailing was won by Sybil, N. H. Day, N. J. A. C., with Addie, W. Scott, Essex J. C., second. The sailing upset was won by Mr. Douglas. The senior paddling was won by Sybil, W. E. Stewart, with Squaw, L. B. Palmer, second, both of the Ianthe C. C. The junior paddling, 1 mile, was won by White Lake, N. H. Day, with Sybil, O. F. Coe, two lengths astern. The tandem race was won by Spray, Collins brothers, from Toddie, Scofield and Beardsley, all of the Bayonne C. C. The hurry-scurry was won by G. F. Douglas. The N. J. A. C. has extended an invitation to the Atlantic Division to rendezvous at its house preparatory to the division meet. Sybil is an amateur built canoe, constructed by her owner, Mr. O. F. Coe, a similar design to Vagabond.

IANTHE C. C.—The Ianthe C. C. held the first of its paddling record races on the evening of July 5. The junior paddling was well contested and was won by O. T. Conner, with W. J. Stewart, R. Hobart, J. Duguid and E. Burling in the order named. The senior paddling was very exciting, as it was anybody's race from start to finish, B. Fredericks finally winning by one foot; G. P. Douglass, second; L. B. Palmer, third; C. V. Schuyler, of Arlington C. C., fourth. The tandem paddling was won by Duguid and Burling; Conner and Farmer, second; Dorland and Schuyler, of Arlington C. C., third. Prizes have been offered by the regatta committee as follows: For seniors, sailing, paddling and the highest combined; for juniors, a separate series for the same races.

ROGERS.—Sergt.-Major H. S. Rogers, son of Col. H. C Rogers, graduated from the Royal Military College at Kingston this month. He carried off the Stanley gold medal for obtaining the highest aggregate of marks in the whole course, and the Lord Stanley prize to a qualified graduate intending to pursue the military profession, either in the Imperial forces or in the Dominion militia, for highest proficiency at the final examinations in military engineering, military administration and law, strategy and tactics, military surveying, topography and reconnoissance. He also won the class prize for highest proficiency and five class prizes in the entire course. Sergt.-Major Rogers has been recommended for a commission in the Royal Engineers.

A. C. A. MEMBERSHIP.—Central Division: Wm. L. Martin, Albany, N. Y.; Harry S. Moody, Rochester, N. Y.; H. B. Minor, Saugerties, N. Y. Atlantic Division: F. K. Shears, Yonkers, N. Y.; Anton von Buest, Geo. W. Baxter, Jas. Duguid, New Jersey. Northern Division: C. E. Britton, Frank P. Jones, D. F. Jones, Gananoque, Ont.

THE ARLINGTON C. C. will hold its annual regatta Monday, Sept. 2.—C. V. SCHUYLER, Sec'y-Treas.

Yachting.

FIXTURES.

JULY.

18. Quincy, Second Cham.
20. Chelsea, Club.
20. Hull, Ladies' Race.
20. Beverly, Marblehead, 2d Cup.
20. Hamilton, Cruise.
20. American, 2d Cham.
20. St. Lawrence, Montreal.
20. So. Boston, Mass., 2d Pen., City Point.
24. Pleon, Club.
25. Miramichi, Miller and Call Cups.
27. Corinthian, Marblehead.
27. Beverly, Mon. Beach, 2d Buz. Bay.
27. Monatiquot, Club, Ft. Point.
27. Buffalo, Sweep, to Point Colburn.
27. Cape Cod.
27. Hamilton, 25ft. Class.
27. Quaker City Cor., Riverton.
27. R. Can., 20ft. Class, Toronto.
29. Detroit, 2d Pennant.
31. Pleon, Open.
31. Hull, Ladies' Day.
31, Cedar Point.

RACING AT MARBLEHEAD.

IT always has been the custom in the Eastern Y. C. to sail the annual regatta about the last of June, a date that practically prevents the attendance of the New York fleet, as it follows too closely on the mid-June regattas, and also very near to the July races on the Sound. This year a decided departure has been made in placing the race after all the New York regattas, and just at the time the fleet of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. was at Marblehead. Even under the most favorable conditions it is difficult to get many New York yachts around the Cape, a long and tedious if not dangerous voyage, and it is impossible to do so when they must hurry home at once for the racing at Larchmont. By waiting until the latter are over, and taking advantage of the Seawanhaka Y. C. cruise, it should be possible in the future to carry the leading boats through all the races from the New York in the middle of June to the Eastern a month later. This year several of the smaller boats made the trip to New York for the races there, while several here made the return trip to Marblehead. Of the forties, however, Pappoose and Gorilla have come East to try their luck, while with them is the little Kathleen, of 30ft. Neither Nymph, Banshee, Liris, Maraquita nor Tomahawk have ventured round, so that the racing is robbed of part of its interest, but at the same time some new boats have taken up the game, notably the Verena, just completed, and Chiquita, one of the best of last year's craft. Clara comes round with little show for a competitor, while the 70ft. class is entirely unrepresented.

The fleet of the Seawanhaka Y. C. came in on Thursday and Friday in rather straggling order, the little fellows having lagged behind for the races, and of course being unable to catch the schooners. The passage round the Cape proved unusually trying, mostly calm winds and some sea, with strong head winds at times. The fleet includes Sea Fox, schr., A. Cass Canfield; Medusa, cutter, Vice-Com. Robt. Center; Iroquois, schr., Rear-Com. Ralph W. Ellis; Mayflower, schr., F. T. Underhill; Dauntless, schr., C. H. Colt; Crusader, schr., Chas. H. Cheever; Viator, schr., G. H. Upham; Oneida, stmr., E. C. Benedict; Clara, cutter, J. C. Barron; Minerva, cutter, Chas. H. Tweed; Gorilla, slp., R. P. Carroll; Kathleen, cutter, Wm. Whitlock. Kathleen left Larchmont on July 7, but only made Marblehead at dark on July 12, the evening preceding her first race. She had intended to haul out at Lawley's, but had not time, so her crew put her on the beach at high water, nearly midnight, and scrubbed her bottom at low water, going off at the next tide.

The Eastern Y. C. fleet, including Com. Hovey's flagship Fortuna, Vice-Com. Tucker's Clytie, and Rear Com. Dexter's Foam, was at anchor on Friday, and on Saturday Gitana, Rebecca, Quickstep and other large yachts, with small craft without number, came in. On Friday afternoon the fleet dressed ship, and Com. Hovey invited the visitors to a lunch on board the flagship, after which they were carried off by Com. Crowninshield, of the Corinthian Y. C., to an afternoon tea at his residence in Marblehead. Saturday and Sunday were spent in harbor, a breakfast being given on Sunday morning to the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. by the officers of the Eastern Y. C. Prior to the start of the joint fleet on a course further East, three races were sailed at Marblehead, the special 40ft. race of the Eastern, the championship race of the Corinthian, both on Saturday, and the annual regatta of the Eastern on Monday.

EASTERN Y. C. HOVEY CUP, JULY 13.

The Hovey cup, valued at $200 and presented by the commodore of the Eastern Y. C., is one of the many special prizes offered for this class during the present season. It is a handsome silver tankard, with lid of solid silver; and was offered to 40ft. yachts of any club, the course being from off Marblehead Rock, around the Graves whistling buoy, 7¾ knots; thence around Halfway Rock, 8½ knots, and home to starting line, 2½ knots, the allowance being calculated for 19 knots. The starters were:

	Owner.	Helmsman.	Length.	Allows. m. s.
Gorilla, c. b.	R. P. Carroll	Thos. Sloan	48.50	.. ..
Verena, c. b.	J. A. Beebe	Ed. Burgess	47.00	1 30
Alice, k.	P. D. Wheatland	Capt. Walsh	47.00	1 30
Chiquita, c. b.	A. Hemmenway	Sidney Burges	46.88	1 30
Helen, k.	C. A. Prince	Aubrey Crocker	46.50	2 01
Minerva, k.	W. H. Tweed	John Barr	46.07	2 01
Pappoose, k.	Bayard Thayer	Nath. Watson	42.60	5 52

The morning was calm and hazy, but a light air came in from the south at 9 A. M., and before 11 o'clock there was enough wind to start the fleet. The start was from the gun at 11 with 5m. preparatory, and Capt. Sloane came for the line on starboard tack in good time. All the rest of the fleet were an port tack and bunched closely together, and Chiquita hailed Gorilla to tack, which she did, though having the right of way, getting a very poor position in return. Verena had the best start and immediately walked away, Gorilla being to leeward of her, with Chiquita in third place. The new boat from the start did the best sailing, leaving the others steadily. All carried club and jibtopsails, Gorilla, Minerva and Pappoose being content with babys, the carrying the intermediate Minerva did not move with her customary activity, seeming to have little life. Capt. John Barr of Clara was steering her for the first time, while she started with a small clubtopsail set, looking for strong winds. After a time this was shifted for a large club, with better results. Alice had a very bad start, the boat not moving in the light wind with her reduced sail plan. After a few minutes she tried the starboard tack for luck without finding it. Verena was gaining steadily, Chiquita having taken second place with Minerva, Gorilla, Pappoose strung out, Alice being far astern. Helen was the first to break tacks, Minerva and Pappoose following when about half the leg was covered, standing well to the eastward, out to sea, while Verena and the rest held inshore toward Nahant. The offshore boats managed to pick up a nice little breeze, Minerva took in her jibtopsail and shifted to her largest club, and when the two divisions met at about 12:15 she crossed well ahead of Verena's bows. The time at the Graves Buoy was:

Minerva	1 06 45	Gorilla	1 20 45
Pappoose	1 09 20	Chiquita	1 21 55
Verena	1 13 49	Alice	1 30 43
Helen	1 18 17		

Balloon jibtopsail and spinaker were quickly set on Minerva, and she hauled away for Halfway Rock before the wind. When half of the leg was covered she found more wind and from the east by a couple of points, so that the spinaker came in. She continued to gain, partly through the increased wind, and made 2m. 32s. on Verena, and 6m. 57s. on Pappoose in the 8 mile run. The times were:

Minerva	2 18 42	Gorilla	2 34 20
Pappoose	2 26 22	Chiquita	2 36 40
Verena	2 27 36	Alice	2 46 10
Helen	2 34 10		

The last leg was short and quickly run off with balloon jibtopsails to starboard, Minerva leading over the line by over 8m., with Pappoose and Verena very close together in second place. The official times were:

	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Minerva	2 36 19	3 36 19	3 33 18
Pappoose	2 44 40	3 44 40	3 37 20
Verena	2 45 08	3 45 08	3 43 16
Helen	2 55 27	3 55 27	3 52 56
Gorilla	2 54 35	3 54 35	3 54 35
Chiquita	2 55 34	3 55 34	3 53 42
Alice	3 06 48	4 06 48	4 04 56

Minerva wins the Hovey cup, of course helped to by the fluky weather, but in the latter half of the race she sailed much better than at the start. Pappoose sailed a good race all day, while Verena gave every promise of being a very fast boat in a fast class. She is very similar to Nymph in dimensions, but superior in design. Chiquita did quite poorly, being beaten by Helen. Gorilla was steered by a tiller and though she was helped by smart handling of sails and some good work at the tiller at times, she did not accomplish much. The race was under the management of the regatta committee of the Eastern Y. C., Messrs. Charles H. Joy, T. Dennie Boardman, J. S. Fay, Jr., R. D. Sears, Wm. S. Eaton, Jr.

CORINTHIAN Y. C., 1ST CHAMPIONSHIP, JULY 13.

The meeting of Kathleen, the new Gardner 30, with the crack boats of her class in Eastern waters, two of which she lately defeated in New York, was looked forward to with a degree of interest hardly less than that in the 40ft. class; in fact, as in New York, the small craft are making most of the sport. Kathleen has thus far met with but one defeat in a number of races with her own class and that above her about New York, but it was evident she would have no walkover in the East, as both Saracen and Elf had laurels to retrieve, while there were several new boats to be met. Her initial race was on the afternoon of July 13, in the first championship regatta of the lively Corinthian Y. C. Besides the special prize of $50 offered for the 30ft. class the regular prizes and conditions were as follows:

The first prize in each class will be a leg for the championship cup, which is offered for the winner of two championship races. First Class—All yachts 27ft. and less than 30ft. waterline; second prize, $10. Second Class—All yachts 24ft. and less than 27ft. waterline; second prize, $10. Third Class—All yachts 21ft. and less than 24ft. waterline; second prize, $10. Fourth Class—Centerboard yachts 18ft. and less than 21ft. waterline; second prize, $5. Fifth Class—Keel yachts 16ft. and less than 21ft. waterline; second prize, $5. Sixth Class—Centerboard yachts 16ft. and less than 18ft. waterline; second prize, $5. Schooners and yawls to race at ⅞ sailing length. In case a yacht has no competitor, she can enter the next higher class at her usual rating. No prize will be awarded to any yacht which has not defeated a competitor. The start will be a flying one, and all yachts will be timed from the gun.

Each yacht must be stcered by a member of this club. Yachts in the first and second class may carry six men, yachts in the third class five men, yachts in the fourth, fifth and sixth classes four men. None but amateurs shall be allowed on board any yacht when contending for prizes, except that yachts in the first, second and third classes may carry one paid man, provided he be regularly employed on the boat. In the first, second and third classes there will be no restrictions in regard to sails. Fourth, fifth and sixth classes to carry lower working sails only. No shifting of ballast during a race. No ballast shall be shipped or unshipped on the day of the race in either the first, second or third classes. The race must be sailed by one boat in the first, second and third classes in 3½ hours; by one in the fourth, fifth and sixth classes in 2½ hours. All protests must be made to the judge within an hour after the race.

Courses for first, second and third classes—From judges' line, leaving buoy 3 on starboard, to and around flagboat anchored ⅜ of a mile northeast of buoy 3, leaving it on the starboard; huoy 1 and Tom Moore's Rocks on starboard; stakeboat anchored 200yds. southeast of Tinker's Island on port; Half-way Rock on port, buoy on Gooseberry Ledge on starboard; buoy at Cutthroat Ledge on port; buoy on Eagle Bar on port; to judges' line, 10 miles.

Course IV. The reverse of Course III. For fifth class—From Judges' line, leaving buoy 3 on starboard; Cat Island Rock on port; huoy on Gooseberry Ledge on port; Bowditch Ledge Beacon on port; buoy on Eagle Bar on port; to judges' line, 6½ miles.

Course VI., the reverse of Course V. Buoys 3 and 1 were formerly numbered 5 and 3.

Kathleen's late arrival gave her crew a great deal of work during the night and morning preceding the race, the boat being beached and scrubbed and all her stores and furniture taken ashore, so that when the start was called at 2 P. M. she was hardly ready. Saracen was launched from the ways in the morning, and beside Elf and Beetle the Mignon, last year's Gloucester craft, came in to sail her first race since she has been raised and otherwise improved. The entry list was very good, there being 22 yachts in all. The wind was light S.E. in the afternoon, all the larger boats carrying clubtopsails.

The start was made off the handsome new club house at 2 P.M. for class 1 and at 5m. intervals for the other classes, all starting from the gun. Saracen, sailed by Mr. Fowle, crossed the line promptly and soon had a clear lead of the fleet, but Kathleen was last over, with Elf, Mignon and Beetle ahead of her. She was only allowed 6 men, a much smaller crew than she has sailed with before. Mr. Everett Paine, of the Brenda, the secretary of the Corinthian Y. C., sailed as pilot, but did not help in working the ship. The course, a very crooked one, was new and perplexing in spite of the pilot. The yacht made a short leg out of harbor and then stood across toward Beverly for a time, while the other four stuck closely together. Kathleen tried to shake off Mignon and Elf, but was unable to do so, while even little Beetle hung to her for a long time. Coming in the wind they worked out to Half-Way Rock, Saracen turning with a lead of 7m. over Kathleen and 6m. over Mignon. Reaching across to the Tinker's Island mark, Kathleen passed Mignon and turned ahead. Saracen held her lead and ran home without spinaker, the rest carrying them to port. She won very easily, Mignon being second and Kathleen third. Swordfish, Mr. J. B. Paine's 22ft. boat, sailed a very fast race over the same course, though in another class, coming in just after Kathleen on elapsed time. The full times were as below. In the evening a dinner was given to the crews of Elf and Kathleen:

CLASS 1—COURSE NO. 4.

	Length.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Correct'd
Saracen	38.03	2 35 00	4 25 40	1 50 40	1 49 37
Beetle	35.08	2 35 00	4 36 15	2 01 15	1 58 32
Mignon	32.09	2 35 00	4 32 58	1 57 58	1 54 37
Elf	36.01	2 35 00	4 34 10	1 59 10	1 56 43
Kathleen	40.03	2 35 00	4 31 50	1 56 50	1 56 50

CLASS 2—COURSE NO. 4.

	Length.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Correct'd.
Sira	32.06	2 45 00	4 51 49	2 11 40	2 06 39
Moondyne	25.00	2 45 00	4 45 35	2 05 35	1 57 39
Agnes	31.02	2 45 00	4 52 44	2 12 44	2 06 39

CLASS 3—COURSE NO. 4.

Swordfish	31.06	2 45 00	4 44 55	1 59 55	1 54 06
Posy	27.05	2 45 00	4 51 13	2 06 13	1 56 53
Thelga	27.05	2 45 00	4 58 12	2 13 12	2 06 47

CLASS 4—COURSE NO. 6.

Nerena	21.08	2 53 00	4 20 17	1 30 17	1 19 56
Myrtle	20.09	2 53 00	4 20 06	1 30 06	1 18 57
Corsair		2 53 00	Not timed.		
Wanda	21.07	2 53 00	4 21 55	1 31 55	1 21 30

CLASS 5—COURSE NO. 6.

Kathleen	25.07	2 55 00	4 28 45	1 33 45	1 26 28
Wraith	23.03	2 55 00	4 35 25	1 40 25	1 31 18
Mosca	25.03	2 55 00	4 28 51	1 33 51	1 24 17
Bantam	25.02	2 55 00	4 32 47	1 37 47	1 30 10
Vaga	20.05	2 55 00	4 44 31	1 49 31	1 38 03

CLASS 6—COURSE NO. 6.

Dolphin	18.00	2 55 00	4 49 30	1 49 30	1 35 35
Josephine	21.06	2 55 00	4 43 39	1 43 39	1 33 09

Winners of prizes: Class one, Saracen, Mignon. Class two, Moondyne, Siva. Class three, Swordfish, Posy. Class four, Myrtle, Nerena. Class five, Mosca, Kathleen. Class six, Josephine. Regatta committee: Geo. A. Stewart, F. W. Chandlor, Wm. P. Fowle, John B. Paine, H. P. Benson.

EASTERN Y. C. ANNUAL REGATTA, JULY 15.

As has happened before at Marblehead, Sunday was an ideal regatta day, warm, bright and sunny, with a good breeze all day; but Monday proved e actly the reverse, with a northeaster, a pour of rain and a heavy sea. The fleet ran out to Halfway Rock about 10 o'clock, and a start was made. Clara, Alga, Fanita and all larger craft being sent to the S.W. mark of the triangular course first, then to S.W. mark and home, 36 knots; while the smaller craft ran out to S.W. mark, near Harding's Buoy, and beat home, 25 knots. As it happened, neither markboat went out, so the large boats sailed over fifteen u iles out to sea and returned. The forties and thirties all turned Harding's Bell Buoy, thus making a race.

Verena led to the buoy, with Chiquita, Gorilla and Minerva in order; but once on the wind the little Scotch cutter left the fleet, winning by 7min. In Tom Sloan's hand Gorilla did better than she has ever done before, beating all the Burgess boats fairly. Whatever fluking was done on Saturday, all admit that Minerva won on her merits to-day. In the 30ft. class the big Cape catboat Harbinger beat both Saracen and Kathleen, but she was inside the islands in smooth water and out of the very heavy sea where the deep boats could not follow her. Saracen beat Kathleen, as the times show. The larger boats will sail again on Tuesday, and Mr. Thayer has offered a special cup for an extra race of the forties. The times were:

40FT. CLASS.

	Start.	Turn.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Minerva	11 31 21	12 57 59	2 58 18	3 22 18	3 19 14
Gorilla	11 30 28	12 57 20	2 56 28	3 26 28	3 25 28
Chiquita	11 31 45	12 57 05	3 04 32	3 32 32	3 32 14
Verena	11 30 49	12 57 00	3 09 23	3 39 33	3 37 15
Pappoose	11 31 03	1 03 30	. . ..	. . ..	. . ..
Alice	11 31 55	1 02 25	. . ..	. . ..	. . ..

35FT. CLASS.

Ramona	11 32 41	. . ..	3 39 45	4 09 45	. . ..

35FT. CLASS.

Harbinger	11 36 19	. . ..	3 31 43	3 56 43	3 37 56
Saracen	11 35 40	. . ..	3 45 49	4 00 09	3 56 50
Kathleen	11 35 51	. . ..	3 34 56	3 59 56	3 59 05

Minerva wins the cup offered by Mrs. Canfield, the corrected times being: Minerva 2:19:14, Kathleen 3:41:14.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.

146TH REGATTA, SECOND OPEN SWEEPSTAKE, MONUMENT BEACH, JULY 13.

BEFORE describing the race I wish to correct an error and misprint in last week's FOREST AND STREAM. In 143d B. Y. C. race read: Polly, Richard Codman, in place of Nymph, Geo. G. Amory. This was my error, but io 144th race the printer made me say Kiowa led round Bowditch by "ten" minutes while I wrote "two."

There was a strong S.S.E. breeze on 13th; all but Mattie, Mist, Tantrum, Petrel, Daisy and one or two others being reefed.

As 9 out of the 18 entries had to be measured before race, the judges had a lively time, but race was started on the second. Mr. Stockton had cut down the spars of both his boats to save measurement; he succeeded admirably, reducing Mattie 3in. and Daisy 15in., but in latter case did not seem to have left enough mast to hold up his sail; it bagged badly, and how she got to windward as she did was a wonder.

In first class A. P. E. and Mattie were sailing a good race, when Mattie drew out the patent bolt holding peak halliard block and withdrew.

Second class sailed a very close race, Mollie ticing Mist on actual time and Wildcat and Mollie pressing her close on corrected time. Gymnote and Thyra showed marked improvement. Tantrum carried away forestay and withdrew.

In third c ass Elna met the new Ebenezer, the crack of the Sippican Y. C., of whom great things were predicted. Petrel astonished every one by carrying full sail. Elna, single reefed, started two minutes after Daisy, who led off. She sailed well, gradually taking first place and shaking out reef at windward mark. Time of first round: Elna 2:28:40, Daisy 2:29:50, Ebenezer 2:30:45, Petrel 2:32:06, Algonquin 2:34:42. Petrel was picking up Ebenezer on the run. As they started again to windward it breezed up stronger. Elna was nappy, getting up to windward in a remarkable manner. Daisy also did very well, holding Elna for a time. Petrel still kept picking up Ebenezer, but coming home, while well within her time allowance for third place, she broke her tiller and withdrew.

In fourth class Kitten was entered but hit a sandbar before start, breaking her centerboard. Edith had not studied up the course; twice she lost time hunting for a buoy and twice she gained a good deal by cutting a buoy; she beat Mab 9m., but of course was ruled out. The little Mab is a new boat, and time allowance tables only run to 15ft., consequently her corrected time was not figured.

Courses first and second classes. Leaving Pines Buoy, Scraggy Neck Buoy and Bird Island Buoy on starboard and return, 11 miles. Third class, leaving Pines Buoy, Abiels Ledge Buoy, judge's yachts and Pines Buoy on starboard and return, 8 miles. Fourth class, leaving B Buoys 7 and 9 on port, B Buoys 11, 9 and 7 and judge's yacht on starboard, Buoys 7 and 9 on port, 11, 9 and 7 on starboard and return, 5 miles. Wind strong S.S.W.

FIRST CLASS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
A. P. E., D. Crosby, Osterville	27.01	1 54 22	1 43 38
Grekel, D. P. Robinson, B. Y. C.	26.07	2 01 56	1 49 39
Mattie, Howard Stockton, B. Y. C.	26.07	Disabled.	

SECOND CLASS.

Mist, Geo. H. Lyman, Jr., B. Y. C.	25.06	1 57 33	1 45 03
Mollie, T. D. Plumley, Mon. Beach	26.01	1 57 33	1 45 45
Wildcat, S. P. Hill, Mon. Beach	25.00	1 58 34	1 45 29
Gymnote, W. E. C. Eustis, B. Y. C.	25.11	1 58 57	1 46 56
Thyra, Paul Bartholow, B. Y. C.	25.04	2 01 04	1 48 23
Susie, N. F. Smalley, Harwichport	25.05	2 02 09	1 49 33
Tantrum, Wm. Amory 2d, B. Y. C.	22.10	Disabled.	

THIRD CLASS.

Elna, John Parkinson, B. Y. C.	22.00	1 48 56	1 36 33
Daisy, H. Stockton, B. Y. C.	19.03	1 54 58	1 39 28
Ebenezer, Lonis Bacon, Sip. Y. C.	21.11	1 56 09	1 43 41
Algonquin, H. W. Harris, Quissett	21.05	2 00 54	1 47 54
Petrel, Vice-Com. Richards, B. Y. C.	20.07	Disabled.	

FOURTH CLASS.

Mab, F. B. Beaumont, B. Y. C.	12.07½	0 50 15	. . ..
Edith, Irving Chapman, B. Y. C.	18.10	Wrong course.	

Winner first prize, class one, A. P. E.; class two, Mist; class three, Elna; class four, Mab. Second prize, class two, Wildcat; class three, Daisy. Third prize, class two, Mollie; class three, Ebenezer. Judge, W. Lloyd Jeffries.

X. Y. Z.

DAUNTLESS Y. C.—The Dauntless Y. C. of Jersey City held their annual meeting on July 4 and elected these officers: Com., John Flaherty; Vice-Com., Wm. Royal; Treas., W. H. Boynton; Sec., W. H. Winkle; Financial Sec., E. L. Jones; Meas., John Clark; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thos. Wissell. Regatta Committee Chairman, John W. Bolen; Trustees, John W. Bolen, W. H. Boynton, Edward Cordner; Chairman Ways and Means Committee, C. E. Reynolds; House Committee, W. H. Boonton, John W. Bolen and John Clark. The annual cruise and dinner took place on July 14, the rendezvous being at Muller's Pavilion at Clifton, Staten Island.

BOSTON CITY REGATTA, JULY 4.

THE annual city regatta at Boston brought out a good fleet of starters this year, including a number of new craft. In the special 40ft. class the new Burgess centerboard Verena met the McVey keels, Helen and Alice, the first race the latter have sailed. The McVey 30, Crystal, the new Wood boat Duchess, and the Auk and Victor sailed their first race. The courses and conditions were:

Forty-footers—For all yachts 35ft. and less than 46ft. Prize $100, provided three or more start.

First class—For centerboard and keel yachts, 30ft. and less than 35ft. First prize $50, and for centerboard yachts a second prize of $30.

Second class—For centerboard and keel yachts, 25ft. and less than 30ft. First prize $40, second prize $20, and third prize $10.

Fourth class—For centerboard, all-rigged yachts, 18ft. and less than 20ft. First prize $25, second prize $15, and for centerboards a third prize of $10.

Fifth class—For centerboard catboats, 15ft. and less than 18ft. Prizes $25, $15 and $10.

Special class—For jib and mainsail centerboard yachts less than 20ft. Prizes, $25, $15 and $10.

Mosquito class—All yachts less than 15ft. Prizes $12, $8 and $5.

The distance for the forty-footers was 30 miles, and the course was from judges' boat to Broad Sound, leaving Long Island on the starboard, Ram Head buoy on the starboard, whistling buoy on the Graves on the starboard, bell boat on Harding's Ledge on the starboard, Point Allerton buoy, Hunt's Ledge buoy, 5, off George's Island, on the port, bell boat off Nix's Mate, Long Island and Spectacle Island on the port, buoy 7 off Fort Independence on the starboard, passing between the judges' boat and the flagboat.

The distance for the first and second classes was 15 miles, and the conrse from judges' boat down West Way, leaving Thompson's and Rainsford islands on the starboard, Long and George's islands and Point Allerton buoy No. 3 on port, and back through the Narrows, leaving Fort Warren, Gallop's Island and Nix's Mate buoys on the port, buoy No. 7, Castle Island on the port, to flagboat anchored off Marine Park pier, leaving it on the port, passing between the judges' steamer and the flagboat.

The course for the the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes was 10 miles. From judges' boat to Cow Pasture Buoy No. 6 (off the pumping station), leaving it on the port, to flagboat, southeast, leaving it on port, to buoy No. 7 off Fort Independence, leaving it on the starboard, to Sculpin Ledge Buoy, leaving it on the port, to Buoy No. 6, Lower Middle, leaving it on the port, to Buoy No. 7, Castle Island, leaving it on the port, to flagboat off the Marine Park pier, leaving it on the port, passing between judges' steamer and flagboat.

The mosquito class course was three miles. From judges' boat to Buoy No. 7, off Fort Independence, leaving it on the starboard, to red buoy No. 2, about southeast, leaving it on the port, Fort Independence to the port, to black buoy No. 9, leaving it on the port, to flagboat off Marine Park, leaving it on the port, passing between the judges' boat and the flagboat.

The start was made at noon in a strong S. W. wind. Of the forties Alice led at the start, but soon lost her advantage through luffing out of the way of another boat, being left to leeward of the Neptune. Verena and Helen sailed well together for the first dozen miles, the former leading. When near the Devil's Back a luffing match came off, resulting in a protest from Helen, she claiming that Verena tried to luff her aground, her draft being 10ft. 6in. Helen sailed much better than she has yet done, her sail plan being materially reduced, but Verena finally left her. The official summary is as follows:

40-FOOTERS.

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
*Verena, J. A. Beebe	40 C0	3 17 31	2 31 08
Helen, Gordon Prince	39.08	3 21 07	2 34 16
Alice, P. D. Wheatland	39.C8	3 31 03	2 44 12
Neptune, Neptune Associates	38.00	3 43 08	2 53 57

FIRST CLASS—CENTERBOARDS.

*Nimbus, J. J. Souther	32.02	1 45 25	1 07 14
*Shadow, John Bryant	33 10	1 43 40	1 07 24
Clithorne, W. L. Dean	30.00	1 50 21	1 09 30
Violet, H. J. McKee	33.00	1 55 02	1 17 48

FIRST CLASS—KEELS.

*Hilda, C. P. Curtis	31.05	1 50 49	1 11 04
Crystal, E. J. Andrews	30.00	2 03 20	1 22 29

SECOND CLASS—CENTERBOARDS.

*Duchess, Wood Bros	25.00	1 59 55	1 11 49
*E. W. D., E. W. Dixon	25.01	2 00 45	1 12 48
*Erin, J. Cavanagh	26.00	2 02 50	1 16 20
Harbinger, Jas. R. Hooper	27.10	2 00 25	1 16 38
Lizzie Warner, M. Hickey	25.00	2 04 55	1 16 49
Mamie, J. F. King	26.06	2 02 48	1 17 03
Evelyn, W. B. Small	25.01	2 05 05	1 17 56
Ripple, T. P. Gard	25.00	2 06 14	1 18 08

SECOND CLASS—KEELS.

*Veto, C. P. Pike	25.05	2 02 12	1 14 46
*Beetle, C. H. Guild	29.04	1 59 43	1 18 01
*Breeze, Geo. Martin, Jr.	29.00	2 01 21	1 19 12
Belle, B. F. Wheeler	25.10	2 06 52	1 20 07

THIRD CLASS—CENTERBOARDS.

*Posy, F. T. Hunt	21.09	1 36 43	1 00 44
*Hazard, Pierce & Moody	22.08	1 35 45	1 00 57
*Black Cloud, Aaron Brown	23.02	1 36 16	1 02 05
Madge, Cumings & Howes	23.05	1 33 54	1 03 01
Good Luck, J. B. Farrel	22.00	1 40 45	1 05 06
King Pin, P. M. Bond	21.00	1 44 48	1 07 49
Myth, P. X. Keating	21.07	1 44 16	1 08 04
Silver Cloud, John McLaughlin	20.04	1 46 20	1 08 25
Maud S., T. A. Irving	20.10	1 45 55	1 08 42
Wraith, C. E. & P. Hodges	21.11	1 45 20	1 09 35
Minnie R., T. D. Rice	21.06	1 48 44	1 12 25
Vampire, Alexander & Alexander	21 07	1 52 48	1 16 36
Edith B., Jas. Bleffin	22.02	1 55 22	1 17 12

THIRD CLASS—KEELS.

*Echo, Burwell & Isham	23.06	1 40 46	1 06 59
*Judith, W. P. Pidgeon	22.06	1 42 58	1 07 57
*Thelga, Hull & Johnson	21.03	1 48 55	1 12 16
Wanda, Chas. E. Main	22.00	1 53 03	1 17 34
Alice, R. O. Harding	20.07	1 56 23	1 18 49
Ibex, J. S. Carroll	24.00	2 06 00	1 32 48

FOURTH CLASS—CENTERBOARDS.

*Mabel, F. L. Dunne	19.04	1 42 57	1 03 32
*Peri, Frank Driscoll	18.05	1 45 20	1 04 27
*Per, J. McFarland	19.00	1 52 09	1 12 13
Jester, Besarick & Davis	19.02	2 04 10	1 24 30
Siko, F. A. McInnes	19.05	2 06 40	1 27 32

FOURTH CLASS KEELS.

*Astrea, R. M. Benner	19.02	1 45 14	1 05 34
*Zetta, R. D. Flye	18.00	1 48 39	1 07 04
Bantam, W. B. Gordon	19.00	1 49 58	1 10 02
Meteor, Mason & Backus	16.01	1 56 52	1 11 47
Vega, H. W. Friend	17.06	2 01 50	1 19 24
Lottie H., Hazlitt Bros	18.00	2 02 47	1 21 12
Lillie, Wm. Marshall	17.02	2 06 55	1 23 53
Joli, J. F. Cashin	16.03	2 11 41	1 26 56
A. & L., Anderson & Lucy	16.10	2 11 04	1 27 26
Hard Times, W. E. Geyer	18.09	2 08 03	1 27 43
Mabel, W. Bennett	17.03	2 12 07	1 29 14
Jamaica, C. J. Benson	15.02	2 18 11	1 31 14

FIFTH CLASS CENTERBOARDS.

*Psyche, Francis Gray	16.09	1 58 08	1 14 20
*Mamie, H. T. Bowers	17.00	2 00 17	1 16 57
*Mirage, John Dearborn	16.11	2 00 37	1 17 08
Rocket, H. H. Faxon	15.08	2 05 30	1 19 39
Wildfire, H. A. Keith	16.07	2 03 54	1 19 48
Evelyn, L. T. Harrington	17.08	2 05 05	1 22 57

SPECIAL CLAS

*Auk, A. A. Martin	19.00	1 43 19	1 03 23
*Eureka, E. B. Rogers	19.09	1 41 14	1 03 27
*Tom Cat, C. H. Lockhatt	19.00	1 46 10	1 06 14
White Cloud, Buddegrass Bros	19.10	1 47 20	1 08 41
Neriad, C. F. Colby	19.06	1 51 15	1 12 05
Diadem, L. A. Haywood	17.04	1 57 13	1 14 47
Alpine, Jas. A. Stetson	16.02	1 59 45	1 14 50
Flora Lee, Packard & Glover	17.02	2 00 00	1 15 05
Jewel, W. E. Sheriffs	15.06	1 55 58	1 15 13
Zoe, C. E. McField	17.06	1 58 17	1 15 31
Josephine, D. H. Foliet, Jr	17.06	2 03 00	1 20 34
Nancy, Harvey & Davis	16.08	2 05 05	1 21 08

MOSQUITO CLASS.

*Victor, C. A. Borden	14.09	0 55 20	0 40 58
*Alice, H. H. Linnell	14.01	0 57 50	0 43 01
*Nina, J. P. Bullard	14.08	0 58 25	0 44 00
Enigma, J. F. Small	12.05	1 00 25	0 44 29
Nellie, John O'Leary	14.08	1 01 10	0 46 45
Lucy, W. H. Ransom	13.08	1 04 54	0 49 47
Pink, Geo. Cobbett	14.02	1 08 03	0 53 17
Pauline F., John Fautross	14.00	1 10 39	0 55 40
Hoodoo, J. E. Robinson, Jr	14.02	1 11 22	0 56 36

*Prize winners.

Shadow protested Nimbus and Judith protested Echo, both demanding remeasurement.

The regatta committee included Wm. Power Wilson, chairman; John C. Short, Samuel Kelley, Wm. G. Reed, Horace G. Allen, Louis M. Clark, David F. Barry, Wm. H. Coes, John J. Hoar, Sidney Cushing, John A. Campbell. The judges were M. J. Kiley, chairman; Wm. B. McClellan, F. H. Blaney, E. B. Coleman, P. M. Bond.

ROYAL CANADIAN Y. C., JULY 1.

THE Royal Canadian Y. C. celebrated Dominion Day by a regatta off Toronto, open to yachts from Hamilton and other ports, the course being 12 miles triangular, one round for the smaller craft and two for the larger. The Royal Y. C. is one of the very few clubs which still clings to that obsolete monstrosity, the scaled handicap, and through the unfairness or ignorance of the handicapping committee it was worked to the great disadvantage of the visiting boats. White Wings, the fastest centerboard sloop, received a handicap that for once made her very weary indeed, being scratched with the schooner Oriole, 73ft. l.w.l., and allowing the Watson cutter Aileen, 55ft l.wl., 6m. 40s., her own length being but 43ft., while she had to give 19m. 6s. to the Watson cutter Verve No. 2, of her own length. Under the club rules the Oriole allows her 8m. and Aileen allows 11m. The full times were:

CLASS I.

	Start.	Finish.
Oriole, G. Gooderham	12 0 50	3 29 40
Verve, A. R. Boswell	12 2 40	3 55 40
White Wings, Æ. Jarvis	12 0 19	3 49 50
Aileen, John Leys	12 3 53	4 22 50
Condor, C. A. B Brown	12 0 30	4 39 12
Rivet, Hume Blake	12 2 35	4 39 33
Aggie, Marlett & Armstrong	12 3 00	4 51 08
Verve, A. V. Dick	12 1 20	Did not fin.

Handicap—Oriole and White Wings allow Aileen 6m. 40s., Chicago Verve 19m. 6s., Aggie 20m. 6s., Toronto Verve 25m 20s., Condor 29m. 20s., Rivet 29m. Oriole thus takes first prize, having beaten White Wings 20m. 10s. and Chicago Verve 26m., or 7m. corrected time, while Chicago Verve beat White Wings 13m. 10s. corrected time, although she crossed the finishing line 5m. 50s. after the Hamilton cutter.

CLASS II.

	Start.	Finish.
Cyprus, J. F. Monk	12 17 00	2 37 00
Escape, F. A. Turner	12 16 00	2 40 30
Little World, T. World	12 16 00	2 50 40
Kelpie, L. V. Percival	12 18 30	2 54 20
Volante, C. Black	12 16 00	3 00 08
Ripple, C. E. Stone	12 16 00	3 00 35
Yolande, D. Baldwin	12 16 00	3 21 20
Imogene, H. Elliott	12 15 50	did not finish
Naiad, Gardner Boyd	12 15 55	did not finish

Handicap—Cyprus, Ripple and Little World allow Volante 2m., Escape, Yolande and Kelpie each 3m., Naiad 6m. and Imogene 11m. Cyprus thus having to allow Escape 3m. wins by only half a minute, while Escape beats Little World 13m. 10s. for second place, and the last mentioned only beats Kelpie for third by 40s.

The judges of the races were Vice-Commodore Thomas McGaw and Mr. C. W. Postlethwaite, while Mr. J. E. Robertson was timekeeper.

Aileen lost her topmast on the first round. The prizes were given on Saturday night at a meeting on the island, being a handsome silver "loving cup" to Mr. George Gooderham, of Oriole; a handsome cup to Commodore Boswell, of Verve No. 2; a beautiful clock, barometer and thermometer to Mr. Monk, of Cyprus, and solid silver medals to the owners of the yachts White Wings of Hamilton, Escape and Little World.

The new steam yacht Abeona was out for her trial trip during the race, with her owner, Mr. A. E. Gooderham, aboard.

LIRIS.

THERE are a good many races to be sailed and some hard fighting to be done before the question of supremacy in the 40ft. class is decided for the season. Verena and Chispa are yet to be heard from, the new Awa will be in the races very soon and should prove a dangerous boat, Gorilla, in Sloan's skillful hands, is likely to do far better work than she has thus far, Baboon, if raced, is sure of some prizes, while a new Burgess forty is promised in time for the fall races. As far as the races yet sailed about New York can be taken it looks now as though the winners were to be found in the two extremes, Liris and Minerva, both models, the former the largest and the latter the smallest boat in the class. Owing to the many delays on the part of her builder and the failure of her hollow spars Liris has only been able to start in four races, and even now is so far from complete that it was impossible to take her around the Cape, but while her races thus far cannot be taken as conclusive she has been able, in spite of many drawbacks, to inspire respect on the part of all her classmates and has the record of being the only new boat of the year that has won any prizes. The most interesting feature in connection with her is that she represents the extreme limit of the 40ft. class up to date, if not the extreme beyond which it will prove undesirable to go, even though the rules should allow it. In length on l.w.l. she is nearly up to the limit, 39ft. 9in. in racing trim, her beam is 13ft. and draft between 9ft. 6in. and 10ft. Her length over all is about 57ft. from intersection of planksheer and rabbet to after side of archboard or 2ft. more than the new Burgess boats Chispa and Maraquita, the after overhang being 11ft. The sheer is peculiar, a moderate curve forward, not so straight as the usual parabolic sheer, while aft the whole counter turns up very quickly with more curve than any of the cutters of Watson, Fife or Burgess. In both Liris and Kathleen Mr. Gardner has struck a sheer peculiarly his own, and more like that of the old sloops than the modern cutters.

The clipper stem is very long, being carried out by a handsome trailboard and figurehead, as in the English boats, while the after overhang is light and graceful, being very narrow on the end. The bulwark is about 9in. as usual shows as part of the side from without, the gold stripe being lowered to decrease the apparent freeboard and increase the bulwark, thus lightening the appearance of the boat. Her extreme length, from fore end of figurehead to after side of rail, is about 60ft., or 150 per cent. of the l.w.l.; but with a sail plan nearly 96ft. on the foot this great length does not appear excessive, the hull sitting very gracefully on the water. That Mr. Gardner has the eye of an artist, as well as the skill of the successful designer, is amply shown by a glance at the boat from any point of view when at anchor or under way.

The under-water section of the sheer plan shows a sharp elbow just below the l.w.l., the fore foot being much cut away. From this elbow the keel runs down quite straight, finding its maximum depth just abaft the midships, and rockering up a little at the heel of the post. The sternpost takes about 12 degrees, or more than any of the Burgess or Smith boats. The lead keel is a huge piece, of probably 16 long tons, about 20ft. long, extending nearly to the heel. Unlike the later Burgess boats, it is very wide, being 12in. on bottom and 16in. on top, with a depth of 30in. Compared with Chispa and Maraquita, the midship section is narrower by about 6in., with a slight round to the side above water, a harder bilge, and thinner through the floors above the garboards and thicker through the keel itself. As a result, the weight of the keel is much lower, while by a lighter construction it is also much greater. Without any authentic figures to guide us, we should say that Liris carries at least 60 per cent. of her displacement in the form of lead, while Chispa has probably 45 per cent. and Maraquita 55. In the structure this remarkable lightness of hull the composite construction used so much in sailing yachts and here by the Herreshoffs has been adopted. The wood keel is sided 18¼in., moulded 10in., while the frames are of hackmatack forward and aft, and of bent oak and steel angles amidship. The steamed frames are 2¾in. at heels, 2in. at heads, and sided 2in., with iron floor knees 2×⅝in. on each. The steel angles are 1½×2¼×¼in., let into the keel and bolted, with a floor plate 6×⅝in., backed by an angle 3½×3½×⅝in. rivetcd to it and lag screwed to keel. There are two steamed frames between each angle frame, the spacing of all frames being 15¼in. The hackmatack frames in the bows and counter are single, the latter quite light, but with a good transom knee and timbers and ample quarter timbers. The shelf is in two pieces, each 3½×2½, running the entire length, while there are two bilge clamps, 6×1¼ also running from the stem to the end of the counter, and helping the latter greatly. All of these are of yellow pine. The deck frame is of hackmatack, beams 2½×2½, partner and main hatch beams ¼×3¾. There are iron hanging knees on both partner beams, runner beams and abreast the bitts.

The garboards are of 1¾in. oak, about 18in. wide, and the sheerstrakes are also of oak, 6in. wide. The rest of the planking is double, an inner skin of white cedar and an outer one of mahogany, breaking joints, the two fastened between the frames with copper rivets. The fastenings are copper on the bent frames and composition screw bolts on the steel frames. The plankshear is of oak, 7×1½in. The deck is also in two thicknesses, cedar and white pine, a total of 1½in., being nailed to the beams, with brass screws from the inside between the beams. The deck itself is very large and handsome in outline, owing to the clipper stem and long stern. The light pine bulwark is capped with a

small oak rail. The hatches and skylights are of mahogany, and the bitts are of steel plate ⅜in. thick. A powerful but compact crank capstan is placed just forward of the mast, on the starboard side is a circular forehatch, and to port a 10in. opening for a ventilator over the galley. There is one skylight over the main cabin, then the companion, and abaft that a second skylight over the after cabin. Abaft the latter is a circular sail hatch, also used for a steering well.

Des ending the main companion on the port side is a seat 3ft. long, back of which is a long closet for coats and wraps, with a set of drawers beside it. On the starboard side is the w. c. and toilet room, opening into the after cabin. The main cabin is a large and handsomely fitted room, 9ft. across. On each side is a wide sofa, the back swinging up to make a second berth. At the fore end of each sofa is a cellaret locker and closet above. The after cabin has a fixed berth with a seat in front on each side. All the joiner work below is in mahogany, but as light as possible. The after stateroom is upholstered in light colors, with rich curtains to the berths and a handsome carpet. The main cabin has cushions of a dark blue, above which are curtains of yellow silk, sliding on brass rods and hiding the sides of the ship above the sofa backs, there being no ceiling. The swinging table gives room for eight persons. Opening from the cabin on the port side is a second toilet room, while on the starboard side is a door to the galley and forecastle.

A large icebox occupies the space opposite the toilet room, while just forward of the latter is the galley, with a four-burner gasoline stove, besides pantries, shelves, etc. A pump next the icebox brings fresh water from a large tank beneath the cabin floor. The chain locker is just forward of the mast. The fore part of the forecastle contains four hammock beds, swung up by day, besides table and lockers. The sail plan of Liris is the largest of the class, the base line by New York rule being 95.65ft. and the perpendicular 69.65ft., giving an area of 3,603sq.ft., or 300 in excess of Tomahawk and Maraquita and 900 more than Minerva. The main shrouds are led to steel plate channels, the chainplates being long and carried well down the side. The spars were all hollow, but only the gaff and spinaker boom now remain, the rest having been replaced by solid sticks. The new mast is a fine stick of Oregon pine, the rest being spruce. The new boom, not thoroughly dried, and the bowsprit, just out of the water, a stick, by the way, of Canada black spruce from the great Joggins raft, have not helped the boat as her hollow spars did while in dry stock, but this disadvantage will disappear with time. The boat has showed a remarkable degree of stiffness, especially when compared with Maraquita and Tomahawk, each carrying less sail and the former with 6in. more beam. The new solid sticks will detract a little from this quality, but she still has an amount of stability in excess of all other boats in the fleet. She steers with a tiller. The bowsprit is fitted to house about 5ft., the shrouds fleeting aft to a hole in each channel, while a short section is shackled into the bobstay.

While Liris was designed and built for speed, to win honors in the best racing class ever seen on this side of the Atlantic, at the same time she will be used for two-thirds of the year as a cruising yacht, the home of her owners, and to this end nothing has been sacrificed that could make her comfortable, in fact the finish and furnishing are both very elaborate for a racing craft, and she is no more a racing machine than she is a cruiser, save in the extent of her rig and ballast. Mr. Wm. Gardner, the designer of Liris and Kathleen, is a young New Yorker, a graduate of Cornell University. After graduation he studied for a time with Mr. John Harvey, and then went to Roach's shipyard at Chester. Later on he spent three years in England, studying at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and visiting the British shipyards. In these, his first boats, he has shown an unusual amount of ability, Kathleen having simply outsailed beyond question the class above her, both centerboards and keels, while nothing in her own class has been able as yet to touch her. Both yachts were built by Mr. Samuel Ayres, of Bay Ridge, who has turned them out in very creditable shape, especially when the novel nature of the work on the Liris is considered, she being the first of her kind yet built about New York or Boston. Liris is owned by Messrs. C. W. Wetmore and Colgate Hoyt, both members of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C., and Mr. Samuel Mather of Cleveland, a member of the New York Y. C.

ST. LAWRENCE Y. C., JULY 6.—Regular club course; distance, 10 miles. Weather fair. Wind, light from southwest:

	Start.	Finish.
Black Eagle	3 57 50	6 17 20
Chaperon	3 56 10	6 42 10
Lulu	3 55 00	6 02 00
Minnie A	3 56 00	6 14 40
Breeze	3 56 10	6 46 00
Madge	3 55 10	6 43 00
Mable	3 55 40	6 26 00

Lulu takes first place, Minnie A. second, Black Eagle third, Mable fourth.

The Chaperon, a deep-draft boat did wonderfully well in the first part of the race.

Skiff race, flying start:

	Finish.		Finish.
Yukwa, Wallace	5 18 15	Tara, Scott	5 36 00
Koorali, Young	5 24 00	Vreda, Duggan	5 16 15

Vreda first, Yukwa second.

The skiff race was a good one, especially between the Vreda (the Commodore's new boat) and the Yukwa, a new one, also of the celebrated Lanoe build. Judges—J. S. Simmons and T. Paton.—N. J. WALLACE, Hon. Sec.

TAXING YACHTS.—The assessors of Winthrop, Mass., will after Sept. 1 tax all yachts and bicycles as personal property, the residents refusing to pay taxes on carriages unless the yachts and bicycles are included.

DUXBURY REGATTA, JULY 4.—The annual regatta was sailed at Duxbury on July 4, over a 10-mile course for Class 1 and 8-mile for Class 2, in a strong S.W. breeze. The times were:

	Length.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
FIRST CLASS.			
White Swallow, E. M. Watson	18.09	1 21 21	0 41 01
Dux, William Adams	18.01	1 29 11	0 47 45
Pearl, E. M. Stoddard		1 28 47	. . .
Fly, W. L. Sprague	19.06	1 29 10	0 50 00
SECOND CLASS.			
Ben Harrison, S. S. Richards	17.00	1 06 10	0 31 20
Mayflower, S. Richards	16.00	1 07 00	0 31 40
Fairplay, George D. Bartlett	16.07	1 09 32	0 32 16
Myra, S. B. Chancy	16.03	1 12 15	0 36 27
Florence, George B. Cushing	15.00	1 15 47	0 37 56
Blizzard, F. A. M. Pratt	17.02	1 12 46	0 38 21
Katharine, Everett Ewell	16.04	1 16 09	0 44 29
Henrietta, F. M. Watson	16.09	1 16 11	0 45 09
THIRD CLASS.			
Clear-the-track, O. Hunt	15.05	1 09 03	0 31 55
Amy C. Winsor, E. S. Goodspeed	15.01	1 10 35	0 32 53
Hornet, A. M. Watson, Jr.	16.04	1 09 50	0 24 10
Paul Revere, Clarence Smith	16.00	1 13 10	0 36 58

The committee were: Capt. Charles M. Cook, Alfred Green, Capt. Joshua M. Cushing, Col. Frank H. Palmer and Capt. L. Granville Sampson. The judges were: William J. Wright, Sidney M. Hedges and John A. Irwin.

QUAKER CITY Y. C. REGATTA.—The corrected time of the Quaker City Y. C., June 21, has just been completed. Mr. Ellis's new sloop Nanon, built by Burgess, of Boston, is the winner of the Middleton cup for first class sloops on corrected time by 2m., the old Venitzia, which won the Ellis cup for fastest time over the course, irrespective of class or time allowance, by beating the Nanon 2m. 34s. actual time, being second. The correct time of the Nanon is the fastest in any class over the course. The official schedule of correct time for the first and second boats in each class is as follows:

	Elapsed.	Corrected.
SCHOONERS.		
Helen	4 16 28	4 16 28
Arathua	4 49 01	4 30 23
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.		
Venitzia	4 10 21	4 10 21
Nanon	4 12 55	4 08 21
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.		
Rosita	4 54 01	4 54 01
Consort	4 43 14	4 50 58
THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.		
Ratz	4 49 08	4 49 08
Luzetta	4 59 43	4 51 31
OPEN YACHTS.		
Nohican	5 12 59	. . .
Coronet	4 20 00	. . .

The delay in preparing this schedule was caused by the difficulty in getting the various captains to appear before the committee.

DELAWARE TUCKUPS.—An exciting match was sailed on July 1 between the tuckups George Flick and Robert S. Patterson, the course being down the river around Chester buoy, 32 miles, a run down against the tide and a beat up. The start was made at 10 A. M. in a light E. wind, the Patterson leading and gaining until she turned the mark at 12:33 with a lead of 2m. 30s. Off Billingsport a squall came up, and while reefing she was capsized, being out of the race. The crews were: G. Flick—J. Cemrod, D. Schellinger, George Taylor, Thomas Sherman, J. Reilly, Geo. Bergen and W. Flick, captain. R. S. Patterson—Frank Kleintz, Hugh Boyle, G. Harkgheseimer, J. Dusenberger, George Florence, J. Clagen and George Campbell, captain. The following was the official time:

	Start.	Chester Buoy.	Finish.
R. S. Patterson	10 02	12 33	. . .
George Flick	10 02	12 35½	2 33

Time, 4h. 31m. The officers of the regatta were: Referee, Geo. Thompson; judges, Amos Bailey and John Armstrong, representing Southwark and Kensington. The prize was $200 and the championship of Philadelphia. A second match for $500 per side has been arranged. The fourth class tuckups, Oakey No. 1, Jos. Nobre, A. Rivel, Jos. Jacobs and Chas. Duputy sailed a sweepstake for $25 from Greenwich Point to Billingsport buoy and return, distance 15 miles:

	Start.	Turn.	Finish.
Oakey	2 07 00	3 01 00	4 15 10
Jos. Nobre	2 07 00	3 02 31	4 15 00
A. Rivel	2 07 00	3 05 00	4 16 08
Jos. Jacobs	2 07 00	3 05 15	4 28 00
Chas. Duputy	2 07 00	3 02 00	4 16 00

BUZZARD'S BAY Y. C.—At a meeting of yachtsmen of Buzzard's Bay, held at the Glen Cove House at Onset, recently, a yacht club was formed with forty members. M. N. Bray, of Boston, owner of the sloop yacht Romona and two other boats, was elected Com.; J. E. Jeffries, Vice-Com., and C. H. Strant, Sec.-Treas. The club propo es to hold a regatta this season for craft in Buzzard's Bay. The Onset Grove Association will, in all probability, grant the club a tract of land for the erection of a club house.

SIPPICAN Y. C.—At the annual meeting of the Sippican Y. C., held July 1, the following officers were elected: Com., Jasper Whiting; Vice-Com., J. F. De Kay; Sec.-Tres., J. Henry Clarke; Directors, commodore, vice-commodore, secretary and treasurer (*ex officio*), Dr. J. S. Whiting, Governors L. Luce, James DeKay and F. R. Wing; regatta committee, J. Whiting, F. R. Wing and F. H. Luce.

THE MARTHA'S VINEYARD CUP.—On July 13 a meeting of the executive committee of the Martha's Vineyard Association was held, at which the following regatta committee was appointed: Dr. H. A. Tucker, Gen. Rodney C. Ward, Major T. K. Boggs, Willard C. Vanderlip and W. P. Young. The race will be sailed on Aug. 12 from off the club house, around Buoy 25 off Gay Head, and return. One or more cups will be given. Com. Gerry was present at the meeting, returning to New York on Monday on the flagship Electra.

JERSEY CITY Y. C.—The annual regatta of the Jersey City Y. C. will be sailed on Aug. 10 over the club's course on New York Bay. The event is open to the craft belonging to the following clubs, members of the New York Yacht Racing Association: Columbia, Harlem, Hudson River, Newark, Newark Bay, New Jersey, Sing Sing, Pavonia, Staten Island, Tappan Zee, Williamsburgh, Yonkers Corinthian and Cedar Point yacht clubs. No entrance fee.

BUFFALO Y. C.—The usual city regatta did not take place this year on account of the action of Common Council. This body appropriated the sum of $250 for the regatta, the entries to be confined exclusively to home yachts. The Buffalo Y. C. had already sent out invitations to neighboring clubs to compete, but was obliged to recall them, explaining the unpleasant circumstances. The club declined to have anything to do with the matter, and no regatta was held.

DAISY—Steamer, formerly Henrietta, has been purchased by E. D. Morgan from the estate of the late Allen Thorndike Rice.

PUZZLE—Steamer, has been sold by J. L. Mott to Arthur Claflin.

Answers to Correspondents.

☞ **No Notice Taken of Anonymous Correspondents.**

IGNORAMUS, Philadelphia, Pa.—Nonpareille is laid up at Staten Island.

E. R. C., Lewiston, Me.—On a still day good scores have been made at 100yds.

H. W. B., JR.—Parrsburg, Nova Scotia, is a desirable point. We cannot supply the addresses.

E. O. T.—Holberton's "Art of Angling" will be the best of those named for your purpose. The price is 50 cents and we can supply it.

L. M. F., Chicago.—We cannot give more definite information than that contained in Mr. Hough's papers of last week and today.

J. E. A.—We can only suggest that you experiment with varying proportions of powder and shot, but we doubt if you can obtain the results sought by any device. The pads cost 75 cents per dozen; 50 sheets in a pad; sent by express.

MOHAWK CAMPING CLUB, New York.—We think that for the season and game desired you will do well to follow the line marked out in the two papers, "To the Allagnash Lake and Beyond," in our issues of June 27 and July 4.

CAMPER.—You will find a forester, who is there by direction of the Forest Commission, on One Hundred Island, in Lake George, to give information about camping sites on the islands. All islands which bear the sign "State Lands" are free to the public, whether they have houses on them or not. The address of the Forest Commission is Albany, N. Y.

J. P. T., Aylmer, Canada.—In a trap-shooting match at 15 targets, 4 prizes, National rules, no class shooting, A scores 13, B and C 12, D E F and G 11, H, I and J 10. How are the prizes distributed? Ans. A takes first, B and C shoot off for second, the winner taking this and the loser third (or they may divide the two) and D E F and G divide fourth or shoot off for it.

LODI, O.—In a match one of the shooters did not shoot at his 20th bluerock, as the trap loader put in trap a bird filled with shavings from box, and when bird left trap the shooter thought it was a broken bird. The mistake was caused by the shavings falling out. The referee decided no bird, and the shooter was given a new bird. In your opinion was the referee right or wrong? Ans. Right.

GREENHEAD, Nevada, Ia.—In a live bird shoot, the shooter fired his first barrel and brought his bird to ground, and tried to use his second barrel, but the first shot had disabled the gun and he could not fire the second barrel; the bird still remained on the ground and was challenged. The shooter did not at once go after the bird, believing he had a right to the second barrel. He finally did go and bring the bird in dead, but the bird was scored lost, as he did not get it in the three minutes allowed from the time he was challenged. Was this decision of the referee correct? The shoot was under American Association rules. Ans. We understand that the three-minute limit applies to a wounded bird; in this case, as it appears that the bird was actually killed with the first barrel, and as failure to fire the second barrel was due to an accident, this causing the delay in gathering the bird, it should in equity have been scored to the shooter's credit.

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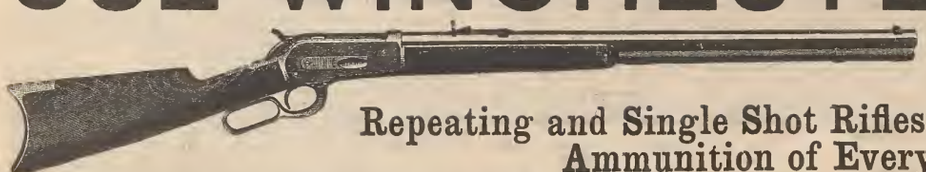

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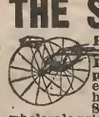

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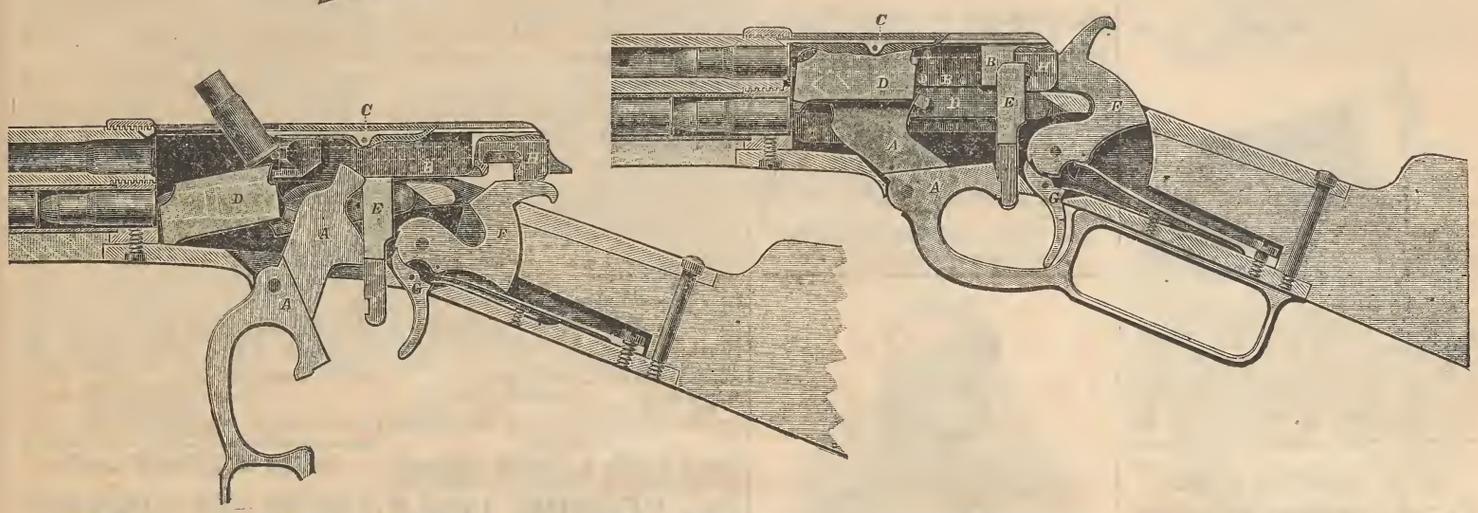

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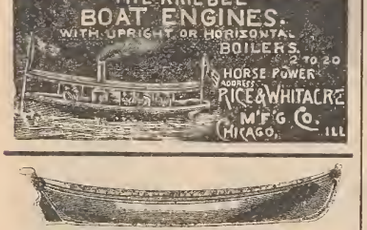

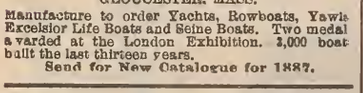

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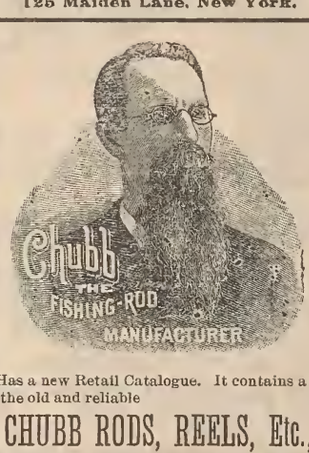

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